



## **Safer Woking Partnership Partnership Plan 2018-2021**

### **Aims**

The Safer Woking Partnership has the following aims:

- To identify, protect and support the most vulnerable people and areas in our communities, and tackle offenders who are involved in criminal and/or anti-social behaviour
- To promote crime prevention to maintain the low levels of crime and disorder
- To promote reassurance - to involve the public and work with all communities to reduce the fear of crime and provide people with a sense of safety and reassurance

The partnership will:

- Work jointly with other statutory and voluntary agencies
- Build capacity within the neighbourhoods and communities to enable them to contribute to the delivery of the aims of this plan.

## Key Priorities for the Safer Woking Partnership

The priorities that were identified through a local assessment and agreement are set out in the table on page 3. They were identified by an analysis of key data sets, a review of national and regional targets and draw on the knowledge and experience of local partnership officers.

For each priority issue, we will use the following methods to address them:

1. Established partnership delivery mechanism, including:
  - JAG: The Joint Action Group (JAG) is a multi agency problem solving group which deals with problem locations in the borough and meets every six or seven weeks. They consider issues including antisocial behaviour, rough sleeping and arson.
  - CHaRMM: The Community Harm and Risk Management meeting (CHaRMM) is a multi agency problem solving group which supports victims and deals with problem individuals or families in the borough and meets on a monthly basis. This has replaced the old CIAG, Community Incident Action Group.
  - PPOMP: Priority and Other Prolific Offenders Management Panel meets monthly, works with prolific offenders and fast tracks them through the Criminal Justice System.
  - MAPPA: Multi-agency Public Protection Agreement meets monthly and monitors dangerous individuals, including sex offenders.
  - MARAC: Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference where high risk domestic abuse cases are assessed and appropriate actions agreed on a monthly basis.
  - CSERMM: Child Sexual Exploitation Risk Management Meeting meets weekly to monitor and risk assess missing and exploited children.
  - MASH: Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub – see page 6.
  - Domestic Abuse Forum is a multi-agency group that helps to deliver the county domestic abuse strategy at a local level.
  - Domestic Abuse Management Board meets quarterly and oversees county wide domestic abuse work, including any campaigns.
  - Licensing Tasking Meeting: This group meets monthly and provides Surrey Police, Surrey County Council Trading Standards and Woking Borough Council the opportunity to discuss any concerns regarding licensed premises, agree actions and is used as the primary source for arranging joint agency enforcement work.
  - The Family Support Programme is a programme of intensive support offered to the most vulnerable and/or chaotic families in the borough to help them achieve positive changes in their lives.
  - Youth Engagement Scheme (YES) run by Surrey Fire and Rescue Service, which is aimed at addressing anti-social behaviour, youth crime, low self esteem and low motivation for those aged 14-17.
  - Firewise Scheme run by Surrey Fire and Rescue Service which offers counselling for juvenile fire setters.
  - The Health and Wellbeing Action Plan of the Woking Joint Committee.
  - Woking Integrated Youth Strategy and Action Plan.
  - Voluntary organisation networks, including Woking Neighbourhood Watch, Residents Associations and Woking Street Angels.
2. Mainstream agency work: Where the issue identified is the core responsibility of one of the partner agencies this will be dealt with through those particular agencies business processes. This includes the local authority's plans, relevant CCG plans, the Surrey Fire and Rescue Local Station Plan for Woking, and the Local Policing Plan.

