

BOLSOVER COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP PLAN

2020 – 2023

Working together to reduce crime and disorder and improve the quality of life for you and your community



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Foreword by Councillor Sandra Peake

Portfolio Holder for Community Safety and Partnership Chair

Welcome to the Bolsover Community Safety Partnership Plan covering the three years 2020 to 2023.

This plan sets out how Bolsover District Council, Police, Derbyshire County Council, Probation Services, Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service, Derby and Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group together with voluntary and community sectors will work together with the communities of Bolsover district to reduce crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending in order to keep Bolsover district a safe place to live, work and visit.

The Plan aims to reduce the number of crimes and anti-social behaviour in the district, but in some categories it aims to increase the number of reports where historically victims have not felt confident enough to report it to us. By increasing reporting we will then be able to offer support to those victims and take appropriate action against the perpetrators.

Crime and disorder impacts not only the victims but also on the quality of life of the wider community so we understand how important it is for you that we tackle it in a timely, efficient and effective way.

We are confident that this Plan not only addresses the priorities that have been identified through our analysis of evidential information and performance but also the concerns of the people of Bolsover district.

We recognise that as a Partnership we have a duty and responsibility to continue to tackle crime and disorder which affect the safety and wellbeing of everyone who lives, works or visits our district.

Our continued aim is to work together promoting community safety, protecting the vulnerable and making Bolsover district a safer place for everyone to live and work.

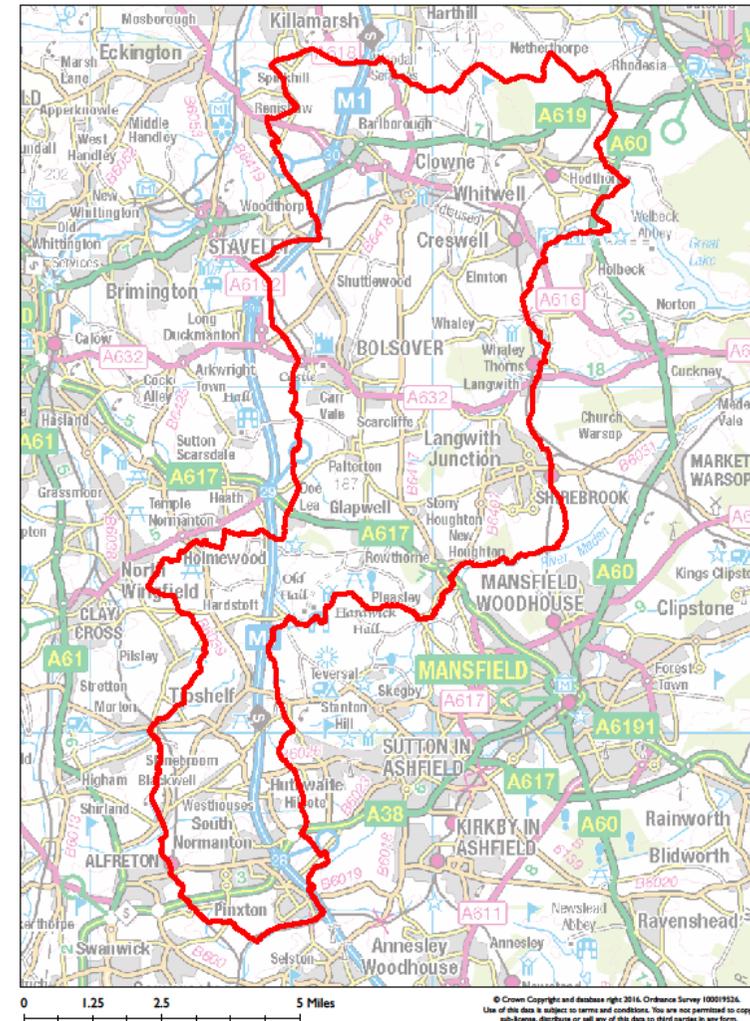
Bolsover District

Bolsover district is situated to the east of Derbyshire with its borders on the Peak District and Sherwood Forest. Bolsover town has a significant amount of historical importance with the main tourist attraction being its 17th century castle built by the Cavendish family and visited by thousands of people each year. The M1 Motorway runs through the district providing a transport connection to the rest of the country.

The district has four medium sized towns; Bolsover, Shirebrook, Clowne and South Normanton. These towns are part of urban areas which provide a range of facilities, services and employment opportunities to the surrounding areas. A significant proportion of the population of the district live within the 4 main towns. Outside the market towns there are scattered farms and small villages in a mostly open rural landscape punctuated by compact settlements.

