

MEETING: Constabulary Management Board	DATE: August 2023	AGENDA NO: 2.2	
DEPARTMENT: Neighbourhood and Partners Directorate	AUTHOR: Hannah Hyde	BUSINESS LEAD: C/Supt Elizabeth Hughes	COG SPONSOR:
NAME OF PAPER: Crime Prevention Assurance Report	PURPOSE OF THE PAPER: Assurance	OPEN SESSION	
Report Commissioned By: Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner			
Version control:			

Indicate by highlighting below which PEEL question (and PCP measure/s) this assurance topic covers				
1. How good is the force's service for victims of crime? - Increase reporting - Victim satisfaction - Supporting victims - Crime recording - Complaints - Scrutiny performance and learning	2. How good is the force at engaging with the people it serves and treating them fairly, appropriately and respectfully? - Increase reporting - Community engagement - Public confidence - Feelings of safety - Public engagement - Disproportionality	3. How good is the force at preventing and deterring crime and ASB and vulnerability? - Reduce crime and ASB - Neighbourhood crime and ASB - Road safety - Visible policing	4. How good is the force at responding to the public? - Partnership working - Demand management - Responding to calls for service - Disproportionality - Use of Police Powers - Complaints - Scrutiny, performance and learning	5. How good is the force at investigating crime? - Increase positive outcomes - Fraud and Cyber Crime - Criminal Justice System - Crime Recording - Use of Police Powers
6. How good is the force at protecting vulnerable people? - Vulnerable people - VAWG - Disproportionality	7. How good is the force at managing offenders and suspects? - Reduce reoffending - Criminal Justice System - Disproportionality	8. How good is the force at disrupting serious and organised crime? - Drug crime and serious violence - Fraud and Cyber Crime	9. How good is the force at building, developing and looking after its workforce and encouraging an ethical, lawful and inclusive workplace? - Citizens in Policing - Workforce morale - Recruiting officers - Workforce representation	10. How good is the force at planning and managing its organisation efficiently and making sure it achieves value for money, now and in the future? - Environmental impact - Capability - Demand management - Data information - Scrutiny, performance and learning - Partnership working

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Crime Prevention is a vast topic, and for Avon and Somerset is inclusive of activity that prevents and reduces crime and the harm it can cause.
- Avon and Somerset will be aligning a local Crime Prevention Delivery Plan with the NPCC National Crime Prevention Strategy and the Constabulary's five-year strategic plan.
- The report includes real examples of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary crime prevention activity currently undertaken by the Constabulary.
- There are three considerations as a result of this report:
 1. There is currently no crime prevention (Designing Out Crime) input in the PCSO initial training, and there should be consideration for this to be added.
 2. There should be consideration to utilise the Qlik DA RFG (Recency Frequency Gravity) app to target the management of serial DA perpetrators to manage reoffending and harm caused.
 3. Consider adding a section onto Problem Solving Plan (PSP) initial and review Niche templates to encourage sharing of PSPs with directorates such as Response.

We feel moderately assured about the Force performance in relation to our approach to Crime Prevention. We have good initiatives taking place, however there are some gaps in being able to evaluate some of them to demonstrate their effectiveness at this stage. We also know we have more work to do in terms of creating a plan, identifying actions for our gaps work to improve our problem-solving policing processes and improve training for Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPT).



2. PURPOSE

To provide assurance regarding the Constabulary's approach to Crime Prevention.

Background and Context

Crime prevention is an expansive topic which spans across policing and is at the core of what we do. Typically, when we talk about crime prevention, we traditionally think of activity aimed at preventing crime occurring in the first place. This is just one of several blocks of the HMICFRS 'Reducing Crime' narrative, as detailed in this year Force Management Statement for Reducing Crime. Crime prevention for Avon and Somerset is inclusive of all practices with the aim of preventing and reducing crime and Anti- Social Behaviour (ASB). Due to this very large scale, it is not possible to include all activity within this report, and therefore we will focus on specific examples of primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention practices.

The National Police Chief's Council (NPCC) Coordination Committee has recently published a national strategy and plan which defines the aim of crime prevention as:

"Fewer victims, fewer offences, and less demand on policing, achieved by addressing underlying causes and using partnership orientated problem solving".