# Safer Woking Partnership Priorities

Note: The priorities below are not listed in a priority order

| Priority | Detail  |
|----------|---|
| 1        | <p><b>Anti-social behaviour (ASB)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and support repeat and vulnerable victims of ASB and tackle the antisocial behaviour of individuals and families through the CHaRMM process and the Family Support Programme (FSP)</li> <li>• Identify and address hotspot locations of ASB, particularly repeat locations, reported and actioned as appropriate through the JAG process</li> </ul>   |
| 2        | <p><b>Crime</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackling domestic abuse is a key priority recognised county wide               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Raise awareness of domestic abuse, how to report it and how to get support</li> <li>○ Work with the Domestic Abuse</li> <li>○</li> <li>○ Development Group to implement the Surrey Domestic Abuse Strategy and support county wide campaigns</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Raise awareness of Child Sexual Exploitation in Woking working with partner agencies</li> <li>• To tackle and raise awareness of Hate Crime across the Borough and build up community confidence in reporting incidents</li> <li>• Develop an appropriate response to local problems of Serious Organised Crime with partners and police working together to use all available powers</li> </ul> |
| 3        | <p><b>Drugs and Alcohol</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support appropriate partnership work that will assist with the implementation of the Woking Health and Wellbeing Action Plan</li> <li>• Development and implementation of suitable activity to tackle issues of concern in the town centre, particularly around the night time economy, which includes supporting the Chertsey Road road closures, town centre dispersal orders and the Street Angels project</li> <li>• Support the local implementation of the Surrey Substance Misuse Strategy</li> <li>• Support delivery of Surrey’s Local Alcohol Action Area Programme 2017-19</li> </ul>   |

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| <p>4</p> | <p><b>Reducing reoffending</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To work in partnership in assessing, managing and implementing Court sentences for those convicted offenders who have the greatest impact on the community in Woking through MARAC, Integrated Offender Management (IOM) and MAPPA</li> <li>• To support, evaluate and implement the learning (once available) from the North Surrey IOM pilot being led by Surrey Police in the West Surrey area</li> <li>• To contribute to the assessment and action planning of offenders who present a detrimental impact upon the community in Woking via the CHaRMM process.</li> <li>• To continue to support the work of the Surrey Women's Support Centre by referring eligible women offenders to the project and contributing to the Surrey wide Women's justice project</li> <li>• To work with Surrey Family Support Service in successfully managing the transition of young adult offenders into the adult Probation system</li> <li>• To support and monitor Woking offenders in accessing and engaging with the treatment pathway for drug and alcohol misuse</li> <li>• To work in partnership with the Community Forensic Mental Health Service in identifying personality disordered offenders and accessing appropriate intervention</li> </ul> |
| <p>5</p> | <p><b>Preventing violent extremism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work together on the implementation of relevant aspects of local agency Prevent plans</li> </ul>  |

## Action Plan for 2018/19

| Action   | Priority      | Lead  | Timescale   |
|--|---------------|---|---|
| Plan a programme of awareness raising events for domestic abuse including DA Awareness week, support other campaigns planned through the DA Management Board and Development Group, including work with voluntary sector eg CAB, residents associations and Woking Neighbourhood Watch | 1, 2, 3 and 4 | Community Safety Manager, Woking Borough Council (WBC)                | Domestic Abuse Awareness week (11-15 June 2018)<br>Surrey DA Management Board and DA Development Group meet quarterly |
| Review location hotspots regularly through JAG   | 1, 2, 3 and 4 | JAG Chairman (Community Safety Manager, WBC)                          | JAG meetings (every 6-7 weeks)  |
| Review individuals and families causing ASB regularly through CHaRMM and FSP as appropriate  | 1, 2, 3 and 4 | CHaRMM Chairman (Community Safety Manager, WBC)<br>FSP Manager, WBC   | Monthly<br>Monthly  |
| Support the County ASB awareness week, including working with the voluntary sector, such as Woking Neighbourhood Watch   | 1 and 3       | Community Safety Manager, WBC   | Provisional date 9-13 July 2018   |
| Tackle town centre issues, including Dispersal Orders, implementation and monitoring of the PSPO and Chertsey Road road closures   | 1, 2, 3 and 4 | Neighbourhood Inspector, Surrey Police                                | Monitored at the JAG meetings (every 6-7 weeks)   |
| Interventions (including training of licensees, Best Bar None, Pubwatch) and awareness raising around alcohol issues   | 1, 2, 3 and 4 | Health and Wellbeing Task Group<br>Police and Borough Licensing Teams | Monitored at the JAG meetings (every 6-7 weeks)   |
| Develop a process for routinely reviewing and responding to A&E assault data which relates to Woking   | 1 and 3       | CSP, Police, Public Health  | 2017-19   |
| Raise awareness and educate members, professionals and the public (including young people) on what Child Sexual Exploitation is, the risk indicators and warning signs   | 2 and 4       | Community Safety Manager, WBC   | Ongoing   |
| Develop awareness raising on hate crime, how to report in Woking and how we can better support victims   | 2             | Neighbourhood Inspector, Surrey Police                                | March 2019  |
| Raise awareness with partner agencies and develop an appropriate response to local problems of Serious Organised Crime using all available powers  | 2             | Neighbourhood Inspector, Surrey Police                                | Ongoing   |
| Work with the Women's Support Centre, Surrey Police and other relevant agencies on the Transforming Women's Justice pilot project for Surrey   | 4             | Community Safety Manager, WBC   | Ongoing   |
| Continue to raise awareness around preventing violent extremism  | 5             | Community Safety Manager, WBC, Police<br>Neighbourhood Inspector      | Ongoing   |

