

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ENVIRONMENT & LEISURE WORKING GROUP – 9th OCTOBER 2018

Recommendation Paper

Subject: Safer Arun Partnership Annual Review 2017 – 18

Report by: Georgina Bouette, Community Safety Manager

Report date: 9 October 2018

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report sets out progress of the Safer Arun Partnership (SAP) during 2017 / 18 in delivering the strategic priorities contained in its Partnership Plan (2017 – 2022). It provides information to enable Members to understand performance to date and provides a summary assessment of the future challenges and opportunities for SAP.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Environment and Leisure Working Group recommends to Cabinet:

1. The work of the Safer Arun Partnership is endorsed and the importance of partnership working in contributing to reducing anti-social behaviour and addressing Street Community issues is recognised.
2. Recognition is given to the work of the Safer Arun Partnership in contributing to the delivery of the Council's strategic priority "supporting you if you need help"

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This paper sets out the key activities and achievements of Arun Community Safety Partnership (CSP), known locally as the Safer Arun Partnership (SAP) during the period 2017 – 18. The Cabinet Member with responsibility for Community Safety chairs the SAP. Its purpose is to facilitate and support scrutiny and evaluation of the partnership work undertaken both strategically and operationally in Arun.
- 1.2. The work of SAP is directed through its partnership plan, a strategic document that sets out the vision and priorities over the five year period 2017 - 2022. Therefore this review will report back on progress to date in the first year of the revised plan: 2017 to 18. The plan is annually reviewed and refreshed through evidenced information that describes and evaluates the known and emerging crime and disorder patterns in Arun (the Arun Strategic Intelligence Assessment).
- 1.3. SAP partners are committed to the following vision:

“To work in partnership to proactively and reactively reduce the risk of harm and vulnerability associated with crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour for identified individuals, communities and neighbourhoods”
- 1.4. In order to achieve the vision, SAP agreed the following strategic priorities in their Partnership Plan for 2017/18:-
 - Tackle and reduce anti-social behaviour
 - Street Communities
 - Communication
 - Neighbourhood Development

And, agreed the following shared priority areas with Chichester Community Safety Partnership for 2017/18:-

 - Street Community
 - Serious and Organised Crime with a specific focus on ‘Cuckooing’
 - Child Sexual Exploitation
 - Mental Health
- 1.5. This report will set out progress against each of these priorities. It will facilitate scrutiny of performance and required improvements to meet future challenges.

2. TACKLING ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

KEY OUTCOMES

- *Reduce identified risk of harm for victims as quickly as possible*
- *Provide timely support for all victims of anti-social behaviour*
- *Focus on increasing reporting and reducing re-offending*

2.1. The Anti-social behaviour (ASB) Team continue to achieve a less than 5% re-offending rate (consistent since 2007) working with key partners i.e. the Prevention Policing Team.

2.2. During 2017-18 Arun District Council ASB Caseworkers worked with 245 individual perpetrators of nuisance in their communities. The team achieved a 95% success rate in effectively reducing and stopping anti-social behaviour by identified perpetrators in Arun local communities – 234 individuals ‘turned around’. Therefore the target of a less than 5% re-offending rate was achieved (5%) which equates to 11 individuals who failed to turn around their behaviour (assessed against compliance with Acceptable Behaviour Contract and higher levels of enforcement). Please refer to [Appendix 1](#) for detailed information.

2.3. *Key achievements for the ASB team include:*

2.3.1. ASB Team and Sussex Police successfully obtained a Closure Order in Littlehampton for a supported living residential property to reduce the high risk of harm to the local community (cuckooing).

2.3.2. ASB Team gained Civil Injunctions for two substance dependant adult males to reduce the impact of their behaviours on the wider community.

2.3.3. ASB Team achieved the first Youth Criminal Behaviour Order and set a precedent in the potential management of high level youth ASB/offending.

2.4. Two Arun ASB Caseworker case studies are provided in [Appendix 2](#) to illustrate the complexity of casework and the need to engage with a wide range of agencies to effect positive outcomes.

2.4.1. Anti-social behaviour reported to the Police: Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Sussex Police data reports that levels of ASB have risen slightly across West Sussex (+259 offences). Arun has the second highest level of reported ASB at 3,697 incidents during 2017/18: this has risen by 3% (+106) from last year. Please refer to [Appendix 3](#) for further information.

3. STREET COMMUNITIES

KEY OUTCOMES

- *Implement strategic and operational partnership mechanisms that effectively identify and manage individuals in street communities*
- *Aim to reduce re-offending and vulnerability of those involved in street communities on a long term sustainable basis*

3.1. Street community refers to a specific cohort of individuals who choose to congregate and conduct their social life in public areas, usually typified by consumption of alcohol and / or drugs which gives rise to public concern and / or disorder. Street Community individuals can be rough sleeping, insecurely housed or may have their own accommodation.

3.2. Partnership work to date to reduce the impact of Street Communities within Arun includes:-

3.2.1. From April 2017, Arun District Council enacted a **Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO)** in conjunction with Sussex Police. It provides continuation of the alcohol restriction powers to enable effective targeted enforcement responses to stop problematic street drinking (in the designated agreed areas). Police and authorised Council officers have the power to disperse groups of two or more individuals and dispose of open alcohol where a public nuisance (i.e. acting anti-socially within the designated areas). Furthermore, Arun District Council has devolved the power to enforce the PSPO to Arun Business Wardens to increase partnership capacity to disrupt and deter street drinking and nuisance behaviours within Bognor Regis and Littlehampton town centres.

3.2.2. **Arun Street Community Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)** is where key partners regularly meet to discuss individual cases, agreeing and delivering actions to mitigate and / or reduce individual and community risk factors. The MARAC ensures there is regular exchange of information and agencies are held to account for agreed actions to improve outcomes for Street Community individuals and reduce the level of nuisance for the community. Meetings are co-chaired by the Arun DC Community Safety and Arun DC Housing manager in recognition of the shared outcomes for this cohort.

Key achievements for the MARAC group include:

- Proactively assessed risk and developed shared action plans for 47 identified street community individuals of which:
 - 34 are male and 13 female
 - 38 were previously rough sleeping and 18 have now been housed.