Under the new thematic leadership of C/Supt Elizabeth Hughes, this will be replicated into a local delivery plan for Avon and Somerset Constabulary, focussing on the same themes as the national strategy ([Appendix 1](#)):

- Cultural Change
- Reduced Harm
- Reduced Offending
- Reducing demand through evidence-based problem-solving approaches.

There is a strong ambition for wider cultural change across the organisation to maximise the opportunities to prevent public harm and reduce demand through problem solving approaches, as well as tackling the causes and opportunities that facilitate offending. This will be in line with and reflect the Chief Constable's Stepping Stones and longer-term Strategic Imperatives ([Appendix 2](#)).

In the OPCC Police and Crime Plan 2021-2025, priority one is focussed on preventing crime, demonstrating the importance of crime prevention practice within the communities we serve. It identifies that addressing the causes and not just the symptom of offending is crucial in achieving reduced harm and offending¹. Whilst we have strong examples of preventative work, the force understands that there is a need to further embed and reinforce the approach of crime prevention in Avon and Somerset. This is highlighted by two AFIs from the PEEL report. Below are the AFIs, and what work is being undertaken in these areas to contribute to our crime prevention practice:

The constabulary should consistently evaluate and share effective problem-solving practice.

Best practice to assess and improve the effectiveness of problem-solving to understand how the learning can be taken and shared force wide is being explored by an Improvement Consultant and Evidence Based Policing Team sergeant.

- An evaluation process has been designed by Alecto Shyne the Evidence based Policing Team Inspector. This attributes a financial saving to the closed PSP. An PSP evaluation assurance paper will be completed by a Sgt in the Evidence based Policing Team over the next 3 months.
- Dip Sampling of Supervisor Reviews across various Occurrence types are taking place monthly within the NH&P Directorate. A form is completed via SharePoint that feeds into a Qlik app (due to go live shortly). It will collate all Supervisor Review dip sampling activity across the force to monitor performance.
- Problem-solving training for Neighbourhood Supervisors is being delivered to improve scrutiny, add value to their reviews and ensure the continued use objectives that are SMART throughout the plans, and is due to be completed by October 2023.

The constabulary needs to ensure that neighbourhood policing officers have access to structured training.

- Three PSP training packages consisting of best practice scenario-based inputs were developed in 2022 and has been delivered to 300 NPT staff so far over the last 18 months.
- The College of Policing and the NPCC are developing a Neighbourhood Policing Team (NPT) training curriculum which is due to be in place in a year. In the interim, Avon and Somerset have been identified

¹ Avon & Somerset Police & Crime Plan 2021-2025 [AS-Police-Crime-Plan-2021-2025-HR-Spreads.pdf \(avonandsomerset-pcc.gov.uk\)](#)

as a pathfinder force to improve NPT training. It has been agreed Neighbourhoods are first in line to have a 'one stop' hub developed using the capability in Microsoft 365. It will be a straightforward tool for CPD, professionalising the NPT syllabus, helping plan and record training, and capturing examples of good practice.²

PEEL Questions

HMICFRS PEEL Q3. 'How good is the force at preventing and deterring crime and ASB and vulnerability' is the central question relating to crime prevention. It directly questions our capability in prevention and deterrence. Work towards this is especially visible in Neighbourhood and Partnerships Directorate (NH&P Directorate). This includes examples such as Neighbourhood Officer's use of PSPs, the Early Intervention Team's work with partner agencies and the Design Out Crime team are key when we assess ourselves against this question.

Due to the large scope of the crime prevention topic, there are other PEEL questions which are also relevant. These include:

- Q2. How good is the force at engaging with the people it serves and treating them fairly, appropriately, and respectfully?
- Q6. How good is the force at protecting vulnerable people?
- Q7. How good is the force at managing offenders and suspects?

It is beneficial to mention these as they have relevance when it comes to the impact crime prevention activity has. This work is also most visible in the NH&P Directorate. Whilst a lot of crime prevention work is evident here, other directorates such as Investigations have the Cyber Protect team who have been doing proactive crime prevention webinars on staying safe online.

3. AREA OF ASSURANCE

3.1. To what extent are we assured that we are using crime prevention practices and how does it contribute to crime prevention?

Specific examples of Avon and Somerset Police's crime prevention work will be grouped into the following:

- Primary Crime Prevention.
- Secondary Crime Prevention.
- Tertiary Crime Prevention.