## **Background**

The 1998 Crime and Disorder Act gave local agencies shared responsibility for developing and introducing strategies to reduce crime and disorder in their area. The agencies come together as the Community Safety Partnership (CSP), known locally as the Safer Woking Partnership. Statutory members include:

- Surrey Police
- Woking Borough Council
- Surrey County Council
- Surrey Fire and Rescue Service
- National Probation Service
- Kent, Surrey and Sussex Community Rehabilitation Company
- North West Surrey Clinical Commissioning Group

## **Strategic Assessment and Data Collection**

The Safer Woking Partnership is required to carry out an annual partnership strategic assessment. The purpose of this is to assist in producing the priorities for the annual 3 year rolling partnership plan.

The data, which forms the basis of this analysis, has been drawn from a variety of sources and partner agencies across Woking and the broader Surrey area. These include:

- County Council data and intelligence
- Borough Council data and intelligence
- Police crime and incident data, intelligence and tactical assessment
- Health data

## **Woking Joint Committee**

Woking Joint Committee aims to improve outcomes and value for money for residents and businesses in Woking by strengthening local democracy and improving partnership working through joint decision making. The Joint Committee has taken over the delegated community safety responsibilities of the borough council and county council in Woking and acts as the local Community Safety Partnership. A Community Safety Task Group has been established with representatives from the statutory partners to review actions and monitor progress in between formal reports to the Committee.

## **Community Safety Board**

In two tier areas such as Surrey, there is a requirement for a county level strategy group. In Surrey the multi agency Community Safety Board fulfils this duty. The Community Safety Board is chaired by the Police and Crime Commissioner for Surrey and includes a wide range of partners that oversee the development of strategies and plans that aim to increase the sense of safety of the people of Surrey. The Community Safety Board works collaboratively with other county boards to ensure effective strategic join up.

The key county-wide priorities for 2018-19 are expected to be the same as 2017-18. The following will be overseen by the Community Safety Board:

Tier one priorities (the primary focus of the CSB):

- High Harm Crime (Child Sexual Exploitation, Serious Organised Crime including Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery)
- Prevent
- Domestic Abuse

Tier two priorities (CSB will have oversight):

- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Mental Health Crisis
- Re-Offending
- Resilience
- Road Safety
- Substance Misuse

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment is expected to be reviewed in September 2018 for publication of new priorities in April 2019.

### **Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)**

The Surrey Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) is the initial point of contact that aims to improve the safeguarding response for children and adults at risk of abuse or neglect through better information sharing and high-quality and timely responses.

The Surrey MASH achieves this by bringing together Surrey County Council social care workers, early help services, health workers, the police, and a vast array of virtual partners across Surrey – all under one roof at Guildford Police Station. By being able to share relevant information between us, the MASH aims to identify need, risk and harm accurately to allow timely and the most appropriate intervention.

