

Surrey Community Safety Agreement 2021 to 2025

Introduction

The primary aim of this Community Safety Agreement (CSA) is to set out how the responsible authorities will work together to identify and address shared priorities in relation to reducing crime and disorder. It is a statutory document that is a requirement for two tier authorities such as Surrey under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006).

It is also a requirement in such two-tier local authority areas, that there is a County Strategy Group in order to bring together all district, borough and relevant partners responsible for community safety activity. Following the merger of the Community Safety Board and the Health and Wellbeing Board (HWBB) in March 2020, the HWBB now performs this function.

This agreement is one of the first of its kind; bringing community safety and health together on a shared platform and giving greater recognition of the relationship between health, social care and crime in addressing the wider determinants of health. It is estimated that only 20% of people's health outcomes result from clinical care and 80% from these wider determinants, including community safety (Appendix A). There is an awareness that the factors which lead to poor health such as adverse childhood experiences, poverty, social exclusion and addiction are the same factors which increase the likelihood of being a victim or a perpetrator of crime.

This Surrey Community Safety Agreement embodies the beneficial reasons for the merger. It will

- Enable the Surrey system to share priorities across health and criminal justice with a greater awareness of the threats to our communities and ways to prevent criminal activity through addressing the wider determinants.
- Offer opportunities to explore commissioning and project delivery collaboratively in line with the national Policing, Health and Social Care Consensus (Appendix B).
- Allow clearer governance and performance monitoring which will provide greater clarity for Surrey residents and system partners.
- Identify and design longer-term, innovative initiatives for implementation that address the needs of vulnerable people and those living in deprived communities and/or families and
- Build stronger linkages across partners, in particular criminal justice and education, to address the root causes of criminal activity and ensure the earliest intervention so everybody is supported to reach their full potential.

The Agreement is flexible and will change as new policy and legislation is introduced. The priorities will be frequently reviewed; looking at the available data and feedback from our communities ensuring we as a partnership focus on what is important.

The agreement also contributes to delivery of the Surrey Health and Wellbeing Strategy, which focuses on prevention and early intervention, and the following three priorities:

- Helping people live healthy lives
- Supporting the mental health and emotional wellbeing of people
- Supporting people to fulfil their potential.

This ten year strategy also identifies the key system capabilities necessary to make progress within these priority areas and these are also important for successful delivery within this CSA. These include strengthening the role of community engagement and development (vital to community safety), supporting the workforce and ensuring streamlined governance.

This agreement recognises the aims of Surrey's Community Vision to work to make Surrey a uniquely special place where everyone has a great start in life, people live healthy and fulfilling lives, are enabled to contribute to their community, ensuring no-one is left behind, the Police and Crime Commissioners priorities and the priorities of other statutory partners.

Context

Key changes to the Community Safety Landscape

In recent years there have been many changes both nationally and locally that impact upon the work of partners involved in community safety.

Changes to legislation -

- **Anti-Social Behaviour:** The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 introduced simpler more effective powers to tackle anti-social behaviour to provide better protection for victims and communities including a new Community Trigger and Community Remedy to give people a greater say in how agencies respond to complaints. Updated statutory guidance from the Home Office released in December 2017 (further updated in 2021) has brought greater clarity around the use of the tools and powers introduced by the Act. More importantly it strengthened the focus on victims and communities. In Surrey there has been great use of the new powers to the advantage of our most vulnerable. Particularly, using partial closure orders to protect those at risk of Cuckooing.
- **Domestic Abuse Act 2021:** The Domestic Abuse (DA) Bill received Royal Assent and became an Act of Parliament on 29 April 2021. The Act introduces greater and tighter legislation that is vital to the protection of victims of domestic abuse and their families. The new provisions will affect both how professionals support survivors of domestic abuse and their children and how they respond to alleged perpetrators. There are new offences created, as well as changes to current procedures and processes. The changes will impact advice given to survivors of domestic abuse so familiarity with provisions in the Act is essential to advise competently. New provisions include a statutory definition of domestic abuse; introduction of a Domestic Abuse Commissioner; new domestic abuse protection notices and orders; and a new duty on Surrey County Council to provide support for survivors of DA and their children residing in safe accommodation. Implementation of provisions in the Act will be overseen by the Domestic Abuse Executive and the Domestic Abuse Management Board.
- **Safeguarding:** A number of pieces of legislation have been introduced in recent years to provide authorities with additional tools, powers and statutory duties to tackle community safety and safeguard vulnerable people particularly the Care Act 2014, Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (and subsequent amendments in 2019), Serious Crime Act 2015, Modern Slavery Act 2015 and Psychoactive Substances Act 2016. More recently the Children and Social Work Act 2017

and subsequent statutory guidance has been introduced regarding inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

