

Performance Update

Update on key data and performance for each of the key issues in the Community Safety Agreement

a) Domestic Abuse

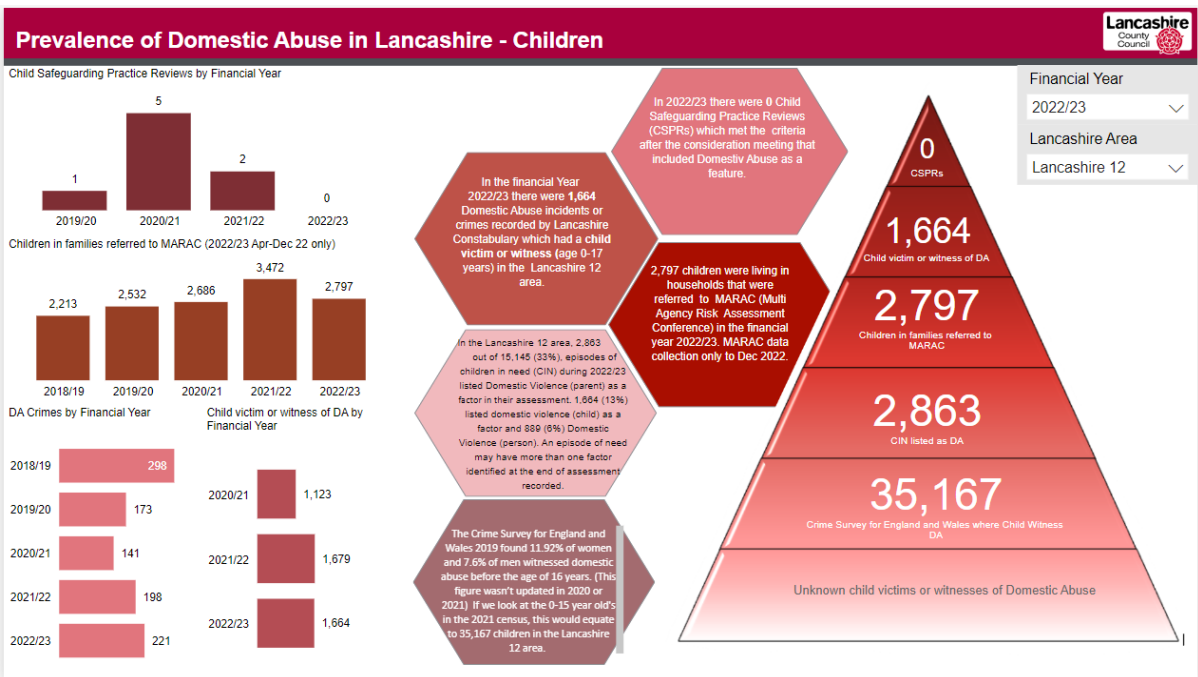
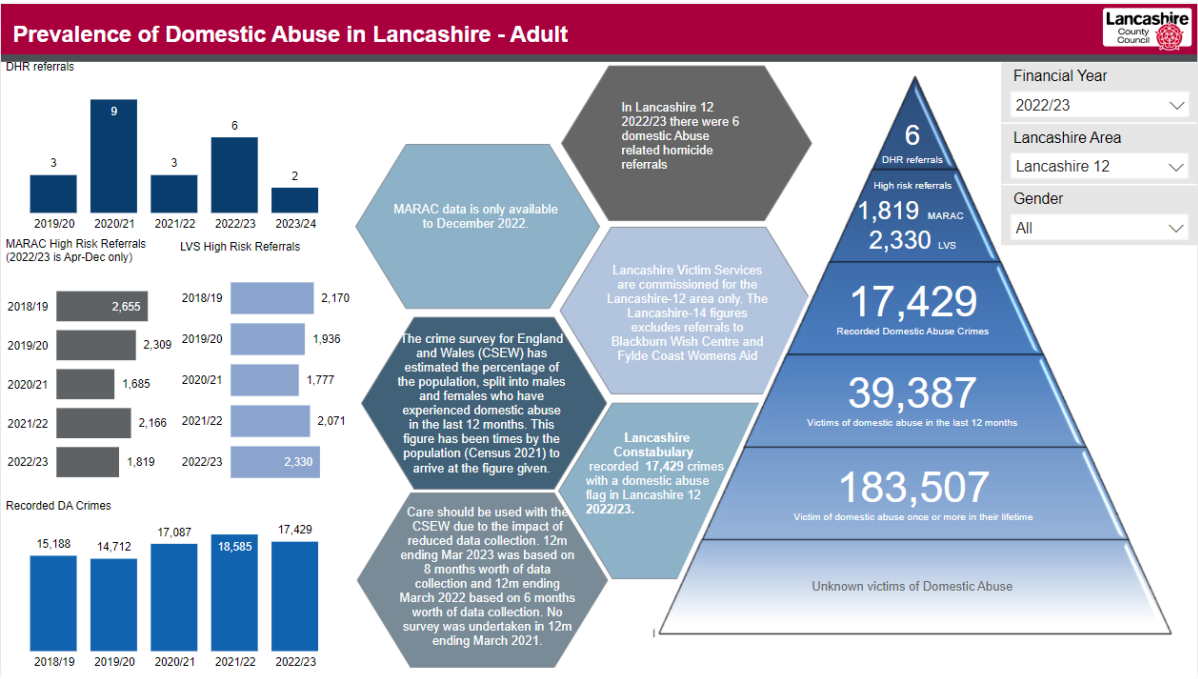
The table below shows domestic abuse report to the police in 2022 and 2023. According to figures from a Women's Aid survey (2018), only 28% of victim-survivors using community-based services formally report domestic abuse. Therefore, police data can only provide a partial picture of the actual level of domestic abuse experienced.

