

Community Safety Strategic Assessment

Cannock Chase

2019

Produced on behalf of



and



Working in partnership with



Title	Cannock Chase Community Safety Partnership: Community Safety Strategic Assessment (2019)
Description	This Community Safety Strategic Assessment provides evidence and intelligence to inform the strategic decision-making process - helping commissioners and partners to determine the priorities that require particular attention in their local area.
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Introduction and Context

Under the Police and Justice Act 2006 (England & Wales) local authorities are duty-bound to ‘provide evidence-based data to support Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) in their planning and duties’.

Evidence-based data is required to relate to crime and disorder taking place within the local area, which includes; Recorded crime, Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), Alcohol, Drug and Substance misuse.

It is a statutory obligation for Community Safety Partnerships to produce or procure an annual localised Strategic Assessment (SA), providing a strategic evidence base that identifies future priorities for the partnership and evaluates year on year activity. The approach and format of these is not prescribed by legislation.

SAs should be used to underpin a local area Community Safety Plan which is made available to the public through the Partnership’s and Commissioner’s Office websites by 1st April each year. In Staffordshire it has been agreed with CSPs that Community Safety Plans will be produced three-yearly and refreshed annually in line with the SA.

Local Population and Demography

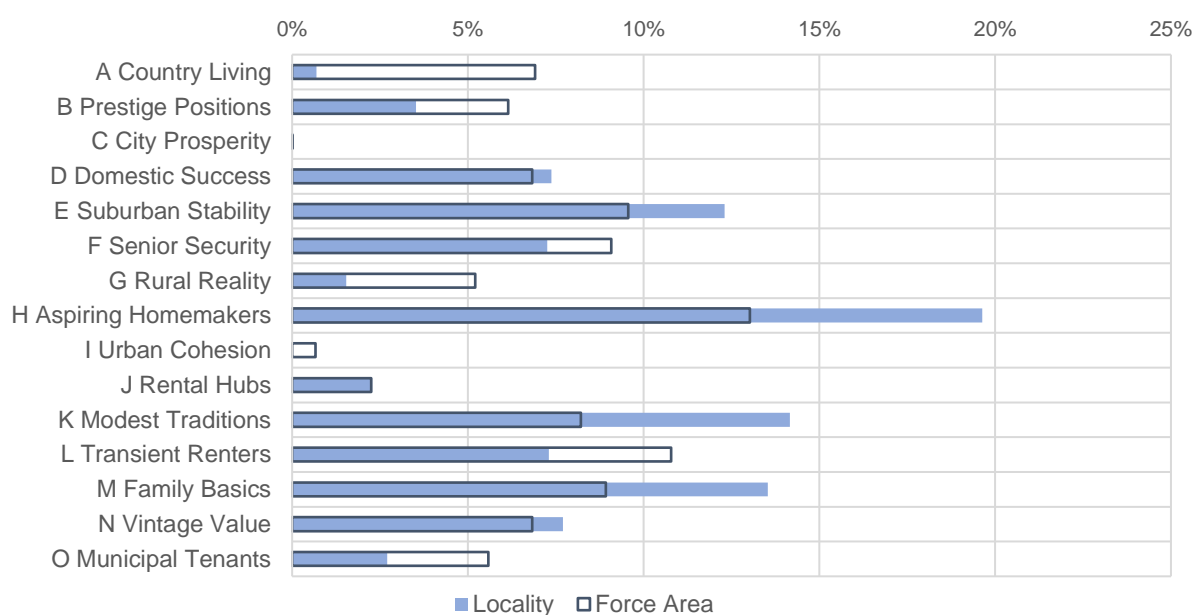
Cannock Chase has an estimated population of around 100,110 people; with a similar 0-19 year old population to the force area overall, a slightly larger young to middle-aged adult population (25-64 year olds) and a slightly smaller older adult population (65 and older). The local area contains three towns; Cannock to the west, Rugeley to the north and Hednesford towards the centre. The local area also includes Cannock Chase nature preserve, which is a designated area of outstanding natural beauty.

While the area is not the most deprived within the force area, Cannock Chase has several communities with characteristics which make those living there more vulnerable to harm and risk; out of 60 lower-layer super output areas (LSOAs) in Cannock Chase, 9 are within the top 20% most deprived nationally.

Compared with England, as well as high levels of deprivation, there are factors such as financial stress and a high proportion of older people who live in income-deprived households. The prevalence of depression is higher than average, as is the prevalence of learning disability. Rates of alcohol-related hospital admissions are also higher than average.

Compared to the force area overall, Cannock Chase has far fewer residents in rural areas, and more young families in suburban areas; many of which live in rented property with limited income (Family Basics), or who are starting out in their first owned property on starter professional salaries (Aspiring Homemakers). The area also has a high proportion of pre-retirement adults (56-65 year olds) with grown-up children (Modest Traditions), who are living in fairly affordable homes, with limited but stable incomes – but who are in generally below-average health.

Proportion of local population in each Mosaic¹ demographic group



¹ See Appendices for Mosaic Group characteristics

Staffordshire Commissioner's Office Priorities

It is recommended that Safety Partnerships consider their approach to community safety challenges in the context of the existing (2017-2020) Staffordshire Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner's Strategic Plan ([Safer, Fairer, United Communities for Staffordshire](#)), although recognising that this may be subject to change from April 2020 onwards. In particular, partnerships should consider opportunities to tackle priorities through;

Early Intervention and Prevention: Addressing root causes where possible and shifting focus of investment from acute to early help services. Intervening early to identify and support those most vulnerable to experiencing crime, and helping those who have started experiencing problems by supporting them to address the issues that they face.

Supporting Victims and Witnesses: Being a victim of crime can be truly damaging and have a lasting impact on feelings of safety and well-being. It is essential to ensure that victims (both individuals and businesses) and witnesses have access to prompt and appropriate support, and that it is as easy as possible for victims and witnesses to access such support.

Managing Offenders: Preventing offending and reducing the likelihood of re-offending by delivering early intervention activities such as targeted education. Diverting those involved in minor offences, particularly the most vulnerable, away from unnecessary contact with the criminal justice system through triage processes and diversion schemes. Helping those motivated to change to reintegrate successfully into the community and achieve stable lifestyles away from crime.

Public Confidence: Making individuals and communities feel safer and reassured. Ensuring that the people of Staffordshire are better informed and involved in how policing and community safety arrangements are delivered, helping thereby to increase public confidence, build trust through transparency and open communication, and reduce the fear of crime

Summary of Local Community Safety Priorities

A review of priorities has been undertaken, as set out in existing risk and threat assessment reports, primarily the Staffordshire Police Strategic Threat assessment and Force Management Statement, in order to distil key strategic priorities and risks for the local area. These have been cross referenced against known existing local priorities and findings for the locality. New and emerging issues and risks identified through the partnership and data analysis have been scored using the MoRiLE² approach, with the following being areas agreed as priorities;

- Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)
- Domestic Abuse and Stalking & Harassment
- Counter Terror / Domestic Extremism
- County Lines³
- Vulnerable Persons and Contextual Safeguarding⁴

Although the following are not considered a main priority for Cannock Chase as the issues present in a similar way to the force-area overall, they are recommended for additional consideration due to their volume, impact on communities and level of public expectation;

- Serious violence; Public-place violence and late-night alcohol-related violence
- Repeat and Persistent Offending

In addition, there are some challenges which, while not necessarily overly present in the partnership area, require the work of the whole partnership to address. It is important for each partnership to consider how they can contribute to the force-wide approach and strategy. These challenges are highlighted as;

- Modern Slavery
- Fire and Risk of Fire
- Business Crime
- Serious Violence
- Community Cohesion and Hate Crimes
- Counter Terrorism / Prevent

² Management of Risk in Law Enforcement: Home Office risk scoring and prioritisation methodology used by Police Forces in England and Wales.

³ County Lines refers to organised drug supply and trafficking routes into and out of 'county' and rural areas from metropolitan areas.

⁴ Contextual Safeguarding regards the practice of safeguarding individuals (particularly young people) within the context of the environment and setting that they are in, particularly in environments outside of their usual family setting, such as school and public places.

People and Communities at Greatest Risk

Vulnerability is cross-cutting; many of those considered vulnerable for a range of concerns (including general safeguarding, social isolation, economic stress, and health and mental health concerns) are also additionally vulnerable to criminal exploitation and victimisation through crime and ASB.

