



Statutory Responsibilities of the CSP – updates:

- Crime

ONS - Crime in England and Wales: year ending December 2016

Latest figures from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), which is the best guide to trends for the population and offences it covers, estimated there were 6.1 million incidents of crime based on interviews in the survey year ending December 2016. The apparent 5% decrease from 6.4 million incidents estimated in the previous year's survey was not statistically significant.

The police recorded a total of 4.8 million offences in the year ending December 2016, an annual rise of 9%. However, the large volume increases driving this trend are thought to reflect changes in recording processes and practices rather than crime.

Powys data

During the review period of January to December 2016, there were 5615 crimes recorded in the Powys CSP area. This represents an increase of 15% on the previous year (+717 crimes).

Powys Crime Volumes 01/01/2016 - 31/12/2016 vs. SPLY

Crime Category	12 months to Dec 2015	12 months to Dec 2016	Vol Change	% Change	Statistical Change
Arson & Criminal Damage	775	852	+77	+10%	No
Burglary Dwelling	135	163	+28	+21%	No
Burglary Non Dwelling	225	277	+52	+23%	Yes
Drug Offences	587	574	-13	-2%	No
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	115	173	+58	+50%	Yes
Possession of Weapons	39	44	+5	+13%	No
Public Order Offences	237	224	-13	-5%	No
Robbery	10	11	+1	+10%	No
Sexual Offences	262	267	+5	+2%	No
Theft	948	1003	+55	+6%	No
Vehicle Offences	180	221	+41	+23%	Yes
Violence Against the Person	1385	1806	+421	+30%	Yes
Total	4898	5615	+717	+15%	Yes

Burglary Non-dwelling increased by 23% (+52 offences) on the same period last year (SPLY). These offences comprise garden sheds, garages etc. there are no specific trends or locations.

Currently, 54% of all **miscellaneous crimes** relate to obscene publication offences. Obscene publication offences type predominately includes crimes where children under 18s have exchanged / published indecent photos on social media. Whilst current demand is relatively low in comparison to other crime areas, advancing technology, increased reliance on internet related information and systems and increasing numbers of users may drive this area of offending up in the future.

Vehicle offences currently account for 4% of all crime, with 221 offences being recorded in Powys. This represents an increase of 23% (+41 offences) on the same period last year (SPLY).

Violence against the Person offences currently accounts for 32% of all recorded crime in Powys.

During the 12 months to December 2016, 1806 crimes were recorded, of which, just over half (56%) were violence without injury and 44% were violence with injury.

Research has shown that for the same period, 42 out of the 43 forces in England and Wales have shown increases in recorded VAP offences. Changes in police recorded crime need to be considered in the context of the renewed focus on the quality of crime recording by the police, in light of the inspections of forces by Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC), in 2014. The HMIC found that, across England and Wales, an estimated 1 in 5 offences (19%) that should have been recorded as crimes were not. The greatest levels of under-recording were seen for violence against the person and sexual offences. An estimated 1 in 3 (33%) violent offences that should have been recorded as crimes were not. This makes trying to establish if increases seen in recorded VAP offences are as a result of better recording or actual increases in violence problematic.

- **Anti-Social Behaviour**

During the review period of January to December 2016, there were 3267 ASB incidents recorded in the Powys CSP area. This represents an increase of 0.9% on the previous year (+29 incidents). Compared to a 4.7% increase across the Force.

Storm_County	ASB 12 year e...	Per 1000 Pop	ASB SPLY	Per 1000 pop	Change in ASB	% Change
Carmarthenshire	6,847	37.2	6,378	34.7	469	7.4%
Ceredigion	1,833	24.3	1,722	22.9	111	6.4%
Pembrokeshire	4,246	34.6	4,121	33.6	125	3.0%
Powys	3,267	24.6	3,238	24.3	29	0.9%
Total	16,193	31.4	15,459	30.0	734	4.7%

The two most common types of ASB experienced or witnessed are inconsiderate behavior (noise nuisance) and disputes between neighbors.

Communities living in urban areas have a higher level of perceived ASB than those living in rural areas, this is due to their being more physical disorder levels in these areas across the force however, these issues appear to be resolved more quickly than those reported in rural areas. ASB issues in the rural areas tend to relate to more protracted cases particularly in relation to land/boundary disputes.

Gwalia have the contract to manage Anti-social behaviour across Dyfed-Powys.

Gwalia offer a range of services – managing ASB referrals, chairing Problem Solving Groups, delivering ASB support services to those victims who wish to receive it, and mediation.

• Road Safety

The Local Authority Road Safety department has undergone a restructure, there is now reduced capacity within the team. The strategic and analytical capabilities have been reduced, therefore there is no current data available.

