

Agenda for Safer Plymouth Executive Public Meeting
19 October 2021

Council Chamber – Council House 1.30 pm- 4.30 pm

1. Minutes and actions last meeting (Chair 15 mins) **Pages 1 - 10**
2. Theme lead update (40 mins) : **Pages 11 - 14**
 - Brief Overview of Thematic Reports (20 mins)
 - YOT Briefing Report – Jean Kelly (20 mins)
3. Local Strategic Crime Assessment 2021/22 (25 mins) **Pages 15 - 48**
4. Comfort Break (10 mins)
5. Updated Safer Structure and Changes to Thematic Leads (10 mins) **Pages 49 - 58**
6. Keyham updates (15 minutes)
7. Prevent Conference Feedback (10 mins)
8. Domestic Abuse Act – DA Needs Assessment and Draft Strategy (20 mins)
9. Funding Updates (LG and Officers) – 15 minutes
 - Safer Streets 3 **Pages 59 - 60**
 - Changing Futures
 - Tampon Tax
 - Pathfinder – NHSE **Pages 61 - 66**
 - OPCC and future of funding arrangements
10. Channel update (DR 5 mins)
11. Any Other Business (10 mins)
12. Exempt Business

To consider passing a resolution under Section 100(4) of the Local Government Act, 1972 to exclude the press and public from the meeting for the following items of

business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraphs 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act, as amended by the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

Part II (Private Meeting)

Agenda

Members of the Public to Note

That under the law, the Board is entitled to consider certain items in private. Members of the public will be asked to leave the meeting when such items are discussed.

14. DHR update (AM 5 mins)

Safer Plymouth Executive Meeting
20th July 2021; 13.30-16.30 via MS Teams

Attendance

Mathew Longman (Chair)	Laura Griffiths
Tracey Naismith	Dave Ryland
Kerri Nason	Lyn Gooding
Shaun Davis	Ian Taylor
Kristina Browning	Michelle Thornberry
Anna Moss	Jean Kelly
Davina Cull	Jane Elliott Tonic
Laura Juett	Fiona Anderson
Jackie Kings	Shelley Shaw
	Emma Crowther
	Sophie Taylor (note taker)

1. Minutes and actions last meeting (Chair 15 mins)

Laura G: send copy of spending plan to be submitted to the OPCC, confirmed this has happen action discharged.

Tracey N/ Simon: Simon and Tracey were to meet up around service approach within Safer and definitions. Confirmed this was around serious violence definition.

2. Theme lead update**Youth Justice Service (Jean and Ian)**

5 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs);

- Young People in custody: Plymouth currently has 2 young people in custody.
- First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice System: 74 first time entrants explained that this data is 2 years old however remains high for Plymouth. Highlighted the development of the diversion scheme (impact project) to help address this.
- Re-offending Rate: live tracking tool monitoring 90 YP open to YOT since April 2020 shows re-offending rate of 12%.
- Young People in suitable Education and Employment: 85% of YP in education, training or employment. Average for England 38%.
- Suitable Accommodation: 96% of YP where in suitable accommodation, average for England is 84%.

Diversion Project; further discussion around development of the diversion scheme/ impact project, made some progress and reported to be closely with Child Centred Policing and meeting weekly. Recruiting 2 new staff highlighted capacity as lots of buy in, looking at 13 first time entrants onto scheme. Interventions on offer include;

- Harmful Sexual Behaviour interventions
- Child Exploitation awareness

- Substance use
- Sport – Street Games
- Youth Services
- Education
- CAMHs
- Parenting work

Enhanced Case Management; core principle is the YP is a child first. Employed Clinical Psychologist into the scheme (3days a week), reported to improving teams understanding. Looking at working with university around traumatic brain injury research.

Participation and feedback from YP has generally been good also following feedback moved to Frederick Street.

In regards to the diversion/ impact scheme Jean emphasised that Youth Justice Board is monitoring this thus important.

Positive feedback from the group and to pass on the good work.

People (Anna)

Vacancy for lead however, agreed to wait until look at direction of travel and changes of thematic groups later on in the agenda.

Suggestion that need to consider who should chair this group should be Officer rather than Business Manager.

DASV (Lyn)

Domestic Abuse Act received royal assent.

DASV partnership is the Local Domestic Abuse Partnership Board as set out in the Act.

DASV in collaboration with Together for Childhood to prevent offending and harmful sexual behaviour.

Hannah looking at trauma informed approach, 'Plymouth Approach to Prostitution and Sex Working'. Good input so far. It was highlighted that people are saying there's no way out apart from suicide. Not easy however, work continues with this.

DASV completed self-assessment which looked at 11 components, Lyn highlighted that this was a useful insight into understanding where we are as a partnership.

DASV MoRiLE took place yesterday looking at adults, good engagement level. Noted differences between data and own experiences, data showed little increase however everyone's feelings in the room was that this is more significant. There was some debate around usefulness of MoRiLE. Follow up survey/ assessment to be completed by Friday.

Matt commented on point around data and people's perception, worrying. Lyn mentioned that over the past year incidents went in peaks and troughs, during lockdown and then as lockdown eased. Also raised increase in complexity.

Emphasised that whilst the emergency COVID fund, made an impact on pressure it had to be spend by year end.

Anna raised governance concerns around MARAC re security of information sharing. Actively looking at solutions and just had meeting around MARAC and case management system.

Conversation around reoccurring issue around attending court to represent client not MARAC group. Kerri highlighted perceptions that courts are prioritising DA and complex cases however; now trying to get back to normal thus perceptions should level out.

Families (Shelley)

Group safe space for all members, lots of interconnection.

Last meeting focused on MoRiLE in regards to CSA and online harms, invited members from DASV to this meeting. Highlighted concerns raised around increase in online harm, consensus was this is a priority area.

CAPO project; continuing to work on key developmental points and raising awareness.

Progeny; developed 'Reverse Mentoring' project. Matt confirmed initial meeting with senior leadership, good insight.

Sharing the Brain Story; reported to having trained over 200 professionals since April 2021.

Child to parent violence within families; respect programme training rolled out within AST.

Together for Childhood; reported to doing well with key activities, highlighted successful conference in March with over 1000 attendees.

Girls mentoring and support; safe.

Trauma Network; confirmed new coordinator in post. Network reflecting on trauma informed practice this had key speakers; Lisa, Warren and Dez.

Highlighted concerns including impact on workforce due to COVID and lack of analytical data.

Shelley requested assurance that prevention of ACEs and adversity will be embedded in the forthcoming Families Hub Model. Confirmed that prevention and adversity going to be included in commissions however, Jackie agreed to take to commissioner (Emma C) and report back.

Conversation around sensitive enquiry model following Warren Larkin however, without the ACE questionnaire.

Following conversations around online harms, Matt raised that cyber is not a sub group as this is an area of interest, how do we drive this forward?

Confirmed that cyber has been about crime and fraud, less focus has been on families (CSE).

Tracey echoed this and agreed this is a priority area.

Laura G also emphasised that this sits across lots of different groups highlighted, may have contacts at university to support.

Matt confirmed that this needs more thought and consideration and whether families should pick this up however, noted we don't want this to happen in isolation.

Agreed Matt to pick up

Safer Communities (Tracey N)

Confirmed MoRiLE taken place for both Hate Crime and ASB; Modern Day Slavery date tbc.

Reported there has been a shift in focus from traditional ASB issues and increase in neighbourhood disputes and trauma.

Confirmed restorative work around i.e. Make Amends.

MoRiLE looked at ASB data from crime commissioner and PCH, echoed need for more analytical research.

Street games; well received and 12 referrals (football).

Re-activities of groups; busy.

Counter-terrorism local profile; see embedded MS Teams chat for further information.

Highlighted Prevent meeting next week, will need exec support as partnership event.

Need to understand education how to support and influence i.e. schools.

Implementing the Adolescent Framework in September, which is positive.

Anna emphasised that Safer need to be aware and understand this.

Following discussions highlighted, run risk going live September without right people.

Jean explained that model developed using in Devon/ Torbay; meeting held with key agency to champion and will be training programme.

Tracey highlighted that does not believe this has not gone as wide as Jane had hoped.

Identified that if needed we can push back date as a partnership.

Matt confirmed it's their responsibility as a partnership to make sure staff are trained and should be part of their plan.

Jean agreed to follow up and clarify status and offer for delivery of presentation.

3. Draft serious violence duty guidance and implications for Safer Plymouth structure (Anna)

Anna delivered PowerPoint presentation.

Anna confirmed that draft serious violence document was sent.

Highlighted individual agency duties e.g. local authority, guidance offers more details.

Serious violence duty anticipated to land 2022.

OPCC put forward definition however, need to check.

Dialogue around current thematic set up and capacity including; information sharing, governance and data etc. Current thematic groups; Safer Families, Safer People, Safer Communities, DASV and Youth Justice.

Suggested change to include a new Serious Violence thematic group with focus on these new duties.

Anna discussed next steps;

- consult changes with existing groups,
- formal agreement that Safer Exec is right partnership to deliver this duty,
- Public Health lead,
- agree Safer Plymouth structure,
- data analyst and have group operational with ToR ready for sign off at October Safer Exec

Kerri: great opportunity to relook at direction of travel and welcome opportunities to discuss where probation are concerned.

Jean: agreed better sits with Safer.

Tracey: on board with this.

Laura G: needs a trauma lens / Public Health approach to prevention

Laura J: need support around data and intelligence, not just crime data. Need to consider impact and peoples feels. Opportunity for coordinated approach highlighted, really good work in progress.

Ian: Greater Manchester, doing lots of work which can share.

Group broadly agree with recommendations.

Matt enquired who picks up the lead, Anna confirmed this is Public Health conservation.

Laura J emphasised some of the benefits of Public Health approach including; more determined focus on inequalities, where violence happens. Following conversation with Director highlighted due to impact of COVID not a good time for Public Health, if anything delays due to what Public Health are dealing with.

Tracey confirmed running MoRiLE for serious violence agreed to invite Laura J or another Public Health representative.

Tracey to invite Laura J/Public Health to Serious Violence MoRiLE

Anna to set up task and finish group

Matt, as chair of Safer Exec agreed to proposed structure and theme lead to meet with group and Matt.

4. Communication plan 2021

Anna confirmed sent out for reading, comment and approval.

Matt confirmed important and whether any observations?

Discussion around terminology and resources.

Laura G enquired on status of social media and website, Anna explained steered via Safer People.

Jackie commented that this is a bigger conversation with other partners to pool resources to explore. Agree to put together an options paper.

Matt agreed financial discussions to be had.

5. MoRiLE Workshops

Anna explained that workshops taking place virtually again this year however, changed way we are doing scoring. Following discussions at workshop attendees will be sent survey to complete which will then be transferred onto spreadsheet to moderate scores, best of both worlds.

The survey will also ask questions as to whether MoRiLE is the best way.

6. Summer policing plans/ updates

Matt noted that night clubs reopened one minute past midnight.

Highlighted weather impact on road safety and flooding.

Reshuffle of resources to where demand, also that if big problem Force resources may be deployed where needed.

Safer ethos continues to be the eyes and ears.

Laura G confirmed additional resource, IVDA in control room (Peninsula resource). Lyn highlighted initiative funding by OPCC for specialist trained staff, offering direct support to police/victim at the scene.

Conversation around staffing and impact on COVID, it was confirmed police no longer need to isolate for 10 days. Jean/Laura J highlighted Public England briefing re exceptional vaccinated frontline staff, Matt to do some research into this as grey area.

7. Domestic Abuse Act

Anna/Laura G

Needs assessment being carried out, focus around safe accommodation.

Due to limited capacity RRR appointed to carry out work. Intro letter sent to shareholders, looking for case studies and mapping work. Ask people to please support where can, deadline by September as need published strategy October.

Met with new Peninsula post, looking at how are needs assessments and strategy join up.

EOS partnership; significant comms, confirmed Cornwall leading.

LGBTQ access to accommodation flagged as area of need.

8. Funding updates

Safer Streets 3

Kristina confirmed application to Home Office for money to reduce violence against women and girls. Analysis of crime data was carried out and consulted with stakeholders.

Discussed proposals including;

- Bystander programme (City Bus, Taxi Drivers..),
- NSPCC schools education,
- University Plymouth programme around student watch/consent,
- Trevi outreach worker (Plymouth Approach)
- Programme of confidence and empowerment
- Campaigns
- NSPCC place based contextual consent approach
- Help points (12 various areas)
- 5 added CCTV
- 54 lights

Changing Futures

Just under 4 million, funding is to improve systems and services who support individuals experiencing multi disadvantage including; homeless, substance misuse, mental health, domestic abuse, criminal justice and develop our lived experience.

Highlighted this is a 3 year funding, initial meeting 26/7.

Tampon Tax

Partnership work, bid submitted by Trevi House on our behalf, funding to March 2023.

Funding is for women who experience violence i.e. on street homelessness providing emergency beds (warm beds). New model being developed by Alliance, BCHA and Trevi.