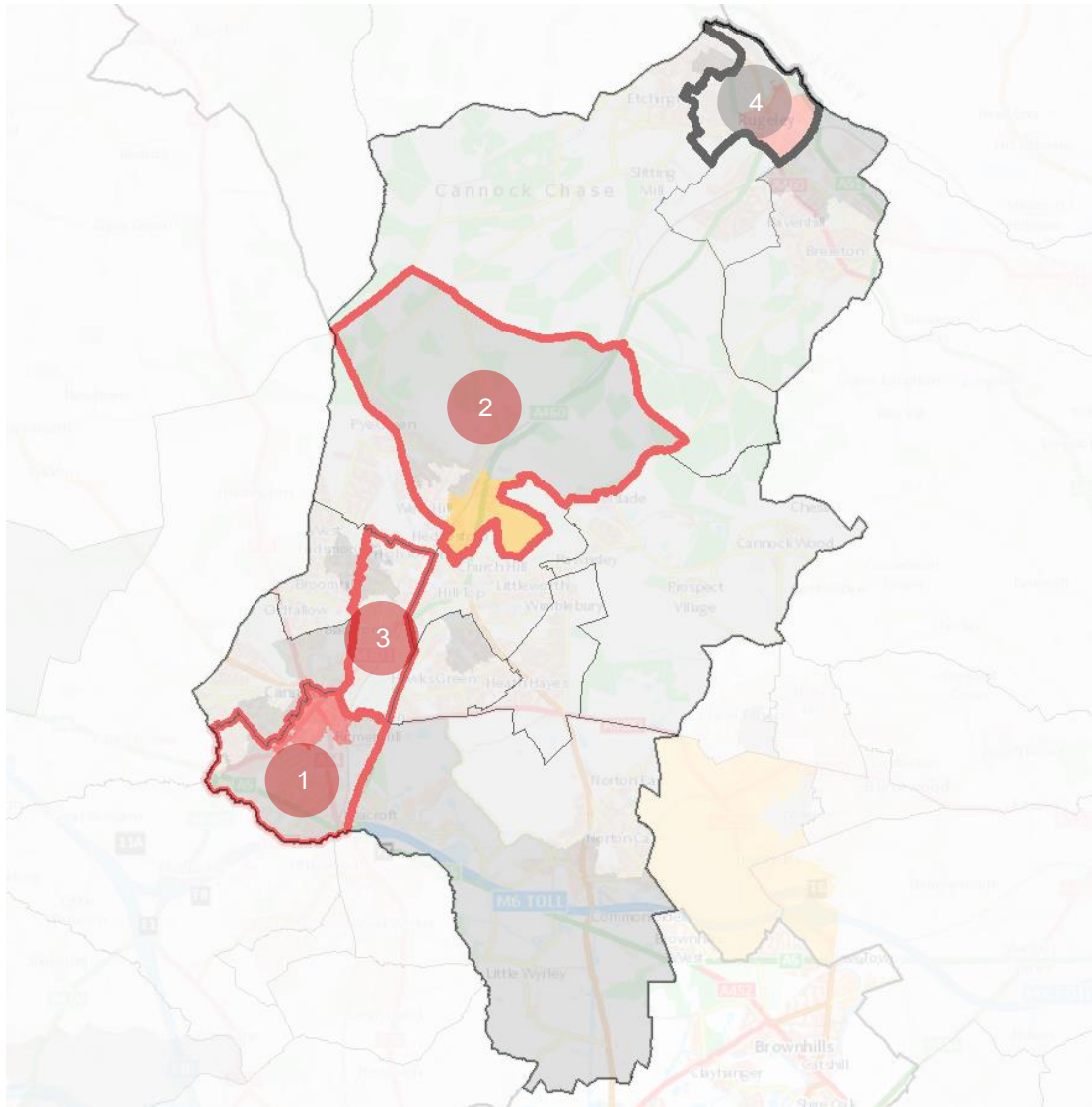
Those considered to be particularly vulnerable to experiencing crime, safeguarding concerns or being criminally exploited are identified as;

- Socially isolated Individuals with mental health needs and learning difficulties
- Socially isolated adults with alcohol and/or drug dependencies
- Offenders with known drug dependencies or previous drug-related offending
- Children (under 10s) in areas with high levels of Domestic Abuse
- Children and young people (aged 10-19) in areas of high deprivation

Those who belong to the 'Family Basics' demographic Mosaic group tend to be the most disproportionately affected by almost all aspects of crime and anti-social behaviour in Cannock Chase (14% of population, 26% of victims).

These are primarily younger families (aged 25-40) with infant or primary school-aged children, living in lower-cost housing, in areas with higher levels of deprivation. Adults in these communities tend to have limited qualifications; many are employed in lower-paid and lower-skilled jobs resulting in limited financial resources and high levels of economic stress, with many requiring an element of state support, particularly through access to social housing and through universal credit.

Places at Greatest Risk



1. Cannock South (All crime and ASB) – Highest priority ward

Cannock South; above average rates of crime overall and crimes across almost all crime types (excluding Sexual Offences and Arson/Criminal Damage). As a town-centre ward, Cannock South sees high levels of Theft and Shoplifting, Alcohol-related offending, ASB, and Public-place Violence.

2. Hednesford North (Residential ASB)

Levels of overall Crime and overall ASB in Hednesford North are in line with the averages across the Force Area, however, the ward experiences significantly high rates of Neighbour Disputes and issues with Nuisance Vehicles. Hednesford North is one of only 11 wards (out of the 201 in the force area) where rates of either element of ASB are considered statistically high.

3. Cannock East (Drug-related offending)

Cannock East has the 4th highest rate of offending where drugs are considered an aggravating factor out of 201 wards in the Force Area. However, the ward sees relatively low levels of drug-specific offences such as possession or trafficking, and instead saw a high level of drug-aggravated Criminal Damage, Violent Offences and Domestic-flagged offences – which suggests this may be more indicative of levels of drug use and dependency in the local area.

Although not flagged as a priority ward through overall offending rates or volume of incidents, the following may need consideration;

4. Western Springs

The ward sees some above average levels of overall offending in one small area close to Rugeley, but overall sees a comparatively high rate of Drug Supply/Trafficking related offences. Western Springs additionally has a rate of Looked-after Children which is higher than the rate for England.

Overview of Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Overall rates of recorded Crime and ASB in Cannock Chase are generally slightly below overall force-wide rates and rates for England & Wales. There are no types of crime where rates for Cannock Chase overall sit outside of the range of reasonably expected variation between the Safety Partnership areas.

There is only one ward out of 15 (Cannock South) where the rate of total crime, and the rate of total ASB, are above average - although neither rates are considered statistically 'high'.

Rates of Recorded Crime – Staffordshire Police (2018-19)

		Rate per 1,000 residents	
Offence Type		CSP area	Force-wide
Total Recorded Crime		70.1	76.1
Victim-based offences	Arson and Criminal Damage	8.6	9.6
	Arson and Criminal Damage - Criminal Damage	8.2	9.2
	Arson and Criminal Damage - Arson	0.4	0.5
	Burglary	4.3	5.2
	Burglary - Burglary Residential	2.6	3.3
	Burglary - Burglary Business and Community	1.7	1.9
	Robbery	0.8	0.9
	Robbery - Robbery of Personal Property	0.7	0.8
	Robbery - Robbery of Business Property	0.1	0.1
	Sexual Offences	2.8	3.0
	Sexual Offences - Other Sexual Offences	2.0	1.9
	Sexual Offences - Rape	0.8	1.0
	Theft	16.1	16.6
	Theft - Other theft	8.0	8.3
	Theft - Shoplifting	7.0	6.8
	Theft - Bicycle Theft	0.6	1.1
	Theft - Theft from the Person	0.4	0.5
	Vehicle Offences	4.9	4.9
	Violence against the Person	26.2	28.1
	Violence against the Person - Violence without injury	10.0	9.8
Violence against the Person - Violence with injury	7.9	9.6	
Violence against the Person - Stalking and Harassment	8.3	8.6	
Crimes against society	Drug Offences	1.6	1.7
	Drug Offences - Possession of Drugs	1.2	1.3
	Drug Offences - Trafficking in Controlled Drugs	0.4	0.4
	Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	1.5	1.7
	Possession of Weapons	0.5	0.7
Public Order Offences	3.0	3.7	
Anti-social Behaviour	Total Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)	29.6	32.6
	Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour	17.4	20.9
	Neighbour disputes	5.8	5.0
	All other ASB	3.6	4.2
	Nuisance vehicles	2.9	2.4

Community Safety Strategic Priorities

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)

Volume and potential harm:

High volume / Moderate individual harm / Severe community harm

CSPs with priority:

Cannock Chase, East Staffordshire, Lichfield, South Staffordshire, Stafford, Staffordshire Moorlands, Stoke-on-Trent, Tamworth

Summary:

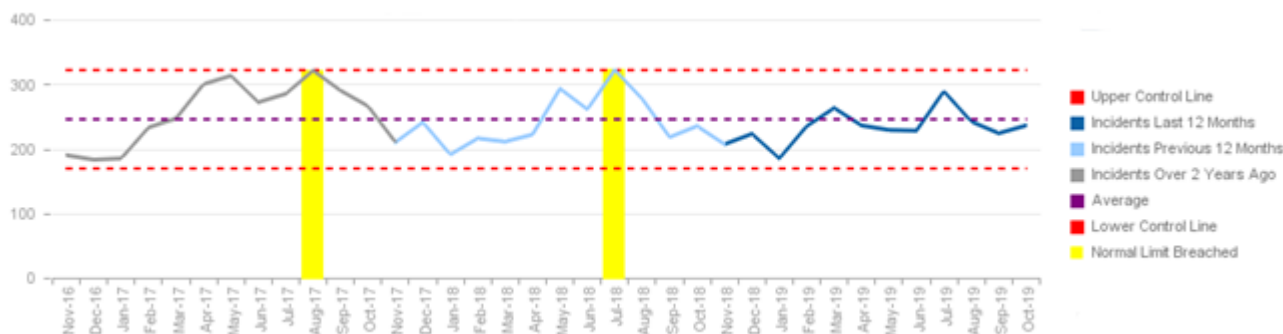
ASB accounts for a significant amount of demand across the partnership. In 2018-19 there were 2,935 ASB incidents recorded in Cannock Chase by the Police – roughly equivalent to 20% of Police demand in the area, similar to levels of ASB-based demand across Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent.