Domestic Abuse (crime related)

Geography	Jan-22 - Dec-22		Jan-23 - Dec-23		Difference	
	Actuals	Per 1000 population	Actuals	Per 1000 population	Numeric	Percent
Lancashire 12	18,050	14.6	16,355	13.2	-1695	-9
Burnley	2,174	23.0	1,809	19.1	-365	-17
Chorley	1,579	13.4	1,453	12.3	-126	-8
Fylde	794	9.7	871	10.6	77	10
Hyndburn	1,823	22.2	1,605	19.5	-218	-12
Lancaster	1,902	13.4	1,694	11.9	-208	-11
Pendle	1,543	16.1	1,316	13.7	-227	-15
Preston	2,966	20.1	2,689	18.2	-277	-9
Ribble Valley	408	6.6	394	6.4	-14	-3
Rossendale	936	13.2	796	11.2	-140	-15
South Ribble	1,420	12.8	1,249	11.2	-171	-12
West Lancashire	1,129	9.6	1,136	9.7	7	1
Wyre	1,376	12.2	1,343	11.9	-33	-2

- Reduction of 9% across the Lancashire-12 compared to 2022.
- The districts with the largest proportional reductions have been Burnley, Pendle, and Rossendale.
- Increases have been seen in Fylde and West Lancashire.
- Districts with the largest volumes have been Preston, Lancaster, and Burnley – these three areas account for 38% of all domestic abuse related crime with the Lancashire-12.
- Districts with the highest rate per 1000 population have been Burnley, Hyndburn, and Preston.
- The districts with the lowest volumes of domestic abuse related crime have been Ribble Valley, Rossendale, and Fylde.
- The lowest rates per 1000 population have been in Ribble Valley, West Lancashire, and Fylde.
- Although there have been increases in Fylde and West Lancashire, both districts have low volume and low rate per 1000 population compared to other districts across the county.

The diagrams below provide a broader picture of domestic abuse in Lancashire.