- **The Charter for Social Housing Residents: social housing white paper:** The proposals focus on people being safe in their home and it sets out the actions the government will take to ensure people in social housing are safe, listened to, live in a good quality home and have access to support when things go wrong. There are a number of references to anti-social behaviour and tackling the issues and offering assistance.
- **Serious Violence:** The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill recognises the Serious Violence Strategy published in April 2018 and in particular the Serious Violence Duty which will require local authorities, the police, fire and rescue authorities, specified criminal justice agencies and health authorities to work together to formulate an evidence based analysis of the problems associated with serious violence in a local area, and then produce and implement a strategy detailing how they will respond to those particular issues. The legislation will grant these authorities the power to share data and information with each other for the purpose of preventing and reducing serious violence. There will be an emphasis on early intervention with young people in order to prevent them from becoming either a victim or perpetrator of serious violence in the first place. Within the same Bill is the introduction of homicide reviews and serious violence reduction orders.
- **NHS Long Term Plan:** The NHS Long Term plan, published in January 2019, was designed to make the NHS fit for the future and get the most value for patients out of every pound of taxpayers' investment, with a view to
 - Making sure everyone has the best start in life
 - Delivering world class care for major health problems
 - Supporting people to age well
 The plan includes a new service model which will expand out of hospital emergency care services/digitally enabled primary and outpatient care and supports local approaches to blending health and social care plans and budgets, with a shifting focus to population health, prevention, health inequalities and supporting the NHS workforce.

Strategic and Policy Changes;

- **Community Safety and Health and Wellbeing Merger:** The Chair of the Health and Wellbeing Board and the Community Safety Board considered the opportunity to work together: to improve the health and wellbeing of all people living in Surrey, closing the gap between communities that are doing well and those that are doing less well. It is evident that there is a strong link between deprivation and violence; that offenders have significantly worse health than the rest of the population and those socially excluded are amongst our most vulnerable to criminal exploitation. It was also recognised that while there has been some tangible examples of police and criminal justice colleagues and health and social care partners working together, there is so much more we could be doing. A merger of the Community Safety Board and the Health and Wellbeing Board was agreed in March 2020 with the aspiration of identifying and designing longer-term, innovative initiatives that address the needs of vulnerable people and those living in deprived communities and/or families.
- **Future Arrangements for delivery of Probation Services:** In May 2019, the Government announced the intention to disband Community Rehabilitation Companies and bring all offender management under the National Probation Service (NPS) in order to deliver a stronger probation system. The new model will simplify this system by introducing eleven new probation regions in

England and Wales, to ensure effective coordination - right from pre-sentence reports in the courts through the criminal justice system and to release into the community. The new model is due to come into effect in England in June 2021.

- **Integrated Care Systems:** The NHS Long Term Plan has allowed for integrating local services, moving decision-making from a national to a local level and working in collaboration with local people, so that we can achieve much greater benefits for our community and improve the financial sustainability of our health and care system.

In Surrey we have Surrey Heartlands, a partnership of health and care organisations working together – with staff, patients, their carers, families and members of the public – to transform local services and support people to live healthier lives and similarly, Frimley Integrated Care System. A devolution agreement between Surrey Heartlands, NHS England and NHS Improvement was signed in June 2017, only the 2nd area in the country to secure this status, which secures additional freedom, flexibilities and local influence in decision-making.

- **Multiple Disadvantage:** For people experiencing multiple disadvantage, including involvement or risk of involvement with the Criminal Justice System, the systems and services have not always interconnected sufficiently to provide the required holistic support and care. In recent years Surrey has recognised the need to support individuals who have complex needs. Surrey Adults Matter (SAM) service works holistically in a trauma informed way to co-ordinate services with the client involved in their journey and the Team Around the Person approach, (TAP) works with clients referred by the police or probation to reduce reoffending. Both SAM and TAP have access to the Alcohol Liaison Teams, mental health teams and substance misuse services as well as housing and adult social care to give individuals all the support they need.

