



ANNUAL REVIEW

2018- 2019

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This paper sets out the key activities and achievements of the Arun Community Safety Partnership (CSP), known locally as the Safer Arun Partnership (SAP) during the period April 2018 to March 2019.

To allow members a fully up to date view of the work of the SAP, operational updates are also included, where relevant, up to August 2019. Its purpose is to facilitate and support scrutiny and evaluation of the partnership work undertaken, both strategically and operationally within Arun.

- 1.2. The work of SAP is directed through its partnership plan, a strategic document that sets out the vision and priorities over the five year period of 2018-2022. The plan is reviewed annually and refreshed through evidenced information that describes and evaluates the known and emerging crime and disorder patterns in Arun (the Arun Strategic Intelligence Assessment).

- 1.3. SAP partners are committed to the following vision:-

“To work in partnership to proactively and reactively reduce the risk of harm and vulnerability associated with crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour for identified individuals, communities and neighbourhoods.”

- 1.4. In order to achieve the vision, SAP agreed the following strategic priorities in their Partnership Plan for 2018-19:-

- Reducing Re-offending
- Tackling Serious and Organised Crime
- Reducing the harmful impact of drugs in local communities
- Street Community
- Stronger Resilient Communities and Improving Public Confidence

This report will set out progress against each of these priorities during the year 2018-19 and will facilitate scrutiny of performance.

- 1.5. The following have been identified as SAP strategic priorities for the current year 2019-20:-

- Serious Violence
- Serious & Organised Crime
- Community Resilience

- Improving Public Confidence
- Tackling Anti-social Behaviour

2. REDUCING RE-OFFENDING

KEY OBJECTIVES:-

- Arun Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) team to achieve 95% success rate with early intervention with identified perpetrators.
- Update ASB thresholds, map out partnership response pathways and issue revised partnership protocols.
- Re-institute Arun Joint Action Group (JAG).

2.1. The Council's ASB team exceeded its target of 95% success rate; during 2018-19 the team achieved a 4% re-offending rate. This has been consistent since 2007 and is testament to the joint working with key partners i.e. Prevention Policing team.

2.2. During 2018-19, the Council's ASB Caseworkers worked with 291 individual perpetrators of nuisance in local communities. Of these, 11 individuals re-offended (assessed against compliance with Acceptable Behaviour Contracts or higher enforcement).
Please refer to **Appendix 1** for detailed information.

2.3. **Appendix 1** also highlights the interventions that ASB Caseworkers carried out in relation to housing tenure type. The SAP noted that the category of 'no fixed abode' rose by 140 cases from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019 when compared to the same period in the previous year. This reflects the current national homelessness situation.

2.3.1. With effect from 1 June 2019, ASB Caseworkers now make attempts to establish perpetrator's previous circumstances ie. do they have a connection with the Arun area, are they moving through from other areas, are the Housing Options team aware of them?

2.4. Key achievements of the ASB team include:-

2.4.1. ASB team and Sussex Police have initiated the innovative use of Community Protection Warnings / Notices to tackle both persistent ASB and to disrupt County Lines activity.

- 14 x CPWs issued (10 by Sussex Police; 4 by ADC)
- 6 x CPNs issued (5 by Sussex Police; 1 by ADC)

- 2.4.2. During August 2019, the ASB team worked jointly with Sussex Police to obtain a Closure Order at a privately owned property in Littlehampton due to persistent ASB. This has been classified as a 'stated case' due to being the first Closure Order under the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 at an owner occupied property.
- 2.4.3. Extensive partnership joint working with the Homeless Outreach Keyworker to address the growing issue of street homelessness in our town centres. This involved the Community Safety team devising and implementing a policy to tackle abandoned belongings.
- 2.5. Three case studies are provided in **Appendix 2** to illustrate the complexity of cases dealt with by the Council's ASB Caseworkers and highlight the need for engagement amongst agencies to achieve positive outcomes.
- 2.6. Anti-social behaviour reported to the Police: Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Sussex Police data reports shows that levels of ASB have declined significantly across West Sussex (-2,420 offences or 14%). Arun has the second highest level of reported ASB at 3,234 incidents during 2018-19; this is a decrease of 462 reported incidents from the previous year.
See **Appendix 3** for detailed information.
- 2.7. The Arun Joint Action Group (JAG) was reformed during the current year (2019-20); the first meeting was held on 17 May 2019 and is scheduled once a month. Attendees include statutory and non-statutory partners and aims to collectively tackle community based nuisance and disorder.
Further information about the JAG is referenced in section 6 of this report.

3. TACKLING SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME

KEY OBJECTIVES:-

- Modern Slavery
 - Child Exploitation: coastal strip child exploitation information sharing protocol; update ASB thresholds and revise partnership protocol; develop early intervention and prevention programmes.
- 3.1. Serious and organised crime (SoC) is difficult to tackle. It is broad and varied in nature, hidden away and causes much harm to people' (HM Office, NCA, Tackling Serious Organised Crime, 2019). The aim of HM

Government's 2018 SoC strategy is to protect our citizens and our prosperity by leaving no safe space for serious and organised criminals to operate within the UK and overseas, online and offline. It seeks a greater focus on the most dangerous offenders and highest harm networks, building capabilities to tackle a range of crime types replacing a previous model which focused on a 'threat based' approach.

- 3.2. As traditional hierarchies and methods have fragmented with emerging technological advances, some organised crime groups (OCG's) may now capitalise on networking for multiple crime types using the means of coercive control, recognising the need to align agencies for a cohesive one system approach. However, some OCGs are more loose formed as networks who may socialise and offend together or involve smaller groups who each have a specific role to play, such as in the supply and distribution of drugs.
- 3.3. There is a recognised commonality across crime types that require a similar response e.g. increased modern slavery referrals to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), child exploitation (county lines and online child exploitation), fraud, economic and money laundering (using students, and professionals to remove the link to criminality) and illegal drugs (supply, demand leading to increase of drug deaths).
- 3.4. Arun District Council, in partnership with Chichester District Council, seek to work jointly with local partners under the 4 P's - Pursue, Prevent, Protect and Prepare to disrupt, prosecute, prevent, safeguard and reduce the harm to our local communities.
- 3.5. The work of this partnership focuses on emerging local threats and trends. This can only be achieved by sharing information and data and working together to devise and deliver local solutions and targeting resources accordingly. Locally this means establishing strong, effective and collaborative partnerships to gather and share intelligence on organised criminal groups that operating in our local area and across county borders.
- 3.6. In respect of the objective of Modern Slavery, this remains an on-going priority of 2019/20 to promote the awareness of modern-day slavery due to links with associated criminality. The Salvation Army, Bognor is the identified first responder under the National Referral Mechanism (NRM).
- 3.7. In addition to the forum, a pilot scheme was launched in 2018 to enable ADC staff to report concerns of criminal activity e.g. drug related harm, modern slavery, child exploitation. Sanitised information to safeguard the source is shared with Sussex Police Divisional Intelligence Unit (DIU).

Training has been delivered to increase staff confidence to use this tool and will be repeated in 2019/20.