In light of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 and the statutory duties for Local Authorities around safe accommodation, Lancashire County Council and partners are taking a wider public health approach to domestic abuse in terms of protection and prevention. There is also an ongoing learning process from the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) Review, supported by the Lancashire Violence Reduction Network to identify how to share this learning.

The provisions in the Domestic Abuse Act led directly to the creation of the multi-agency Domestic Abuse Partnership Board, which is focussed on the assessment of need and provision of safe accommodation. There are a number of other key multi agency forums which also address domestic abuse: Pan Lancashire Domestic Abuse

Steering Group; Pan Lancashire Domestic Abuse Forum; Child Safeguarding Assurance Partnership – Domestic Abuse Group; Rape and Serious Sexual Offences Group (pan Lancashire); Domestic Homicide Review Group (pan Lancashire); District Domestic Abuse Forums.

The Domestic Abuse Partnership Board has developed a safe accommodation strategy which describes how safe accommodation and support for domestic abuse victim-survivors will be provided over the next three years, outlining four objectives: early intervention and prevention; accessible services; appropriate safe accommodation; multi-agency delivery. The approach across Lancashire is to offer victims and survivors choice and control about which services they choose to access.

Within Lancashire County Council there are specialist domestic abuse practitioners working in the Children and Family Wellbeing Service and the Family Safeguarding Teams. There are also programmes addressing perpetrator behaviour including Lancashire Perpetrator Programme, Parachute Programme targeted offer for 11–19-year-olds who are displaying abusive behaviours in their relationships and child / adolescent on parent violence and abuse (CAPVA programme).

The Lancashire Domestic Abuse Partnership Board is accountable to the Lancashire Community Safety Partnership Board and regular updates on activity are presented to the Board. The Performance and Priorities Update prepared by the Senior Partnership Analyst for each Lancashire Community Safety Partnership Board meeting includes data on domestic abuse.

b) Violence

The Lancashire Violence Reduction Network (VRN), set up in 2019 and funded by the Home Office, leads work to reduce serious violence across the County. In April 2022, the VRN was awarded a further 3 years funding to 2025. The VRN definition of serious violence includes the following crime types: Homicide; Knife Crime; Gun Crime; Assault resulting in injury; rape; robbery; aggravated burglary; domestic abuse and violence; child exploitation (criminal and sexual).

In terms of the Serious Violence Duty there is a growing body of knowledge regarding the impact of violence and those most at risk of being a perpetrator and/or victim. The preventable nature of violence lends itself to a public health approach and the work of the VRN encompasses this. The February 2024 Strategic Needs Assessment produced by the VRN identifies a number of individual, family and community risk factors including health, education, housing, adverse childhood experiences, poverty and gangs and a local supply of illicit drugs.

The VRN continues to address serious violence and its causes through the following programmes: Champions Adult and Youth Projects; Emergency Department Navigators; Prisoners and Prison Family Support; Trauma Informed education work and workforce development.

The Home office has 3 key performance indicators (KPIs) for serious violence: a reduction in hospital admissions for assaults with a knife or sharp object; a reduction in knife and sharp object enabled serious violence recorded by the police; and homicides recorded by the police. The most recent figures are below.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

A reduction in hospital admissions for assaults with a knife or sharp object (especially among those victims aged under 25)

Please note: data is reported at multiples of 5, and counts under 5 are not recorded

- There has been no data released for this metric since Sep 2023, hence the below not reflecting the most recent time period
- **Monthly comparison:** 0% change in hospital admissions for assaults with a knife or sharp object (Aug 23 – Sep 23)
- **Annual comparison:** 10% increase in hospital admissions for assaults with a knife or sharp object (Sep 22 – Sep 23)

A reduction in knife-enabled serious violence (especially among those victims aged under 25)

Please note: we are only able to routinely extract data for victims under 18

- **Monthly comparison:** 7% decrease in recorded knife-enabled serious violence (Dec 23 - Jan 24)
 - 7% decrease in knife-enabled serious violence with victims under 18
- **Annual comparison:** 1% increase in knife-enabled serious violence (Jan 23 - Jan 24)
 - 13% decrease in knife-enabled serious violence with victims under 18