- 21 individuals have been discharged from MARAC meetings as they have sustained good progress in reducing their risk factors (for example: housed, reduced consumption of drugs and / or alcohol, engaged with healthcare and partner services to meet identified needs).
- 3.3. The partnership extended funding for the '**Arun Street Community Outreach Keyworker**' who works with the most complex and entrenched street community individuals in Arun to bring about sustained positive behavioural changes. Cases are identified and agreed at the Arun Street Community MARAC (section 3.2.2). This role has been pivotal to the partnership achieving its desired strategic aims as outlined in section 3.8.
- 3.4. *Key achievements include:*
- 3.4.1. The Keyworker has worked with 22 clients in 2017/18
 - 3.4.2. Reduced involvement in reported anti-social behaviour by 99% (210 reports to 2)
 - 3.4.3. Reduced criminality and re-offending by 94% (109 offences prior to support and 6 post) delivering a key outcome of reducing public risk and concern.
 - 3.4.4. Of 18 rough sleeping clients, 15 were assisted in securing appropriate housing, 1 client disengaged, 2 clients remained rough sleeping.
 - 3.4.5. 4 clients at risk of eviction were supported to maintain existing tenancies.
 - 3.4.6. Cost benefit analysis shows that the project has delivered a cost saving of £471,657 to criminal justice agencies (in relation to reduced demand to address crime and anti-social behaviour) and a cost benefit of £129,075 by removing rough sleepers from the streets (source: Manchester Unit Cost Database 2015 v1.4).
 - 3.4.7. All clients were supported to access drugs and alcohol treatment and recovery services.
 - 3.4.8. Acted as an advocate for clients to gain access to required physical and mental health services to improve wellbeing for example, all clients now have a registered GP.
- 3.5. An Arun Street Community Outreach Keyworker case study is provided in Appendix 4.
- 3.6. **DCLG funded Arun Homeless Outreach Keyworker:** Arun and Chichester District Councils secured funding from the Department for

Communities and Local Government to provide a new outreach resource to tackle and respond to those who are either rough sleeping or part of the street community in Arun and Chichester. The role was filled for 6 months (July 2017 - Jan 2018) working alongside the existing Arun Street Community Outreach Keyworker in the Community Safety team and offered a resource to proactively engage and target clients on the street as well as providing an intensive key working service for clients. The role changed in March 2018 to an Arun specific role for a further 12 month fixed term period.

3.7. *Key achievements include (Jul 2017 to Jan 2018):*

1.1.1. The Keyworker worked with 7 clients: 3 in Arun and 4 in Chichester.

1.1.2. All were rough sleeping: 2 were assisted in securing appropriate housing, 5 clients disengaged. The remaining client was allocated to the new starter for Arun 2018/19 caseload.

1.2. The overarching aim of SAP in delivering these street community projects through partnership working is twofold:

- *Reduce the prevalence of anti-social behaviour and crime perpetrated by this specific cohort and therefore, its negative impact in local communities; and*
- *Reduce individual's risky behaviour through intervention to reduce vulnerability and support sustainable improved outcomes for them.*

2. INTEGRATED PREVENTION AND EARLIEST HELP (IPEH) PROGRAMME

2.1. The Think Family and Neighbourhoods Programme has been a SAP strategic priority since the programme's inception in 2012 with responsibility for its local oversight and governance.

2.2. In 2015, the programme was migrated and incorporated within the new county wide model of 'Integrated prevention and earliest help' (IPEH). Due to a greater emphasis on health and wellbeing.

2.3. Within Arun we have retained three Family Support Keyworkers who are still employed by Arun District Council, however their line management and performance is provided and monitored by the WSCC IPEH management team.

2.4. Arun District Council's 2017/18 corporate performance plan reported that 126 families in Arun were successfully assisted through the Arun IPEH hub (achieving 56% of 219 annual target).

3. COMMUNICATION

- 3.1. Development work has been taking place to scope and understand the impact of social media on perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour in local communities. There are multiple stakeholders including local trader associations who have the potential to work with the partnership to monitor and respond to community tensions that may be vocalised through various media channels.
- 3.2. Going forward, these informal partnership networks will be strengthened so that there are mechanisms in place to regularly put out shared messages that counteract misinformation but also promote and raise awareness of the work that we do to tackle and reduce community tensions associated with crime and anti-social behaviour.
- 3.3. *Key achievements include:*
 - 3.3.1. The media relationship between Sussex Police and Arun District Council (ADC) is improving with regular dialogue to manage issues which jointly affect both parties.
 - 3.3.2. The major social media sites across Arun are regularly monitored and community tensions identified.
 - 3.3.3. Local media releases and articles have been produced in response to local tensions to inform the public of support and work currently taking place within Arun.

4. NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT

- 4.1. This is a developing area of work for SAP and Community Safety jointly funded by SAP & WSCC. A Neighbourhood Development worker started in November 2017 to focus work in Bersted ward (Bognor) and River ward (Littlehampton). An operational needs analysis of service provision was conducted and used alongside the national 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) to evidence the need for focussed support in the community. The role will look at communities holistically and work with groups and partners to improve access to services for vulnerable residents: the role will also identify trends of anti-social behaviour and work closely with the ASB team to understand the bigger picture and underlying community tensions.
- 4.2. *Key achievements include (Nov 2017 to Mar 2018):*
 - 4.2.1. Reinvigorated the Bersted Resident Association.
 - 4.2.2. Resident / community surveys to ensure their voice is central to all work undertaken.

4.3. Proposed Outcomes:

- 4.3.1. Develop and embed communication channels to support the sharing of local community safety messages.
- 4.3.2. Facilitate delivery of diversionary projects (based on identified need) that are funded and run by local partners
- 4.3.3. Support the set-up of outreach surgeries with services where there is a gap of local residents accessing support.
- 4.3.4. Harness and develop local passion from voluntary organisations/community champions to work together and bring additional resources into local communities.

4.4. An Arun Community Development case study is provided in [Appendix 5](#).

5. SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME

- 5.1. Serious and organised crime mainly relating to County drug lines is a major contributor to the violent crime experienced within Arun. There are upwards of 12 County lines operating within Arun. County lines are drug networks usually originating in London which use the national rail network to distribute drugs (crack and heroin) across the UK. These lines are transient as are the individuals who drug run for them, creating unique difficulties in establishing accurate and reliable information. As both Bognor Regis and Littlehampton are train terminus points, these towns have seen the highest activity of County lines within Arun.
- 5.2. Associated with County lines, is cuckooing. Cuckooing is a type of crime whereby a vulnerable individual or family are befriended by a drug dealer who goes on to take over their home in order to conduct illegal drug activity. It gets its name from the cuckoo bird which invades another bird's nest. Drug dealers rarely take possession of the home by force but instead feed on the vulnerabilities of the victim (e.g. supplying them with drugs in exchange for use of their home or befriending socially isolated individuals). Drug gangs will maintain control over the victim through violence (including forcible confinement and forced sexual acts).
- 5.3. Within a local context in Arun the drug dealers usually target crack or heroin addicts or recovering addicts including those with mental health, learning disabilities and recently housed street community individuals. There are currently over 60 known properties that have been cuckooed in the last year, resulting in joint interventions between the Police, ASB team and local Registered Social Landlords (RSLs). Approximately 27% of these are ADC housing properties.
- 5.4. *Key achievements include:*
 - 5.4.1. 3 month Partial Closure Order in Littlehampton on Whitelodge supported accommodation.