Primary Crime Prevention

*"Preventing and minimising the risk of harm to individuals through a focus on large populations."*³

- **Trauma-Informed Practice**

Avon and Somerset are one of few police forces who started the journey to become a trauma-informed organisation. It is public health approach, to enable staff to have the knowledge and skill to recognise and respond in a compassionate way, preventing further harm and supports the recovery of individuals affected by adverse experiences⁴. This is force-wide project which will be delivered in four stages based on the six principles of the practice ([Appendix 3](#)). There are monthly meetings with the pillar leads, and a steering group attended by leads from every directorate and chaired by Chief Constable Sarah Crew.

The priority is to get staff upskilled on the front line (Response, Neighbourhood teams, and Custody) which is then followed up with other staff depending on their role. Another is for groups with lived experience to co-produce the work and a third-party organisation to assist with specialist advice for the specific workstreams.

Due to being one of the first law enforcement bodies to do this there is limited learning we can take from other forces, and it will also take time to embed (4 years). It is therefore too early to have evidence showing this practice working locally, but it is a significant step towards positive cultural change, and a self-assessment and performance framework is in development to assess this as the project progresses. There are also multiple pieces of research to suggest that this approach can lead to better outcomes for both those effected by adverse experiences and trauma and the rest of society by reducing harm experienced, reduce crime rates, and increase public confidence⁵.

² NHP Digital Academy DLM 25.04.2023.

³ Merseyside Police Prevention Strategy 2022-2024 [Prevention Strategy .pdf](#)

⁴ Trauma-informed System [Trauma-Informed System \(bristol safeguarding.org\)](#)

⁵ Trauma-informed System [Trauma-Informed System \(bristol safeguarding.org\)](#)

- **Designing Out Crime Officers (DOCOs)**

The DOCOs are qualified professionals who use Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) to support the design of spaces with the aim of preventing Neighbourhood crimes and ASB for the population living there. Secured by Design (SBD) is an official police security initiative where the DOCOs work with housing associations, builders, and local authorities to ensure required standard of the security is adhered to. DOCO advice at a new development in Lyde Green has reduced the likelihood of burglaries with 50 recorded in the past two years compared to 178 over the same period in Bradley Stoke. Nationally, data shows that building to SBD security standards reduces the likelihood of being a victim of a burglary by 53%⁶. They also offer security standards advice around vehicles, gardens, bikes, marine, rural, and cyber.⁷



They work on a force wide scale and are available to give advice to NPT and do follow ups with victims from call into us. The requests are recorded on spreadsheets (see below). South Gloucester figures are significantly different as there is a dedicated DOCO who purely focuses on crime reduction following an incident or a call from NPT for guidance. Force wide in the same period the amount of burglaries, vehicle offences, theft of bicycles and criminal damage is 36,847. Whilst it cannot be assumed that all of these would be suitable for a DOCO referral, it suggests that NPTs could utilise this asset more and an input from them should be considered in the PCSO's initial training. They are already part of the Local Tasking Meeting (LTM) which is a platform for identifying problem solving opportunities, and they are linked to the Neighbourhoods and Partnerships Team Room on Pocketbook, signposting officers to their local DOCOs details.

Area	Requests for DOCO advice from NPT and victim follow up calls 01/01/2023 – 07/08/2023
South Gloucestershire	167
Bristol	24
West Somerset	49
BANES	37
East Somerset	54
North Somerset	20

Case Study: Planning applications for BT Street hubs

BT Street Hubs provide tools including free Wi-Fi, power to phones for members of the public and a 999 button. The DOCOs work has prevented 15 out of 20 installations in the Avon and Somerset area by identifying the high potential for increased crime and ASB. Through DOCOs liaising with other forces who have these hubs installed, they were able to show that the installation would likely cause these issues to occur. The London Metropolitan Police had an increase of hoax calls, and Thames Valley Police had CCTV showing the Hub being used by drug dealers using the free 30 second call service it provides. By preventing installation, it has reduced the opportunity for ASB and crime to occur.

- **Cyber Protect – VAWG Webinars**

There are two types of monthly webinars running for Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG). The first is open for anyone to join with the aim to empower and educate women and girls about staying safe online and is part of the wider VAWG strategy. The second focused on technology in the home and how this can be used to by a perpetrator as a form of harassment and/or abuse, and due to its sensitive nature is invite only. Content of these include recognising safety concerns online and what to do if you come across them, and managing personal information online. The second includes similar content, but tailored to what can be experienced online in an abusive (ex-)relationship such as the use of smart devices in the home.

