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30 September 2021

Advisory Committees can meet virtually with appropriate Councillors attending via remote video link. Public access is available via a live stream video through the [Mid Sussex District Council's YouTube channel](#).

Dear Councillor,

A meeting of **SCRUTINY COMMITTEE FOR COMMUNITY, CUSTOMER SERVICES AND SERVICE DELIVERY** will be held **VIA REMOTE VIDEO LINK** on **WEDNESDAY, 6<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER, 2021 at 5.00 pm** when your attendance is requested.

Yours sincerely,  
KATHRYN HALL  
Chief Executive

#### **A G E N D A**

	<b>Pages</b>
1. Roll Call and Virtual Meeting Explanation	
2. To note Substitutes in Accordance with Council Procedure Rule 4 - Substitutes at Meetings of Committees etc.	
3. To receive apologies for absence.	
4. To receive Declaration of Interests from Members in respect of any matter on the Agenda.	
5. To confirm the Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on 28 April 2021.	<b>3 - 4</b>
6. To consider any items that the Chairman agrees to take as urgent business.	
7. Mid Sussex Partnership Annual Report.	<b>5 - 66</b>
8. Scrutiny Committee for Community, Customer Services and Service Delivery Work Programme 2021/22.	<b>67 - 68</b>

9. Questions pursuant to Council Procedure Rule 10.2 due notice of which has been given.

To: **Members of Scrutiny Committee for Community, Customer Services and Service Delivery:** Councillors A Boutrup (Chair), Anthea Lea (Vice-Chair), L Bennett, R Cartwright, P Chapman, R Clarke, B Dempsey, J Edwards, S Ellis, T Hussain, J Mockford, M Pulfer, S Smith, A Sparasci and D Sweatman

**Minutes of a meeting of Scrutiny Committee for Community,  
Customer Services and Service Delivery  
held on Wednesday, 28th April, 2021  
from 6.41 - 6.45 pm**

**Present:**

L Bennett	R Clarke	S Smith
A Boutrup	S Ellis	A Sparasci
R Cartwright	T Hussain	D Sweatman
P Chapman	Anthea Lea	M Pulfer

**Absent:** Councillors B Dempsey and J Mockford

**1 CONFIRMATION OF MEMBERS ON THE COMMITTEE.**

The Solicitor to the Council confirmed the names of the Members sitting on this committee for the 2021/22 Council year.

**2 ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.**

Councillor Anthea Lea nominated Councillor Boutrup as Chairman of the Committee for the 2021/22 Council year. This was seconded by Councillor Sweatman and with no further nominations put forward, this was agreed.

**RESOLVED**

That Councillor Boutrup be elected Chairman of the Committee for the 2021/22 Council year.

**3 APPOINTMENT OF VICE CHAIRMAN.**

Councillor Boutrup nominated Councillor Anthea Lea as Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the 2021/22 Council year. This was seconded by Councillor Sweatman. Councillor Hussain nominated Councillor Chapman as Vice-Chairman and this was seconded by Councillor Cartwright.

The Solicitor of the Council carried out a named vote on the two nominations. Councillor Anthea Lea received 8 votes and Councillor Chapman received 4 votes.

	<b>Anthea Lea</b>	<b>Peter Chapman</b>
Liz Bennett	Y	
Anne Boutrup	Y	
Roger Cartwright		Y
Peter Chapman		Y
Rod Clarke	Y	

Sandy Ellis	Y	
Tofojjul Hussain		Y
Anthea Lea	Y	
Mike Pulfer	Y	
Samantha Smith	Y	
Alexander Sparasci		Y
Dick Sweatman	Y	

**RESOLVED**

That Councillor Anthea Lea be appointed Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the 2021/22 Council year.

**4 TO CONSIDER ANY ITEMS THAT THE CHAIRMAN AGREES TO TAKE AS URGENT BUSINESS.**

None.

The meeting finished at 6.45 pm

Chairman

## MID SUSSEX PARTNERSHIP ANNUAL REPORT

REPORT OF: HEAD OF CORPORATE RESOURCES  
Contact Officer: Neal Barton, Policy, Performance and Partnerships Manager  
Email: [Neal.Barton@midsussex.gov.uk](mailto:Neal.Barton@midsussex.gov.uk) Tel: 01444 477588  
Wards Affected: ALL  
Key Decision: No  
Report to: Scrutiny Committee for Community, Customer Services and Service Delivery  
6<sup>th</sup> October 2021

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### Purpose of Report

1. This is the annual report on the work of the Mid Sussex Partnership (MSP), which is an overarching partnership of statutory and non-statutory organisations working to improve the quality of residents' lives across the District. The report seeks to provide Members with information on the work undertaken under the umbrella of the MSP in 2020/21 and the programme for the year ahead.

### Summary

2. Partnership working between key agencies in Mid Sussex remains strong, with a wide range of key partners engaged in the MSP and its activities. An overview of the work of the MSP is outlined in the report. The MSP Board has continued to focus on the most pressing issues requiring high level, multi-agency work, particularly in the response to and recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic.

### 3. Recommendations

**The Scrutiny Committee is recommended to note the work of the Mid Sussex Partnership in 2020/21 and endorse the proposed continuing emphasis in the year ahead on the response to and recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic.**

### Background

4. Local Strategic Partnership (LSPs) were introduced nationally over a decade ago to be the 'umbrella' local partnership for an area, helping public, private and voluntary organisations work together to improve the quality of life for their communities.
5. Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) were introduced in the late 1990s and are a statutory requirement to ensure that crime and anti-social behaviour are tackled and reduced in partnership in a given local authority area.
6. Health and Wellbeing Partnerships work together to develop and support initiatives addressing the causes of ill health and to promote healthy and active lifestyles for all residents. West Sussex County Council have a strategic Public Health role and commission District and Borough Councils including Mid Sussex, to provide Prevention and Wellbeing Services on their behalf.
7. The Mid Sussex Partnership forms the District's LSP, CSP and Health and Wellbeing Partnership with the Leader of Mid Sussex District Council acting as the Chair of the MSP Board. Other elected Members with Board membership are the MSDC Cabinet Member for Community, a West Sussex County Councillor, a representative from Mid Sussex Association of Local Councils and Mid Sussex Association of Town Councils. Officer. Other Professional members of the Board include representatives from Sussex Police, Office of the Sussex Police and Crime Commissioner, West Sussex County Council, NHS West Sussex, Clinical Commissioning Group, Clarion Housing Group and Mid Sussex Voluntary Action.

8. The structure and Terms of Reference of the MSP are reviewed annually, with the review in 2020 establishing three Sub-Groups of Health, Community Safety and Community Resilience reporting into the MSP Board. Membership of the MSP Board was also reviewed with the addition of representation from the education sector through Haywards Heath College.

### **Scrutinising the Partnership**

9. As the democratically elected body for the area covered by the MSP, the Council provides scrutiny for the activities of the Partnership. There is also a statutory function conferred under the Police and Justice Act 2006 for the Council to carry out scrutiny of the District's Community Safety Partnership (CSP), which as stated earlier forms part of the MSP.
10. Scrutiny by this Committee allows the Council to judge the work and the value for money the MSP represents and to decide if involvement in the Partnership helps meet the Council's overall objectives. It also allows the Council to discharge its scrutiny duties as set out in the Police and Justice Act 2006.

### **Progress with Partnership Activities 2020/21**

11. Each year the Partnership agrees priority areas for the following financial year and plans activities around these. The MSP's overall priority for 2020/21 was to contribute to the recovery of Mid Sussex from the pandemic, with priority themes established for each of the Sub-Groups. The priorities are informed by the Strategic Intelligence Assessment (SIA), which is produced annually and provides an evidence base to inform the priorities of the MSP. The SIA brings together data about Mid Sussex from several sources relating to crime and anti-social behaviour; health; children and young people; and housing. The 2019/20 SIA is available on the Mid Sussex Partnership page of the Council's website.
12. In 2020/21 the MSP Board has met virtually on a quarterly basis. The theme of the January 2021 meeting was issues for young people in Mid Sussex arising from the pandemic and the support available. Organisations providing support for young people were represented included Haywards Heath College who gave a presentation on providing inclusive educational services, including their apprenticeships, vocational and support services. The April meeting focused on issues for under-represented groups in the District and including information from Citizens Advice on the Community Champions project with the Council to engage with local minority communities, especially in relation to the pandemic.

### **Community Safety Sub-Group**

13. The MSP's Community Safety Sub-Group includes representatives from Sussex Police; Mid Sussex District Council; Town councils; West Sussex County Council Community Safety Team; a representative from the Police and Crime Commissioner's Office, Mid Sussex Voluntary Action and a school representative. The Group is co-chaired by the Local Police Inspector and the Council's Community Safety and Safeguarding Manager. Priorities for the Sub-Group in 2020/21 were:
  - Public spaces
  - Young people with a focus on preventative interventions.
  - Hate crime.
  - Fraud – especially countering fraud against vulnerable people.

14. The MSP has contributed to the employment of a Partnership Analyst at West Sussex County Council to prepare an overall report for the Safer West Sussex Partnerships and individual Strategic Intelligence Assessments (SIAs) for each of the County's District and Borough Councils. The Mid Sussex SIA has a focus on crime and analyses data for the calendar year 2020 and will inform the priorities of the Community Safety Sub-Group for the coming year. The SIA is included at Appendix A, with the accompanying data pack at Appendix B. These are also published on the Council website.
15. Levels of crime per 1,000 residents in 2020 remained low in Mid Sussex at 45, which is the second lowest in West Sussex behind Horsham. Crime decreased by 4% compared to 2019, which is partly a reflection of the implications of the pandemic and periods of lockdown, which decreased the opportunities for crime. Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) reported to the Police however increased in Mid Sussex by 60% from the previous year, with Environmental ASB up from 45 in 2019 to 164 in 2020.
16. The Council's Anti-Social Behaviour Officers also dealt with more reports of Anti-Social Behaviour with a 55% increase in cases from 171 in 2019 to 265 in 2020. The main causes continue to be neighbour disputes and youth related ASB. Community tensions relating to youth anti-social behaviour and breaches of lockdown rules have been exacerbated by school closures and a lack of other available diversionary activities.
17. Sussex Police have previously invested in additional staff for Mid Sussex, including an increase in neighbourhood policing for each of the three towns, Police Community Supports Officers, a Schools Officer, Rural Coordinator; Rural Officer; and Heritage Crime Coordinator.
18. Countering youth related anti-social behaviour in the District has been a particular focus for the partnership. Interventions to address this issue have come under three strands of work:
  - Providing direct support with identified youths
  - Prevention work in schools
  - Support for parents of teenagers with challenging behaviour.
19. Many of the partnership's interventions in this area have been affected by the pandemic, particularly the lack of access for prevention work in schools due to the lockdowns. Prevention work in schools includes the "Your Life, You Choose" Law Days initiative led by local Magistrates in partnership with the Council, Sussex Police, Victim Support and a specialist Community Interest Company called Directions that run educational workshops with ex-offenders. The workshops feature talks/role play sessions from the Police and the ASB officer on knife crime, drugs and sexting as well as general ASB issues; a role play court scenario led by the Magistrates; a session run by the Magistrates on sentencing; a discussion from an ex-offender about the consequences of getting involved in crime and a session from victim support on the impact on victims. Due to the pandemic, only one school (Imberhorne) was able to take advantage of the initiative in 2020/21. Discussions are currently taking place with all 7 secondary schools within the District to establish the demand to run the days in 2021/22.
20. Work to provide direct support to identified youths is being addressed through the REBOOT programme, using Government funding secured by the Sussex Police and Crime Commissioner's Office. The programme is designed to identify young people at risk of being drawn into violent crime and to provide them with one-to-one support delivered in partnership with YMCA Downslink Group. The Council's Community Safety Team, in partnership with Sussex Police, have been proactive in making referrals to the programme since its launch. From April 2021, the programme transitioned from the PCC's office to Sussex Police and the youth coaching element delivered by the YMCA ceased. There are still interventions available for young people to divert them away from ASB.

21. A project has been developed with Relate to provide family counselling for children involved in ASB and providing a support mechanism to families. Relate were not able to offer the service during the pandemic and referrals have been low to date. We have recently re-established contact with Relate and will promote the service to Early Help and schools.
22. The installation of new and improved CCTV arrangements in key locations within the District has been a key community safety project for some time. Replacement and additional cameras are of high resolution allowing for crystal clear imaging, real time footage and enhanced zoom capabilities. Following consultation on their location, the 3 Towns CCTV project is delivering installation of five new cameras, one each at the following locations:
  - St Johns Park, Burgess Hill
  - Victoria Park, Haywards Heath
  - King George's Field, East Grinstead
  - Holtye Avenue, East Grinstead
  - Clair Park, Haywards Heath.

New cameras and the necessary infrastructure have been installed at all these sites and they are all now operational and transmitting live images to the CCTV suite at Police Headquarters in Lewes.
23. Following concerns about criminal activity and anti-social behaviour in the East Court and Mount Noddy Recreation Ground areas of East Grinstead, a 6-week consultation took place in February and March 2021 on the installation of CCTV cameras. The consultation received 374 responses with 95% in favour of CCTV cameras on each site. Funding for these cameras has been agreed and installation is at 95% completion. They will be operational later in the year.
24. Hate crime in Mid Sussex has sadly shown an increase in 2020, although such crimes constitute a small percentage of the total. There were 113 hate crimes reported in Mid Sussex in 2020, up from 96 in the previous year. This is, in part, due to the greater reporting of such incidents. Racially aggravated and homophobic crimes were the only categories to increase.
25. Community Safety partners continue to monitor and report any Community Tensions within the District. The main issue over the past year has been fly posting and leafletting around anti-vaxxers and Covid deniers. Patriotic Alternative, a far-right group also leafletted areas of Burgess Hill in late 2020 although they have not come to notice in 2021. The Community Safety Sub-Group are planning to work with WSCC's Countering Extremism Team to promote their campaign for Hate Crime Awareness week in October.
26. The Community Safety Sub-Group's priorities for 2021-22 are Anti-Social Behaviour, Young People, Public Spaces and Fraud.

#### **Expansion of the use of powers contained within the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014**

27. Work to exploit the use of powers contained in the Act to counter some types of persistent Anti-Social Behaviour has continued in 2020/21, including the use of Community Protection Notices (CPNs) and Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs).
28. The MSP's Community Safety Sub-Group allocated funding for the delivery of training in the use of CPNs and Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs) for a range of staff from partner organisations to ensure a consistent approach to enforcement. Prior to the CPN, a Community Protection Warning (CPW) is issued. A total of 37 CPWs were issued in 2020. 9 of these were escalated to Community Protection Notice.



29. A Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) is an enforceable form of bylaw with Fixed Penalty Notice powers attached. A breach of the order is immediately criminal in nature and could lead to a fine, and/or confiscation of relevant items and/or a prosecution with custodial sentence. Following the appropriate consultation, a PSPO was approved by the Council in January 2020 to address anti-social vehicle use in Burgess Hill, such as speeding, careless driving and excessive noise. Since the order was put in place, there has been a significant drop in reported incidents. The use of further orders elsewhere in the District is being considered.

#### **Other projects supported by the Community Safety Task Sub-Group in 2020/21**

30. The Safe Place project in East Grinstead launched in March 2019. A safe place is a designated public place that supports vulnerable people if they feel scared or at risk while they are out and about. Funding was provided by the MSP for Mid Sussex to sign up as a member on the Safe Place National Network. The initial East Grinstead project included six locations at statutory buildings, cafes, school and community buildings. Relevant staff have received safeguarding training and links made with the Dementia Friendly Towns initiative. The project now has 20 safe places, including the three Town Councils and Oaklands reception at Mid Sussex District Council.
31. Improved arrangements for working with schools in addressing safeguarding issues have been put in place. Bi-Monthly Peer Group Conferences, led by the Council's Community Safety team are held to discuss peer groups or places of concern. These are attended by Sussex Police, local schools, West Sussex County Council's Children's Services and relevant voluntary sector groups working with young people. Mid Sussex District Council and the Police are also meeting with secondary schools on a termly basis to discuss current community safety related issues.

#### **Early Intervention Project**

32. In support of the national Troubled Families initiative, the MSP set up the Early Intervention Project in 2011. The project aimed to prevent families from impacting on their communities and putting pressure on the public purse. The project employed an Early Help Professional at Mid Sussex District Council funded by the Police and Crime Commissioner's Office who provided practical, emotional and parenting support to the families worked with.
33. A review of the initiative was considered by the MSP Board and the decision made to cease the project from 1<sup>st</sup> October 2020, with the Early Help Professional redesignated as Community Projects Officer (Young People). This reflects the growing need for youth related work related to anti-social behaviour and mental health issues. The Officer also leads on the expansion of the Safe Place project and assists the Community Safety Manager in managing the peer group conferences and schools meetings.

#### **Other MSP Funded Projects in 2020/21**

34. In addition to the community safety and early intervention activities already referred to, the Mid Sussex Partnership has provided funding for several other projects in 2020/21. These are summarised below:
- **YMCA Positive Placements** – this is a project funded by the Council providing mentoring to young people in Mid Sussex who are not in employment, education or training (NEETs). The annual target is to assist 30 young people to get into employment, education or training. YMCA Positive Placements are the providers of the service and due to the pandemic they have been unable to offer their mentoring support and the project, along with its funding, had to be paused. YMCA Positive Placements is refocusing its mentoring support towards getting young people in their supported accommodation ready for independent living. The project to provide support for NEETS is being reassessed, with the consideration of alternative providers.

- **Targeted Intervention Project** – this provided support for vulnerable families in Mid Sussex in accessing paid support services that they would otherwise not have the means to pay for. The programme was run in partnership with West Sussex County Council's Early Help Service. Support has included sessions for children on the autism spectrum, play therapy and relationship counselling. A review of the project has been undertaken and the MSP Board agreed that it should close on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, concluding that it would be better provided direct through the Early Help Service.

## Health Sub-Group

35. The MSP's Health Sub-Group comprises a range of statutory and third sector partners including the Council's Wellbeing Service, CCG, Public Health, Sussex Community NHS Trust and Healthwatch. The Group is chaired by the Council's Community Services Manager. Priorities for the Sub-Group in 2020/21 were to address:
  - Increasing number of older people with dementia.
  - Workplace health – provision of health support and signposting to those of working age.
  - Tackling mental health issues from loneliness and social isolation. In particular children and young people.
  - Promotion of access to health care services for all health-related issues.
  - Health inequalities.
36. Health and Wellbeing issues and updates are considered by the MSP Board, as part of local delivery of the West Sussex Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy. Mid Sussex District Council has since 2011/12, been commissioned by NHS West Sussex and West Sussex County Council to provide a Wellbeing Service with the aim of preventing ill health through the promotion of healthy lifestyles. This is provided through a Wellbeing Hub, based within the Council's Community Services, Policy and Performance Business Unit, which advises and supports people needing or wishing to make improvements to their lifestyle, such as losing weight, taking more exercise, improving their diet, reducing alcohol consumption or stopping smoking.
37. During 2020/21, the Wellbeing service delivered 1,078 interventions, with 92% of those who responded to requests for feedback reporting a health improvement. Due to the pandemic and social distancing requirements, the service has been unable to provide face-to face support, so the number of interventions is down from 2,312 in 2019/20. They were also involved with assisting with the provision of emergency support to those shielding in the District, particularly during the first lockdown.
38. The Wellbeing Team has moved to more virtual and telephone contact, with the development of new programmes in response to the Covid restrictions. These include the Falls Prevention Programme moving to virtual classes; the Better You Virtual Exercise Referral Programme aimed at countering the negative implications of Covid on health inequalities; and provision of free Community Health talks.
39. Activities and interventions delivered by the Health Sub-Group have also been curtailed by the pandemic. The Group has previously funded and helped to deliver a range of partnership events such as Living Well in Old Age organised with the Alzheimer's Society and Better Mental Health with Brighton Housing Trust (formerly Sussex Oakleaf) and Together in Sussex.
40. Further events were planned but had to be postponed because of the Covid-19 pandemic. These included an event organised with the Mid Sussex Older People's Council to provide advice on continuing to live in your home, a Diabetes Screening Event due to be held in East Grinstead and a pilot cancer exercise project working with Places Leisure to fund cancer rehabilitation patients on low or no income to take part in the 12-week exercise programme. It is planned to reschedule these events once the effects of Covid diminish.

