

Public Document Pack

SOLIHULL METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Panel

Monday, 24 April 2017 at 6.00 pm

Civic Suite, Solihull

Disclosing Pecuniary Interests - What Must You Do?

(a) You must complete a declaration of your disclosable pecuniary interests, including those of your spouse/civil partner (or someone with whom you are living as such) and send it to the Monitoring Officer within 28 days of your election or appointment to the Council.

(b) When you attend a meeting of the Council, Cabinet, Scrutiny Board, Committee, Sub-Committee or Joint Committee etc, and a matter arises in which you have a disclosable pecuniary interest, unless you have been granted a dispensation, **you must:**

- Declare the interest if you have not already registered it
- Not participate in any discussion or vote
- Leave the meeting room until the matter has been dealt with
- Give written notice of any unregistered interest to the Monitoring Officer within 28 days of the meeting

(c) If you are the Leader or a Cabinet Portfolio Holder you may not exercise any of your delegated powers as a single member in relation to a matter in which you have a disclosable pecuniary interest or take any other step except to give written notice of any unregistered interest to the Monitoring Officer within 28 days of your becoming aware of the interest, or arrange for another person or body to deal with the matter.

Disclosable Interest	Description
Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain by you or your partner.
Sponsorship	Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the Council) made or provided within 12 months of your declaration of interests in respect of any expenses incurred by you in carrying out duties as a member, or towards your election expenses.
Contracts	Any contract between you or your partner (or a firm or body corporate in which you or your partner is a partner or a director, or in the securities of which you or your partner has a beneficial interest)) and the Council (a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and (b) which has not been fully discharged.
Land	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the Council and which gives you or your partner a right to occupy the land or receive income.
Licences	Any licence held by you or your partner (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the Council for a month or longer.
Corporate tenancies	Any tenancy where (to your knowledge)— (a) the landlord is the Council; and (b) the tenant is a body in which you or your partner has a beneficial interest i.e. a firm or body corporate in which you or your partner is a partner or a director, or in the securities of which you or your partner has a beneficial interest.
Securities	Any beneficial interest held by you or your partner in securities of a body where— (a) that body (to your knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the Council; and (b) either— (i) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or (ii) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which you or your partner has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class. “securities” means shares, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock, bonds, units of a collective investment scheme within the meaning of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and other securities of any description, other than money deposited with a building society.

SOLIHULL METROPOLITAN
BOROUGH COUNCIL

To:
Councillors Mrs D Holl-Allen MBE,
A Mackenzie, B Holmes, T Ludlow and
M Wilson

NICK PAGE
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

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Date Friday, 14 April 2017

CRIME AND DISORDER SCRUTINY PANEL - Monday, 24 April 2017

AGENDA

1. APOLOGIES AND SUBSTITUTIONS

To receive notification of apologies and substitutions from Members.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

To receive notification of any declarations of pecuniary and/or conflict of interest from Members.

3. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING (Pages 5 - 10)

To receive the minutes of the previous meeting.

4. YOUTH JUSTICE REVIEW - KEY RECOMMENDATIONS (Pages 11 - 14)

To consider a briefing paper prepared by the Solihull Youth Offending Manager. The report highlights the key recommendations made by Charlie Taylor following his review of Youth Justice in 2016.

5. CRIME AND DISORDER SCRUTINY PANEL - YEAR END UPDATE 2016/17 (Pages 15 - 26)

To provide an update to the Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Panel on items that it had considered at previous meetings. Topics included are: The Partnership Integration Programme, Domestic Abuse Services, Drug and Alcohol Services, the Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), Crime and Policing Act 2014.

The report has been compiled by Gillian Crabbe – Community Safety and

Partnership Manager (with support from colleagues in the Safer Solihull Partnership – SMBC, SCH and West Midlands Police).

6. **SAFER SOLIHULL PARTNERSHIP - QUARTER 4 PERFORMANCE AND YEAR-END UPDATE 2016/17** (Pages 27 - 52)

To provide the Crime and Disorder Reduction Panel with the opportunity to review performance for Quarter 4 2016/17 for the Safer Solihull Partnership performance measures.

7. **WORK PLAN 2016/17** (Pages 53 - 56)

To receive the Work Plan for 2016/17 and highlight any specific or standing items of business for consideration in 2017/18.

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MINUTES

Present: Councillor Mrs Holl-Allen MBE (Chairman); Councillors B Holmes, A Ludlow, Mrs A Mackenzie and M Wilson.

Apologies:

None.

Report authors/witnesses in attendance:

Gillian Crabbe (Community Safety Manager - Managed Growth and Communities).

External Witnesses in attendance:

Kobina Hall (SWM Community Rehabilitation Company).

Cabinet Members in attendance by invitation:

None.

Other Elected Members in attendance by invitation:

None.

1. **DECLARATIONS OF PECUNIARY INTEREST AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations of interest.

2. **QUESTIONS AND DEPUTATIONS**

There were no questions or deputations.

3. **REHABILITATION PROGRAMME PROGRESS UPDATE**

In attendance: Kobina Hall (SWM Community Rehabilitation Company) and Gillian Crabbe (Community Safety Manager - Managed Growth and Communities).

The Panel was informed of the ongoing developments with the Community Rehabilitation Company following the introduction of the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda.

Following on from the Panel's report considered in January 2016, Kobina Hall from the SWM Community Rehabilitation Company attended the meeting and presented on the progress made to reduce offending and rehabilitate prolific and high crime offenders.

Copies of the CRC Change Programme document was circulated to Members which set out the strategies and initiatives to reduce reoffending, increase public safety and reduce the number of victims in the community through new ways of working together. The objective was to implement an operating model that transformed the rehabilitation agenda whilst still focusing on:

- Safeguarding, protecting and managing risks to the public.
- Delivering the contractual commitments and meeting commercial objectives.
- Continuing to deliver the sentences provided by the Court.
- Working actively and innovatively with partners.
- Gathering and using intelligence more effectively to continually improve services.

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RESOLVED

That the ongoing developments with the Community Rehabilitation Company following the introduction of the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda be endorsed.

4. SAFER SOLIHULL PARTNERSHIP – PERFORMANCE REPORT – QUARTER 3 2016/17

In attendance: Gillian Crabbe (Community Safety Manager - Managed Growth and Communities).

The Panel was provided with the Safer Solihull Partnership performance data for Quarter 3 2016/17. Members examined the performance scorecard and tactical priorities which focused on the Partnership's four key priorities of:

- Better protecting people from harm.
- Bringing offenders to justice and tackle re-offending.
- Supporting stronger communities.
- Making our neighbourhoods safer places.

Key issues to emerge were that total recorded crime had been above the Solihull monthly aspirational figure for the last months. Crime types with the largest difference between quarter's 2 and 3 were reported as:

- Theft from Motor Vehicle.
- Theft of Motor Vehicle.
- Burglary Other Building.
- Burglary Dwelling.

Particularly with regard to Burglary Dwelling, it was reported that the Partnership was currently drafting a Partnership Action Plan to address that increase in crime type (+40.1%). That would include tactics to catch offenders, crime deterrents, community advice and addressing people's perceptions of feeling unsafe.

RESOLVED

That the Safer Solihull Partnership performance data for Quarter 3 2016/17 be noted.

5. SAFER SOLIHULL ANNUAL STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGY REPORT

In attendance: Gillian Crabbe (Community Safety Manager - Managed Growth and Communities).

The Panel had the opportunity to examine and comment upon the Safer Solihull Annual Strategic Assessment for 2016. Members also had the opportunity to scrutinise the priorities for the Partnership for 2017/20. The Panel's feedback from that exercise would aid the drafting of the Safer Solihull 3 Year Community Safety Plan.

The Safer Solihull Partnership had agreed that the established four Strategic Priorities (below) would continue into 2017/18 and then be subject to an annual review:

- Better protecting people from harm.
- Bringing offenders to justice and tackle re-offending.
- Supporting stronger communities.
- Making our neighbourhoods safer places.

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The Partnership had also agreed that the areas of focus and co-ordinated partnership work for 2017/20 should remain as set out in Appendix D of the draft Strategic Assessment, with the outcomes for the following types being considered in more detail. Key themes for 2017/18 were reported as:

- Burglary Dwelling – including preventing the winter seasonal crime increase.
- Supporting vulnerable victims of ASB. The Partnership Board had acknowledged that ASB occurred everywhere but the Partnership would give consideration to the risk of harm and the future threat to determine people and situations of priority.
- Public Place Violence prioritising Chelmsley Town Partnership Plus area and Solihull Town area.
- Delivery against the Partnership Domestic Abuse Action Plan.

It had also been recommended that the two Partnership Plus areas of Chelmsley Town and Smith's Wood should remain the focus of partnership activity, together with Solihull Town and Shirley Town areas. The Partnership would also ensure that repeat victimisation was administered with a partnership approach through multi-agency mechanisms such as Local Priority setting panels, ASB Case Conferencing or the Harm and Vulnerable Victims Group.