Progress against Welsh Government targets is below – **N.B. this is Police provisional data for 2016** – the WG data for 2016 is going to be released on the 29th June 2017:

Target - 40% reduction in the total number of people killed and seriously injured (KSI) by 2020

Powys target is 87.6	2016 actual figure was 133	-3 compared to 2015
Dyfed-Powys target is 250.8	2016 actual figure was 348	-10 compared to 2015

Target - 25% reduction in the total number of motorcyclists killed and seriously injured (KSI) by 2020

Powys target is 24.6	2016 actual figure was 30	-7 compared to 2015
Dyfed-Powys target is 57	2016 actual figure was 93	+6 compared to 2015

Target - 40% reduction in the total number of young people (aged 16 to 24) killed and seriously injured (KSI) by 2020

Powys target is 20	2016 actual figure was 30	+2 compared to 2015
Dyfed-Powys target is 71.9	2016 actual figure was 80	-6 compared to 2015

Projection - 40% reduction in the total number of older people (aged 65 plus) killed and seriously injured (KSI) by 2020

Powys target is 9.2	2016 actual figure was 23	-13 compared to 2015
Dyfed-Powys target is 27.6	2016 actual figure was 56	-14 compared to 2015

• Domestic Abuse

Domestic Abuse is not a responsibility of the Community Safety Partnership, rather a cross-cutting issue. The CSP does have statutory responsibility to undertake Domestic Homicide Reviews.

Powys saw a 12% increase in Domestic Incidents in 2016, compared to 2015:-

2016 = 1008 2015 = 903

Increases in police recorded domestic incidents over time pose a number of questions, which would require further work e.g. *Are police now more accurately recording domestic incidents? Are victims now more confident to report incident to the police?*

The CSP has forwarded this information to Duncan Kerr, the Strategic Commissioning Manager VAWDA&SV for consideration by the Domestic Abuse Project Board.

Powys CSP has recently conducted its first Domestic Homicide Review. As per the Home Office Multi-agency Statutory Guidance for the Conduct of Domestic Homicide Reviews, the Overview Report has been submitted to the Home Office Quality Assurance Panel, the Panel will consider our report on the 25th July 2017.

• Substance Misuse – Area Planning Board

The CSP statutory duty in relation to tackling substance misuse is discharged via the Area Planning Board. The Welsh Government established the Area Planning Board structure in 2010 with a view to supporting delivery at a regional level. From April 2013, it was further developed to provide a framework that brings the responsible authorities together to collaboratively plan and commission substance misuse services. The responsible authorities are the Local Authorities, Police, Health Board, Probation, Fire and Prisons.

The Area Planning Board has two sub-groups:- Performance and Harm Reduction Group.

- The two dedicated substance misuse posts - A Strategic Commissioning Manager and Monitoring Officer have recently been advertised. These posts will support the work of the APB and its subgroups.
- Trading Standards and Jenny Shepard have produced a Substance Misuse Profile for Powys. Using local data sources from partners it provides an up to date picture of substance misuse in Powys on a more localised level, and crucially, will allow for the ongoing collection and analysis of data so that the Harm Reduction Group (HRG) can offer a more responsive approach to delivering harm reduction initiatives in Powys.
- Powys APB are developing a capital application bid to Welsh Government for funds to purchase and refurb an identified property in Welshpool for the delivery of substance misuse services. Current premises delivered out of the Armoury, Welshpool, are no longer fit for purpose, so to ensure equity of service in the area more appropriate premises are being sought.
- Since the recommissioning of the Tier 2 & 3 alcohol and drug psychosocial services there have been some changes to the substance misuse outreach provision in Powys. However, changes to outreach services do not mean that any geographical areas are excluded from service provision, but has placed an expectation that some people using services will now travel for appointments to Kaleidoscope offices.
- The APB are fully aware of the impact of this decision and recognise that Kaleidoscope having a lack of a physical presence in some areas in Powys may potentially have a detrimental effect on the community. As such, the APB will proactively work with partners as part of its multi-agency partnership network to identify the level of need for outreach services in Powys; prioritise hotspots based on this analysis; and utilising any additional funds from the Welsh Government Substance Misuse Action Fund (SMAF) grant to support Kaleidoscope to improve the level and type of outreach services being delivered in Powys.

In addition to the work of the Area Planning Board, Powys has two Community Alcohol Partnerships (CAPs). The Brecon CAP (BCAP) has been in existence for 5 years, and was the first in Wales.

The Newtown CAP (NCAP) was launched in November 2016 is currently meeting on a monthly basis developing various initiatives to provide training to Licencees in relation to Challenge 25, community engagement events, alcohol action days with the High School, continuing to gather intelligence in order to identify any hotspot areas etc. NCAP, as does BCAP, work with the Street Pastors.

• Acquisitive Crime

Trading Standards (TS) took possession of a rogue trader's house in Carmarthen (Op Diamond). POCA case successful - £80,000 back to the victims. He failed to comply with POCA, so legal process again so TS secured the possession of the house. The house will be sold and then the victims will get their money back. Police heavily involved in this case. The case was originally referred to TS by a Carer. The Carer won a Hero Award via National TS.

There is ongoing work in relation to a trader who has charged excessively an 80 yr. old, blind person.

Lots of work done with banks – programme of work in Powys being developed in relation to Scams, Cyber Crime etc.

Other position statements are with Public Health and Economic prosperity.

Laid information on a 400K TB fraud re. cattle – WG are watching this case

Tarmac case – started with 8 Powys victims – expanded to over 70 victims nationally. Over 600K.