### **Communication**

The partnership needs to ensure that local residents feel well informed about the steps being taken to deal with the priority issues. This will be done via media coverage, awareness campaigns such as Domestic Abuse Awareness Week (June 2018), through existing Woking Neighbourhood Watch and Residents Associations communication, emails, newsletters and social media etc.

### **Child Sexual Exploitation**

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is a form of abuse which involves children under 18, male and female, of different ethnic origins and of different ages, receiving something, usually food, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, gifts and/or money, in exchange for sexual activity. It can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate recognition, for example, being persuaded to post images on the internet or mobile phone without immediate payment or reward. Child Sexual Exploitation involves children being groomed into a relationship where they are forced or coerced into sexual activity in return for something and it can occur on the internet without the child's immediate recognition or gain. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common. Involvement in exploitative relationships is characterised by the child's or young person's limited availability of choice as a result of their social, economic and emotional vulnerability. A common feature of CSE is that the child or young person does not

recognise the coercive nature of the relationship and does not see themselves as a victim of exploitation.

Surrey Safeguarding Children's Board has produced Child Sexual Exploitation leaflets for children signposting them to the [www.surreycc.gov.uk/cse](http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/cse) for support and advice and there are posters for children and parents.

There are weekly Risk Management Meetings to discuss those children that have been identified at risk and to ensure that appropriate safeguarding measures are put in place to protect the child.

Child Sexual Exploitation is a hidden crime, victims are often too afraid to come forward and do not always see themselves as a victim of crime. Therefore it is essential that partners work together to try and prevent this abuse.

The Partnership needs to educate everyone, professionals and members of the public, on what Child Sexual Exploitation is, the risk indicators and warning signs in order to protect children by spotting it and reporting it. Children and young people also need educating to ensure they know what a healthy relationship looks like and what exploitative behaviour looks like.

### **Hate Crime**

Hate crimes are crimes committed against someone because of their disability, gender-identity, religion or belief or sexual orientation. It covers a wide range of crime types and often is committed against vulnerable members of the community who for a wide variety of reasons do not report them. The partnership will look to scope what type of incidents take place in the Borough, working with organisations and voluntary groups that support victims of hate crime to do this. The partners will also look to educate everyone about hate crime to highlight the issues, build up confidence in the community to report incidents of hate crime, look at how to reduce incidents and support victims.

### **Serious Organised Crime**

Serious Organised Crime (SOC) costs the UK at least £24 billion per year. It is estimated that there are approximately 5,800 active Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) operating in the UK, comprising about 39,000 people. SOC overlaps with many other issues, because it largely describes a mode of operating, rather than a particular offence. For example, OCGs can be actively engaged with facilitating modern slavery or CSE. OCGs in Surrey are mainly associated with drugs criminality, specifically drugs supply, but are also engaged in the following:

- counterfeit goods
- CSE
- cyber-crime (ransomware, software support scams, phishing)
- large scale high volume fraud/financial crimes
- modern slavery (car washes, nail bars, construction workers, farm workers, restaurant staff)
- organised acquisitive crime
- organised illegal immigration
- trafficking people and firearms

Communities vulnerable to SOC may include (but are not limited to):

- looked after children and children at risk of CSE
- new communities
- prolific drug and alcohol users
- vulnerable and elderly adults



## **Preventing Violent Extremism**

The Government's Prevent strategy aims to challenge the ideology that supports terrorism and those who promote it, protect vulnerable people from being drawn into terrorist-related activity and to support sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation.

Surrey Police has a team of Prevent Officers who work with the public and partner agencies to prevent terrorism and violent extremism from taking root in our communities. These officers aim to safeguard individuals and institutions from all forms of terrorist ideology and work closely with partner agencies such as local authorities, schools, universities and health institutions, to ensure communities in Surrey are well placed to report and respond to terrorist related concerns.