The Panel noted that there had been five key trends identified in last year's Strategic Assessment:

- **Seasonal Rises in Crime** - Total Recorded Crime had reduced over a five year period but for the past three years the data had not displayed significant changes and the crime levels had been controlled (static) rather than reducing. Despite the better control over crime levels, there remained rises in both November (2015) and March (2016) and in 2015/16 that trend continued in 2015 the November increase saw levels of crime remain high throughout the winter period which was unusual for Solihull. The Partnership needed to consider what could be done differently in 2017/18 to ensure those increases in crime did not occur again.
- **More Community Triggers than expected** – at the last assessment, Solihull had received ten requests to activate the Community Trigger. Six of those had met the threshold and of those that did not meet the threshold, it was because the complainant had not reported the incidents to the relevant authorities. However, those complaints were then referred to the multi-agency Problem Solving Panels for consideration. All the complaints that met the trigger were noisy neighbour complaints which in some cases had escalated to intimidation. Action plans had been instigated but the key area for learning had been the need for agencies to improve the communication required to keep complainants updated. The Safer Solihull Partnership was now using the E-CINS36 system to share information securely across multiple agencies and aid multi agency case management.
- **Increased Traveller Encampments** – from the last assessment there were 103 calls recorded by Solihull Police relating to 13 incidents of travellers encamping on parks and open spaces. It had not just been Council land that was used, with reports of travellers on private car parks, private land and farmland. A new joint protocol to manage unauthorised encampments and developments in Solihull was finalised in July 2015, and since then there has been an improvement in the time taken to remove unauthorised travellers encampments from Council land.
- **Increasing use of Social Media** had meant that people heard about events much more rapidly than they did in the past and knowing others who had been victimised raised the perceptions that they would become a victim even if they had no experience of being a victim themselves. That resulted in criticism of public services and their ability to keep people safe. The Safer Solihull Partnership used Twitter to

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communicate messages and activities to our communities. There were now a plethora of twitter accounts that sent messages but individual agencies communications departments lead on official messaging.

- **Offensive content on Social Media and tolerance** remained a concern. Comments made about or to specific individuals or groups focusing on gender, race, religion, nationality or sexual orientation continued and have received national coverage which should have educated people that this type of behaviour was criminal. The level of recorded crime related to sending a communication conveying a threatening message was low, however had increased over the past year. In Solihull particular negative comments had continued around Travellers.

The following were the trends that had been seen over the past year:

- **Domestic Violence increase** – Over the past three years the volume of domestic violence had been increasing but over the past year the increase was more significant. There had been 177 locations over the past year which had seen more than one crime recorded (a repeat rate of 19.4 percent). Twelve locations had 5 or more crimes recorded. At those 177 locations, 469 crimes had been recorded which was almost two in five domestic violence crimes recorded within Solihull.
- **Internet / Social Media Trends** – examples of social media trends which had turned into activities which had led to concerns about safety had included PokemonGo, Killer Clown, the choking game and various other challenges which involved taking photos or videos of yourself to “immortalise” the most “daring” pictures.
- **Child Internet Safety** - The Evidence Group of UKCCIS (UK Council for Child Internet Safety) had recently published a summary of the key findings from research by the NSPCC and FACTs International about the knowledge that parents had of sexting and young people. Key findings which were highlighted included that there was a lack of clarity regarding the law around sexting: half of parents were unaware that it was illegal for a child to take a naked or sexual image of themselves, and 28% did not know that it was illegal for a child to send a naked or sexual image to a peer.
- **More co-ordinated illegal off road activity** – a subculture had emerged this year which claimed to have nothing to do with crime but the ride-outs that were being organised had caused mayhem on our streets and fear in residents with reputational damage to agencies within the Partnership. The Safer Roads Group, a partnership between West Midlands Fire Service, Solihull Council and Solihull Police, deliver on the Road Safety Strategy 2012-2016 for Solihull. They were currently refreshing the Strategy which would be reported to the Transport and Highways Cabinet for decision.

In updating its 2016/17 Strategy and outlining its intended actions to address its priority areas, the Partnership had also agreed to continue to monitor levels and trends of crime and anti-social behaviour and respond to performance concerns using best practice from across the country through recognised organisations.

RESOLVED

- (i) That the published Safer Solihull Annual Strategic Assessment for 2016 be noted; and
- (ii) That the priorities for the Partnership, areas of focus and co-ordinated partnership work for 2017/20, be unanimously supported.

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6. CRIME AND DISORDER SCRUTINY PANEL WORK PLAN 2016/17

The Panel's work plan was submitted which set out the intended business for the April 2017 meeting. No additions or amendments to the work plan were made.

RESOLVED

That the Panel's work plan be noted and the agenda for its April 2017 meeting be agreed.

(End time 7.45pm)

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Summary of Charlie Taylor Review of Youth Justice and Government Response 2016

The report below highlights the key recommendations made by Charlie Taylor following his review of Youth Justice in 2016. The change in Government post the referendum saw a very different response than anticipated by the Youth Justice Sector, with the Government continuing to support community based services such as Youth Offending Team. The Government will be responding in more detail to each of its recommendations and therefore further papers will be published to make further sense of their thoughts.

Charlie Taylor Recommendations	Government Response: Justice Secretary Elizabeth Truss and Youth Justice Minister Philip Lee
<p>1. More devolved youth justice system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional mental health investment in youth justice • Removal of statutory requirement for LA to have an established YOT, with LA picking up the statutory duties with ongoing cooperation from probation, Police, health and education to work with the YOT • Remove ring fence of the grant • Remove the YJB's performance management • LA to use their own assessments • Inspections to be undertaken by Ofsted • MoJ should devolve funds that cover custodial placements to local areas 	<p>Key facts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth offending has fallen sharply – 82% reduction between 2017 and 2015. 67% reduction in custody over the same period, 900 young people in custody in England and Wales • Outcomes for young people in custody are good enough. Complex issues including, violence and self-harm, reoffending rates from at 69% • 900 in custody represent some of the most complex and damaged children within society. Broken homes, drug and alcohol misuse, generational joblessness, abusive relationships, childhoods spent in care, mental illness, gang membership and educational failure are common in the backgrounds of many offenders.
<p>2. Coming into contact with the youth justice system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More diversionary programmes jointly operated by LA, police and health • Review length a yp can be detained for to 3 hours unless offence is severe • Automatic access to legal advice and solicitors • Reforms to training police – mandatory child-specific training • Local protocols in place about charging decision that take into account health screening • Restorative practice protocol in place for children's homes to resolve minor incidents • Distinct approach to childhood offending and how this is dealt with by the criminal justice system, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To put education at the heart of youth custody and improving the provision of health care to tackle the factors that increase the risk of offending.

<p>distinguishing under 15's and 15-17 year old in relation to disclosure of implications</p>	<p>1. The right framework for improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work for better efficiencies to review governance arrangements, implement more robust performance measures for both community and custody • Clearer commissioning arrangements, create single director of operations for youth custodial operation overseeing performance and operational delivery to resolve issues • Continue to ring-fence grants for the provision of youth justice services within local authority funding to ensure sufficient funding for these services • Work with local authorities to explore how local areas can be given greater flexibility to improve youth justice services.
<p>3. Children in Court</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of introducing Children Panels where children and young people are referred to a panel of trained magistrates, where the young person pleads guilty, panel to investigate health, education, social care • All children and young people to be heard at youth court • Revised fee structure for youths • Revised court summons for parents to attend court • Revise the law to consider whether the law on youth reporting restrictions should be amended to provide for them to apply automatically in the Crown Court, • Remove short term sentences • CYP under 16 be given custodial sentences in exceptional circumstances Consider changes to Youth Detention Centres 	<p>2. Tackling offending</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross departmental sharing of good practice, DfH, DfE, YJB • Reform sentencing • More autonomy for local authorities to develop their offer • Continue to reduce youth crime through early intervention and prevention addressing the following; individual factors such as learning disabilities and health needs; family factors such as offending behaviour or substance abuse within the family; school related factors such as low attainment, bullying and exclusion; and risks arising from the community environment, including the prevalence of gangs. • Build on whole family model of support • Build young people's resilience through improving their access to education, access to health services, family support and positive role models • Allow young people the opportunity to restore their lives and continue to deter them away from crime • Swift and appropriate youth court and sentencing • Further work to explore the recommendations about youth criminal records • Improved work force development
<p>4. Secure Schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create secure schools collaboratively between MoJ and DfE, with focus on education, health and behaviour • Social worker to remain consistent throughout the young persons time in custody • Robust resettlement offer with yp knowing where they are living two weeks prior to release 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove the LASPO arrangement, where only previously known LAC YP remain LAC • Inspection from Ofsted and CQC 	<p>3. Improving youth custody</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased health and education offer and training in custody and release • Develop Youth Justice role in YOIs for additional support to young people in custody
<p>5. The role of Central Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of Youth Justice Commissioner • Establish expert committee to provide independent advice and challenge in youth justice and the operation of the system across England and Wales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better more effective planning for community from custody – new support plan Develop two secure schools in north and south • Capacity and skills development of workforce Improvements in the secure estate of more specialist units with specialist support.

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Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Panel - Year End Update 2016/17

24th April 2017

1.1 Purpose of Briefing paper

1.1.1 To provide an update to the Crime and Disorder Scrutiny Panel on items that it had considered at previous meetings. Topics included are: The Partnership Integration Programme, Domestic Abuse Services, Drug and Alcohol Services, the Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), Crime and Policing Act 2014.

1.2 Actions Requested of the panel

1.2.1 The Panel are asked to receive the briefing and note the current position in respect of the above listed topics.

1.3 The Partnership Integration Programme.

1.3.1 SMBC (Managed Growth Directorate & the Early Help team); SCH (and other key Housing providers in the borough), and WMP neighbourhood resources have been aligned, since January 2016, in 5 local areas based on partnership demand. They meet regularly in the form of the Local Problem Solving Meetings.