5.4.2. ADC ASB/Housing colleagues developed templates and support information to issue to cuckooing victims to reduce their complicity.

5.4.3. Updating of local Registered Social Landlord properties and their Housing Officers contacts to facilitate regular information sharing and joint interventions. The Community Safety Team have provided training in cuckooing to various partners to help raise awareness, improve identification and reporting of concerns to support early interventions and help safeguard vulnerable tenants.

5.5. *Key Operational Barriers:*

5.5.1. Cuckooing is a growing problem within Arun and although there are excellent multi-agency partnerships, it is resource intensive and there are capacity constraints within some partner organisations.

5.6. *Future Plans*

5.6.1. An Arun & Chichester Serious and Organised Crime Operational Group has been established (2018). It is expected to bring local partners together to build a comprehensive picture of organised crime group activity across both areas and develop multi-agency relationships to effectively address intelligence gaps and co-ordinate disruption activity.

6. EXPLOITATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

6.1. The most well-known form of exploitation for young people is Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE). This was highlighted in Arun through the Littlehampton Serious Case Review in 2016.

6.2. Operationally, Arun is experiencing higher levels of drug and debt exploitation specific cohorts of young people particularly those 'not in education or training' (NEET). Through their focus on early intervention, it is often the Arun ASB team who identify potential exploitation and perpetrators.

6.3. A holistic risk assessment undertaken in March 2018 of key individuals involved in potential exploitation highlighted groups of up to 30-40 young people with 13 ringleaders. The ASB team are pursuing enforcement interventions such as Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs), Civil Injunctions and continuing to request support from WSCC (such as the Youth Offending Service and Childrens Social Care) to appropriately and effectively manage young people who are now above the threshold for ASB management.

6.4. *Key achievements include:*

6.4.1. Excellent relationships between ASB, Police Prevention and Police Youth Officers to create problem profiles.

- 6.4.2. Community Safety is now in receipt of Missing Exploitation Operational Group (MEOG) minutes.
- 6.4.3. A youth criminal behaviour order (CBO) was successfully applied for and implemented for a high risk young person
- 6.4.4. Operation Carbuncle: the aim of this police operation was to provide a high visibility response in town centres to the escalating youth ASB issues. It was executed in partnership with British Transport Police, Sussex Prevention Enforcement Team, ASB team, Business Wardens within ASB hotspots in the District.

6.5. *Key Operational Barriers:*

- 6.5.1. Youth Offending Service (YOS) and Missing People team sharing operational information and clarity of thresholds.
- 6.5.2. WSCC tasked to write and disseminate information sharing agreements.
- 6.5.3. Escalating referrals with WSCC Children's Social Care to involve more appropriate agency support.
- 6.5.4. YOS supporting enforcement interventions for youth exploitation perpetrators.

7. JOINT WORKING WITH CHICHESTER COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

- 7.1. Recognising the benefit and value of sharing priority areas where applicable, Chichester and Arun Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) have been formally working together since January 2016. The first CSP's to formally join in West Sussex, the partnerships have shared priorities and a joint action plan. The agreement also aims to identify opportunities to pool funding in response to shared issues to promote sustainable outcomes and ensure best value for money. This arrangement aligns with the Sussex Police hub model for Arun & Chichester.
- 7.2. Members should note this is not a complete merger, rather, that twice a year, joint CSP meetings are held and each area holds two 'local' meetings thus balancing strategic and local needs and responses.
- 7.3. In 2017/18 the CSP's agreed to focus on the following priorities recognising the shared benefit:
 - 7.3.1. **Street Community:** in addition to the activities and outcomes outlined in section 3, joint working across Arun & Chichester has increased the flow and sharing of information for street community individuals between partners, improved relationships with third sector providers specialising in homelessness provision and aligned enforcement approaches for the PSPO's in

each local authority area for confiscation of alcohol to consistently disrupt and deter street community individuals.

- 7.3.2. **Serious and Organised Crime:** cuckooing and disruption of County lines is a shared priority with Arun, Chichester and Sussex Police. This crime presents a significantly high risk of harm to both victims and the wider community. Further work will be taken forward within the Joint partnership working group for this crime area.
- 7.3.3. Utilising best practice from other areas, Arun & Chichester have piloted a **vulnerability mapping tool** that will help partners to understand the wider issues and social harms within our local communities. This broader awareness will enable the Serious and Organised Crime Working Group to bring in relevant partners in bringing about an effective response to reducing exploitation which also includes child sexual exploitation and modern slavery in addition to cuckooing.
- 7.3.4. **Child Sexual Exploitation:** good practice developed and implemented by Chichester is being transferred to Arun to raise awareness of this specific harm within local communities e.g. schools educational programme for young people.
- 7.3.5. Further joint work will see a **new local pilot multi agency group** that will specifically focus on groups of young people to understand and respond to the potential risks they pose to local communities but also consider their vulnerabilities. This new partnership group will have a clear aim to reduce young people's involvement in anti-social behaviour and / or criminal activity by having a proactive, early intervention approach, utilising the most appropriate partners (social welfare / criminal justice) to deliver the desired individual and community outcomes.
- 7.3.6. **Mental Health:** recognition that there are a number of mental health services where provision crosses District boundaries. Joint work to identify lead professional contacts and develop effective signposting to reduce the need for enforcement action by earlier intervention to deescalate crisis situations where identified.

8. CRIME

- 8.1. In Arun, crime has increased by 10% during the period from March 2017 to Feb 2018 when compared to the same period in the previous year. This mirrors the pattern seen nationally and by Sussex Police as a force.

- 8.2. In Arun, the top 3 offences with highest number of recorded incidents are:
- 8.2.1. **Violence Against the Person** contributes to 37% of Total Crime in Arun. It has increased by 13% (+433 offences) between 2016/17 and 2017/18.
 - 8.2.2. **Violent Crime** contributes to 33% of Total Crime in Arun. This has decreased by 10% (-357 offences) between 2016/17 and 2017/18.
 - 8.2.3. **Criminal Damage** contributes to 13% of Total Crime in Arun. It has increased by 8% (+96 offences) between 2016/17 and 2017/18.
- 8.3. For detailed information refer to [Appendix 6](#) (all crime and breakdown).