Recorded rates of ASB in Cannock Chase are in line with the Staffordshire Force Area (29.6 per 1,000 compared to 32.6 per 1,000) but are above the rate for England & Wales (24.3 incidents per 1,000 people).

ASB in Cannock remains dominated by reports of incidents of ‘Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour’ (59% of ASB) and to a lesser extent ‘Neighbour Disputes’ (20% of ASB).

Similarly to crime overall, ASB tends to disproportionately affect the most deprived and disadvantaged communities, and town and city centres. Previous risk assessment concludes that repeat victims of ASB tend to experience the same levels of psychological harm as victims of less-serious violent crime.

Incidents over last 12 months:



Comparison to Force: Overall rate similar / Some ward rates high

Local rate (per 1,000 people): 29.6

Force rate (per 1,000 people): 32.6

Direction of travel: Slight reduction (-3%)

over 12 months ending October 2019

Public expectation: Moderate

Local hotspot wards: Cannock South (62.5 per 1,000 pop.), Hednesford North (50.5 per 1,000 pop.)

At risk groups: Deprived and disadvantaged communities – particularly those in high housing density areas and with high proportions of social housing. Town centre areas are also high risk, particularly from alcohol-related ASB.

Domestic Abuse and Stalking & Harassment: Domestic Abuse

Volume and potential harm:

Moderate volume / Severe individual harm / Substantial community harm

CSPs with priority: All Safety Partnership Areas

Summary:

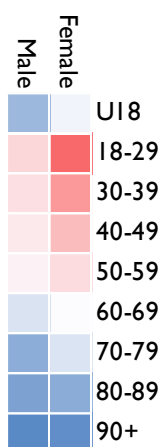
Domestic Abuse affects all communities to some extent and is not unique to any one particular part of Staffordshire or Stoke-on-Trent. While Domestic Abuse presents a significant risk to victims, it also has a wider negative impact where children are present in households. Links between Domestic Abuse and child neglect/abuse are well known and evidenced.

While the majority (76%) of recorded Domestic offences in Cannock Chase are violent offences; 29% Violence without injury, 28% Stalking and Harassment, 19% Violence with injury; domestic incidents do cross a range of offence types. Around 8% of domestic offences in Cannock Chase are instances of Criminal Damage, 5% are instances of Theft and 2% were incidents of Rape.

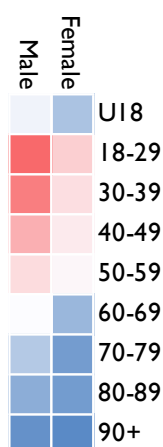
Victims of Domestic offences are disproportionately repeatedly victimised compared to victims of other types of crimes. In Cannock Chase in 2018-19 while 25% of victims of any crime were repeats, 41% of victims of Domestic-flagged offences were repeat victims; with 1,173 repeat victims experiencing 63% (3,765) of all Domestic offences in the year.

Although moderate numbers (798 incidents with a known victim) repeat victimisation is particularly disproportionate for victims of domestic-related Stalking and Harassment – 54% of all Stalking and Harassment offences committed against Cannock Chase residents were domestic-related, and 73% of these offences were committed against a repeat victim.

Victim profile (age group and gender):



Offender profile: (age group and gender):



Comparison to Force: Overall rate similar / One ward above average

Local rate (per 1,000 people): 16.1

Force rate (per 1,000 people): 15.8

Direction of travel: Slight reduction (-5%) over past 12 months in Domestic Crime, slight increases in Stalking & Harassment

Public expectation: Moderate

Local hotspot wards: Cannock South (27.0 per 1,000 pop.), Cannock East (22.1 per 1,000 pop.)

At risk groups: Disproportionately younger women (aged under 30), and those who live in already disadvantaged communities. However, anyone can become a victim of DA, and there are male victims in the area, and victims who are older adults. Households where there are high levels of economic stress and alcohol/drug use and dependency are at particularly high risk. Offenders are also disproportionately younger (aged under 40) and male, although there are also female offenders.

Domestic Abuse and Stalking & Harassment: Stalking & Harassment

Volume and potential harm:

Moderate volume / Substantial psychological harm

CSPs with priority: Cannock Chase, Stoke-on-Trent, Tamworth

Summary:

In 2018-19 a total of 822 incidents of Stalking and Harassment took place in Cannock Chase; equivalent to a rate of 8.3 per 1,000 population, which, although similar to the rate across the force area (8.6), is the second highest of any CSP area (after Stoke-on-Trent, 14.8).

Stalking and Harassment is the 2nd most prevalent of 23 sub-types of crime recorded in Cannock Chase, compared to being the 4th most prevalent across the force area.

There is strong correlation with Domestic Abuse; 54% of S&H incidents are domestic-related, with S&H incidents accounting for 28% of all recorded domestic-related crime in the CSP area.

There is also strong cross-over with cyber-enabled or online offences. Although only 31% of S&H incidents were classed as online offences, these still accounted for the majority (66%) of recorded online crime in the CSP area.

Incidents over time:



Comparison to Force: Overall rate similar / Some ward rates high

Local rate (per 1,000 people): 8.3

Force rate (per 1,000 people): 8.6

Direction of travel: +8% in last 12 months

Public expectation: Low

Local hotspot wards: Cannock South (14.9), Cannock North (14.0)

At risk groups: Young to middle-aged females (aged 15 to 44 years). Some additional risk for younger women (aged 20 to 39) who have been suspected or known victims of other domestic incidents within the previous 12 months.

Counter Terror / Domestic Extremism

Volume and potential harm:

Minimal volume / Risk of mass loss of life / Critical community harm

CSPs with priority: Cannock Chase, East Staffordshire, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stoke-on-Trent

Summary:

Terrorism and Domestic Extremism present a significant risk to communities and individuals. While there is a risk of immediate harm and mass casualties from physical terrorist attacks (such as London Bridge and Manchester Arena) there are also significant threats to community cohesion as a result of those who have adopted and communicate extremist and hate-based ideologies.

Recent high-profile cases including defendants from the West Midlands have highlighted very publicly that risks are not limited to extremist Islamist groups, with individuals having been sentenced for belonging to proscribed extreme right-wing and nationalist domestic terror groups such as the neo-Nazi group National Action.

The 'Channel' programme; Police work with public bodies, including local councils, social workers, NHS staff, schools and the justice system to identify, risk assess and support those at risk of being drawn into terrorism shows that, at a national level around 68% of referrals related to International Islamist Extremism, but around 14% to Far-right Extremism.

There is some known risk in Cannock Chase regarding far-right and extreme-right wing extremism. There is a possible risk that there is less awareness of right-wing extremist groups, compared to Islamist extremist groups, and therefore those being radicalised to the far-right and extreme-right wing are not always being identified and referred through mechanisms such as Prevent.

Those at most risk of being radicalised into extreme right-wing groups tend to be younger men (aged 25-35) and late middle-aged men (aged 45-55). Radicalisation tends to happen online and through existing social groups, as well as through family members.

Comparison to Force: Above-average concern (Far-right / Right-wing Extremism)

Direction of travel: Growing concern

Public expectation: Critical / National expectations

At risk groups: Not limited to, but primarily, males aged 25 to 35 years and males aged 45 to 55 years.

County Lines

Volume and potential harm:

Small volume / Substantial individual and community harm

CSPs with priority: Cannock Chase, East Staffordshire, Lichfield, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, Stoke-on-Trent, Tamworth

Summary:

The use of County Lines to traffic drugs from urban areas into rural areas, causes significant issues for communities; particularly through the degradation of local areas through use of properties for drug use, drug supply and other criminal activity, and sometimes as a result of violent disorder and disputes between Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) over control of particular County Lines.