41. The Health Sub-Group has acted as an important forum for co-ordinating the health response to the pandemic in Mid Sussex. This has included the supporting of the vaccine rollout in the District and maximising take-up.
42. The Health Group's priorities for 2021-22 are Children & Young People's Mental Health - Supporting Children, Young People & Parents; Older People with Dementia; Workplace Health; Health Inequalities; and Promotion of Access to Health Care Services.
43. This year the Health Sub- Group has been officially recognised by the West Sussex Health and Care Partnership Executive and NHS Integrated Care System (ICS) as the Local Community Network (LCN) for Mid Sussex. In West Sussex the LCNs now form the ground level building blocks to enable partnership activity, along with the three Primary Care Networks in Mid Sussex and 20 PCN's across West Sussex. This approach recognises that District and Broughs (D&B) have oversight of what is going on for their population and becomes the avenue for engagement between D&B geography. This approach provides the new NHS Integrated Care Systems (ICS) with a mechanism that enables them to deal with local complexity and therefore stops the 'one size fits all' approach. It also enables partnership working between Health and all partners at a level and scale that is practical and effective.
44. While this new way of partnership working is in its infancy, we have seen some immediate impact in the Health Sub-Group and Mid Sussex Partnership Board in terms of a new commitment to its membership from the CCG and Public Health partners. Moving forward, it is expected that this new partnership pathway will produce collaborative approaches and resourcing to local health interventions in the District.

### **Community Resilience Sub-Group**

45. The Community Resilience Sub-Group includes Mid Sussex Voluntary Action (MSVA), representatives from the West Sussex County Council Partnerships and Communities Team; Sussex Community Foundation; Clarion Housing Group and Community Services staff from Mid Sussex District Council. The Group is chaired by the Mid Sussex Voluntary Action Chief Executive Officer. The overall purpose of the Sub-Group is to consider community resilience issues across the district where partnership work can add value and implement partnership action to tackle these issues.
46. Priorities for the Group in 2020/21 were:
  - Assistance to the voluntary sector in finding new ways of service provision.
  - Building community resilience and harnessing the growth in community responders developed during the pandemic to support vulnerable people.
  - Addressing the implications of the economic downturn, such as the likely increase in NEETs.
  - Provision for those in need of emergency and housing related support.
  - Addressing rural isolation arising from transport and other issues.
  - Consequences of new housing development.
47. The context for the Group's work has been dominated by the pandemic, which has seen new structures and groups develop to support community resilience within the District, especially to assist those who are shielding. These include the local authority community support network hubs and an exponential growth in local community responders, supporting food supply and distribution to vulnerable people.
48. The Community Resilience Sub-Group over the last year has focused on understanding the changing needs of communities and the Community and Voluntary Sector post Covid. This has included looking to address the increasing demand for some form of community hub to provide shared professional space to support the recovery and growth of the Community and Voluntary sector organisations in Mid Sussex. Also; building community leadership capacity through initiatives such as Community Champions and supporting the changing landscape for volunteering.

49. The Sub-Group's priorities for 2121-22 are: Recovery from the Covid-19 Pandemic and Supporting the Needs of the Voluntary sector; Building Community Leadership Capacity through initiatives such as Community Champions; and Supporting the Changing Landscape for Volunteering.

### **Priorities for 2021/22**

50. The MSP Board reviewed its priorities and projects for 2021/22 at its meeting in July 2021. These are reflected in the revised Terms of Reference and amended priorities for the Sub-Groups referred to previously in this report. It is likely that the Partnership will seek to continue where possible to implement, albeit with adaptation, many of its current projects.
51. New and evolving needs around existing and emerging priorities will need to be considered by the Partnership as a result of the pandemic, including an increased need for support with mental health issues such as loneliness and anxiety, issues faced by young people and support for those facing economic hardship. The July meeting of the MSP Board had a focus on working in partnership for the sustainable recovery of the Mid Sussex economy. This included an update on progress with the development of the Council's Sustainable Economy Strategy and plans for engagement with partners.
52. The review of Terms of Reference and membership has led to the addition of a representative from Action in Rural Sussex on to the MSP Board. This is in recognition of the rural nature of the District and the particular implications of the pandemic for rural communities. The next meeting of the MSP Board on 21<sup>st</sup> October will have a focus on rural issues including rural crime, community transport and support for rural communities.

### **Conclusions**

53. The Mid Sussex Partnership continues to identify and address the issues for Mid Sussex that require high level, multi-agency work. This report includes many examples of projects that are making a real difference to the wellbeing of residents in the District.

### **Financial Implications**

54. Funding for the MSP comes from several sources, including the Police and Crime Commissioner, an annual revenue commitment of £50,000 from Mid Sussex District Council and money from the 2020/21 Home Office Serious Violence Fund to enhance the local provision of positive activities for young people. This has been used to fund projects through the Community Safety Sub-Group.

### **Risk Management Implications**

55. Partnership working in the support and delivery of the statutory functions of the MSP is functioning well in the District. Key Strategic Risks for this Council identified for 2020/21 included the capacity of West Sussex County Council to support Mid Sussex District Council's ambitions and more recently the impacts of the Covid19 Pandemic.

### **Equality and Customer Service Implications**

56. Many of the projects and initiatives referred to above are specifically aimed at helping protected groups as set out in equalities legislation. Where applicable, these projects and initiatives have been subject to equality impact assessments themselves. Data from these projects and initiatives will feed into the annual Strategic Intelligence Assessment and will be used to help inform decisions on commissioning of projects going forward.

### **Sustainability Implications**

57. None arising directly from this report.

## Background Papers

Mid Sussex Partnership [Terms of Reference 2021/22](#)

Mid Sussex Partnership [Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2019/2020](#)

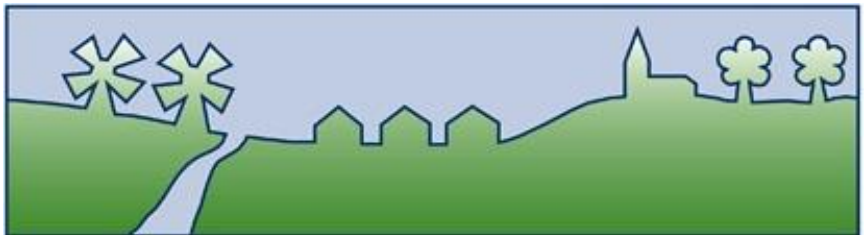
PHE (July 2019) [Place-based approaches for reducing health inequalities: main report](#); Public Health England

The [“Start Well, Live Well, Age Well: West Sussex Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019 – 2024”](#) provides a framework which prioritises prevention

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Working together  
for a better future



**MID SUSSEX**  
**DISTRICT COUNCIL**

# STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE

## ASSESSMENT 2021

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

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Email: [magdalena.steel@westsussex.gov.uk](mailto:magdalena.steel@westsussex.gov.uk)

# CONTENTS

<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	3	
<u>Mid Sussex Partnership (MSP)</u>		3
<u>Scope</u>		3
<u>Strategic Intelligence Assessment</u>		3
<u>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</u>	4	
<u>Overview</u>		4
<u>ABOUT MID SUSSEX Key facts</u>	5	
<u>RECORDED CRIMES</u>	6	
<u>VIOLENCE and Exploitation</u>	8	
<u>Domestic abuse and sexual violence</u>		8
<u>Violence against the person</u>		9
<u>Drugs and Alcohol and links to violence</u>		9
<u>Serious violence and serious youth violence</u>		10
<u>Knife and gun crime</u>		11
<u>Serious organised crime</u>		11
<u>EXPLOITATION</u>	12	
<u>Child Exploitation</u>		12
<u>Organised criminality and links to exploitation</u>		13
<u>AQUISITIVE CRIMES</u>	14	
<u>Acquisitive crimes overview</u>		14
<u>SOCIAL DRIVERS OF CRIME</u>	15	
<u>Antisocial behaviour</u>		15
<u>Hate Crime</u>		16
<u>Cyber crime</u>		16
<u>Health and Wellbeing</u>		17
<u>Social Inequality</u>		17
<u>SUMMARY</u>	18	
<u>APPENDIX</u>	19	
<u>Glossary &amp; Acronyms</u>		19



# INTRODUCTION

## Mid Sussex Partnership (MSP)

The Mid Sussex Partnership (MSP) is a partnership of organisations working together to improve the quality of residents' lives across the District. The partnership has a statutory duty to work together to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour in the District and was formed in response to the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as a statutory requirement,<sup>1</sup> later broadening its remit and encompassing work to promote health and wellbeing alongside community safety.

### Scope

*The MSP has a leadership role, bringing together key local strategic partners within the areas of communities, crime and health to agree strategic priorities for the area and plan and commission work to improve the quality of life in the District, using combined partner resources.*

## Strategic Intelligence Assessment

The Strategic Intelligence Assessment (SIA) is an annual evidence base compiled and analysed to inform local community safety priorities and aid the partnership's understanding of emerging trends and patterns in crime and disorder, exploring future threats and opportunities.

The Mid Sussex Partnership has a legal requirement to undertake a review of crime and disorder across the district each year. The following report has been produced using data from multi-agency sources, for the period January until December 2020, with supporting contextual information and comparative data provided by partners wherever possible.

This is the public version of the strategic intelligence assessment, so some sensitive information has been removed to protect data integrity.



<sup>1</sup> [Crime and Disorder Act 1998](#).

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Overview

The Mid Sussex Partnership SIA 2021 Data Pack<sup>2</sup> contains a comprehensive set of data and statistics to complement this report. The main findings from data analysis are:

- The overall crime rate has decreased by 4% in comparison to 2019.
- Mid Sussex along with Horsham had the lowest crime rate per 1000 population at respectively 45 and 44 per 1000 residents.
- While most high-level crime has reduced, risk for the most vulnerable adults and children has increased, including domestic abuse, drug use and exploitation<sup>3</sup>.
- Police CSP<sup>4</sup> data shows that 54% of all crimes in Mid Sussex are violent crimes which is comparable to rates across West Sussex.
- The severity of crimes recorded continues to increase across West Sussex. Mid Sussex crime severity score was 6.8 which is the lowest in the county and significantly lower than both Sussex (11.6) and England (13.8)<sup>5</sup>.
- Drugs trafficking and supply has increased significantly compared to previous year (↑311%) yet remains under 100 offences over the last 12 months.
- Domestic abuse crimes increased slightly last year (↑1%) along with the severity of reported offences.
- Reporting of all forms of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) increased, likely due to community tensions exacerbated by 3 national lockdowns within the last year. Youth related ASB has been a particular issue for the locality.
- The pandemic fight is not over yet and easing of the restrictions are still uncertain at the time of compiling this report. Therefore, it is a reasonable expectation that the effects of the pandemic will be reflected in crime figures going forward.



<sup>2</sup> The Mid Sussex Partnership SIA 2021 Data Pack, available upon request.

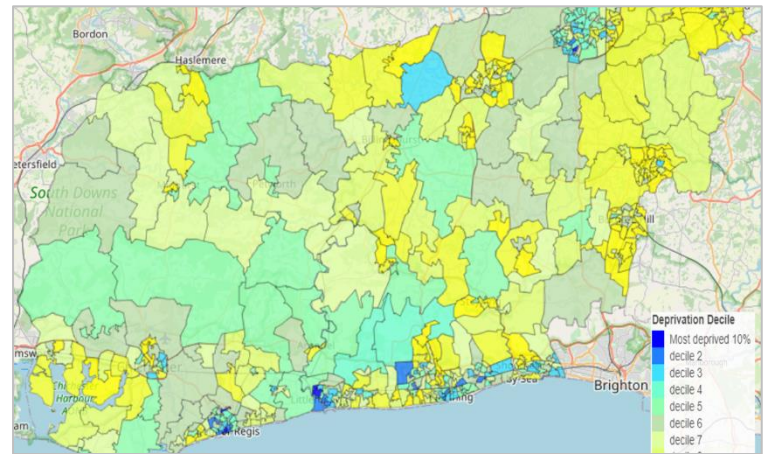
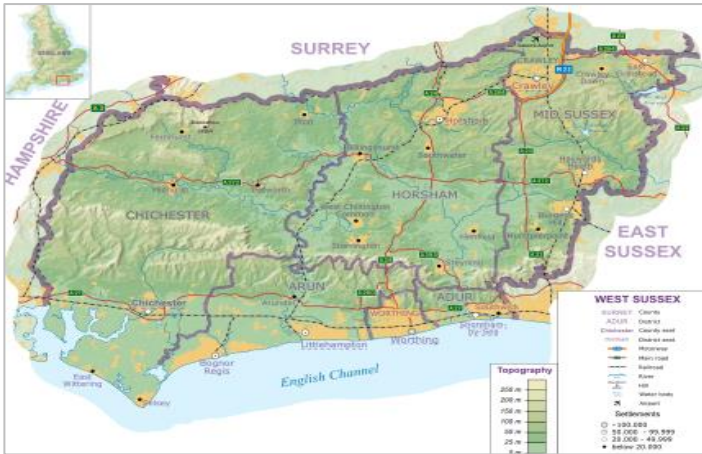
<sup>3</sup> The Safer West Sussex Partnership Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2021.

<sup>4</sup> CSP – Community Safety Partnership.

<sup>5</sup> The Crime Severity Score is calculated as follows:  $\text{Sum [across all offences]} \times (\text{Weight} * \text{Number of offences}) / (\text{Area})$  mid-year population estimate

For more information please check page 44 in The SWSP SIA 2021 Data Pack or visit [ONS website](#)

## ABOUT MID SUSSEX KEY FACTS



**Mid Sussex: covers 334.02 km<sup>2</sup> (128.97 square miles)**

- District borders the Tandridge district of Surrey to the north, Wealden and Lewes districts to the east, and Brighton and Hove to the south, all in East Sussex, and Horsham district to the west and Crawley, northwest, equally in West Sussex.
- Population (mid-2019 est.): 151,022
- Contains the towns of East Grinstead, Haywards Heath and Burgess Hill.
- Haywards Heath and Burgess Hill are both commuter stops on the rail line between Brighton and London, and residential centres with a light-industrial base.
- Mid Sussex has older age structure compared with England .
- The number of people aged 65+ and 85+ is projected to rise in the next 10 years by 22% and 28% respectively.
- Mid Sussex overall is a healthy place to live and grow.
- A high proportion of the County's extremely clinically vulnerable residents reside in Mid Sussex

### Deprivation and poverty in Mid Sussex

- Mid Sussex is the least deprived district within West Sussex.
- The least number of children are living in poverty comparing out of all West Sussex Districts and Boroughs.

# RECORDED CRIMES



**Mid Sussex** all recorded crimes drop by **↓ 4.3%** since 2019.

Nationally **5.7 Million** recorded crimes – **6%** drop. (CSEW/ONS – September 2020)

Out of all West Sussex crimes: **13%** in **Mid Sussex**

**46.7%** Sussex crimes occurred in West Sussex

Mid Sussex had the second lowest **crime rate per 1000 population** of all West Sussex Districts and Boroughs

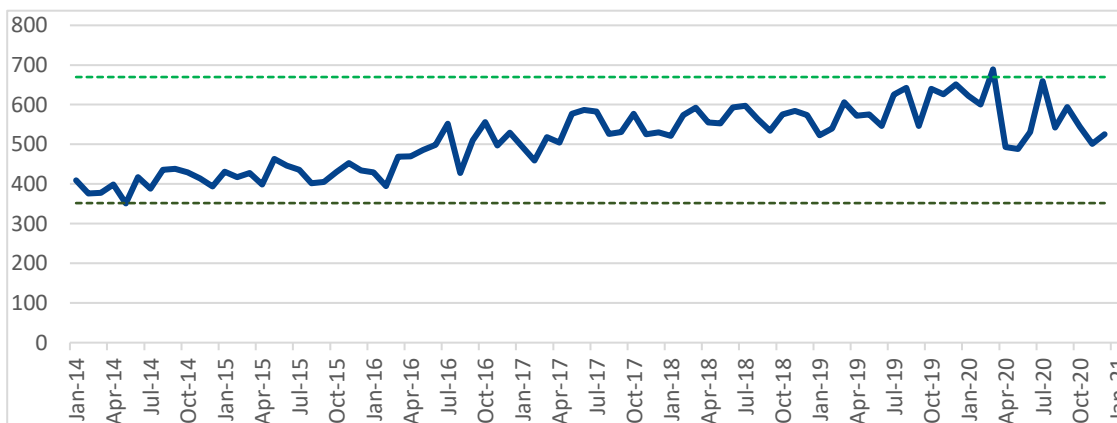
**Total crimes by local authority**

- Adur: 3984 (↑5.9%)
- Arun: 10511 (↓5.9%)
- Chichester: 6623 (↓10%)
- Crawley: 10617 (↓18.7%)
- Horsham: 6368 (↓8.7%)
- Mid Sussex: 6789 (↓4.3%)**
- Worthing: 8191 (↓10.6%)

**54%** of all **Mid Sussex Violent Crimes.**

Time period refers to the 12 months: January – December 2020 compared with the same period in 2019, unless stated otherwise.

Figure 1. Mid Sussex total recorded crimes by month



National crime trends suggest a decline in offending, with particular decreases recorded crime during 2020; some of which may be attributable to the pandemic. Lockdown restrictions reduced opportunities for many types of crime to be committed, including high volume crimes such as shoplifting, burglaries and night-time economy violence. Overall, during the second quarter of 2020, all recorded crime was 11 % lower than the same period last year.

The general profile of recorded offences for Mid Sussex is similar to the West Sussex profile. Despite some increases in recorded crime during summer months (and following the easing of lockdown restrictions), crime in Mid Sussex reduced overall by 4% in 2020. Nevertheless, the risk and severity of some aspects of crime increased, including violent crime, domestic abuse, drug use and exploitation along with anti-social behaviour; much of the latter exacerbated by community tensions linked to the pandemic. Action to address violence, exploitation and inequality must remain paramount; with this in mind, the focus of this document will concentrate on these main issues.