9. FUTURE CHALLENGES

- 9.1. The main challenge facing SAP concerns sustaining effective partnership working and shared commitment for joint problem solving and action to tackle significant strategic risks: e.g. County Lines / Cuckooing, Youth Exploitation and Improving Public Confidence. Whilst there is compelling evidence and national best practice guidance that the Community Safety Partnership partners have shared responsibilities and duties to work together in order to achieve success in their key priorities, the continuing pressure of public service reform means that the level of responses and ownership from agencies are different. This variance, primarily relating to the capacity and/or commitment to target diminishing resources to achieve collective goals, is impacting negatively on the desired levels of SAP performance. Therefore this is an issue that requires constant monitoring, negotiation and re-prioritisation and is a dynamic and inevitable response to this situation. It should be noted that undertaking this type of partnership activity requires considerable resource in order to ensure that SAP priorities are given visibility and prominence and partners are encouraged, supported or challenged where appropriate, to contribute where their role is critical to achieving positive outcomes.
- 9.2. Further changes in the funding structure and allocation for SAP continue to be uncertain. Since 2012, Government grants for community safety, have been allocated to the Sussex Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC). The SAP (along with the other 6 CSPs in West Sussex) has benefitted from the PCC pass porting grant funding, enabling local partnership work to continue. In 2017, the Sussex PCC undertook a review of community safety partnership funding which saw the implementation of the changes outlined below:
- 9.2.1. April 2018 – March 2019: transition period, funding arrangements will remain unchanged

- 9.2.2. April 2019: new funding formula to be implemented: Arun CSP will receive £50,425 (and uplift of 6% as weighted by population and crime figures). However, 20% of this will be allocated to 'pan-Sussex commissioning' which means a reduction of £10,084. Therefore in real terms, there will be a reduction in the PCC grant of £7,239 for SAP.

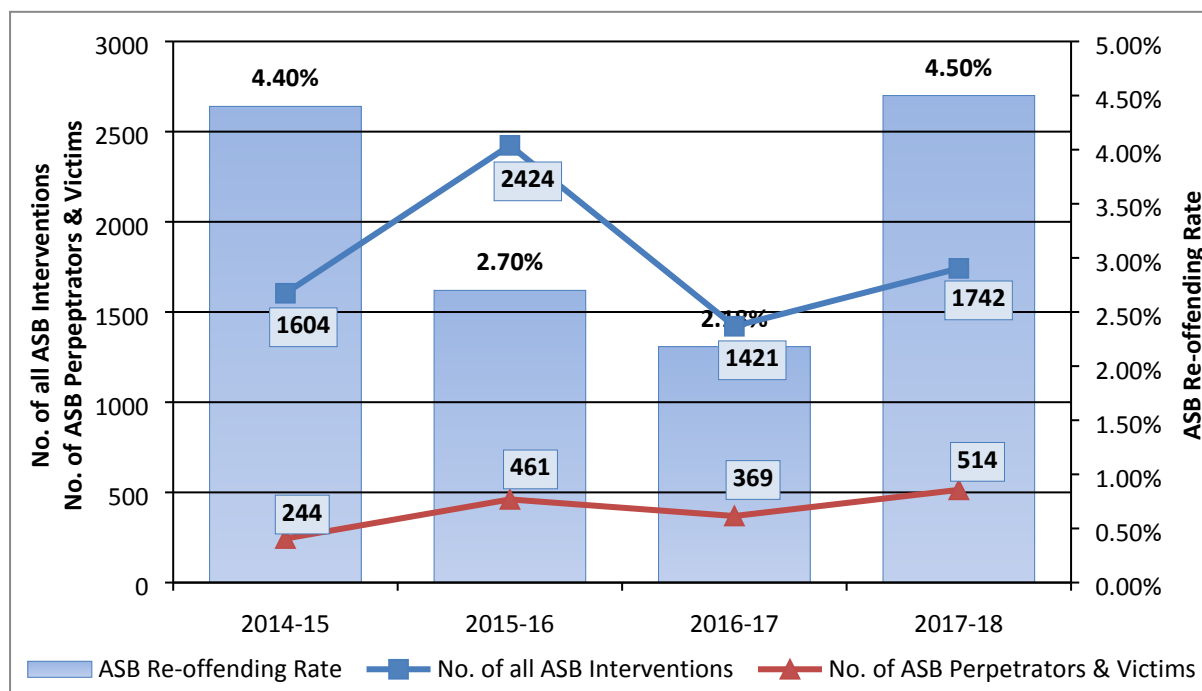
10. FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- 10.1. The key message remains consistent, that SAP needs to demonstrably remain committed to leading, building, supporting and sustaining integrated working to achieve its overall vision and aims. SAP needs to remain open to exploring shared and different ways of working and therefore should embrace opportunities that realise this of which joint working with Chichester CSP is one example, but there exist other opportunities as well. This can be difficult for agencies where innovation and creativity are a significant challenge due to internal constraints, contractual arrangements and reduced resources. However, this capability is critical in order to secure future success in meeting partnership objectives.

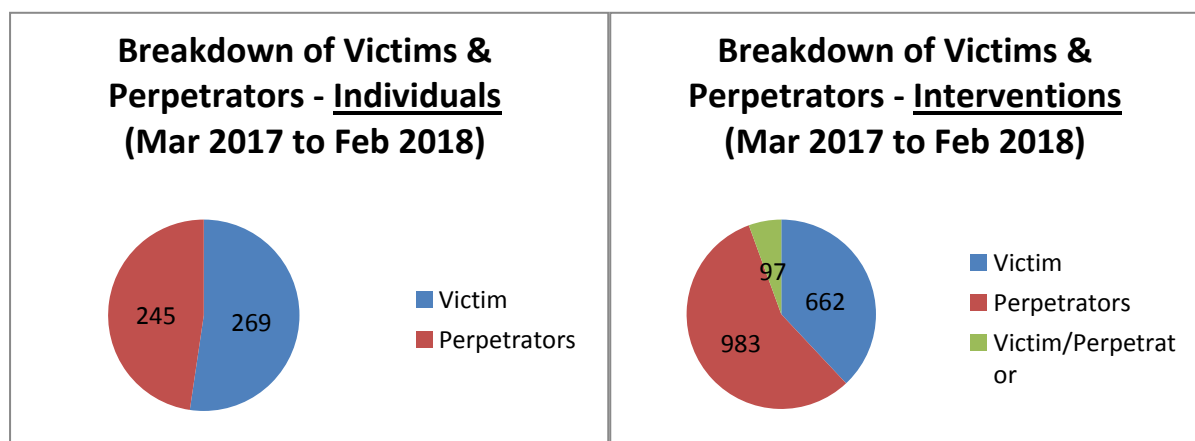
11. CONCLUSION

- 11.1. Through the core Community Safety Team (anti-social behaviour / street community), Arun DC makes an important contribution in supporting the Partnership's effective overall working and achieving SAP's strategic priorities which make a positive difference to the lives of the community. However, Arun DC will continuously review its contribution and role within the partnership to ensure that we are responding effectively and appropriately with the resources available.