Wider context

Global Pandemic -

The Coronavirus Act 2020 received royal assent on 25th March 2020 to make provision in connection with Coronavirus and the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19). From March 2020 onwards there has been an increasing impact on residents and businesses across the county. A Community Impact Assessment has been completed by colleagues in Public Health and as the UK goes in and out of lockdowns so the way our residents live their lives and the impact on those at most risk increases.

Brexit –

Brexit or the withdrawal of the UK from the European Union took place on the 31st January 2020 following the referendum in June 2016. The positive and negative impacts from this monumental event are still unknown, but issues predicted range from disruption to supplies and data flows to the possibility of economic impact worsening wider determinants of health, such as unemployment and access to health services. It will be possible to track indicators of these changes – such as healthy life expectancy or child poverty – over the long term. However, there will be a challenge in disentangling the impact of Brexit from the effects of the recession brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Public Space Safety -

In March 2021 Sarah Everard disappeared in South London after walking home from a friend's house. Her body was later discovered in Kent and an individual has been arrested and charged with her kidnap and murder. The tragic murder of a young woman just walking home sparked a national debate and the website Everyone's Invited¹ received over 11,000 testimonies following the Sarah's

¹ A website which had been running since June 2020 giving space for victim's to share their experiences of misogyny, harassment, sexual abuse and sexual assault.

death. The response has been a national discussion around public safety and in particular the safety of women and girls, a cross-government is being developed. Funding has been made available by the Home office under the Safer Streets banner and a helpline established for women and girls wishing to seek help and support. In Surrey the Chief Constable with other key partners met to discuss what could be done differently and what action could be taken to improve the safety for women and girls both in public spaces and in private spaces as well. A VAWG strategy is being developed.

Current picture

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Crime and ASB

- Total recorded crime between Dec 19 and Dec 20 was down 8.8%
- Drug Offences up 18%
- ASB up 33.3% in 2020 (caveat that some related to Covid Resection)
- In 2018-2019 there were 14,002 domestic abuse incidents reported to Surrey Police in 2020
- Cuckooing Service supported 154 client since it was established in 2018
- The ASB Victim Support Service has supported 391 in the first quarter of 2021
- In Surrey reoffending rates were 22.2% compared to the national average of 27.9% in 2018.
- As of April 2020, there were 995 looked after children within Surrey, of those 27% (274) had factors relating to Domestic Abuse

Community Impact Assessment

- Economic impacts has been focussed in the North and South East of the county, while health impacts are more concentrated in the South West.
- Some of the most impacted areas are Spelthorne, Reigate & Banstead, Mole Valley and Waverley.
- There has also been significant health and wellbeing impacts from the pandemic, often affecting the most vulnerable people. Many residents have felt isolated and lonely, and others have suffered emotionally due to a deterioration in their personal financial situation. The mental health impacts have been felt most by younger people aged 16-34 and those living in low income households.

Health and wellbeing data

- In Surrey, it is estimated that 259,000 adults (28.2%) consume alcohol above recommended levels and 8,073 (0.86%) of those adults are living with alcohol dependency²
- The opiate and crack cocaine use prevalence estimates suggest that there are 3,391 opiate and crack cocaine users in Surrey aged 15 to 64³.
- The use of New Psychoactive Substances and 'Club Drugs' remains high in Surrey?, the national estimates for Ecstasy (37% Vs 33%), Ketamine (32% Vs 36%), Methamphetamine (24% Vs 12%)⁴.
- Violence against the person accounts for 26% of all Youth Offences in Surrey (in quarter 2 of 2020)
- A total of 167 children under 18 plus 11 young people aged 18/19 are discussed at the Risk Management Meetings - 40 or 21% are Children looked after
- The South West of England was the only region noted to have as significant increase in the number of rough sleepers and this picture is also mirrored in Surrey, with a gradual rise in rough sleepers' estimates since 2017. It is estimated there are 81 individuals rough sleeping in Surrey in 2020.⁵

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/alcohol-dependence-prevalence-in-england>

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/opiate-and-crack-cocaine-use-prevalence-estimates-for-local-populations>

⁴ <https://www.ndtms.net/>

⁵ Surrey Snapshot Graph based on data from MHCLG Annual Rough Sleeping Snapshot.