DRAFT

Bolsover District Council



Bolsover Community Safety Partnership

The Community Safety Partnership (CSP) was formed under the Crime & Disorder Act 1998, amended by the Police & Justice Act 2006. This places a statutory duty on partners to work together to reduce crime and disorder in their area. The Partnership is made up of the following statutory organisations:

- ♦ Bolsover District Council
- ♦ Derbyshire Police
- ♦ Derbyshire County Council
- ♦ Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service
- ♦ Probation Services
- ♦ Derby and Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group

Additional discretionary Partners include commissioned service providers, community groups and the voluntary sector.

The CSP Strategy Group agrees and manages the strategic direction of the Community Safety Partnership. It agrees and oversees the funding plans of the partnership and monitors performance against its priorities. The Community Safety Partnership is accountable to the Derbyshire Safer Communities Board.

The CSP Action Groups are groups that deliver thematic outcomes. The groups operate by sharing knowledge, expertise and information in order to understand and tackle problems and drive the activity identified in their respective action plans. Their operational role is to make tactical resourcing decisions regarding emerging trends and related community safety issues in line with the partnership's priorities.

Bolsover Community Safety Partnership

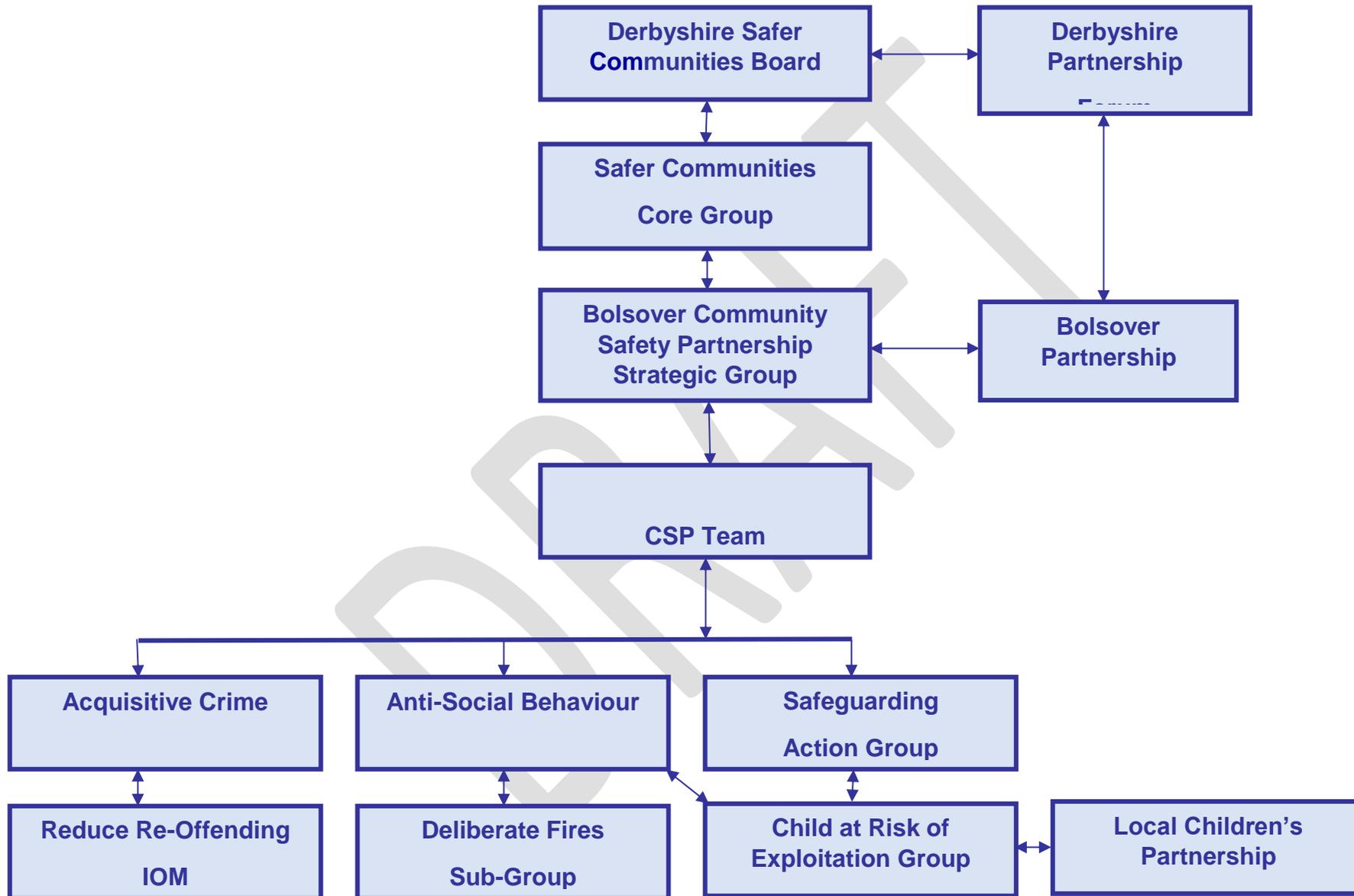
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Bolsover Community Safety Partnership Structure



Levels of Recorded Crime

All Crime

Recorded crime in Bolsover district increased by 16.5% between January-December 2017 and January-December 2018.