Arun Anti-social Behaviour Team Performance 2017-2018



ASB by Victim and Perpetrator (ASB Caseworker Data)



ASB Interventions by Tenure 2017-2018

Housing Provider	Percentage (%)
Arun District Council	42%
Private Let	19%
Owner Occupier	17%
No Fixed Abode	3%
Registered Social Landlord (RSL)	12%
Unknown	7%

Appendix 2 – Arun Anti-Social Behaviour Team Case Study (1)

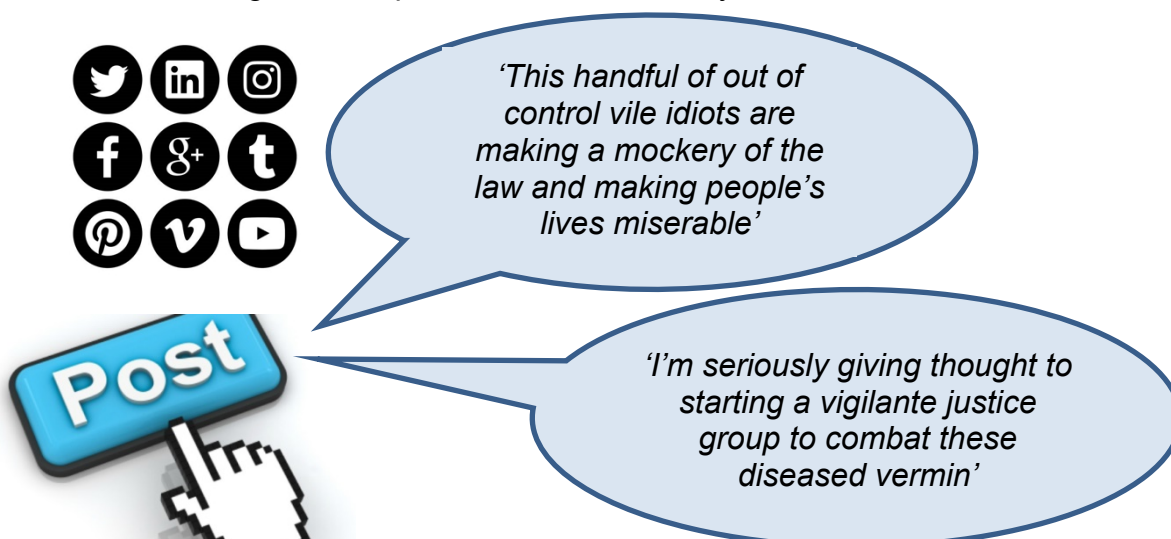


Trigger: Increase in reports of large groups of youth anti-social behaviour (ASB) in Littlehampton and Bognor Town Centres and associated rail networks

Main Complainants: Traders, Councillors, Victims, Residents (via social media)

Number/Age of Youths involved: gang of approximately 30 youths aged between 11-17 years.

Safeguarding Concerns: unprovoked attacks on members of the community. Naming/photos of individual youths/family members/addresses posted on social media. Threats of vigilante responses from community:



Actions

- A multi-partner operation (Operation Carbuncle) was instigated to tackle the issues of youth anti-social behaviour (ASB) in Bognor Regis & Littlehampton town centres by identifying those responsible and intervening early where possible with the aim of decreasing the ASB and increasing public/business confidence.
- Partners involved in Op Carbuncle:
 - ADC ASB Team
 - British Transport Police (BTP)
 - Business Wardens
 - Sussex Police Prevention Enforcement Team (PET) & Prevention Section
 - Local Education providers
- The operation was conducted over a two month period with targeted times and days of action utilising powers under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014, and with particular reference to the dispersal power within the Public Space Protection Order.

Outcomes

- 28 Youths committing ASB were stop checked. Any who refused to follow dispersal words of advice were taken home to parents and issued with a Police warning.
- Names and addresses were collated as part of the operation and the Arun District Council ASB team issued a Stage 1 letter to parents giving brief details of the interaction and also a summary of why the targeted operation was necessary. All parents that contacted the ASB team for further detail were fully supportive of the Operation and pleased to have been informed of their child's behaviour.
- Clear communication routes have been opened with Town Centre Traders to ensure they have accurate information on how to and who to report future issues. This has included providing a single point of contact at Arun DC and within Sussex Police.

Conclusion

The large group youth ASB in Arun has been reduced (no further incidents to the level previously being reported). As a result of this reported decrease in ASB the community tension has reduced. Furthermore improved working practices between agencies have been developed and implemented to enable a holistic understanding of youth groups and an effective response.

Appendix 2 – Arun Anti-Social Behaviour Housing Team Case Study (2)



Trigger: Numerous neighbouring residents' complaints of noise, increased footfall of anti-social visitors at unsociable hours and drug litter surrounding a property within Arun

Property Tenure: ADC sheltered accommodation.

Resident Demographics: Over 55 years of age

Tenant: 58 year old male with acquired brain injury, previous rough sleeper, Class A drug user. Previously evicted from privately rented properties due to drug misuse/alleged drug dealing.

Safeguarding Concerns: Poor physical and mental health. High risk tenant for drug exploitation and cuckooing due to history and current neighbour reports. Non engagement with Adult Social Care Services.

Actions

- Early interventions to support tenant by Neighbourhood Housing Officer (inc. re-referrals to local drug service provider).
- ADC Housing ASB Officer signed tenant up to an Acceptable Behaviour Contract (ABC)
- On breach of ABC and continued concerning reports from neighbours, joint visits were undertaken with the Housing ASB Officer and Police partners.
- CCTV installed in the property by Housing ASB Officer.
- Housing ASB Officer and Neighbourhood Housing issued tenancy warnings.
- Housing ASB Officer engaged with neighbours to provide reassurance and support for their wellbeing and safety.