A reduction in all non-domestic homicides (especially among those victims aged under 25 involving knives)

- There were no non-domestic homicides involving a knife recorded in Jan 24
 - Therefore, no non-domestic homicides involving a knife with a victim aged <25
- **Monthly comparison:** 0% change in non-domestic homicides invol. knives from Dec 23 (0) to Jan 24 (0)
- **Annual comparison:** 0% change in non-domestic homicides invol. knives from Jan 23 (0) to Jan 24 (0)



The work of the VRN is supported at district level through the requirements of the Serious Violence Duty, see section 3 below - Lancashire Response to Serious Violence Duty.

The VRN provides regular updates to the Lancashire Community Safety Partnership Board and the Performance and Priorities Update prepared by the Senior Partnership Analyst for each meeting includes data on violence against the person, robbery, knife crime and assault.

Serious violence encompasses a number of crime types, as mentioned above. The table below shows police data for violence against the person for 2022 and 2023.

Geography	Jan-22 - Dec-22		Jan-23 - Dec-23		Difference	
	Actuals	Per 1000 population	Actuals	Per 1000 population	Numeric	Percent
Lancashire 12	40,453	32.7	37,607	30.4	-2846	-7
Burnley	4,710	49.7	4,161	43.9	-549	-12
Chorley	3,451	29.3	3,324	28.2	-127	-4
Fylde	1,828	22.3	2,029	24.8	201	11
Hyndburn	3,769	45.8	3,498	42.5	-271	-7
Lancaster	4,592	32.3	4,318	30.4	-274	-6
Pendle	3,146	32.8	2,750	28.7	-396	-13
Preston	6,894	46.7	6,264	42.4	-630	-9
Ribble Valley	1,026	16.6	979	15.8	-47	-5
Rossendale	2,107	29.7	1,875	26.4	-232	-11
South Ribble	3,188	28.7	2,838	25.5	-350	-11
West Lancashire	2,534	21.6	2,482	21.2	-52	-2
Wyre	3,208	28.5	3,089	27.5	-119	-4

- Reduction of 7% across the Lancashire-12 compared to 2022.
- The districts with the largest proportional reductions have been Burnley, Pendle, Rossendale, and South Ribble.
- Increases have been seen in Fylde.
- Districts with the largest volumes have been Preston, Lancaster, and Burnley – these three areas account for 39% of all violence against the person within the Lancashire-12.
- Districts with the highest rate per 1000 population have been Burnley, Hyndburn, and Preston.

- The districts with the lowest volumes of violence against the person have been Ribble Valley, Rossendale, and Fylde.
- The lowest rates per 1000 population have been in Ribble Valley, West Lancashire, and Fylde.
- Although Fylde has seen an increase, it has low volume and low rate per 1000 population compared to other districts across the county.

c) Exploitation

In Autumn 2022, Safeguarding Partners commenced a review of the Pan-Lancashire Childrens and Adults safeguarding governance arrangements with the aim of improving the governance and front-line practice of local arrangements. As a result, the Children's Safeguarding Assurance Partnership Executive Board agreed to change to a place-based model which will have a greater focus on accountability and decision making at a local level.

Since 1 September 2023, responsibility and oversight of Child Safeguarding is under the remit of individual place-based boards, namely Blackburn with Darwen Children's Safeguarding Assurance Partnership, Blackpool Children's Safeguarding Assurance Partnership and Lancashire Children's Safeguarding Assurance Partnership.

The Lancashire Children's Safeguarding Assurance Partnership (CSAP) have reviewed their priorities for 2024 and agreed to keep them as Neglect, Contextual Safeguarding and Domestic Abuse. Work is ongoing to develop the strategy and workplans.

The Lancashire Safeguarding Adult Board priorities are Innovation in Safeguarding, Effective Safeguarding and Listening, Learning and Delivering. They have renewed the strategic plan and workplans.