Between January-December 2018 and January-December 2019 the district saw a further increase by 27% in recorded crime with significant increases in Violence, Sexual offences, Theft of motor vehicle and Public disorder.

However, during the last 12 month period, the district has seen decreases in recorded crimes for Shoplifting and Theft from motor vehicle.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Recorded anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents have shown a downward trend, falling by 31.5% between January-December 2017 and January-December 2019.

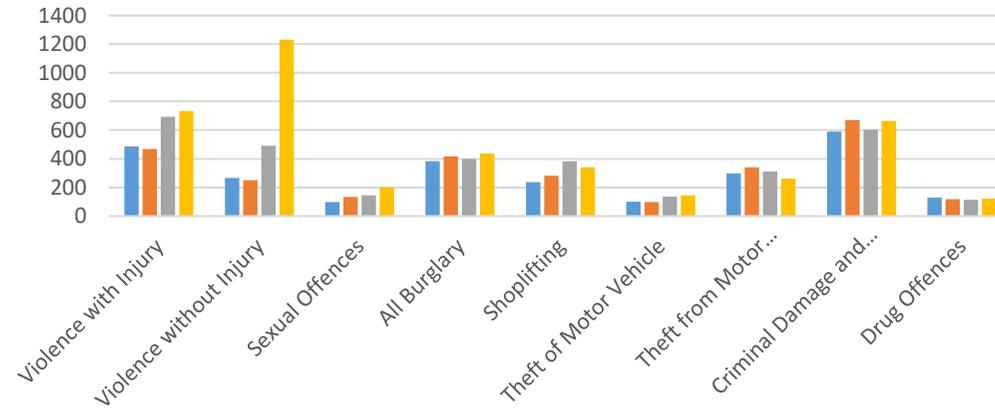
Between January and December 2018 there were 3002 ASB incidents recorded to the police, which is a decrease of 12.6% when compared to the same period of the previous year.

Between January and December 2019, there were 2353 incidents of ASB recorded, a reduction of 21.6% compared to the same period in the previous year.

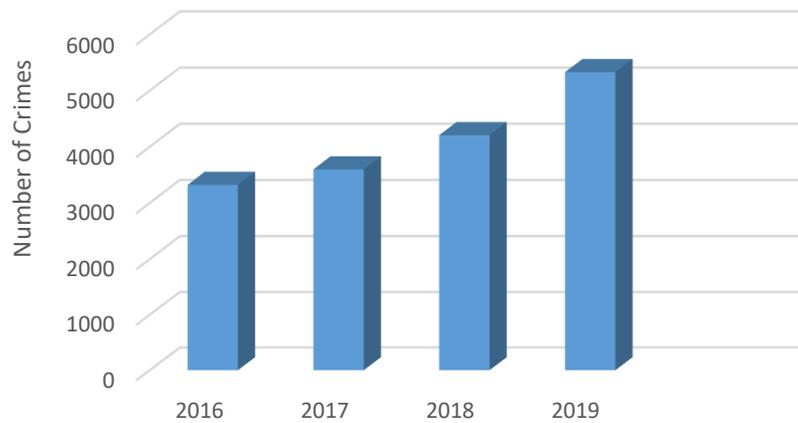
No applications for Community Trigger reviews in relation to ASB were received in Bolsover in the 12 month period to March 2020.

Recorded crime over the past 4 years

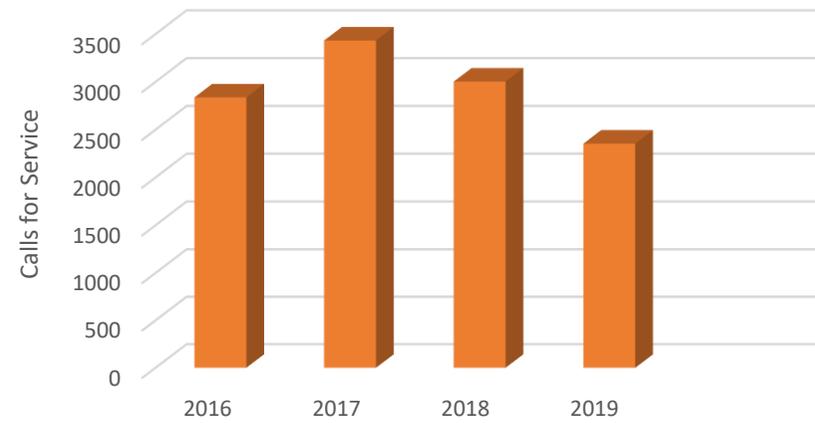
Crime types comparison
12 months to December