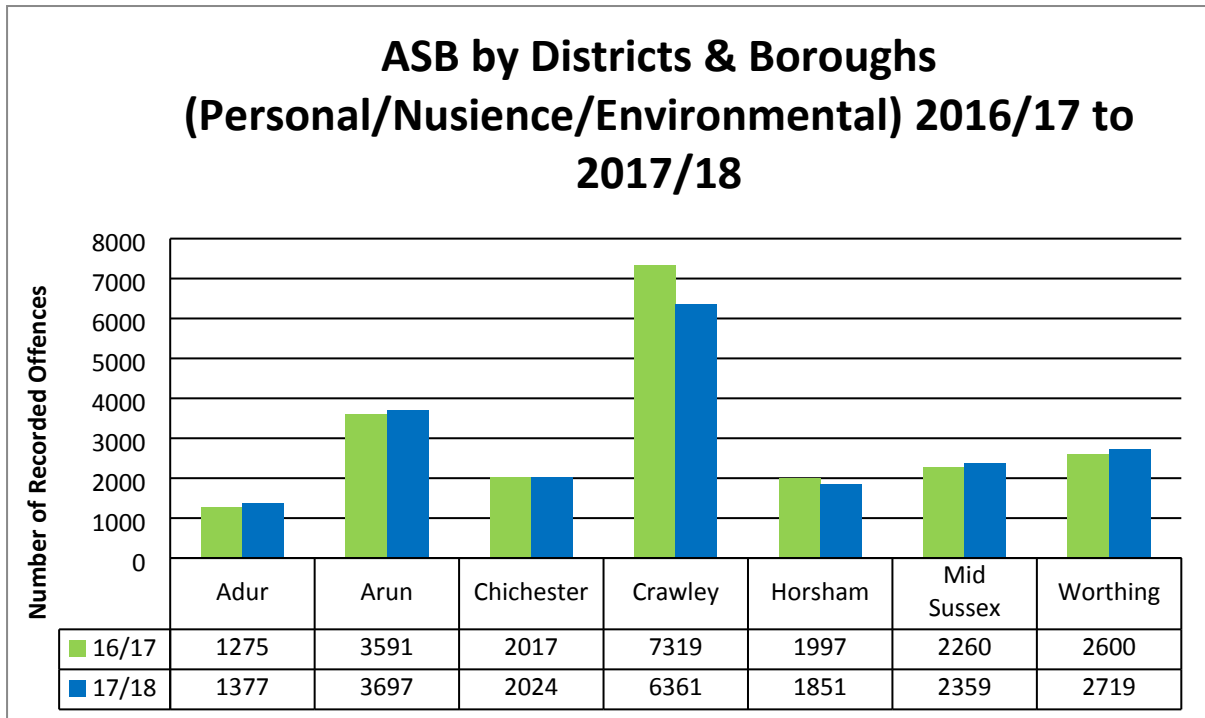
Outcomes

- A police warrant was executed and drug to the value of £1400 and £500 cash was seized. Two adult males were arrested and a Partial Closure Order was obtained by the Housing ASB Officer in partnership with the ADC Legal Team. Arun District Council had the power to apply to safeguard the tenant and avoid eviction action.
- On breach of the Closure Order, the Housing ASB Officer and Neighbourhood housing team quickly and successfully evicted the tenant.

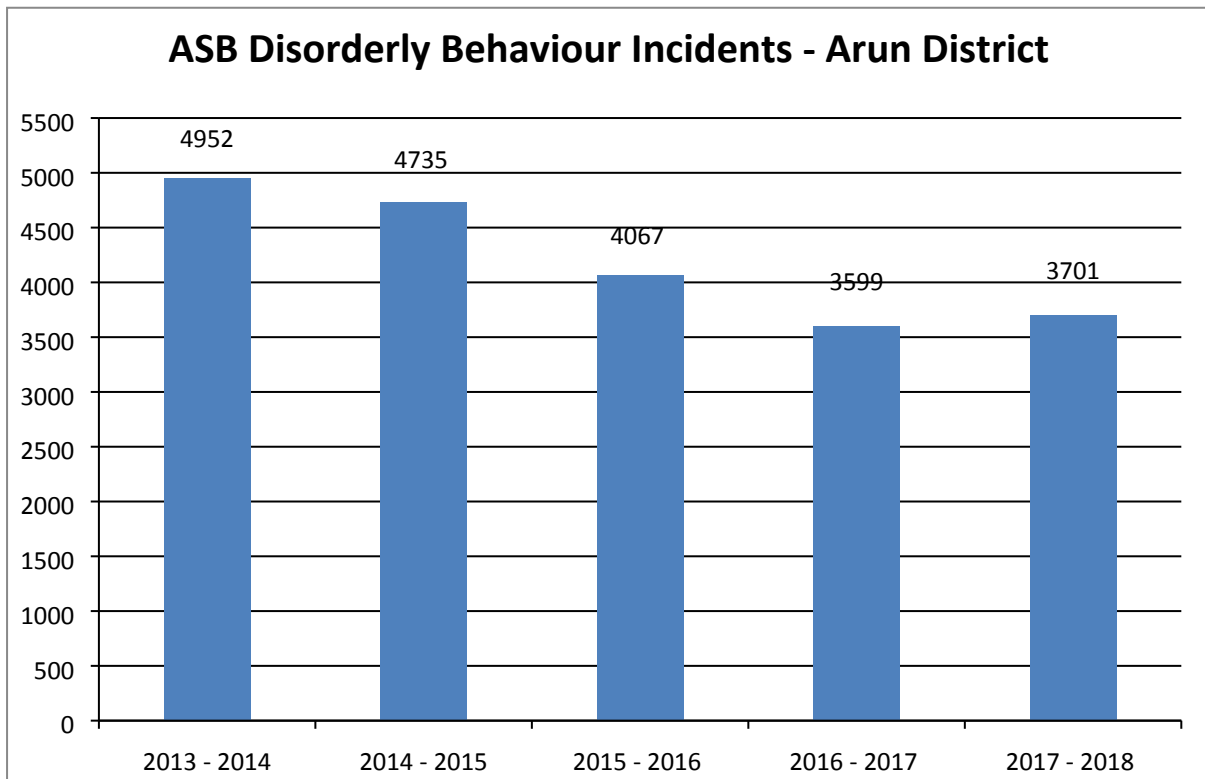
Conclusion

This case study highlights the lengths that the both the Housing and ASB team will go to to safeguard tenants, residents and the local community as well as to prevent homelessness where possible. However the clear boundaries of unacceptable behaviour are upheld and as Council we will utilise every enforcement tool to ensure the safety of the community.

