

Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership

Strategic Plan 2016/17



National
Probation
Service



Hampshire
& Isle of Wight
Community Rehabilitation Company



An Interserve-led company

NHS
Isle of Wight
Clinical Commissioning Group



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1. Foreword

It gives us great pleasure to introduce the Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Strategic Plan for 2016/17.

The Island communities are some of the safest in the south east. However, residents sometimes say they do not feel safe and, together with more than half the population aged over 60, we have a much higher number of vulnerable people than neighbouring areas in Hampshire.

In the past year the partnership and the joint action group for anti-social behaviour has been re-established with all partners showing a strong commitment to making the Island a safer place.

The CSP has also taken on new responsibilities to deliver the government's counter terrorism prevent strategy and has established an island channel panel to deal with referrals.

In addition the first domestic homicide review was undertaken and submitted to the Home Office.

The recent strategic assessment has been completed and it identifies a number of priorities to reduce crime and disorder, anti-social behaviour, re-offending and the fear of crime in our communities.

This year, all organisations are facing reductions in funding and there are many challenges ahead, however, with a focused approach to tackling priorities, closer partnership working and more effective use of resources we will strive to deliver the actions contained in the plan.

Amanda Gregory
Chair of Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership



Phil Jordan
Isle of Wight Council Executive member for public protection



2. Introduction

The plan outlines the main priorities for 2016/17 (identified within the strategic assessment 2015) along with a delivery action plan. This plan should be read in conjunction with the strategic assessment, where all data is included.

There is no longer any designated funding for community safety partnerships; therefore the actions within this plan will be delivered within a partnership investment approach. Support officers will identify sources of funding for project based activity.

Every three years each community safety partnership is required by law to produce a strategy, informed by strategic assessment and consultation, which outlines the activities it plans to undertake. The strategy identifies priorities and trends for the partnership to focus on and provides a framework for delivery. The strategy is refreshed annually to respond to emerging threats and to ensure the priorities are still relevant.

National figures from the British crime survey have shown a decrease in overall recorded crime; locally the trend is similar. However certain crime types have shown a significant increase: serious sexual offences, violent crime which includes knife crime and violence with injury.

2.1 Profile of the Island

The Isle of Wight is a county and the largest and second most populous island in England. It is located in the English Channel, about four miles off the coast of Hampshire and is separated from the mainland by the Solent. There is a population of 139,000. The number of people over 65 is increasing and numbers of younger people decreasing. The main towns are Newport and Ryde and the Island includes 13 super output areas which rank in the top 20 per cent of deprived areas.

Most public services cover the Hampshire and Isle of Wight area; however, the Isle of Wight Council is a unitary authority. The Island is a popular holiday destination and hosts two festivals during the summer months where the population doubles in size.

2.2 Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC)

Since they were elected in November 2012, police and crime commissioners (PCCs) have played an important role in community safety. The Assistant Commissioner for the Isle of Wight added value to the partnership and provided a good link between all Island partners and the PCC.

The police and crime commissioner, in the Police and Crime Plan 2014 – 2017, has placed community safety high on the list of priorities. The vision is to make Hampshire and the Isle of Wight even safer by improving the safety of communities, cutting crime and reducing reoffending.

The PCC Crime plan is firmly committed to strong neighbourhood policing; and promotes an approach of developing stronger communities that are more resilient to crime and disorder, reducing crime and fear of crime in hotspot areas is a priority. There is a clear commitment to working in partnership with other organisations, whether they are statutory, voluntary or private. This will involve co-commissioning, agreeing priorities and timescales, but also by encouraging others to work together more effectively. Reducing re-offending is a statutory responsibility of the Community Safety Partnership.

2.3 Measuring success

In 2017 the plan will consider the changes in crime patterns and will evaluate the reduction in crime and disorder by making comparisons with the current data and identifying the shift in placings with similar comparator areas and the Hampshire area.