**Mid Sussex crimes by categories:**

- Violent crime: **3640** (↑6.8%)
- Theft & handling: **1365** (↓21.3%)
- Criminal damage: **815** (↓16.9%)
- Burglary: **339** (↓34.9%)
- Drug offences: **333** (↑125%)
- Other: **282** (↑3.3%)

**Crime rate per 1000 population:**

- Sussex: **70**
- West Sussex: **61.4**
- Adur: 62
- Arun: 65
- Crawley: 94
- Chichester: 55
- Horsham: 44
- Mid Sussex: 45**
- Worthing: 74

**ASB (↑62%)**

- Personal: ↑33 %
- Nuisance: ↑60%
- Environmental: ↑264%

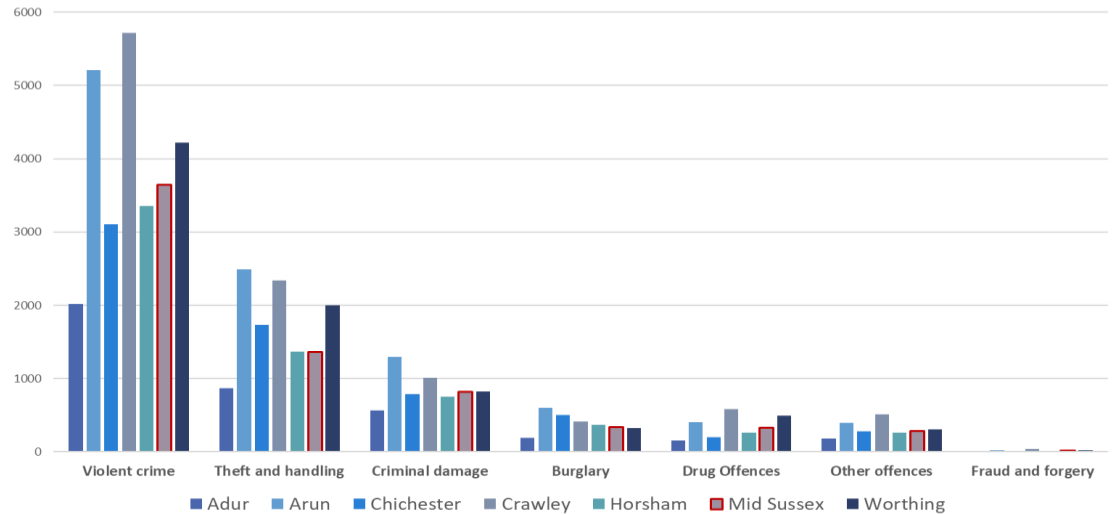
**Drugs crimes (↑125%):**

- Possession: ↑98%
- Possession Cannabis: ↑113%
- Possession Excluding Cannabis: ↑32%

**Crimes:**

- Racist: ↑18%
- Hate (gender): ↓10%
- Hate (disablist): ↓29%
- Hate (religion): ↓55%
- Homophobic: ↑4%

For more information  
view [Mid Sussex SIA 2021 data pack](#)



As the graph above shows, the greatest proportion of offences recorded between January and December 2020 related to incidents of violent crime, yet vulnerability to exploitation continues to present a significant risk. Drug offences (possession, trafficking and supply) more than doubled in 2020 in Mid Sussex. There is an inextricable link between drugs and the exploitation of vulnerable people; therefore, this rise in crime concerns, particularly as this is an area that is likely under-reported, so levels of perpetration could be even higher. The NSPCC reported a 66% increase in calls to their service regarding parental substance misuse over the last year, suggesting vulnerability may be likely to increase further in the year ahead. The impact of lockdown and social distancing restrictions on recorded crime and other agency data must be emphasised; both in terms of victimisation and general wellbeing. While crime levels have reduced in many categories, risk of harm remains a present threat for the most vulnerable. The district, whilst affluent in many respects, does have pockets of deprivation alongside vulnerable communities and the long-term impact of the pandemic is yet to be fully realised. Quality of life alongside health and economic instability (including unemployment) are likely to be social drivers of crime going forward, especially among vulnerable groups. Low-paid workers including those in the retail, hospitality and travel sector are currently being supported by the Government furlough scheme which is currently due to end later this year, however between March and May 2020 alone unemployment rose to 2.6%; therefore it is plausible to suggest this may increase further once support is withdrawn.

# VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

Violence can trigger negative impacts across a wide range of health, social and economic outcomes, causing damage to physical and emotional health. It increases vulnerability including further violence and reduces outcomes in terms of education, employment, and social and emotional wellbeing. Violence also has a significant impact on communities and economic prosperity. The long-term impact of [violence](#) is significant both for those who experience and witness incidents.

Across England, violence causes around 35,000 emergency hospital admissions and over 300,000 emergency department attendances each year<sup>6</sup>. Furthermore, police recorded crime showed a 4% increase nationally in violence against the person offences from 1,721,720 to 1,791,757 offences in the year ending September 2020<sup>7</sup>. In Mid Sussex last year, violent crime<sup>8</sup> represented the largest proportion of total recorded crime; accounting for over 54% offences, which is 4% higher than the previous year. Whilst violence is mainly associated with serious physical harm, the increase in violence crimes in the district has been mainly attributable to a significant increase in the category ‘violence *without injury*’. Further analysis of local crime data indicates around two-thirds of the violent crime has been non-injury violence within the last three years. Nevertheless, the seriousness of violent crime appears to be increasing in line with county levels.

## Domestic abuse and sexual violence

Nationally there has been an increase in domestic abuse (DA) crimes over the last 12 months. Whilst local data<sup>9</sup> does not suggest the same rise in recorded crime, the severity of domestic abuse increased in 2020. Nearly a third of cases identified within the Serious Youth Violence profile<sup>10</sup> and 35% of child and family assessments undertaken in the county referenced domestic abuse as an issue of concern.<sup>11</sup> In Mid Sussex, whilst the number of domestic abuse recorded by Sussex police increased slightly this year by 1%, the overall proportion of incidents reported actually decreased by nearly 6%. This, alongside spikey increases in violence against the person particularly in March, July and August, may be indicative of vulnerable communities finding it harder to report concerns during the



<sup>6</sup> [Protecting people, promoting health - A public health approach to violence prevention for England.](#)

<sup>7</sup> [Crime in England and Wales: year ending September 2020.](#)

<sup>8</sup> Crimes recorded by Sussex Police with following Home Office return codes: 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 4/1, 4/2, 4/3, 4/4, 4/6, 4/7, 4/8, 4/9, 4/10, 5D, 5E, 8L, 8M, 8N, 9A, 9B, 10A, 10B, 10C, 10D, 11A, 13, 14, 37/1, 104, 105A, 105B.

<sup>9</sup> Locality provider data (i.e. WORTH) was unavailable at the time of this report being created, therefore only data from the Sussex Police was used for the analysis.

<sup>10</sup> VRP, Serious Youth Violence Profile, Sussex Police.

<sup>11</sup> Mid Sussex SIA 2021 Data Pack/Domestic Abuse.

last year. Whilst support services were open during national lockdowns, school closures and community-based and informal reporting pathways were less accessible for some.

Sexual offences accounted for 3% of all crimes in Mid Sussex in the 2020, and whilst these offences remain steady trend in the last 12 months, serious sexual offences decreased by 6%.

## Violence against the person

Violence against the Person (VAP)<sup>12</sup> offences accounted for almost half total recorded crime in Mid Sussex during 2020, increasing by 7% last year. Over 30% of the offences were Common Assaults and collectively over two-thirds of the VAP was classified as *violence without an injury*. However, local rates of violence where injury was sustained are higher than average and show a continued rising trend; potentially related to domestic abuse and alcohol-related violence.

## Drugs and Alcohol and links to violence

Drugs and alcohol are drivers of violent crime and disorder. Nationally 40% violent crimes (circa 500,000) recorded each year are alcohol related<sup>13</sup>. The misuse of drugs and alcohol continues to present a significant risk to local communities, with overall crimes related to drugs showing a significant increase in Mid Sussex from 148 in 2019 to 333 in 2020; accounting for a fifth, of all the district crimes.

There were 59 more drugs trafficking and supply offences recorded last year; a high proportion of which were associated with county lines activity and organised crimes groups; both those residing in the district and elsewhere.

The prevalence of drugs remains high; yet demand and drug choice appear to be changing<sup>14</sup>. Availability of street drugs has changed, and we have seen an influx of dangerous counterfeit drugs (which resulted in local and national drug alerts), alongside intensified and diversified Organised Crime Group activity. Recorded crime data from Sussex Police suggests there may have been a shift away from Class A towards Class C drugs last year. This could be the consequence of fewer people choosing recreational drugs such as cocaine, normally associated with the night-time economy and club-culture, instead opting for cannabis consumed at home. It could also be indicative of a shift in models of perpetration

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<sup>12</sup> A range of offences from minor offences such as harassment and common assault, to serious offences such as murder, actual bodily harm and grievous bodily harm. Source: [Met Police Crime type definitions](#).

<sup>13</sup> [Alcohol Policy UK](#).

<sup>14</sup> [Opiate and crack cocaine use: prevalence estimates by local area](#).

to avoid more punitive criminal justice sanctions associated with Class A supply, especially as drugs have been a key area of focus within Policing activity to tackle organised criminality.

Alcohol related hospital admissions<sup>15</sup> data suggests men are more likely to be admitted than females, and whilst total alcohol related admissions<sup>16</sup> are not significantly higher than the national average the rate of admission for under 18's per 100,000 population for Mid Sussex is 35.5 which is higher than the West Sussex (34.6) and England (30.7) rate.

Lockdown restrictions also heightened risks for people with a drug or alcohol dependency, due to changes in access to services including key worker support, needle exchange and pharmacy services for prescriptions. This was particularly challenging for those who were not in secure housing.

The impact of drug and alcohol related crime is notable, from demand on health, social care and criminal justice services to personal impact for those misusing substances, their families and the wider community. Inextricably linked to other forms of crime, disorder and vulnerability, substance misuse affects educational outcomes, employability and training opportunities, increases risk of accommodation instability and negatively impacts both physical and emotional wellbeing, alongside risk of abuse and coercion and an increased propensity to commit crime. Whilst alcohol-related public order has reduced over the last year, vulnerable individuals and groups such as the street community remain significantly at risk, despite measures taken by authorities to offer temporary accommodation. The pandemic has also heightened risks of drug and alcohol related violence and exploitation being hidden. The risks haven't diminished; instead have shifted and become less visible, which is worrying.

### **Serious violence and serious youth violence**

Last year, serious violence offences accounted for 1% of crime in Mid Sussex. Whilst there are other offences attributable to a greater proportion of total crime, serious violence has been recognised as a high priority due to the links with serious organised criminality and vulnerability to exploitation. According to the Sussex Serious Violent Crime Problem Profile<sup>17</sup>, Mid Sussex had the lowest rate of serious violence offences by district (4.7 per 10,000 population). However, the same report indicated wounding or other acts endangering life recorded in Mid Sussex represented the highest proportion across all West Sussex districts and boroughs<sup>18</sup>.

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<sup>15</sup> [Public Health England Local Alcohol Profiles](#).

<sup>16</sup> For both – alcohol-related and alcohol specific conditions.

<sup>17</sup> "Serious Violent Crime Problem Profile", Claire Rivers – Sussex Violence Reduction Partnership Analyst.

<sup>18</sup> Serious violent problem profile, data period used: Nov 2019-Oct 2020.



Youth violence also continues to pose a threat across West Sussex. Any child can be drawn into serious violence, however those with vulnerabilities are at a heightened risk of being recruited. Children in gangs are 37% more likely to go missing/absent from school<sup>19</sup> and those permanently excluded from school face even greater risks of extra familial harm. This is significant as nationally victims and perpetrators of serious violence have been getting younger<sup>20</sup>. The coronavirus Pandemic, and associated lockdown measures, have exacerbated risks of vulnerability. With school closures across the country, many young people have lost an important protective factor as teachers are often the first line in reporting safeguarding concerns and escalating risk.

### **Knife and gun crime**

Weapon related crime is often under-reported, making prevalence counts difficult. Home Office data suggests those involved in knife crime are typically male, often under 25 years old. Victims and offenders are interchangeable, particularly where weapon-crime is associated with drug supply networks and domestic violence situations. Whilst weapon related crime can and does occur throughout West Sussex, incidents remain low in Mid Sussex.

### **Serious organised crime**

Young people continue to be at risk of serious and organised crime both as victims and perpetrators. Police data suggests organised crimes groups (OCGs) operate in Mid Sussex with typical activity including drugs supply and money laundering. The impact of violence and exploitation on those who experience it, along with their families and local communities is significant and is known to increase vulnerability to other forms of crime, disorder, and safeguarding issues. Children and young people who experience violence and exploitation are especially vulnerable as these adverse experiences can have lasting impacts into adulthood; including effects on adolescent cognitive development, poor mental health and wellbeing, further victimisation and/or offending, as well as raising the likelihood of intergeneration cycles of vulnerability. This will be addressed in further detail in the following section of this report.

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<sup>19</sup> Children's Commissioner Report: [Keeping kids safe](#).

<sup>20</sup> Parliament publications; [Safeguarding children and young people who may be affected by gang activity](#).

# EXPLOITATION

[Exploitation](#) refers to a collection of offences; therefore, it is not possible to give exact prevalence figures; however, statutory data from social care (captured in the data pack<sup>21</sup>) provides an outline of known risk.

## Child Exploitation

Despite sustained periods of national lockdown and social restrictions, Child Exploitation continues to be a significant threat in West Sussex. This includes the sexual and criminal exploitation of children and young people both in terms of contact and non-contact abuse. Our most vulnerable children and young people continue to go missing<sup>22</sup>, and their risk levels remain substantial, exacerbated by an increasing threat of cyber-enabled exploitation linked to online platforms<sup>23</sup>. Across Mid Sussex, at least 6 children (mostly adolescent males linked to the Child Criminal Exploitation) are currently identified as experiencing or at significant risk of exploitation<sup>24</sup>.

Perpetrators have become more sophisticated in their modus operandi, with Interpol reporting increased sharing of child exploitation material through peer-to-peer networks over the last 12 months. Exposure to potential offenders through online gaming, the use of chat groups in apps, phishing attempts via email, unsolicited contact in social media and through less secure online educational applications<sup>25</sup> are all threats to children and young people. As with more traditional exploitation methods, grooming tends to take place in open forums, with abuse much more likely to occur in private platforms, servers or through the use of photo and video sharing or live streaming services. The impact of the grooming and exploitative behaviour will continue to emerge over the next few months and potentially years as those affected during the pandemic disclose their experiences.



<sup>21</sup> Mid Sussex SIA 2021 Data Pack.

<sup>22</sup> [To all local authority Council Leaders, Chief Executives, and Directors of Children's Services](#)

<sup>23</sup> Such as Snapchat, WhatsApp, Instagram, Telegram, Wickr, Omegle, and various gaming platforms.

<sup>24</sup> West Sussex County Council Children's Services data.

<sup>25</sup> [Europol: COVID-19: CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION.](#)

## Organised criminality and links to exploitation

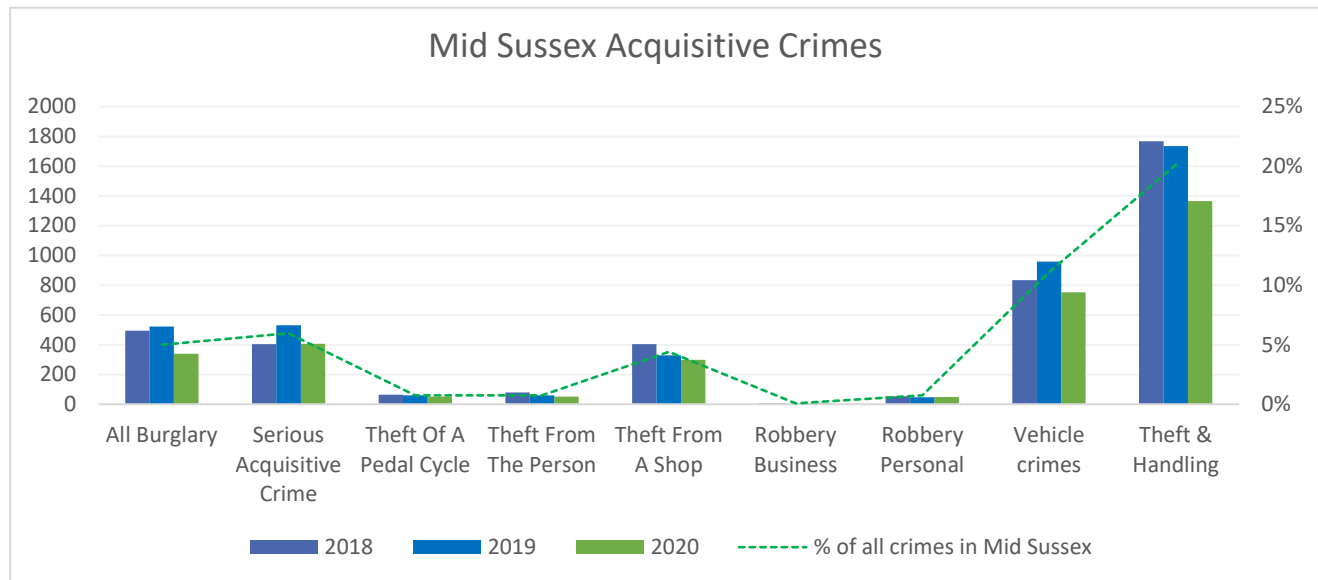
The exploitation of young and vulnerable people is a common feature in County Lines, whether for the storage or supply of drugs, money muling, or to secure the dwellings from which the drugs are sold. Crimestoppers suggest children may also be traded as payment between organised crime groups. Perpetrators are now known to be targeting children not known to Statutory Services (sometimes referred to as “clean skins” or “tinies”). Across West Sussex County Lines drug related crime occurs, with links predominantly to London and the midlands. 60% of young people arrested in Sussex for drug supply offences last year were found to live outside the force area. Whilst coastal areas of West Sussex such as Worthing and Bognor Regis tend to have higher rates of county lines activity, along with Crawley, criminal networks have a reach into communities across Sussex. Vulnerable people are at risk of being cuckoo’d and a number of addresses situated in Mid Sussex have been identified and action taken to safeguard those who have been exploited. Organised crime groups can also exploit vulnerable people into modern slavery, trafficking and organised immigration crime. Sussex ranked 6th nationally for modern slavery referrals last year, following an increase in modern slavery offences recorded since 2019 (380 recorded in 2019 to 548 in 2020)<sup>26</sup>. UK Nationals are mostly likely to be enslaved. In Whilst figures are low; this is another area of significant under reporting. People recruited into low or unpaid work such as domestic servitude, farming, nail bars, the sex trade and car washing are all susceptible to exploitation and often live in overcrowded or unsuitable accommodation. Some people are inadvertently enslaved; either due to language barriers or cultural expectations whereas others acknowledge the situation but feel their treatment or low rates of pay in this country are preferable to their experiences elsewhere.

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<sup>26</sup> [More than 500 modern slavery victims identified in Sussex](#)

# AQUISITIVE CRIMES

## Acquisitive crimes overview



In Mid Sussex, there was a decrease in all acquisitive crimes<sup>27</sup> aside from robbery which remained static. Whilst shoplifting offences have reduced slightly in Mid Sussex, shop theft may become a greater threat, especially in smaller, independent shops. The BBC reported an increase in offences believed linked to people wearing masks, thereby making it harder to identify perpetrators. Offenders target items that are easy to re-sell such as alcohol, meat, and confectionary. Larger supermarkets have security cameras installed on checkouts including self-service machines, however smaller retailers often do not have the funds to install similar devices. Likewise, increased economic hardship and drug-fueled crime could push up acquisitive crime in the future. In recent years, catalytic converter theft has also risen dramatically; some of which is believed to be linked to organised crime groups. Organised acquisitive crime remains a strategic priority for Sussex Police and is addressed through their Force control strategy.

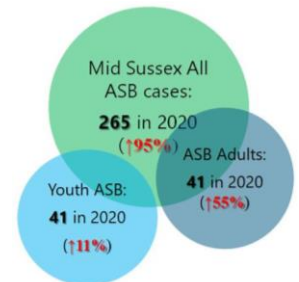
<sup>27</sup> including burglary, vehicle crimes, robbery and serious acquisitive crime

## SOCIAL DRIVERS OF CRIME

Inequality doesn't necessarily cause crime, but it can cause those who are vulnerable to feel marginalised or increase risk of victimisation and perpetration. Added to this are the effects of the pandemic, which are wide-reaching and must be considered in the context of vulnerability and wellbeing.