⁵ [Surrey residents survey – Surrey-i](#)

- The Surrey Residents Survey saw a 1% rise in those who tended to agree or strongly agreed that there was a strong sense of community in their area from 65.5% in 2017 to 66.5% in 2018 (SCC, 2018)⁵
- The survey saw approximately a 2% rise in residents who tended to agree or strongly agreed that Surrey was a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together from 77.8% in 2017 to 79.5% in 2018.
- The extent to which residents tend to agree or strongly agree that they can influence decision-making in their area has risen from 33% in 2017 to 35.2% in 2018.
- The highest proportion of incapacity benefit and Employment Support Allowance claim in both Surrey is for mental health diagnosis (49.6% which is higher than the national average.⁶(SCC JSNA, 2018)

⁶ [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment – Surrey-i](#)

Priority setting

To help identify the overarching community safety priorities for Surrey that will sit within the Health and Wellbeing Strategy, a wide variety of data and information was gathered and reviewed by a Task and Finish Group.

The Task and Finish Group agreed that the county priorities should reflect both those chosen by the Districts' and Boroughs' Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) and the high risk issues emerging from the county MoRiLE assessment balanced with professional judgement. There was also an acceptance that CSPs' and the county's priorities should reflect local demographic and geographical differences and an understanding that some issues were better dealt with at the county level.

What is MoRiLE?

MoRiLE stands for Management of Risk in Law Enforcement and is a means of assessing and comparing risk, adopting a holistic approach to questions of community safety. This is the first time Surrey has developed the process for partnership priority setting.

Key Themes

Vulnerability

A person is vulnerable if, as a result of their situation or circumstances, they are unable to take care of or protect themselves or others from harm or exploitation.

Addressing vulnerability is a golden thread throughout this Agreement. Over the last few years, the concept of 'vulnerability' has emerged as a key theme within discussions around community safety priorities and resource allocation.

The police in particular have shifted their approach to one which looks beyond the crime or incident itself and focuses on the wider, root causes of why that crime or incident has been instigated and/or experienced by individuals or groups in the first place. The belief is that by addressing the needs of vulnerable individuals and families from the outset, we can prevent further harm and reduce demand and costs to the public services in the long term.

This approach was verbalised in the Policing, Health and Social Care consensus in 2018 (Appendix B) which provided a focus for the police service, health and social care services and voluntary and community sector to work together to improve people's health and wellbeing, prevent crime and protect the most vulnerable people in England.

Taking this forward in 2020 the National Vulnerability Action Plan 2020-22 was announced by the Vulnerability and Violent Crime Programme of the College of Policing. This document, shows how to take a holistic evidence based approach to a threat which can then make a real difference to some of the most vulnerable members of society.

Problem Solving

Taking a problem solving approach to community safety uses tried and tested models to find solutions that help to prevent and reduce crime. It is an approach that in recent years has been widely adopted in policing and in Surrey is central to the Chief Constable's vision.

In 2020 Surrey Police launched its new Problem Solving and Crime Prevention Team. This dedicated team works with police teams and partners to find solutions using data and intelligence and develops bespoke plans which looks both at policing responses but also how the wider partnership can support. These plans are based on evidence of what works and includes robust monitoring.

Public health approach to community safety

Taking a public health approach to community safety issues such as serious violence and knife crime has become more common place. The view is that violence, for example, has a root cause that can be addressed and prevented.

The public health approach looks at the multiple vulnerabilities or risk factors to an issue and considers that no single agency or organisation holds all the answers. A public health approach to community safety argues for action at all levels, including with individuals, within families, in other settings (such as Education, Care, and Health settings) and within the community.

Data, information sharing and community feedback

Sharing and using data to understand our community's needs is key to delivering a successful project. It underpins the problem solving and public health approaches to issues and helps commissioners target resources in places most in need of support.

Surrey have committed to improving the use of data by refreshing the role of the Surrey Office of Data Analytics and refining its role and responsibilities.

The Office's vision is to;

“Contribute to the identification, understanding and prioritisation of the big issues and questions that impact upon the residents and communities of Surrey. Create actionable insight about the big issues and questions that supports the design and delivery of improved services and leads to better outcomes for our people and places”

As part of this data and intelligence building is listening to communities and empowering them to influence decision making. Both Surrey County Council and Surrey Police are exploring opportunities to engage and work alongside residents and community groups through the Local Community Networks or the Surrey Police Engagement Plan.