The use of County Lines by OCGs is not limited to the supply and movement of drugs; the same criminal infrastructure is linked to Modern Slavery and People Trafficking, Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE), Serious Violence, Money Laundering and the supply of illegal weapons.

The operation of County Lines by OCGs often relies on the activity of 'cuckooing'; a practice where criminals take over a person's home and use the property to facilitate exploitation. It takes the name from cuckoos who take over the nests of other birds. Victims are often people who misuse substances such as drugs or alcohol, but there are cases of victims with learning difficulties, mental health issues, physical disabilities or who are socially isolated. People who choose to exploit will often target the most vulnerable in society and will establish a relationship with the vulnerable person in order to access their home.

Most commonly, cuckooed addresses are used to store or distribute drugs, but can also be used in people trafficking and modern slavery, supply or storage of illegal firearms, sex work, or as 'safe houses' for criminals themselves who are trying to avoid detection by the Police.

Nationally, levels of County Lines activity has been seen to be increasing, with Staffordshire also seeing increases in County Lines activity from urban areas into County. While Police intervention and enforcement action is having a positive impact on disrupting County Lines, there is still a need for ongoing wider Partnership contribution.

There is a level of County Lines risk in all CSP areas in Staffordshire, however the level of known risk in Cannock Chase is particularly high, due to the mix of disadvantaged communities, prevalence of adults who are vulnerable through drug and alcohol misuse, and known existing levels of drug supply offences.

Comparison to Force: High concern

Direction of travel: Growing concern

Public expectation: Critical / National expectations

Local hotspots: Cannock East & Cannock South (both have above-average rates of drug-related offences)

At risk groups: Young males (aged 10-19) in disadvantaged communities, Adults with drug or alcohol dependency, Adults and Young Adults with learning difficulties or mental health needs – living independently but socially isolated.

Vulnerable Persons: Drug use and possession

Volume and potential harm:

Small volume / Substantial individual harm / Severe community harm

CSPs with priority: Cannock Chase, East Staffordshire, Lichfield, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire Moorlands, Stoke-on-Trent, Tamworth

Summary:

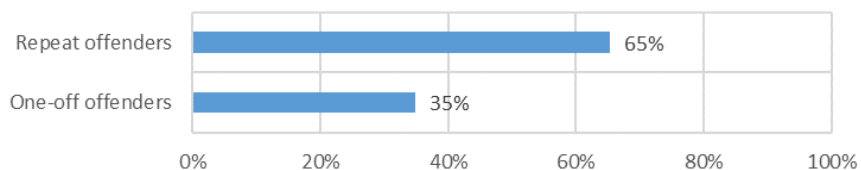
Drugs can be a factor in a range of crimes – although drugs are significantly less present as an aggravating-factor than alcohol (2% of recorded crime considered drugs a factor, 8% alcohol considered a factor), drugs still sit behind a range of offences; from acquisitive offences to fund addiction, to serious violent offences relating to feuds over supply activity.

Drug users themselves are a particularly vulnerable group, and as well as facing significant health, housing and employment challenges, drug users often also experience Domestic Abuse. Children in families where drug use is prevalent are often at significantly increased need of safeguarding and support.

Drug users are at significant risk of being criminally exploited through County Lines and other aspects of organised crime; often drug dealers/suppliers will allow users to accrue substantial levels of drug-related debt, and use this as leverage to have the user conduct criminal activity on their behalf or use their home for criminal activity (cuckooing).

Around 9% (1,940) of offenders in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent in 2018-19 had committed drugs offences or other offences where drugs were an aggravating factor. The only partnership areas with proportions of offenders with drug-related or drug-aggravated offending above the force average are; Stoke-on-Trent (10%, 860 offenders) and Cannock Chase (10%, 180 offenders). In Cannock Chase, while 18% of all crime was committed by offenders flagged for drug-related offences, 32% of all acquisitive crime was committed by those flagged for drugs.

Proportion of offenders who have committed drug-specific or drug-related offences



Offenders in drug-related or associated offences are even more disproportionately male than offenders overall; 86% of drug-related offenders are male, compared to 72% of offenders overall.

Comparison to Force: Overall rate similar / Several wards high for different aspects of drug offences

Drug-related offending

Local rate (per 1,000 people): 1.8

Force rate (per 1,000 people): 1.3

Direction of travel: Consistent concern

Local hotspots:

Cannock South: Possession, Trafficking/Supply, Drug-related offences

Western Springs: Trafficking/Supply

Cannock East: Drug-related offending (highest in CSP area)

At risk groups: Adults with known drug dependencies, particularly those who have previously accessed or who are presently accessing treatment programmes for Class A drug use or dependency.

Vulnerable Persons: Mental Health and Missing Persons

Volume and potential harm:

Small volume / Moderate to severe individual harm / Low community harm

CSPs with priority: Cannock Chase, East Staffordshire, Lichfield, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, Staffordshire Moorlands, Stoke-on-Trent, Tamworth

Summary:

The impact of Mental Health needs on communities is difficult to quantify. In 2018-19 there were around 450 calls to the Police relating primarily to Mental Health, and 430 Missing Persons incidents – rates of both are in line with the average for the Force area.

Mental Health is a cross-cutting theme, with links to a range of other vulnerabilities, but can be both a cause and an effect of experiencing crime and anti-social behaviour. Many of those with mental health needs appear in other cohorts, with a number of those with mental health needs also dependent on alcohol or misusing drugs.

Public Health England (PHE) estimates⁵ for Cannock Chase suggest that around 9.7% of children aged 5 to 16 years (approximately 1,300 children) in the area are likely to have a mental health disorder⁶. This is the 3rd highest rate in the force area, and is only fractionally too low to be considered amongst the top 20% of highest rates in England.

Similar estimates from PHE suggest that the area has the 2nd highest rate in the force area for adults with common mental health disorders (17.1%), and the 2nd highest for adults aged 65 and over (10.9%) – although both of these rates are considered to be statistically similar to the rates for England.

Estimated prevalence of common mental disorders (Public Health England):

		% of population
Children (age 5-16)	England	9.2
	Force-wide	9.5
	Cannock Chase	9.7
Adults (age 16+)	England	16.9
	Force-wide	16.4
	Cannock Chase	17.1
Older adults (age 65+)	England	10.2
	Force-wide	10.2
	Cannock Chase	10.9

Vulnerable people, including those experiencing mental health issues, are at greater risk of being a victim of crime - targeted by criminals who seek to exploit this weakness and take advantage through financial or criminal exploitation. Local research has shown that individuals who have experienced crime first-hand as either a victim or a direct witness, are likely to score lower than average in terms of their overall levels of wellbeing.

Cannock Chase has higher than average hospital admissions for alcohol-related mental and behavioural disorders and higher proportions of people reporting anxiety or depression.

Comparison to Force: Rates of Mental Health calls to police and Missing Persons reports similar to force area. Estimated prevalence of Mental Disorders statistically similar to force area, but high compared to other CSP areas.

Mental Health calls to Police:

Local rate (per 1,000 people): 4.6

Force rate (per 1,000 people): 4.9

Missing Persons:

Local rate (per 1,000 people): 4.4 (0.8 high-risk missing persons)

Force rate (per 1,000 people): 4.8 (0.9 high-risk missing persons)

Direction of travel:

Significant increase (+21%) in missing person reports and substantial increase in high-risk missing persons (+88%)

Local hotspots: Cannock East (Missing persons: 10.3 per 1,000)

⁵ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/mental#page/0/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/201/are/E07000192>

⁶ Mental Health disorders include, but are not limited to; Anxiety, Depression, Eating Disorders, Schizophrenia, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Hyperactivity Disorders, Phobias and Paranoia.

Vulnerable Persons: Contextual Safeguarding

Volume and potential harm: Moderate volumes / Moderate to Severe individual and community harm

CSPs with priority: Cannock Chase, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stoke-on-Trent

Summary:

The 'toxic trio' of risks that are most likely to result in home or family safeguarding concerns – parental mental ill-health, drug and alcohol misuse, and domestic abuse are particularly present in parts of Cannock Chase, resulting in an elevated level of need for safeguarding of young children (under 11 years of age).

The large majority (63%) of children in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent who are subject to a Child Protection Plan are primarily being safeguarded as a result of neglect, followed by just under a third (31%) who have experienced emotional abuse. Compared to England, the force-area sees a greater proportion of children subject to a plan as a result of neglect, with lower proportions experiencing emotional, physical or sexual abuse.

While it is important to consider the safeguarding of young children and risk of harm within the family environment, as individuals move from early childhood and into adolescence, they spend increasing amounts of time socialising independently of their families. During this time the nature of young people's schools and neighbourhoods, and the relationships that they form in these settings, inform the extent to which they encounter risks of significant harm in settings outside their families.