Links between safeguarding and community safety have recently been reviewed and strengthened, linked to work around mapping the structure of community safety related partnerships and governance and clarifying lines of accountability.

Exploitation of children and young people is addressed through the Contextual Safeguarding Service within Lancashire County Council, taking a multi agency approach and working with partners across the County. The Contextual Safeguarding Service is part of Children's Social Care and incorporates a number of teams across the county – Exploitation, Extra Familial Harm and Missing From Home.

At the end of December 2023 there were 101 children open to the Lancashire Children's Social Care (CSC) Complex Safeguarding Team (CST). This reflects referrals to CSC which meet the threshold for social care support and have identified extra familial exploitation or grooming. These children and families receive a specialised complex safeguarding assessment, and where appropriate, multi-agency support to help manage the risks and reduce the child's vulnerability when away from the family environment. The gender balance within the CST cohort sees the proportion of males being slightly higher than for females. There is a strong correlation between exploitation type and gender with 96.2% of criminal exploitation cases being for males and 88.4% of sexual exploitation cases for females. North has more sexual

exploitation than criminal exploitation work ongoing, with East and Central currently having more children supported for criminal exploitation concerns.

The Lancashire Community Safety Partnership Board has recently received updates from the Safeguarding Business Unit and the Contextual Safeguarding Service.

d) Serious and Organised Crime

The Lancashire Constabulary Serious and Organised Crime Strategy 2022 – 2025 published by the Police is a joint strategy involving the Police, local authorities, third sector organisations, and communities affected by serious and organised crime and other high-risk criminality. The Strategy reflects the 2018 national strategy of a 4P Framework to tackle serious and organised crime – Pursue, Prevent, Protect and Prepare:

Delivery of the strategy is via multi-agency Genga groups in each area of the County, co-ordinated by the Police Serious Crime Tasking Group and linked to district community safety partnerships. The Genga Team assist in managing the threat from organised crime from Neighbourhood Policing through to specialist departments using a variety of overt and covert tactics. The delivery of the Serious and Organised Crime Strategy also supports key interdependencies across the Contextual Safeguarding Board and within the Lancashire Serious Violence Strategy and the Youth Violence Strategy as part of the Violence Reduction Network (VRN). Genga is embedded within the VRN to enable links to Serious and Organised Crime and prevention pathways to be explored.

In November 2022 Lancashire Police and the Police and Crime Commissioner launched Operation Warrior aimed at helping communities to become more resilient to organised crime.

It involves a dedicated team of officers working with other agencies including HMRC, immigration, local authorities and organisations like the Regional Crime Unit and National Crime Agency, to bring offenders to justice and seize their criminal assets.

A year on Operation Warrior has achieved the following successes:

- 286kg of Class A & B drugs seized
- 10550 Cannabis Plants seized
- £1.2million in cash seized
- Over 1200 arrests
- 649 years of jail time for offenders who are now behind bars
- 225 Children and 127 Adults Safeguarded

Operation Warrior continues to target serious and organised crime and safeguard vulnerable people.

Overall governance of Lancashire's partnership serious and organised crime arrangements, including Genga, are the responsibility of the Lancashire Community Safety Partnership Board, which receives regular updates on activities and performance in addressing serious organised crime.

Drugs and alcohol are a major driver of crime and anti-social behaviour linking into each of the key issues, including serious and organised crime. The Lancashire Drug and Alcohol Partnership, formed in response to the national drug strategy, From Harm to Hope, has undertaken a needs assessment and produced an action plan focussing on three strategic priorities: breaking drug supply chains, delivering a world-class treatment and recovery system, and achieving a generational shift in demand for drugs.

e) Road Safety

A partnership approach to improving road safety is taken, through collaboration of individual partners who have a responsibility for road safety in Lancashire. The 1988 Road Traffic Act puts a statutory duty on local authorities to promote road safety. This is done through investigating road casualties, introducing engineering solutions, providing education and engagement, and seeking to reduce the number of people killed and seriously injured on our roads.