### Antisocial behaviour

Across Mid Sussex, there was a notable increase in the number of anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents recorded by the Police in the last 12 months. Likewise, the Council reported a 55% increase in cases from 171 in 2019 to 265 during 2020. Burgess Hill accounted for the greatest proportion of incidents (88) nevertheless, East Grinstead had twice as many reported cases this year<sup>28</sup>. According to police and council data, neighbour nuisance incidents were of greatest concern. Incidents reported to the police increased by 60% and environmental concerns more than tripled (from 45 in 2019 to 164 in 2020; ↑264%).

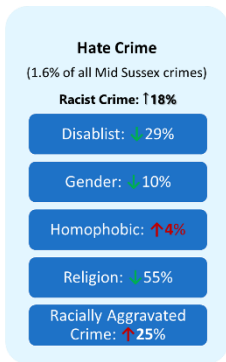


Community tensions relating to youth anti-social behaviour and breaches of lockdown rules have been exacerbated by school closures and a lack of other available diversionary activities. Many community initiatives targeted at young people have been disrupted by national lockdowns and social distancing restrictions. Moreover, community tolerance has declined generally along with mental and emotional wellbeing, leading to increases in reporting of incidents which ordinarily may have either been unnoticed or unreported<sup>28</sup> prior to the pandemic. Threat of eviction (withdrawn during lockdown) compounded this, making it harder for statutory services to address some forms of ongoing anti-social behaviour and breach of tenancies.

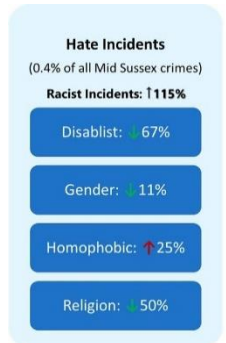
Environmental issues (including fly-tipping) caused by the closure of waste recycling centres were all noted and likely impacted by the national lockdown. Whilst these are sometimes viewed as minor offences, they feature high on quality of life issues raised by residents and are costly to clear up, not to mention the impact they can have on community perceptions of safety and wellbeing.

<sup>28</sup> For more information and detailed statistical breakdowns, please refer to Mid Sussex SIA 2021 data pack.

## Hate Crime



Hate Crime accounts for a very small number of offences in Mid Sussex which can skew percentage changes. In 2020, there were just over 100 racist crimes recorded by Sussex Police emanating from Mid Sussex. Whilst crime numbers are low, the impact of hate crime is significant, exacerbating social isolation and may also be an accelerant for radicalisation. There are currently escalating concerns over the impact of the pandemic as well as “Brexit” on community tensions and tolerance. The issues are also used to promote hatred against certain minority groups. During the first lockdown, Covid-19 propaganda was used by extremists to advocate hatred towards the Chinese community. Most incidents related to verbal abuse, or publication of hate crime materials.



## Cyber crime

Cyber-enabled crime continues to be an issue of concern, often involving the exploitation of vulnerable people and is chronically under-reported. The internet has been increasingly utilised by criminals during the pandemic; from grooming of children, dating fraud/sexploitation and Coronavirus related scams all emerging<sup>29</sup> According to Sussex Police<sup>30</sup> whilst almost 40% fraud was perpetuated ‘in person’ through doorstep crime, rogue traders and impersonators, a third of the offences recorded in Mid Sussex last year were perpetuated online. This however is likely to be an under-representation as some victims are unaware, they have been targeted, whereas others may be ashamed to report or not know how to flag concerns, especially if the activity took place outside UK jurisdictions.

<sup>29</sup> [Covid-19 – Fraud & Cybercrime](#)

<sup>30</sup> Sussex Police West Sussex Fraud Report November 2020 – January 2021

## Health and Wellbeing

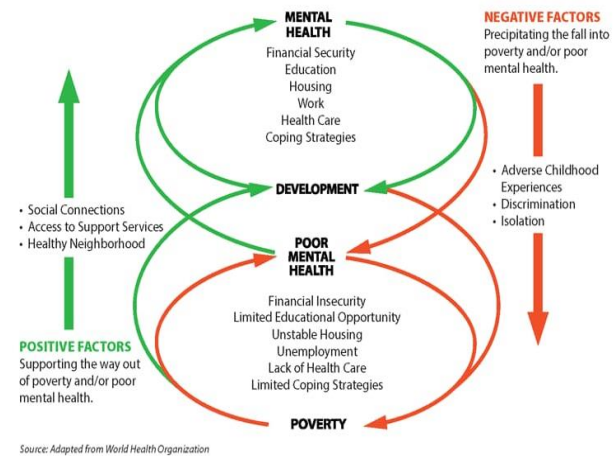
Physical and emotional health, inequality and risk of harm are causally linked. A significant proportion of those victimised have mental health concerns; likewise, being a victim of crime can lead to mental ill health and increased vulnerability.

According to the prison reform trust, 26% women and 15% men surveyed had received treatment for a mental health problem in the year before custody<sup>31</sup>. Children who end up in custody are three times more likely to have mental health problems than those who do not<sup>32</sup>.

Children Looked After, together with those affected by exploitation, often disclose mental health concerns including anxiety, depression, and self-harm/suicidal thoughts. Correspondingly, those with mental health concerns or who have lived in a chaotic household are more vulnerable to exploitation and abuse<sup>33</sup>. Adults with mental health concerns are similarly at a greater risk of exploitation, particularly cuckooing, labour exploitation and trafficking. The negative impact of the pandemic on mental health is already clear yet is likely to worsen still<sup>34</sup>. Girlguiding UK suggest 75% of 15-18-year-olds surveyed believed the pandemic and latest lockdown had negatively affected their mental health<sup>35</sup>.

## Social Inequality

Social and economic inequality can have profound effects on the welfare, quality of life and opportunities for individuals, families, communities, and society as a whole. In West Sussex, 3.6% of people live in the most deprived 20% of areas. Around 17,000 children in West Sussex are living in poverty. Inequality is also linked to experiences of criminal justice with poverty and social deprivation both impacting victimisation and perpetration. In Sussex, the rate of hospital admission as the result of an assault by sharp object is eight times higher for persons from the most deprived areas compared to the least deprived<sup>36</sup>.



<sup>31</sup> [Prison Reform Trust 2020 Care Not Custody](#)

<sup>32</sup> [Centre for Mental Health](#)

<sup>33</sup> [Childhood vulnerability to victimisation England & Wales: year ending March 2017 to year ending March 2019](#)

<sup>34</sup> [Covid-19 mental health & wellbeing surveillance report](#)

<sup>35</sup> [GirlGuiding UK 2021 Back in Lockdown: Girls and young people's hopes and fears for the future](#)

<sup>36</sup> ISTV Data Report, Sussex Police, Andy Smith

## SUMMARY

As the long-term impact of the pandemic becomes apparent social inequality may become an even greater issue locally. Early anecdotal evidence suggests areas, where there is a heavy reliance on retail and hospitality sectors may be hardest hit with unemployment levels likely to rise in the coming months. Historically, rises in economic instability have coincided with increases of acquisitive crime. There is also the risk that organised crime group could exploit those who are socially vulnerable.

In order to effectively reduce violence, exploitation and help tackle inequality, the partnership must combine their strengths and unify to address these issues holistically, adopting a trauma-informed, public health approach. The partnership must work together to recognise and champion the need to commit long term resource and changes to working practice to achieve success against high level and cross-cutting priorities.

Building resilience among communities and working smarter to understand emerging threats, including new methods of perpetration, will ensure the partnership addresses threat, risk and harm. Building upon the contextual safeguarding approaches already developed locally to understand and respond to extra familiar risk and harm will further complement and enhance the established partnership and allow for an even wider range of agencies, the third sector and communities to have a role in creating safety and wellbeing. In doing so, the partnership will be best placed to draw upon the skills and resource of the partnership analyst.

*Magdalena Steel*

*Partnership Analyst*

*Community Safety & Wellbeing, West Sussex County Council*

*June 2021*



# APPENDIX

## Glossary & Acronyms

Exploitation	<b>The mistreatment of people through the use of manipulation, coercion or force. Those who are exploited often do not recognise their abuse and may believe they have consented or been a willing participant in the exploitative behaviour.</b>
Sexual Exploitation	A form of sexual abuse whereby an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive someone into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. Can also include non-contact abuse through the use of technology, such as encouraging people to self-produce and share indecent sexual imagery, which is then used to manipulate the person to comply with further demands.
County Lines	Term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more area within the UK, using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of “deal or drug line”. Lines are operated by [mobile] phone often from larger metropolitan areas sending dealers to sell in smaller towns, rural and coastal localities. Many gangs form a secure base in the homes of vulnerable people and force assistance by using violence or exploiting an addiction to drugs.
Criminal Exploitation	Perpetrators are forced to commit a range of crimes, such as counterfeit DVD selling, bag snatching, ATM theft, pickpocketing, forced begging, forced sham marriage and cannabis cultivation. Often linked to County Lines' activity.
Violence	The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation.’ – World Health Organisation (WHO)
Domestic Abuse	Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass (but is not limited to): psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional”. UK Government.
Modern Slavery	An umbrella term for activities that involve one or more person keeping another/others in compelled service. This includes: forced labour; forced criminality; sexual exploitation; forced marriage; domestic servitude.
Labour Exploitation / Slavery	Workers are forced to work through mental or physical threat, owned or controlled by an “employer”- usually through mental or physical abuse or the threat of abuse, often with perceptions of “debt bondage”, dehumanised, treated like a commodity or bought and sold as “property” and/or physically constrained or has restrictions placed on their freedom.
Human Trafficking	Individuals are placed or maintained in an exploitative situation for economic gain. A form of modern-day slavery; relates to the recruitment, harbouring and transporting of people into situations of exploitation through the use of violence, deception or coercion. People can be trafficked internally (within and between buildings, towns & areas of the country) and externally (cross border).
Cuckooing	This involves a drug dealer or other criminal befriending a vulnerable individual who lives on their own. Like a cuckoo, the offender moves in, takes over the property, and turns it into a drug den or other criminal base.
Ideological Exploitation	Also known as <i>Radicalisation</i> , this refers to the ‘grooming’ or recruitment process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism that may lead to terrorism. This can happen online as well as through face to face contact,
Financial Exploitation	The unauthorised and improper use of funds, property or any resources of a vulnerable person, and/or theft, coercion or fraud to obtain or try to obtain money, possessions or property. Financial exploitation also includes unregulated money lending (referred to as illegal money lending).
Fraud & Scams	Predominantly, involves money or transactions that involve financial loss to the victim performed by a dishonest individual, group, or company.
Domestic Servitude	People (regardless of age or background) are forced to work in private households performing tasks such as childcare and housekeeping for little or no pay and often in abusive conditions.
Forced Marriage	Where one or both parties do not wish to get married but are manipulated, coerced or forced to marry by others, usually their families. People forced into marriage may be tricked into going abroad, physically threatened and/or emotionally blackmailed to do so.
National referral Mechanism	Framework for identifying and referring potential victims of modern slavery and ensuring they receive the appropriate support. An individual could have been a victim of human trafficking and/or slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour. Victims may not be aware that they are being trafficked or exploited, and may have consented to elements of their exploitation, or accepted their situation.
Section47 Children’s Act 1989	Dictates that where a Local Authority suspects a child who lives, or is found in their area, is suffering (or is likely to suffer) significant harm, it must take action to safeguard or promote that child’s welfare. These duties are similarly enshrined within <b>Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018)</b> guidance.
Serious Violence Strategy	Set out the government’s County Lines Action Plan which has been replicated across West Sussex to tackle criminal exploitation. Likewise, recent criminal justice legislation regarding the transmission of indecent imagery has helped strengthen the policing response to sexual exploitation.

Acronym	Detail
A&E	Accident & Emergency
ADC	Arun District Council
AFRS	Adolescent Family Resource Service
ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
ASBRAC	Anti-Social Behaviour Risk Assessment Conference
AWC	Mid Sussex Councils
BAME	Black, Asian and other Minority Ethnic
CAMHS	Child & Adolescent Mental Health Service
CBC	Crawley Borough Council
CCE	Child Criminal Exploitation
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
CDC	Chichester District Council
CE	Child Exploitation
CF	Children First
CGL	Change Grow Live, <i>Substance Misuse Service commissioned by the West Sussex DAWN</i>
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CSC	Children's Social Care
CSE	Child Sexual Exploitation
CSN	Contextual Safeguarding Network: <i>Practitioner forum containing information, best practice and guidance regarding implementation of Contextual Safeguarding</i>
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
D&B	District & Borough Council
DA	Domestic Abuse
DAAT	Drug & Alcohol Action Team
DAWN	Drug & Alcohol Wellbeing Network
E4SG	Education for Safeguarding <i>New Personal Social Health Education (PSHE) curriculum developed for West Sussex schools</i>
EH	Early Help
GDPR	Government Data Protection Regulations
HDC	Horsham District Council
HWB	Health & Wellbeing Board
IPEH	Integrated Prevention & Earliest Help. <i>Now called Early Help (EH)</i>
ISVA	Independent Sexual Violence Advocate
LA	Local Authority
LSCP	Local Safeguarding Childrens Partnership
MACE	Multi Agency Child Exploitation
MAPS	Multi Agency Problem Solving Meeting
MASH	Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub
MEOG	Multi Agency Exploitation Operations Group

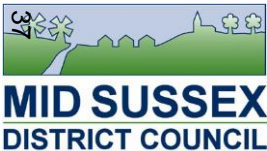
MSDC	Mid Sussex District Council
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NHS	National Health Service
NICHE	Police crime & intelligence records management system
OCG	Organised Crime Group
Op Staple	Police Operation addressing Child Sexual Exploitation in Wick Parade, Littlehampton
OSPCC	Office of Sussex Police & Crime Commissioner
PCC	Police & Crime Commissioner: <i>Katy Bourne</i>
PCSO	Police Community Support Officer
PFIM	Partnership Family Intervention Meeting
PNC	Police National Computer
PTTCG	Partnership Tactical Tasking & Coordination Group
PYO	Prevention Youth Officers <i>Sussex Police resource (formerly Schools Liason Officers)</i>
REBOOT	Personalised, strength-based project for young people aged 11-17 who may be at risk of serious youth violence, gang behaviour and criminal exploitation.
RiP	Research In Practice
ROCU	Regional Organised Crime Unit
SAB	Safeguarding Adults Board
SARC	Sexual Assault Referral Centre In Sussex also referred to as <i>The Saturn Centre</i>
SCJB	Sussex Criminal Justice Board
SCR Key	Serious case review addressing Child Sexual Exploitation in Wick Parade, Littlehampton
SECAMB	South East Coast Ambulance Service
SiE	WSCC Safeguarding In Education Team
SIU	Special Investigations Unit <i>Sussex Police team</i>
SOC	Serious Organised Crime
SPFT	Sussex Partnership Foundation Trust
SWSP	Safer West Sussex Partnership
SWSP Exec	Safer West Sussex Partnership Executive
TTCG	Tactical Tasking & Coordination Group
UoB	University of Bedfordshire <i>Academic centre leading the development of Contextual Safeguarding nationally</i>
WORTH	Ways Of Responding Through Health <i>West Sussex Domestic Abuse Service</i>
WSCC	West Sussex County Council
YMCA Downslink	<i>Registered charity working to transform communities across Sussex and Surrey so that all young people and families can belong, contribute and thrive</i>
YOS	Youth Offending Service

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# The Mid Sussex Partnership

## STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT 2021

### Supporting Data Pack



This data pack has been created by Magdalena Steel, Partnership Analyst West Sussex County Council for the purposes of identifying and evidencing crime and disorder trends in order to understand threat, risk and harm to communities living in Mid Sussex and West Sussex as a whole. Data has been provided by a range of stakeholder agencies, along with open source data and information. Whilst in the public domain, this information remains the intellectual property of the data owner and their organisation and must not be repurposed without express permission. For more information contact Mid Sussex County Council.

# SIA Data Pack

This data pack contains supplementary statistical information that has been analysed to inform the locality Strategic Intelligence Assessment (SIA).

Information here and within SIA documents provides evidence required by the Safer West Sussex Partnership and locality Community Safety Partnerships to identify and manage key strategic community safety priorities.

Data and statistics from a range of national and local sources have been analysed including recorded crime statistics and other contextual data provided by multi-agency partners and locality Community Safety Managers.

All data is owned by the originating organisation and has been provided to WSCC for the purposes of reducing crime and disorder through the identification of strategic trends in threat, risk and harm.

For a full list of data providers please refer to the data list page at the back of this pack.

# About Mid Sussex



# Local Insight profile – People Living in Mid Sussex

## Population



151,022 people live in Mid Sussex.  
17% of West Sussex population

## Crime & Safety



The overall crime rate is lower than the average across West Sussex

## Education & skills



15% of people have no qualifications compared with 20% across West Sussex and 22% in England

## Vulnerable Groups



7% of children are living in poverty compared with 11% in West Sussex and 17% in England

## Health & wellbeing



14% have a limiting long-term illness compared with 17% across West Sussex and 18% in England

## Communities & environment



86.5% are satisfied with their neighbourhood. Higher than the average across West Sussex (84.8%)

## Access & transport



14% of households have no car compared with 18% across West Sussex

## Housing



2% of households lack central heating which is the same as across West Sussex

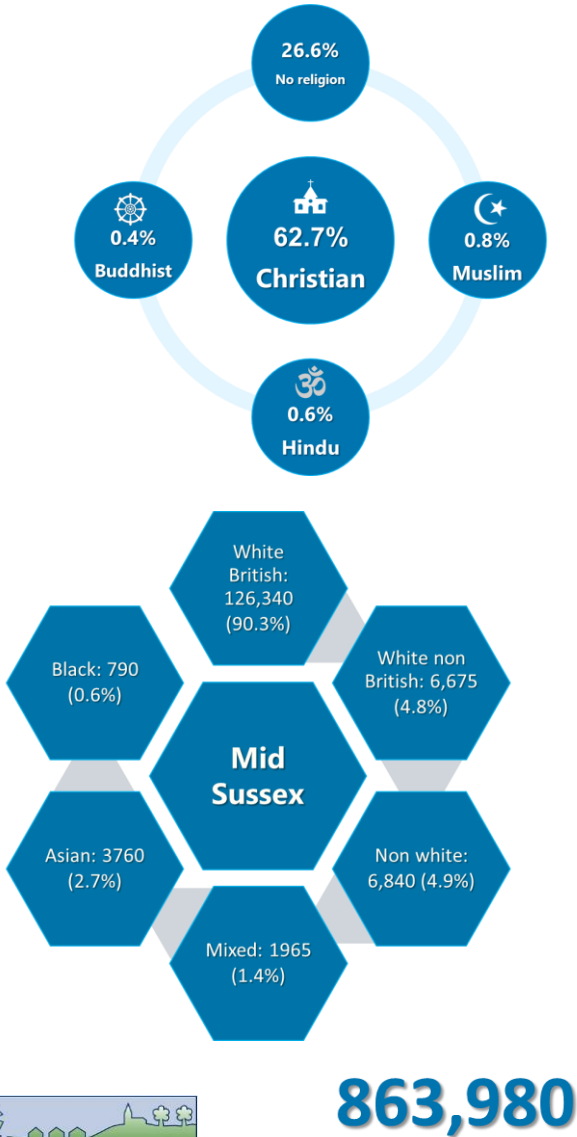
## Economy



42% people aged 16-74 are in full-time employment compared with 40% in West Sussex



# Demographic Data – Mid Sussex



## 151,022

Mid Sussex population (2019)