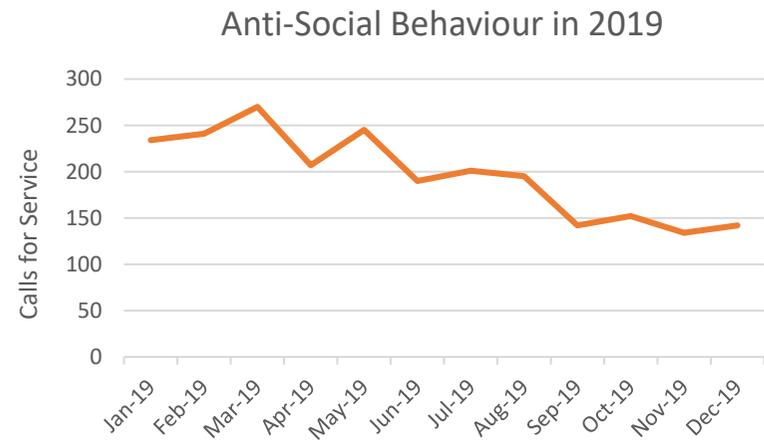
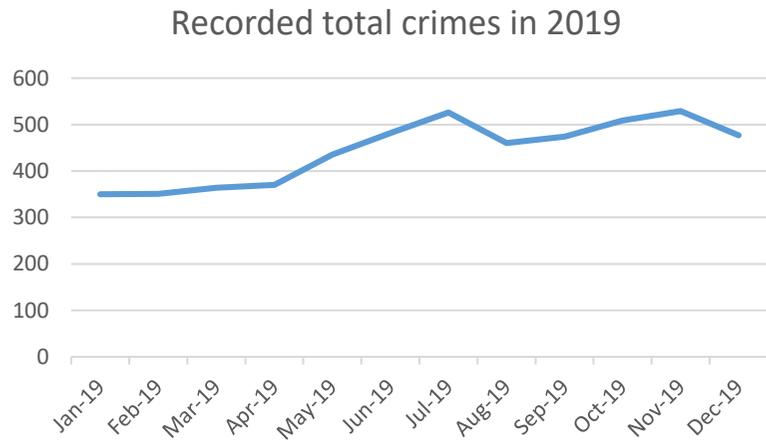
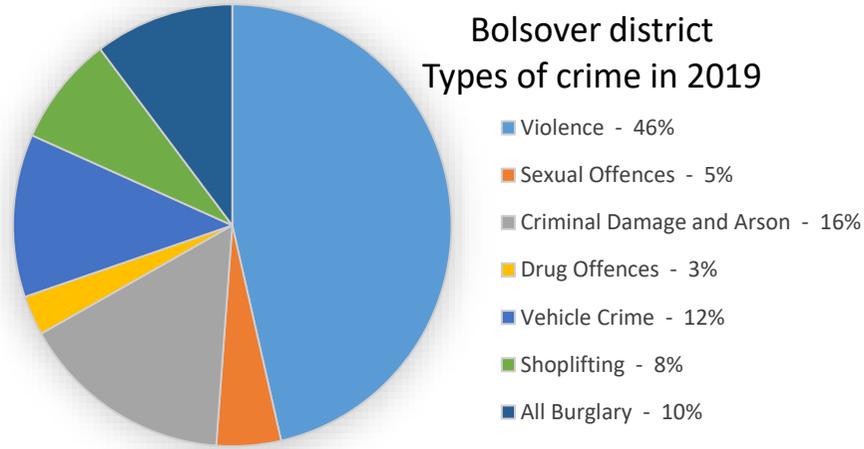
Total crime
12 months to December



Anti- Social Behaviour
12 months to December



Where we are now



Derbyshire Safer Communities Board Joint Strategic Risk Assessment

Since the last agreement there have been many changes both locally and nationally, but effective partnership working remains vital to the ongoing success in tackling crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse across Derbyshire.

For a number of years the Derbyshire Safer Communities Board has been at the heart of these partnership arrangements. But this is not without its challenges, significant pressures on public sector funding is affecting all Responsible Authorities, in addition the need to be respond to a number of new and emerging strategic responsibilities provide a real impetus to work in a more focused and smarter way.