Lancashire County Council is responsible for speed limit orders, the assessment of average speed and signage. The council help investigate road casualties, promote road safety and seek to reduce killed and serious Injuries on our roads. The police however, are responsible for enforcement, which includes:

- Excess speed
- Driving without due care and attention and Dangerous driving offences
- Drug and drink driving
- Failure to wear a seat belt or use a child restraint
- Mobile phone usage whilst driving.

These are the five main contributory factors that cause road traffic collisions– known as the ‘Fatal 5’ and are the focus of the police response. Speed cameras (average, mobile and static) detected 66,508 offences in 2023 (Lancashire 14). In addition there were 1699 offences detected by police officers. In 2023 there were 955 mobile phone offences detected, 2619 drink and drug driving offences, 1225 seat belt related offences and 6809 driving without due care and attention offences.

Based on the Department for Transport nationally published collision data the number of people killed or seriously injured in the last 6 years are as follows (In the Lancashire 12 districts):

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fatal collisions	36	45	41	23	32	34
Serious collisions	923	927	771	625	717	831
Total number of KSI	959	972	812	648	749	865

The number of people killed or seriously injured in a road traffic collision in Lancashire have broadly returned to pre-pandemic levels, though are still significantly below what they were seven years ago.

- Cyclists and motorcyclists are at a much higher risk when using Lancashire's roads, compared with other vehicle types. Motor cyclist users made up 17% and pedal cyclists 14% of road users who were killed or seriously injured in 2022. Cyclists make up 9% and motorbikes 8% of all casualties which is far higher than would be expected by the proportion of road users in the area.
- The afternoon school run and morning and evening rush hours are peak times for collisions and casualties.
- 22% of casualties are in the 16-25 age range and males make up 58% of casualties.
- Preston has the highest number of KSI casualties. The two unitary authorities, Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool, have the highest number of child (0-15 years) KSI casualties although thankfully these numbers are very low.

Work is ongoing to mitigate the severity or outcome of incidents through, education, engineering, and awareness. Any work that the Road Safety Teams undertake will consider those groups in society that are shown to be at a greater risk. The data for Lancashire shows that the following groups are at a higher risk: young road users (16-25 years of age); motorcyclists; pedestrians who are children; cyclists; over 65s.

The Lancashire Road Safety Partnership has been reviewed. New terms of reference for the 2 groups have been written for the Delivery Group and for the Challenge Board. All partners continue to work collaboratively and closely with each other. Regular updates are provided to the LCSPB on road safety activity and partnership working.

The constabulary now manage the LRSP website which includes the speed concern portal [Speed Concern Submission – Lancashire Road Safety Partnership \(lancsroadsafety.co.uk\)](https://lancsroadsafety.co.uk). The portal should still be used as the primary means to report any speed related issues in Lancashire.

f) Anti-Social Behaviour

The table below shows Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) reports to the police in 2022 and 2023.

Geography	Jan-22 - Dec-22		Jan-23 - Dec-23		Change	
	Actuals	Per 1000 population	Actuals	Per 1000 population	Numeric	Percent
Lancashire 12	40,808	33.0	38,039	30.8	-2769	-7
Burnley	4,666	49.3	4,087	43.2	-579	-12
Chorley	3,141	26.6	3,327	28.2	186	6
Fylde	1,947	23.8	2,125	26.0	178	9
Hyndburn	3,556	43.2	3,085	37.5	-471	-13
Lancaster	5,072	35.7	4,432	31.2	-640	-13
Pendle	3,066	32.0	2,655	27.7	-411	-13
Preston	7,540	51.1	6,772	45.9	-768	-10
Ribble Valley	1,007	16.3	944	15.3	-63	-6
Rossendale	2,007	28.3	2,232	31.4	225	11
South Ribble	3,162	28.4	2,885	25.9	-277	-9
West Lancashire	2,690	23.0	2,618	22.4	-72	-3
Wyre	2,954	26.3	2,877	25.6	-77	-3

- Reduction of 7% across the Lancashire-12 compared to 2022.
- The districts with the largest proportional reductions have been Hyndburn, Lancaster, and Pendle.
- Increases have been seen in three districts – Chorley, Fylde, and Rossendale.
- Districts with the largest volumes have been Preston, Lancaster, and Burnley – these three areas account for 40% of all ASB within the Lancashire-12.