- 3.8. Child Exploitation is defined where 'an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to control, coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child or young person'. This can be by 'building an emotional connection with a child to gain their trust for the purpose of sexual abuse or exploitation' (NSPCC, 2015).
- 3.9. Child Protection traditionally focuses on harm in the home, but an area of our intended focus for 2019/20 is to work with West Sussex County Council (WSCC) and local partners to implement a Contextual Safeguarding model. This looks at a place-based approach and seeks to work with the local community endorsing community champions in addition to statutory services. This will be updated in 2019/20 report.
- 3.10. In respect of crime data and local hotspots in 2018/19, the Sussex Police & Crime Commissioner (PCC) passported funds to enable the commencement of a 12-month detached youth work project in Littlehampton.
- 3.11. The allotted funds are linked to the Serious Violence strategy, with the objective to divert children and young people away from criminal exploitation. This project has been operational from July 2019. The project comprises weekly outreach by Arun Community Church (ACC) in known areas where CE is believed to be taking place. Intervention seeks to signpost and engage young people into local positive community leisure provision. It also works to provide harm reduction information in respect of drug and alcohol awareness and to ensure that any concerns regarding safeguarding are reported to reduce known harms and risk.
- 3.12. In the first 5 weeks of weekly outreach the youth workers have engaged with 202 young people. They have not observed any anti-social behaviour and have liaised with local businesses in known hot spots who are not reporting any concerns. This is important to acknowledge as often the perception of youth crime and anti-social behaviour can be negatively influenced by local social media. They have identified that drug (namely cannabis) and alcohol use is a common feature from their engagement. In view of this training has been sourced to ensure that the workers can provide harm reduction advice and to enable meaningful discussions with young people from a health promotion aspect.

4. REDUCING THE HARMFUL IMPACT OF DRUGS IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES

KEY OBJECTIVES:-

- Cuckooing: Serious and Organised Crime (SoC); Local authority training and response policy; information sharing working groups.
- Undertake comprehensive report to investigate community and professional impacts of drugs activity, prevention and enforcement actions, information sharing pathways and gaps.
- Linked to SoC, cuckooing, street community, ASB, exploitation.

4.1. County Lines is a term used by Police and partner agencies to refer to drug networks, both gangs and organised crime groups, from urban areas such as London, who use children, young people and vulnerable adults to transport the drugs on their behalf to coastal and suburban towns. One of the most harrowing features is the propensity for violence overtaking the homes of vulnerable people. This is known as cuckooing. This involves operating from a property, rather than on the street, making them less visible to detect. Vulnerable adults targeted are likely to have a drug or alcohol dependency, initially promoted for providing free substances in exchange for using their house. Quickly capacity to control is compromised, with gangs and OCG's preying on those with poverty and social inequality, using methods of violence and intimidation to ensure that they comply.

A case study is provided at **Appendix 4** illustrating the impact of County Lines activity and cross references the work of the Street Community Outreach Keyworker (SCOK) (section 5.5 – 5.8).

4.2. Since the emergence of County Lines in Arun, the Community Safety team have worked hard with local Policing partners to address this threat to our community. In October 2018 the Arun & Chichester multi-agency Cuckooing forum was established. This was to discuss known addresses which were actively being operated from, for the supply and use of Class A drugs, or a property or individual at risk of this.

4.3. The meeting uses a Red, Amber, Green (RAG) risk management framework to identify the levels of concern and priority, which are:

Red High risk; active and evidenced cuckooing, imminent risk of harm and action needed to reduce risks.

Amber Medium risk; suspected and/or previous evidence of cuckooing which requires active monitoring but no assessed as imminent risk.

Green Low risk; with no current evidence of active cuckooing but potentially could escalate based on previous intelligence and information and therefore the need to monitor.

4.4. The approach of this meeting is two-fold; firstly, to disrupt the supply and demand of drugs in Arun and, secondly, to safeguard those vulnerable adults at risk who may not always have the propensity to control what is occurring.

4.5. From the inception of the Cuckooing meeting in October 2018 to date, we have discussed 29 individuals and/or addresses and discharged 20, a success rate of 69% in reducing risk for individuals and communities.

4.5.1. These addresses cross various tenure types and locations throughout Arun.

See **Appendix 5** for data information.

4.6. Enforcement action has been taken to reduce drug related harm to our community, including:

Joint Police and ADC Community Safety ASB team:-

- 3 closure orders obtained (1 x ADC property / 1 x Private Rented Accommodation and 1 x Owner Occupier). One closure order was also obtained by a Registered Social landlord.
- 1 x Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO) for an owner occupier, who consistently breached and disregarded previous enforcement means such as Community Protection Warnings (CPW) and Community Protection Notices (CPN).
- 1 x CBO obtained for an individual of no fixed abode from residing or maintaining any tenancy in Arun. This individual is identified as heavily involved in the sale and supply of Class A drugs for a county drug line. Their constant association with drugs and the level of violence perpetuated and subjected members of the public to in the Arun & Chichester areas was the proportionate justification for a district wide prohibition.

ADC Community Safety ASB team:-

- 2 x CPWs issued to individuals (in addition to the warning issued to the owner occupier detailed above).

ADC Neighbourhood Housing team:-

- 2 x Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABC's) issued to tenants.

- 4.7. It is recognised that different partners use different reporting systems and that information may not be shared in error. In a bid to create a universal single platform for multi-agency sharing of information, in June 2019 the Cuckooing forum now uses ECINS as a secure and co-ordinated case management system for the Cuckooing meeting. This has enabled operational efficiency in the sharing of real time information to respond to known harm and risks. External partners from adult social care, community mental health teams, drug and alcohol recovery and treatment teams and Police staff have been trained by Community Safety staff. Positive feedback was given by all partners with the adult social care manager stating, 'serious case reviews consistently highlight the issue of information sharing and that this single system could be the solution to reduce future harm occurring by the means of joined up working and information sharing'.
- 4.8. The Cuckooing forum recognises that many of the individuals linked to county lines supply or Cuckooing, have little or sporadic engagement with drug and alcohol treatment services, as they may be given free drugs in exchange for their compliance. It has been an on-going objective to reduce demand of illicit drugs/ drug related deaths and improved health and wellbeing, by advocating access to drug treatment services, with routine welfare visits by the Police, to seek to encourage engagement with Change Grow Live (CGL), the West Sussex commissioned service for drug and alcohol treatment.
- 4.9. In a bid to disrupt drug supply and demand in Arun and Chichester- the Community Safety team have been proactively involved with policing partners as part of 'National Intensification' weeks, which involve 'days of action' to disrupt criminality linked to OCG's and to raise public awareness.

5. STREET COMMUNITY

KEY OBJECTIVES:-

- Information sharing: street community MARAC; network meetings.
 - Performance monitoring: revise performance framework.
 - Operational outreach: migration fund bid; dual diagnosis and joint agency outreach.
- 5.1. 'Street Community' refers to a specific cohort of individuals who choose to congregate and conduct their social life in public areas, usually typified by consumption of alcohol and / or drugs which gives rise to public concern. The Street Community cohort in Arun comprises of entrenched rough sleepers, those insecurely housed or those who possess their own accommodation.