The evaluation of whether this works and what impact it has is through looking at the changing behaviours of those attending, such as increased confidence to go online safely. This is collected through surveys sent to attendees, with 88.3% between April 2022 to April 2023 responding that they were likely to positively change their online behaviours following a session from the team.

⁶ Neighbourhood crime: Situational crime prevention interventions (college.police.uk)

⁷ Secured by design [Secured by Design - Crime Prevention & Security Advice](#)

These sessions are available force-wide, with 336 attendees to the 'Online Safety for Women and Girls' sessions between February 2023 and July 2023. They have now just been made accessible beyond Avon and Somerset in the whole South West region, and a recorded version will be added to YouTube soon, indicating that it is a proactive prevention activity that is working well and having a positive impact on attendees.

Secondary Crime Prevention

*"Targeting those individuals at a high risk of offending, to divert them from involvement in crime and anti-social behaviour."*⁸

- **Early Intervention Team (EIT) – Violence Reduction Unit**

The EIT have a central role in the Violence Reduction Units (VRUs), working closely with Local Authorities, partner agencies and the public to prevent crime, reduce harm and build confidence in policing. There are five Local Authorities, and within each the VRUs have developed organically within that local authority, utilising a wide range of proactive, preventative, and targeted interventions. The EIT Handbook⁹ outlines their role and how it links to the rest of the organisation currently. Geographical areas have differences in their approach, but all use a universal multi-agency model, prioritising under 25-year-olds.

The number of individuals engaged with is reported to the Home Office. This relies on coordinators in Local Authorities providing data on the number of young people identified, discussed, and offered interventions. There is currently no other framework for recording data for the VRU. A VRU Qlik app is being developed to fill this gap and understand factors such as risks, harm scores and occurrences linked to individuals or locations. This should help the Units in their daily work and help indicate whether VRU activity is working over time.

Qualitative feedback from Local Authorities has been sought to indicate the **impact** Avon and Somerset Police have in VRUs. Two responded:

- Both highlight the strong working relationship between all staff, including police.
- Officers and police staff show the seriousness of the work the units do, but also provides a chance for the community to see police from a different angle and build positive relationships.
- There is seamless sharing of knowledge, contacts, and opportunities, and collaborating in this way is vital in maximising the impact and efficiency when working to reduce violence.
- Police are key when VRU react to a critical incident such as knife crime related deaths.

The work of the VRU is already on a force-wide scale, and some intervention work has been used in multiple local authority areas. For example, 'Blunt Truth' is an input in schools which started in Bristol involved both Police and NHS to deliver it. This was then replicated in North Somerset using Army Medics instead of the NHS due to availability. However, there limits to the scalability due to the capacity of the EITs, being 60% resourced since COVID.

Case Study: Wheels (South Gloucester)

Wheels is a six-week programme where young people in their early/ mid-teens learn various vehicle maintenance skills, and at the end of the programme have a go-karting session. This involves both police and partners. On the most recent course, four young people started and completed it. They were all out of education and causing issues in the community, and by the end of the six weeks three were back in school. One went missing frequently and this also stopped after the intervention. Another course has been funded due to this success.

- **Drive Programme**

Drive is a multi-agency perpetrator behaviour change programme for domestic abusers that was introduced in Force in April 2021. It has scaled up, starting in South Gloucestershire (funded by the OPCC, South Gloucestershire Council and the National Lottery) and now rolled out in North Somerset and Bristol. Drive challenges and supports perpetrators to change and works with partner agencies (including police and social services) to disrupt abuse experienced by victims.¹⁰ This method has a trauma informed approach, providing a programme for perpetrators to reduce offending and harm caused to victims and any children in the family.

⁸ Merseyside Police Prevention Strategy 2022-2024 [Prevention Strategy .pdf](#)

⁹ [Early Intervention Team Handbook 2021 \(3\).pdf](#)

¹⁰ CMB GSB Assurance – Domestic Abuse July 2023

The University of Bristol also undertook an independent evaluation of the project and concluded that there was a reduction in abuse and risk, and a reduction of perpetrators going to MARAC and a reduction in police involvement because of Drive intervention.¹¹ There is also a Qlik app for Drive to show the number of offenders engaged and not engaged, and the rate of reoffending. With the roll out of the programme further, there is ongoing work to establish its validity as an intervention.