The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 requires all partners to consider local implementation and each agency develops its own annual action plan.

## **Substance misuse: Drugs and Alcohol**

Addressing the harm caused by alcohol and substance misuse on individuals, families and communities remains a priority for Woking. We will be supporting the objectives of the County's Drugs & Alcohol strategies with a particular focus on:

- Prevention and education;
- Early identification and referrals into specialist treatment services;
- Safer communities;
- Support to local treatment providers in enabling and sustaining recovery among clients.

Locally work in Woking is ongoing through the JAG and CHaRMM where appropriate.

## **Surrey Local Alcohol Action Area**

On the 27 January 2017 the Home Office launched a second phase of this programme to tackle alcohol-related crime and health harms and create a more diverse night-time economy. The programme initially launched in February 2014 covering 20 areas. This phase sees 33 new regions coming on board.

Each area will be supported by the government to implement their plan which will see local agencies including licensing authorities, health bodies and police coming together with businesses to address problems caused by alcohol in their local area.

Violent crimes involving alcohol have fallen over the last decade - but it is clear that alcohol misuse has a significant impact on communities across the country. Our pubs, bars and restaurants make a valuable contribution to our economy and our society and it is important that people are able to enjoy them without the fear of becoming a victim of crime. Alcohol-related crime and disorder costs an estimated £11 billion per year in England and Wales, and the government wants to support local communities in reducing the scenes of drunkenness and violence that blight communities, particularly at night.

The first phase of LAAA saw a variety of interventions introduced to reduce street drinking, vulnerability and violence. Surrey will be supported in developing and implementing their plans by specialist support managers. They will receive support and expertise in crime prevention, licensing and public health from the Home Office, Public Health England and Nightworks, a company that specialises in diversifying the night-time economy.

## High Impact Complex Drinkers Project

Surrey Public Health is running a two year High Impact Complex Drinkers project to address those alcohol dependant users who resist engaging with agencies. Responding to high impact complex drinkers (HICD) in Surrey will become an enhanced element of the existing substance misuse service provided by Catalyst. This service is for adults aged 18 years and over with a problematic substance misuse issue, including the use of opiates, stimulants, hallucinogens and alcohol, as well as their families, carers or partners. The Catalyst High Impact Team element will focus solely on people who find it hard to engage with structured interventions and are alcohol dependent. This client group commonly has multiple disadvantage and vulnerability and has been marginalised from society and services. Across the two year extensive evaluation, the service will develop responding to local needs, it will be responsive and flexible whilst adapting the Blue Light Model (<https://www.alcoholconcern.org.uk/blue-light-project>) to Surrey's geography and residents.

Woking is one of four borough and district areas who have been involved in the first phase of working with the local CHaRMM groups. This means that Public Health have been working with members of CHaRMM to:

- Support the delivery of Blue Light training for non-alcohol specialist staff (health, social care, housing and criminal justice services) to strengthen a partnership response to these clients
- Support the development of a High Impact Complex Drinkers multi-agency discussion and response at CHaRMM, to agree on identification and actions to support the highest impact clients and ensure a consistent focus on these individuals.

## Delivery and Review Mechanism

The Safer Woking Partnership has established delivery mechanisms through a series of multi-agency problem solving groups, such as CHaRMM and JAG (as detailed on page 2). Delivery is monitored through regular meetings, as set out on page 2, and will be reported to the Safer Woking Partnership through the Community Safety Task Group and Joint Committee.

## New legislation, policy and guidance

Over the last few years there has been a significant amount of new legislation, policy and guidance which all impacts on the work of the Community Safety Partnership.