The strategic plan will be reviewed annually to reflect the findings in the strategic assessment and then in 2019 a new plan will be produced.

Where data is available, comparisons have been made with the England and Wales community safety partnership most similar group (MSG), which includes the local authority areas below.

Cheshire - Cheshire West	Kent - Shepway	North Wales - Conwy
Essex - Tendring	Lancashire - West Lancashire	North Wales - Denbighshire
Hampshire - Isle of Wight	Leicestershire - North West Leicestershire	North Wales - Wrexham
Kent - Dover	Lincolnshire - Boston	Nottinghamshire - Newark and Sherwood
Staffordshire - Newcastle under Lyme	Suffolk - Waveney	West Midlands - Solihull

3. Information gathering, sharing and analysis

To improve partnership working and analysis, which will allow for effective problem solving, the information sharing agreement and protocol will be reviewed and an attempt to improve access to data shared through partner internal systems.

4. What is a Community Safety Partnership?

A community safety partnership (CSP) is a group of organisations working together to reduce crime and disorder. The partnership has a legal obligation to publish an annual strategic plan which is based on the strategic assessment.

Since their introduction in 1998, community safety partnerships have encouraged a more joined up way of working which has contributed to a sustained fall in crime. The 1998 Crime and Disorder Act required crime and disorder reduction partnerships (since renamed community safety partnerships) to be set up and placed an obligation on local authorities and police to work together to implement a strategy to tackle crime and disorder in their area. Since this time further legislation has expanded the remit of the partnership and made more organisations, such as clinical commissioning groups, also accountable for community safety.

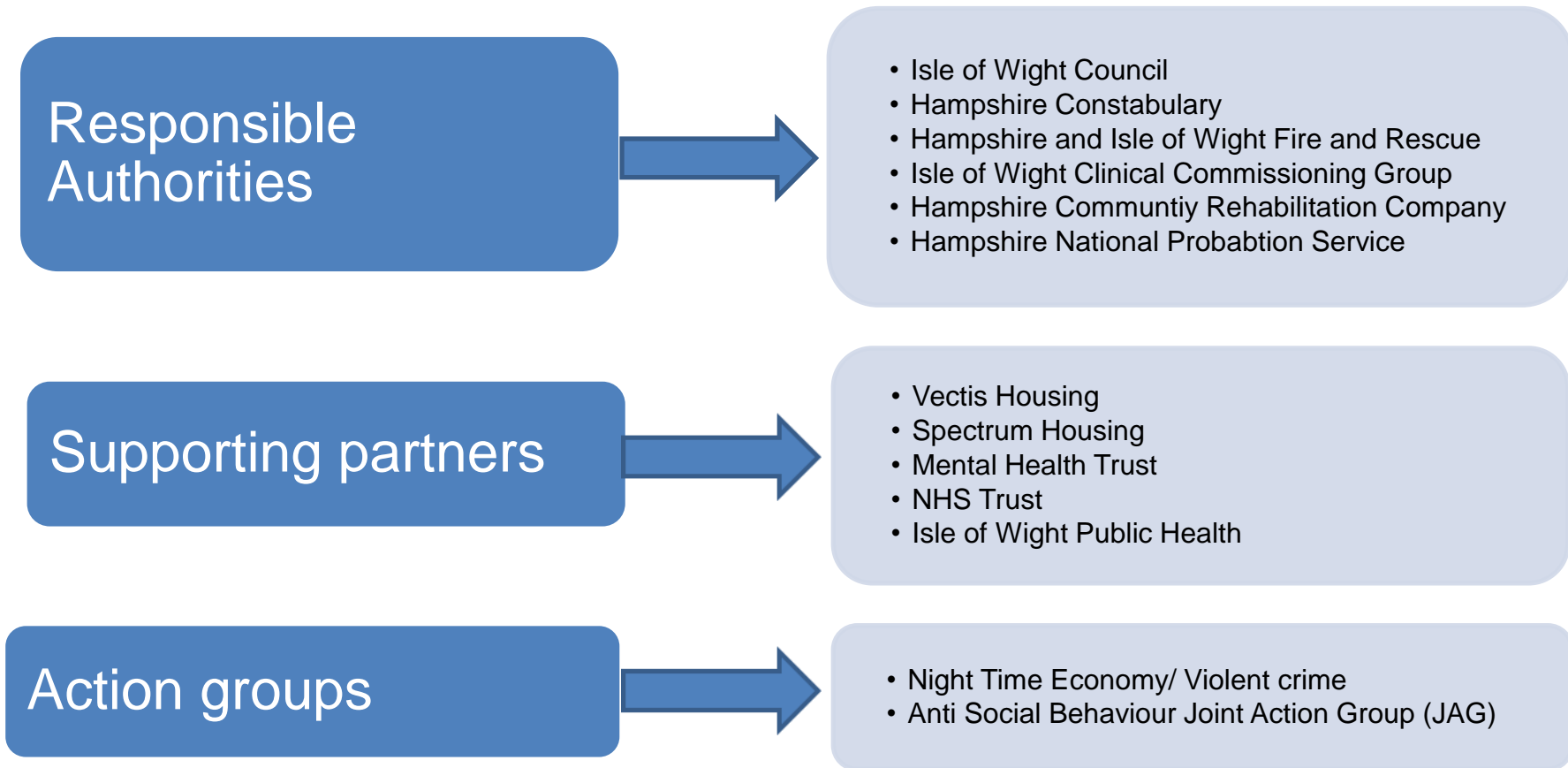
Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, (amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006) requires responsible authorities to consider crime and disorder and the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in the exercise of all their duties, activities and decisions. This means that in all strategies and service delivery by statutory agencies, including