- 5.2. The Arun Street Community Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) was established in 2015 to facilitate a local multi-agency response to the street community and associated homelessness to mitigate by shared action, to reduce individual risk and the impact on the local community. The Street MARAC ensures an exchange of information and agencies are held to account for agreed actions to improve outcomes for Street Community individuals, which can include un-met physical and mental health needs and to encourage engagement with drug and alcohol treatment, in line with harm minimisation principles and to reduce drug related harm.
- 5.3. From April 2018 to March 2019, the working group proactively assessed risk and developed shared action plans for 117 separate individuals identified street community individuals. For Bognor Regis, a total of 65 (56%) individuals have been discussed 16 of these female. In Littlehampton, a total 52 (44%) individuals have been discussed, 11 of these being female.
- 5.4. Of these individuals discussed 85 were discharged from the partnership meeting due to secure accommodation obtained and /or a reduction in known risk, crime and anti-social behaviour. This represents a 73% success rate. 32 individuals remain for discussion and partnership action in the MARAC.
- 5.5. In 2018/19 the Safer Arun Partnership extended funding to continue the role of the Arun Street Community Outreach Keyworker (SCOK) which has been operational since 2015. This keyworker has focused on working with the most complex and entrenched street community individuals in Arun, to bring about sustained positive behavioural changes. This role has been pivotal to the partnership achieving its desired strategic aims of addressing and reducing negative community impact from anti-social and/or criminal behaviours perpetuated by those in the local street community (not tenure specific).
- 5.6. SCOK Key achievements for 2018/19 include: worked with 17 clients from April 2018 to March 2019. Reduced involvement in reported anti-social behaviour by 91% reduction. This relates to 10 clients (68 reports reduced to 6) as not all clients either consented for the Keyworker to obtain information to compare this monitoring, or the information was not available. The net effect of SCOK intervention has cost savings for Criminal Justice of £41,726.
- 5.7. Reduced criminality and re-offending by 82% (69 convictions reduced to 13). This relates to 11 clients as not all 18 clients consented to the keyworker to obtain their offending history information. Criminal Justice cost saving = £180,376. Project has delivered total criminal justice cost saving for financial year of £222,102.

- 5.8. 88% of client cohort (n=15) clients were rough sleeping at outset of keyworker intervention. 100% of these clients were successfully supported into accommodation (private rented / council / supported) with only one individual abandoning their tenancy. 94% sustaining housing to date. 12% (n=2) clients threatened with homelessness have been assisted with sustaining new secure accommodation. Housing related cost saving £129,075 (relieving rough sleeping).
- 5.9. Analysis shows that the project has delivered an overall cost saving of £444,204 (*source: Manchester Unit Cost Database 2015 v1.4).
- 5.10. Traditionally homeless clients have not been able to register with a GP's due to a lack of identity documents, therefore accessing A&E in crisis. Clients supported by SCOK to register with a GP (n= 11) reduced this by 68%.
- 5.11. All 17 clients were supported to access drugs and alcohol treatment and recovery services. 8 clients were assisted to register with a GP and 9 clients were referred to the Community Mental health team for assessment consideration to see if they met the threshold for support and treatment.
- 5.12. In April 2018 additional funding was sourced to create a fixed term Homeless Outreach Keyworker post, to work alongside the existing SCOK. From April 2018- March 2019 intensive keyworker intervention was provided to 10 individuals, 8 of whom were street homeless and 2 at risk of eviction from accommodation. The Homeless Outreach keyworker assisted 7 individuals to secure accommodation (6 of these sustained their tenancies), 2 individuals being remanded to prison and 2 individuals remaining street homeless, despite persistent attempts to engage them.
- 5.13. Since April 2019, due to significant need and demand, weekly assertive outreach has been frequently undertaken in Arun to seek to engage entrenched rough sleepers into attending the local authority and with housing partners to assess eligibility and motivation for housing.
- 5.14. The Homelessness Outreach Keyworker, with support from the Council's teams including Anti-social behaviour, Parks and Cleansing has actively engaged with 22 rough sleepers in Arun: 17 in Bognor Regis and 5 in Littlehampton.
- 5.15. Key hotspot areas for rough sleepers:-
- | | |
|---------------|--|
| Bognor Regis | Town centre, Marine Park Gardens and Fitzleet Multi-storey Car Park. |
| Littlehampton | Town centre and areas along the seafront. |

- 5.16. The Homelessness Outreach keyworker has had some success in sourcing accommodation to alleviate rough sleeping. However, this has been severely limited due to the persistent non-engagement from a cohort of entrenched rough sleepers (approximately five individuals). Although the keyworker frequently seeks to engage through regular outreach, offering appointments for housing assessments and assistance with accessing other services, these individuals continue to display no motivation to engage or work with services to achieve positive outcomes for themselves.
- 5.17. Due to the successful reduction and cost benefit relating to crime and anti-social behaviour of the partnership addressing the priority of Street Community over the last four years, partners have agreed that this is not currently considered a continuing priority in 2019/20. The national issue of Homelessness is housing policy issue and will be integrated within the Housing and Residential Services directorate. An evaluation report will be provided to the Sussex Police & Crime Commissioner (SPCC) regarding the four-year SCOK role as it has been funded through passported PCC funds to SAP. The Street MARAC will be renamed the Arun Rough Sleeper meeting, to focus on homelessness (criminal and / or anti-social behaviours).

6. STRONGER RESILIENT COMMUNITIES & IMPROVING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

KEY OBJECTIVES:-

- Communications: local authority website/social media; partnership activity, PREVENT training, ASB leaflets.
 - Neighbourhoods: community tension monitoring pathway monitoring pathway; Wick community survey; re-institute Arun JAG.
 - Arun CCTV upgrade: 18 cameras replaced; data on increase detection of crime with new cameras.
- 6.1. Social media sites and local press are monitored daily to help identify community tensions and the public perception of crime and anti-social behaviour in local communities. Multiple SAP agencies do this and regularly share information with partners where tensions are identified.
- 6.2. The perceptions of disorder within Arun are influenced by social media so community stakeholders, including local trader groups, have been identified as having the potential to work with SAP to monitor and respond to community issues that may be communicated through various media and public forums.

- 6.3. As mentioned at paragraph 2.6. the Arun JAG has been re-formed during 2019. This has brought together SAP members and community groups who are willing to assist identifying / responding to place-based issues and to provide feedback on partnership activities.
- 6.4. JAG engagement has also included Parish Councils who are ideally placed within communities to communicate partnership interventions and facilitate the sharing of information with local residents.
- 6.5. Key achievements include:-
 - 6.5.1. SAP partners regularly monitor each other's social media platforms to ensure the efficient sharing of stories that relate to community nuisance and crime.
 - 6.5.2. Regular dialogue between SAP agencies to ensure that messages to the public are consistent and provide a clear indication of joint working partnerships.
 - 6.5.3. Where appropriate, JAG agreed public information releases have been created and shared amongst members who, in turn, have released via their own media channels and helping to reach a wider audience e.g. highlighting the dangers of roof running.
 - 6.5.4. Formation of Local Action Teams to look at community based issues within specified areas of Littlehampton and Bognor Regis town centres. Bringing together various community stakeholders to share information and develop solutions to identified nuisance.
 - 6.5.5. 18 CCTV cameras have been fully upgraded to include high definition imaging and 360 degree functionality. This has assisted in the detection and prevention of crime in the Arun area.

7. JOINT WORKING WITH CHICHESTER COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

- 7.1. Arun and Chichester Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) have been formally working together since 2016, in recognition of the benefit and value of sharing priority areas where applicable. This agreement also aligns the districts with the Sussex Police hub model which identifies as Arun & Chichester.
- 7.2. Opportunities to pool funding and resources are also a key feature in responding to shared issues. Most recently the CSPs collaborated with the

Prevention Policing team to promote SoC Intensification Week (May 2019) and ASB Awareness Week (July 2019).

7.2.1. A SOC plan of priorities is currently being formalised for 2019/20 with modern slavery as an identified priority. As a model of good practice, we are going to draw upon a profile that Devon & Cornwall has produced. This will look at useful information regarding data and trend analysis of the local landscape in Arun & Chichester. It will look at legislation, available powers, pathways of support and any identified training needs for raising awareness. It will consider targeting of business with links to modern slavery and human trafficking for the reduction of exploitation.