Compliments Safer Streets 3 funding.

Pathfinder – NHSE

Papers PDF detailing work, Devon geographic footprint to improve and better sexual violence.

NGS England approach.

Response to people who have been sexual abused and mainstream mental health and specialist sexual abuse services.

OPCC and future of funding arrangements

Divina confirmed need to look at OPCC plan first before comms strategy.

More short term emergency funding i.e. street based for women.

Victim strategy, hopeful this is long term funding especially for victims and services.

Laura G reminded that OPCC grant ends this year and there are changes in which OPCC fund activities, mindful of risk/ amount of money and opportunity to think on joint commissioning.

Laura J highlighted shift in commissioning, consensus was to have commissioning as standard item to have system wide understanding. Anna to add to future agendas.

Jackie agreed to set up meeting to have conversations around co-commissioning and pooling resources.

9. DHR

4 DHRs since September 2019, last of which been published (Adult A).

Learning event end of year.

10. Channel

5 current cases, Dave describe channel as prevalent in Plymouth.

Recognised nationally in panel as 10 top.

Cases are of mixed age from school then age 18- 30.

No request at moment.

Highlighted there is increase in autism; new team in Plymouth to review autism.

11. Bright Futures

Emma delivered PowerPoint presentation on 'A Bright Future 2021-2026', explained refreshing child plan in the city. Highlighted 3 priority areas;

- Healthy and happy,
- Aspire and achieve,
- Safe

13th July approved by cabinet, full council for adoption.

Young People refreshed their 10 wishes.

Discussed opportunity to look at governance, 4 principles;

- Focus on improving outcomes
- Hearing and responding to voices of young people
- Working together
- Streamlining

Emphasised links to Safer, crossover with Safeguarding, Safer Families and Pause.

Meeting in August to confirm, making good progress.

Matt asked if there is anything we could do to support, stated meeting arranged with Jane.

AOB

Question asked on behalf of Shelley around assurance that prevention will be included as part of the family hubs model. Emma confirmed this is principle and prevention is fundamental to the family hubs. Anna to pass onto Shelley

Summary of Actions:

- Jackie to follow up with Emma C to confirmed that prevention and adversity going to be included in family hub and report back.- Discharge action completed in meeting
- Following discussions around cybercrime concerns raised around increase in online harm i.e. CSE; Matt agreed to look into as more consideration needed around whether Safer Families is best group to pick this up as don't want this to be in isolation cuts across all groups.
- Jean agreed to follow up re Adolescent Framework implementation for September to clarify status and offer for delivery of presentation.
- Tracey to invite Laura J/Public Health to Serious Violence MoRiLE
- Anna to set up serious violence task and finish group
- Jackie to put together options paper around joint commissioning/ pooling resources
- Anna to add commissioning as standard item to future agendas to support system wider understanding

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Safer Plymouth

DASV partnership group October 2021

Report from Member of DASV Partnership


SECTION A	
What is working well?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The partnership continues to enjoy good levels of engagement from across the city. • Members actively contributed to the latest strategic assessment providing evidence to enhance data provided by MoRILE • The ‘Plymouth Approach to ...’ sub group quickly identified significant gaps in provision for those engaged in sex work, that left women particularly vulnerable, and worked together to re-establish services to meet some of their needs and help to better safeguard them. (see details below) • Members are working together to develop a calendar of events as part of the national 16 Days of Action scheduled for 25th November to 10th December. • Members were united in their condemnation of the Plymouth Herald article (see link below) that glamourized sex work and came together to help draft a letter of response to the newspaper editor.
What are we worried about?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Police & Crime Commissioner recently presented her draft Police & Crime Plan to the Police & Crime Panel and despite the increase in reported domestic abuse and sexual violence crimes, neither domestic abuse nor sexual violence and abuse feature as a priority within her plan. • The new Policing, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill, currently working its way through Parliament, includes a new statutory duty that offers an opportunity to tackle the root causes of crime. The proposed Serious Violence Prevention

Duty will require a range of public bodies including the police, health authorities, schools and other criminal justice agencies to work together to prevent and tackle serious violence, with the aim of reducing the numbers of victims and perpetrators crime. As the Bill currently stands, however, there is a significant omission from the definition of serious violent crime for the purpose of this new duty; Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG). This is despite the fact that one third of all violence recorded by the police is domestic abuse-related, and the most common type of violence to be experienced on a repeated basis. Almost half of all female homicides (and 8% of male homicides) are domestic homicides. Home Office draft guidance says that local areas could consider VAWG as part of the new duty if they choose to – the implication being that this is not expected. VAWG, as a form of serious violence, should never be an ‘added extra’. Given that domestic abuse flagged cases make up such a significant proportion of offences against the person and homicides, surely any force that doesn’t consider it within the new duty will be failing to meet their responsibility to protect the public. With this in mind we wish to know what is the force position on this issue?

- We understand grant monies the OPCC previously provided to CSP’s are being given to their strategic partner Victim Support. Whilst we recognise Victim Support are responsible for providing and commissioning victim care service, the CSP grant also provided funding for priorities that sit outside of victim care provision, such as training and campaigns aimed at raising awareness in our communities. Therefore, wish to know how such activity will be funded in the future.
- The Plymouth Herald recently published an article <https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.plymouthherald.co.uk%2Fnews%2Fuk-world-news%2Fstudent-turned-sex-worker-explains->

	<p>5938475%3Ffbclid%3DIwAR0F9yMmCS_XUwJUBTot7iQM6PRDVtKazUi2cRjMsyF0ctcZHyK9IkoTMiA&data=04%7C01%7CAnna.Moss%40plymouth.gov.uk%7C02089a7efa6149679ae708d97d1fe21b%7Ca9a3c3d1fc0f4943bc2ad73e388cc2df%7C0%7C0%7C637678398163941011%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWljojMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzliLCJBTil6lkIhaWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=UUmn%2FEImU9S6bHzL2W7DgZlqlaCT5iWolfhwUbgjMAk%3D&reserved=0 which glamourized sex work as a way of earning money within the student population. The ‘working arrangements’ clearly illustrated this was a brothel, yet the article in no way highlighted this fact. Hannah Shead the Chair of the ‘Plymouth Approach to ...’ sub group drafted a letter to the editor expressing our concern and offered to meet with them to help educate and inform the paper regarding potential future articles.</p>
<p>What needs to happen?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We respectfully request the Police & Crime Commissioner to reconsider her priorities set out in her Police & Crime Plan and look to include the issue of tackling domestic abuse and sexual violence and abuse. • The OPCC to provide the Board with an update as to its future plans re funding and collaboration to help tackle priorities set out in the Plymouth Strategic Assessment
<p>Identify Group Impact upon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing violence, abuse and exploitation • Reducing re-offending • Early intervention and prevention of harm • Building community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ‘Plymouth Approach to ...’ sub group chaired by Hannah Shead, was established to both understand and tackle the issues associated with the various forms of sex work. Evidence revealed a number of services supporting this vulnerable community had been stood down as consequence of the pandemic and other reasons, leaving women particularly vulnerable, some even reporting the only way out of prostitution was suicide. Since then a volunteer multi-agency response team ‘Wednesday Women’ has been set up to support which we will be able to underpin with Safer Streets 3 funding • The Home Office DA Perpetrator Fund has funded Lynn Mckenzie a Behaviour Change Programme Facilitator employed

<p>resilience, reducing inequalities and improving lives</p>	<p>by Ahimsa. She recently presented a case study to the SW DA Provider Forum which illustrated the positive change she has managed to achieve with a 27 yr old serial perpetrator, who had been in 4 previous abusive relationships.</p>
<p>Formal recommendation to/action required of Full Board</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Board consider lobbying the Police & Crime Commissioner to include DASV as a Police & Crime Plan priority • The Board consider lobbying the Government to include DASV within the proposed Serious Violence Prevention Duty within the Policing, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill • The Board support the inclusion of DASV within their Serious Violence Prevention Duty
<p>Suggested work engagement with Trauma Informed Plymouth Network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of the members of the DASV Partnership are also members of the TI network, ensuring effective learning and collaboration between the two.

<p>Name of Group Chair</p>	<p>Lyn Gooding</p>
<p>Signature of Group Chair</p>	
<p>Date Signed</p>	<p>11/10/2021</p>



Safer Plymouth: a strategic assessment of threat, risk and harm 2020/21

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Introduction

Safer Plymouth is the **community safety partnership** for the city of Plymouth. We are made up of five statutory organisations (referred to as **responsible authorities**), working alongside a wide range of other agencies to protect our local community from crime and to help people feel safer. The responsible authorities are Plymouth City Council, Devon and Cornwall Police, Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Service, The Probation Service and NHS Devon Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG).

Achieving safer communities depends on everyone working together to find local solutions to local problems. Safer Plymouth has a responsibility to do all that it can to reduce crime and disorder including domestic abuse and sexual violence, anti-social behaviour, problem use of drugs and alcohol and re-offending. Safer Plymouth provides leadership, support and co-ordination of the work of all the partners in the local area by:

- Producing an annual strategic assessment to identify community safety priorities and setting objectives;
- Developing a three year Partnership Plan, refreshed annually, to ensure priorities are the same and co-ordinate activities to address the
- community safety priorities;
- Monitoring delivery against objectives and driving good performance by targeting resources to deliver efficient and effective outcomes for
- communities
- Developing a communication plan to raise the profile of Safer Plymouth, its purpose, priorities and achievements

Safer Plymouth reports to the Health and Wellbeing Board to ensure strong links between community safety issues and health and wellbeing issues, allowing the Safer Plymouth Board to lead on community safety issues, and quality assure activity.

As part of the development of **Statutory Partnership Plans**, Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) are required to **set their priorities** based upon the findings from the evidence presented in their **local Strategic Assessments**.

The Partnership Plan for Safer Plymouth is contained within the overarching Plymouth Plan, which sets out the direction of travel for the long term future of the city until 2034, specifically:-

“Work towards **delivering strong and safe communities and good quality neighbourhoods** by delivering a partnership approach to:
Tackle crime and disorder that causes the most harm and affects those most at risk
Reducing opportunities for crime and the fear of crime by requiring all new development to incorporate good design principles ”

This document is intended to inform the development of the community safety element of the Plan.

Acknowledgments

This assessment was prepared by Plymouth City Council, in partnership with a broad representation of public, voluntary and community sector organisations working in Plymouth. Crime analysis is based on the 12 months up to the end of March 2021 unless otherwise stated.

Due to ongoing concerns about high COVID levels in Plymouth our community based workshops were held virtually via Teams again in 2021. We reached significantly more partners in these workshops than in previous years and would like to thank our community partners to their ongoing commitment to jointly developing our Local Strategic Crime Assessment. We made a decision to focus these sessions on sharing local intelligence and reflecting on the data rather than trying to use the MoRiLE scoring approach in the online meetings. Our MoRiLE scoring was done using an online survey which was then moderated by the Plymouth City Council Technical Leads for Community Safety and the Safer Plymouth Thematic Leads.

We made some changes to the workshop and assessment headings:

- We considered drug and alcohol harms in an integrated workshop following feedback from participants who attended separate workshops last year (same people being asked to repeat events, often same issues discussed). We moved County Lines and Trafficking to Serious Violence in line with draft statutory guidance.
- We included a workshop on ASB as this was identified as a priority in its own right at last year's MoRiLE workshops, in part due to the extraordinary impacts of COVID
- We ran our first 'Serious Violence' workshop in preparation for our forthcoming new CSP duties. This considered the Crest Advisory 'Serious Violence Needs Assessment' data commissioned by the OPCC and discussed what sort of different data and intelligence will be needed if we are to take a public health approach to preventing serious violence as we move forward.
- As part of our online survey, we asked Safer Plymouth partners how effective they felt MoRiLE was as a planning tool for developing our Local Strategic Crime Assessment. Half of our respondents had strong reservations, particularly where crime reporting is low and there are 'hidden victims' (DASV, CSA). COVID impacted heavily on confidence in using the MoRiLE data to predict trends for next year, with last year being atypical across many crime areas and next year feeling uncertain. There was a strong emphasis amongst partners on ensuring that the lived experiences of citizens and the professional wisdom and understanding of our city workforce were carefully triangulated with the best range of relevant data to achieve a meaningful assessment (echoing the serious violence discussions).

Special thanks are given to the following organisations for their input and support at the local workshops and subsequent follow up requests:

- Plymouth City Council, including Public Health
- Devon and Cornwall Police
- The Probation Service
- Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
- NSPCC (Together for Childhood)
- University Hospitals Plymouth NHS Trust
- Plymouth Safeguarding Adult Partnership
- Plymouth Safeguarding Children Partnership
- The Zone Plymouth
- Hamoaze House
- Harbour
- The Department for Work and Pensions
- Trevi
- Barnardo's
- Plymouth and Devon Racial Equality Council
- Plymouth CAB
- Youth Offending Service
- Plymouth Domestic Abuse Service
- Plymouth Community Homes
- Livewell South West
- ACE Schools
- Plympton Academy
- Plymouth Argyle Football Club
- The Eddystone Trust
- CCG
- City College Plymouth
- Wolseley Trust
- First light
- Refuge4pets
- Ahimsa
- British Red Cross
- Discoverymat
- Keys Group
- South West Trading Standards Service

A particular mention must go to Sophie Taylor from Harbour, who developed the online survey approach and provided co-ordination around our virtual MoRiLE scoring experiment.