district, unitary and county councils and the police, there is a need to consider the likely impact on crime and disorder throughout their work.

Every three years each community safety partnership is required by law to produce a strategy, informed by a strategic assessment and consultation, which outlines the activities it, plans to undertake. The strategy identifies priorities and trends for the partnership to focus on and provides a framework for delivery. The strategy is refreshed annually to respond to emerging threats and to ensure the priorities are still relevant.

To ensure effective delivery of the action plan the partnership will need to be extended to include additional supporting partners.

4.1 Who are the partners in the Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership?



5. Our Priorities

The priorities and action plan contained in this document are based on the findings from the strategic assessment, including the community consultation carried out at the end of 2015.

The Community Safety Partnership has agreed the following priorities for 2016/17:

- Alcohol and drug related crime.
- Anti-social behaviour.
- Violent crime.
- Protecting vulnerable members of the community.
- Sexual exploitation.
- Domestic abuse.
- Missing persons.
- Prevent.
- Reduce reoffending is a statutory responsibility of the Community Safety Partnership.
- Road safety.

The Community Safety Partnership held an action planning session in February where the actions contained within the plan were formulated and commitment made to deliver the plan within the resources which each partner has access to.

The partnership is committed to working together to reduce crime and disorder on the Island and working with wider partners to strengthen the partnership approach.

5.1 Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drug related crime

The Isle of Wight scores the second highest in the most similar comparator group for drug offences.

Partners have raised concerns about the use of legal highs being used by young people. It is not known what the level of use from a 'head shop' is on the Island, in comparison to purchases on the internet. The Drug and Alcohol Action Team is undertaking further work to understand the extent of the problem and also the consumption, sale and crime related to cannabis on the Island.

5.2 Respond effectively to anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) has decreased nationally and force wide over the past year; however, the partnership acknowledges that such behaviour can have a huge impact on the quality of life for residents in our communities. Engagement with communities has resulted in them raising concerns specifically around rubbish, drugs and vandalism.

The Joint Action Group (JAG) will continue to work in partnership to address ASB cases, improve information sharing methods and within the delivery plan there are actions to establish diversionary activities and community events to improve neighbourhood confidence.

The Isle of Wight is in the bottom half of its comparator group.