- Districts with the highest rate per 1000 population have been Preston, Burnley, and Hyndburn.
- The districts with the lowest volumes of ASB have been Ribble Valley, Fylde, and Rossendale.
- The lowest rates per 1000 population have been in Ribble Valley, West Lancashire, and Wyre.

Anti-social behaviour in Lancashire is addressed at the neighbourhood and district level, particularly through local community safety partnerships (CSPs). Local Authorities, the Police and other partners work together to address ASB using tools and powers where appropriate, as well as diversionary activities and safeguarding measures. ASB tends to occur in specific hot spot locations, which can vary over time, and therefore district ASB data doesn't give the full picture. The local CSP, working with the neighbourhood policing team and other agencies, and linking in with the police Tactical Tasking Co-ordination Groups will have data and intelligence on ASB hot spot areas and will respond accordingly.

There have been numerous local Initiatives to address ASB, particularly youth related, including Operation MARANO, a multi-agency response to ASB spikes near to the main shopping area and leisure facilities in Skelmersdale. This resulted in significant reductions in ASB and West Lancs CSP recently won the overall Lancashire Constabulary POP Award for the multi-agency approach of Op MARANO. Wyre CSP has a number of actions to reduce youth ASB including working more closely with schools and increasing diversionary activities. In the last 12 months Lancaster CSP has been successful in a number of bids to the Safer Neighbourhood Fund and Safer Streets 5 which has enabled additional CCTV to be installed in hotspot wards for ASB and violent crime.

In Ribble Valley a Police youth referral panel was set up and is well attended by most secondary schools, youth providers, the Community Alcohol Partnership and family services and there have been improvements to youth provision in the district and the reintroduction of youth diversionary activities with support from the Champion's Programme through the VRN. Actions in Preston include extra measures in the Saint Matthews and City Centre areas, funded through Safer Streets 4, focussed on ASB and issues associated with the night-time economy.

In Burnley all local activities are agreed through the Multi Agency Tasking and Co-ordinating meeting and emerging and predictive threats, such as alcohol related crime in the run up to Christmas are considered. Burnley Council and Police worked together to deliver a series of partnership days of action and resident engagement in the Queensgate area. Days were delivered looking at issues such as ASB, environmental issues, road safety, and trading standards. Following a residents meeting patrols took place on a weekly basis directly tackling issues brought to partners by the public. In Chorley a successful multi agency project was undertaken to address ASB in the town centre, involving vulnerable young people and focussed on specific retail premises.

Community Alcohol Partnerships, established in some areas of Lancashire, tackle underage drinking and reduce risk and vulnerability for young people in communities. The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner was awarded £2million funding for hot spot policing to address anti-social behaviour from April 2023 – March 2025. Operation Centurion went live in July 2023 and includes a pilot area in every district of

Lancashire. The areas across the county identified for additional funding under Operation Centurion have seen anti-social behaviour reduce by 9% since the beginning of July.

Links between the district CSPs and the Lancashire Community Safety Partnership Board are being strengthened. District Community Safety Partnership Officers now present a report at each meeting of the Lancashire Community Safety Partnership Board on a rolling basis to share successes and best practice, to explain the direction their particular statistics are heading, to ask for help from partners where required, and to support the Board in understanding data and performance. In addition the Performance and Priorities Update prepared by the Senior Partnership Analyst for each meeting includes a summary of current issues across the county, per district and the actions being taken to resolve them.