Safer Families

- 14 attended workshop
- 7 completed survey (NSPCC, PCC and Discovery Mat)

ASB

- 24 attended workshop
- 12 completed survey (Zone, PCC, NSPCC, Devon & Cornwall Police, PCH, ACE Schools and Plymouth Argyle Football Club)

Hate crime

- 20 attended workshop
- 6 completed survey (PCC, Devon & Cornwall Police, ACE Schools and Hamoaze House)

Drug & Alcohol harm

- 20 attended workshop
- 7 completed survey (PCC, Devon & Cornwall Police, Harbour and PAFC)

DASV

- 25 attended workshop
- 13 completed survey (Trevi, Devon & Cornwall Police, PCC, Ahimsa, Eddystone Trust, CCG, Plymouth University, PDAS, Wolseley Trust, Barnardo's, City College Plymouth)

Modern Slavery

- 10 attended workshop
- 3 completed survey (Devon & Cornwall Police, PCC and Zone)

Serious Violence

- 15 attended workshop
- 3 completed survey (Devon & Cornwall Police)

Plymouth: an overview

Plymouth is Britain’s Ocean city with ambitious plans to be one of Europe’s most vibrant water front cities. Plymouth is **one of the largest cities on the south coast** and the fifteenth largest city in England. With a **travel-to-work** area bringing in **over 100,000 people**, a tourist industry drawing in more than **5 million visitors**, and approximately **26,000 students**, the city is a significant economic and cultural centre which also enjoys a thriving evening and night time economy.

Plymouth is also a city that has **significant deprivation**. More than 29,000 city residents live in the most (10%) deprived areas in England. **Inequalities** occur both **geographically** across the city, and **within and across communities**, with **disadvantaged and marginalised populations** most severely affected. These communities experience **multiple social and economic issues**, such as lower incomes, higher unemployment rates, poorer health and housing conditions and higher rates of crime and disorder.

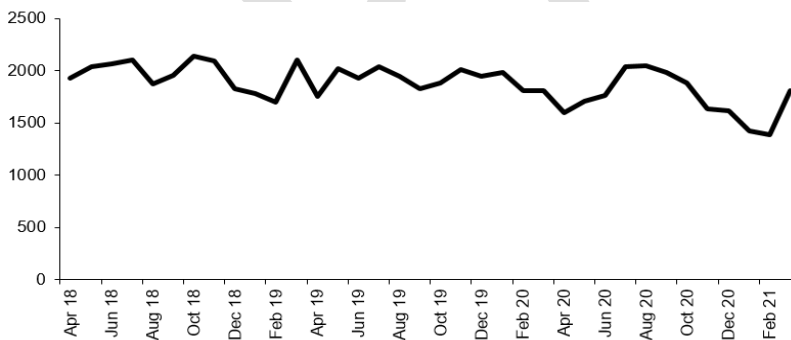
QUICK FACTS: PLYMOUTH RECORDED CRIME

Reporting period is the 12 months to 31 March 2021

Key Facts

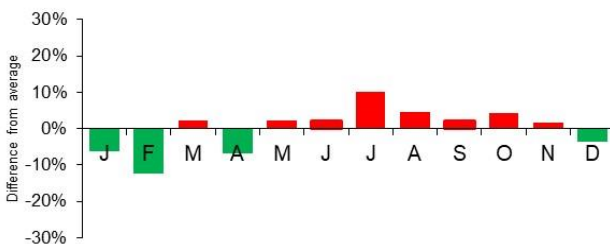
20,904 crimes / 79.76 crimes per 1,000 resident population;
 Rate of crime remains below average for Most Similar Group (MSG, 95,68);
 This is a decrease of 9.0% from the previous 12 month period (22,960 crimes)
 The Universal Dataset provided by Devon and Cornwall Police shows 9,031 Anti-Social Behaviour incidents recorded, this is a 11.1% increase on the number recorded in 2019/20 (8,126)
 (Source: iQuanta unless stated)

Trends



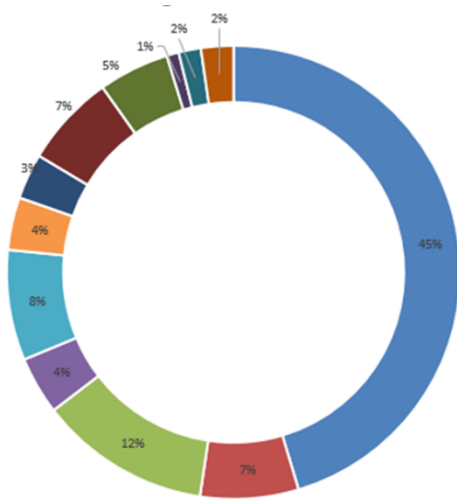
Crime levels were on a level trend between 2018/19 and 2019/20. Crime levels have been on a decreasing trend between July 2020 and February 2021, resulting in lower annual crime figures. (Source: iQuanta)

Seasonality



There is a light seasonal pattern of crime in Plymouth, with spring and summer months having higher numbers of recorded crime. There are also smaller peaks seen in October and November. Seasonal trend is based on a three year average. The last 12 months has seen crime recorded fall, likely due to COVID-19. (Source: Universal dataset, Devon and Cornwall Police)

Crimes

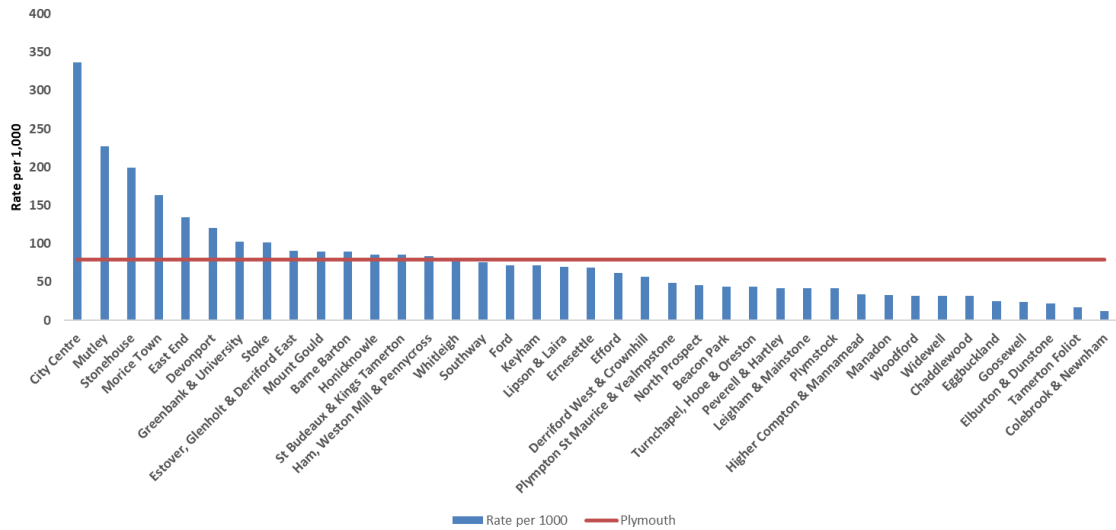


The chart shows the breakdown of crime by type for April 2020 to March 2021.

- Violence 45%
- Criminal damage 12%
- Public order 8%
- Theft 7%
- Drugs related 7%
- Sexual offences 5%

COVID-19 has impacted on the proportional representation of crimes with the percentage of crimes that are Burglary and Shoplifting dropping to 3.8% (from 5%) and 4.1% (from 6.4%) of all crime respectively.

Location



Neighbourhood	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population
City Centre	2488	336.5
Mutley	781	227.0
Stonehouse	1994	199.1
Morice Town	482	162.9
East End	799	134.8

The five neighbourhoods with the highest rate of crime are unchanged in 2020/21, though Mutley has replaced Stonehouse as the neighbourhood with the second high crime rate. In 2020/21 the rate of crime is highest in the City Centre neighbourhood. The neighbourhoods with the lowest rate of crime are Colebrook & Newnham, Tamerton Foliot and Elburton & Dunstone.

Crime trends

Overall recorded crime in Plymouth decreased by 9% or 2,056 crimes in the 12 month period to end March 2021 compared with the same period the previous year. This follows on from a 2.5% decreases reported in last year's strategic assessment.

Plymouth has a comparatively low crime rate for a city of its type and is placed first in its most similar family group of partnerships (where first is lowest). Plymouth's crime rate is 79.8 crimes per 1,000 population compared to an average of 95.7 for the iQuanta group of similar areas within which it sits. The impact of COVID-19 has seen the rate of both Plymouth and the iQuanta group average reduce significantly in 2020/21.

Plymouth also compares favourably to the average within its iQuanta group for nine key crime types. These crime types include; Burglary within a residential setting where the crime rate of 4.3/1,000 is less than half that of the iQuanta group average (10.3), Burglary within a commercial setting, Robbery and vehicle related Theft offences. In 2020/21 Plymouth had the lowest rate of Serious Acquisitive Crime within its iQuanta group for the second year running.

Eleven crime/ incident types saw a reduction in 2020/21, some such as Shoplifting, which reduced by 41% will have been significantly impacted upon by COVID-19. Other crime types which saw large decreases in volume include; Residential Burglary (-27%), Business and Community Burglary (-37%), Other Theft (-26%), Theft from a vehicle (-52%) and Theft of a vehicle (-31%). Robbery, which increased in 2019/20 also reduced, with 25% (or 59) fewer crimes recorded.

The Possession of, and Trafficking of drugs are two offences which saw big increases in 2020/21. Possession offences rose by 32% (or 257 crimes) and Trafficking offences rose by 69% (or 128 crimes). For both these crime types Plymouth does not benchmark well with rates higher than the iQuanta group average for both offence types.

The levels of violent crime recorded continues to stand out as it has done for a number of years. The number of Violence with Injury offences recorded in 2020/21 reduced by 15% (or 544 crimes) but the rate of offences remains amongst the highest within its comparator group, Plymouth had the 13th highest rate.

Violence without Injury crimes decreased by 6% (-226 crimes) and remains low compared to the iQuanta group (Plymouth had the 5th lowest rate recorded in 2020/21).

There is no comparator information available for Domestic Abuse (DA) offences but in 2020/21 the volume of DA related crimes increased by 1.5% (+74). DA related non-crime incidents decreased, by 1.5% (-31).

Crime Table

The table below provides a summary of all crime and disorder types in the city.

Crime / Incident Type	2019/20	2020/21	% Increase / Decrease (no. crimes)	Plymouth rate per 1,000 population (MSG Group in brackets) and ranking in group
All Crime	22,960	20,904	-9% (-2,056)	79.8 (95.7) 1 st
Burglary Residential	647	473	-27% (-174)	4.3 (10.3) 1 st
Burglary Business and Community	497	314	-37% (-183)	1.2 (1.5) 6 th
Robbery	238	179	-25% (-59)	0.7 (1.1) 4 th
Theft other	1,659	1,228	-26% (-431)	4.7 (6.6) 1 st
Shoplifting	1,468	863	-41% (-605)	3.3 (5.4) 1 st
Theft from Motor Vehicle	711	342	-52% (-369)	1.3 (3.5) 1 st
Theft of Motor Vehicle	367	254	-31% (-113)	1.0 (1.6) 4 th
ASB	8,126	9,031	+11.1% (+905)	N/A
Criminal Damage	2,782	2,457	-12% (-325)	9.4 (9.4) 9 th
Public Order	1,602	1,645	+3% (+43)	6.3 (11.2) 1 st
Rape	398	406	+2% (+8)	1.6 (1.2) 12 th
Other sexual offences	614	655	+7% (+41)	2.5 (1.9) 13 th
Domestic Abuse crimes	4,882	4,956	+1.5% (+74)	N/A
Domestic Abuse non-crime incidents	2,051	2,020	-1.5% (-31)	N/A

Possession of drugs	809	1,066	+32% (+257)	4.1 (2.7) 14 th
Trafficking of drugs	185	313	+69% (+128)	1.2 (1.0) 11 th
Violence with injury	3,525	2,981	-15% (-544)	11.4 (9.6) 13 th
Violence without injury	3,818	3,592	-6% (-226)	13.7 (14.8) 5 th
Hate crime	570	548	+4% (-22)	N/A

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Risks

Crime and other community safety issues have been considered under broad themes using the MoRiLE methodology to undertake a review of strategic threat, risk and harm. More information on the MoRiLE tool can be found in Appendix A. A full MoRiLE analysis was undertaken in early 2019 and due to COVID-19 this has not been possible in 2020. In its place a series of working groups have taken place to review the findings of 2019, and to consider the impact of COVID-19. The lists of risk below remain largely unchanged from 2019 following these working group sessions. Risks have been categorised as High, Moderate and Standard.