5.3 Reduce violent crime

There has been an increase in violent crime across the force area and nationally. It has risen by 38 per cent on the Island and there are particular concerns in an increase of knife crime.

There is a link with alcohol and public place violence and the night time economy and within the delivery plan there is an action to establish a violent crime/ night time economy action group which will work in partnership to address this priority.

The Isle of Wight scores higher than half of its similar groups for alcohol and public placed violence and also violent crime.

5.4 Protecting vulnerable members of the community

a. Sexual exploitation

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is the highest scoring threat for the Hampshire and Isle of Wight police force, and many of those at risk of CSE live within the family home. The majority are female with a peak age of 16. Although the number of missing persons have continued to drop, there remains concerns about vulnerable teenagers missing (often together) from care and foster homes.

The Isle of Wight Safeguarding Children's Board (IOWSCB) has overall responsibility for ensuring there is a coordinated, multi-agency response across the partnership, to the issues of child sexual exploitation, missing and trafficked children on the Island.

b. Domestic abuse

Domestic abuse cases (per 10,000 population) and repeat cases are higher than the national average, with the percentage of males twice the national average.

The Isle of Wight Violence against Women and Girls Forum is currently producing its strategy and has identified the following as key areas of work:

- Preventing violence.
- Provision of services.
- Partnership working.
- Justice outcomes and risk reduction.

c. Missing persons

IOWSCB has in place a missing, exploited and trafficked subgroup, chaired by Hampshire Constabulary. This oversees the multi-agency strategic response to child sexual exploitation and children who go missing. The CSP will support their work by ensuring all partners are supporting their staff to recognise the signs of CSE, using the appropriate tools and referral methods.

5.5 Prevent

The CSP has a duty to support the delivery of government legislation related to the Counter Terrorism & Security Act 2012, which aims to reduce the risks associated with those being drawn into radicalisation.

The government's 2011 Prevent strategy has three specific strategic objectives:

- Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it.
- Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support.
- Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address.

This creates a new duty on a number of specified authorities to have due regard to the need to 'prevent people from being drawn into terrorism'. Frontline staff should understand Prevent, be able to recognise vulnerability to radicalisation, and know where to seek further help.

The Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership takes on the function of the local prevent board and will:

- develop a prevent partnership, action and engagement plan which identifies priorities;
- monitor the impact of those plans;
- provide partnership support to those that are identified as being at risk of radicalisation;
- ensure all statutory bodies undertake appropriate training to understand prevent and radicalisation.

5.6 Re-offending

Re-offending rates and average number of offences are higher than the national figure. The Youth Offending Team recorded the highest amount of re-offending within their most similar group.

The CSP will support the delivery of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Strategy. It is now accepted that restorative justice (RJ) can be integrated into the criminal justice system. Following the evaluation of pilot schemes the PCC concluded that RJ reduces reoffending and provides positive outcomes for victims.

The PCC has recently commissioned bespoke RJ services to be delivered on the Island.