1.3.2 The purpose of these meetings is to jointly problem solve and intervene early to reduce demand and improve the quality of life for local communities. A large amount of the work undertaken by these meetings is focussed around reducing ASB demand, but partners have also been engaged in work to reduce levels of crime, for example burglary.

1.3.3 It is recognised that these 5 areas are not coterminous with other boundaries used by other department functions, e.g. Early Help Collaboratives'. Having different boundaries has led to some challenges around overlapping data to understand the demand and community need across the borough. A task & finish group has been established to review the various geographies that respective functions work within and recommendations will be made from this group in due course to the Safer Solihull Board about future locality based alignments. This may also include recommendations around co-location opportunities.

- 1.3.4 To ensure that the work is cognisant of other relevant work streams and to ensure a preventative/early intervention and community based approach, the task & finish group consists of representation from SMBC Early Help, Public Health & Neighbourhood Services; SCH Neighbourhood Services & West Midlands Police Neighbourhood Services.
- 1.3.5 The Integration Programme is still at the alignment stages with no sign of imminent co-location, partly due to slow down around the Council House refurbishment process and West Midlands Police estates review. The initial intended phases of the programme were;
- a) Alignment of resources around geographic areas,
 - b) Co-location
 - c) Integration.

1.4 Domestic Abuse Services.

- 1.4.1 This last year has seen positive progress in addressing domestic abuse at a local, regional and national level. The Government launched a number of funding streams which provided opportunities for both statutory and specialists providers to access additional funding. The commitment to regional working was recognised by our successful bid to the DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) which is providing £640,000 to add capacity across the region for particularly vulnerable victims where we have gaps in provision. A further proposal has been submitted which if successful will allow for the implementation of IRIS (Identification and Referral to Improve Safety) schemes to GP practices across Birmingham and Solihull.
- 1.4.2 Overall identification and reporting of domestic abuse has increased across the sphere which reflects an improved understanding and awareness of domestic abuse and its impact on individuals, families and services. Domestic abuse crimes have increased by 15% across Solihull. There has been:
- d) An increase in high risk cases managed through MARAC (multi agency risk assessment conference), an increase in partner referrals into MARAC.
 - e) A reduction in high risk cases being re-presented to MARAC.
 - f) An increase in children social work assessments, with an increase in domestic abuse as a factor causing concern.
 - g) Domestic abuse as identified in initial assessment in 21% of families referred into Engage.
 - h) Domestic abuse is a contributory factor in 29% of Solihull Families First cohort.

- 1.4.3 Specialist support for victims continues to work at full capacity. Access to initial information and advice and support to victims assessed as high risk is prioritised, but the demand for casework is heavily outweighing the capacity. Monitoring demonstrates that specialist support delivers good outcomes for victims.
- 1.4.4 Tackling domestic abuse is not a statutory responsibility but it is frequently a feature in the lives of those we progress to requiring a statutory service, so there is a business case that any investment in services upstream can reduce the impact and cost to individuals, families and services or responding at crisis stage. The review of Supporting People and the Police and Crime Commissioners reconfiguration of some domestic abuse provision will have serious implications for the domestic abuse budget from 2017/18 onwards.
- 1.4.5 In regards to supporting children the regional perpetrator programme funded by the Police and Crime Commissioner is scheduled to launch in Solihull in May 2017. Part of this work stream includes an element to support children whose father or person undertaking a fathering role are attending a perpetrator programme.
- 1.4.6 A review has been undertaken on the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) and Domestic Abuse Triage and we are awaiting the outcome but understand any issues identified are being actioned. There is also now an increased awareness of the impact of domestic abuse on children. We now also have counselling services available through the Emotional Health and Well Being service that is unable to meet demand.

1.5 Drug and Alcohol Treatment services

- 1.5.1 Substance misuse treatment services are delivered by Solihull Integrated Addiction Services (SIAS). The lead provider is Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health Foundation Trust, who delivers the service in partnership with four voluntary sector organisations (Welcome, Aquarius, Changes UK and Urban Heard). The initial contract was let in 2014, specifying an initial three year period ending in March 2017. Following a review of the service the Health & Wellbeing Board approved the extension of the contract for a further 2 years.
- 1.5.2 SIAS delivers drug, alcohol and gambling prevention, early intervention and treatment services for individuals, their families and communities. A significant element is the delivery of the Criminal Justice Outreach service. The purpose of this service is to identify drug and alcohol using offenders in the criminal justice system and engage them in drug and alcohol treatment. The service is provided as part of the integrated offender management programme (IOM) in Solihull. Drug and alcohol workers are colocated with Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC – Probation) and Police Offender Managers in Chelmsley Wood Police Station. Specific services include; follow up testing on arrest; drug and alcohol assessment in the cell block, joint visits and case management of Integrated Offender Management (IOM) offenders and prison “through and after” care service.

- 1.5.3 The system for identifying and engaging drug and alcohol users in the criminal justice system has been reviewed and pathways between the criminal justice partners and SIAS have been revised. SIAS criminal justice staff case hold criminal justice clients to ensure they have a named worker to ensure they have additional support to access and engage in drug and alcohol treatment and the recovery services. The SIAS Criminal Justice team are also case holding clients in prison to ensure the transition into the community and treatment on release is as easy and seamless as is possible to avoid relapse.
- 1.5.4 Performance is monitored by measuring the proportion of offenders referred for substance misuse treatment from within the criminal justice system who successfully engage within an active treatment programme. The minimum expected performance for 2016.17 was 44%. The target has been exceeded in the period Aug 2016 – Dec 16 (there is a 3 month delay in available data).

1.6 Anti-Social Behaviour Police and Crime Act

- 1.6.1 The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, reform of anti-social behaviour powers came largely into effect in October 2014. The Act introduced a number of compressed powers, from 19 to 9, to address ASB. The key elements of the act are listed below.

Part 1: Putting Victims First

- Community Trigger
- Community Remedy

Part 2: More effective responses

- Civil Injunctions
- Criminal behaviour order
- Dispersal power
- Community protection notice
- Public spaces protection order
- Closure power
- New absolute grounds for possession

- 1.6.2 A full overview of the Act and its powers can be found at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/248747/01_ASB_Guidance_FINAL.pdf

1.7 Part 1: Putting Victims first; Community Trigger

1.7.1 The Purpose of the trigger is such that it gives victims and communities the right to request a review of their case and bring agencies together to take a joined up problem solving approach to finding a solution.

1.7.2 The statistics relating to community triggers received from January 2016 to January 2017 are as follows:

1.7.3 Community Trigger results November 2016 - January 2017

Number of reviews requested - 3

Number of reviews not meeting the threshold - 2

Number of reviews meeting the threshold - 1

Any recommendations made - 1

1.7.4 Community Trigger results July 2016 - October 2016

Number of reviews requested - 1

Number of reviews not meeting the threshold - 1

Number of reviews meeting the threshold - 0

Any recommendations made - 0

1.7.5 Community Trigger results April 2016 - June 2016

Number of reviews requested - 1

Number of reviews not meeting the threshold - 0

Number of reviews meeting the threshold - 1

Any recommendations made - 0

1.7.6 Community Trigger results January 2016 - March 2016

Number of reviews requested - 2

Number of reviews not meeting the threshold - 0

Number of reviews meeting the threshold - 2

Any recommendations made - 1

1.8 Part 1: Putting Victims first; Community Remedy

- 1.8.1 The community remedy gives victims a say in the out-of-court punishment of Offenders. The legislation does not specify what actions should be included in the community remedy document and will vary from one police force to another. The Police and Crime Commissioner for the West Midlands sought the views of residents on the sanctions to be included in the West Midlands Community Remedy. Under the new rules, victims of low-level crime are offered a say in the way offenders are dealt with out of court.
- 1.8.2 The consultation focused on three key elements. The Act placed a duty on Police and Crime Commissioners to consult with members of the public and community representatives on what punitive, restorative or rehabilitative actions they would consider appropriate to be on the Community Remedy document. Police Officers work from the resulting menu of sanctions when using two types of out-of-court disposal - informal community resolutions and conditional cautions. The victim must be consulted on the sanction to be offered to the offender and given the option to choose an appropriate sanction from the menu. The Police Officer in question (or Prosecutor in some cases) has the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that the sanction offered to the offender is proportionate to the offence.
- 1.8.3 There have been lots of local and community resolution and restorative justice interventions undertaken by Police Neighbourhood Officers and also by Response officers in Solihull. 16 Restorative Justice interventions have been implemented by Solihull Police this year.

1.9 Part 2: More effective powers.

- 1.9.1 Early intervention, especially through informal approaches, can be successful in stopping the anti-social behaviour committed by the majority of perpetrators. Early and informal interventions can establish clear standards of behaviour and reinforce the message that anti-social behaviour will not be tolerated. It should be for frontline professionals to decide when and how to use these approaches, but the Government encourages use of informal methods where it is deemed to be appropriate.
- 1.9.2 Informal interventions are considered first in most cases, particularly when dealing with young people, as they can stop bad behaviour before it escalates. The response is determined by professionals on a case by case basis. However, some of the most common forms of informal intervention are the use of warnings – verbal or written, mediation, community resolution or acceptable behaviour contracts. Alternatively, in cases where informal intervention is not the appropriate first step, perhaps because the victim is at risk of harm, professionals consider progressing directly to formal sanctions. The legislation and its changes provide practitioners with a comprehensive toolkit for dealing with ASB.