In Surrey the partnership are committed to using ECINS multi-agency case management system provides a secure, GDPR compliant, cloud-based hub where partners can meet, manage and collaborate in real time to share information on joint interest cases. The vision is for ECINS to be adopted as the primary mechanism for recording, sharing, and communicating information on joint interest cases across the partnership. Taking a positive approach to the adoption of ECINS will contribute to the development of an adaptive and agile workforce with the ability to work collaboratively with partners in providing the best outcomes for residents.

Vision

The Community Safety vision for Surrey is to ensure that we;

- Protecting our most vulnerable
- Protect our communities from harm
- Empowering our communities to feel safe

PROTECTING OUR MOST VULNERABLE

As a partnership we need to be able to protect those most at risk from abuse and manipulation. The first step is understanding what makes someone vulnerable and identifying those people or groups within our communities. These people and groups are often invisible or do not believe they are a victim.

Through the MoRiLE framework those crimes or themes most associated with vulnerable people appeared high risk. The need to work as a partnership on protecting our vulnerable residents from harm also appears on all Community Safety Partnerships, within the Police and Crime Plan and is reflected throughout the Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

The following are key areas to focus on within this priority;

CHILD EXPLOITATION	<p>Exploitation comes in many shapes but we most associate it with children being sexually or criminally abused and coerced into activity in exchange for, amongst other things, money, drugs/alcohol, gifts, affection or status.</p> <p>A common feature of child exploitation is that the child or young person does not recognise the coercive nature of the relationship and therefore does not see themselves as a victim of exploitation. Nationally, exploitation in relation to coerced criminality continued to increase during 2019, overtaking both labour and sexual exploitation for the first time, and exploitation in county lines drugs supply remains the most frequently identified form of coerced criminality, with children representing the vast majority of victims⁶. The Risk Management Meetings are now safeguarding more children than ever with 178 being discussed and supported. With criminally exploited children rising throughout 2019.⁷</p> <p>In recent years Surrey has worked towards a shared understanding of child exploitation and sought to ensure appropriate services for the needs of children living in Surrey are met. A key aim is to improve early identification of children at risk of harm and implementing appropriate outcomes for children.</p>
COUNTYLINES AND SERIOUS VIOLENCE	<p>County Lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs from metropolitan areas into one or more importing areas within the UK such as regional or coastal towns, using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of 'deal line'. They are likely to exploit</p>

⁶ NCA National Strategic Assessment of Serious & Organised Crime, April 2020

⁷ Risk Management Meeting data November 2020

children and vulnerable adults to move and store the drugs and money and they will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons. Nationally, more than 3000 unique deal lines were identified in 2019 with up to 1100 lines estimated to be active during a given month, which is an increase on the previous assessment which estimated 2000 deal lines and 1000 active lines.⁸ The same assessment also found it likely drugs are linked to a substantial proportion of cases of serious violence, with victims of serious violence within county lines often operating at the front end of drug supply.⁹

There is an ongoing threat from county lines in Surrey, particularly given the county's proximity to London and good transport links. The impact is seen across Surrey, presenting in a number of different ways including cuckooing of vulnerable adults and attempts to exploit 'cleanskins' to avoid detection by police, with exploited individuals highly unlikely to be able to extricate themselves without external assistance from police and/or partner agencies. Wider community impact is also felt through associated criminal activity and anti-social behaviour. Between 2018 & 2020, annual reported Knife Crime in Surrey amongst the under 25s rose by 7%¹⁰. And whilst drugs and County Lines are one of multiple vulnerabilities or risk factors for serious youth violence identified in Surrey. Young people's often inaccurate perception of knife-carrying is also leading some to carry knives in order to feel safer, although conversely this actually further increases their risk of becoming involved in serious violence.

DOMESTIC ABUSE

Domestic abuse is the physical, emotional, verbal, sexual or financial abuse of one person by another with whom they have or have had an intimate or family-type relationship. It arises from the misuse of power and control by one person over another. It is rarely a one-off event, but tends to escalate in frequency and severity over time. In Surrey there are estimated to be between 14,205 – 42,288 victims of domestic abuse. However since 2011 we have had 27 Domestic Homicide Reviews take place highlighting where we could have done better.