8. CRIME

8.1. In Arun, crime increased by 3.5% during the period from April 2018 to March 2019 when compared to the same period in the previous year. This mirrors national patterns and as seen by Sussex Police as a force.

8.2. It is helpful to analyse crime figures by the occurrence per 1,000 population as it gives greater accuracy in interpreting the risk and likelihood of being a victim of crime within the District. The number of crimes recorded per 1,000 population in Arun during 2018/19 is 67. In 2017/18 this number was 65 per 1,000 population. Therefore, there has been an overall increase of 2 crimes per 1,000 population in Arun.

8.3. The top 3 offences in Arun during 2018-19, as per the numbers of recorded incidents were:-

8.2.1. **Violent Crime** contributes 46% of total crime in Arun. This has increased by 14% (+577 offences) between 2017-18 and 2018-19.

There has been an increase of 2 crimes per 1,000 population for Violent Crime in Arun from 2017-18 to 2018-19: 28 to 32.

8.2.2. **Violence Against the Person** contributes 42% of total crime in Arun. It has increased by 14.8% (+566 offences) between 2017-18 and 2018-19.

There has been an increase of 4 crimes per 1,000 population for Violence Against the Person in Arun from 2017-18 to 2018-19: 24 to 28.

- 8.2.3. **Criminal Damage** contributed to 10% of total crime in Arun during 2018-19. This is an increase of 2.5% (+33 offences) compared to 2017-18.

There has been an increase of 1 crime per 1,000 population for Criminal Damage in Arun from 2017-18 to 2018-19: 8 to 9.

- 8.4. For detailed information refer to **Appendix 6** (crime data).
- 8.5. The latest available figures from April 2019 to July 2019 show that the same 3 categories account for very similar percentages of overall crime within Arun.
- 8.6. Fortunately, the likelihood of being a victim of crime is low, however the fear of crime relates to people perceiving the risk is high, then the experience of being an actual victim of crime. This is defined in many ways; that it is an emotional reaction marked by feeling as though danger could result in physical harm, with the genuine amount of fear a person feels, being dependent on factors that affect actual risk and perception of risk. The fear of crime can deter people from participation.
- 8.7. With the recent coverage in the media regarding the spike in knife crime, a moral panic has been sensationalised by media outlets of crime and disorder being out of control because of cuts to Policing. Many people will naturally have passion and pride of the local communities that manifests into concerns regarding what is occurring in their own communities and whilst it is important to consider perception, it is also to the probability of what may occur.
- 8.8. Whilst reducing levels of crime and anti-social behaviour may assist in reducing this fear, it is also possible that strategies to reduce crime may inadvertently increase the fear.

9. FUTURE CHALLENGES

- 9.1. The main challenge facing SAP concerns sustaining effective partnership working and shared commitment for joint problem solving and action to tackle significant strategic risks: e.g. County Lines / Cuckooing, Modern Day Slavery, Child Exploitation and Improving Public Confidence. Whilst there is compelling evidence and national best practice guidance that the Community Safety Partnership partners have shared responsibilities and duties to work together in order to achieve success in their key priorities, the continuing pressure of public service reform means that the level of responses and ownership from agencies are different. This is particularly visible at the strategic level where involvement, leadership and direction is waning, a trend

that not only adversely impacts SAP but also is seen across West Sussex. This variance, primarily relating to the capacity and/or commitment to target diminishing resources to achieve collective goals, is impacting negatively on the desired levels of SAP performance. Therefore, this is an issue that requires constant monitoring, negotiation and re-prioritisation and is a dynamic and inevitable response to this situation. It should be noted that undertaking this type of partnership activity requires considerable resource in order to ensure that SAP priorities are given visibility and prominence and partners are encouraged, supported or challenged where appropriate, to contribute where their role is critical to achieving positive outcomes.

- 9.2. Further changes in the funding structure and allocation for SAP continue to be uncertain. Since 2012, Government grants for community safety, have been allocated to the Sussex Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC). The SAP (along with the other 6 CSPs in West Sussex) has benefitted from the PCC pass porting grant funding, enabling local partnership work to continue. In 2019/20, SAP received £48,171 (the same level of funding since 2012). The future of this funding stream is yet to be advised and therefore there is an increasing need to look externally for funding opportunities to develop and implement additional responses to local anti-social behaviour and / or crime threats. However, this will require additional capacity within the partnership.

10.FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 10.1. The key message remains consistent, that SAP needs to demonstrably remain committed to leading, building, supporting and sustaining integrated working to achieve its overall vision and aims. SAP needs to remain open to exploring shared and different ways of working and therefore should embrace opportunities that realise this of which joint working with Chichester CSP is one example, but there exist other opportunities as well. This can be difficult for agencies where innovation and creativity are a significant challenge due to internal constraints, contractual arrangements and reduced resources. However, this capability is critical in order to secure future success in meeting partnership objectives.

11.CONCLUSION

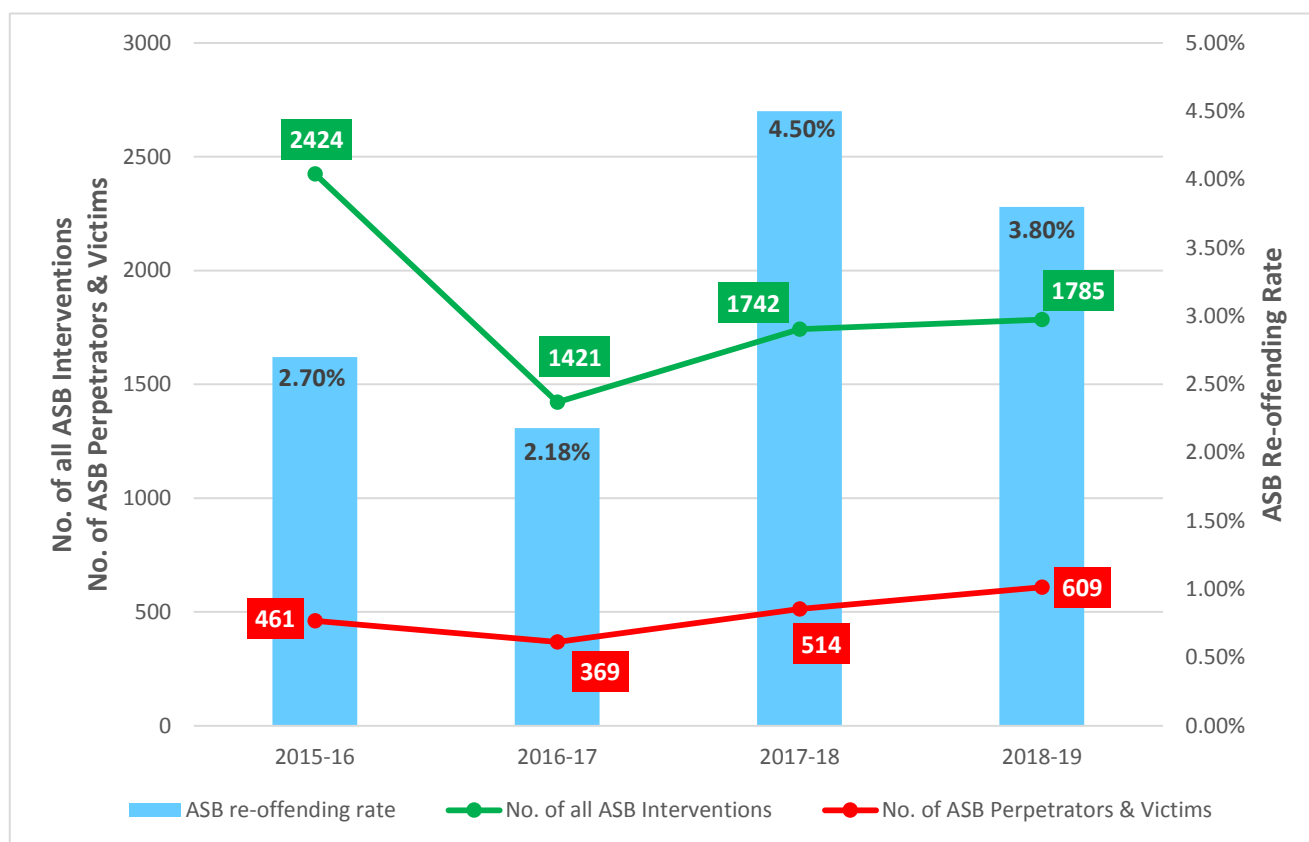
- 11.1. Through the core Community Services Team, Arun DC makes an important contribution in supporting the Partnership's effective overall working and achieving SAP's strategic priorities which make a positive difference to the lives of the community. However, Arun DC will continuously review its contribution and role within the partnership to ensure that we are responding effectively and appropriately with the resources available.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