- 1.9.3 The Partnership response to addressing ASB is done via the Local Priority Setting leads virtually through their network of contacts and via their meetings. This is working particularly effectively and we have evidence that West Midlands Police and Solihull Community Housing both find the Local Priority Setting (LPS) meetings useful for reducing ASB. There has also been an improvement in partnership working generally. We have seen fewer cases being referred to the ASB Case Conference meeting and this is a good indicator that cases are being resolved earlier, locally and potentially before it reaches a stage where we need to consider the ASB enforcement legislation.
- 1.9.4 Since April 2016, Solihull Community Housing has issued 13 Acceptable Behaviour Agreements (ABA), successfully facilitated 24 Mediation/Restorative Justice meetings, issued 71 Warnings, issued 4 Good Neighbour Agreements (GNA) and made 79 referrals for support from other agencies (not including police). Solihull Police have issued 37 ABAs.

1.10 Civil Injunctions

- 1.10.1 These are injunctions to prevent nuisance and disorder and replaced the standalone Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO). It is to be used to stop or prevent individuals engaging in anti-social behaviour quickly, nipping problems in the bud before they escalate. Agencies that can apply for the injunction are: Local Councils, Social Landlords, Police, Environment agency and NHS Protect.
- 1.10.2 The test for the use of the injunction is “conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance” and it must be seen to be just and convenient to grant the injunction to prevent behaviour. It can be issued by the county court for over 18’s and the youth court for under 18s’. The injunction can include prohibitions and can also include positive requirements to get the perpetrator to address the underlying causes of their anti-social behaviour. Agencies must consult youth offending teams in applications against under 18s. Breach of the injunction is not a criminal offence, but breach must be proved to the criminal standard, that is, beyond reasonable doubt.
- 1.10.3 The injunction is available to a wider range of agencies than Anti-Social Behaviour Injunctions and is obtainable on a civil standard of proof unlike Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs). There is no need to prove “necessity” unlike ASBOs and a breach is not a criminal offence. There is greater scope for positive requirements to focus on long-term solutions.
- 1.10.4 Solihull Police have obtained 6 injunctions. However, partners have considered the suitability of this power when addressing difficult cases. Solihull Community Housing has issued 12 Civil Injunctions since April 2016 to present.

1.11 Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBO)

1.11.1 These are issued by any Criminal Court against a person who has been convicted of an offence to tackle the most persistently anti-social individuals who are also engaged in criminal activity. Applicants are the Prosecution, in most cases the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), either at its own initiative or following a request from the Police or Council. The test for the CBO will be if the court is satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the offender has engaged in behaviour that has caused or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to any person; and the court considers that making the order will help prevent the offender from engaging in such behaviour.

1.11.2 The anti-social behaviour does not need to be part of the criminal offence and the order will include prohibitions to stop the anti-social behaviour. It can also include positive requirements to get the offender to address the underlying causes of their behaviour. Agencies must find out the view of the Youth Offending Team (YOT) for applications for under18s. Breach of the order is a criminal offence and must be proved to a criminal standard of proof, that is, beyond reasonable doubt.

1.11.3 There have been two Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs) implemented against two particular individuals that are responsible for ASB and criminal behaviour in the Solihull Constituency. Both came out of joint partnership working approaches. There is a third in the process of being obtained.

1.12 Dispersal powers

1.12.1 The dispersal power is a new flexible power which can be used in a range of situations to disperse anti-social individuals and provide immediate respite to a local community. Prior to the Act the Police working with the Council had to go through a cumbersome process for designating the area a dispersal zone before they could deal with the problem, potentially not able to deal with the ASB until the order is approved. The new dispersal power has given the Police the power to disperse individuals or groups causing or likely to cause ASB in public places. Police officers and Police Community Support Officers (PCSO) are able to require a person to leave an area and not return for up to 48 hours. The new power is authorised by an officer of at least the rank of Inspector and does not require consultation with the Local Authority.

1.12.2 The power can be used in any public place and in common areas of private land with the landowner or occupiers consent (such as shopping centres). The enhanced power combines the most effective elements of the current legislation into a single tool. The enhanced power is preventative as it allows an officer to deal instantly with someone's behaviour and deal with the problem before it escalates. The Police are now able to deal quickly with emerging trouble spots providing immediate respite to victims.

- 1.12.3 The direction can be given to anyone over the age of 10. The officer is able to return children under 16 home or to another place of safety if they are behaving anti-socially and are not accompanied by an adult. West Midlands Police already have safeguarding arrangements in place to ensure that children are not returned to unsafe homes or placed in potentially harmful situations.
- 1.12.4 The Police Officer or PCSO are also able to require the individual to hand over items causing or likely to cause ASB such as alcohol, fireworks, or spray paint. Confiscated items are held at the police station and can be collected after the period of the dispersal. Failure to comply with the dispersal is a criminal offence and will carry a maximum penalty of a £2,500 fine and/or three months imprisonment. Failure to hand over confiscated items is also being a criminal offence and could have a penalty of up to a £500 fine. These sanctions are in line with current equivalent powers and will ensure there are serious consequences for those failing to comply.
- 1.12.5 Solihull Police have used their dispersal powers twice in the last 12 months.

1.13 Community Protection Notice (CPN)

- 1.13.1 Community Protection Notices are designed to deal with particular, on-going, instances of environmental ASB (i.e. litter clearance or removal of graffiti or fly posting). They can be used against individuals over 16, businesses or organisations, and can be issued by the Police, Council Officers or staff of Social Housing providers.
- 1.13.2 The behaviour has to have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality; be of a persistent or continuing nature; and be unreasonable. Written warnings are issued informing the perpetrator of problem behaviour, requesting them to stop, and the consequences of continuing. Community Protection Notice (CPN) issued including requirement to stop things, do things or take reasonable steps to avoid further anti-social behaviour. The notice allows the Council to carry out works in default on behalf of a perpetrator.
- 1.13.3 A breach is a criminal offence. A fixed penalty notice can be issued of up to £100 if appropriate. The penalty on breach is a fine of up to level 4 (for individuals), or £20,000 for businesses.
- 1.13.4 The CPN can deal with a wider range of behaviours for instance, it can deal with noise nuisance and litter on private land not open to the air. It can be used against a wider range of perpetrators and can include requirements to ensure that problems are rectified and that steps are taken to prevent the anti-social behaviour occurring again
- 1.13.5 Solihull Police have used these powers once in the last 12 months.

1.14 Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO)

1.14.1 PSPO replaced Designated Public Places Orders, Dog Control Orders and Gating Orders.

These orders are intended to deal with a particular nuisance or problem in a particular area and can apply to everyone. The orders relate to a restricted area and can impose a requirement to stop or carry out specified activity for a maximum of three years, with the possibility to extend the order for up to a further three years.

1.14.2 The PSPO can be used to deal with the consumption of alcohol where it is, or is likely to be, detrimental to the local community's quality of life, by imposing conditions on the use of that area which apply to everyone. For example, it can be used where groups regularly congregate in a town centre or a play park to consume alcohol, resulting in their behaviour having a detrimental effect on the area. Agencies can make a PSPO prohibiting the consumption of alcohol, either at all times or during specific times when the problem is more likely to occur. Consideration will also need to be given to displacement of the issue to other geographical areas which might be dealt with by the new enhanced dispersal powers

1.14.3 There has been no use of the PSPO powers in Solihull thus far. However, we are currently reviewing whether the orders are required to replace areas currently covered under the designated public spaces protection order (DPPOs) more commonly known as Alcohol Restricted Zones.

1.15 Closure power

1.15.1 A closure notice prohibits access to the premises for a specified period up to a maximum of 48 hours. It prohibits access to a premise for a maximum of three months. A Council or a Police Officer of at least the rank of Inspector can issue a closure notice if they believe that the use of a particular premise has resulted or is likely to result in nuisance to the public, or there is or likely to be such nuisance nearby, and the notice will prevent the nuisance or disorder from occurring

1.15.2 Solihull Community Housing have issued 8 Closure Notices, successfully, obtained 8 Closure Orders and have extended 4 of the orders for 3 months from April 2016 to present. Solihull Police have used these powers to issue 11 notices in the last 12 months.

1.16 New absolute grounds for possession

1.16.1 Eviction powers for social landlords: Currently the Court is left with discretion as to whether to evict a tenant under Housing Acts 1985 and 1988 when landlords seek possession of secure and assured tenancies because the tenant has been involved in ASB. The Bill seeks to amend these Acts so landlords can seek to evict tenants involved in ASB or criminal activity. Under the Bill, if it is proved the tenant has been involved in ASB, then the court must evict them

1.16.2 In Solihull we have had obtained possession using the Mandatory Grounds on 6 occasions since April 2016, with 4 pending.

1.17 Other provisions:

1.17.1 Dangerous dogs: The provisions of the Dangerous Dogs Act 1991 were amended so that an owner or person in charge of a dog is guilty of an offence if the dog is dangerously out of control in any place, thereby extending the effect of the legislation on to private property. Providers of services needed to review their pet's policy and make tenants aware that dogs can be seized.

1.17.2 Enforcement Officers are reviewing the existing process in how reports and cases of dangerous dogs are dealt with in Solihull. Negotiations are being concluded with Birmingham City Council who will operate a service level agreement with Solihull Council to provide a dog warden service.