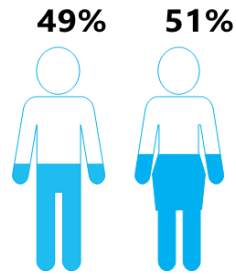


Figure 2: Mid Sussex Population

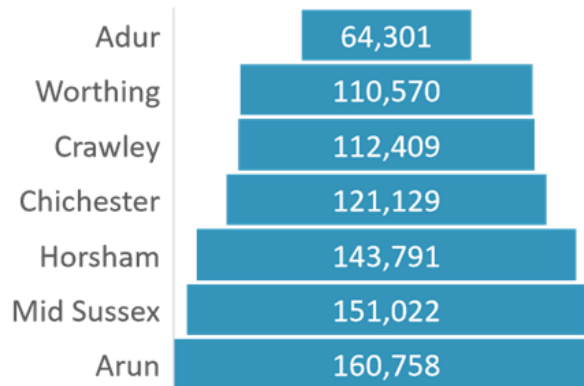
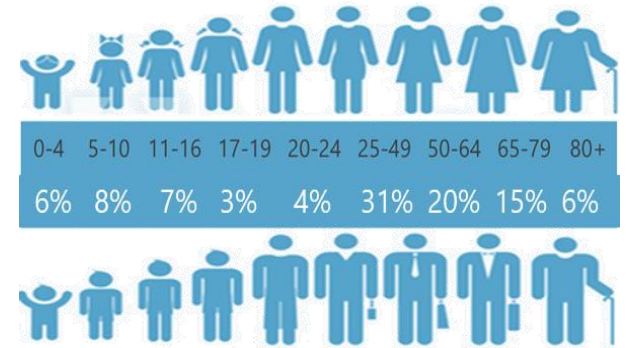
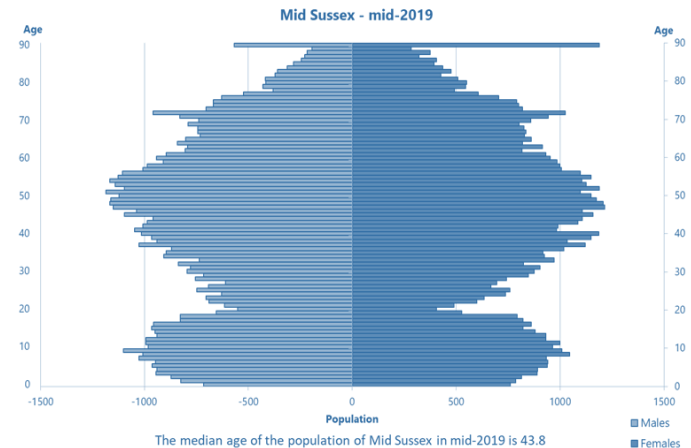


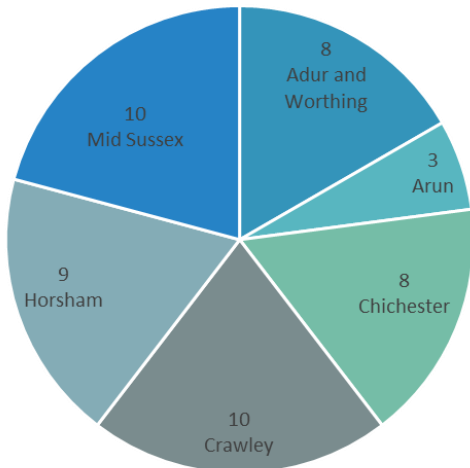
Figure 1: Total Population by District and Borough



# Migration & Language



Number of Refugees families in West Sussex



**Mid Sussex**

**950**

Households with **no members with main language English.** (1.7%)

**Mid Sussex**

**215**

Households have **no adults (but some children) with main language English.** (0.4%)

**Mid Sussex**

**Polish**

The main second language. Other languages: Malayalam.

# Population Density

The West Sussex population is:

**58%**  
urban



**42%**  
rural

The rural population is:



**69%**  
rural town



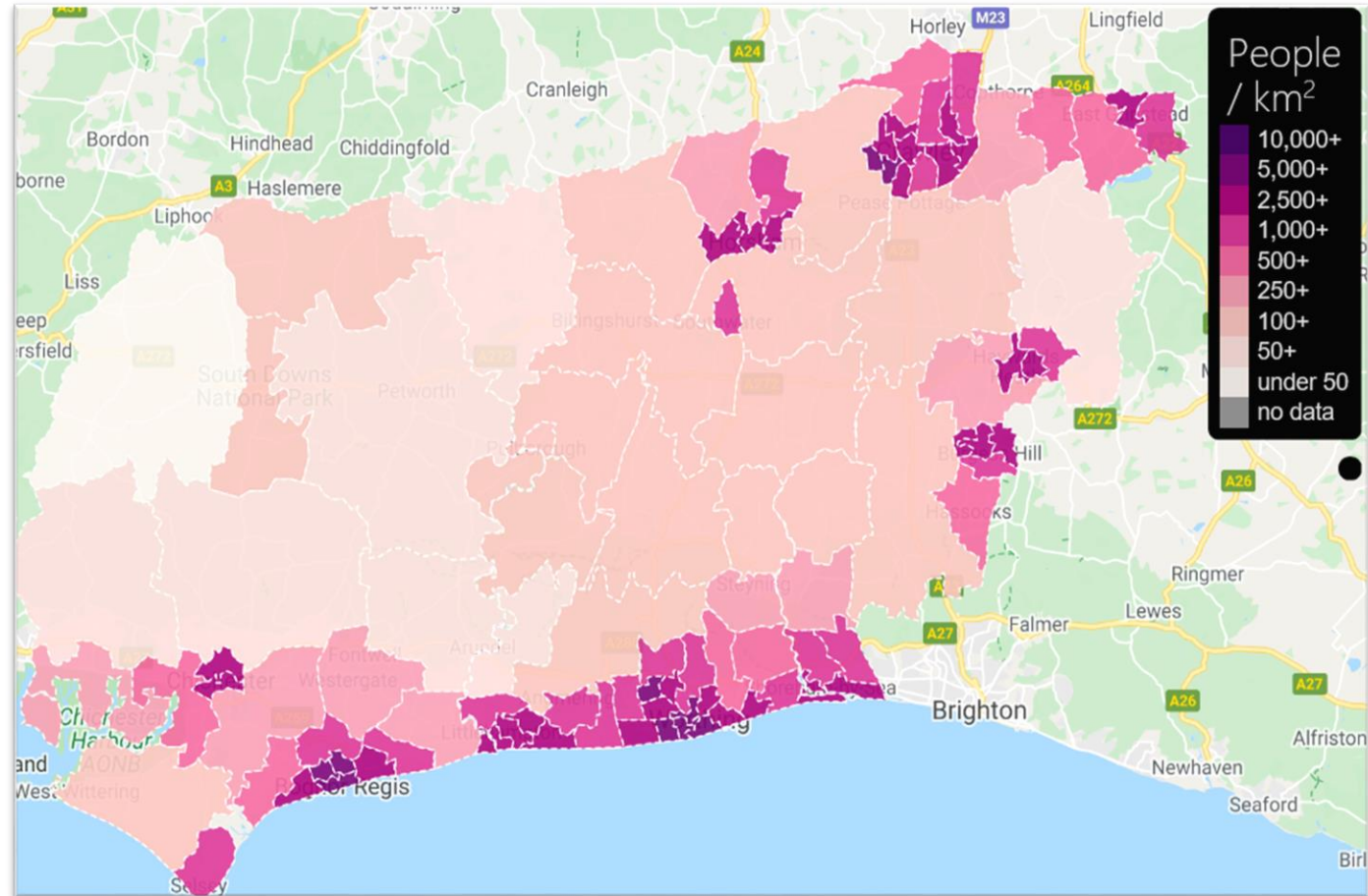
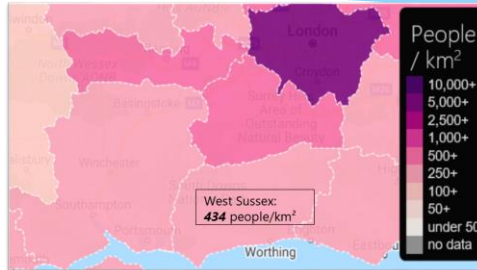
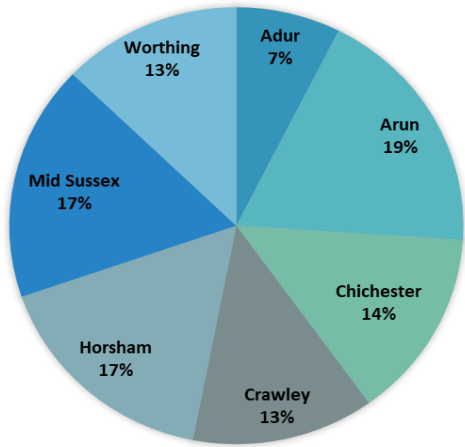
**18%**  
village



**13%**  
dispersed

Source: Defra Rural and Urban Area Classification

Figure 2: Population % in West Sussex



Source: [West Sussex Life 2017-19](#), [Plumplot](#) – Area Insights

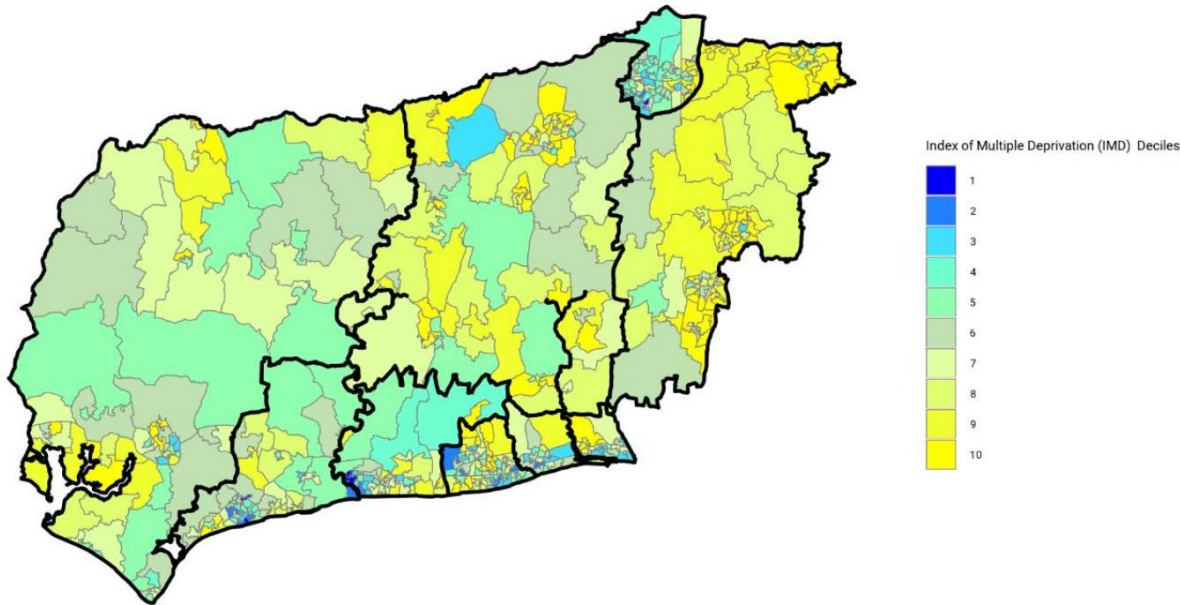
# Indices of Deprivation

Scrutiny Committee for Community, Customer Services and Service Delivery - 6 October 2021



National Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Deciles (2019) in West Sussex

Notes: Deciles: 1 = most deprived (blue), 10 = least deprived (yellow)



ONS - OpenGeography

MHCLG - Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019

Table 1: Overall Deprivation Ranking Upper Tier Authorities  
Ranking of 151 upper tier authorities (1 being most deprived, 151 least)

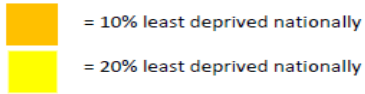
	2010	2015	2019
West Sussex	130	131	129
Brighton and Hove	53	74	89
East Sussex	90	99	91
Hampshire	141	141	135
Surrey	150	150	145

Table 2: Overall Deprivation Ranking Lower Tier Authorities  
Ranking of 317 lower tier authorities (1 being most deprived, 317 least)

	2010	2015	2019
Adur	145	159	164
Arun	154	173	149
Chichester	222	242	213
Crawley	170	171	136
Horsham	304	299	290
Mid Sussex	315	321	311
Worthing	160	174	174

# 20 Least Deprived LSOA's in West Sussex

Boxes are shaded according to their national ranking



Local Authority	Ward	LSOA Code	Overall Deprivation	Income	Employment	Education, Skills & Training	Health	Crime	Barriers to Housing and Services	Living Environ	IDACI	IDAOP1
Mid Sussex	Lindfield	E01031773	32,842	31,851	32,503	32,191	32,563	30,874	29,472	29,859	32,019	31,079
Horsham	Holbrook East	E01031646	32,827	32,565	32,285	30,953	31,946	31,957	25,517	30,795	32,648	32,385
Horsham	Holbrook West	E01031649	32,816	32,447	31,754	28,838	31,574	32,223	31,277	27,734	31,387	31,316
Horsham	Holbrook East	E01031644	32,766	30,940	32,080	26,774	31,799	31,009	29,034	31,474	28,101	32,036
Horsham	Roffev North	E01031666	32,763	32,566	31,576	30,328	32,267	29,362	23,196	31,013	32,631	32,098
Mid Sussex	Crawley Down and Turners Hill	E01031724	32,759	32,153	32,259	26,453	32,513	32,245	25,499	30,003	26,834	32,562
Mid Sussex	Lindfield	E01031775	32,700	32,342	31,739	30,806	32,556	32,349	19,121	29,387	32,786	30,473
Chichester	Chichester North	E01031485	32,698	30,713	31,115	32,370	29,548	29,641	26,897	29,026	28,203	32,612
Mid Sussex	East Grinstead Imberhorne	E01031738	32,694	28,967	31,977	27,676	31,590	31,226	29,432	30,685	24,582	31,395
Mid Sussex	Burgess Hill Franklands	E01031703	32,687	30,744	29,900	30,660	31,761	30,677	24,511	32,288	31,819	29,994
Horsham	Trafalgar	E01031689	32,686	31,630	31,413	31,221	30,145	30,116	27,517	25,487	31,712	30,699
Mid Sussex	Haywards Heath Franklands	E01031758	32,663	30,425	27,609	28,259	31,875	32,605	31,150	31,833	29,483	32,661
Mid Sussex	East Grinstead Herontye	E01031735	32,566	30,335	31,988	27,162	32,232	30,891	21,173	31,560	28,686	30,168
Horsham	Holbrook East	E01031645	32,536	31,633	30,296	31,030	28,980	29,538	23,684	28,159	29,906	30,687
Mid Sussex	Hurstpierpoint and Downs	E01031768	32,493	31,586	30,399	32,264	32,331	29,041	18,948	27,393	32,720	29,689
Mid Sussex	Hassocks	E01031747	32,475	30,116	29,335	30,145	31,447	26,055	26,827	29,541	27,151	29,794
Chichester	Fernhurst	E01031502	32,467	31,977	32,152	32,005	30,751	32,571	16,795	24,588	32,165	29,130
Mid Sussex	Lindfield	E01031774	32,437	32,465	28,715	30,433	32,416	29,939	17,919	31,082	31,187	32,817
Horsham	Forest	E01031640	32,363	32,687	32,541	31,985	32,296	26,708	12,572	31,398	31,597	32,787
Mid Sussex	Burgess Hill Dunstall	E01031699	32,302	31,267	32,253	28,242	32,070	30,937	15,368	28,930	30,654	26,462

# Deprivation – Income

In West Sussex, almost 17,000 children live in poverty.

## Income Deprivation in West Sussex

Calculated from data published in the Index of Deprivation 2019\*

The proportion of the **TOTAL POPULATION** experiencing deprivation relating to low income

	Number	Percentage
Adur	6,800	10.8
Arun	16,100	10.4
Chichester	9,300	7.9
Crawley	12,200	11.0
Horsham	7,600	5.6
Mid Sussex	7,800	5.3
Worthing	10,900	10.1
West Sussex	70,700	8.4

England rate = 12.9%

The proportion of all **CHILDREN AGED 0 - 15 YEARS** in income deprived families.

	Number	Percentage
Adur	1,600	14.3
Arun	3,400	13.6
Chichester	2,100	10.7
Crawley	3,700	15.6
Horsham	1,700	6.6
Mid Sussex	1,800	6.5
Worthing	2,400	12.5
West Sussex	16,700	11.0

England rate = 17.1%

The proportion of all those **AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER** who experience income deprivation.

	Number	Percentage
Adur	2,200	11.8
Arun	5,800	10.8
Chichester	3,200	8.2
Crawley	2,700	13.7
Horsham	2,500	6.6
Mid Sussex	2,600	6.8
Worthing	3,400	11.5
West Sussex	22,400	9.5

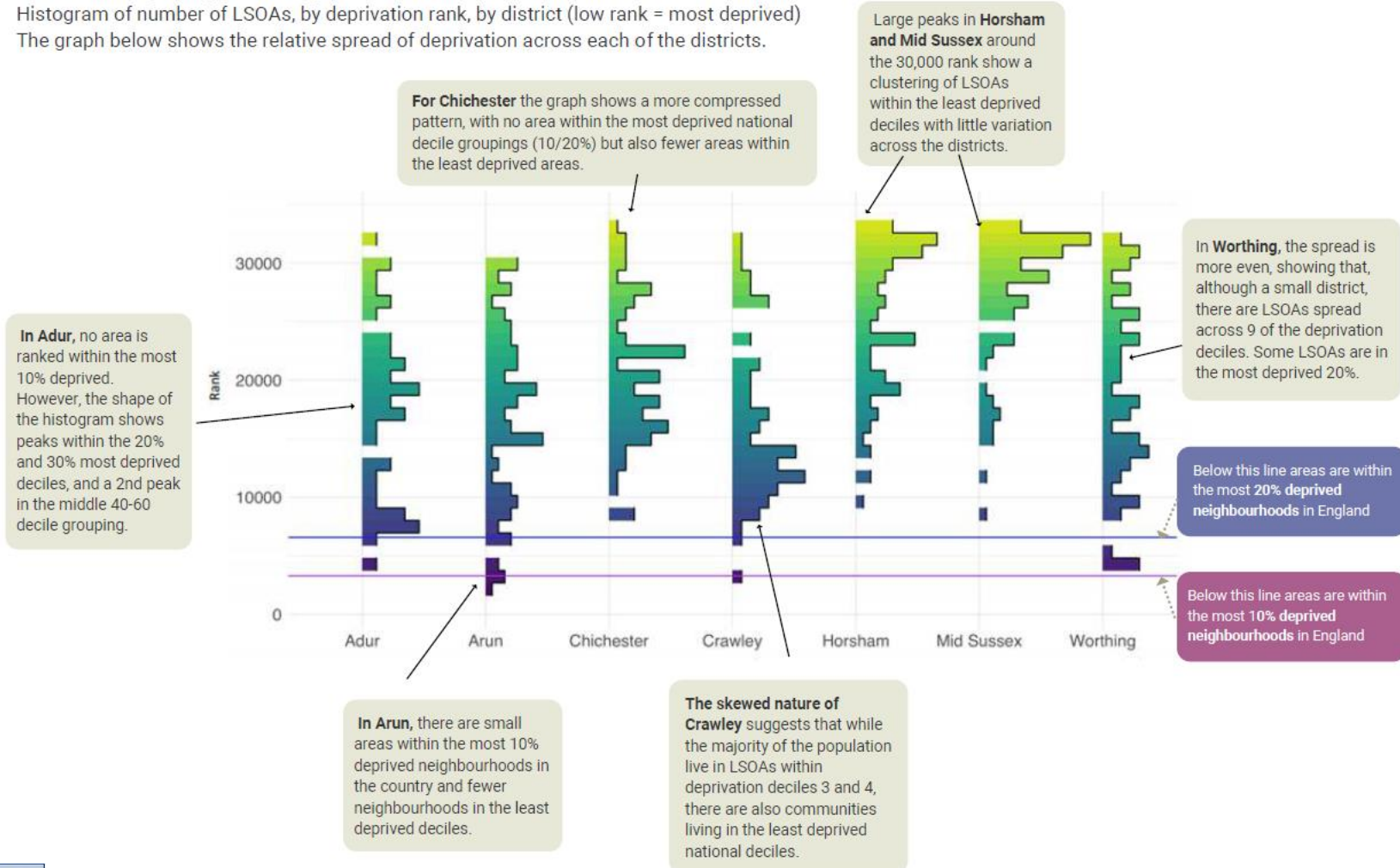
England rate = 14.5%

“It is important to note that not everyone who lives in a deprived area is poor. There are deprived people and communities right across the county, including in rural areas”. *The West Sussex Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2019/2020*

# Deprivation – Overall

## Understanding the spread of deprivation within lower tier authorities

Histogram of number of LSOAs, by deprivation rank, by district (low rank = most deprived)  
The graph below shows the relative spread of deprivation across each of the districts.