High Level Risks

These should be prioritised by Safer Plymouth and all of its partners, and feature strongly in local strategies and plans.

- Terrorist Incidents
- Domestic Abuse, including Domestic Homicide
- Problem Drinking
- Dangerous Drug Networks, including County Lines
- Drug Trafficking
- Problem Drug Use, including Drug Related Deaths
- Rape and Sexual Assault
- Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions
- Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (CSE to be considered in the broader context of child exploitation)
- Serious Violent Crime

Moderate Level Risks

It is important that the CSP continues to be proactive in these areas; working together to manage the risks, address identified problems and prevent new problems developing.

- Cyber Dependent Crime, including Fraud
- Homicide
- Alcohol Related Crime
- Modern Slavery¹
- Terrorist Activity
- Hate Crime
- Violence relating to the Night Time Economy
- Anti-Social Behaviour (Impact of COVID-19 on community relations)
-

¹ Although rated as a moderate risk, it is recommended that this is retained as a Safer Plymouth priority due to continued national focus.

Standard Level Risks

These risks are being managed as "business as usual" and/or not placing much additional demand on services. These should be monitored to ensure they continue to be managed well.

- Burglary
- Robbery
- Thefts – Shoplifting, Thefts of and from Motor Vehicles, Other Thefts
- Other Sexual Offences
- Possession of Drugs
- Public Order Offences
- Violence without injury
- Criminal Damage and Arson
- Slight Injury Road Traffic Collisions

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Key Areas of Focus

The next section reports on some of these risks in greater detail, providing an overview of MoRiLE scoring as well as qualitative intelligence obtained via working groups that will assist Safer Plymouth in its decision making. The contributing workshops for the following section were DASV and Safer Families (CSA/CSE).

Domestic abuse and sexual violence

Domestic abuse & sexual violence	Harm	Likelihood & trends	Intelligence	Response	Threat, risk and harm assessment
Domestic homicide	Red	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Moderate
Domestic abuse	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	High
Rape & sexual assault	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	High
Other Sexual Offences	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Moderate
CSA/CSE	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	High

Key Statistics:

- The volume of DA related crimes increased by 1.5% (+74). DA related non-crime incidents decreased, by 1.5% (-31).
- We received a domestic homicide referral in February 2021 for an adult child to parent homicide. This is currently under consideration as a possible joint DHR/ Mental Health Homicide Review. Although outside the data and intelligence timeframe of this assessment we would note that a second referral has been made relating to the Keyham shootings, again an adult child to parent homicide.
- In 2020/21 6.2% (305) victims of DA were recorded as under the age of 18, this compares to 5.4% (265) in 2019/20. There is a spread across all ages ranging from 0yo (18) to 17yo (107), 63.0% of U18 victims were aged 16 or 17yo.
- 406 reported crimes of rape, a 2% increase from 2019/20. Plymouth has a higher rate of Rape and other Sexual Assault than its comparators.
- The percentage of victims of 'other sexual assault' who are under 18 has increased, but the percentage of those victims of Rape who are under 18 has declined.
- In 2020/21 63.3% (413) victims of 'Other Sexual Abuse' were recorded as under the age of 18, this compares to 56.7% (350) in 2019/20. There is a spread across all ages ranging from 0yo (16) to 17yo (20), 59.3% of U18 victims were aged 11 to 15 years old.
- In 2020/21 37.3% (149) victims of Rape were recorded as under the age of 18, this compares to 43.6% (171) in 2019/20. There is a spread across all ages ranging from 0yo (8) to 17yo (16). The highest prevalence of victim was aged 16 years old (23).
- In 2020/21 94 crimes were flagged as Sexual Exploitation, this is an increase of 61 on 2019/20 (or 185%). This might be as a result of better recording. In 2020/21 67 victims were aged under 18, with the highest prevalence of victim being aged 13 and 15 years of age. Victims aged over 18 were the victims of historical offences.
-

Impact

- **Victim/subject** – short and long term physical impacts requiring medical assistance and potential for hospitalisation; long term psychological impacts requiring specialist intervention, risk of self-harm and suicide; link between domestic abuse and mental health

issues; potential for loss of life – domestic homicide (worse-case scenario); developmental impact (ACE) upon child victims (now recognized as such under DA Act) impacting upon future life outcomes including employment, health, risk of being a victim or perpetrator of crime. Alcohol use seen as an aggravating factor and linked to more serious incidents. DASV in the family home impacts on young people needing to access housing support. Can have long-lasting financial impact on victim and their family. Plymouth saw an increase in people assessed as high risk.

- Concerns on the impact of DASV upon mental health, self harm and suicidality remain high. Coercive control was raised as a significant issue during lockdown periods with victims reporting that partners had much greater levels of control. This may not have been immediately visible to services but greatly increases individuals not feeling safe. Ongoing delays in victims accessing justice due to disruption to courts system have contributed poor mental health.
- Lockdowns resulted in fluctuating demand; we noted that contrary to national helpline findings we didn't see very large increases during lockdown periods but then demand on services could significantly increase (PDAS). Some services such as First Light report referral levels far higher than MoRiLE data suggests. Concerns that people just didn't always realise help was still available during lockdown despite some very good social media campaigns.
- Financial impacts of furlough or loss of employment were noted for some families. Impact of increased home working on victims seen as an area of particular concern.
- Perpetrator services saw a surge at beginning of lockdown but then tail off as referrals from social services dwindled. Backlogs in court meant some perpetrators couldn't access timely help which increases frustration. Some concerns more focus needed on service provision for female perpetrators. Perpetrator services are also offering increased support to the family victims. Noted the need to better understand jealousy as a trigger issue.
- Child exploitation, including sexual, remains a concern, particularly during the continuing COVID-19 period, which presents a greater risk of exploitation, particularly for a child not in school. Online child sexual exploitation presents a particular challenge.
- **Community/public expectation** – There has been increased local and national media interest in domestic abuse during the COVID-19 period. High profile incidents such as murders of Sarah Everard. We should expect the Keyham shootings to bring both national and international interest to Plymouth around DHR and related issues raised in media such as misogyny. Visibility of sexual violence issues is much less which we see as a key communication issue to address in our partnership.

Likelihood

- Domestic abuse is high frequency, high volume; other issues happen often but in lower numbers; adverse trends seen in domestic abuse, and rape figures despite general sharp falls in crime figures during COVID. We reviewed some non MoRiLE data on stalking and harassment which showed concerning increases. SARC figures were quieter in lockdown but now numbers are nearly back to pre-COVID levels. MARAC numbers similar to last year.

Organisational response

- There was a commonly held sense that the MoRiLE data didn't reflect levels of DASV actually taking place. Our police SV lead noted we know some victims are struggling to report and that some reporting mechanisms (concerned citizens in ENTE or social events, face to face GP appointments) have been limited during lockdowns.
- We recognize that DASV and CSA/CSE are gendered crimes where victims are predominantly women and girls while the people who commit sexual harm and domestic abuse are more likely to be men. We also recognize that this can make reporting and accessing support problematic for the male victims. In the context of CSA/CSE boys are more likely to be abused in CSE environment or by authority figures which girls are more likely to be abused in family setting. Both adults and children with disabilities/ learning disabilities can be more vulnerable to harm and to some harming behaviours.
- Possible that as we invest more in communication around DASV we will see increased demand.
- More 'compassionate enquiry' needed in the system (education, health) to identify the hidden harms of DASV – can we look at models with health visitors to learn and share good practice?
- **Costs to respond** are felt in all agencies - direct costs (police, health, social care) and indirect costs (mental and physical health impacts in later life); long term demands; DHRs require significant resources to co-ordinate and secure multi-agency participation
- **Capacity** –Partners in Plymouth have actively pursued additional funding made available during COVID-19. We now have an IDVA post at Derriford, increased activity in our work with perpetrators including the Respect programme considering Child to Parent violence and additional burdens funding to support provision of Safe Accommodation under DA Act. However funding is often short term and real concerns about mainstreaming some of the good work done. Demand will always outstrip supply of specialist provision so we need a 'whole system approach'. Some real concern about pressure on staff in the city meaning that the consistent key worker model needed for effective relationship based practice has been damaged during COVID.
- **Capability** – Need for a more coherent approach to sharing learning from our DHRs. We will be using some additional burdens funding to redesign our workforce development offer for the city – this may impact on referral levels. Domestic Abuse training (DASH) has been severely limited during COVID. Trauma informed practice training has successfully transitioned to virtual delivery around DA trauma and ACE impact. There are issues around whole system understanding of working with victims of rape and sexual assault; some issues exist with referrals to the Sexual Assault Referral Centre. . Plymouth Adolescent Safety Framework goes live in October with new post being recruited for the Exploitation hub and a training programme on ASF being delivered by PSCP from October. Compassionate enquiry training is an emerging priority (possible CSA tools in development). Harmful Sexual Behaviour PSCP training is being rolled out across the city. There has also been investment in Bystander training programmes which will be enhanced by Safer Streets 3. Its great lots of new activity happening but some concerns on measuring

	<p>impact. Also concerns raised at lack of effective information sharing with no CSP website.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigating factors - Specialist services are in place to work with victims, and there is a move towards a more trauma informed whole system approach that will build capacity/skills for early intervention. Strong partnership working is seen as a real strength in the city with our local Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (DASV) partnership increasing frequency of meetings to monthly in response to COVID-19 and producing a coordinated approach document and action plan. Together for Childhood gives us significant innovation and strength in the city around CSA. Our successful Safer Streets 3 bid will give Plymouth an opportunity to significantly improve both infrastructure and innovative education approaches to reduce VAWG.
<p>Knowledge gaps</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We felt that we had lower confidence than usual in our ability to predict trends due to ongoing COVID uncertainty. Very concerned that re-opening of ENTE will see sharp increase in rape and sexual violence with young people more vulnerable because of amount of time spent locked down and loss of access to health relationships education • Our DA Needs assessment should be read alongside this LSCA to improve understanding of Plymouth DA system (final version should be available at time of LSCA publication) • Gaps identified - • More focus needed on preventing harm and more thoughtful resourcing of around how we target people who cause sexual harm and domestic abuse • Consistent schools based data a priority from CSA/CSE discussions • Will CSA prevention be embedded in the 0-19 family hub model?
<p>Recommendation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended top CSP priority, with the focus on domestic abuse, rape and sexual assault, and CSA/CSE (within the wider context of child exploitation and development of Adolescent Safety Framework).

Alcohol and drug-related harm

Alcohol-related harm	Harm	Likelihood & trends	Intelligence	Response	Threat, risk and harm assessment
Alcohol and drug related harms	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	High
Problem drinkers	Yellow	Red	Green	Yellow	High
Alcohol-related hospital admissions	Yellow	Red	Green	Yellow	High
Alcohol-related crime	Green	Red	Green	Green	Moderate
Drug related deaths	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Moderate
Problem Drug use	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	High
Possession of Drugs	Green	Red	Yellow	Green	Standard

Key Statistics:

- **3,320 dependent drinkers**, 1.58% compared to 1.39% nationally
- Rates of **alcohol-related hospital admissions** are similar than the national average (636 hospital admissions per 100,000 population compared to 664 nationally)*
- **Under 18 alcohol-related admissions** continue to be significantly higher than the national average (47.5 per 100,000 population aged under 18 in Plymouth compared to 31.6 nationally)**
- **3,289 alcohol-related crimes**, a decrease of 4% on 2019/20 (3,427)
- **16%** of all recorded crime and non-crime incidents is flagged as alcohol related, slightly up on 2019/20 (1.7 percentage points)
- **872 incidents of street drinking**, 8% of all reported ASB incidents, this is a slightly lower proportion than 2019/20 (11%).
- Plymouth's rate of **death from drug misuse** (7.5 per 100,000) is higher than regional (4.9 per 100,000) and England (4.7 per 100,000) ***. (NB: Public Health note importance of comparisons with areas of population with similar levels of deprivation rather than region)
- ARID: 284 of the assaults recorded were flagged as 'alcohol related', this equates to 57.6% with activity higher between a Friday and Sunday, more than 54% of assaults occurred between these days.
-
- *Based on Public Health Outcomes Framework indicator 'C21 – Admission episodes for alcohol related conditions (Narrow)', period 2018/19
- **Based on Plymouth Public Health Local Profile indicator 'Hospital Admissions for alcohol-specific conditions <18', period 2017/18-2019/20
- ***Based on Public Health Outcomes Framework indicator 'C19d – Deaths from drug misuse', period 2017-19
-

Impact

- Concerns that lockdown has increased levels of problematic alcohol consumption in the home. This will impact on service provision. Particular concern around alcohol use in home and domestic abuse. The drug market has proved to be resilient during COVID. Particular concerns around 'grey market' drugs, prescribed and illegal benzodiazepines.

Likelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victim/subject - Acute and chronic health impacts requiring hospitalisation, both immediate and longer term treatments; many health impacts not evident until later in life, dependency requires specialist intervention; long term financial instability, lack of regular income; mental health issues and addiction increase threat to individuals' recovery capital. More people die from drug misuse than all knife crime and RTAs combined. More working years lost to alcohol misuse than cancer. We noted particular concerns about the poor life expectancy of people who are street homeless with substance misuse issues. Specialist treatment provider Harbour noted increased complexity of referrals with more associated mental health issues and domestic abuse. Children and young people can be impacted by parental substance misuse (discussion noted this with young care leavers and young people on Ice Break waiting lists). Staff working in our system can face considerable vicarious trauma dealing with increased caseloads with greater complexity, they feel they are holding risk. • Community - Almost half of homicides are drug related and a fifth suspect under influence of alcohol, visible disorder related to alcohol-related anti-social behaviour and violence will affect residents' behaviour and their satisfaction with the city as a place to live. Substance use an aggravating factor in domestic abuse. Physical and economic impacts on local businesses can be significant, our meetings had reports of high costs relating to substance misuse in public spaces such as car parks, potentially street drinking and ASB is increasing outside of the City Centre with displacement activity so impacting areas such as Mutley, North Hill, Devonport more. Discussed whether having Harbour building in Mutley was a contributing factor but it has very limited client facing delivery during COVID with more delivery in community than offices. • • Drug related deaths - Plymouth has more deprivation, drug prevalence and inequality than nationally and its neighbours, that is why the rate of deaths is higher, it is expected and consistent with rates of it statistical (as opposed to geographical) neighbours. There is overlap between drug/ alcohol/ fire/ suicide/ domestic homicide deaths and with certain illness and conditions, notably chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, bacterial infections (including MRSA, iGAS and TB) and viral infections such as Hepatitis C and HIV. • • This is why in Plymouth we look at drug deaths as part of an 'Avoidable Deaths' strategy (note 'avoidable' not 'preventable' because many are not preventable). •
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreases in alcohol related crime almost certainly linked to COVID and lockdown impact on ENTE so not useful to use to forecast. Proportion of alcohol related crime has increased despite lockdowns and sharp drop in some traditionally substance use related crime such as shoplifting. • Concerns expressed about under-reporting of issues around substance misuse because of residents being fearful. • Possession of substances may reflect policing practices during lockdown periods (easier to spot offenders)

Organisational response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional/local priority to tackle effectively; • Costs to respond are high – See Dame Carol Black’s report, harms from drug misuse estimate at £19.3 billion p.a., extending to crime and anti-social behaviour, health and care, families, lost income due to unemployment, lost productivity, absenteeism and accidents, costs of illness, disability and early death. • Capacity – there have been significant cuts to drug and alcohol services going back to 2010 and estimated at 40% over optimum capacity (increased caseloads), we know that treatment can reduce offending rates by up to 50% so decreased capacity has serious implications, capacity for prevention/identification and response is limited; well recognised situation. Individuals with significant psychological/psychiatric and physical co-morbidities that make demands across the whole complex needs system of services. • Capability – Concerns that ENTE has lost experienced staff during furlough and many won’t return- leaving inexperienced staff to deal with unknown demands such as extra-large Fresher’s week, new police may have limited experience of working ENTE, public understanding of the health harms associated with alcohol is limited. More focus needed on universal approaches to information/ awareness/prevention alongside out specialist complex lives system workforce. Harbour noted that with increasing mental health complexity staff need additional training around self harm and suicidal ideation. • Mitigating factors – Alcohol and drug-related health harms are well understood locally and currently part of the city’s complex needs agenda and service re-procurement workstream. The ‘no wrong door’ approach of the Alliance means responsibility shared across system. • Plymouth have successfully bid for ‘Changing Futures’ funding which will help to build upon strengths in the Alliance model to ensure greater reach across criminal justice system and join up with DASV system. Trauma informed approaches should support workforce as well as people using services.
Knowledge gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall confidence in intelligence assessment – felt greater uncertainty than usual due to ongoing impact of COVID. • Gaps identified – understanding of online markets both for drugs (complex and multi-layered) and alcohol sales, reason for low referral rates from social care to specialist treatment, intelligence around street drinking outside of City Centre areas less well understood- fewer police resources
Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended CSP priority, with the emphasis on problem drinking and complex needs rather than targeting alcohol-related crime.

Anti-social Behaviour

Alcohol-related harm	Harm	Likelihood & trends	Intelligence	Response	Threat, risk and harm assessment
ASB					Moderate

Key Statistics:

- **872 incidents of street drinking**, 8% of all reported ASB incidents, this is a slightly lower proportion than 2019/20 (11%).
- Volume of ASB increased by 11% (905 reports)
- ASB related nuisance neighbours was biggest increase 69%, compares to rest of Peninsula as rest of Devon & Cornwall that was 68%
- Reports of street drinking with ASB reduced by 13%
- Report of street drinking (no ASB) reduced by 26%

PCC Data

- Maybe some double counting as reported to PCC and Police.
- Data comparing January to June 2020 to same period 2021; 308 complaints reported 2020 compared to 255 in 2021. This is a decrease in 53 logs this year.
- Most complaints are noise and dealt with in-house, neighbour nuisance complaints are second biggest including noise and antisocial behaviour e.g. neighbourly disputes. Then looking at drug related antisocial behaviour.

Impact

- COVID-19 means alcohol related ASB related to NTE down, although flashpoints occurred during easing of restrictions e.g. on the Barbican.
- **Victim/subject** – the psychological impact of ASB can be profound, particularly when involving neighbour disputes - disrupting the sense of peaceful enjoyment of one’s home. In extreme cases people may feel need to move. COVID and lockdowns may have impacted people’s tolerance levels (e.g. more time trying to work from home when there is noise from children out of school, impact on mental health).
- **Community** - visible disorder related to alcohol-related anti-social behaviour will affect residents' satisfaction with the city as a place to live. Costs to local businesses of damage to properties such as car parks can be significant. Tensions relating to COVID-19 and the role of social media can impact on communities. Vehicle related ASB has seen a small increase often linked to inconsiderate parking. Education reporting some ASB such as graffiti coming into their premises. During COVID young people may be negatively perceived by communities for activity that would usually be seen as normal, pro-social behavior.

<p>Likelihood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High frequency and high volume • Decrease in street drinking related ASB most likely impacted by COVID and restrictions on ENTE so would expect trends to look different in coming year
<p>Organisational response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional/local priority to tackle effectively; identified as priority by our Police and Crime Commissioner • Costs to respond can be high – investment in prevention and early intervention approaches needed and interventions such as mediation to de-escalate nuisance neighbor tensions • Capacity –Improved PCC capacity will enable new ASB processes to be developed (including around ASB escalation, Youth ASB and ASB Case Reviews), more effective partnership operational delivery and increased community engagement; ensuring that our response to anti-social behaviour is efficient, victim-focused and trauma informed. • Capability – need to develop approaches with young people around creative consequences, we need to ensure public kept well informed of the positive work undertaken as media/ social media may not reflect reality on the ground. Looking at virtual delivery of the ‘Ask Angela’ session for ENTE staff. Safer Streets 3 funding can provide addition Bystander Training to ENTE staff. • Mitigating factors –Strong partnership working through Operation Hippic with examples given of positive enforcement reducing number of individuals identified as risky. The work of the Alliance in coordinating partnership responses and taking a holistic approach to complex needs has made significant improvements to this area of practice in Plymouth. The City-wide PSPO order is now in place giving powers to remove alcohol if use is ASB related, important that there is good communications that this relates to behaviours not to fact of drinking. The Safe Bus is providing ENTE medical provision and reducing pressures on A&E. Anti-drink spiking working practice being rolled out at Force level.
<p>Knowledge gaps</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall confidence in intelligence assessment; recognition that ongoing changes with COVID situation can make forecasting difficult • Gaps identified – Interrogation to better understand the reason for decrease in PCC complaint reports logged, concern that there is some under-reporting in communities where there is reluctance to contact the police, better understanding of response to ASB in education settings so we can co-ordinate into whole system response
<p>Recommendation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended CSP priority, need to understand how post COVID landscape will impact on ASB reporting, flexible response to changing needs

Vulnerability and Exploitation

Hate Crime

Hate Crime and Prevent	Harm	Likelihood & trends	Intelligence	Response	Threat, risk and harm assessment
Terrorist incident					High
Terrorist activity					Moderate
Hate crime					Moderate

Key Statistics:

- Hate Crime – 548 offences, an increase of 4% on 2019/20. This follows on from an 8% increase in 2019/20 compared to 2018/19.
- 346 crimes flagged as Racism in 2020/21, this represents 63% of all hate crimes (64% in 2019/20), 65 (12%) flagged as Homophobic (15% in 2019/20), 54 (10%) flagged as Disablist (11% in 2019/20) and 21 (4%) flagged as Transphobic (5% in 2019/20).
- 10% increase in reporting from female victims than male (2%).

Impact

- **Victim/subject** – acts of terrorism hold the greatest potential risk – mass casualties/loss of life – but incidence at this level is rare; terrorist activity could have a lasting psychological impact and victims of grooming could go on to become offenders; persistent/repeat hate crime can have long term psychological impacts and may require victim and family to relocate; Hate crime linked to neighbourhood issues such as parking disputes impact community cohesion. Tensions have worsened with COVID. Some anecdotal reports from young people’s services around rising LQBT+ hate crime. Media can stoke anti GRT and Asylum Seeker sentiments – some liaison felt to be important to address.
- It is too early in the Keyham investigation to determine whether hate crime or radicalization were factors, however we should acknowledge that Plymouth is being heavily cited in the national and international media around misogyny
- **Community** – raises fear and concerns for safety in affected communities; major incident such as terrorist attack has lasting impact of community’s way of life; higher risk military sites (Devonport Dockyard and Millbay Docks). With hate crime, concern has gone up in local communities, employers and schools around far right related hate crime, often linked to online influence, young people do not always understand racism. Use of social media and internet means greater reach so impact is wider, COVID has led to some particular community targeting (Chinese, SE Asian where there is a recognized need to build community links), Brexit influences community tensions and stresses on

<p>Likelihood</p>	<p>some community members e.g. around having settled status-feeling unwanted.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reported hate crime is frequent but low volume with adverse trends apparent; terrorist incidents are rare and terrorist activity has been low level so far but constant vigilance required; • COVID may have impacted on visibility of hate crime reporting which is often linked to ENTE
<p>Organisational response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National/regional/local priority to tackle effectively; potentially international in respect of an act of terrorism. • Costs to respond are managed within existing resources; hate crime has potential hidden costs (such as mental health impacts and rehousing); prevention and emergency response to terrorism well established. • Capacity – mostly managed within day to day business; Prevent training requires ongoing commitment to deliver; some capacity issues for agencies such as housing agencies when terrorist activity is disrupted. • Going forward, our Technical Lead for Community Safety will be looking to change the online reporting tool as it needs to be made clearer this is a 3rd party hate crime reporting tool which will be forwarded to the police for them to log and progress. We will work to clarify that as a Local Authority, we should not be taking ownership for reports of hate crime or hate incidents so that public and partners are clear that the police to investigate these and we can then support as necessary & required (e.g. with tools & powers under ASBCPA '14). Therefore, any reports of hate crime / incidents we receive via our 3rd party online reporting tool going forwards will be captured in the police data. • Improved capacity in the PCC community safety team will give more focus on working alongside the police and partner agencies to support victims of hate crime, and assist with community cohesion, diversity and inclusion. • Capability – Wider awareness of hate crime amongst some partners needed. Third party reporting still needs improving in some areas of the city – this could be an area to develop a train the trainer model in, Transphobic incident reporting is still new for a lot of people as is the new category of sex / gender hate crime. LGBT+ awareness raising identified as workforce need. Better understanding of the impact of COVID-19, improve community understanding of available support such as CAB, Make Amends. There will be a Prevent Conference to look at mixed, unclear and unstable ideologies on 18th October and inform our work going forward. This will be the first in a series of events to improve understanding around emerging themes for Prevent in the city. • Mitigating factors – Counter Terrorism Local Profile identifies threats and risks; Channel process very effective locally – identifying and engaging people at risk; good joint partnership with Emergency Management. Taking innovative approaches such as using appreciative enquiry could add depth to our CSP intelligence (ongoing work with POP and Mind the Gap work) – bridge the gap between police data and what communities tell us.
	<p>Knowledge gaps</p>

Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forum for housing providers to share intelligence
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory duty to prevent terrorism, high level of inherent risk requires ongoing vigilance, especially around high risk sites; • Local responses to hate crime to focus on protecting the most vulnerable, preventing repeat victimisation and building public confidence to report incidents and seek support. • We need to ensure Prevent training fully embedded within a quality assured framework. • Vulnerability (risk of hidden harm) to increasing number of children and young people within elected home education as a consequence of COVID-19.