There are some concerns in Cannock Chase relating to the safeguarding of young people outside of their family contexts – particularly the risk of criminal exploitation by Urban Street Gangs (USGs) and organised criminals of vulnerable young people, who can be lured into criminality with the promise of financial gain, and perhaps the appeal of fraternity. Young people who are Looked After Children (LAC) and who have been placed in care, or who attend pupil referral units (PRUs) are at particularly increased risk due to their level of vulnerability and often unstable social networks and networks of support. The rate of LAC per 10,000 under 18s in Cannock Chase is statistically higher than the rate for England.

Once groomed, these young people are then often used for high risk activities, increasingly linked to County Lines drug supply activity, such as street dealing and transporting drugs.

The current level of offending in Cannock Chase amongst those aged under 18 (at the time of the offence) is in line with the force-wide level. There were 295 under 18 year olds who committed offences in the 12 months to March 2019; equivalent to a rate of 14.7 per 1,000 U18s – which is similar to the force-wide level of 14.5 per 1,000 under 18 year olds.

Offenders who are under 18 are slightly more likely to be involved in Public-Place Violent offences than those over 18 years old, and slightly more likely to commit incidents of Criminal Damage. They are less likely than those aged 18 and over to be involved in Stalking and Harassment offences. It should be noted, however, that due to the nationally-led approach to prevent first-time young offenders from entering the criminal justice system, alternative out-of-court resolutions to lower-level youth offending are often used, with Police forces usually recording more serious offences.

Direction of travel: Growing concern

Local hotspots: Cannock North (high rates of LAC), Cannock East, Cannock South, Hednesford North

At risk groups:

Criminal exploitation:

Males aged 10 to 19 in disadvantaged communities (particularly including LAC and those in PRUs)

Children's safeguarding:

Children (birth to 17) living in communities with high levels of deprivation, domestic abuse, drug and alcohol use.

Additional Challenges for Consideration

Repeat and Persistent Offending

Volume and potential harm: High volume / Moderate individual harm / Substantial community harm

CSPs with priority: Cannock Chase, East Staffordshire, Lichfield, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, Staffordshire Moorlands, Stoke-on-Trent, Tamworth

Summary:

Repeat and persistent offenders are disproportionately responsible for crime in Staffordshire, with the minority of offenders responsible for the majority of offences.

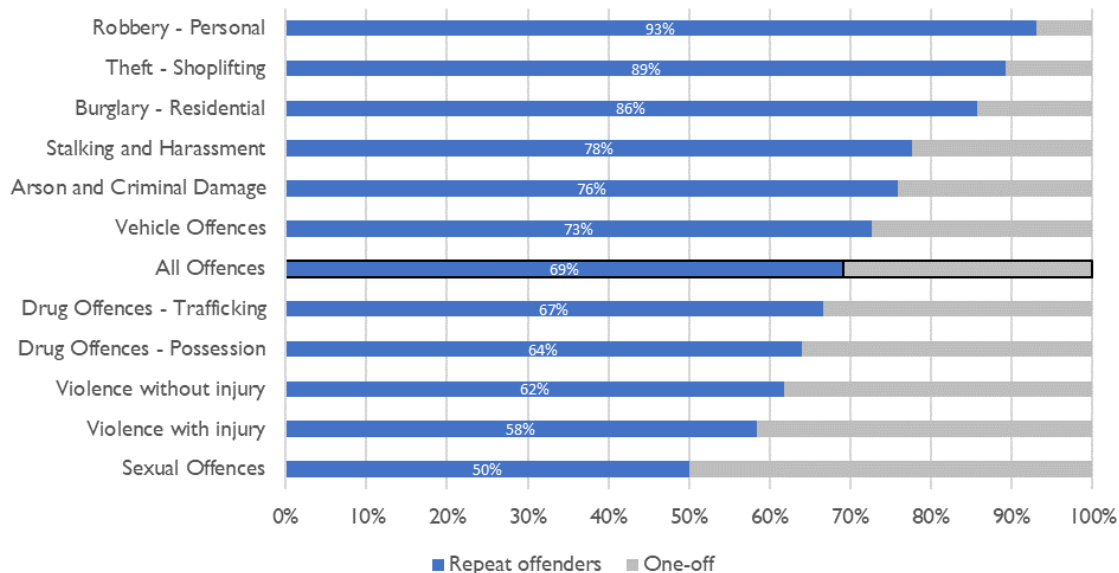
While around 43% (810) of the 1,890 offenders living in Cannock were considered repeat or persistent, they were responsible for 69% of recorded crimes where an offender was identified – 2,395 incidents out of 3,490.

All major types of crime saw more than half of all incidents committed by repeat offenders, however, acquisitive crimes, such as Burglary, Vehicle Offences, Theft and Robbery tend to see the highest proportion of repeat offenders, while the proportion of Domestic-flagged offences committed by repeat offenders was in line with crime overall (69%).

Offenders with known drug offences or offences where drugs were considered a factor in their recent offending history, are substantially more likely to be repeat and persistent offenders. Around 65% of those flagged for drug-related offending in Cannock Chase were repeat and persistent offenders, compared to 41% of those with no recent drug-related offending. While the 10% of offenders with recent drug-related offending were responsible for around 18% of crime in Cannock Chase, they were disproportionately committed acquisitive offending (Burglary, Theft, Robbery, Vehicle theft) and were responsible for 32% of acquisitive crime in the area.

While youth offenders (those aged under 18) are not disproportionately likely to be repeat and persistent offenders (around 47%), younger adult offenders, particularly young men, were the most likely to be repeat offenders; 55% of males aged 25-29 years, 53% of males aged 30-34, and 53% of males aged 35-39 years were repeat offenders.

Proportion of offences committed by Repeat Offenders (key offence types):



Comparison to Force: Overall rate similar

Local proportion: 43% offenders, 69% crime **Force proportion:** 45% offenders, 71% crime

Direction of travel: N/A (New indicator) **Public expectation:** Substantial

Local hotspots: No wards above force average

At risk groups: Offenders with known previous drug-related offending are significantly more likely to be repeat and persistent offenders than any other group. Younger males (aged 25-29) particularly those from disadvantaged communities are also highly likely to repeatedly offend – this is also the case for males aged between 30-39.

Public Place Violence (incl. Late-night Public Place Violence)

Volume and potential harm:

Moderate volume / Moderate individual harm / Substantial community harm

CSPs with priority: Cannock Chase, East Staffordshire, Stoke-on-Trent, Tamworth

Summary:

There were 775 incidents of Public-Place Violence in the CSP area in 2018-19, accounting for around 11% of recorded crime in the CSP area, which is similar to force-wide (12%).

Just over a third (35%) of public-place violent offences occur at night (21:00 to 04:00 hrs) – however, the public-place offences that occur at night appear to be more serious than those taking place in the day or evening, and even more serious still when alcohol is a factor.

This creates a potential link between the night-time economy and public-place violence; while PPV accounted for 11% of all crime in the CSP area, it accounts for 25% of alcohol-related crime.

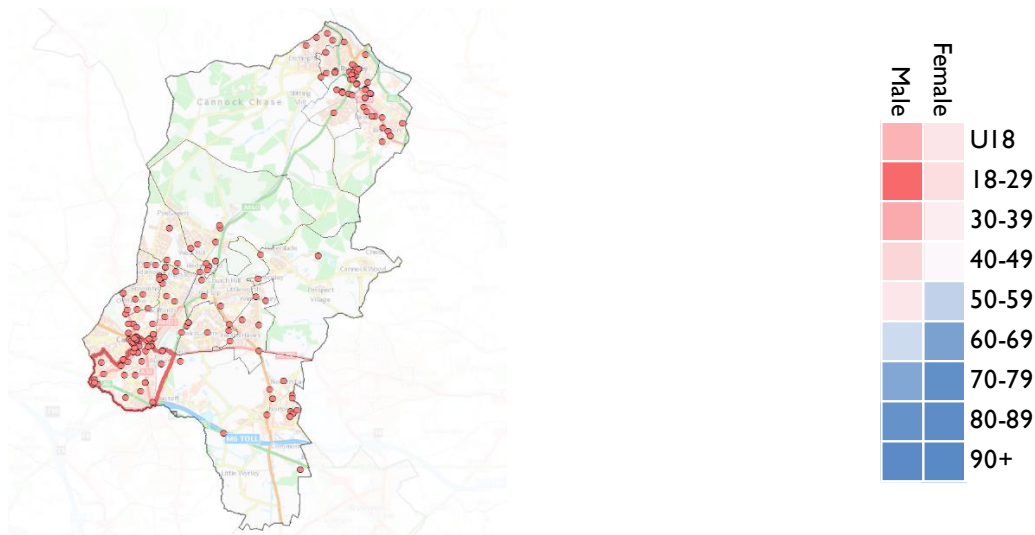
Alcohol is flagged as a factor in 6% of crime in the CSP, as a factor in 8% of the public-place violence offences occurring in the daytime/evening, but as a factor in 39% of PPV offences taking place late at night (21:00 to 04:00 hrs).