# Vulnerable Groups in Mid Sussex



# Children and Young People – Vulnerabilities

## Children in Need (CIN)

1

*On average have poorer outcomes at every stage of education than their peers. They are also more likely than other **children not to be in education, employment or training (NEET)** after age 18.*

> **170 CIN in Mid Sussex**  
Feb'21

## Children Looked After (CLA)

2

*Are particularly vulnerable to being affected by gangs and serious youth violence as they may have low self-esteem, low resilience, attachment issues and isolation from family and friends. Transition to adulthood is a difficult time for many young people. It can be especially so for young adults who have been in care.*

> **56 CLA in Mid Sussex**  
Feb'21

## School Exclusions (Rate)

3

*Young people who have been excluded from school are vulnerable and more susceptible to being exposed to criminal exploitation or risky behavior.*

> Fixed exclusions rate:  
**3.22 in Mid Sussex**

## Special Educational Needs

4

*The Children Commissioner's report on the characteristics of children and young people associated with gangs found that **40%** had an identified special educational need.*

> **6500 children with EHCP in West Sussex**

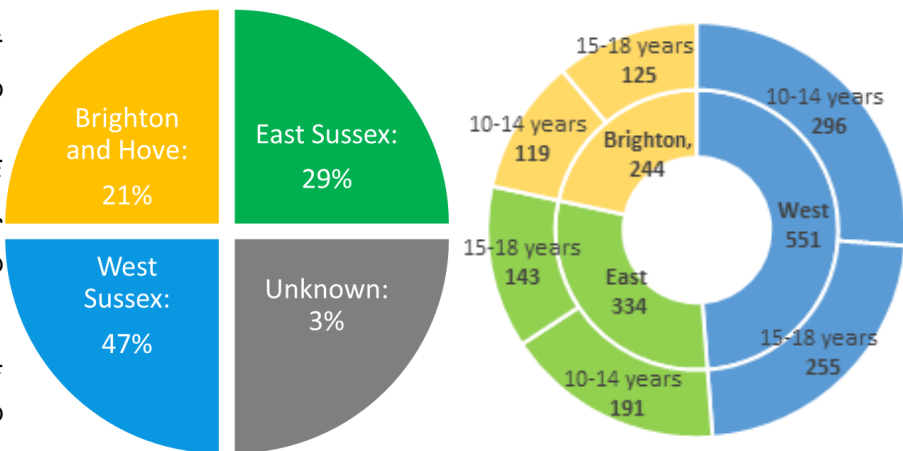
## Emotional Wellbeing

5

*Can make young people more vulnerable to recruitment into activities that place them at risk of involvement in violence; more vulnerable to experiences and behaviours associated with future involvement, such as school exclusions and substance use; and more likely to resort to violence.*

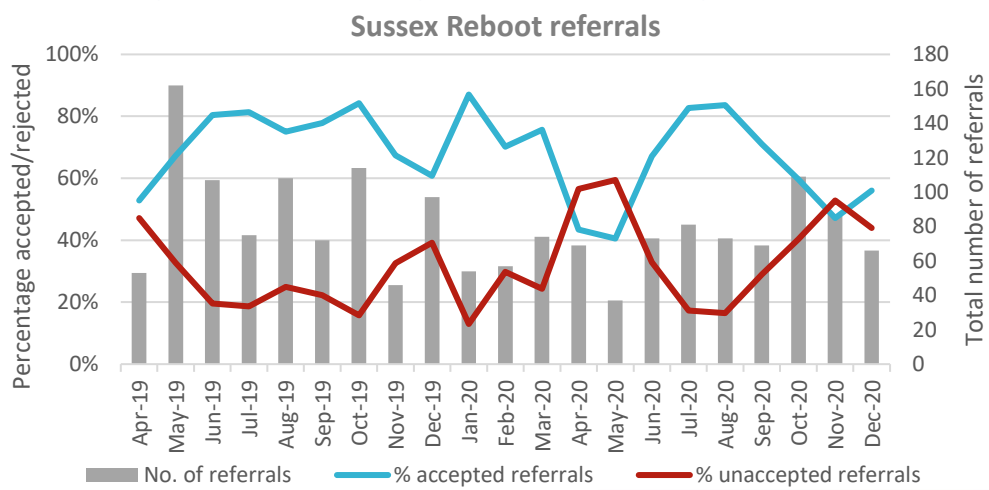
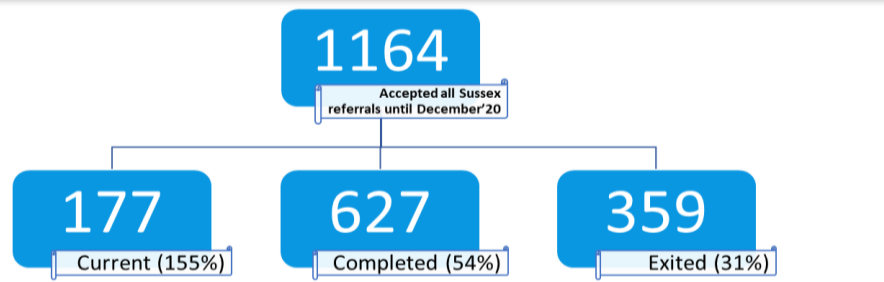
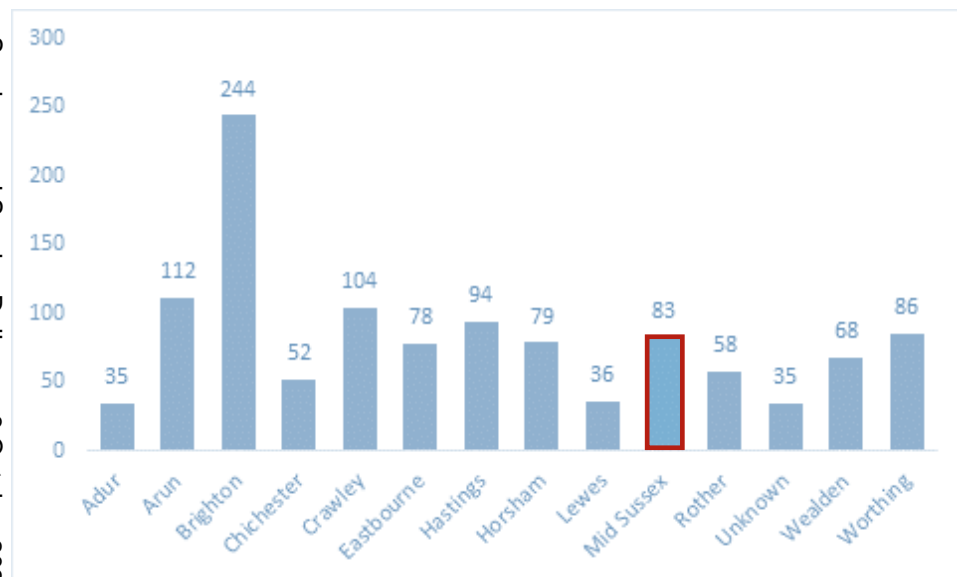
> **3262 children with social, emotional or mental health SEN in West Sussex**

# REBOOT

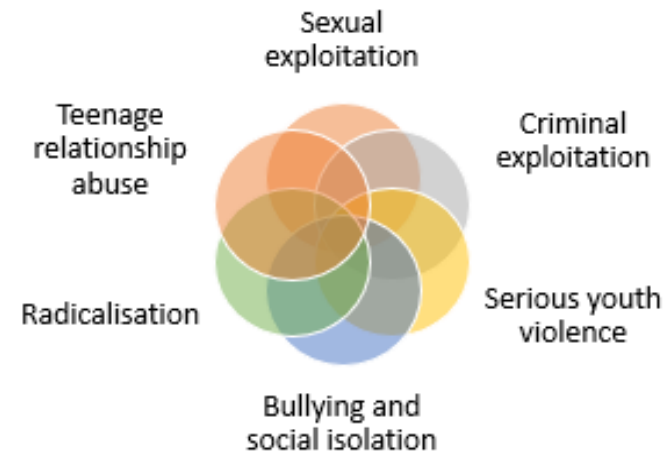
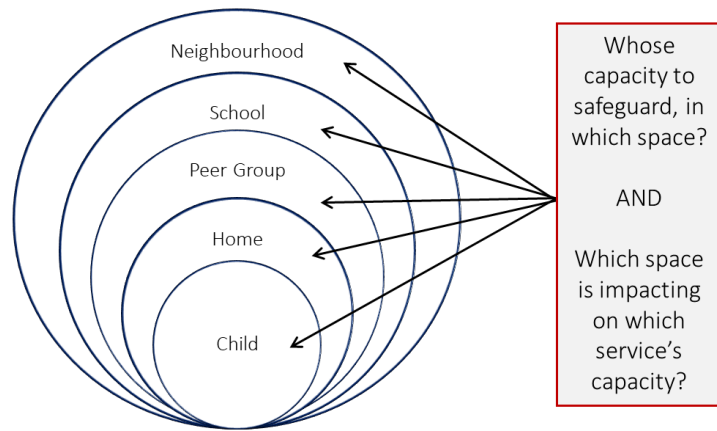


## REBOOT

In November 2018, the Office of the Sussex Police & Crime Commissioner was successful in its bid to the Home Office of funding, under the Early Intervention Youth Fund. The programme was later named "REBOOT" by young people in Sussex. The objective of REBOOT is to reduce the risk of young people being either the victim or suspect of serious violence in the future by intervening at an early 'teachable' moment.



# Children and Young People – Extra Familial Risk

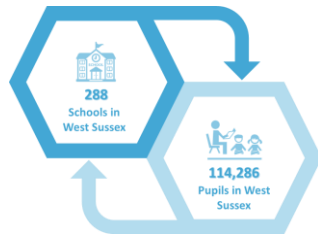
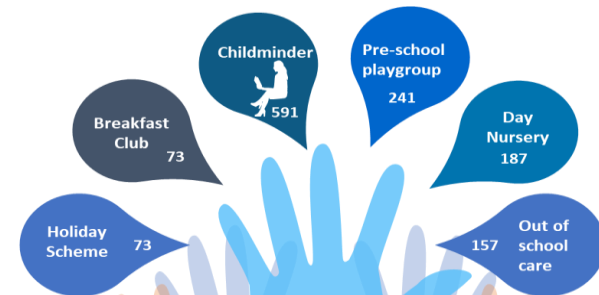
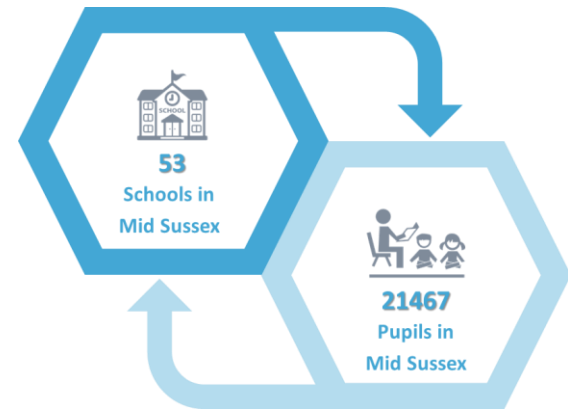
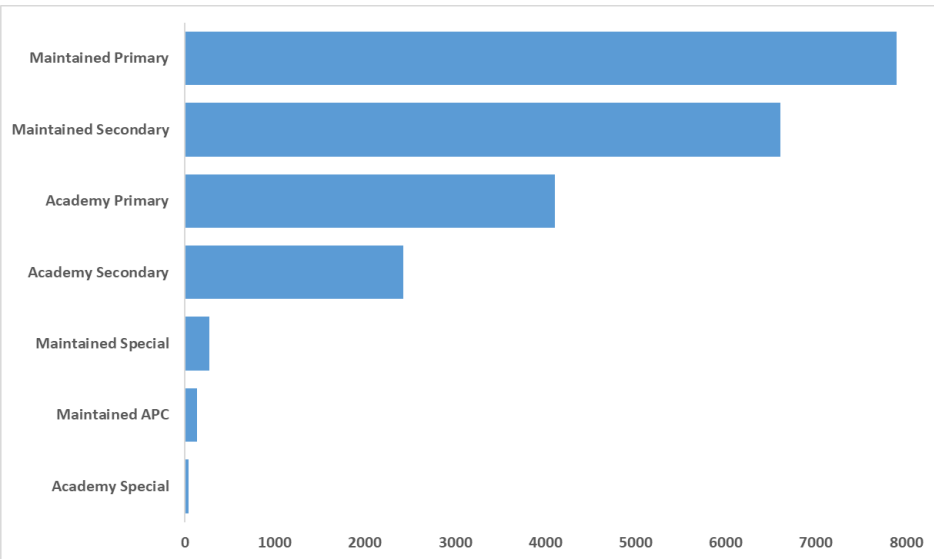
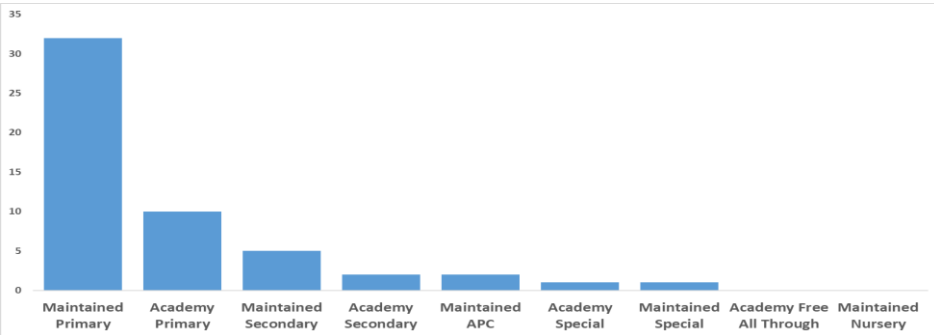


- **Contextual Safeguarding** is an approach to understanding and responding to young people's experiences of *extra familial* risk and harm; expanding the objectives of child protection systems in recognition that young people are vulnerable to abuse beyond their front doors. A Contextual Safeguarding system will look beyond parental capacity to safeguard to consider and assess risk and vulnerability in the places and spaces that young people spend their time; taking into account who they are with and what they are doing.

- The term ***extra familial risk or harm*** refers to adverse experiences that children or young person experience beyond their family or home environment.
- Children are often at greatest risk of extra familial harm during adolescence because at this age their social networks widen and they naturally start to spend more time away from their families and home.
- Traditional approaches to child protection have focussed on risk of violence and abuse from within the home; usually from a parent/carer or other trusted adult.

# Children and Young People – Education

## Childcare providers, Schools and Pupils in Mid Sussex



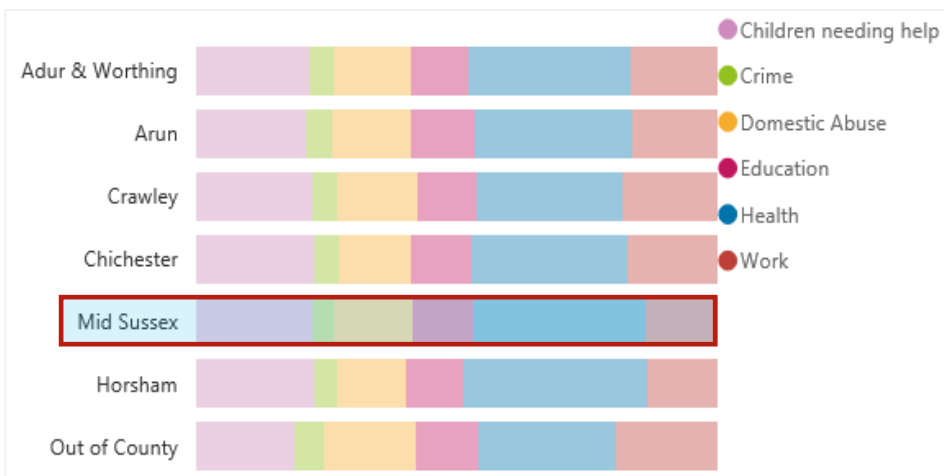
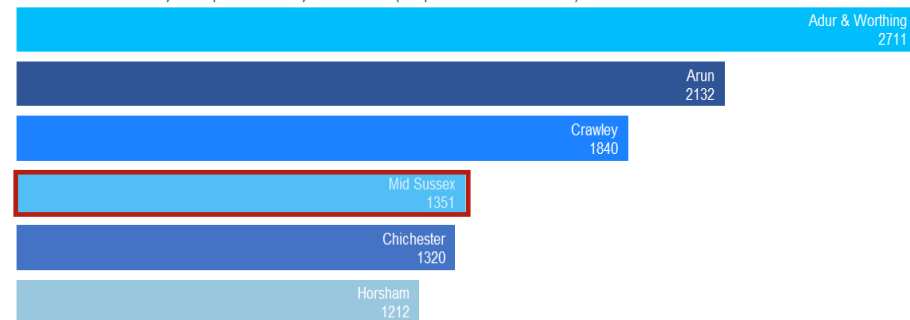
Source: [West Sussex Life](http://WestSussexLife.com)

Childcare providers in West Sussex

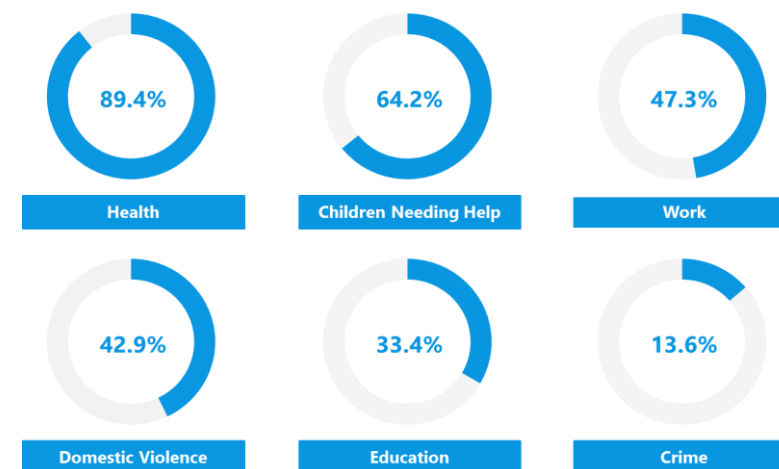
# Children and Young People – Early Help

- **Early Help Plan:**  
is West Sussex’s implementation of the Government’s Troubled Families programme.
- **Provides:**  
Whole family support and intervention based at Level 3 Continuum of Need threshold.
- **Main areas:**  
Health, Children Needing Help, Work, Domestic Violence, Education, and Crime.