5.7 Road safety

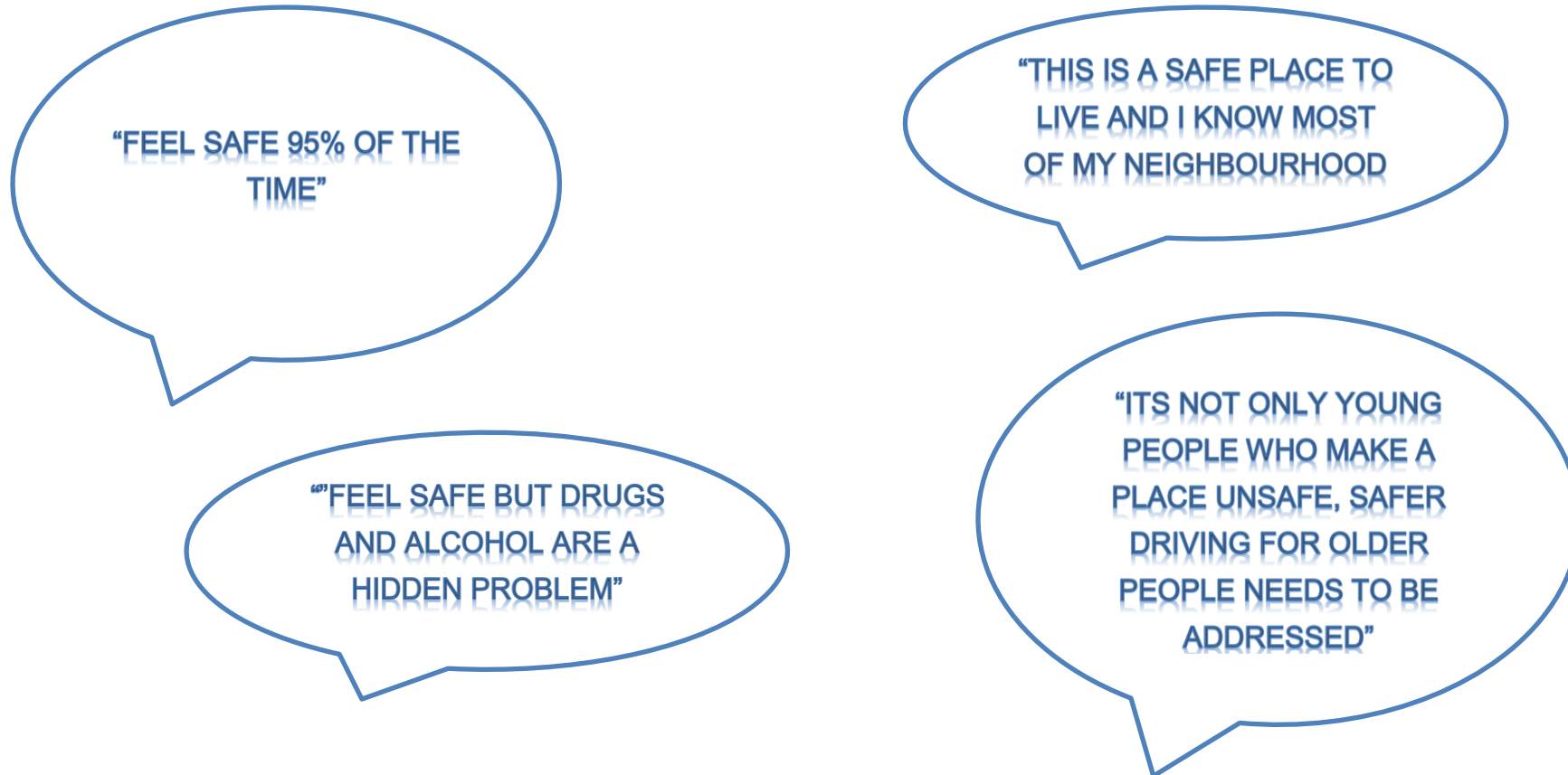
The public health outcomes framework (PHOF) shows that we are consistently worse than our comparator groups on the rate of people killed or seriously injured on our roads. However, the numbers are very small.

Over the past three years there have been 11 fatalities and 192 incidents of careless driving and 219 casualties. There is a need to carry out further analysis for future assessments.

There is a Road Safety Forum on the Island that the CSP will support to deliver priorities within this plan.

6. Consultation and engagement with local residents, the third sector and local businesses

What residents said about feeling safe in their communities?



The strategic assessment requires inclusion of community views on crime concerns and the priority areas required to identify solutions.

In 2016/17 a communications task group will be established to carry out this work with a partnership approach.