Over the last couple of years, the Board has worked hard to ensure it has the right structure to be responsive and meet these challenges.

The Board has identified its priorities for 2020 – 2023 through a joint strategic threat and risk assessment.

An annual risk and threat assessment is carried out by Derbyshire Constabulary jointly with its community safety partners.

Priorities

There are a number of **long standing priorities**, which the Board will continue to support. These are priorities for which there is a strong structure in place to oversee delivery and to identify and address gaps in provision. It is acknowledged that investment in these priorities needs to be maintained in order to ensure performance is sustained and identified areas for development are progressed. These are;

- Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Modern Slavery
- Prevent (Counter Terrorism)
- Hate Crime

In addition to these a two **development priorities** have been identified. These are;

- Organised Crime, including County Lines
- Serious Violence

It needs to be acknowledged that in relation to the developmental priorities, the Board needs to focus on the aspects of their delivery which fall within its remit. To that end, it will be critical that the Board works with the other Strategic Boards to ensure a comprehensive response is achieved.

In delivery of the priorities outlined above, there should be specific focus on;

- Prevention and Early Intervention
- Data and Information Sharing

Bolsover Community Safety Partnership Priorities

The Partnership Plan must set out priorities to reduce crime and disorder in the area. This current Plan covers a 3 year period to 2023, and will be refreshed annually.

To inform this Plan a comprehensive strategic assessment was completed which has provided us with an analysis of community safety issues within the district together with previous performance.

We consulted on the findings of the assessment with all our partners to ensure we have correctly captured and analysed the problems in the district

We have linked its aims and objectives to reflect our joint priorities so we can utilise our resources more effectively and work together to reduce the fear of crime and disorder and increase community safety within our communities.

The Plan brings together our vision, aims and priorities for making Bolsover district safer.

Bolsover Community Safety Partnership has a statutory responsibility in relation to Modern Slavery, Domestic Homicide Reviews and Serious Violence which will influence its work throughout the duration of this plan.

Bolsover Community Safety Partnership has identified the following local priorities which will be its focus over the next three years.



Bolsover Community Safety Partnership Action Plan 2020 – 2023

The Bolsover Community Safety Partnership Plan will be delivered through developing an effective action plan, which sets out what the Partnership will do to achieve the objectives identified under each of the priorities. The actions will be co-ordinated by the CSP team by bringing partners together and identify resources and skills to deliver the objectives, progress of which will be monitored through the relevant CSP action groups.

ASB STRATEGY GROUP			
CSP Overarching Priority: 1. Reducing and managing Anti-Social Behaviour and Criminal Damage			
CSP Cross-cutting Priority: Building Confident and Cohesive Communities			
Priority	Objective	Action	Lead
Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)	Increase awareness in the community regarding what anti-social behaviour is and how to report it	Produce and distribute appropriate leaflets/information in a variety of formats through community engagement awareness events throughout the year focusing on criminal damage and anti-social behaviour	CSPs/Police/ BDC
	Provide targeted activities for young people in hotspot areas particularly those identified as being at risk of entering the Criminal Justice System	Implement a programme of diversionary activities for young people	CSPs
		Deliver parenting programmes as part of the range of preventative services across the district	Parenting Practitioner
	Provide consistent multi-agency approach to the identification and support of vulnerable and repeat victims of ASB	Continue to implement the Victims First case management ECINs system for victims and offenders and refer victims of ASB to Victim Services	All agencies
		Utilise CCTV to deter, detect and gather evidence	CSPs/Police/BDC
	Targeted enforcement activity to tackle anti-social behaviour	Continue to enforce current Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPOs) in designated areas within the district.	CSPs/Police/ BDC
	Monitor deliberate fires/derelict buildings with series of site visits and multi-agency monitoring and tasking meetings	Implement specific multi-agency operations to address hot spot areas of deliberate fires	DFRS