While alcohol-related daytime or evening PPV offences are a fairly even mix of public order offences, violence without injury and violence with injury; alcohol-related late-night PPV incidents are heavily dominated by violent offences resulting in injury.

Of violent offences resulting in injury where alcohol was a factor, 40% (2 in 5) were late-night, public-place offences.

Although an issue with a significant level of community awareness and concern, Knife Crime as an element within public place violence does not appear to overly affect Cannock Chase; rates in all wards are similar to, or below the force average.

Communities (Public Place Violent incidents resulting in injury) **Offenders** (age group and gender):



Comparison to Force: Overall rate similar / One ward rate high

Local rate (per 1,000 people): 7.8

Force rate (per 1,000 people): 9.3

Direction of travel: Consistent increases

Public expectation: Moderate

Local hotspots: Cannock South (28.2)

At risk groups: Offenders are predominantly young men (aged 18-29), although there are female offenders, mainly aged under 39 years. Victims are predominantly female (65%) and are usually within the same 10-year age grouping as the offender. Public place violence is polarised towards town centres and commercial areas, and poses the greatest risk to the public between 21:00-04:00hrs.

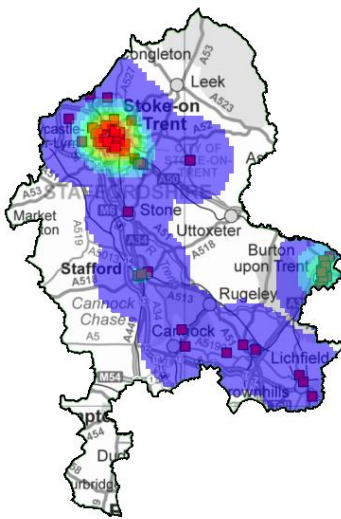
Modern Slavery

Modern Slavery refers to the offences of human trafficking, slavery, servitude, and forced or compulsory labour. This can then be considered as five sub threats: sexual exploitation of adults; trafficking of adults into conditions of labour exploitation; trafficking of adults into conditions of criminal exploitation; trafficking of minors into conditions of sexual, criminal or labour exploitation; and other forms of exploitation⁷.

The scale of Modern Slavery is consistently and gradually increasing and it is likely to continue to do so⁸. Modern Slavery is a highly complex and hidden crime which makes it challenging to accurately measure in terms of prevalence; however there have been year on year increases in the number of victims identified. Staffordshire has seen a gradual increase in the reporting of Modern Slavery which is in line with the national picture.

Both victims and perpetrators of Modern Slavery offences in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent are predominantly British, followed by Vietnamese; with both perpetrator and victim often being of the same nationality. British victims tend to have fallen on difficult times, making them vulnerable to the false promise of well-paid work complete with decent accommodation. Concerns remain over the ongoing problem of clandestine entrants found at motorway service stations which are common drop off locations for illegal immigrants.

Modern Slavery recorded by Staffordshire Police



Fire and Risk of Fire

Cannock Chase has a high proportion of older residential properties (built pre-1955), which were built long before current building standards, and that may carry some fire risk. The majority of these are in areas with higher proportions of older adults who may be living in isolation, and young families with limited resources. National statistics⁹ highlight that fire-related fatality rates per million population are far higher for those aged 65-79, and even higher still for those aged 80 and over compared to the general population.

There are a range of factors which appear to disproportionately result in casualties compared to the number of dwelling fires that they are a factor in, these are primarily; incidents involving chip-pan or deep-fat fryers, fires that are started by smoking materials (such as cigarettes), fires in dwellings where no alarm system is present, fires where the main occupant is under the influence, and fires where the main occupant has an underlying medical condition or illness. It is important that homes are fitted with functioning fire alarms as a minimum, and that communities are encouraged to engage with the Safe and Well programme ran by Staffordshire Fire and Rescue in order to have the safety of their homes assessed and addressed.

Fires affecting businesses can have significant impact; causing difficulties for suppliers, retailers and affecting employees either temporarily or sometimes permanently. Up to 60% of small businesses do not recover from a severe fire. It is incredibly important that new businesses engage with the Fire & Rescue business support service team to receive fire safety advice and guidance.

⁷ NCA – National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime 2018

⁸ <https://nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/what-we-do/crime-threats/modern-slavery-and-human-trafficking>

⁹ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/831136/detailed-analysis-fires-attended-fire-rescue-england-1819-hosb1919.pdf

Business Crime

The total price tag of burglary, shoplifting, robbery, criminal damage, theft and other offences against businesses in Staffordshire is estimated at over £7,300 per hour. Fraud alone costs companies £9.1 billion nationally a year. Over a third (39%) of businesses do not report crime to police.

Staffordshire has a high proportion of small businesses, which do not have the same resilience as larger national and multi-national businesses, in turn being significantly harmed by experiences of crime. Business crime affects a broad range of businesses in Staffordshire; from incidents of criminal damage, to large businesses who are victims of fraud, and farms who are victims of machinery and agricultural vehicle thefts.

Serious Violence: Knife Crime

Knife Crime is a growing national and regional issue, with a significant amount of media attention and a critical level of public expectation that it will be addressed.

Staffordshire overall has not seen an increase in knife crime in the last 12 months (2017-18 to 2018-19) compared to the West Midlands region (16% increase) and compared to England (8% increase). However, some parts of Staffordshire experience higher levels of knife crime than others, particularly Stoke-on-Trent and Tamworth, and to a lesser extent, East Staffordshire and Stafford.

While knife crime accounts for very low volumes of crime in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent (710 offences, 0.8% of all crime) it carries a substantial risk of harm to individuals.

Those who are known perpetrators of knife crime are drastically more likely to be those aged between 15-19 years (26% of knife crime, 12% of all other crime). Those either side of the 15-19 year age group, those aged between 10-14 and 20-24 are slightly more likely than average to commit knife crimes than other crimes, but this falls rapidly for those aged 25 and older.

Community Cohesion & Hate Crimes

The UK has seen increases in hate crime and racially aggravated offending in the aftermath of the European Union membership referendum vote. There remains concern that as the UK draws closer to leaving the EU, there may be continued increases in hate offences, which have the potential to significantly harm communities and community cohesion.

While Staffordshire force area does not experience the same levels of hate crime as some neighbouring areas, such as the West Midlands, there is still concern that there may be increases in offences in the lead up to, and following departure from the EU, which will present a risk to community cohesion and cause substantial psychological harm to victims.

Quality of Life and Wider Determinants

There are a range of factors which affect individual quality of life, life chances and overall vulnerability. The factors considered to be of most concern within Cannock Chase are; deprivation and economic stress, drug and substance misuse, mental health and children and young people at risk of safeguarding.

Child safeguarding demands are particularly high in Cannock Chase, with the area experiencing rates of Child Protection Plans (CPP) and rates of Looked-after Children (LAC) which are statistically higher than the rates for England. Cannock North ward is of particular concern, with the highest rates of both CPP and LAC in the area.

Overall levels of out-of-work benefit claimants in Cannock Chase are lower than the force area and lower than England, however, amongst the youngest age group (18-21 year olds) there are a higher percentage claiming out-of-work benefits than the national average (5% compared to 4%).

School attainment at KeyStage 4 (previously GCSE) is below the national level, and has been for a period of time, which may have links to slightly higher local levels of universal credit claims amongst younger people. Missing the national standard for KS4 can be particularly problematic, as it can act as a barrier to accessing college and sixth form learning and as a barrier to securing apprenticeships. There are risks that this might result in limited employment opportunities, and make some young people more vulnerable to being criminally exploited.

While a good proportion of adults are in work, earnings are generally lower than average for those who live in Cannock Chase. Average gross yearly pay for a Cannock Chase resident in full-time work is around £5,460 lower than the national average, with wage increases locally not keeping up with national increases over the past five years.

Alcohol is an issue for Cannock Chase overall, with the rate of admissions to hospital for alcohol-related conditions far higher than the national level, which is generally indicative of a high level of adult alcohol dependency in the area. Alcohol-related admissions for under 18s are not an issue, and in line with national benchmarks.

Public Confidence & Feeling the Difference

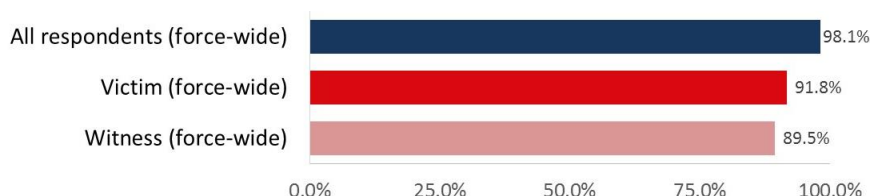
A high proportion of residents are satisfied with Cannock Chase as an area to live (89.7%) and the large majority are satisfied with their quality of life (78.8%).