1.17.3 Solihull Police have executed 1 dogs warrant with 3 dogs seized and there are 2 cases pending.

1.18 Report Author and contact

1.18.1 Gillian Crabbe – Community Safety and Partnership Manager (with support from colleagues in the Safer Solihull Partnership – SMBC, SCH and West Midlands Police).

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Safer Solihull

Involving local people in keeping Solihull safe

Quarter 4, performance and Year-end Update 2016/2017 Solihull

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Strategic Priorities

Strategic Priority
Making our neighbourhoods safer places
Better protecting people from harm
Bringing offenders to justice and tackling reoffending
Supporting stronger communities

Summary

- Total recorded crime increased throughout the year. In 4th quarter the most prevalent crimes were theft from a motor vehicle, theft from shops and stalls and Burglary Dwelling (BDH). The highest number of offences were recorded in Chelmsley Wood, St Alphege and Kingshurst and Fordbridge wards.
- There was a significant rise in all types of burglary over the year (BDH and burglary other building (BOB)). Olton had a particularly high number of domestic and non-domestic burglaries.
- Figures for all vehicle-related crime rose over the year. In the 4th quarter it was especially prevalent in Chelmsley Wood and Shirley.
- In Solihull town centre by far the most recorded crime was theft from a shop or stall.
- In 2016/17 1173 domestic abuse offences were recorded in Solihull, an increase of 15% over 2015/16. Chelmsley Wood, Kingshurst & Fordbridge and Smith's Wood continued to have higher rates of domestic abuse with increasing reported rates for Bickenhill and Marston Green.
- In the 4th quarter 123 children were identified of being at Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) risk. 30 new children were identified as being at risk. CSE offences were most prevalent in Smith's Wood, Chelmsley Wood and Kingshurst and Fordbridge.
- The Solihull Integrated Offender Management (IOM) team managed 243 cases in the 4th quarter, an increase of 13 cases compared with the previous quarter.
- Since November 2016 Integrated Offender Management has worked with registered Sex Offenders (RSOs), about 25% of whom have committed cybercrime or digital crime offences. West Midlands Police recognises officers and staff need to be equipped with adequate means to capture digital evidence from the Internet or electronic devices. The Solihull Integrated Offender Management team is focussing on new ways of working with specialist teams to recover data to assist investigations and support criminal prosecutions.
- In the 4th quarter 92% of hate crime was race-related. The highest incidences of hate crime were in Bickenhill, Chelmsley Wood, Elmdon and Lyndon. Solihull Police had 374 antisocial behaviour (ASB) cases in the 4th quarter and resolved 270 cases.

MAKING OUR NEIGHBOURHOODS SAFER PLACES

TOTAL RECORDED CRIME

13626 offences were recorded in Solihull in the year 2016/17. The quarterly figures for total crime were:

	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
Total	2980	3209	3549	3888

The following were the offences with the highest incidence in the 4th quarter:

OFFENCE	NUMBER of offences
Theft from Motor Vehicle	451 (12%)
Theft shops and stalls	384 (10%)
Burglary dwelling (BDH)	381 (10%)
Criminal damage to vehicle	223 (6%)
Aggravated bodily harm	218 (6%)
Theft other	206 (5%)
Theft of motor vehicle	193 (5%)
Make off without payment	186 (5%)
Burglary other building (BOB)	184 (5%)

The following table shows the prevalence of crime in Solihull in the 4th quarter by neighbourhood.

Neighbourhood	Total for 4th quarter (% of all crime in Solihull)
Chelmsley Wood	386 (10%)
St Alphege	356 (9%)
Kingshurst and Fordbridge	318 (8%)
Shirley West	278 (7%)
Shirley South	269 (7%)
Castle Bromwich	238 (6%)
Bickenhill	236 (6%)
Olton	229 (6%)
Smith's Wood	205 (5%)
Lyndon	200 (5%)
Silhill	182 (5%)
Elmdon	166 (4%)
Shirley East	163 (4%)
Blythe	149 (4%)
Meriden	140 (4%)
Dorridge and Hockley Heath	119 (3%)
NEC	103 (3%)
Knowle	80 (2%)
Birmingham International Airport	71 (2%)

Total recorded non-crimes

3215 non-crimes were recorded in Solihull during the period 2016/17. They were broken down into the following quarterly figures.

	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
Total	1062	873	763	717

BURGLARY

The total figures for all burglary increased throughout 2016/17. The quarterly figures for all burglaries (burglary dwelling and burglary other building) were:

	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
No. offences	336	372	438	677

Burglary of dwellings

The number of burglaries of dwellings gradually increased over 2016/17.

	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
No. offences	189	259	290	466

During the 4th quarter the incidence of burglary of dwellings by neighbourhood was as follows:

Neighbourhood	Total for 4 th quarter (% of burglaries of dwellings)
Olton	48 (10%)
Shirley West	39 (8%)
Castle Bromwich	38 (8%)
Silhill	36 (8%)
Kingshurst and Fordbridge	32 (7%)
Blythe	29 (6%)
Elmdon	29 (6%)
Lyndon	29 (6%)
St Alphege	29 (6%)
Bickenhill	24 (5%)
Meriden	24 (5%)
Shirley South	24 (5%)
Dorridge and Hockley Heath	23 (5%)
Shirley East	22 (5%)
Knowle	18 (4%)
Smith's Wood	12 (3%)
Chelmsley Wood	10 (2%)

Burglary of other buildings

The quarterly figures for burglary of other buildings in 2016/17 are given in the table below:

	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
No. offences	143	109	144	205

In the 4th quarter the incidence of burglary of other buildings by neighbourhood was as follows:

Neighbourhood	Total/4 th quarter
Bickenhill	26
Kingshurst and Fordbridge	18
Olton	17
Meriden	16
Silhill	15
Elmdon	13
St Alphege	13
Chelmsley Wood	12
Lyndon	12
Shirley East	12
Blythe	11
Dorridge and Hockley Heath	8
Knowle	8
Shirley West	8
Smith's Wood	5
Castle Bromwich	4
Shirley South	4
Birmingham International Airport	1
NEC	1

Burglary rates across the West Midlands and nationally has been rising since June 2016. In late February 2017 West Midlands Police launched a month-long blitz on burglary in Solihull and other parts of the force area.

VEHICLE CRIME

The figures for all vehicle crime rose over the year. The quarterly figures were as follows:

	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
No. offences	444	596	773	839

During the 4th quarter the incidence of all vehicle crime by neighbourhood was as follows:

Neighbourhood	Total for 4 th quarter
Chelmsley Wood	85 (10%)
Shirley South	64 (8%)
Shirley West	63 (8%)
Bickenhill	62 (7%)
Lyndon	61 (7%)
Kingshurst and Fordbridge	49 (6%)
Castle Bromwich	45 (5%)
Blythe	44 (5%)
Shirley East	44 (5%)
Smith's Wood	44 (5%)
Elmdon	42 (5%)
NEC	42 (5%)
Olton	41 (5%)
St Alphege	36 (4%)
Dorridge and Hockley Heath	31 (4%)
Silhill	31 (4%)
Meriden	30 (4%)
Knowle	13 (2%)
Birmingham International Airport	12 (1%)

The figures for the 4th quarter broken down by the main vehicle offences were:

Offence	No. of crimes
Theft from a motor vehicle	451 (54%)
Theft of a motor vehicle	193 (23%)
Vehicle interference	151 (18%)
Taking a motor vehicle without consent	36 (4%)

LOCATION BASED PROBLEM SOLVING: CHELMSLEY TOWN PARTNERSHIP PLUS

The number of total recorded crimes for Chelmsley Wood dipped from the 1st to the 2nd quarter and then rose gradually throughout the rest of the year. The quarterly figures for the area were:

	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
No. offences	372	309	350	386

The following were the main offences recorded in Chelmsley Wood in the 4th quarter:

Offence	Number offences
Theft from shop or stall	52 (13%)
Theft from motor vehicle	46 (12%)
Criminal damage to vehicle	27 (7%)
Theft of motor vehicle	21 (5%)
Theft other	20 (5%)
	18 (5%)
Criminal damage to building	17 (4%)
Robbery personal property	16 (4%)
Vehicle interference	13 (3%)
Send/article conveying a threatening message	11 (3%)
Burglary other building	10 (3%)
Common assault and battery	10 (3%)
Cruelty/neglect child	8 (2%)
Theft of pedal cycle	8 (2%)
Possess cannabis	8 (2%)

Non-crime in Chelmsley Wood

The number of non-crimes recorded for Chelmsley Wood decreased throughout the year. The quarterly figures were:

	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
No. non-crimes	144	123	117	116

In the 4th quarter of 2016/17 there were 65 incidents related to domestic violence (56% of all non-crimes), 45 incidents related to child abuse (39% of all non-crimes), 5 other incidents (4% of all non-crimes) and 1 incident related to a vulnerable adult (1% of all non-crimes).