7. Delivery Plan 2016 – 2017

	Priority	Objective	Action	Lead partner	Outcome
1	Reduce re-offending.	1. Reduce re-offending rates among young people.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish partnership preventative/diversionary activities group with 'third' sector. And carry out mapping of current provision. 2. Engagement with prisons and service providers. 	IOM Steering Group	Clear understanding of what is available and need is targeted.
		2. Reduce re-offending among adults.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carry out mapping of housing options for offenders and improve provision. 2. Develop an understanding of offender age profile and needs. 3. Improve information sharing with IOM partners. 	IOM Steering Group	Clear understanding of need and gaps and produce a plan to meet need.
		3. Support delivery of restorative justice.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a referral system and guidance on criteria and support providers to deliver. 	IOM Steering Group	All partners can use referral system.

	Priority	Objective	Action	Lead partner	Outcome
2	Reduce alcohol and drug related crime.	1. Reduce use of legal highs (NPS) and drugs among young people.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop an understanding of level of use: research and analysis. 2. Promote awareness and deliver preventative work on legal highs. 	DAAT Board	<p>Profile of use and impact is understood and provision can be targeted.</p> <p>And accessibility to service improved.</p>
		2. Increase access to service provision adults and young people.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve access to information and referral process. 	IRIS/CCG	
		3. Reduce binge drinking in adults and young people impacting on the night time economy and neighbourhood nuisance.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop locality profiles and action plan. 	Responsible authorities group/night time economy group	<p>Analysis produced and task and finish group established.</p> <p>Targeted work in hotspots.</p>
3	Respond effectively to ASB.	1. Develop a profile of ASB offender, victim and hotspots.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carry out partnership analysis. 2. Deliver crime and disorder community engagement events. 3. Develop use of information sharing systems with partners. 	JAG	<p>Targeted reduction work.</p> <p>Communities engaged with community safety.</p>
		2. Reduce neighbourhood nuisance and fear of crime.		JAG	Improved access to data to target reduction work.

	Priority	Objective	Action	Lead partner	Outcome
4	Protecting vulnerable members of the community.	1. Reduce sexual exploitation.	1. Increase access to service provision, signposting and support by use of internet for all partners. 2. Contribute to preventative CSE training and awareness.	1. Isle of Wight Early Help team 2. Community Safety partners	Partners can signpost and support vulnerable.
		2. Reduce domestic abuse.	1. Support the delivery of DA strategy and preventive activities and campaigns. 2. Carry out domestic homicide reviews.	Domestic Abuse Forum	Domestic abuse provision meets local need.
		3. Missing persons.	1. Support the delivery of the MET action plan. 2. Develop a pathway document for vulnerable people referrals.	CSP Isle of Wight Council	MET action plan delivered. Partners have clear guidance on which safeguarding panel to use.
5	Support delivery of Government Counter Terrorism Strategy.	1. Deliver the Prevent duty.	1. Produce Isle of Wight Prevent action and engagement plan. 2. Deliver on Prevent strategy, training and awareness.	CSP CSP/Isle of Wight community safety	Isle of Wight has a robust response to the local profile and risk.

	Priority	Objective	Action	Lead partner	Outcome
6	Reduce Violent crime.	1. Reduce alcohol related violent crime in public places.	1. Establish a violent crime reduction group to address night time economy (NTE) problems.	Police	Joined up and informed approach to responding to NTE. Reduced risks from knife crime.
		2. Improve access to data from wider partners.	1. Develop analytical resource for CSP.	Isle of Wight Council	
		3. Education and awareness for young people on carrying weapons.	1. Develop partnership awareness campaigns and delivery to schools.	Night Time Economy group	
7	Road safety.	Reduce the number of killed and seriously injured (KSI) as a result of road traffic accidents across the Island.	1. Analyse the most recent road safety statistics, data and intelligence for the Island.	Road Safety Forum	Partners have a clear understanding of target audiences and risk areas to enable development of an effective action plan.
			2. Develop a multi-agency action plan to reduce the risk to road users across the Island.	Road Safety Forum	Education, engineering and enforcement activities are designed to target current key risk groups and reduce risk to all road users, with a potential reduction in KSIs.