Around half (50.4%) of residents appear to be satisfied with the level of police presence in the local area, while slightly over a quarter (27.1%) feel that visible police presence could be improved.

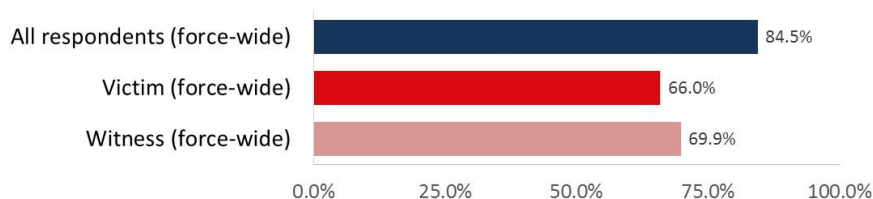
Although around 1 in 4 feel that police presence could be improved, overall feelings of safety in Cannock Chase are high; local residents report that they feel very safe in Cannock Chase during the day (98.4%) and the very large majority also feel safe after dark (84.6%). Most residents (83.9%) feel that it's unlikely that they will be a victim of crime at any point in the future.

Data shows us that those who have previously experienced crime first-hand, as either a victim of crime or a witness to a crime, generally feel less safe than the population overall. This is particularly acute when considering how safe residents feel at night or after dark.

Feelings of safety during daylight hours



Feelings of safety at night/after dark



Recommendations

General partnership recommendations

Ensure that the partnership maintain links with Staffordshire Police, through the Knowledge Hub and local Policing Commanders, in order to identify emerging risks and priorities in 'real time' as they occur throughout the year – including making use of available Business Intelligence resources such as the Staffordshire Police BRAIN Gateway, and making use of relevant emerging risk assessment and strategic documents.

Ensure that the partnership uses links with Staffordshire Police, through the Knowledge Hub and local Policing Commanders, in order to identify where the partnership is able to contribute to emerging or ongoing targeted Policing operations as appropriate. In addition, Partnerships should engage with Police Thematic Leads for each of their identified areas of priority in order to influence the Policing response to priority challenges.

It is recommended that the partnership remains engaged with relevant Needs and Risk Assessments developed through the Staffordshire Commissioner's Office, so that emerging learning and recommendations can be reflected in ongoing partnership strategy and delivery.

Where services have been commissioned centrally, Safety Partnership areas and services should engage with one-another in order to share knowledge and expertise to ensure that delivery is appropriately meeting local demand, and compliments any existing delivery and services.

There is a likely need for partnerships to engage with, and contribute expertise and knowledge towards, a centrally lead exploration of options around the development of mechanisms which allow young people to anonymously report concerns around crime and criminal exploitation, which can then be escalated through mechanisms such as Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) or similar. In particular, but not limited to, giving young people an opportunity to communicate concerns that they may have about;

- Potential criminal exploitation of themselves or others (incl. gang-related activity/recruitment)
- Knowledge of weapons possession or 'stashing'¹⁰ amongst their peers
- Drug or alcohol misuse (their own, or that of others)
- Potential radicalisation or extremism, or other concerning hate-related behaviour
- Knowledge of other criminal behaviour in the community which is a cause for concern

It is recommended that the Partnership continues to engage with and develop the local MARAC process, including adopting weekly MARAC meetings, in order to share the most recent information about high risk and high vulnerability cases.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Continue to engage with pan-Staffordshire ASB Strategy group to help improve our knowledge of the nature and scale of ASB in the area and lead to a greater understanding of the localities and victims of ASB. Continue to develop understanding around risk and protective factors affecting young people and their involvement in ASB.

Share information on perpetrators and particularly repeat perpetrators (of both public place ASB and Neighbour Disputes) to ensure that individuals receive multi-agency support where appropriate. It is particularly important that young people who are repeat perpetrators of ASB are identified and supported appropriately to prevent further patterns of offending.

As much ASB is public-place Rowdy & Inconsiderate Behaviour, consider options to limit ASB in hot-spot areas, including the continued use of provisions such as Public Space Protection Orders.

¹⁰ Stashing refers to the practice of hiding knives and other weapons in public places, such as parks or undergrowth, so that they are available for individuals to use in violent offences – without the additional risk of being in possession of the weapon.

Domestic Abuse

There is a continued need for collaborative working across the whole area to support the DA agenda, led by established pan-Staffordshire governance arrangements and delivered through the DA Strategy and Action Plan.

There is a continuing need for partners engaged in front-line service to have a strong awareness and understanding of the signs of non-physical types of domestic abuse, particularly coercive control, financial abuse, psychological abuse including stalking, and intra-family abuse (elder abuse and child-to-parent abuse). There is a need to continue to raise public awareness around these types of domestic abuse.

Reaching out to the hard to engage cohorts; including men, BME, LGBTQ+, those with Learning Difficulties, Mental Health needs, those in Rural communities, as well as those from isolated or marginalised communities is vital in order to give individuals the confidence to come forward and seek support. This should remain linked as appropriate to other services such as mental health, drug and alcohol misuse and homelessness, as well as education providers from age 14+ including colleges, sixth forms and universities.

Engage with partners to develop and improve understanding of Stalking and Harassment offences, and continue to improve awareness and understanding of the Stalking Protection Act (2019) and how the Police can apply for Stalking Protection Orders (SPOs) to address offending and protect victims.

Counter Terror / Domestic Extremism

Continue with Prevent activity and the work of the Prevent Board, to maintain and build further positive engagement between communities, police and partners; to enable the identification of key individuals who may be radicalising others, and to safeguard any vulnerable persons.

Ensure Partner agencies with low Prevent referral rates are aware of how to make a referral and feel confident in doing so. There is still a need to raise awareness of extremism and potential signs of radicalisation within communities, and particularly in communities at risk of emerging extreme right-wing and far-right extremism.

Raise awareness of existing and emerging far-right and extreme right-wing groups amongst partners, and encourage reporting of any show of support through usual counter terror and counter extremism channels such as Prevent. Consider whether there may be a need for mechanisms to allow young people to raise concerns if they feel they or their peers are becoming radicalised or showing extremist behaviour.

County Lines

The partnership should continue to develop and enhance partner and community awareness and sharing of concerns linked to County Lines; primarily the signs of criminal exploitation of young people through organised crime and gang activity, and the signs of criminal exploitation of vulnerable adults through cuckooing activity. Partnerships should continue to promote and encourage use of Crime Stoppers to allow residents to anonymously report suspicious incidents.

Partnerships should continue to develop and embed an approach which primarily treats vulnerable individuals who have been criminally exploited as victims in need of support, and ensure that there are targeted early intervention and prevention opportunities in place for individuals who are being or who have been criminally exploited.

There is an ongoing need to continue education in secondary schools and pupil referral units (PRUs) around risks attached to gang membership and organised crime, including ensuring that the mechanisms exist to allow young people to appropriately and anonymously raise concerns about the criminal exploitation of themselves or their peers.

Vulnerable Persons (incl. Drugs, Mental Health, Contextual Safeguarding)

Continue to promote activity to raise awareness of the significant risks attached to drug and substance misuse, including the significant health and psychological risks attached to psychoactive substances previously referred to as “legal highs”.

Ensure that there is appropriate multi-agency support for young people with drug-related and suspected drug-related offending, in order to deter drug use and provide early treatment where addiction or dependency may be a concern. This should include work with schools, education providers, children’s homes and foster carers where appropriate, to ensure that there is a sound understanding of the early signs of substance misuse, so that young people can be supported at the earliest possible opportunity.

There is a need to continue work with appropriate agencies and support services, so that workers are able to identify those with drug and substance misuse needs who are at risk of, or may be the victims of, criminal exploitation through activities such as cuckooing or gang or organised crime activity, and document, share and escalate concerns.

There is an ongoing need to keep prevention and early intervention work at the heart of community safety strategy, particularly focussing on young people who are at risk of either offending or becoming victims of crime. This must include work with looked-after-children (LAC) who are a particularly at-risk group and children in Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) who are greater risk of contact with the criminal justice system and at greater risk of criminal exploitation.

Mental health is a cross-cutting area of need, with many of the most vulnerable victims and offenders (including those under 18) experiencing mental health challenges. It is recommended that partners continue to consider the impact of mental health on individual’s levels of vulnerability and on their behaviour, ensuring that there are packages of appropriate multi-agency support for those with appropriate levels of need.