Drive referrals are selected through MARAC meetings and there is one police SPOC in this programme currently. In MARAC, perpetrators are brought who have come to notice recently, presenting an immediate risk to the victim but does not always bring serial offenders to the forefront like a MATAC type of meeting does. There is a Qlik App that scores DA perpetrators risk, giving them an overall gravity score, which is an algorithm developed from other forces (considers past two years of offending, recency, frequency, and victims).¹² This not currently used routinely when referring into the programme or in other DA offender management. It isn't accessible by partners, but police could use it to bring perpetrators of highest risk to be considered for referral.

Tertiary Crime Prevention

*"Reducing or preventing reoccurring problems by tackling the vulnerability of victims or locations, or by reducing the motivations of offenders to readdress the situation."*¹³

- **Project ADDER**

ADDER is a Home Office funded project that takes a holistic approach to tackling drug misuse, drug related deaths and crime. It is specifically for areas that suffer from high levels of drug related harms, Bristol being one. The initiatives in ADDER do have the ability to be scaled up beyond Bristol, but there is no ability to do this unless additional funding was allocated.



The funding goes towards initiatives such as:

- Commission of St Giles Trust to mentor young people.
- BE Project inputs in schools.¹⁴
- Bristol Robins Foundation.¹⁵

Returns are collected and sent to the Home Office; however, these are regarding arrests rather than in relation to the crime prevention initiatives. Therefore, evaluating the impact and whether ADDER is working is qualitative data through verbal feedback, numbers engaged and using Qlik to look at locations or people to see if there are increases/ decreases in offences as the intervention is often specific and direct. The positive impact of ADDER was shared November last year internally on Pocketbook linked below.¹⁶

- **Neighbourhood Policing Teams– Problem Orientated Policing (POP)**

Problem Solving is a key part of the NPT, and central to the PCSOs initial training. There is an escalation process in place through Local Tasking Meetings (LTM) if more force support is required, outlined in the Force Management Statement for Reducing Crime 2023. There are currently 63 live PSPs in force (August 2023), and they are opened using professional judgement and quantitative data from Qlik using the problem-solving app. The SARA (Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assess) model has been embedded, with Niche templates used to guide OICs and Supervisors using it throughout the plan.

The College of Policing has shown that POP can have a strong impact on crime, and evidence suggests it can reduce crime and reoffending¹⁷. In force, regular supervisor reviews should be completed throughout in company with the OIC (monitored by Qlik), and when a PSP is closed it must be evaluated by the OIC and Supervisor with closure templates. NPT do occasionally share live PSPs with other directorates when appropriate, using the Intel Portal to add information to Response briefings and adding storm information markers to people and locations. It is also never NPT alone involved in PSPs, they will often working with other teams in the organisation relevant to

¹¹ [The Drive Project – The Drive Partnership](#)

¹² [Offender Management App - Domestic Abuse RFG Scores | Sheet - Qlik Sense](#)

¹³ Merseyside Police Prevention Strategy 2022-2024 [Prevention Strategy .pdf](#)

¹⁴ BE Project [Project ADDER – The BE project. Drug and alcohol education delivered by Joanna Mallinson](#)

¹⁵ Bristol Robins Foundation [ABOUT US - Bristol City FC \(bcfc.co.uk\)](#)

¹⁶ [Project ADDER conference shares successes and strengthens partnership working - Pocketbook \(pocketbooksite.com\)](#)

¹⁷ [Problem-oriented policing | College of Policing](#)

the problem such as ASB, Intel, Licensing and Rural teams. When closed, whether a PSP has worked or not depends on what aims were set about what good looks like in that specific plan.

Assurance was completed on two PSPs in Spring 2023¹⁸, both showing initial positive impact (reduction in reported crime, reduction in financial cost and demand). However, there is no local framework to evaluate a PSP beyond its closure to assess long term effectiveness in preventing crime, ASB and/or vulnerability. As highlighted in section one, best practice is being explored including dip sampling to monitor problem-solving performance on Qlik and an evaluation process looking at the financial saving following a closed PSP, and further training for NPT staff is in progress.