This includes the following:

- Prevent Duty 2015 - for specified authorities in England and Wales on the duty in the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.
- Serious Crime Act 2015 – Coercive or controlling behaviour became an offence on 29 December 2015. Victims who would otherwise be subjected to sustained patterns of domestic abuse will be better protected under this new offence. The government's new [coercive or controlling behaviour offence](#) will mean victims who experience the type of behaviour that stops short of serious physical violence, but amounts to extreme psychological and emotional abuse, can bring their perpetrators to justice. The offence will carry a maximum of 5 years' imprisonment, a fine or both.
- Psychoactive Substances Act 2016 - in particular this includes provision for civil sanctions – prohibition notices, premises notices, prohibition orders and premises orders (breach of the two orders will be a criminal offence) – to enable the police and local authorities to adopt a graded response to the supply of psychoactive substances in appropriate cases.

- Domestic Abuse Bill 2018 - currently out to consultation until 31 May 2018. The consultation sets out the government's approach to dealing with domestic abuse. It seeks to address it at every stage from prevention through to rehabilitation and reinforces the government's aim to make domestic abuse everyone's business. The consultation is wide-ranging and they are seeking views on both legislative proposals for the draft Domestic Abuse Bill and a package of practical action.

This consultation asks questions under four main themes with the central aim of prevention running through each:

- promote awareness – to put domestic abuse at the top of everyone's agenda, and raise public and professionals' awareness
  - protect and support – to enhance the safety of victims and the support that they receive
  - pursue and deter – to provide an effective response to perpetrators from initial agency response through to conviction and management of offenders, including rehabilitation
  - improve performance – to drive consistency and better performance in the response to domestic abuse across all local areas, agencies and sectors
- Data Protection legislation

There are two legislative changes on the horizon regarding data protection law that are intrinsically linked and will require some updates to the current [Crime & Disorder Information Sharing Protocol](#):

- GDPR General Data Protection Regulation (EU) from 25 May 2018
- The Data Protection Bill (UK)

The Bill (UK) will eventually result in a new Data Protection Act replacing the Data Protection Act (1998) and will add clarity on how the UK will apply some areas of the GDPR where EU Member States have been given flexibility. It is clear from the Explanatory Notes that the Bill aims to replicate and closely follow the existing principles of the Data Protection Act (1998) as far as possible.

Schedule 2, Part 1 of the Data Protection Bill makes provision for adapting or restricting the application of rules contained in Articles 13 to 21 of the GDPR in specified circumstances. In essence this will be equivalent to the current section 29 of the Data Protection Act (1998) which allows the sharing of personal data for the prevention or detection of crime and the apprehension or prosecution of offenders.

The lawful basis for information sharing activities undertaken by Community Safety Partnerships will continue to be facilitated under section 115 of the Crime & Disorder Act 1998.

#### 115 Disclosure of information (Crime & Disorder Act 1998)

Any person who, apart from this subsection, would not have power to disclose information—

- to a relevant authority; or
- to a person acting on behalf of such an authority,

shall have power to do so in any case where the disclosure is necessary or expedient for the purposes of any provision of this Act.

## **Funding**

A small amount of funding is provided by some of the local partners into a joint fund to support the priorities contained within this plan, otherwise work is supported by core funding from the various partner organisations or funding bids are made, for example to the Police and Crime Commissioner's grant scheme.

## **Police and Crime Commissioner**

David Munro, the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Surrey, was elected in May 2016. He is responsible for overseeing the work of Surrey Police, holding the Chief Constable to account, setting the budget and helping to tackle the crime issues. The PCC has responsibility for reducing crime and disorder and the PCC office works with CSPs and criminal justice partners to achieve their objectives. The PCC is able to call CSP chairmen to meetings, request reports and commission services.

The PCC has also made available funding to commission services that improve community safety in Surrey. Local organisations, community and voluntary groups can apply for grants which meet the PCCs priorities. To find out more visit; [www.surrey-pcc.gov.uk](http://www.surrey-pcc.gov.uk).

New priorities for the PCC are due to be published in May 2018.

The legislation provides a scrutiny system in the form of a Police and Crime Panel (PCP) to look at how the PCC exercises their statutory functions and effectiveness. The panel is made up of councillors from each of the 11 local district and borough councillors (one from each), a county councillor and two independent co-opted individuals.