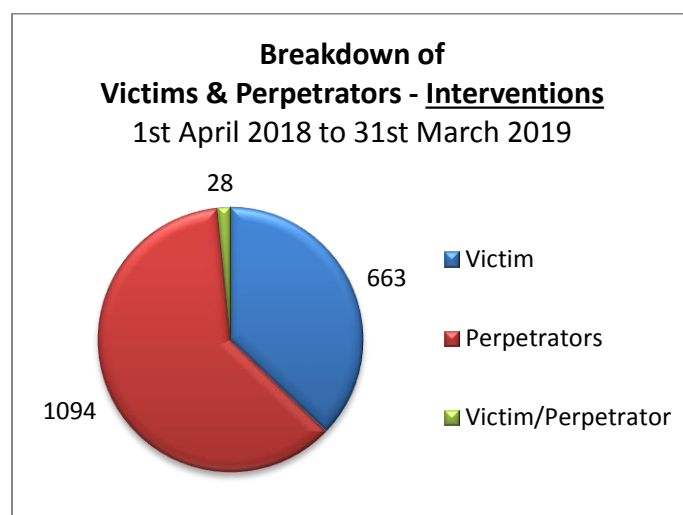
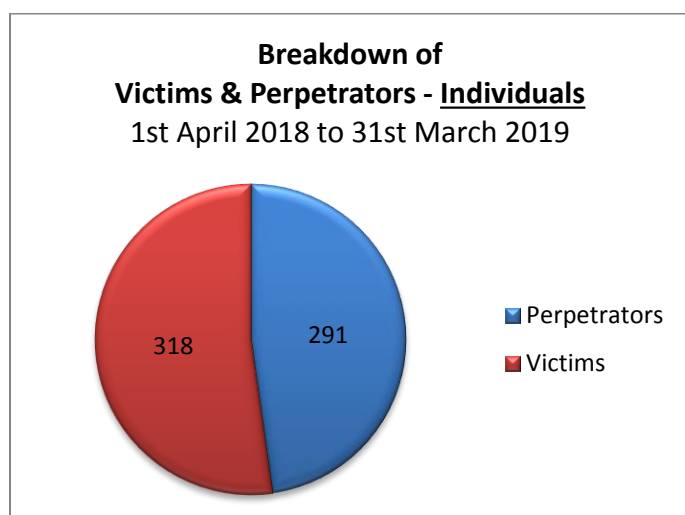
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| A&E | Accident & Emergency |
| ACC | Arun Community Church |
| ADC | Arun District Council |
| APC | Alternative Provision College |
| ASB | Anti-Social Behaviour |
| CE | Child Exploitation |
| CGL | Change, Grow, Live (local drug and alcohol provider) |
| County Lines | The movement of drugs across county borders, usually from metropolitan boroughs to coastal and suburban areas, using vulnerable people to transport drugs on the drug network's behalf |
| CPN | Community Protection Notice |
| CPW | Community Protection Warning |
| CSP | Community Safety Partnership |
| Cuckooing | Drug dealers/networks taking over the home of a vulnerable person to use it as a base for drug dealing |
| DIU | Divisional Intelligence Unit (Sussex Police) |
| E-CINS | Empowering Communities Inclusion and Neighbourhood Management System |
| GP | General Practitioner |
| JAG | Joint Action Group |
| LAT | Local Action Team |
| MARAC | Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference |
| NCA | National Crime Agency |
| NRM | National Referral Mechanism |
| NSPCC | National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children |
| OCG | Organised Crime Group |
| OO | Owner Occupier |
| PCC | Sussex Police and Crime Commissioner |
| PRS | Private Rented Sector housing |
| ROCU | Regional Organised Crime Unit |
| RSL | Registered Social Landlord |
| SAP | Safer Arun Partnership |
| SCOK | Street Community Outreach Keyworker |
| SOC | Serious and Organised Crime |
| WSCC | West Sussex County Council |

Appendix 1

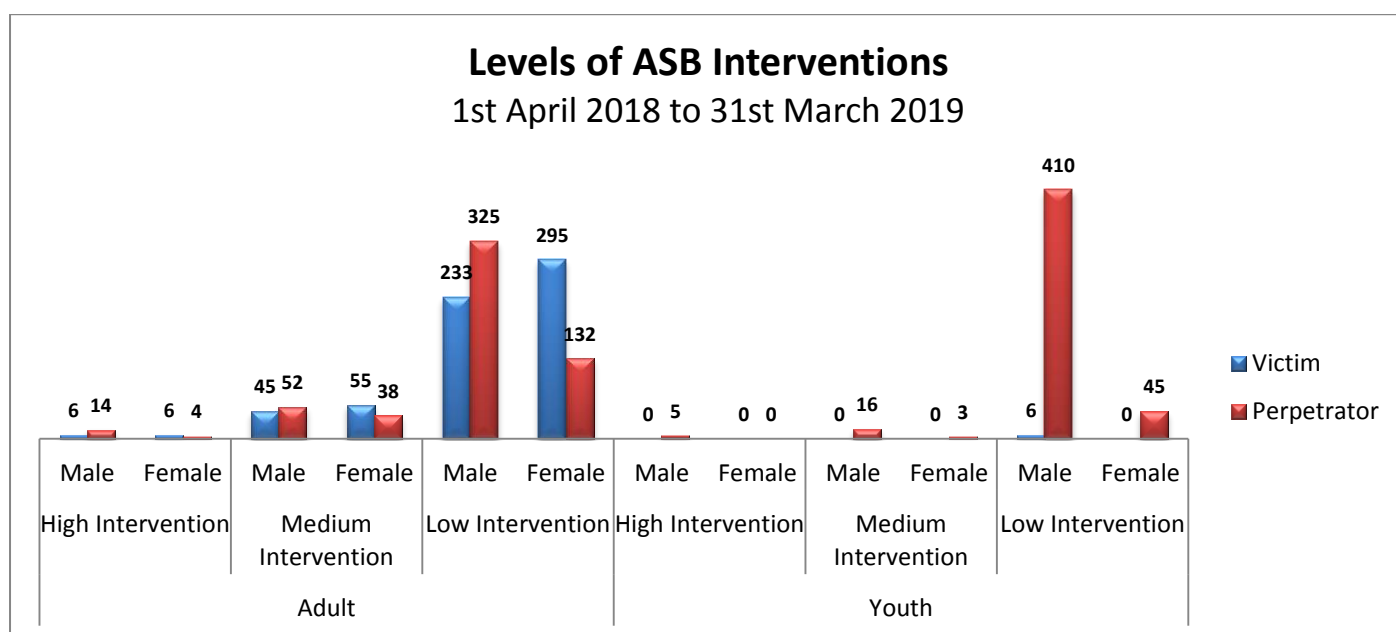
Arun DC Anti-social Behaviour team performance 2018-19