ACQUISITIVE CRIME ACTION GROUP

CSP Overarching Priority: 4. Reducing and Preventing Acquisitive Crime

CSP Cross-cutting Priority: Building Confident and Cohesive Communities

<i>Priority</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>Action</i>	<i>Lead</i>
Acquisitive Crime	Assist in the reduction/ prevention of incidents of acquisitive crime within the district	Promote personal and property security by raising awareness of preventative methods and where appropriate distribute crime prevention/target hardening equipment	CSPs
		Identify and refer high risk vulnerable people to the 'CAN Assist' scheme	CSPs/BDC
		Manage and monitor repeat offenders on the Integrated Offender Management programme	CSPs/BDC/Police
		Promote and develop new Neighbourhood Watch Schemes.	NHW
		Develop initiatives and raise awareness of Vehicle Crime	CSPs/Police/NHW
Organised Crime	Develop and strengthen existing information sharing links with partner agencies to identify and disrupt OCG activity	Attend local OCG Partnership Board meetings to implement disruption activity such as 'County Lines' through information sharing and tasking	CSPs/Police/DCC/BDC/DFRS
Fraud	Raise awareness of how to avoid becoming a victim of fraud	Encourage reporting via the 'Action Fraud' reporting centre	CSPs/Police/DCC/BDC/NHW
		Promote and refer victims to Derbyshire Scam Watch	CSPs/Police/DCC/BDC/NHW

SAFEGUARDING ACTION GROUP

CSP Overarching Priorities:

2. Reducing Domestic Abuse and Violent Crime & Sexual Offences

3. Prevent (Counter Terrorism)

5. Reducing Alcohol and Substance Misuse

6. Reducing the risk of Children at Risk of Exploitation

CSP Cross-cutting Priority: **Building Confident and Cohesive Communities**

<i>Priority</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>Action</i>	<i>Lead</i>
Domestic Violence	Raise awareness within communities and partner agencies of available services	Provide IDVA support to victims and refer high risk cases to MARAC	IDVA/DV Officer – BDC
		Provide and promote Outreach Service	IDVA/DV Officer (BDC)/ CSP/DCC/Police
		Refer high risk cases to the 'CAN' Assist scheme for target hardening equipment	IDVA/DV Officer (BDC)
		Implement the Freedom Programme to raise awareness about domestic abuse, improve self-esteem and confidence	IDVA/DV Officer (BDC)
		Assist in the delivery of the DV/SV Strategy and Delivery Plan via the NDDSAAG Action Plan	IDVA/DV Officer (BDC)/ CSP/DCC/Police/ CCG
Sexual Violence	Encourage increased take up of sexual violence services by victims (link to NDDSAAG Action Plan)	Raise awareness within communities of available services and refer to Sexual Assault Referral Centre	DCC/CSP/Police/CCG
Child at risk of Exploitation	Support county wide awareness raising campaigns to address Child Sexual Exploitation	Attend local Child at Risk of Exploitation meetings to support young people identified as being at risk of exploitation	CSP/Police/BDC/DCC
		Support the Local Children's Partnership Annual Plan	CSP/Police/BDC/DCC
		Raise awareness of young people and parents to the dangers of online grooming sexting and cyber bullying,	CSP/Police/BDC/DCC

		how to avoid becoming a victim and where to get support if they suspect they are a victim	
Cyber Crime	Raise awareness within the community of what cybercrime is and what steps to take to avoid becoming a victim	Promote responsible use of internet and raise awareness of available support, e.g. the 'Get Safe Online' website and 'Take Five' campaigns and work together to deliver the Derby and Derbyshire Cybercrime and Online Safety Action Plan	CSP/Police/BDC/DCC
		Raise awareness of specific on line financial scams to those vulnerable to becoming a victim via engagement events, partners' websites, social media pages etc.	CSP/Police/BDC/DCC
Counter Terrorism and Extremism	Raise awareness of the importance of reporting concerns or suspicious activity relating to terrorism or radicalisation	Support the Channel Programme by raising awareness of the Prevent strand of the CONTEST Counter-Terrorism Strategy and support the 'Action Against Hate' – Derby and Derbyshire plan for tackling hate crime	All agencies
Modern Slavery (OICHTE)	Improve public awareness of the signs of modern slavery	Support Derby and Derbyshire Modern Slavery Partnership by working to identify those vulnerable to Modern Slavery and OICHTE and once identified refer into appropriate Safeguarding processes	All agencies
Substance Misuse	Assist in the delivery of the Substance Misuse Strategic Action Plan	Ensure CSP funded diversionary activities are targeted in areas where evidence suggests there is a higher prevalence of young people's substance misuse	CSP
		Identify vulnerable or at risk groups in order to deliver evidence-based appropriate universal and targeted prevention/harm minimisation activity	CSP/DCC/BDC/Police
		Raise awareness of the dangers of substance abuse together with available services	CSP/DCC/Police
		Execution of drugs warrants together with enforcement of Misuse of Drugs Act 1971	Police
	Address problems associated with underage drinking	Continue multi-agency test purchase operations	Trading Standards
	Improve use of licensing powers	Identify pubs and off licenses that are causing problems and implement multi-agency intervention	CSP/DCC/BDC/Police

We will measure and monitor whether our actions are achieving our priorities by the following outcomes:

Anti-Social Behaviour and Criminal Damage

1. Reduction in the number of anti-social behaviour incidents.
2. Reduction in the number of recorded criminal damage offences.
3. Number of diversionary activities to engage young people and direct them away from anti-social behaviour.
4. Reduction in the number of offences of arson (deliberate fires).
5. An increase in successful, community based resolutions of anti-social behaviour.