Enforcement

Area	Offences	Penalty
Welshpool	Offences under Section 12 of the CPA 1987 and also breaching Tobacco Products (Manufacture, Presentation & Sale) (Safety) Regulations 2002	Fined £1,350 Ordered to pay Prosecution and Legal costs of £463 Victim surcharge of £120
Welshpool	Offences under Section 12 of the CPA 1987 and also breaching Tobacco Products (Manufacture, Presentation & Sale) (Safety) Regulations 2002	Fined £750 Ordered to pay Legal costs of £500 Victim surcharge of £75
Newtown	As above	Substantial penalty
Newtown	4 x Trade Marks Act 1994 4 x The Tobacco and Related Products Regulations 2016 1 x Fraud Act 2006	12 months imprisonment (suspended for 18 months) 200 hours of unpaid work £2,500 costs £140 victim surcharge
UK wide	Running a fraudulent business under Section 9 of the Fraud Act 2006	Father and son had 18 months prison sentence. Wife, who was also involved in the illegal activities, jailed for six months, suspended for two years, after being convicted of offences under the Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008 for similar matters surrounding making false claims about the products and supplier businesses.

- **Community Cohesion**

Syrian resettlement programme. 6 families in Ystradgynlais and 6 families in Newtown. This meets PCC's pledge of 12 families.

The Ystradgynlais families have been there for over a year now. In Newtown the families are more recently arrived. Work ongoing, and some needs rekindling with the Mosque and the size of the prayer room.

Community Cohesion National Delivery Plan - The current draft plan is due to be launched in June.

There are 4 objectives:-

Objective 1 – **Strategic** - cohesion and welling goal; strategic equality plans; policy input; communication.

Objective 2 – **Marginalised groups** – Eastern European; GRT communities

Objective 3 – **Refuges and Asylum seekers** – Economic migrants; host communities; migration trends

Objective 4 – **Tackling discrimination** – hostility; hate crime; community tensions; safeguarding; modern slavery; extremism

Other Work Streams – updates:

Reducing Re-offending:

Police have recently re-structured and have a new Offender Management Structure which encompasses all initiatives including Integrated Offender Management (IOM).

Unfortunately the Dyfed-Powys IOM Co-ordinator moved to a new job at the end of 2016, and as yet has not been replaced, so there has been a gap in the analysis of IOM Performance across Dyfed-Powys.

However, PROP continues to operate, as does the PROP Steering Group which met last in May. Updates from that meeting are:-

- 2 success stories:-
 - Person got a flat; registered for benefits; staying off the radar for offences.
 - Second – released from prison – secured accommodation; staying away from area where most crime committed; activity seeking employment; got a bank account etc.
- Generally PROP working well, good attendance at meetings by partners etc.

A new development, WISDOM (Wales Integrated Serious and Dangerous Offender Management) is in the process of being developed and rolled out across Dyfed-Powys.

WISDOM will run in conjunction with PROP, with WISDOM concentrating on those with highest risk of harm, e.g. Serious Organised Crime gangs, foreign nationals, domestic offenders. Whilst PROP concentrates on the most high risk and persistent offenders.

Counter Terrorism; Prevent and Serious Organised Crime

The UK Government's Counter Terrorism Strategy has been in place since 2003 and is known as CONTEST. A third edition of the Strategy was published in July 2011. The aim of the Strategy is 'to reduce the risk to the UK and its interests overseas from international terrorism, so that people can go about their lives freely and with confidence'.

CONTEST has four elements:

1. Pursue: to stop terrorist attacks
2. Prevent: to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting violent extremism
3. Protect: to strengthen our protection against terrorist attack
4. Prepare: where an attack cannot be stopped, to mitigate its impact

Counter Terrorism in Wales

While much of the Counter Terrorism policy agenda is non-devolved, there is an impact on devolved policy areas and functions, particularly in relation to Local Authorities and Community Safety Partnerships. Consequently, in March 2008 the CONTEST Board (for) Wales was established to take forward the work.

Prevent in Wales

The Prevent strand of CONTEST has perhaps the biggest impact on Local Authorities and Community Safety Partnerships. The Prevent Strategy, published in June 2011 has 3 main objectives:

- to respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat faced from those who promote it
- to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate support
- to work with a wide range of sectors and institutions (including education, faith, health and criminal justice) where there are risks of radicalisation which need to be addressed

Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 and the Prevent Duty

In 2015 the new Prevent Duty placed a duty on local authorities, in the exercise of their functions, to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

Serious Organised Crime

The Serious Crime Act 2015 received Royal Assent on 3 March. The 2015 Act gives effect to a number of legislative proposals set out in the Serious and Organised Crime Strategy published in October 2013.

Powys activity:-

- The Powys Contest Board & Serious Organised Crime Board meets once per quarter.
- The Prevent Agenda continues to be rolled out across Powys – work has been undertaken with Schools, and Health Premises.
- The CSP Co-ordinator is the Chair of the Channel Panel.

New development:-

April 2017 saw the first meeting of the new Regional Contest and Serious Organised Crime Board. This Board will report to the Contest Board for Wales.

This concludes the Community Safety Partnership update.