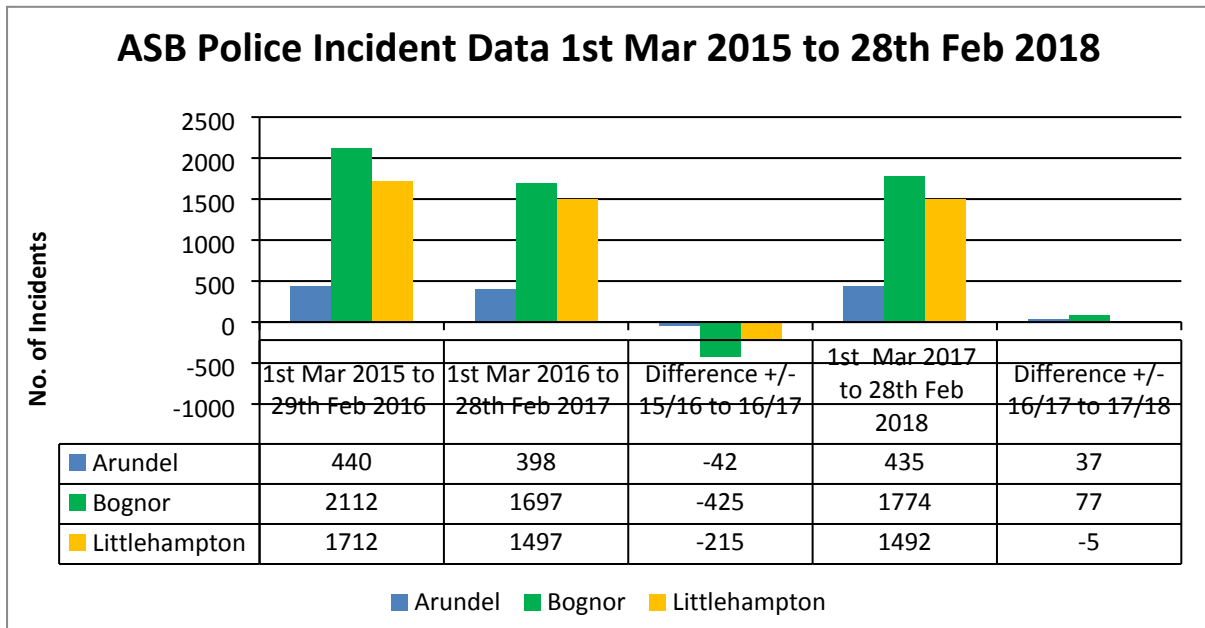
West Sussex ASB Sussex Police Incident Data by District/Borough



Arun ASB Sussex Police Incident Data by Performance Year



Arun ASB Sussex Police Incident Data by Area



Data Source – Police Data



Client L: 43 year old male living in Arun.

Accommodation status: Homeless since Winter 2017; evicted from long term supported accommodation

Substance Addictions: Alcohol dependant

Actions

- Client L attended a homeless drop in service and was connected with one of the Street Community Keyworkers.
- Client L was initially wary of accepting key working support. When consenting to support he added:

'I have burnt bridges and I need the help, I am seeing my friends die that little bit too often'.

- Over a period of three months regular key work meetings were planned and actions plans agreed for both parties agreed actions. During this period Client L disclosed:

'I need to apologise to you - when you first started working with my friends, I thought you were linked to the old bill and that I was not used to trusting services. But I got you all wrong. People listen to you when you talk, you always seek to do your best for me'

- Client L was nominated by the Keyworker as a potential candidate to a letting agent for a private rented property. Rent in advance was secured from the Benefits team in addition to the Keyworker's budget to secure the property for Client L who had tears of gratitude.
- Client L took pride in his studio flat and worked hard with his Keyworker to gain new skills in budgeting and finance management.
- Client L progressed and acknowledged the need for medical intervention to assist him to detox from alcohol and address his addiction. The Keyworker advocated for funding for Client L to be considered for an inpatient detoxification bed.

Outcomes

- Client L attended GP appointments for his poor physical and mental health alongside his keyworker. He was referred for a mental health assessment and further physical assessments at hospital.
- Accommodation was secured and Client L was able to identify other goals including developing the relationships with his daughter and family.

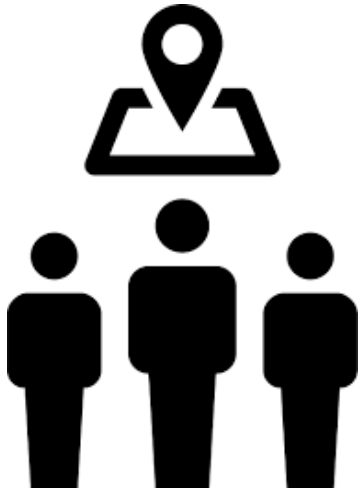
Conclusion

Sadly Client L recently passed away unexpectedly; this case study has been used to evidence the holistic role of the keyworker.

The Keyworker's support did not cease with the death of Client L: their support was extended posthumously and included liaising with the letting agent and landlord, Client L's family and practical matters of liaising with the GP and other partner agencies involved with Client L's care.

Whilst this has been a sad ending, it is particularly poignant in Client L had so much happiness in being accommodated and the steps he was able to take to better his quality of life with support in his final year.

Appendix 5 – Neighbourhood Development Case Study



Area: Bersted – Trees Estate

Demographics: 245 homes, large percentage of ADC owned properties, high deprivation score, high number of families and worklessness.

History: Original Residents Association (RA) set up in 1999

Original Priorities: Bringing community together, improving look of the estate, youth diversionary activities, older people social isolation, eradicate the fear/perception of crime.

Changes: On the passing of the chairperson of the Residents Association in early 2016, the RA ceased to function. This, in part, coincided with Police Community Support Officers being redeployed and momentum being lost.

Impact to Community

- The changes to the economic climate and benefit system over 2016/17 increased the hardship experienced by many local families. The previous support offered through the RA was missed and local residents judged that an active RA was needed again to help with signposting, combating social isolation, highlighting local information and issues and organising social events.
- Despite being mainly low-level and well managed by the Housing ASB Caseworker, local anti-social behaviour had a negative impact on the lives of some residents.

Actions

- Introduction of a Neighbourhood Development Worker (NDW) into estate inspections to engage with local residents and engage new RA members
- NDW reinvigorated community interest in purpose of estate inspections and social drop ins, engaged a local Neighbourhood Watch co-ordinator and supported potential new Chair to develop ideas for possible actions and initiatives RA could deliver/promote.
- Developed an initial action plan and remit for the new look association, with input from WSCC, including, a resident consultation strand to ensure all residents can have their say and facilitated RA to meet partner with various statutory and voluntary partners and attend Bognor networking meetings.



Outcomes

- Young people have been successfully signposted to the three a week Active Play Summer Sessions delivered by Freedom Leisure and activities delivered

by the Bognor Town Council Youth Worker on the Trees Estate and at the youth club.

- RA is actively functioning with a full complement of local voluntary resident trustees and terms of reference.
- More residents are regularly attending the estate walkabouts.