Modern Slavery

Serious and Organised Crime	Harm	Likelihood & trends	Intelligence	Response	Threat, risk and harm assessment
Modern Slavery					Moderate
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victim/subject – physical and psychological abuse with long term recovery implications; financial deprivation through enslavement. Victims may not recognize themselves as such. Noted that children arrested due to County Lines activity are very reluctant to give information – making NRM impossible to complete and leading to criminalization. Sexual exploitation and labour exploitation key areas of concern in Plymouth. High levels of violence and suicidality reported by women subjected to sexual exploitation through on street prostitution. • Community – lack of awareness in the community; often pick up on ‘nuisance’ issues relating to modern slavery e.g. waste, noise, and anti-social behaviour. This is very much a ‘hidden crime’ in our community which is reflected in low reporting. 				
Likelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers remain low and have reduced for 2020/21 –there has been reduced reporting within the city which may have been impacted by COVID 19. This may mean cases have been more hidden and that as lockdown restrictions end we see/ identify more victims coming forward for support and response. • Concerns raised that victims are fearful of reporting due to immigration status or criminalization (especially women). Need more emphasis placed that MS is primarily a safeguarding issue for the police. 				
Organisational response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National/regional/local priority to tackle effectively; tied in with people trafficking both internationally and within UK. • Costs to respond – resource focused on immediate safeguarding so ‘upstream’ work to understand how people entering country etc. is less well funded. • Capability – workforce training and awareness raising has been impeded by COVID but is a priority as we emerge from lockdown. Potential to link training on modern slavery into our Alliance and DASV workforce being explored. We need a workforce who are confident in asking questions around MS. Might be useful to have 				

Knowledge gaps	<p>identified lead contact in organisations – share learning from our homelessness team.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigating factors – The MoRiLE meeting provided our Modern Slavery specialist staff (PCC and Police) with new contacts which they will pursue to improve joint working and intelligence gathering. Details of Anti-Slavery partnership shared. The Exploitation Hub (Adolescent Safety Framework) will be a significant resource for the city – but may also uncover additional unmet need. Modern slavery victim liaison officer posts have been recruited to. PCC Modern Slavery lead working alongside DASV sub-group looking at prostitution/ sex working and exploitation to develop new partnership responses.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps identified – Intelligence gathering remains a priority. NRM awareness raising still needed with some partners and concern over low referral rates. Uncertainty about impact of COVID and gaps in labour market such as taxi driving and ENTE/ impact of move to online market for sex working.
Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory duty to respond to modern slavery, high level of inherent risk requires ongoing vigilance; potential for escalation of risk as community awareness is raised and more cases are identified.

Cyber Crime/Fraud

Serious and Organised Crime	Harm	Likelihood & trends	Intelligence	Response	Threat, risk and harm assessment
Cyber Dependent Crime / Fraud					Moderate
Cyber Related Vulnerability					Standard
Key Statistics:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2020/21 268 of all crimes recorded were flagged as a cybercrime (only 31 were flagged in 2019/20), these are made up of various types of offence. • 95 (35.5%) were classified as Malicious Communication, 46 (17.1%) as Blackmail, 35 (13.1%) as Harassment, 31 (11.6%) as Obscene Publication and 22 (8.2%) as Sexual Activity involving a child under 16. • Ages were recorded against 230 victims, and of these 37.7% were aged under 18 (most being aged 12 to 15 years old), 61.7% were aged 18 to 64 and just 1 victim was aged 65 and over. Younger victims were mostly victim to Malicious Communication or Sexual Offences. • Fraud increased by 16% across the Peninsula and by 26% in Plymouth. 					
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victim/subject – Cyber dependent crime - some physical and psychological impact on vulnerable people and elderly; mainly medium-term financial impact although some are long term. Cyber related vulnerability - majority cases low impact with caveat of extreme cases of physical harm as a result of coercion into sexual or physical acts / self harm/ suicide. Concerns raised in Safer Families about the impact of cyber stalking and online crimes upon young people. They may feel this behavior is normalised and be unaware of possible legal implications. Impact upon young people’s mental health is a significant concern. CSA and CSE offences are increasingly initiated via online or digital contacts (TfC). 92% of CSA images depict girls. 				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victims of scams and fraud, specifically the elderly and consumers made vulnerable by their circumstances, experience deteriorating health, independence, and loss of self-confidence. These give rise to additional financial costs on the health and social care sector • Community – Cyber dependent crime has potential for wide community impact with an incident similar to recent NHS cyber-attack. Cyber related vulnerability - self-harm, sexting or CSE coercion online can rapidly reach significant numbers of CYP via online communities. The SARC raised concerns widely shared by partners about the impact of pornography upon young people, distortion of what is acceptable. The Zone note some young people having extreme expectations pushed upon them with damaging consequences for physical and mental health. Young people getting unmediated access to sites they should be barred from is a concern (Eddystone) • Need to maintain a focus on non-Cyber fraud activities, these have been increasing with COVID related scams and illegal money lending •
Likelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate volume but numbers are increasing. • Fraud estimated to make up 31% of all crime in England and Wales (The National Crime Report England and Wales) •
Organisational response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional/local priority to tackle effectively. Victims of scams, whether that is mass marketing scam or doorstep scam, are victims of financial abuse. The Care Act 2014 puts all local authorities under a duty to take steps to prevent individuals being subject to financial abuse. It also requires them to take suitable steps to prevent or delay adults needing care and support; preventing people becoming victims is a key element of maintaining health and wellbeing in later life. • Costs to respond are managed within existing resources; police have set up a new cyber-crime unit which has resource implications. • Sense across partnership that a more coordinated focused response is required – digital platforms where YP can 'self assess' as first point of access • Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) undertook a thematic inspection looking at the Police response to fraud. In the report "Fraud: Time to Choose. An inspection of the Police response to fraud" it was concluded that there is a choice to be made. Leaders in government and Police forces should act to ensure that there is a clearer strategy, less variation in service between forces and better communication with the public. • Cyber related vulnerability – can be vastly resource intensive especially in bringing organised online abuse to justice. •
Knowledge gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps identified – concern over 'under-reporting' as issue feels greater than crime levels suggest. • Need to seek data from a number of sources supporting victims of online exploitation/abuse to better understand prevalence and nature of crimes. • There is a serious issue with under-reporting fraud - In a survey conducted by Age UK, only a minority of fraud victims report their

Recommendation	<p>experience. Among people aged 65+, a full two-thirds (64%) targeted by fraudsters did not report it to an official channel such as Action Fraud, the Police, a bank or local authority. A third (36%) of those targeted confided in friends and family, and more than a fifth (22%) admitted they didn't tell anyone at all because they felt too embarrassed.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a focus on cyber dependent crime and fraud through the Fraud and Cyber group in order to ensure multi-agency response to the issues • Consider expanding the remit of this group to include online harm and vulnerability. • Consider separating out Fraud from Cyber Crime as a key issue

Serious Violence

Drug-related harm	Harm	Likelihood & trends	Intelligence	Response	Threat, risk and harm assessment
Serious Violence	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	High
County Lines/Dangerous Drug Networks	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	High
Trafficking Class A Drugs	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	High
Trafficking Other Drugs	Green	Red	Yellow	Green	Standard
Possession of Weapons	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	High

Key Statistics:

- This was the first 'Serious Violence' themed workshop we have run as a CSP for inclusion in our Local Strategic Crime Assessment. At this stage we are yet to agree a local definition of what we mean by serious violence.
- Preparing us for anticipated new responsibilities to work differently to prevent serious violence (Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill) also considered what we mean by a public health prevention approach.
- Different from other MoRiLE workshops – we incorporated the Crest Serious Violence Needs Assessment to enable us to better explore key themes
- The Possession of, and Trafficking of drugs are two offences which saw big increases in 2020/21. Possession offences rose by 32% (or 257 crimes) and Trafficking offences rose by 69% (or 128 crimes). For both these crime types Plymouth does not benchmark well with rates higher than the iQuanta group average for both offence types (but see below for rationale)
- The total volume of crime related to Possession of Weapons increased by 9% (332).
- Other Firearms Offences increased by 2500%; 26 reported offences in 2020/21 compared to 2019/20. (this increase is an outlier due to changes in recording)
- Possession of Article with Blade or Point increased by 8% (184)
- Possession of Firearms Offences increased by 11% (20)
- Possession of Firearms with Intent decreased 23% (10)
- Possession of Other Weapons decreased by 10% (92)
- 50% (2) decrease in homicides (excluding domestic)

- Violence with Injury (excluding DA) decreased by 21% (1747).
- Offences against the person Act s18 and s20 decreased by 42% (149)
- In 2020/21 violence without Injury (excluding DA) increased by 15% (4034).
- Violence (with or w/out Injury) – NTE has decreased by 49%; 475 reported offenses in 2020/21 compared to 939 2019/20.
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- ARID:
 - In the 12 months between June 2020 and the end of May 2021 493 attendances to Derriford Hospital Emergency Department were recorded as assault on the ARID system. This compares to 620 in the 12 months previous, a reduction of 127, though figures will be affected by COVID-19.
 - 284 of the assaults recorded were flagged as 'alcohol related', this equates to 57.6% with activity higher between a Friday and Sunday, more than 54% of assaults occurred between these days.
 - More than 65% of assaults occurred in a home (30% (148)) or on the street (35% (177)), with only 7.9% (39) occurring within or directly outside a licensed premises. This does not mean however that assaults on the street are not night-time economy related.
 - 7.5% (37) of assaults occurred within a Park/Open Space and 4.3% (21) within a School or College
 - 13% (64) of assaults involved a weapon being used, with 'other weapon' being the most common weapon classification used. The highest percentage of assaults involved a fist, with over 62% (307) assaults, followed by 5.5% (27) an 'other body part'. Whether a weapon was used was unknown in 9.5% (47) of assaults.
 - The age profile of victims tends to mirror findings of previous analysis into violent crime with the ages of victims peaking at 18 and 19 years of age though victims are not restricted to the 18 to 24 year old age group. The number of victims aged 14 (11) is for example higher than the number of victims aged 22 (9) and the number aged 31 (18) is higher than the number aged 20 (14).
 - 69.2% (341) victims are male, more than double the percentage of female victims (30.8% (152)).
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Impact

- **Victim/subject** - Acute and chronic health impacts requiring hospitalisation; fear of violence has a potent psychological impact; mental health issues and addiction increase threat to individuals' recovery capital; potential for loss of life or life changing injury; high psychological and financial impact for individual and their families, e.g. if trafficking related to Drug Dealing Gang's (DDN's). Drivers identified in the Crest SVNA included vulnerability in terms of multiple needs, exclusion from school and being known to services.
- **Community** – increased concern in communities where drug dealing is visible; potential impacts on fear of crime and quality of life, the events in Keyham demonstrate the significant trauma that a community will undergo in the face of the most significant forms of serious violence.
-

Likelihood

- The levels of violent crime recorded continues to stand out as it has done for a number of years. The number of Violence with Injury offences recorded in 2020/21 reduced by 15% (or 544 crimes) but the rate of offences remains amongst the highest

within its comparator group, Plymouth had the 13th highest rate. Tackling Serious Violent Crime is the responsibility of the Safer Plymouth Partnership and the issue has been raised as a priority concern across a number of partnership groups.

- The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner has commissioned a peninsula wide needs assessment into Serious Violence and a separate Plymouth focused analysis is also underway. When this was conducted in 2020 Devon and Cornwall were recorded as one of the lowest crime areas in the country however, across the Peninsula has been an increase in number of violence offences.
- Violence in public more likely to happen in urban setting, the Crest assessment highlighted changes in recording however not only reason why there is an increase in violence reported. Recognise that although COVID has impacted in reduction reported this year the night time economy has had a significant role in driving violence. Concerns around increase in YP carrying knives but our understanding is that perception is YP are carrying knives as a protective factor not aggressive. The specialist problem solver informed us that harm relating from knife possession was lower than average in Plymouth. We were informed changes in reporting on weapons found in the home will likely lead to increase in these statistics next year,
- Weapons and drug offences, increased steadily over last five years.
- Violence offenders are predominantly age between; 18-34 highlighted. In the past 5 years there has been a shift from the 18-25 bracket to older offenders in the 26-35 age brackets. Crest recommendation is that we should be focusing on the under 25 age group in terms of preventative measures. Some concerns that COVID restrictions has increased naivety of young people when in the ENTE. Some young people have been more vulnerable to County Lines exploitation due to long periods out of education.
- YOT First Time Entrants falling by 34% in the year 2020, Re-offending rates falling by 13% on the last published data (16.09.21). Custody rates are low. Main types of offending are Violence (40%), Criminal Damage (19%) and drug offences 11%)
- All though our published YOT data shows our re-offending rate is falling, our current local tracker shows it has increased 2% (12% - 14%) and the reoffending is mainly violent in nature
- YOT are currently working with 55 young people. 14% class themselves as being from a global majority background, 86% class themselves as white British. Whilst the Census of 2011 shows 96.3% of children/young people were classed as white British, the current school roll in Plymouth shows this figure is now 86%. This appears this corresponds with our current cohort, it doesn't. 2.2% of young people on the school roll class themselves as being one of the black characteristics (Black - Any other Black background 0.1%, Black - Black African 0.8%, Black - Black Caribbean 0.1%, Mixed - White and Black African 0.6%, Mixed - White and Black Caribbean 0.6%). 11% of the current Youth Justice caseload class themselves as black in one of the ethnic characteristics above. Therefore, our disproportionality is growing
- Looking at STORM incidents and UNIFI Crime reports highlighted strong prevalence around City Centre and waterfront areas.