LOCATION BASED PROBLEM SOLVING: SMITHS WOOD PARTNERSHIP PLUS

The number of total recorded crimes for Smiths Wood was stable for most of the year apart from a peak in the 3rd quarter. The quarterly figures for the area for the years were:

	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
No. offences	195	198	221	205

The following were the main offences recorded in Smith's Wood during the 4th quarter:

Offence	Number offences
Criminal damage to vehicle	24 (12%)
type in full	22 (11%)
Theft from motor vehicle	18 (9%)
Theft of motor vehicle	18 (9%)
Criminal damage dwelling	11 (5%)
Common assault and battery	9 (4%)
Cruelty/neglect child	6 (3%)
Attempted type in full	6 (3%)
Robbery personal property	6 (3%)
Vehicle interference	6 (3%)

Non-crime in Smiths Wood

The number of non-crimes rose from the 1st to the 2nd quarter then decreased throughout the rest of the year. The quarterly figures for this year were:

	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
non-crimes	86	118	114	89

In the 4th quarter of 2016/17 there were 43 incidents related to domestic violence (48% of all non-crimes), 37 incidents related to child abuse (42% of all non-crimes), 7 other incidents (8% of all non-crimes) and 2 hate-related incidents (2% of all non-crimes).

LOCATION BASED PROBLEM SOLVING: SOLIHULL TOWN CENTRE

The number of total recorded crimes for St Alphege gradually increased throughout the year. The quarterly figures for the area for the years were as follows:

	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
. offences	273	328	341	356

The following were the main offences recorded in St Alphege during the 4th quarter:

Offence	Number offences
Theft from shop or stall	117 (33%)
Burglary Dwelling	26 (7%)
Aggravated bodily harm	22 (6%)
Theft from motor vehicle	17 (5%)
Theft other	17 (5%)
Common assault and battery	13 (4%)
Burglary other building	12 (3%)
Theft of pedal cycle	12 (3%)
Malicious wounding	9 (3%)
Theft from the person	9 (3%)

Non-crime in St Alphege

The quarterly non-crime figures were:

	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
non-crimes	25	16	31	20

In the 4th quarter of 2016/17 there were 9 incidents related to other crimes (41% of all non-crimes), 7 incidents related to domestic violence (32% of all non-crimes), 4 incidents related to child abuse (18% of all non-crimes), 1 hate-related incident (5% of all non-crimes) and 1 incident related to a vulnerable adult (5%).

LOCATION BASED PROBLEM SOLVING: SHIRLEY TOWN

The number of total recorded crimes for Shirley (East, South and West) increased steeply throughout the year. The quarterly figures were as follows:

	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
offences	453	554	645	710

The following were the main offences recorded in Shirley during the 4th quarter:

Offence	Number offences
Theft from shop or stall	115 (16%)
Theft from motor vehicle	115 (16%)
Burglary Dwelling	71 (10%)
Theft of motor vehicle	43 (6%)
Make off without paying	39 (6%)
Aggravated bodily harm	35 (5%)
Vehicle interference	31 (4%)
Criminal damage to vehicle	30 (4%)

Non-crimes in Shirley

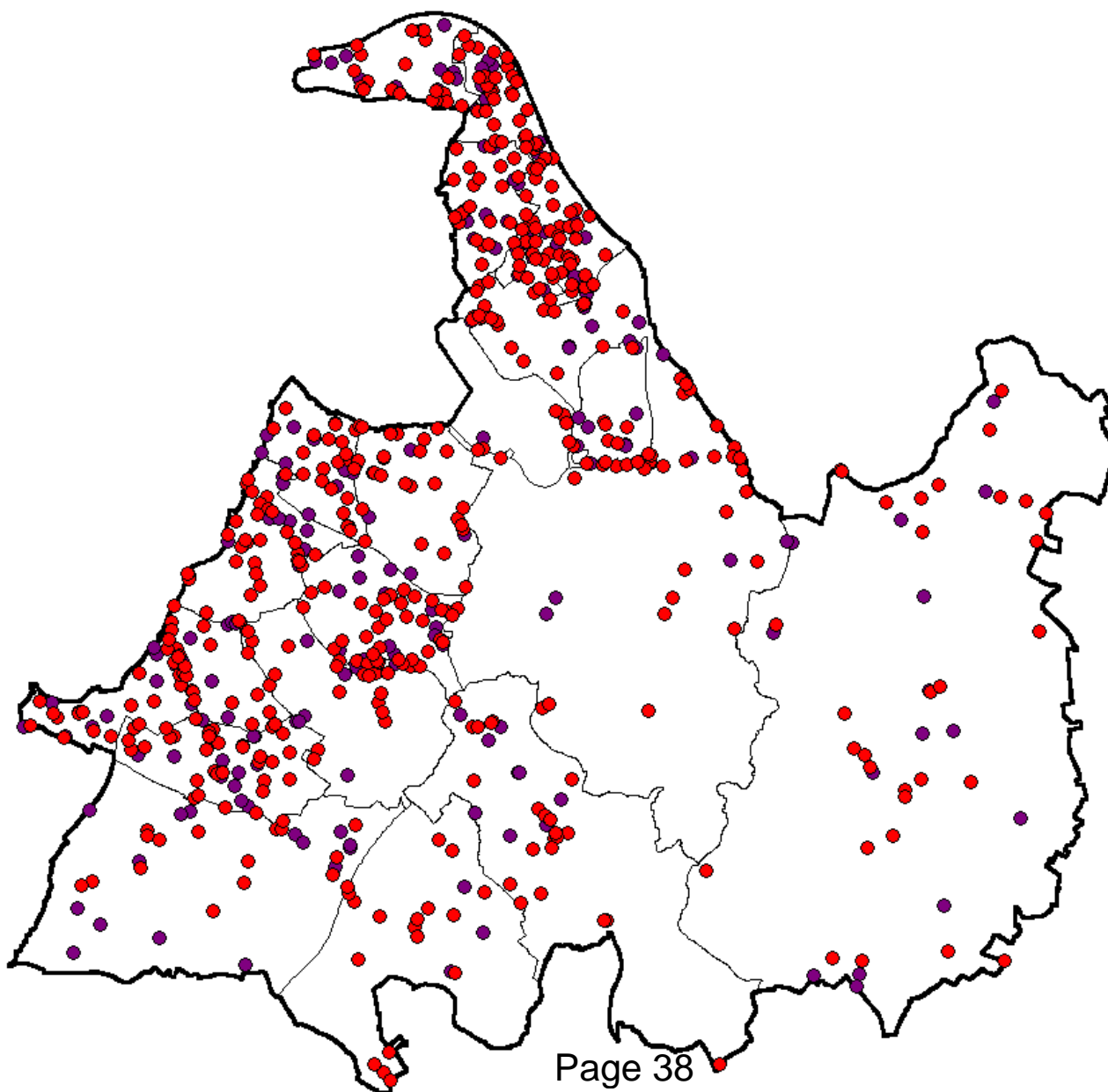
The quarterly non-crime figures for this year were:

	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
No. non-crimes	105	118	98	97

In the 4th quarter of 2016/17 there were 46 incidents related to domestic violence (47% of all non-crimes), 30 incidents related to child abuse (31% of all non-crimes), 17 incidents related to other crimes (18% of all non-crimes), 2 incidents related to a vulnerable adult (2%) and 1 hate-related incident (1% of all non-crimes).

PREVENTING DEATHS AND SERIOUS INJURY ON OUR ROADS

In the 4th quarter of 2016/17 West Midlands Police recorded 694 traffic incidents and 391 road traffic collisions (RTC) (Damage & Injury) in Solihull. The map below shows the incidence of the traffic incidents and RTCs.



DOMESTIC ABUSE

This year has seen positive progress in addressing domestic abuse at a local, regional and national level. The government launched a number of funding streams which provided opportunities for both statutory and specialist providers to access additional funding. The commitment to regional working was recognised by our successful bid to the DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) which is providing £640,000 to add capacity across the region for particularly vulnerable victims where we have gaps in provision. A further proposal has been submitted which if successful will allow for the implementation of IRIS (Identification and Referral to Improve Safety) schemes to GP practices across Birmingham and Solihull.

Overall identification and reporting of domestic abuse has increased across the sphere which reflects an improved understanding and awareness of domestic abuse and its impact on individuals, families and services.

- Domestic abuse crimes have increased by 15% across Solihull
- Increase in high risk cases managed through MARAC (multi agency risk assessment conference)
- Increase in partner referrals into MARAC
- Reduction in high risk cases being re-presented to MARAC
- Increase in children social work assessment, with an increase in domestic abuse as a factor causing concern
- Domestic abuse as identified in initial assessment in 21% of families referred into Engage
- Domestic abuse a contributory factor in 29% of Solihull Families First cohort

Specialist support for victims continues to work at full capacity. Access to initial information and advice and support to victims assessed as high risk is prioritised, but the demand for casework is heavily outweighing the capacity. Monitoring demonstrates that specialist support delivers good outcomes for victims.

Tackling domestic abuse is not a statutory responsibility but it is frequently a feature in the lives of those we progress to requiring a statutory service, so there is a business case that any investment in services upstream can reduce the impact and cost to individuals, families and services or responding at crisis stage. The review of Supporting People and the Police and Crime Commissioners reconfiguration of some domestic abuse provision will have serious implications for the domestic abuse budget from 2017/18 onwards.

Chelmsley Wood, Kingshurst & Fordbridge and Smith's Wood remain the Wards which have higher rates of Domestic Abuse incidents, with increasing reported rates for Bickenhill and Marston Green.

In 2016/17 1173 domestic abuse-related offences were recorded in Solihull, an increase of 15% over 2015/16. There was a 4% decrease in the number of domestic abuse-related non-crimes in Solihull compared to 2015/16.