- **LSAVI (Licensing Security and Vulnerability Initiative)**

This is a national Police Crime Prevention Initiatives (PCPI) supported accreditation for alcohol venues, showing they have achieved the required standard of safety measures supporting night time economy and violence against women and girls work and objectives¹⁹. Measures include:

- Responsible drinking
- Drugs misuse
- Preventing violent behaviour
- Safeguarding customers
- Improving physical security (CCTV, lighting)
- Preventing thefts.

Motion, the biggest venue in Bristol, has become accredited and others are hoped to follow this example. To become accredited, venues self-assess on the LSAVI website and then submitted the application with supporting documentation. As well as receiving guidance needed to meet these measures, it also includes a guidance section on counter terrorism which is not assessed.

Motion was LSAVI accredited in June 2023, therefore it is still new and too early to assess its full impact as a Crime Prevention initiative. On the Crime and Intelligence app on Qlik, Motion is currently second in the top crime locations over the last 12 months with 26 crimes in The Dings and St Phillips Marsh policing area²⁰. As time passes, this Qlik app can continue to be utilised to assess the LSAVIs long-term impact, along with the local knowledge of NPT, licensing officers and owners of the premises to add context to the data. For example, reports could increase before they decrease due to improved crime and ASB reporting processes, not necessarily due to an increase in crime, and officers and staff can add this context and understanding.

3.2. To what extent are we planning crime prevention work for the future?

Crime Prevention and reduction needs to be inherent across the organisation and not just considered a skill for the Neighbourhoods Directorate which therefore creating a dependency on them. Whilst there is preventative work going on in numerous directorates, it doesn't always get recognised as such and this will become an area of focus.

Right Care, Right Person

Right Care, Right Person is a National Partnership Agreement which demonstrates a preventative and problem-solving approach being taken by Police on a force-wide, multiagency scale. We have signed up to this in Avon and Somerset. Its aim is to reduce demand on the constabulary and reduce the potential for harm for those coming into contact with the police and on the community. Engagement is underway with partners to develop these practices, with a clear commitment to collectively providing the best service to the public.

Widening the scope for crime prevention will require cultural change through training, including force-wide trauma-informed training being developed. C/Supt Elizabeth Hughes' intention is to link preventative themes to the Constabulary's five-year strategic plan ([Appendix 2](#)) and the PCC's Police and Crime Plan. Activity in this area will be mapped in September/October 2023. This exercise will also identify gaps so that we can be ready for bids/grants such as the Safer Streets work in relation to VAWG. Learning and best practice will be sought and taken from other forces to strengthen this approach over the next year.

¹⁸ Spring 2023 PSP qualitative review

¹⁹ [Home \(licensing.savi.com\)](https://www.licensing.savi.com)

²⁰ [Crime and Intelligence App - Crime Summary - including Fraud | Sheet - Qlik Sense](#) accessed 11/08/2023 16:20

Gaps and Limitations

The Early Intervention Team's aims are outlined in the EIT Handbook 2021-22 as:

- To work closely with the Local Authority VRU coordinators to identify and reduce the risk associated with serious violence.
- Provide a platform for information sharing around individuals or groups who have been identified as presenting a risk (escalating and ongoing) linked to violence.
- As part of the VRU, to coordinate a multiagency response to serious violence. Not investigative.
- Prioritises under 25-year-olds, with a focus on 10–15-year-olds to divert away from the criminal Justice System.

Whilst there are multiple examples of good work happening across the force by the EIT (mini police groups, launching Caring Dad's project, and working closely with partners such as SARI) it is difficult to evidence that the above aims set are being fully met. One of the reasons for this is due to gap in the evidence base available, and this is in the process of being filled by the VRU app being developed. The effectiveness is also impacted due to being 60% resourced since COVID, and therefore unable to work at full capacity. Feedback from a local authority echoed this concern around having and retaining police staff, noting the effect of losing a Police officer from their VRU is significant not only because it means less resource to utilise, but because building trust and rapport with young people they work with takes time.

DCI Larisa Hunt, lead of the EIT, is planning to update the EIT Handbook to have more consistency across the different Local Authority Areas and refocus on a higher threshold to intervene at a higher level. The police, partners and community have unfortunately seen multiple fatal incidents involving young people and serious violence, and this refocus is aimed at providing intervention in this area. This is to maximise their impact, concentrating on using police powers and work with partners around the safeguarding element.