Domestic Abuse

1. Increased reporting of domestic abuse.
2. Reduced number of repeat cases of domestic abuse heard at the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC).
3. Increase in referrals of victims of domestic violence to the appropriate agencies.
4. Increase in the number of 'victims' supported by the Independent domestic Advocacy Service.
5. Number of domestic abuse awareness raising initiatives.

Violent Crime & Sexual Offences

1. Reduction in offences of violence with injury.
2. Reduction in offences of violence without injury.
3. Increased reporting of sexual abuse.

Acquisitive Crime

1. Reduced burglary offences.
2. Fewer people who think that crime is a problem in their area.
3. Number of enforcement/prevention initiatives to tackle burglary offences.
4. Reduced vehicle crime offences.
5. Reduced shoplifting offences.

Alcohol and Substance Misuse

1. Increased awareness of the dangers of substance abuse together with available services.
2. Number of enforcement/prevention initiatives to tackle underage drinking.
3. Targeted diversionary activities in areas where there is evidence of a higher prevalence of young people's substance misuse.

Children at Risk of Exploitation

1. Number of enforcement/disruption activities of people and premises
2. Increased awareness of CSE and improved information sharing pathways.

Confident and Cohesive Communities (Cross Cutting Theme)

1. Increased reporting of hate crime.
2. Increased awareness of the impacts of the work of the Bolsover Community Safety Partnership.

Links to other strategies

The Bolsover Community Safety Partnership Plan 2020-2023 links with and complements the following strategies, action plans and policies:

- Derbyshire County Community Safety Agreement
- Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioners Policing Plan
- Prevent Strategy
- Serious Violence Strategy
- Derby & Derbyshire Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategy
- Bolsover District Council Anti-Social Behaviour Policy
- Bolsover Sustainable Community Strategy
- Locality Public Health Plan – A Healthy Bolsover
- Derbyshire Substance Misuse Strategic Action Plan
- Derby & Derbyshire Action Against Hate Action Plan
- Derbyshire Safeguarding Board Local Children’s Partnership Action Plan
- Derby & Derbyshire Cybercrime and Online Safety Action Plan

Definitions

Acquisitive Crime

Acquisitive crime is defined as: crimes of robbery of business property; robbery of personal property; burglary in a dwelling; burglary in a building other than a dwelling; theft of vehicle; theft from vehicle; interfere with vehicle; theft from the person; bicycle theft; shoplifting; and all other theft offences. Although some types of fraud can be a type of acquisitive crime, all types of fraud are included within the definition of economic crime and are excluded from acquisitive crime.

Anti-Social Behaviour

Under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, anti-social behaviour is defined as:

- "conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person;
- conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person's occupation of residential premises; or
- conduct capable of causing housing-related nuisance or annoyance to any person".

Examples of anti-social behaviour include:

- Verbal Abuse,
- Graffiti and vandalism,
- Noise nuisance,
- Alcohol and drug related disorder,
- Vehicle related nuisance,
- Threatening or intimidating behaviour by individuals or groups.

Cyber Crime

Cyber-crime is defined as: those crimes committed, in full or in part, through a computer, computer network or other computer enabled device (e.g. a smart phone, tablet device, or gaming device). They can be either:

- Cyber-dependent crimes – those that can only be committed using computers, computer networks or other forms of information communication technology, including the creation and spread of malware, hacking to steal personal or industry data, and denial of service attacks.
- Cyber-enabled crimes - those where the online environment is used in the commission of the offence.

Domestic Violence and Abuse

Domestic violence and abuse is defined as: any incident or pattern of incidents 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 gender or sexuality.

The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to: psychological; physical; sexual; financial; emotional.

Controlling behaviour is a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive behaviour is an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.

Economic Crime

Economic crime is defined as: any non-violent crimes that result in a financial loss, with the exception of those included in the definition of acquisitive crime. These crimes thus comprise a broad range of illegal activities, including bribery, corruption, counterfeit currency, fraud, money laundering, and tax evasion.

Killed and Serious Injury Road Collisions

Killed and serious injury road collisions are defined as: collisions where any casualty sustains injuries which are classed as either fatal; life threatening (where there is a high probability of death); life changing (where there is a high probability that the injured party will not recover sufficiently to lead an independent life); or serious (where the injury is less than life changing but amounts to a s20 Grievous Bodily Harm injury).