<p>Organisational response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National/regional/local priority to tackle effectively. • Costs to respond are high across the system (housing, social care, health, police/CJS). Resource will need to shift to prevention. • Capacity – Good police capacity to respond during COVID-19 led to significant increase in drug related arrests during this period, emptier streets made this activity easier to spot. Response is dynamic. Op Cerberus will be looking at putting neighbourhoods staff out earlier e.g. 4-5pm to help prevent violence later in the evening midnight. • Capability – Focus on young people and taking a public health prevention approach. This will involve developing shared understanding of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Violence is preventable - Violence is complex and a manifestation of issues - Predicated on good understanding of population and typography of violence (what it looks like) - Root causes and situational determinants - Strong inequalities dimension - Risk and protective factors - Requiring collaborative approaches including; communities and lived experiences - There are significant concerns around the inexperience of both police and private sector staff working in the ENTE. • Mitigating factors - Introduction of the Adolescent Safety Framework and new Exploitation hub, Trauma Informed approach is helping to raise awareness around public health prevention approaches in the Kindness Charter. The work of the Alliance has made significant improvements in our approach to multiple and complex needs which should be significantly enhanced by the work undertaken through Changing Futures. Operation Cerberus provides us with detailed place based intelligence. A partnership group will be established to develop a City strategy to tackle Serious Violence across Plymouth. We will be working closely with OPCC and partners in a task and finish group from October 2021 onwards. Innovation in our YOT provides a significant mitigating factor with trauma informed approaches becoming embedded. The Impact Project has worked with 222 young people in the first 3 months of the year, diverting 11% of young people away from the Criminal Justice System. Since the 01 October 2021, YOT have recruited 2 members of staff the build on this start.
<p>Knowledge gaps</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps identified – Some under-reporting of violence around DDNs and County Lines. • Education data / Prison data will be required in future SVNA at local level
<p>Recommendation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing Serious Violence to be a key strategic priority for the following year with a new thematic group established to provide co-ordination and leadership

Emerging Issues for Safer Plymouth

Online Harms and Online Help

Although primarily identified in the Safer Families workshop around online harms to children and young people, there was a significant cross cutting theme around needing to improve our understanding and response around online harms within every area of Safer Plymouth activity. The move to increased levels of online harm may well have been accelerated by the impact of COVID, but in all probability this simply sped up a process that was already underway in terms of criminal activity become more prevalent in the digital world, whether we consider drug markets, fraud, radicalisation or sexual harm. This may be an area which will need a particular task and finish group consideration from across our thematic partnerships if we are going to be able to respond effectively to forthcoming Online Harms legislation and the concerns identified in our MoRiLE discussions.

"Online harm is now expected to be part of nearly every contact sexual abuse; online harm prevention should be included as a priority with a partnership and coordinated approach to preventing online harm through digital resilience and online safety." (Safer Families Thematic Lead)

Our Domestic Abuse Needs Assessment and Communication Plan for 2021 both echo the PCC plan priority to improve access to digital help as part of our Safer Plymouth Response to online harms. Established a website and improved social media communications will be a priority for the year ahead.

Keyham Recovery

Although the investigation around what happened in the Keyham shootings is still at an early stage, and there are numerous review processes which will be needed to inform our learning, we felt that we should signal our early intention to centre the events at Keyham within our forward planning as a community safety partnership. Where early action relevant to the shootings has been discussed in our Serious Violence workshop this has been included within this assessment, despite the period of data collection running until March 2021.

Appendix A: Understanding threat, risk and harm

The MoRiLE model

Prioritisation involves understanding what poses the **greatest threat or risk** to the safety of the community and a common framework for undertaking that assessment is vital to ensure that this process is **fair, equitable and effective**.

Devon and Cornwall Police and the community safety partnerships across the Peninsula are transitioning across to a new **nationally accredited tool** to assess threat, risk and harm which was developed through the national **Management of Risk in Law Enforcement** (MoRiLE) programme.

The national programme has created **core principles**, a **consistent language** for threat, risk and harm, and **strategic and tactical models**. These have been delivered through a collaborative approach with **over 300 representatives across UK law enforcement agencies**, supported by national and international consultation.

In October 2016, the thematic and tactical models were **approved by the National Police Chiefs' Council** for roll out to all police forces as Authorised Professional Practice (APP) from April 2017. The thematic model is being used by over 60 law enforcement agencies, including the National Crime Agency, to **inform their Strategic Assessment processes**.

The national programme recognised that the model has potential for application in a wider partnership environment and Amethyst is leading on a strand of work to **develop the methodology for use by community safety partnerships**.

The process

An initial assessment of harm and likelihood based on current data and intelligence was undertaken by the analyst team and this identified the principle threats.

All data was drawn from police **Universal Data Set/iQuanta** and other **routinely available data** (dependent drinkers estimates, estimates of opiate and/or crack use, road traffic collisions etc.)²

The findings were then taken to a partnership workshop to ratify the impact scores and discuss and agree the **confidence and organisational position scores**.

The collated outputs were used to calculate an overall assessment of threat, risk and harm.

² A full list of sources can be provided on request

Broadly speaking, the levels of risk have the following implications for the partnership.

Threat, risk and harm rating	What this means for the partnership
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should be recognised by CSP and partners as a priority, and this needs to be clearly evidenced in all relevant strategies and delivery plans; • May demand additional resources and funding to address; • Review existing strategy and service provision – identify where we can improve/enhance/increase existing response framework to reduce the risk; • Ensure that the risk is understood across the partnership and that partners are proactively taking action to reduce the risk; • Set targets to evidence improvement in key areas.
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that there is a clear strategy in place and adequate service provision to respond; • Continue to maintain/support/improve existing response framework in place to reduce/control the risk; • Ensure that the risk is understood across the partnership and that partners are proactively taking action to reduce/control the risk. Seek to influence other relevant strategies; • Continue to monitor the level of risk against moderate improvement targets, and respond appropriately if adverse trends are identified.
Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that there is adequate service provision in place to respond; • Maintain/support existing response framework in place to control the risk; • Ensure that the risk is understood across the partnership and that partner actions do not increase the risk; • Continue to monitor the level of risk and respond appropriately if adverse trends are identified.

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Safer Plymouth Thematic Review

Part 2

Current Thematic Groups

Safer Families

- Facilitated TBC/ Shelley Shaw
- Prevention of Adverse Childhood Experiences and Promoting Early Intervention to Reduce Harm to Families
- Impact of parental incarceration on children (CAPO)
- Preventing CSA (Together for Childhood)
- Hidden Harm through substance misuse
- Healthy relationships work (DA prevention)

Safer People

- Awaiting replacement of Tracey Watkinson
- Extra familial safeguarding (ASF)
- Modern Slavery/ Exploitation
- Inequalities in mental health
- Cyber crime and fraud

Safer Communities

- Tracey Naismith
- Prevent
- Emerging issues including ASB
- Substance Misuse and Related Harms
- Hate Crime
- Serious Violence (once new duties understood)

Current Thematic Groups

DASV

- Lyn Gooding and Hannah Shead
- Incorporates ToR for the statutory Safe Accommodation Local Partnership Board
- Works to the vision and values set out in the Plymouth DASV compact
- Governance of MARAC
- Governance DHRs

Youth Justice Management Board

- Jean Kelly
- Sharing best practice across the city.
- Overseeing the YOT budget
- Monitoring the performance of the YOT against key elements of effective practice, local targets, and inspections, to ensure continuous improvement.
- Ensuring that the work of the YOT is integrated into relevant local partnerships and that there are clear lines of communication with the Safer Plymouth Executive.
- Partner Agencies are to contribute to and approve the Youth Justice Plan for final submission to the Youth Justice Board.
- Plymouth YOT receives funding from all statutory partners, therefore, member are to have scrutiny over the financial and human resources of the YOT to meet the requirements of the Youth Justice Strategic Plan.
- Ensuring that core staffing is retained from the statutory agencies, and that systems are in place to maintain continuous staff secondment.
- Ensuring that the work and development of the YOT is given a high profile within all partner agencies within Plymouth through effective marketing to improve public confidence in the Youth Justice System.
- Ensure effective Youth Justice Services and monitor impact against agreed outcomes.

What would stay the same

- Youth Justice Management Board arrangements
- No change to DASV partnership arrangements beyond those already agreed in transition to Local Partnership Board
- Safer Families to continue working on current priorities but with a reporting line to PSCP



New Thematic Groups

Serious Violence

- Facilitated by Laura Juett
- Develop serious violence definition (linking with Peninsula) in line with guidance but to include; Homicide, County Lines/ DDN, Modern slavery, Weapons offences
- Establish new partnerships e.g. education as set out in duties
- Ensuring SV links across to other plans and strategies e.g DASV/ CSE

Safer Communities

- Facilitated by Tracey Naismith
- Prevent
- ASB
- Emerging Issues
- Hate Crime
- Local policing / ENTE
- Fraud

Safer People Priorities – Changing Futures

- Extra familial safeguarding (ASF) – held by PSCP with clear role for Safer Communities team around neighborhood element
- Substance misuse and related harms – Multiple Disadvantage group of Homelessness Prevention Panel (Changing Futures)
- Inequalities in mental health – As above
- Understanding complexity and vulnerability in the CJS – New Trauma Informed Plymouth CJS group to be led via CF post
- Cyber crime and fraud – as recommended in LSCA, Cyber to be embedded in all Safer Plymouth thematic work, Fraud to go to Safer Communities
- Effective strategic join up between CSP, PSAP, PSCP and HPP – new networking group to be convened to look at effective join up e.g. aligning reporting mechanisms (offer of commissioning officer support from Emma Crowther)

Next steps

- Contact Safer People group and transition membership (consultation has happened through MoRILE)
- Develop a Safer Plymouth structure chart which indicates where technical leads and data analysts will be providing support to the thematic leads
- Sign off from Exec and agreement to develop new terms of reference and 'Plan on a Page' in line with our new Local Strategic Crime Assessment
- Agree next steps to set up inter-board network

What would stay the same

- No change to Youth Justice Board arrangements
- No change to DASV partnership arrangements beyond those already agreed in transition to LPB
- Safer Families to continue working on current priorities (but to add establishing links to the Bright Futures work)

New Thematic Groups

Serious Violence

- Facilitated by Public Health Lead
- Develop serious violence definition (linking with Peninsula) in line with guidance but to include; Homicide, County Lines/ DDN, Modern slavery, Weapons offences
- Establish new partnerships e.g. education as set out in duties
- Ensuring SV links across to other plans and strategies e.g. DASV/ CSE

Safer People

- Awaiting replacement of Tracey Watkinson
- Extra familial safeguarding (ASF)
- Substance misuse and related harms
- Inequalities in mental health
- Understanding complexity and vulnerability in the CJS
- Cyber crime and fraud
- Effective strategic join up between CSP, PSAB and PSCP

Safer Communities

- Facilitated by Tracey Naismith
- Prevent
- ASB
- Emerging Issues
- Hate Crime
- Local policing / ENTE

Next steps

- Consult on changes with existing theme groups as appropriate and facilitate movement of participants between themes to best meet areas of expertise
- Produce full briefing paper on Serious Violence Duties for the next Safer Plymouth Executive (July) and agree next steps
- Agree on Public Health Lead for Thematic Group
- Develop a Safer Plymouth structure chart which indicates where technical leads and data analysts will be providing support to the thematic leads
- Have new groups operational and with terms of reference updated ready for sign off at October Safer Plymouth Executive



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Devon and Cornwall win share of £23.5m to tackle violence against women

Two areas in Devon and Cornwall have received a share of £23.5m to help prevent violence against women and girls (VAWG).

Plymouth has been awarded £512,000 from the Government's [Safer Streets](#) fund, while Falmouth in Cornwall has received more than £33,000.

The successful bids were announced on Sunday, October 3 after submissions were made by Plymouth City Council and Cornwall Council supported by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC).

In Plymouth, the money will be used to improve public links back to the city's CCTV control room. It will also pay for five new CCTV cameras to be installed, as well as enhancements to street lighting in the city centre.