In 2016/17 there was an increase in Domestic Violence related crime between April (monthly total 112) and May (monthly total 118) followed by an overall decrease in crime until December 2016

(monthly total 87). There was a gradual increase in this crime until February (monthly total 100). The figure then remained static for March (monthly total 99).

The quarterly totals for Domestic Violence (DV) related crime were as follows:

1 st quarter	330
2 nd quarter	285
3 rd quarter	266
4 th quarter	292

In the 4th quarter the main offences involved with DV crime were:

Offence	Total/4th quarter
Assault Occasion type in full	90
Common assault	51
Send communication/article conveying a threatening message	23
Breach non-molestation order	19
Breach of restraining order	17

The postcode related to DV crime was not always recorded in police data. However, where given, the following were the postcodes associated with the highest number of DV offences in the 4th quarter:

Postcode	Total/DV offences
B37	96
B90	49
B92	39
B36	37
B91	14

The postcodes recorded multiple times in relation to DV crime were primarily in the B37, B36 and B90 postal areas.

The numbers of DV related crime and non-crime by neighbourhood are shown in the table below. The highest number of crimes and non-crimes were in Kingshurst and Fordbridge, Chelmsley Wood and Smiths Wood.

Area	No of DV crimes in 4 th quarter 2016/17	No of DV non-crimes in 4 th quarter 2016/17
Chelmsley Wood	41	65
Kingshurst and Fordbridge	40	60
Smiths Wood	32	41
Bickenhill	21	28
Elmdon	17	14
Castle Bromwich	17	14
Olton	16	18
Lyndon	15	12
Blythe	14	17
Silhill	14	18
Shirley East	13	13
Meriden	8	4
Shirley South	8	11
St Alphege	8	6
Birmingham International Airport	3	0
Dorridge/Hockley Heath	3	8
Knowle	3	5
NEC	1	1

Domestic Violence Non-crime

There was an overall upward trend in the number of DV related non-crimes in Solihull from April 2016 (monthly total 123) until October 2016 (monthly total 174). This was followed by a decrease in the number of non-crimes until February 2017 (monthly total 111) and then an increase in March 2017 (monthly total 124).

The monthly non-crime totals for the 4th quarter for Solihull were follows:

January 2017	123	February 2017	111	March 2017	124
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ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB)

The figures for ASB cases by category for the 4th quarter and for the whole year were:

Category	4 th quarter	2016/17
Minor	266	458
Serious	88	458
Very serious	20	81
Total	374	997

270 ASB cases were closed in the 4th quarter and 799 in total in 2016/17.

There were 175 incidents of anti-social behaviour recorded by the West Midlands Police in Solihull in 2016/17. The quarterly totals for the year were as follows:

Quarter	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
Total	53	59	36	27

The prevalence of police recorded ASB per neighbourhood during 2016/2017 was as follows:

Neighbourhood	Total for 2016/17
Kingshurst and Fordbridge	28
Chelmsley Wood	22
Smith's Wood	21
Bickenhill	19
Castle Bromwich	16
Lyndon	9
Meriden	8
Shirley West	8
Shirley East	7
Shirley South	7
Olton	5
Blythe	4
Dorridge and Hockley Heath	4
Knowle	4
Silhill	4
St Alphege	2
NEC	1

HATE CRIME

There were 203 recorded hate crimes in Solihull in 2016/17. There was a small, gradual rise in hate-related crime between the first and third quarters of the year followed by a small drop between the third and fourth quarters.

The quarterly figures for hate crime in 2016/17 were as follows:

Quarter	Quarter total
1 st quarter	47
2 nd quarter	49
3 rd quarter	56
4 th quarter	51

The main offences associated with hate crime in Solihull during the 4th quarter were:

Offence	total
Racially/religiously aggravated intentional harassment, abuse or distress	20
Cause intentional harassment/alarm/distress	5
Racially/religiously aggravated fear/provocation/violence	5
Racially/religiously aggravated common assault	4
Racially/religiously aggravated S47 assault and malicious wounding	4

In the 4th quarter 92% of hate crime was race-related, 4% directed against transgender individuals, 2% against disabled people and 2% against homosexuals. The following table gives the prevalence of hate crime by neighbourhood in the 4th quarter:

Neighbourhood	Total	Neighbourhood	Total
Bickenhill	8	Smith's Wood	2
Chelmsley Wood	6	Shirley South	2
Elmdon	6	Shirley West	2
Lyndon	6	Silhill	1
St Alphege	5	Blythe	1
Kingshurst and Fordbridge	4	Meriden	1
Olton	3	NEC	1
Shirley East	3		

Hate non-crime

There was a very small increase in hate non-crime incidents between April and June 2016, followed by a stepped decrease between June 2016 and December 2016/January 2017. There was a slight increase between January and March 2017. 27 hate non-crimes were recorded for 2016/17. Their prevalence by neighbourhood is given in the table below.

Neighbourhood	Total	Neighbourhood	Total
Smiths Wood	6	Knowle	1
Bickenhill	3	Elmdon	1
Birmingham International Airport	3	Lyndon	1
St Alphege	3	Olton	1
Meriden	2	Shirley East	1
Shirley South	2	Shirley West	1
Blythe	1		
Chelmsley Wood	1		

BRINGING OFFENDERS TO JUSTICE AND TACKLING REOFFENDING

According to police data, Solihull Integrated Offender Management (IOM) managed 243 cases, 225 Male and 18 female, in the 4th quarter of 2016/17. This was an increase of 13 cases compared with the last quarter, all of whom were male.

Current IOM activity projects a reduction of 36.2% in the daily average re-offending rate of each managed offender. This equates to a saving of £1,481,408 in Criminal Justice costs.

Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council is continuing to work in partnership with their partners Amey and Balfour Beatty to provide offenders with the opportunity to rehabilitate and gain employment.

Since November 2016 IOM has worked with Domestic Abuse perpetrators, registered Sex Offenders (RSOs) and CSE perpetrators. Approximately 25% of the RSOs on Solihull's caseload have committed cybercrime or digital crime offences. The growth of social media and digital online access means that this type of crime is on the increase. West Midlands Police recognises that officers and staff need to be equipped with adequate means to capture digital evidence from the Internet or electronic devices. The Solihull IOM team is focussing on new ways of working with specialist teams to recover data to assist investigations and support criminal prosecutions.

TARGETING PROLIFIC ADULT OFFENDERS AND THEIR SUBSTANCE MISUSE

The table below gives the percentage of criminal justice referrals who received tier 3 specialised drug and/or alcohol treatment within SIAS in 2016/17. Please note that data is not available for February and March 2017.

Month	Percentage of clients receiving Tier 3 treatment
Apr 16	32.40%
May 16	34.80%
Jun 16	30.40%
Jul 16	61.40%
Aug 16	53.80%
Sep 16	51.50%
Oct 16	89.74%
Nov 16	72.50%
Dec 16	55.88%
Jan 17	68.18%

As of January 2017 SIAS was performing above both the minimum performance standard and the aspirational target of 50%.

PREVENTING YOUNG PEOPLE OFFENDING

SOVA, which manages the Youth Promise Plus scheme, SIAS and Community Rehabilitation Company have improved safeguarding and information sharing between themselves through being co-located at Chelmsley Wood police station. They also work in collaboration with statutory agencies such as the National Probation Service, the Youth Offending Service and housing providers.

The table below gives figures for the numbers young people triaged by the Substance Misuse Officer/Specialist Youth offending Service Nurse for substance abuse.

	Projected Target 2016-2017	2016-2017 Actual Target Q1	2016-2017 Actual Target Q2	2016-2017 Actual Target Q3	2016-2017 Actual Target Q4	Total 2016-2017
Triage Assessments & support statutory & prevention/Early Help cases	100	18	21	22	30	81
Intensive Support Tier 2	34	9	3	6	3	21
Intensive Support Tier 3	8	3	3	2	1	9

Although the projected targets for Tier 2 support and triage assessment for 2016/17 were not met, there has been a notable decline in the number of young people entering the criminal justice system and of young people requiring tier 2 support. This reflects the decrease in the number of young people receiving community sentences for drugs related offences. Substance misuse intervention continues to be delivered to young people where this has been identified as a significant risk factor contributing to criminogenic risk factors. The main substance used by young people continues to be cannabis.

SUPPORTING STRONGER COMMUNITIES

The Safer Solihull Partnership has been successful in consistently engaging a high number of young people in targeted sports based provision in the 4th quarter. In future it will focus on working with key partners to ensure their sustainability and to respond to hotspot areas which it has highlighted. This year Box Clever and Wayne Elcock were awarded Outstanding Community Project at the West Midlands Police and Crime Commissioner Outstanding Citizen Awards 2016. The programme has successfully responded to hotspot locations in Shirley, Hobs Moat, St Alphege, Smith's Wood and Chelmsley Wood.

Safer Solihull supported, through the neighbourhood activity programme, which delivered 637 environmental projects across the borough, engaging with 1885 community and business volunteers throughout the year. Volunteers delivered a range of environmental projects to enhance the local environment. A big highlight was the Great British Spring Clean which resulted in over 500 bags of litter being collected by the community across Solihull.

IMPROVING VICTIM SATISFACTION

According to Solihull Community Housing, satisfaction with ASB case handling was 76.49% in the 4th quarter and 80.46% in the whole year. The target is 80%. 64.71% were satisfied with their ASB case outcome in the 4th quarter and 71.26% with their ASB case outcome in the whole year. The target is 75%.