ASB by Victim and Perpetrator (ASB Caseworker data):-



The following chart breakdowns the number of ASB interventions that caseworkers have achieved between 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019 by levels of intervention, gender and age:-



Key highlights are that the team continue to proactively intervene at an early stage with both adults and young people, with all groups being targeted for early intervention where possible to reduce the risk of further offending or victimisation and to manage the threat of enforcement / criminal justice action. In relation to adults, it is not uncommon to see a higher number of victims and perpetrators receiving intervention as cases may involve issues between homes i.e. where parties involved are living in close proximity to one another and, therefore, are easily identifiable.

ASB Interventions by Housing Tenure Type (1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019)

| Housing Provider | Number of Interventions | Percentage (%) | Difference from 2017/18 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Arun District Council | 597 | 37% | +7 |
| Private Let | 250 | 15% | -16 |
| Owner Occupier | 272 | 17% | +32 |
| No Fixed Abode | 181 | 11% | +140 |
| Registered Social Landlord (RSL) | 191 | 12% | +17 |
| Unknown | 132 | 8% | +42 |
| TOTAL | 1623 | | +226 |

Appendix 2

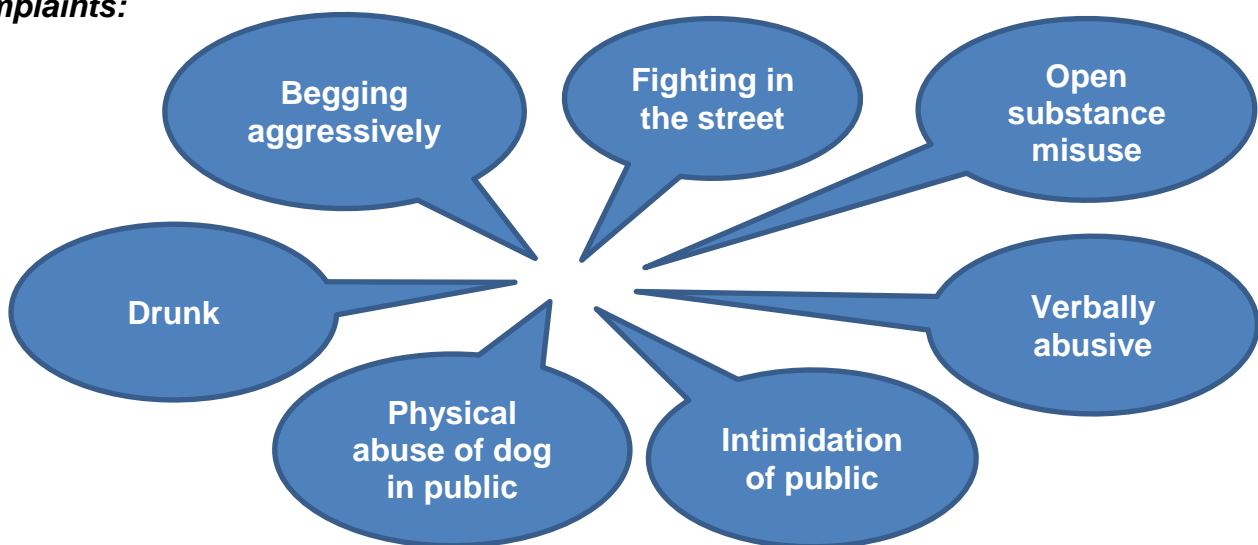
Arun DC Anti-social Behaviour Team Case Study (1)



Trigger: The eviction of a problem male from his ADC tenancy in Bognor Regis resulted in him moving to Littlehampton to live with his partner. It was not long before regular complaints were received that he was causing ASB in the town centre.

History: Longstanding negative behavioural issues and refusal to engage with local services or accept offers of help to address his behaviour. Severe substance misuse issues and aggressive behaviour.

Complaints:



Actions:

- Joint partnership action planning with Sussex Police.
- Identification of appropriate enforcement powers to curb his behaviour in the town centre , utilising the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.
- Issued a Community Protection Warning (CPW) cautioning male about his unacceptable behaviour.
- Due to non-compliance with the CPW, ASB team initiated the terms of a Community Protection Notice (CPN). Agreed by Sussex Police and included an exclusion zone preventing the individual from entering the town centre.
- Breaches of the CPN conditions resulted in arrests by Police.
- A Criminal Behaviour Order has been identified as a further way of tackling this behaviour.

Conclusion:

This individual's behaviour was responsible for widespread nuisance, intimidation, and harassment of people in the town centre. Such actions created a hugely negative view of the town and was responsible for a huge use of resources, including Arun staff, Police officers, and local traders time. On exclusion from the town centre, there has been an improvement in the public perception of the town and a significant reduction in reported intimidation. The joint working practices and information sharing amongst agencies was vital in securing the evidence needed to obtain firstly the CPW and then the use of the CPN.

Appendix 2

Arun DC Anti-social Behaviour Team Case Study (2)

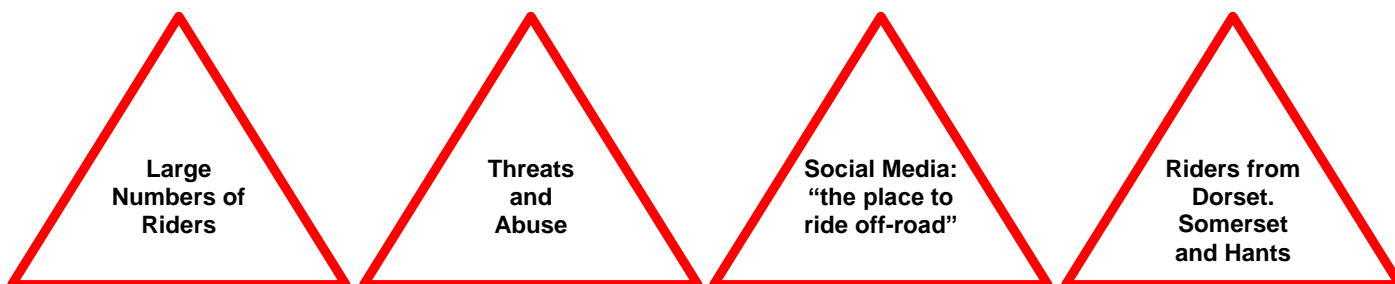
Trigger: Initially raised by way of a Community Trigger due to perceived lack of action by a number of agencies to deal with a widespread community problem. This is a current and ongoing issue.