In Surrey there is a well formed partnership to supporting survivors and preventing DA. The partnership in 2020 committed to a total £2,184,104m to domestic abuse services across the County with a focus on outreach services.¹¹

The Surrey Against Domestic Abuse Strategy 2018-2023 states that its vision is '*for every adult and child experiencing domestic abuse to be seen, safe and heard, and free from the harm caused by perpetrator behaviour*' and aims to ensure that those affected:

- Can access the right information, services and support, at the right time in the right place

⁸ NCA National Strategic Assessment of Serious & Organised Crime, April 2020

⁹ NCA National Strategic Assessment of Serious & Organised Crime, April 2020

¹⁰ Serious Youth Violence Strategy 2021

¹¹ DA Executive Figures for 2020

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are empowered to live lives free from domestic violence or abuse • Gain the personal confidence to build healthy relationships for themselves and their dependants; and • Perpetrators are held to account and change their behaviour <p>The Surrey Domestic Abuse Partnership continue to work on a whole system transformation of Surrey’s Domestic Abuse model to support implementation of the strategy. Key areas of focus include: Health Interventions, Perpetrator Interventions, Early Intervention, Recovery and Coping, Coercive Control, System Requirements.</p>
FRAUD	<p>Fraud is the most commonly experienced crime in the UK. Cyber-crime is a major enabler of fraud: data obtained via data breaches, phishing and malware is used directly to commit fraud or is sold online to other fraudsters. Certain types of high harm frauds, such as romance, courier and computer software service fraud, often target those who may be more vulnerable to becoming victims, by virtue of age, technological knowledge or emotional state. Romance fraud having the biggest impact nationally with £60 million lost in the year ending February 2020.¹²</p> <p>In Surrey the number of victims has increased in recent years and the current pandemic has created multiple opportunities for fraudsters particularly those who have been made socially isolated and are suffering financial instability.¹³ Our response to support victims through Op Signature has seen an 18% increase in demand particularly from victims of courier fraud and romance fraud.¹⁴</p> <p>However, an estimated 80% of fraud goes unreported with victims feel violated but also feeling like they should have seen the signs.¹⁵ Work to prevent fraud and in particular to identify those most at risk is key to the partnership response.</p>
PREVENTING EXTREMISM	<p>The UK faces a range of terrorist threats and in 2018 the Government updated and strengthened its Contest strategy to reflect the changes in this area. The strategy is still based on the 4 P’s; Prevent: to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. Pursue: to stop terrorist attacks. Protect: to strengthen our protection against a terrorist attack. Prepare: to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack.</p> <p>The Prevent arm is supported by the Prevent Strategy and the Prevent Duty under the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 which requires all specified authorities to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”. In Surrey this duty is met through a multi-agency Prevent Executive Group which aims to oversee Prevent delivery in the county particularly monitoring effective compliance of the duty, agreeing and updating local risk assessments and overseeing the Channel Panel and referral process.</p>

¹² NCA National Strategic Assessment of Serious & Organised Crime, April 2020

¹³ Cross reference with Rob Walker

¹⁴ Operation Signature Data January 2021

¹⁵ Cross reference with Rob

	<p>The Channel process provides support to individuals who may be vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. It seeks to safeguard and support those most at risk of radicalisation through early intervention, identifying them and offering support. The Prevent duty reflects the need for a range of partners to be involved in supporting individuals from schools, health to policing.</p>
<p>HUMAN TRAFFICING AND MODERN SLAVERY</p>	<p>The term 'modern slavery' refers to human trafficking, slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour. The most commonly reported forms of exploitation in the UK are criminal, labour and sexual exploitation. Other types also occur in the UK, including domestic servitude. While the true scale of modern slavery in the UK is unknown, potential victims identified through the National Referral Mechanism increased by 45% between January and September 2019, to 7,273, compared to the same period in 2018 in the UK.¹⁶ In Surrey referrals have remained fairly consistent with between 37 to 54 referrals each quarter between April 2019 and April 2020.¹⁷ Within the UK, social issues such as homelessness, isolation and substance abuse often contribute to victim vulnerability. During lockdown individuals who were being exploited for labour have become increasingly vulnerable due to the loss of accommodation.</p>

PROTECT OUR COMMUNITIES FROM HARM

As a partnership it is our duty to listening and react to the communities that make up Surrey. By focusing on those issues that cause people to feel unsafe and by working alongside residents to tackle issues, we create a partnership that does not allow the harm to grow. By not working together with our communities, we allow frustration and fear to develop.

The local surveys and the joint neighbourhood survey tell us that the areas below are issues for many of our residents and those residents will share commonalities with other health and wellbeing priorities.