Modern Slavery

Modern slavery is defined as: a complex crime that encompasses slavery, servitude, forced and compulsory labour and human trafficking. Traffickers and slave drivers (often Organised Crime Groups) coerce, deceive and force individuals against their will into a life of abuse, servitude and inhumane treatment.

Offender Management

Offender management is defined as: the integrated offender management (IOM) scheme, which targets offenders of most concern to their communities. The scheme uses pooled, local resources to turn offenders away from crime, supporting them to find employment and somewhere to live, and punishing and reforming them as appropriate.

Organised Crime Groups

Organised crime groups are defined as: groups of two or more people who engage in continuing serious organised criminality. Their motivation is often, but not always, financial gain.

Safeguarding Adults

Safeguarding adults is defined as: protecting an adult who has needs for care and support, and is experiencing, or is at risk of abuse or neglect, and as a result of their care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect.

An adult is a person who is 18 years of age or older.

Hate crime is defined as: any incident which constitutes a criminal offence, perceived by the victim or another person as being motivated by prejudice, hate or intolerance on the grounds of disability, ethnicity, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, or alternative sub-culture.

Safeguarding Children

Safeguarding children is defined as: the process of protecting children from abuse or neglect, preventing impairment of their health and development, and ensuring they are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care that enables children to have optimum life chances and enter adulthood successfully. A child is a person who is under the age of 18 years.

Child abuse is defined as: any form of maltreatment of a child. This can be physical, sexual or emotional abuse and / or neglect.

Child sexual abuse is a form of child abuse and is defined as: forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening.

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a form of child sexual abuse and is defined as: where anyone under the age of 18 is persuaded, coerced or forced into sexual activity in exchange for, amongst other things, money, drugs/alcohol, gifts, affection or status.

Consent is irrelevant, even where a child may believe they are voluntarily engaging in sexual activity with the person who is exploiting them.

Sexual Violence

Sexual violence is defined as: any behaviour perceived to be of a sexual nature which is unwanted and takes place without consent or understanding.

Section 74 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 defines consent as: if he agrees by choice, and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice.

Child sexual exploitation is dealt with under the Safeguarding Children topic, as the majority of cases relate to indecent images of children which are not counted under the sexual offences crime category.

Substance Misuse

Substance misuse is defined as: the short-term and long-term damage to health associated with the consumption of alcohol and / or illicit drugs (i.e. substances that affect bodily functions which are controlled by legislation) and the resulting damage in the form of crime and disorder arising from the consumption of alcohol and the production, trade and use of illicit drugs.

Terrorism and Domestic Extremism

Terrorism is defined as: the unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence against individuals or property in an attempt to coerce or intimidate governments, organisations or the public to achieve political, religious, racial or ideological objectives.

Domestic extremism is defined as: the activity carried out by individuals or campaign groups who carry out criminal acts of direct action in furtherance of a campaign.

These people usually seek to prevent something from happening or to change legislation or domestic policy, but attempt to do so outside of the normal democratic process.

Glossary

Acquisitive Crime - a term used to describe crime where items are stolen or acquired fraudulently

ACT – Action Counters Terrorism

ASB – Anti-Social Behaviour - The definition of anti-social behaviour under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 is that it is 'behaviour likely to cause alarm, harassment or distress to members of the public not of the same household as the perpetrator'

BDC – Bolsover District Council

CCGs – Derby and Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group

CCTV – Closed Circuit Television

CSP – Community Safety Partnership

DCC – Derbyshire County Council

DFRS – Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service

DA – Domestic Abuse

DV/SV – Domestic Violence / Sexual Violence

ECINs – Empowering Communities Inclusion Neighbourhood Management System

IDVA – Independent Domestic Violence Advocate

IOM – Integrated Offender Management

ISVA – Independent Sexual Violence Advocate

MARAC – Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences

NDDSAAG – North Derbyshire Domestic and Sexual Abuse Action Group

NW – Neighbourhood Watch

OCG – Organised Crime Groups

OICHTE – Organised Immigration Crime, Human Trafficking and Exploitation

PSPO – Public Spaces Protection Order

SNT – Safer Neighbourhood Teams

SV – Sexual Violence

WRAP – Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent

Equality and Diversity

In the production and implementation of this Plan and in all its work, Bolsover Community Safety Partnership has considered the equalities and diversity policies of partners and will give due regard to any unlawful discrimination and promote equality at all times.

We speak your language

Polish

Mówimy Twoim językiem

Slovak

Rozprávame Vaším jazykom

Chinese

我们会说你的语言

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