The Problem: A privately owned open pit within Slindon Woods being used regularly by a large number of dirt bike riders. Vehicles lack silencers and generate high volume which disrupts the quality of life of local residents. Being a rural location, the actions have an impact of livestock which are spooked by the noise. On one occasion, a rider was thrown from their horse due to it being frightened. Bikers and local residents have on occasion engaged in confrontation which have included low level threats and abuse.

Location: The site is owned by a private company but is accessible via a number of points by a road running through Slindon Woods. Prevention of access is extremely difficult due to the size of the boundary.

Concerns:



Actions:

- Joint site visit between ASB Caseworker and Sussex Police Prevention team Inspector to discuss the situation with affected residents.
- Liaison with the Council's Environmental Health team to pursue noise pollution aspect of the complaint.
- Compilation of details of all vehicles witnessed and photographed attending the site and transporting off-road bikes.
- Warning letter drafted advising vehicle owners that activity is unlawful and Police action will be taken; approximately 20 vehicle owners have been written to including one company whose vehicle was being used.

- Regular liaison with the National Trust (Slindon Estate) to appraise them of actions and to include them in the monitoring and reporting process.
- Request for direct Police patrols in the area.
- Police Patrol notices erected at strategic points across the site.

Results:

- ♦ Marked reduction in calls and complaints
- ♦ During the two week period commencing 22 July 2019, there were only two isolated incidents reported of a low number of riders in the site; these are currently being actioned.
- ♦ Continued liaison with residents has indicated a decrease in the issues affecting the community.

Conclusion:

This activity has a hugely detrimental impact on the lives of local people, causing significant nuisance and safety concerns due to the large volumes of people visiting the location from out of the area. Whilst the joint interventions and actions taken by the ASB team and Police, the support of the residents has been vital in identifying the problem and those responsible. In turn, this has afforded officers information to allow action to be taken.

The large decrease in activity in the pit is positive. However, this remains a current issue which sees the ASB Caseworker maintain regular contact with residents, Police, and the land owner to ensure prompt responses to any further activity. It is this regular engagement with multiple parties that is a key feature of the positive outcomes to date, highlights the importance of partnership working and listening to victims.

Appendix 2

Arun DC Anti-social Behaviour Team Case Study (3)



Trigger: Reports received from the local community that youths were accessing rooftops of some of the shops in Bognor Regis town centre. This raised concerns about safety and damage being caused to the buildings, intentionally or not.

Main Complainants: Traders, residents (via social media), Town Council, Councillors.

Numbers/ages of youths involved: Predominantly centred around groups of approximately 15 youths aged 11-17 years old.

Concerns:

Health & Safety

Severe risk of personal harm

Negative view of the town

Damage to properties

ASB

Public at risk

Actions:

- ♦ Initial early engagement with complainants, including working with them to identify any youths involved and to gauge the regularity and times of incidents.
- ♦ On identification of patterns of activity, liaison by the Council's ASB Caseworker with Sussex Police to implement direct patrols.
- ♦ Identification of individuals as a result of joint working between ASB team, Police and local schools.
- ♦ Early intervention work carried out between ASB Caseworker and schools; meetings were held between officers, youths and their parents.
- ♦ Positive feedback from parents who appreciated being involved in the process and of being made aware of their child's behaviour before being criminalised.

"Thank you for bringing the various matters to our attention, it is much appreciated, and I think/hope he took it all on board."

"Thanks again and I hope all the good work you're doing pays off. I'm sure it will."

Results:

- ♦ None of the same youths have come to the attention of agencies again.
- ♦ Significant reduction in property damage.
- ♦ Alleviation of concerns over the personal safety of youths.

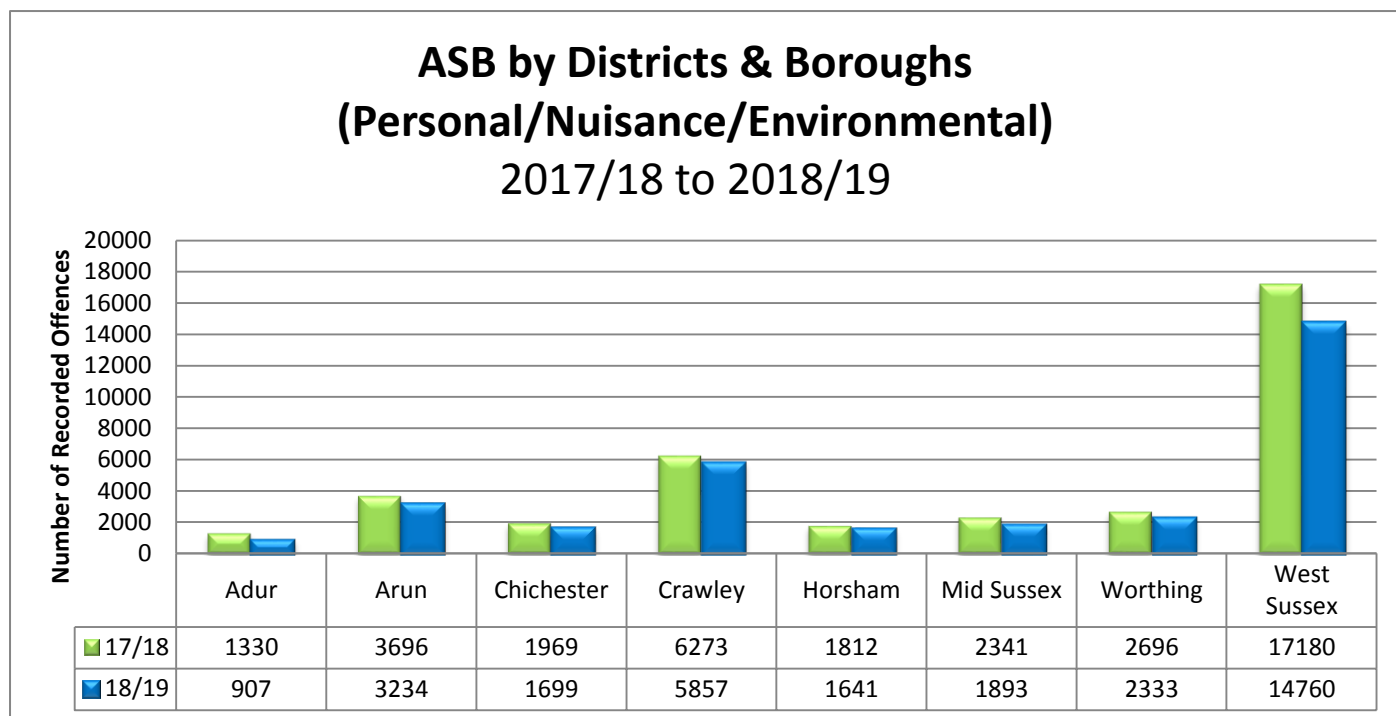
Conclusion:

The initial engagement with complainants and partners brought about early identification of individual youths and permitted interventions to take place before the activity escalated. By involving the youths and their parents in discussions, the dangers and consequences were highlighted and allowed the family to be part of the solution before criminalisation of the individual.

Appendix 3

West Sussex ASB Sussex Police Incident Data by District/Borough

Data Source – CSP Police data



Appendix 4

Reducing the Harmful Impact of Drugs in Local Communities Case Study



Background: Client S was street homeless, living in a tent. Previously lived with their father who then entered sheltered housing accommodation due to dementia. Client S was assessed as not being in priority need for housing. Intensive support from the Street Community Outreach Keyworker resulted in Client S securing private rented accommodation.

Vulnerabilities: Long term intravenous drug user / poor physical health / disengagement from support once housed / father passed away immediately after Client S secured accommodation, losing remaining family support.