It is vital that partners working with children, young people and families, are considering safeguarding in the wider context of environment and setting that young people are in, particularly outside of the home. Developing a greater awareness of contextual safeguarding is of growing importance in terms of protecting children and young people from harm. Partnerships should help lead the way in moving thinking around children’s safeguarding and child protection forwards to address extra-familial risk; including supporting businesses in areas popular with young people in developing their awareness of risks to young people and their confidence in reporting concerns appropriately.

It is considered essential that young people are made aware of the signs of potential criminal exploitation, and that mechanisms exist to allow young people to appropriately and anonymously raise concerns about the criminal exploitation of themselves or their peers.

Recommendations against additional considerations

Repeat and Persistent Offending: Continue to engage with partners and Offender Management (as appropriate) to ensure that are appropriate packages of multi-agency support for offenders, particularly those with drug and substance misuse and dependency. Support should be particularly intensive for younger offenders (under 21) who have drug dependencies or drug and substance misuse challenges.

Partnerships should consider that those who commit repeat acquisitive offences in order to sustain drug or alcohol misuse or dependency are at high risk of criminal exploitation and may need additional support and consideration at multi-agency risk assessment meetings.

Continue activity with domestic abuse perpetrator programme providers. Approaches should consider additional support needs for offenders around alcohol and drug/substance misuse, mental health, and behavioural and emotional needs and challenges. Support should be particularly intensive for those who are first-time domestic offenders, and domestic offenders who are under 21 years old.

Public Place Violence (incl. late night): As a significant proportion of PPV offences include alcohol as a factor compared to other crimes, it is recommended that partnerships continue to work with licensing authorities to identify and tackle heavy drinking in areas with significant levels of alcohol-related disorder and public place violence. It is also recommended that authorities work with licenced establishments to support bar-staff staff in recognising potential signs that an individual or group may be becoming aggressive or potentially violent and take appropriate preventative action.

There remains a need for pubs, clubs and bars to have a mechanism whereby individuals who feel at risk of harm for any reason, are able to covertly raise concerns with staff, and be supported to safely leave the premises and return to a place of safety. It is important that these mechanisms are well-publicised and available to anyone who feels concerned for their safety for any reason.

Modern Slavery: Continue with ongoing partnership activity to tackle modern slavery, including the implementation of consistent training packages to enable CSPs to improve awareness and knowledge of the factors which may highlight victims and perpetrators.

It is important for partners to remain engaged and in tune with the national discussion around Modern Slavery, and particularly developments to make the National Referral Mechanism better tailored for children and young people who are victims. Partnerships should continue to ensure that those in front-line services have a strong awareness of the range of offending included under Modern Slavery and be aware that in addition to individuals from outside of the UK who are victims of Modern Slavery, many victims and perpetrators of Domestic Servitude and Forced Labour offences in Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent are British.

Fire and Risk of Fire: Support partners in front-line services to be able to recognise fire-risk in homes and recognise where factors are present that have links to disproportionate levels of fire-related casualties. Partners should make appropriate referrals to Fire and Rescue, or provide appropriate information, advice and support to individuals to reduce risk. This should also extend to partners who engage with businesses and the agricultural community.

Business Crime: Continue to engage with Business Crime Advisors at the Staffordshire Chambers of Commerce as appropriate. Engage with the development and delivery of pan-Staffordshire Business Crime strategy.

Serious Violence and Knife Crime: Engage with the development of the pan-Staffordshire Serious Violence strategy. Continue to engage with appropriate boards and arrangements regarding children and young people at risk of gang activity and criminal exploitation.

Continue to engage with schools, colleges and sixth forms, pupil referral units, care homes, prisons, youth groups, other youth services, and housing associations to raise awareness of the dangers, risks and legal repercussions associated with carrying knives and other weapons. Local evidence suggests that there is a particular need to focus on those aged 11-18 years. Continue to encourage schools (incl. PRUs), colleges and sixth forms to share information with appropriate multi-agency groups about pupils who are suspected of carrying knives or weapons.

Community Cohesion and Hate Crimes: Engage with and contribute towards the development of the pan-Staffordshire Hate Crime Strategy. Work with partners where relevant to ensure that there is intensive early intervention and support for young people who have committed hate-related offences in order to prevent further offending behaviour, with links into Prevent, where hate offences may be linked to extremism.

Engage with partners to improve pan-Staffordshire knowledge and understanding of hate crime amongst groups who are less present in recorded incidents, in particular; the LGBTQ+ community, those with disabilities and/or learning difficulties, and those with mental health needs.

Appendices

Methodology

The prioritisation setting process for 19/20 has taken account of existing analysis, reporting and intelligence to identify relevant key priorities, which have been validated through conversations with individual CSP leads.

We have undertaken a review of priorities, as set out in existing risk and threat assessment reports, primarily the Staffordshire Police Strategic Threat assessment and Force Management Statement 2019, in order to distil key strategic priorities and risks. These have been cross-referenced against the known existing local priorities and findings for each CSP area which have been agreed previously. New and emerging issues and risks identified through the partnership and through exception reporting and data analysis have been scored using the MoRiLE approach, with a final list of CSP priorities developed for agreement with each Lead.

The final sets of priorities have been validated and finalised with individual CSP leads, to inform the core content for analysis and reporting.

Data tables

Offence rates per 1,000 population, 2018-19 (highlighted where rate is above ward-level average¹¹)

Ward Name	ALL CRIME	Arson and Criminal Damage	Burglary	Drug Offences	Misc. Crimes Against Society	Possession of Weapons	Public Order Offences	Robbery	Sexual Offences	Theft	Vehicle Offences	Violence against the Person
Cannock South	178.3	15.6	12.0	5.1	3.3	2.2	8.1	2.8	4.3	61.4	10.0	53.5
Western Springs	93.1	14.2	5.0	3.4	1.8	0.7	3.9	1.0	2.6	27.0	3.6	29.9
Hednesford North	82.7	12.9	2.2	1.5	1.1	0.4	3.3	1.2	2.4	19.6	6.2	31.8
Norton Canes	76.7	9.3	6.0	0.9	2.6	0.3	3.1	0.4	1.8	22.1	8.1	22.1
Cannock East	70.4	13.4	2.8	1.0	1.3	0.0	3.0	1.1	4.5	11.0	4.0	28.3
Brereton and Ravenhill	64.9	5.6	3.9	1.0	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.6	3.3	12.1	4.9	29.9
Cannock North	64.1	10.5	3.0	1.2	1.2	0.3	3.5	0.5	4.2	6.3	2.9	30.6
Cannock West	62.2	5.8	5.6	2.0	1.4	0.6	4.1	0.7	3.5	9.3	6.0	23.3
Hednesford South	52.1	3.0	5.1	1.6	2.2	1.0	1.6	0.0	3.8	11.8	5.3	16.8
Hagley	48.7	6.7	2.6	0.6	1.7	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.8	4.9	2.6	24.9
Heath Hayes (E) + Wimblebury	45.0	7.3	3.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.9	7.4	5.0	18.6
Hawks Green	44.2	3.5	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.0	2.1	0.3	2.1	11.2	2.9	18.9
Rawnsley	41.3	3.9	3.7	0.6	1.5	0.0	1.7	0.2	1.9	6.0	3.5	18.3
Hednesford Green Heath	41.3	4.4	2.1	1.8	1.1	0.4	1.6	1.6	0.9	7.8	4.6	15.2
Etching Hill and The Heath	40.6	7.1	3.3	1.1	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.3	2.0	5.8	1.2	17.3

Key ■ Significantly above average ■ Above average

¹¹ Difference is calculated as above the mean plus one increment of ward-level standard deviation. Significant difference is calculated as above the mean plus two increments of ward-level standard deviation

Mosaic Groups (Source: Experian Mosaic, Grand Index v3.00)

Group/Type	Group/Type Name	One-Line Description
A	Country Living	Well-off owners in rural locations enjoying the benefits of country life
B	Prestige Positions	Established families in large detached homes living upmarket lifestyles
C	City Prosperity	High status city dwellers in central locations pursuing careers with high rewards
D	Domestic Success	Thriving families who are busy bringing up children and following careers
E	Suburban Stability	Mature suburban owners living settled lives in mid-range housing
F	Senior Security	Elderly people with assets who are enjoying a comfortable retirement
G	Rural Reality	Householders living in less expensive homes in village communities
H	Aspiring Homemakers	Younger households settling down in housing priced within their means
I	Urban Cohesion	Residents of settled urban communities with a strong sense of identity
J	Rental Hubs	Educated young people privately renting in urban neighbourhoods
K	Modest Traditions	Mature homeowners of value homes enjoying stable lifestyles
L	Transient Renters	Single people renting low cost homes for the short term
M	Family Basics	Families with limited resources who budget to make ends meet
N	Vintage Value	Elderly people with limited pension income, mostly living alone
O	Municipal Tenants	Urban residents renting high density housing from social landlords