<p>ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR</p>	<p>Anti-social behaviour groups a wide range of unacceptable activity and includes things like vandalism, graffiti and fly-posting, nuisance neighbours and intimidating groups taking over public spaces. It is defined in the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 as: conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person; conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person's occupation of residential premises, or conduct capable of causing housing-related nuisance or annoyance to any person. ASB is categorised into three areas, personal, nuisance and environmental.</p> <p>Often considered low level, anti-social behaviour can ruin lives and create an environment where more serious crime can take hold. The Victims Commissioner in 2019 wrote that 'the</p>
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¹⁶ NCA National Strategic Assessment of Serious & Organised Crime, April 2020

¹⁷ Surrey Strategic Assessment January 2021

	<p>accumulative impact of ASB can cause immense distress and suffering for victims, affecting their health, sleep, work, relationships and leaving victims feeling unsafe in their own home, which should be their place of sanctuary.’¹⁸</p> <p>In Surrey ASB calls to Surrey Police have increased by 33.3% between December 2019 and December 2020.¹⁹ Much of this has been attributed to Covid regulation breaches but nationally in October it was reported ASB which was not connected to Covid was up 12%.²⁰</p> <p>Surrey has long had a strong partnership to tackle and support victims of ASB. In 2017 the Alliance Support Coaching service was launch to provide bespoke support to victims, the first in the county. Surrey has also lead the way on communications with the first ASB week and partners were the first to sign the ASB pledge. The Community Harm Reduction Group continues develop effective responses and challenge the perception that ASB is low level.</p>
DRUG RELATED HARM	<p>The harms caused by drug misuse are far-reaching and affect lives at every level, including crime committed to fuel drug dependence. Drug misuse causes irreparable damage and loss to the families and individuals whose lives it destroys. Organised criminality, violence and exploitation go hand in hand with production and supply and lead to much of this devastating impact. Evolving threats from drugs markets and patterns of use that are ever changing are often targeted at the most vulnerable in society.</p> <p>Although there was a 6% drop nationally in the number of young people accessing specialist young people’s substance misuse services during 2017/18, in Surrey we saw an increase of 12% in the number of young people accessing treatment. Overall, there has been a gradual increase in the number of drug related deaths in Surrey since 2010²¹. Dame Black’s review found in 2019 “Widespread cannabis use across all ages and socio-economic groups”.²² National reporting shows that cannabis was the most commonly seized drug, involved in 71% of all drugs seizures in England and Wales in the year ending March 2020.²³ The impact of NOS, not only in terms of health risks to users but also on communities (littering, ASB).</p>
FIRE SAFETY	<p>Arson continues to be an area of harm to communities and businesses. Surrey Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) work with Surrey Police to investigate the causes of arson and support the prosecution of offenders. SFRS is committed to tackling Arson with the Prevention Team having a specialist team of fire investigators</p>

¹⁸ Victim Commissioners Report

¹⁹ Surrey Police Performance Data January 2021

²⁰ NPCC Presentation 2020

²¹ Home Office: Seizures of drugs in E&W, fin yr ending

2020 <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/datasets/drugmisusedeathsbylocalauthority>

²² Dame Black’s Review

²³ NCA National Strategic Assessment of Serious & Organised Crime, April 2020

	<p>and fire investigation search dogs to assist in the detection and identification of arson and arsonists.</p> <p>In recent years SFRS has refocused its work, as detailed in the Making Surrey Safer Plan 2020 to 2024, to recognise the needs of communities and breadth of work the SFRS deliver. The Prevention Team is key to the plan and works with the community and partners to undertake more preventative work such as; delivering safe and well visits (SaWV) to vulnerable persons and referring them to an appropriate agency, creating fire stations as safe havens for those suffering domestic abuse and receiving training from Surrey Police that enables staff to recognise activities such as cuckooing, county lines and modern slavery. The Partnership Officers are also friends of scams. This training allows the team to identify additional vulnerabilities, provide immediate advice and refer onto another agency who can help.</p> <p>Further investment in community safety is delivered by the Schools Education Team who work with schools to educate young people on the dangers of fire. This is further supported by the FireWise scheme that has a dedicated team who specialise in working with children and young people who have a fascination with fire and fire setting. SFRS also deliver the Safe Drive Stay Alive programme, the Youth Engagement Service and the newly launched Fire Cadets.</p> <p>SFRS also reaches out to businesses through the Protection Team. This team works to regulate fire safety legislation and educates business to help achieve compliance. This team works with our Prevention team to help residents keep safe in high rise buildings and work with the owners to mitigate dangers following incidents like Grenfell.</p>
ROAD SAFETY	<p>Road safety, speeding, and anti-social driving remain a prime concern of Surrey's residents. Through the Joint Neighbourhood Survey speeding motorists and inconsiderate parking have topped the priority list for residents for the last two years when looking at anti-social behaviour. There has been a 9% increase in the number of fatalities recorded and a decrease of 10% in the number of collisions resulting in an individual being Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI). This is in contrast to a reduction by 2% of fatalities recorded nationally. Pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists are vulnerable as well as those aged between 17 and 25 and over 75.²⁴In 2020 the Surrey Roads Policing supported the Fatal 5 campaign, highlighting that most road traffic incidents are caused by careless driving, drink and drugs, not wearing a seatbelt, using a mobile phone and speeding.</p>