On top of these physical upgrades, the funding will also support numerous education and awareness schemes within the city including Bystander Awareness Training for people working in the night-time economy, education in schools and a Sex Worker Outreach project. The money will also support graffiti clean-ups and mural paintings in Mutley and Stonehouse as well as supporting the existing street pastor scheme.

In Falmouth the funding will pay for the installation of six new CCTV cameras in the town centre. It will also be used to support a student-led VAWG group to run awareness campaigns or projects, as well as bystander training for staff employed in the night-time economy.

These latest bids follow previous successful submissions to the Safer Streets Fund for the Stonehouse area of Plymouth (£546,000) and Exeter City Centre (£432,000).

Created with the objective of tackling local acquisitive crimes like car theft and burglary, the latest round of the Safer Streets Fund has a particular emphasis on the safety of women and girls.

Alison Hernandez, Police and Crime Commissioner for Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly, said: "We're building on the success of our efforts with Government to attract extra resources that help people feel safe on our streets.

"This is focused particularly on women and girls but will reduce crime and help everyone feel safer in Plymouth and Falmouth.

“We’ve worked in close collaboration with local councils in these areas to devise the successful bids and I know they are going to make a big difference.”

Plymouth City Council leader Nick Kelly said: “No woman should feel afraid to walk around the streets where they live. We know there is some way to go before women and girls feel safe, but we hope that this funding will lead to real and lasting change.

“There are things we as a city can do from physical interventions such as CCTV cameras and improved street lighting.

“There are also things we will be asking others to help with such as targeted prevention activity – crucial training for public transport staff, taxi drivers and bar staff to recognise and safely respond to problem attitudes and behaviour linked with violence against women crimes.

“There’s a lot to do but I am really grateful for this Home Office funding to make some real inroads into keeping our residents safer.

Cllr Carol Mould, Cornwall Council's portfolio holder for neighbourhoods, said: "At a time when the safety of women and girls on our streets is in such sharp focus, this successful bid to the Government's Safer Streets Fund is fantastic news for Falmouth.

"I look forward to working with our partners to ensure that this investment creates a lasting legacy and helps increase women and girls' feelings of safety in our public spaces."

Since its inception, the Government has committed £70 million to the Safer Streets Fund to support local areas across England and Wales to introduce initiatives aimed at stopping offences happening in the first place.

Last month the Home Office and National Police Chiefs’ Council (NPCC) launched [StreetSafe](#), an online mapping tool which allows all members of the public to flag areas where they don’t feel safe and say why.

Primarily, but not exclusively, aimed at women and girls, the data collected from StreetSafe will allow police to understand specific concerns and use the information to make decisions on safety in the area.

For more information visit: <https://www.police.uk/streetsafe>

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Sexual Violence Trauma Pathfinder Briefing

NHSE Sexual Violence Pathfinder

Devon, Cornwall, Torbay and Plymouth are pleased to announce that we have been successful in our expression of interest for the NHSE Sexual Violence Trauma Pathfinder. The funding will be for three years. The objectives are to:

- create and improve pathways and partnership working approaches to the benefit of adults with complex trauma-related mental health needs associated with sexual assault and abuse;
- improve access to professionals trained in the identification of, and appropriate response to, complex trauma.
- reduce complex trauma-related symptoms, improve quality of life and individual wellbeing, reduce mental health symptomology, minimise harm and re-traumatisation, improve functioning (including social and occupational) and support healing and recovery.
- encourage establishment of trauma-informed systems that have impact beyond this service.
- build an evidence base to inform new approaches

The **core principles** of pathfinders for adult victims and survivors of sexual assault and abuse with complex trauma-related mental health needs are described below:

1. Reduce fragmentation in services and increase access to professionals competent and confident in identifying and responding to the needs of adult victims and survivors:

- Funds are to support delivery partnerships between NHS and specialist sexual violence and abuse voluntary sector organisations.
- Resources should be utilised to enhance existing care and support offers to victims and survivors of sexual assault with complex trauma-related mental health needs and be tailored to identified local unmet need. The core offer, further to review of local unmet need, may be:
 - Provide advice and support in biopsychosocial assessment and formulation for individuals with complex trauma associated with sexual assault and abuse, and to support development of pathways of care to enable people to access therapy where most appropriate
 - Provide consultation and advice to professionals in mental health services involved in the care of people who have experienced sexual assault and abuse and have complex trauma-related symptoms
 - Create some capacity for delivery of interventions to a small cohort of individuals who may benefit from tailored, trauma-informed support, such as through provision of stabilisation work or complex trauma and dissociation-informed interventions.

2. Every interaction matters. Promotion of trauma-informed and strengths-based approaches that acknowledge the need for personalisation, collaboration, and choice.

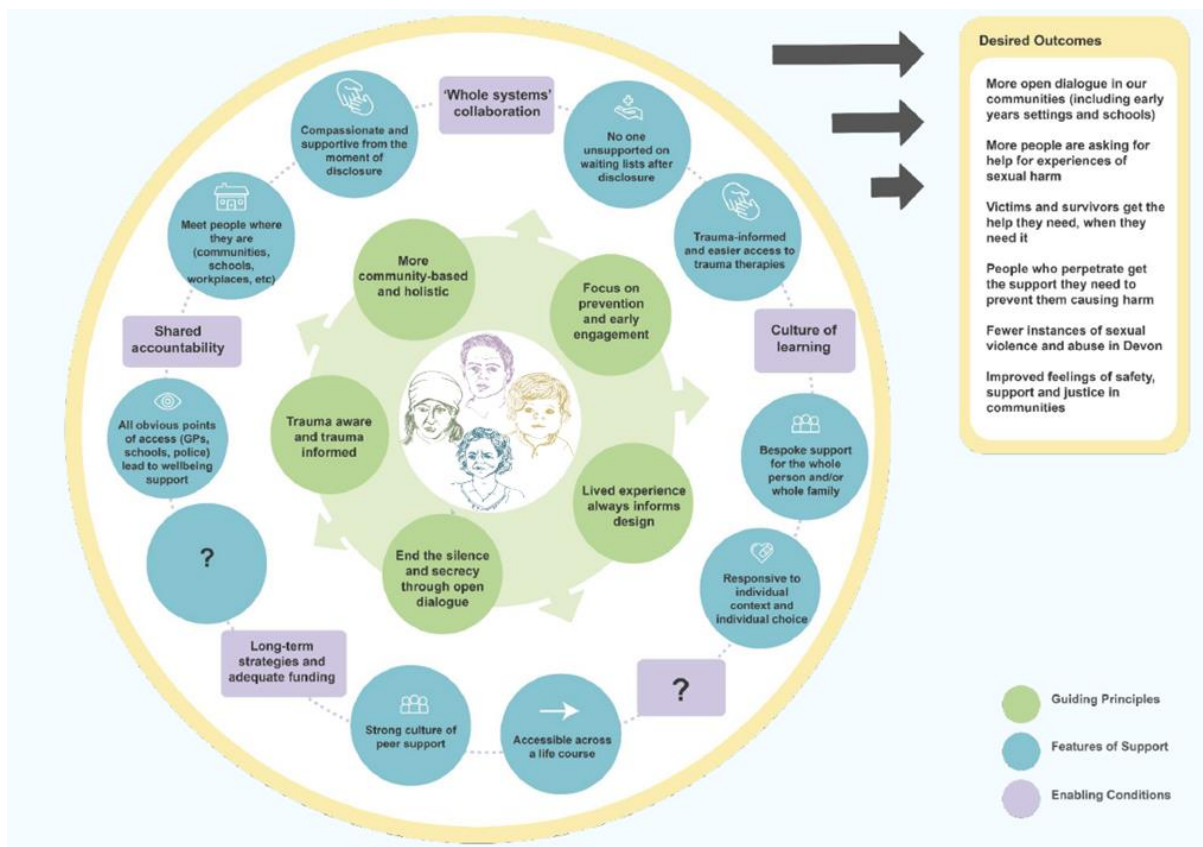
- Principles of trauma-informed, and formulation-based care must be at the centre of the approach. That is, we acknowledge that experience of rape, sexual assault and abuse, and where this is organised or chronic in duration, may:
 - Challenge the victim/survivor's ability to feel safe and build relationships and trust. All staff are to act with compassion and see safety, containment and trust as the foundation for engagement and ensure their actions support this through every contact. This will:
 - result in the victim/survivor developing their own coping mechanisms (such as dissociation, substance use, self-harm). Such behaviours are to be understood as learned survival responses to traumatic experiences.
 - involve those engaging in abuse having power over the victim/survivor, and that professional relationships can trigger such power imbalances. Concerted efforts must be made by service staff to remain aware of any power imbalance between victim/survivor and professionals and work to overcome this. For example, victims/survivors are to be supported to collaborate with healthcare professionals to make informed decisions about their care as a way to return control and power to the individual as part of the healing process.
- Approaches must be personalised and collaborative, and special consideration must be given to the different needs of groups/communities as described by protected characteristics outlined in the Equality Act, and of other groups/communities relevant to the local community, including those may often experience health inequalities (such as: Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Communities, Gypsy/Roma/Traveller communities, refugees, asylum seekers, armed forces/veterans, and people who do not speak English as a first language, people with Learning Disabilities and Autistic Spectrum Conditions (ASC), those living in poverty).

3. Focus on collaboration and co-production:

- An ongoing approach to collaboration and co-production is central to ensuring the service meets the needs of victims and survivors and also builds on existing learning from system partners about unmet need. Ongoing engagement and collaborative working with victims and survivors with lived experience, representatives of local communities, clinicians, specialist sexual violence and abuse voluntary sector partners and commissioners, and beyond, will enable maximum impact. Best practice approaches for engaging lived experience representatives are to be implemented and participation is to be funded in line with NHS England and Improvement Patient and Public Voice (PPV) engagement policies.

Our ambition is to develop a dedicated 'whole systems' SVA strategy:

1. Developed with and informed by people with lived experience
2. Trauma-aware and trauma-informed (with radical upskilling of workforces and communities)
3. Focus on prevention and early engagement
4. A community-based response with a more 'holistic' offer (including peer support)
5. Enabled by 'whole systems' collaboration, shared accountability and bolder long-term strategies
6. A dedicated prevention and early intervention strategy
7. Wider community dialogue and awareness raising (people need to know the prevalence of the problem and have more open conversations about the issue)
8. Asset based/ strengths-based models of care/support



This Pathfinder will enable us to accelerate our ambitions and address the system change required to **enhance mental health pathways and access to professionals competent and confident in responding to the needs of victims and survivors of sexual assault and abuse with complex trauma related mental health needs** by:

- Workforce development for mental health services in complex trauma and SVA
- Workforce development for the wider system in identifying and responding to sexual violence/abuse
- Pathway development across the peninsula
- Developing consistency and quality across the peninsula



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Health and care working in partnership with local communities in Plymouth, Torbay and the rest of the county



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- Identifying improvements in current commissioning models, such as co-commissioning across the peninsula and a joint commissioning strategy

It also provides the opportunity to prototype new ways of working that better meet the needs of those with complex trauma and mental health needs, including but not limited to:

- Enable peer support and community-based support to increase access to power resources
- Explore a hub of expertise, opportunities for co-location and triage of our cohort
- Clear commitment and embedding of lived experience in all design
- Continue to listen and respond to those with lived experience
- Support a movement of change with investment in our wider workforce

Next steps

We have identified in partnership with providers, colleagues and people with lived experience, a number of activities to support our system change ambition:

- Review of commissioning model across the Peninsula and develop joint commissioning strategy
- Development of consistent data set to improve understanding
- Development of quality standards to drive up quality of services and provide assurance
- A shared cross-system workforce development and induction programme including complex trauma and SVA and mental health
- Trauma-informed programme across the Peninsula aligned to the community mental health framework. To improve mental health awareness and responses to trauma utilising the 'power threat meaning' framework to underpin the content.
- Embedding of lived experience work as a critical element to trauma-informed and restorative practice – use this to monitor inequalities and what is working for people
- Agree best practice therapeutic support for victims, creating a common understanding and language that all system professionals, communities and people who use the service will understand

In the next few months, we will be seeking to:

1. Conduct a review of commissioning models across the Peninsula and develop a joint commissioning strategy in partnership with key stakeholders and people with lived experience
2. Develop a consistent data set
3. Develop a Peninsula-wide dashboard to improve understanding of the SV system and its effectiveness of meeting the needs of those with lived experience
4. Develop quality standards to drive up quality of services and provide assurance
5. Embed lived experience work as a critical element to trauma informed and restorative practice
6. Agree best practice therapeutic support for victims, creating a common understanding and language that all system professionals, communities and people who use the service will understand
7. Appoint a Programme Lead across the Peninsula to drive forward this system change



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8. Learn from Devon's Sexual Violence Action Group to develop a Peninsula steering group for the pathfinder work

If you would like to be involved in this pathfinder or for any further information, please contact:

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