Number of Early Help cases by location (Sept’14-March’20)



Early Help Ares by Location (September 2014 – March 2020)



Main Areas Within Trouble Families Program (September 2014 – March 2020)

# Children and Young People – Social Mobility

## Social Mobility

Social mobility is about ensuring that young people have the same opportunities to succeed in life regardless of who they are or where they live.

## Social Mobility

All 324 lower tier and unitary authorities were ranked, with the top 20% performing areas, where social mobility opportunities were judged to be good, referred to as “hot spots”, and the bottom 20% of authorities, where opportunities are judged to be poor, as “cold spots”. The higher ranking, the poorer social mobility and less prospects for young people.

### Overall SOCIAL MOBILITY SCORE AND RANKS

Local authority	Overall Score	Ranking
Adur	-10.01	205
Arun	-30.58	267
Chichester	-38.53	287
Crawley	-48.72	304
Horsham	8.6	139
Mid Sussex	26.63	75
Worthing	1.85	159

● Rated as COLD SPOTS (poor for social mobility)
 ● Rated as HOT SPOTS (good for social mobility)

### Early Years

### School Age

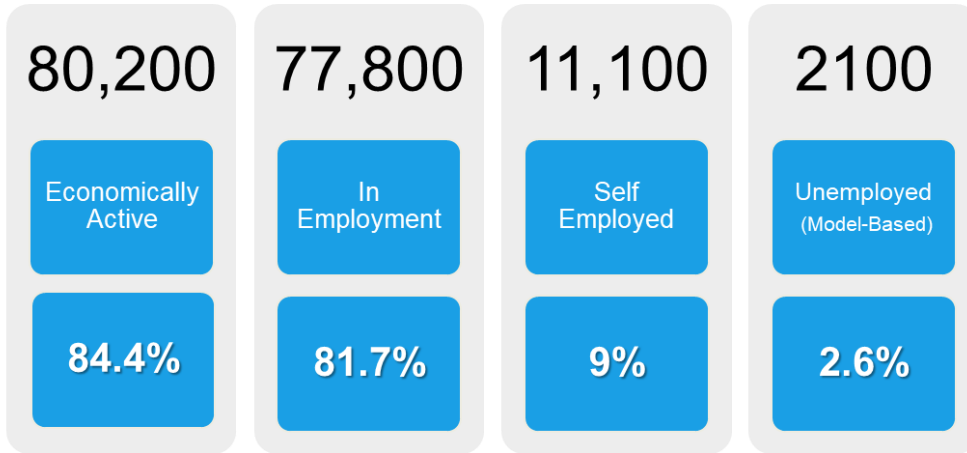
### Youth

### Adulthood

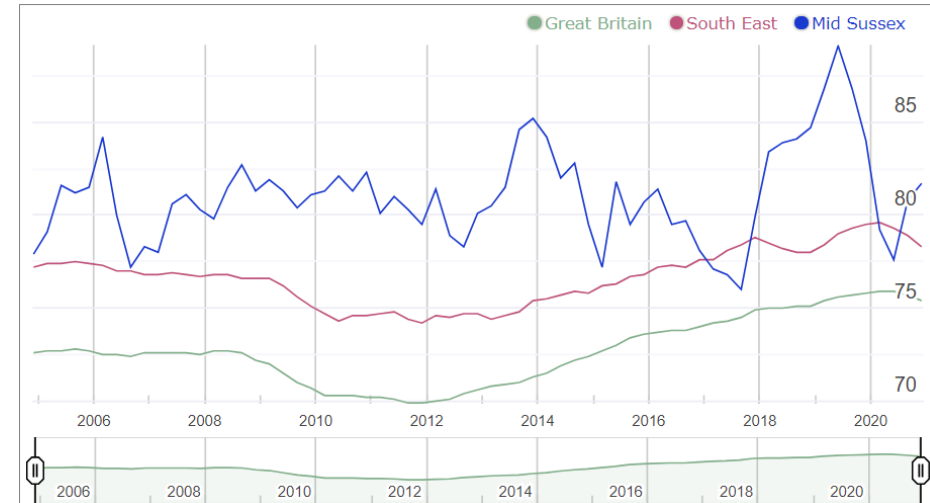
Local authority	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
Adur	-5.67	226	2.43	135	0.21	154	-6.98	245
Arun	-0.32	175	-18.22	285	4.05	122	-16.09	298
Chichester	-14.62	275	-19.34	288	0.11	155	-4.68	221
Crawley	5.73	109	-36.39	318	-17.62	298	-0.44	165
Horsham	0.78	161	-2.06	179	-1.6	170	11.48	60
Mid Sussex	-5.08	216	9.8	79	6.93	104	14.98	32
Worthing	4.55	124	-17.48	283	14.04	66	0.74	153

# Economically active and in unemployment

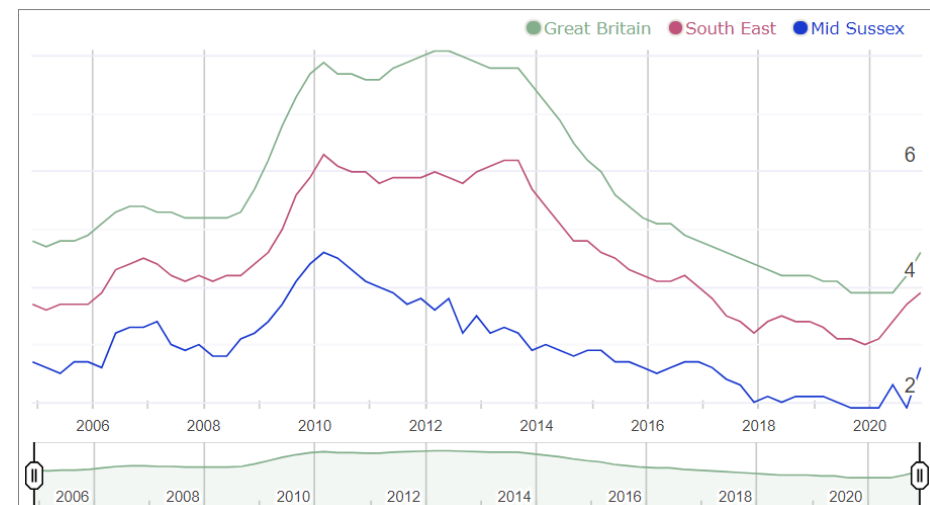
Employment and unemployment (Jan 2020-Dec 2020)



Mid Sussex: All people - Economically active - In employment



Mid Sussex : All people - Economically active - Unemployed (Model Based)



## Economically active

Working age people aged 16 to 64 years old who are either in employment or unemployed.

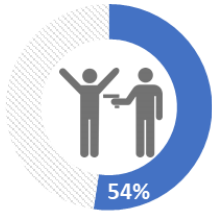
**In employment:** consists of people aged 16 and over who is in a paid work (as an employee or self-employed).

# Community Safety in Mid Sussex

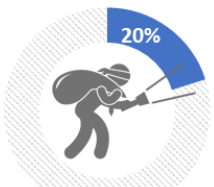




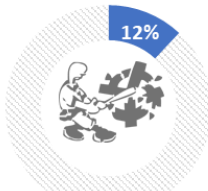
# Mid Sussex Recorded Crimes: January'20 – December'20



Violent Crimes were 54% of recorded crimes in 2020



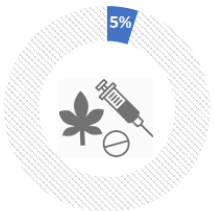
Theft & Handling



Criminal Damage



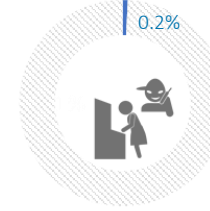
Burglary



Drug Offences

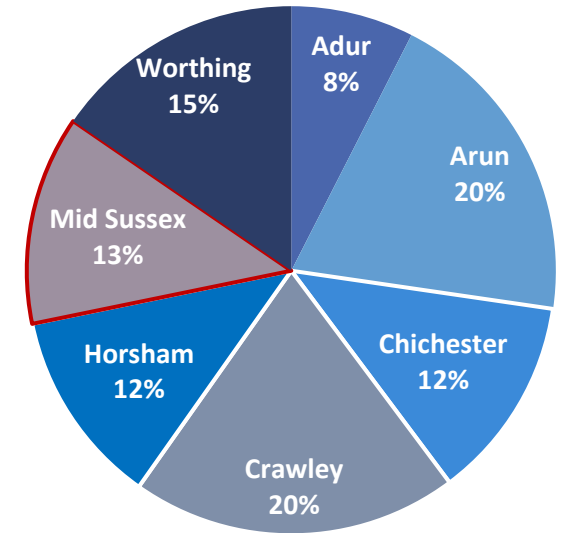


Other Offences

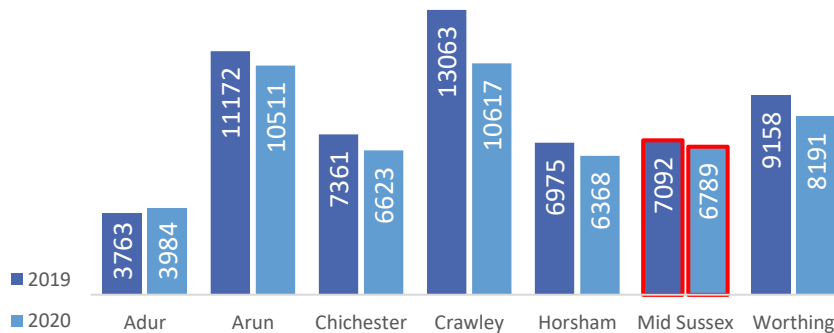


Fraud and forgery

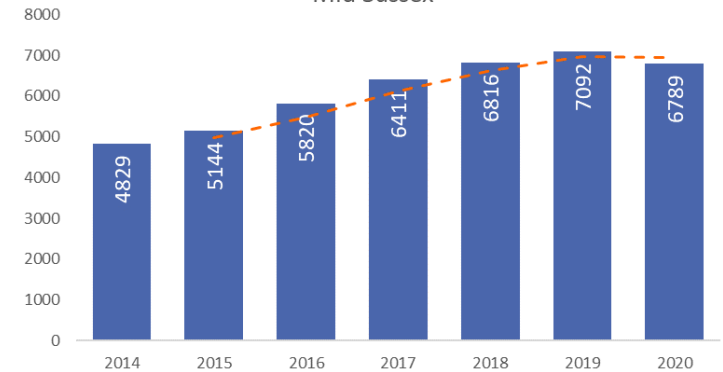
West Sussex Crimes by Districts & Boroughs (%)



West Sussex Crimes by District & Boroughs

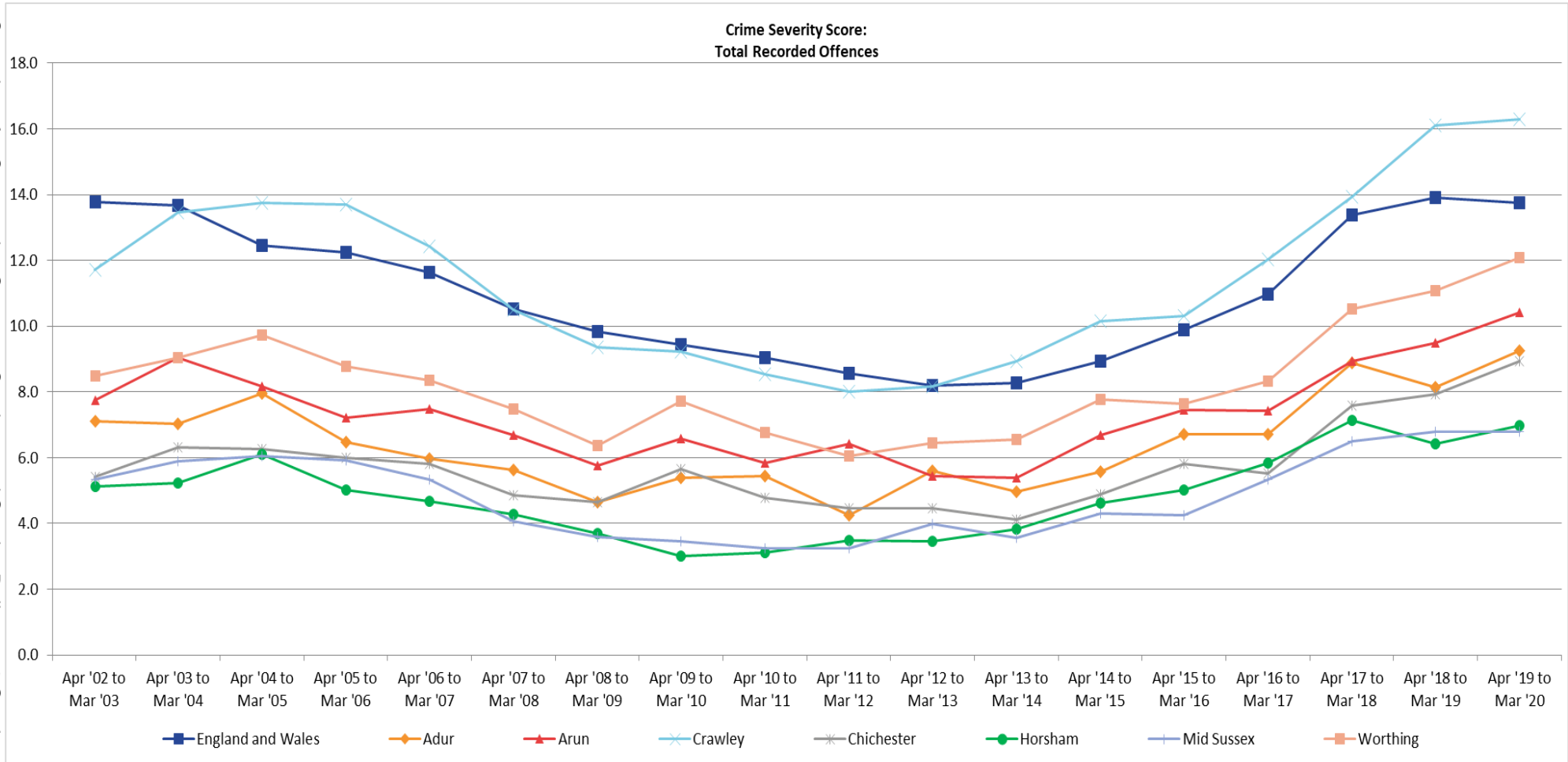


Mid Sussex



Source: Sussex Police CSP Data, January 2020 – December 2020

# Crime Severity Score by District and Boroughs



# Crime Severity Score Calculation

**Crime Severity Score** has been calculated by ONS for each crime type to indicate its relative level of harm, as it's important to examine the severity as well as volume of crimes.

Uses crime severity weights published by ONS within the following formula:

*Sum [across all offences](Weight \* Number of offences) / (Area) mid-year population estimate*

## Calculation of offence severity weights

An offence severity weight is calculated as follows:

Weight = (Custody rate \* Average custodial sentence length) + (Community order rate \* Community order equivalency) + (Fine rate \* Fine equivalency)

where:

Custody / Community order / Fine rate is the proportion of sentences for an offence that resulted in the outcome of a custodial sentence / community order / fine being given as punishment.

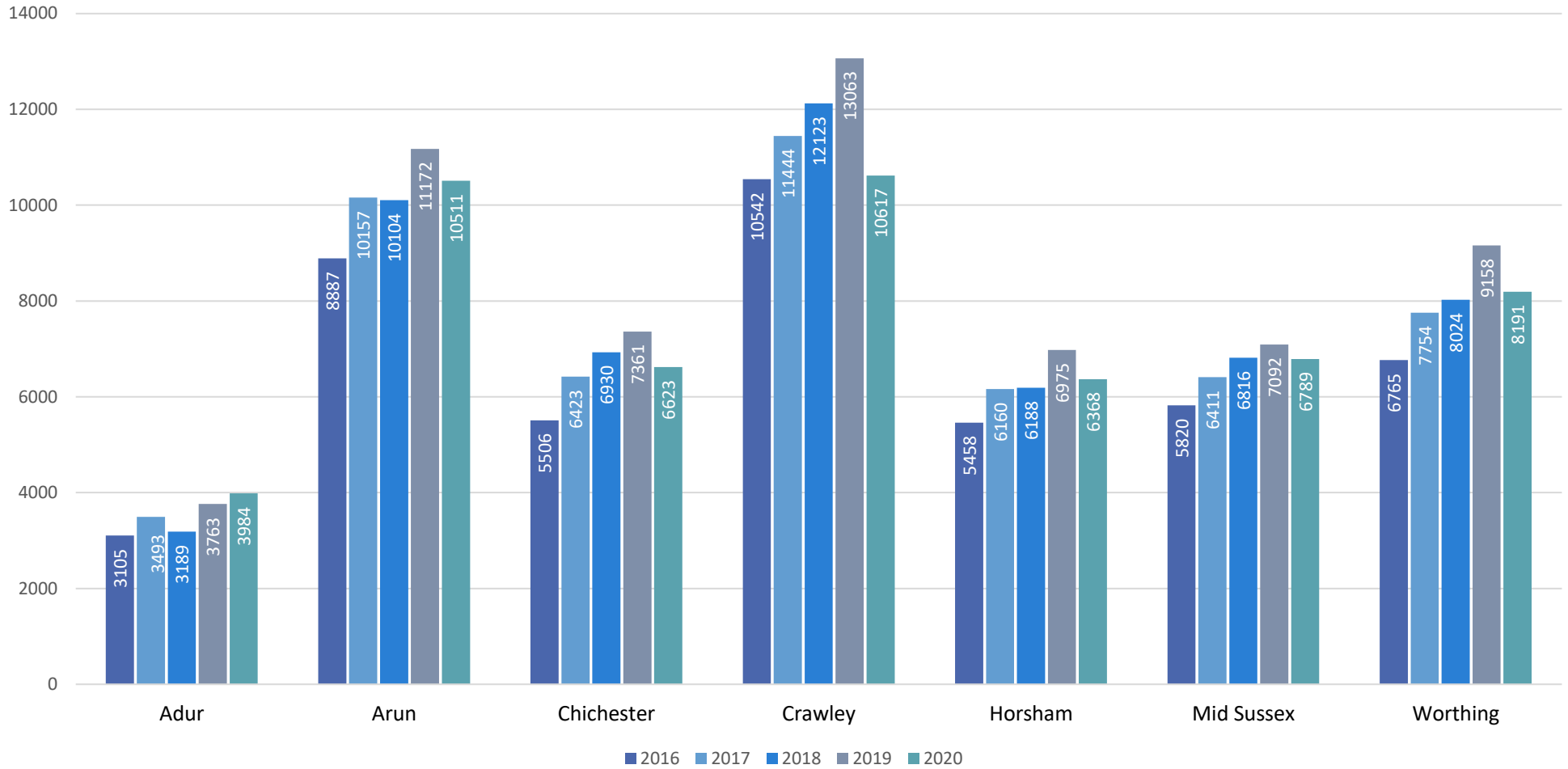
Average custodial sentence length is the average length of time that all offenders were sentenced to serve in custody.

Community order equivalency is the corresponding length of time it would take to complete an amount of unpaid work as specified by the terms of the community order.