Appendices

THE WEST MIDLANDS CONTEXT

BE = Birmingham East	BW = Birmingham West	Bham = Birmingham
CV = Coventry	DY = Dudley	SW = Sandwell
WS = Walsall	WV = Wolverhampton	SH = Solihull

Mar-17	TOTAL RECORDED CRIME			
	THIS YTD	LAST YTD	+ OR -	MARCH
BE	36232	32440	3792	2788
BW	53673	46569	7104	4036
BHAM	89905	79009	10896	6824
CV	22909	21229	1680	1700
DY	18659	16904	1755	1434
SW	23061	20054	3007	1715
SH	13560	12030	1530	969
WS	18549	18380	169	1504
WV	18854	17306	1548	1592

Mar-17	SERIOUS ACQUISITIVE CRIME			
	THIS YTD	LAST YTD	+ OR -	MARCH
BE	9137	7352	1785	585
BW	12837	9686	3151	876
BHAM	21974	17038	4936	1461
CV	5014	4426	588	410
DY	4127	3649	478	289
SW	5495	4880	615	425
SH	3771	2913	858	228
WS	4173	3680	493	321
WV	3142	2725	417	279

Mar-17	HATE CRIME				DOMESTIC VIOLENCE			
	THIS YTD	LAST YTD	+ OR -	MARCH	THIS YTD	LAST YTD	+ OR -	MARCH
BE	808	730	78	61	4258	3935	323	302
BW	1122	1035	87	95	5236	3496	1740	383
BHAM	1930	1765	165	156	9494	7431	2063	685
CV	404	380	24	26	2365	2173	192	155
DY	254	236	18	12	2098	1669	429	173
SW	494	371	123	39	2649	2166	483	187
SH	203	171	32	20	1172	1046	126	78
WS	375	352	23	27	2125	2022	103	143
WV	374	331	43	31	2649	2373	276	186
Mar-17	PUBLIC PLACE VIOLENCE with injury				TOTAL VIOLENCE with injury			

	THIS YTD	LAST YTD	+ OR -	MARCH	THIS YTD	LAST YTD	+ OR -	MARCH
BE	2114	2127	-13	183	4404	4361	43	395
BW	3549	3544	5	308	6615	6098	517	504
BHAM	5663	5671	-8	491	11019	10459	560	899
CV	1267	1276	-9	91	2696	2495	201	169
DY	1150	1028	122	66	2227	1844	383	136
SW	1345	1190	155	103	2886	2479	407	218
SH	653	607	46	33	1249	1184	65	80
WS	1035	1108	-73	93	2131	2287	-156	204
WV	1125	1118	7	96	2606	2403	203	195

Mar- 17	GUN				KNIFE			
	THIS YTD	LAST YTD	+ OR -	MARCH	THIS YTD	LAST YTD	+ OR -	MARCH
BE	142	115	27	14	463	423	40	37
BW	189	180	9	20	778	655	123	43
BHAM	331	295	36	34	1241	1078	163	80
CV	60	41	19	8	233	172	61	21
DY	33	55	-22	5	173	127	46	8
SW	64	54	10	2	284	246	38	21
SH	33	19	14	1	104	91	13	6
WS	39	36	3	5	156	133	23	11
WV	37	39	-2	11	189	182	7	18

Mar-17	BURGLARY				ROBBERY			
	THIS YTD	LAST YTD	+ OR -	MARCH	THIS YTD	LAST YTD	+ OR -	MARCH
BE	3057	2391	666	220	1119	1036	83	90
BW	3283	2415	868	259	2025	1620	405	134
BHAM	6340	4806	1534	479	3144	2656	488	224
CV	1725	1701	24	151	496	420	76	41
DY	1300	992	308	71	416	309	107	28
SW	1391	1382	9	152	711	629	82	44
SH	1218	867	351	84	311	243	68	26
WS	1346	1203	143	105	395	293	102	27
WV	979	968	11	95	395	341	54	35

VEHICLE CRIME

	2016/17	2015/16	+/-	MARCH
BE	4961	3925	1036	275
BW	7529	5651	1878	483
BHAM	12490	9576	2914	758
CV	2793	2305	488	218
DY	2411	2348	63	190
SW	3393	2869	524	229
SH	2242	1803	439	118
WS	2432	2184	248	189
WV	1768	1416	352	149

CALLS FOR SERVICE

Mar-17	ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR & PUBLIC SAFETY WELFARE			
	THIS YTD	LAST YTD	+ OR -	MARCH
BE	71250	71526	-276	6112
BW	97236	95911	1325	8519
BHAM	168486	167437	1049	14631
CV	45923	45006	917	3846
DY	32317	32626	-309	2894
SW	45815	46240	-425	3897
SH	22542	21260	1282	2038
WS	36265	36729	-464	3080
WV	36242	30308	5934	3137

Mar-17	ROAD TRAFFIC COLLISIONS			
	THIS YTD	LAST YTD	+ OR -	MARCH
BE	5481	6052	-571	414
BW	6728	6972	-244	514
BHAM	12209	13024	-815	928
CV	3226	3544	-318	265
DY	6728	6972	-244	198
SW	2938	3290	-352	249
SH	3226	3544	-318	133
WS	2301	2271	30	165
WV	2055	1899	156	164

Crime & Disorder Scrutiny Panel - 2016/2017- Work Plan

Panel Session 1 – 2nd August 2016 – 6pm			
General Introduction to Crime and Disorder Scrutiny	Members to consider a briefing paper, which sets out the Panel’s statutory role and responsibilities under The Police and Justice Act 2016.	For information	Confirmed item
Invitation to all Responsible Authority Representatives	All responsible authority members of the Safer Solihull Partnership are invited to attend and discuss with the Panel how their organisations will contribute to the Partnership priorities during the coming year. Responsible authority members to be invited to comment upon the proposed work plan.	Scrutiny	Confirmed item
Safer Solihull Performance	Regular and timely consideration of the Safer Solihull Performance Scorecard. To specifically report on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End of Year 2015/16. • Qtr 1 – 2016/17. 	Performance monitoring	Confirmed item
Panel Session 2 – 1st November 2016 – 6pm			
Solihull Restorative Justice Hub	To provide scrutiny with an update on the collaborative Restorative Justice Hub that will commence in Solihull from November 2016, as a three month pilot.	Scrutiny	Confirmed item

Panel Session 3 – 9th February 2017 – 6pm

<p>Agenda Item 1 – Review of the Rehabilitation Programme – Update</p>	<p>To inform the Scrutiny Panel of ongoing developments with the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC), following the introduction of the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda. (The Panel previously considered this in January 2016 and requested an update in 12 months' time).</p> <p>This item to focus around the effectiveness of this agenda to reduce offending and rehabilitate prolific and high crime offenders</p>	<p>Scrutiny</p>	<p>Confirmed item</p>
<p>Agenda Item 2 – Safer Solihull Performance</p>	<p>Ongoing consideration of the Safer Solihull Performance Scorecard. To specifically report on the first 6 months performance of 2016/17.</p>	<p>Performance monitoring</p>	<p>Confirmed item</p>
<p>Agenda Item 3 – Local Police and Crime Plan (3 Year Community Safety Plan)</p> <p>(To include Safer Solihull Partnership Annual Strategic Assessment and Community Safety Plan)</p>	<p>The Panel is to review the current version of the Local police and Crime Plan, prior to consideration by the Safer Solihull Local Police and Crime Board and ahead of publication in April 2017.</p> <p>The annual report is presented to the Panel each year, together with the revised annual strategic assessment to enable the Panel to review the progress made over the last twelve months and to seek their views on the priorities for the coming year.</p> <p>The Panel to review the Safer Solihull Partnership's</p>	<p>Scrutiny</p>	<p>Confirmed item</p>

	Strategic Assessments and its priorities for the partnership for 2017/18, prior to consideration by the Safer Solihull Board.		
Panel Session 4 – 24th April 2017 – 6pm			
Full Reports:			
Safer Solihull Performance	Ongoing consideration of the Safer Solihull Performance Scorecard. To specifically report on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qtr 4 – 2016/17 – Provisional End of Year. 	Performance monitoring	Confirmed item
Youth Offending Services	To consider proposed changes to the Youth Offending Service, with a greater emphasis upon a community focused approach, rather than necessarily putting individuals through the criminal justice system	Scrutiny	Confirmed item
End of Year Combined Summary Paper on the following Key Issues:			
Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), Crime and policing Act 2014	To consider the ongoing impact of this legislation, in particular the effectiveness of local 'Community Remedies' in responding to and addressing issues. (The Panel previously considered this in January 2016 and requested an update in 12 months time).	Performance monitoring	Confirmed item
Drug and Alcohol Treatment Services	The Council has commissioned a partnership of organisations known as SIAS (Solihull Integrated Addiction Services) to provide treatment for drug	Performance monitoring	Confirmed item

	and alcohol addictions		
Partnership Integration	To look at the effectiveness of the Council and Police Integration programme to deliver the work of the safer Solihull partnership to reduce crime and improve community safety.	Performance monitoring	Confirmed item
Domestic abuse	To consider the response of the partnership to address previously identified challenges for addressing Domestic abuse with particular reference to supporting children affected by Domestic abuse and tackling the behaviours of DA perpetrators.	Performance monitoring	Confirmed item
Other Items			