Even with these identified gaps/ limitation, Avon and Somerset Police have been reviewed to assess our readiness for the Serious Violence Duty²¹ which went live January 2023. The review against the themes such as Collaboration, Review and Response Strategy has shown we are already in a good position to comply with this, rated as 'Ready and Engaged' and aiming for 'Mature with Best Practice' rating.

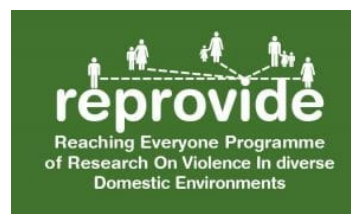
Partnership and Police and Crime Commissioner Support

• **Anti-Social Behaviour**

Having sufficient support from Local Authority partners is key to our ASB teams' response, and this is an area the PCC could provide support²². Local Authorities in Bristol and North Somerset already provide support, and others are in progress. This support would give ASB teams within the police more capacity to deal with higher level ASB issues, such as Community Protection Notices and Criminal Behaviour Orders, and providing support to the NPT with PSPs.

• **DA Perpetrators**

The Reprovide Programme²³ is a University of Bristol research programme with funding from Bristol City Council. It is looking at the effectiveness of group work in a behaviour change programme in intimate relationships looking to help men who are worried about their behaviour towards a female partner and help them stop this behaviour. It is 23 weeks long and delivered by professionals with some 1:1 work including CBT, and looking at the cause, triggers, and intentions behind actions. Female partners are also included in the research. It can take up to 40 people. Whilst this is still research, the findings from this study will help support the evidence already there, with the potential of preventing significant harm and escalation of offending. This could be something for the PCC consider keeping track of and supporting in the future.



²¹ [Serious Violence Duty - Statutory Guidance \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

²² [Anti-social Behaviour Action Plan \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

²³ [The Reprovide Programme – Help to change your behaviour in intimate relationships \(bristol.ac.uk\)](https://bristol.ac.uk)

4. Next Steps

Activities to be considered for inclusion on the Crime Prevention Delivery Plan:

1. Including a Crime Prevention (DOCO) input in PCSO initial Training

Specific	<i>Include an input from one of the Designing Out Crime Officers during the PCSOs initial training programme. To ensure PCSOs are aware of crime prevention principles and how they can utilise the DOCU when working in their community.</i>
Measurable	<i>Have a benchmark of referrals made and their outcomes, and then review in 6 months and then 12 months after input has started being delivered to see if referrals to DOCOs increase.</i>
Achievable	<i>The Designing Out Crime Unit, Learning, supported by the Performance and Assurance Team.</i>
Realistic	<i>It is realistic – Input would take minimal time within the training programme to deliver and is important to the PCSO role.</i> <i>Contingency – A pack with information and guidance of how to refer is shared with PCSOs during initial training.</i>
Timely	<i>Long term action – 12 months.</i>

2. Use the DA RFG Qlik app to assess serial perpetrators of DA to ensure the right cases get the appropriate intervention/ referrals.

Specific	<i>Use the DA RFG Qlik app which uses analytics to give gravity scores to serial DA perpetrators when referring serial DA perpetrators for interventions such as Drive to prevent further harm and offending.</i>
Measurable	<i>Using Qlik App for DA RFG Scores (list of high-risk perpetrators) to monitor changes in risk scores at regular intervals (quarterly) over 12 months.</i> <i>Learning could be taken from other forces who use a MATAC (Multi-Agency Tasking and Coordination) type structure where this analytics is used.</i>
Achievable	<i>DA cohort in integrated Offender Management supported by Performance and Assurance Team.</i>
Realistic	<i>Could entail an alteration in ways of working.</i> <i>Contingency – Have one or two officers within IOM to maintain an overview of the DA risk list and target and manage the right cases with highest gravity scores/ highest increases.</i>
Timely	<i>Long term action – 12 months.</i>

3. Add section onto PSP Niche templates to remind OICs and supervisors to share PSPs with other directorates.

Specific	<i>Add a section onto the initial PSP template and PSP review template for OIC and supervisor to share PSP with other directorates such as Response if appropriate to encourage sharing the problem solving.</i>
Measurable	<i>Include in the review dip sampling already being carried out.</i>
Achievable	<i>Neighbourhood Directorate and Evidence based Policing Team.</i>

Realistic	<i>It is realistic – an addition to the template already in place.</i> <i>Contingency – highlight in Supervisor PSP training.</i>
Timely	<i>Short term action – 3 months.</i>