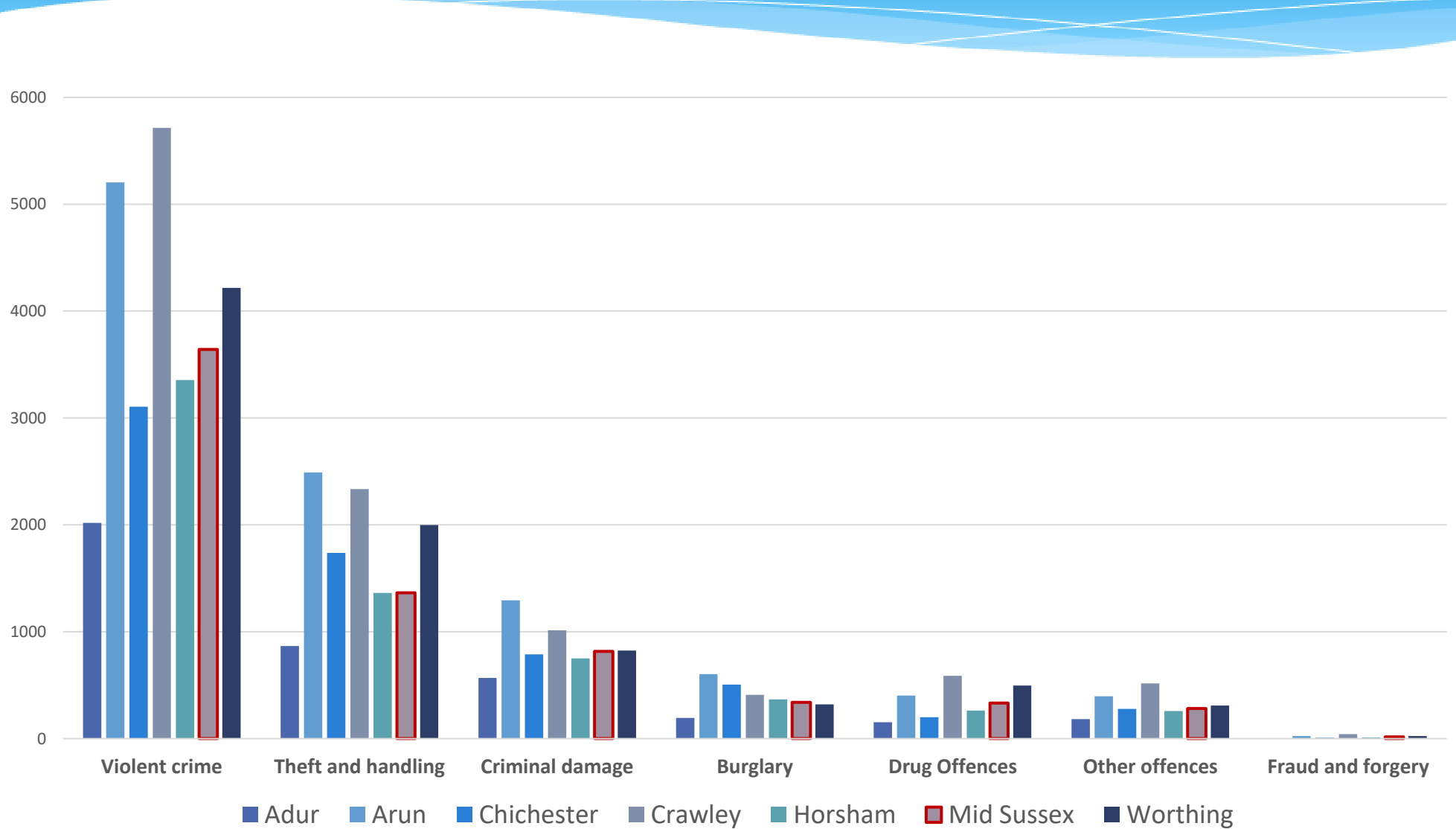
Fine equivalency is the corresponding length of time it would take to earn the fine amount.

In the case of certain sexual offences that are broken down by the sex and / or age of the victim, for the purposes of the Crime Severity Score these have been aggregated into categories that do not distinguish between the sex and / or age and weights have been calculated for these aggregated categories. However, weights for the separate offences (that refer to sex and / or age) have been provided in the list of weights for transparency.

# West Sussex Crimes by Districts & Boroughs



# Overall Districts & Boroughs by main crime categories



# Alcohol Local Profile

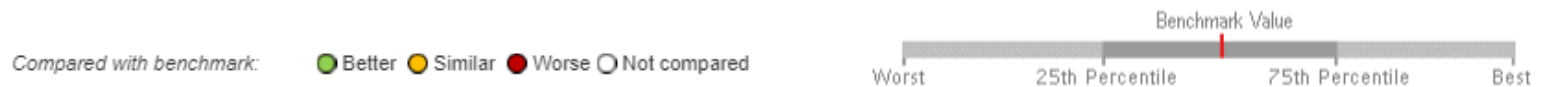
## Key Indicators

Indicator	Age	Sex	Period	Local value	Unit	Change from prev	Recent trend
Alcohol-related mortality	All ages	Persons	2018	36.5	per 100,000	→	→
Alcohol-specific mortality	All ages	Persons	2017 - 19	8.85	per 100,000	→	—
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow)	All ages	Persons	2018/19	476.7	per 100,000	→	→
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Broad)	All ages	Persons	2018/19	1546	per 100,000	→	→
Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions	All ages	Persons	2019/20	379.5	per 100,000	→	→
Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions - Under 18s	<18 yrs	Persons	2017/18 - 19/20	35.5	per 100,000	→	—

## Hospital Admissions By Age-Group

Indicator	Age	Sex	Period	Local value	Unit	Change from prev	Recent trend
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) - Under 40s	<40 yrs	Persons	2018/19	289.4	per 100,000	→	→
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) - 40-64 yrs	40-64 yrs	Persons	2018/19	575.4	per 100,000	→	→
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) - Over 65s	65+ yrs	Persons	2018/19	758.6	per 100,000	→	→
Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions - Under 18s	<18 yrs	Persons	2017/18 - 19/20	35.5	per 100,000	→	—

Indicator	Period	Mid Sussex		County & UA (4/19-3/20)	England			England		Best
		Recent Trend	Count		Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	
Alcohol-related mortality	2018	→	57	36.5	40.4	46.5	86.1		26.9	
Alcohol-specific mortality	2017 - 19	—	41	8.8	10.1	10.9	27.3		2.1	
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow)	2018/19	→	706	477	583	664	1,127		389	
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Broad)	2018/19	→	2,354	1,546	1887	2367	4,022		1,329	
Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions	2019/20	→	565	379	509	644	2,590		248	
Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions - Under 18s	2017/18 - 19/20	—	35	35.5	33.4	30.7	111.5		7.7	

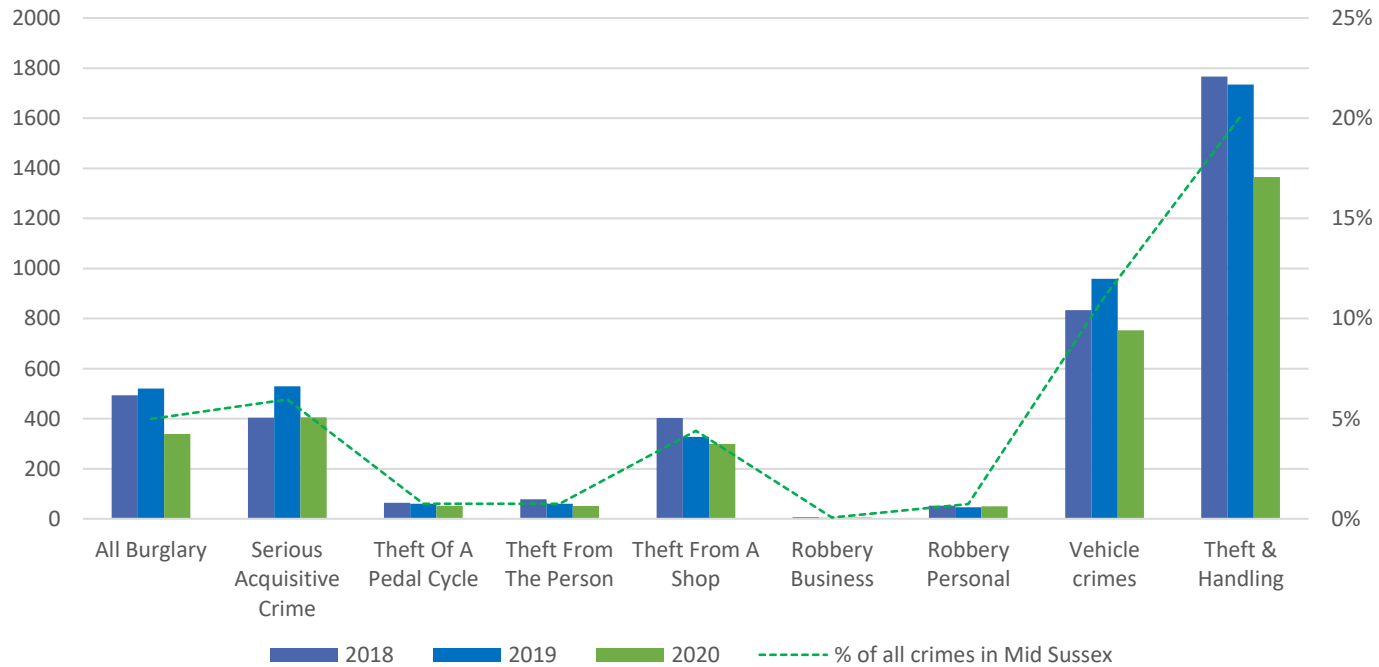


Recent trends: — Could not be calculated → No significant change ↑ Increasing / Getting worse ↑ Increasing / Getting better ↓ Decreasing / Getting worse ↓ Decreasing / Getting better ↑ Increasing ↓ Decreasing

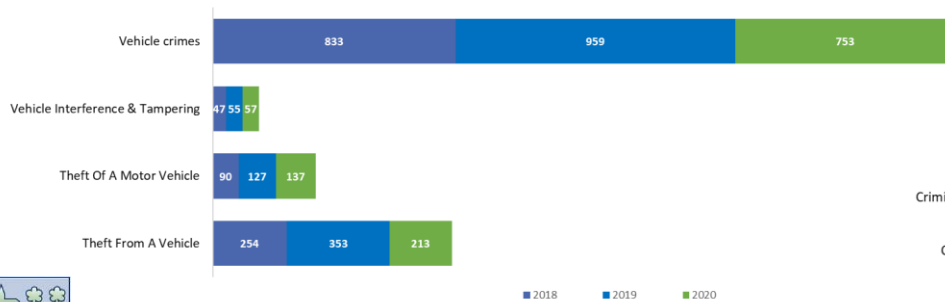
Source [Local Alcohol Profile for England](#)

# Acquisitive Crimes

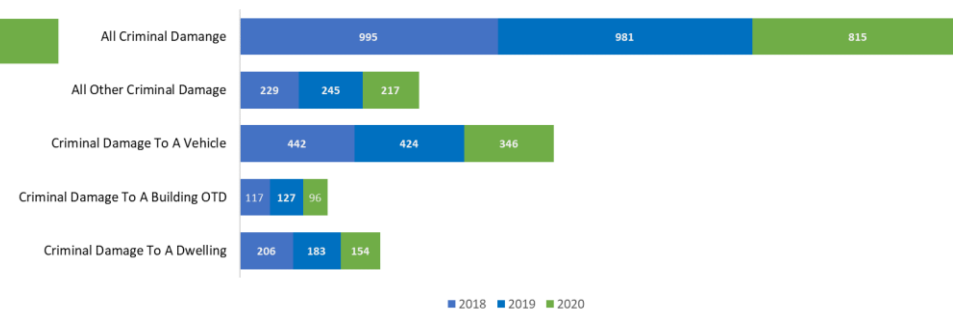
## Mid Sussex Acquisitive Crimes



### Mid Sussex Vehicle Crimes



### Mid Sussex Criminal damage



# Rural Crimes

Scrutiny Committee for Community, Customer Services and Service Delivery - 6 October 2021 64

District:	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Difference 2018/19- 2019/20	% Difference 2018/19- 2019/20
Adur & Worthing	202	178	224	46	↑ 26%
Arun	351	417	376	-41	↓ 10%
Chichester	722	1008	845	-163	↓ 16%
Crawley	153	166	218	52	↑ 31%
Horsham	607	679	748	69	↑ 10%
Mid Sussex	448	483	584	101	↑ 21%
<b>Sussex Total</b>	<b>4633</b>	<b>5420</b>	<b>5722</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>↑ 6%</b>

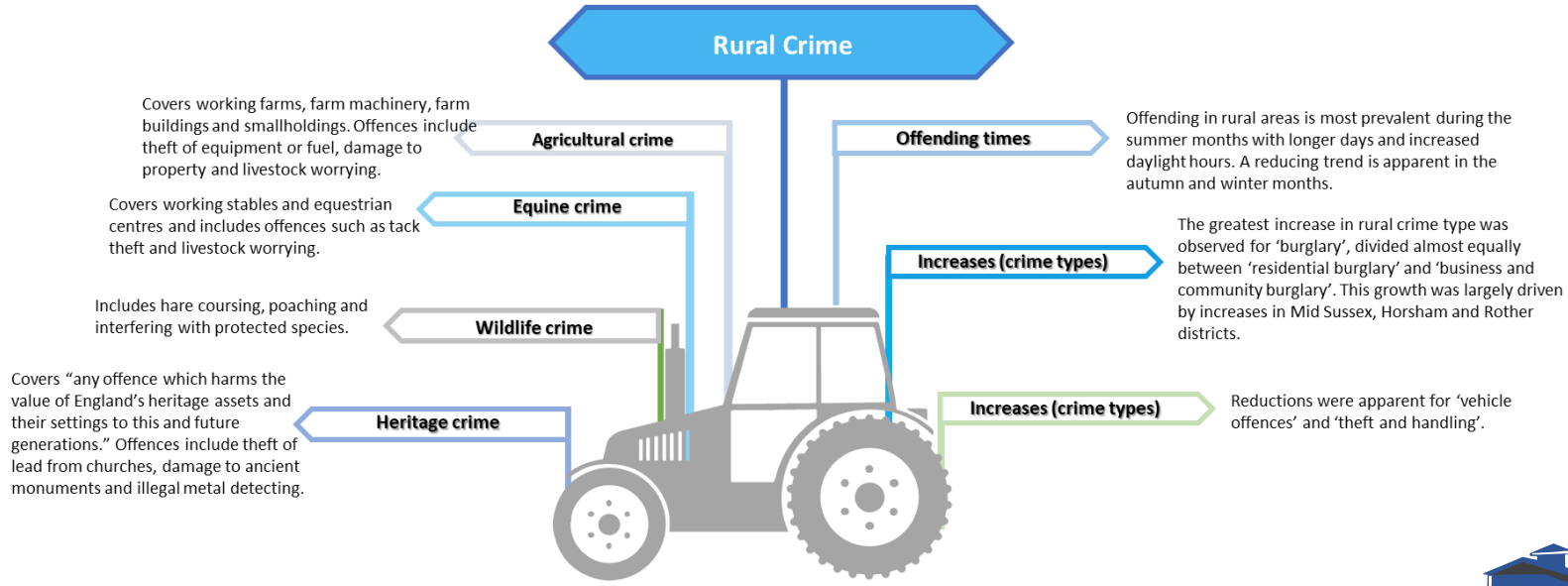


1 June 2020, Sussex Police launched a dedicated Rural Crime Team to tackle crime, incidents and unlawful behaviour that affect the rural and isolated communities most.

**↑ 6%**  
Rural Crimes Increased across whole Sussex.

**Most Increased:** The greatest percentage increase in rural crimes recorded in Sussex occurred in Crawley (31%), Adur & Worthing (26%) and Mid Sussex (21%).

**Most Decreased:** The only two districts to experience reductions in recorded rural crimes during the year were Chichester (16%) and Arun (10%).



Source: [Sussex Police and Crime Panel](#)





# Data & Information List

- [Population tool analysis](#)
- [Plumplot maps](#)
- [West Sussex Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Briefing, INDICES OF DEPRIVATION 2019](#)
- [NOMIS](#)
- [Permanent and fixed period exclusions in England 2017 to 2018](#)
- [Public Health Child Health Profiles](#)
- [Crime Survey England & Wales](#)
- [Local Alcohol Profiles for England](#)
- [An analysis of indicators of serious violence](#)
- [Fraud and cyber crime national statistics](#)
- [Action Fraud, Cyber crime trends](#)
- [Nature of fraud and computer misuse in England and Wales: year ending March 2019](#)
- [Children's Independent Mobility: an international comparison and recommendations for action](#)
- [NSPCC "How Safe Are Our Children" Report 2020](#)
- [YEF insights brief](#)
- [Criminal Exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: County Lines guidance](#)
- [Preventing youth violence and gang involvement](#)
- [Sussex Police and Crime Panel](#)
- [Rescue and Response County Lines Project](#)
- [People looking for love in Sussex were scammed out of over £3million last year](#)
- [Trends in childhood vulnerability](#)
- [Children in families at risk – Local area maps](#)
- [Serious Violence Strategy](#)
- [Youth Violence Commission Final Report](#)
- [Coronavirus: Depression among children is at frightening levels, doctors warn](#)
- [Young-people's-wellbeing\\_Jan2021](#)
- [Millennium Cohort](#)
- [Fears grow over hidden child abuse since start of pandemic](#)
- ['Far too many turned away': Domestic abuse victims left with nowhere to go as services struggle in pandemic](#)
- [National household survey of adverse childhood experiences and their relationship with resilience to health-harming behaviors in England](#)



For further information or queries regarding this data pack, please contact

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[magdalena.steel@westsussex.gov.uk](mailto:magdalena.steel@westsussex.gov.uk)



**MID SUSSEX**  
**DISTRICT COUNCIL**

## SCRUTINY COMMITTEE FOR COMMUNITY, CUSTOMER SERVICES AND SERVICE DELIVERY WORK PROGRAMME 2021/22.

REPORT OF: Tom Clark, Head of Regulatory Services  
Contact Officer: Alexander Austin, Democratic Services Officer  
Email: [alexander.austin@midsussex.gov.uk](mailto:alexander.austin@midsussex.gov.uk)  
Tel: 01444 477062  
Wards Affected: All  
Key Decision: No

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### Purpose of Report

1. For the Scrutiny Committee for Community, Customer Services and Service Delivery to note its Work Programme for 2021/22.

### Summary

2. Members are asked to note the attached Work Programme. The Work Programme will be reviewed as the final piece of business at each meeting, enabling additional business to be agreed as required.

### Recommendations

3. **The Committee are recommended to note the Committee's Work Programme as set out at paragraph 5 of this report.**
- 

### Background

4. It is usual for Committees to agree their Work Programme at the first meeting of a new Council year and review it at each subsequent meeting to allow for the scrutiny of emerging issues during the year.

### The Work Programme

5. The Committee's Work Programme for 2021/22 is set out below:

Meeting Date	Item	Reason for Inclusion
Wed 2 February 2022	Review of Air Quality	Report for information and discussion
Wed 2 February 2022	Complaints and Compliments Report & Review of Customer Services across the Council	Report for information and discussion
Wed 23 March 2022	Equality and Diversity Scheme Progress Report.	To update Members on the operation of the Council's Equality and Diversity Scheme.

**Policy Context**

6. The Work Programme should ideally reflect the key priorities of the Council, as defined in the Corporate Plan and Budget.

**Financial Implications**

7. None.

**Risk Management Implications**

8. None.

**Background Papers**

None.