²⁴ Surrey Police Performance Data January 2021

EMPOWERING OUR COMMUNITIES TO FEEL SAFE

It is not just those that are directly involved in or affected by crime that have their health and well-being impacted by it. Every individual who resides, works in or visits Surrey must have confidence in local criminal justice services and all partnership agencies. We continually work to prevent and reduce offending and it is crucial that we build on and effectively communicate our work to continue to improve public confidence and community cohesion.

Work in this area will focus on community resilience and awareness raising as well as working with the Health and Wellbeing Communications Group to develop clear and confident messages for all who live, work and visits Surrey.

Partnership Delivery

The Surrey Community Safety Agreement is anchored in the Health and Wellbeing Board, however the priorities are to be owned and delivered across a wide range of partnerships and agencies. It is in the specialist boards where the oversight and delivery of the focused work will take place. The table below goes some way to show where the themed areas detailed in this agreement are owned.

The Health and Wellbeing Board will however provide a coordinated approach where necessary and explore the added value there is of bringing health, social care and community safety closer together through the Health and Wellbeing delivery boards.

The Surrey Community Safety Agreement will support and guide the Community Safety Partnerships. It is not a document to hold the local partnerships to account but reflects their local priorities identified through extensive consultation. It is expected the local Community Safety Partnerships plans will echo the agreement but maintain their localism.

The Health and Wellbeing Board will also support in the sharing and development of information and data. There is a requirement under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 for the partnership to have a Strategic Assessment. This requirement will be developed through the JSNAA, Social Progress Index and the Surrey Office of Data Analytics and shared across the partners.

Key area of focus	County Strategy in place	Strategic Oversight	Delivery mechanism
Protect the Vulnerable			
Child Exploitation	Exploited and Missing Child Strategic Action Plan	Surrey Safeguarding Children's Board	Surrey Exploited & Missing Children Oversight Group
County lines & Serious Violence	Serious Youth Violence	Serious Youth Violence Board	Serious Youth Violence Task and Finish Group
Fraud		Serious and Organised Crime Partnership	
Human Trafficking & Modern Slavery	Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery Strategy and Delivery Action Plan	Serious and Organised Crime Partnership	Surrey Antislavery Partnership
Domestic Abuse	DA Strategy	DA Executive and Management Group	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)
Prevent & Channel		Prevent Executive Group and Delivery Group	Partners contribute to Channel Panels as appropriate
Protect Communities from Harm			
Anti-Social Behaviour	Community Harm Action Plan	Community Harm Reduction Board	Community Harm Reduction Management Meetings (CHaRMM) Joint Action Groups
Drug Related Harm	Drug & Alcohol Strategy	Drug and Alcohol Partnership Board	

Key area of focus	County Strategy in place	Strategic Oversight	Delivery mechanism
Fire Safety			
Road Safety	DriveSmart Strategy	DriveSmart Board	Casualty Reduction Board

Linked Strategies

DA Strategy
 Surrey Drug and Alcohol Strategy
 Community Vision for Surrey by 2030
 Surrey Health and Wellbeing Strategy
 Serious Youth Violence Strategy
 PCC Police and Crime Plan
 Serious and Organised Crime Strategy
 Surrey Heartlands Mental Health Programme/Frimley ICS Mental Health Workstream

Appendix A



Marmot, M., 2020. Health equity in England: the Marmot review 10 years on. *BMJ*, p.m693.

[Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On | The Health Foundation](#)

Appendix B

Policing, Health and Social Care consensus: working together to protect and prevent harm to vulnerable people.