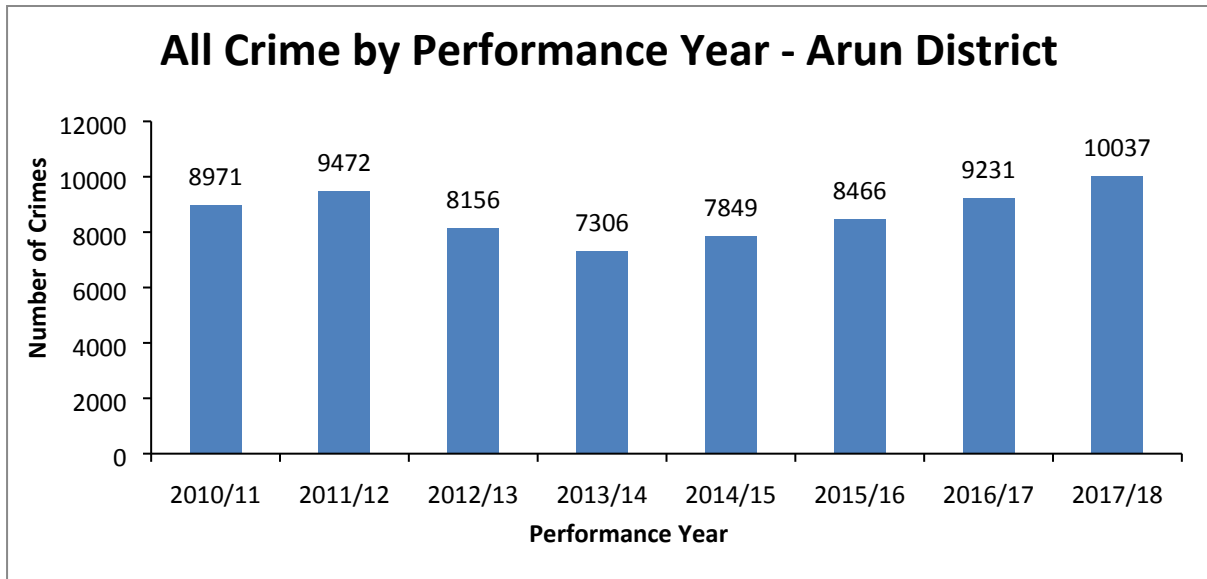
Other Agencies involved:

- ADC Housing ASB Team
- ADC Housing Team
- ADC Community Parks Team
- Bognor Neighbourhood Watch
- Freedom Leisure
- West Sussex County Council Communities Team
- VAAC

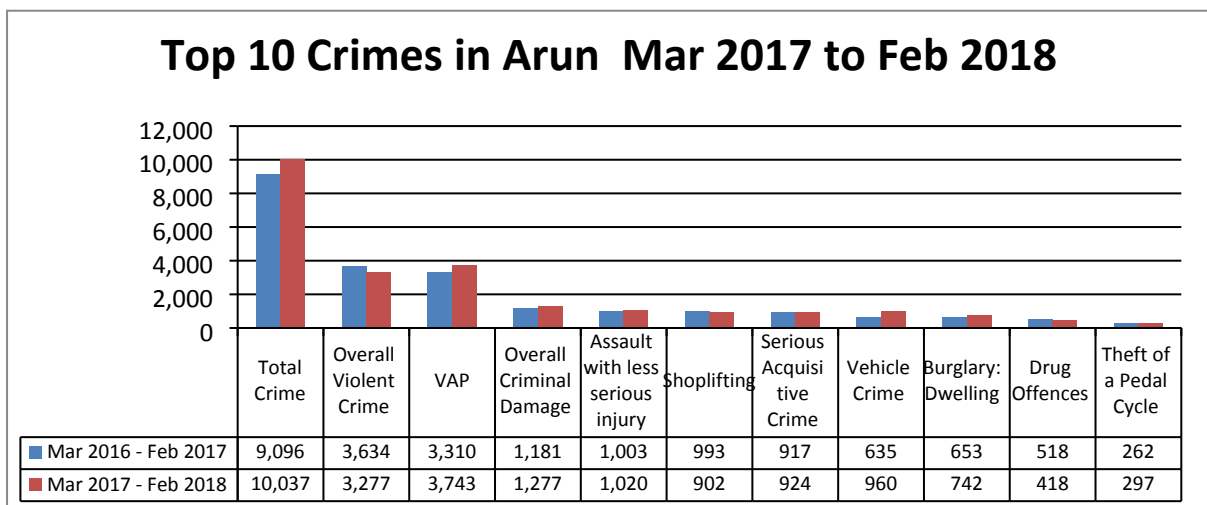
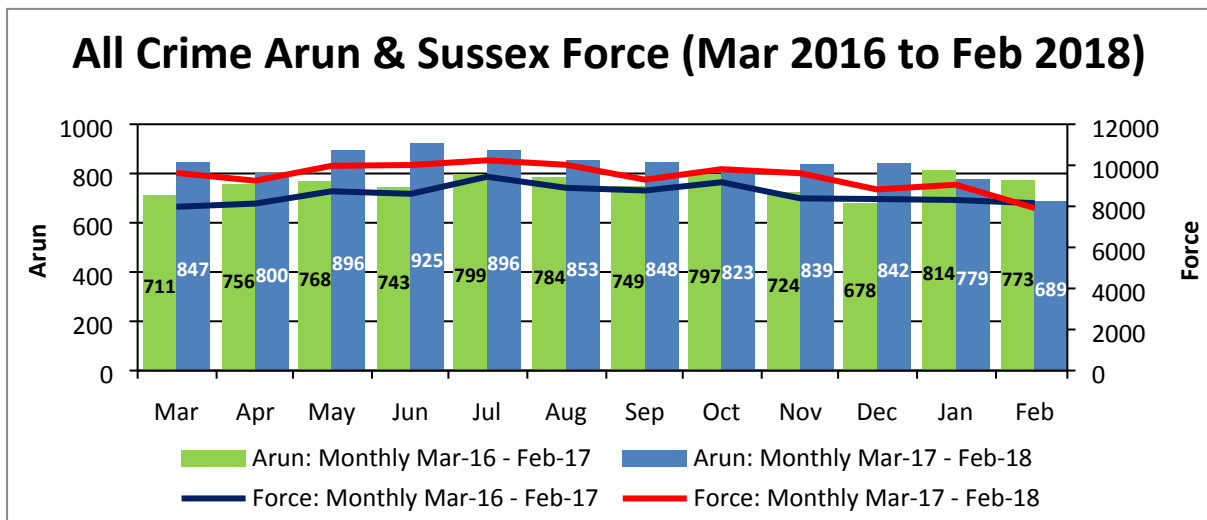
Conclusion

The new Bersted RA Chair has received solid support and encouragement to fill and understand the role and take the new association forward. He made a presentation to a group of around 30 other charitable and voluntary organisations across the Bognor at a recent networking event, outlining his aspirations. The RA are planning summer events and are positive about reinvigorating the community.

Appendix 6 – Crime Data



Sussex Police All Crime Monthly Breakdown, Arun District



Data Source – CSP Police data