Behavioural concerns:

- Erratic engagement with support keyworker.
- Refusal to allow agencies into property; often meeting support workers outside the property for arranged appointments and requesting they go elsewhere.
- Deteriorating physical health.
- Previous planned overdose attempt.
- Regularly failing to collect substitute prescriptions ie: methadone.

Actions:

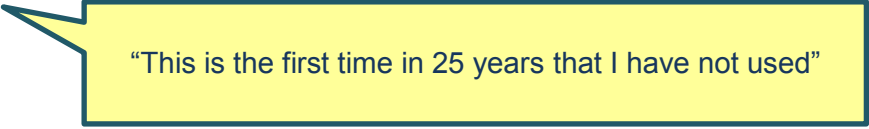
- ♦ Following a welfare check by Sussex Police, Client S was admitted to hospital due to blood clots in their legs, a damaged spleen, infection on the heart, and kidney malfunction.
- ♦ S received a Section 21 Notice from their Landlord, whilst in hospital, because of the cuckooing at the property.
- ♦ Client S discharged themselves from hospital after 6 weeks, against medical advice, as they were not prescribed medication due to their drug dependency.
- ♦ On returning to their home, Client S confided in the Street Community Outreach Keyworker that drug dealers immediately returned.

"They came straight back to the flat.
It was back to normal. I have no way out."

- ♦ Ongoing work between Street Community Outreach Keyworker and Social Worker due to concerns around S's vulnerabilities.
- ♦ Client S was offered a respite placement by adult social care, to allow a period of rest and to fully assess physical health needs.
- ♦ On entering respite, S lost their tenancy. The Street Community Outreach Keyworker initiated close working with the Council's Housing Options team, resulting in securing temporary accommodation due to being in priority need.

Outcomes:

- ♦ S has now secured accommodation within a supported living housing scheme and is successfully maintaining their tenancy.
- ♦ Whilst in respite, Client S opted to abstain from drug use, and has been clean of illicit drugs for 5 months.



“This is the first time in 25 years that I have not used”

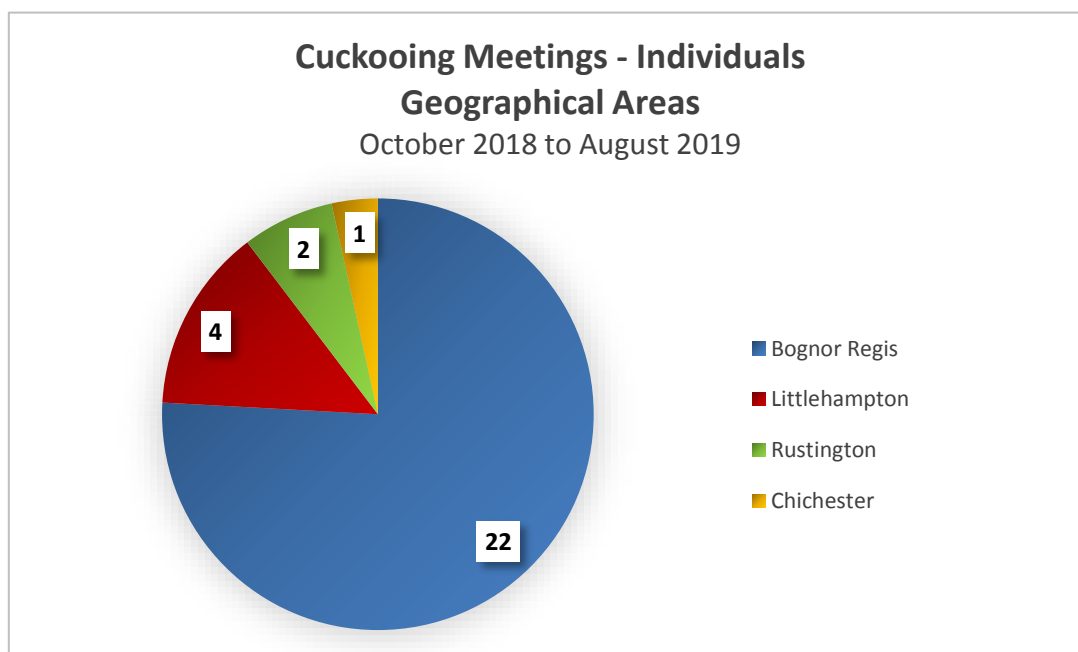
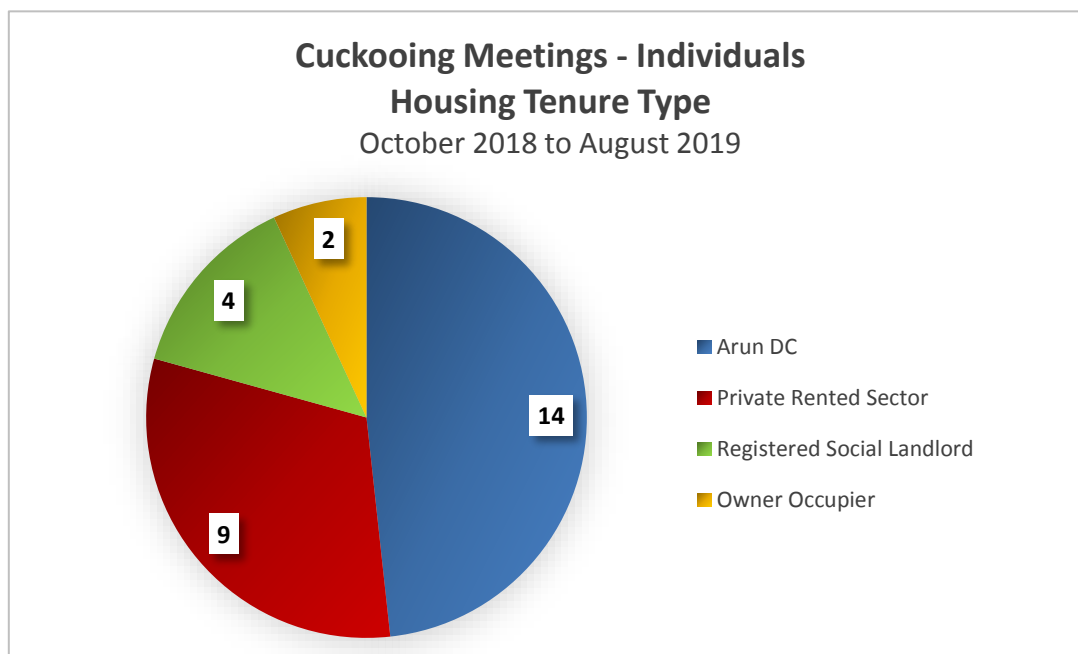
- ♦ S has been clean of illicit drugs for 5 months, to date.

Conclusion:

The detrimental impact of drug related harm is clearly illustrated here, highlighting the negative bearing it can have on a person’s physical health, housing status, and personal wellbeing. The intensive key work provision to support this vulnerable adult, with complex needs, yielded positive outcomes in reducing the known risks, and an empathetic approach encouraged sustained behavioural change which has vastly improved the life of S and significantly reduced the harmful impact of drugs in the community.

Appendix 5

Breakdown of data relating to the individuals/addresses discussed at the partnership Cuckooing forum between October 2018 to August 2019:-



Appendix 6

Crime Data

Data Source – CSP Police data

Sussex Police All Crime Monthly Breakdown, Arun

