



**Committee: OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

**Date: THURSDAY, 16 DECEMBER 2021**

**Venue: MORECAMBE TOWN HALL**

**Time: 6.00 P.M.**

Councillors are reminded that as Members of Overview and Scrutiny they may not be subjected to the Party Whip, which is prohibited under the Lancaster City Council Constitution.

## A G E N D A

**1. Apologies for Absence**

**2. Appointment of Vice-Chair**

In accordance with Part 3, Section 3, Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules, of the Constitution, the holder of this appointment shall not be members of the largest political group, which has Councillors serving on the Cabinet.

**3. Minutes**

Minutes of the Meeting held on 4<sup>th</sup> August, 2021 (previously circulated).

**4. Items of Urgent Business authorised by the Chair**

**5. Declarations of Interest**

To receive declarations by Councillors of interests in respect of items on this Agenda.

Councillors are reminded that, in accordance with the Localism Act 2011, they are required to declare any disclosable pecuniary interests which have not already been declared in the Council's Register of Interests. (It is a criminal offence not to declare a disclosable pecuniary interest either in the Register or at the meeting).

Whilst not a legal requirement, in accordance with Council Procedure Rule 9 and in the interests of clarity and transparency, Councillors should declare any disclosable pecuniary interests which they have already declared in the Register, at this point in the meeting.

In accordance with Part B Section 2 of the Code Of Conduct, Councillors are required to declare the existence and nature of any other interests as defined in paragraphs 8(1) or 9(2) of the Code of Conduct.

**The Overview and Scrutiny Committee will be acting in its capacity as the City Council's designated crime and disorder committee in accordance with the Police and Justice Act 2006 and Crime and Disorder (Overview and Scrutiny) Regulations 2009.**

**6. Police and Crime Plan**

Attending the meeting will be the Police and Crime Commissioner for Lancashire and Chief Inspector Cara Leadbetter.

**7. Lancaster District Community Safety Partnership (Pages 3 - 82)**

Report of Head of Public Protection

**Note:** The Leader of the Council who has responsibility for Community Safety has been invited for items 6 and 7.

**8. Work Programme Report (Pages 83 - 86)**

Report of the Chief Executive.

**ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS**

**(i) Membership**

Councillors Richard Austen-Baker (Chair), Alan Biddulph, Roger Dennison, Debbie Jenkins, Mandy King, Jack Lenox, Abi Mills, Alistair Sinclair and one Conservative vacancy.

**(ii) Substitute Membership**

Councillors Paul Anderton, Roger Cleet, Tim Dant, Adrian De La Mare, Colin Hartley, Geoff Knight and David Whitaker

**(iii) Queries regarding this Agenda**

Please contact Jenny Kay, Democratic Services - email [jkay@lancaster.gov.uk](mailto:jkay@lancaster.gov.uk).

**(iv) Changes to Membership, substitutions or apologies**

Please contact Democratic Support email [democracy@lancaster.gov.uk](mailto:democracy@lancaster.gov.uk).

KIERAN KEANE,  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE,  
TOWN HALL,  
DALTON SQUARE,  
LANCASTER, LA1 1PJ

Published on Wednesday, 8<sup>th</sup> December 2021.

**Overview & Scrutiny Committee****Lancaster District Community Safety Partnership (CSP)  
Thursday 16<sup>th</sup> December 2021****Report of Head of Public Protection****PURPOSE OF REPORT**

To provide the Overview & Scrutiny Committee with an update on current projects in 2021/2022 and future developments for 2022/2023 for Lancaster District Community Safety Partnership (CSP). Members will have a greater understanding of the work of the partnership, how the current priorities are being tackled and the breadth of joint working with the partners of the CSP. The report highlights the fact that Lancaster District continues to be a safe place in which to live, work and explore.

**This report is public**

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

- (1) **Receive and endorse the report noting the contribution made through the CSP.**

**1.0 Introduction**

1.1 Community safety involves various agencies working together with the local community to tackle persistent crime and disorder issues that affect the quality of life of local residents. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a statutory duty on responsible authorities to implement strategies to reduce the levels of crime and disorder in the area in which they operate. This involves working in partnership with a wide range of agencies, such as the probation service, fire service and health authority, and the local voluntary sector and business community, as well as local community groups.

1.2 Lancaster District CSP have recently met to discuss the priorities of the partnership for 2022/2023. The main priority that has been identified through Lancashire Talking is anti-social behaviour and the CSP is currently running a consultation exercise to identify the other priorities identified in the district. It is acknowledged that the previous 20 months has been a challenging time for all the partners, but the group have continued to meet virtually. Since the start of the Covid 19 Pandemic the CSP has evolved to support the statutory and voluntary partners deal with the issues that emerged during this time.

**2.0 Details**

2.1 Lancaster CSP meets four times a year. This is supplemented by a number of other meetings with the partner agencies that have evolved over the course of the Covid 19 Pandemic. Currently members of the CSP together with non-statutory partners meet on a weekly basis which has enabled a quick response to emerging issues. There is also a bi-monthly meeting with the council and police to discuss issues around ASB. A strength of the CSP is the local commitment of a police sergeant (PS Lindsay Brown, Partnerships Officer Lancaster & Morecambe) who is the single point of contact into the police. In March 2021

Lancaster City Council appointed Kirstie Banks-Lyon into the role of Resilience & Community Safety Officer. She has brought with her policing experience of 30 years plus a strong background in working in the partnership realm.

2.2 A number of surveys have been carried out by the Lancaster CSP in the last 12 months. (Please see the link to the background papers) A survey was carried out in May 2021 to support a bid to the Home Office for Safer Streets 3 funding which looked at the concerns of the residents of the district around the use of the Bay Cycleway which is a combined footpath and cycle path that links Morecambe and Lancaster. Although this bid was unsuccessful work is on-going to identify funding that will enable some of the work to be undertaken. Another survey that has been carried out was the public consultation for a PSPO (Public Space Protection Order) that was presented to Cabinet for a decision on Tuesday 7<sup>th</sup> December 2021.

2.3 Lancaster CSP have been supported by the PCC for bids into Safer Street Funding. In April 2021 it was the tertiary bid, and In May 2021 the secondary bid. Unfortunately, neither bid was successful due to the volume of primary bids submitted to the Home Office.

2.4 Lancaster CSP has recently completed a JSNA (Joint Strategic Needs Assessment) as part of the on-going process of identifying the priorities for the CSP from 2022/2023. The JSNA (Joint Strategic Needs Assessment) provides an overall assessment of the issues that impact on the safety of the residents within Lancaster District, and it draws upon a wide range of data from statutory partners to identify the needs of our community. Key points from the JSNA has identified that there is a wide range of issues experienced across the district with 14.6% of the LSOA's (Lower Super Output Areas) being in the top 10% of most deprived areas in England. There are also more affluent areas along the Lune Valley which is highlighted by above average population in the 65+ age group.

2.5 Highlights from the JSNA include the work of Acorn analysis of Victims of Crime which was recently added to MADE. This shows that victims that live in the postcodes designated deprived areas and high rise flats are 4 times more likely to be a victim of reported crime than the normal for Lancaster district. Those living in postcodes designated social rented flats, families and single parents/singles and young families, some receiving benefits are 3 times more likely to be a victim than the normal for the district. Skerton East is the hotspot for both deprived areas and high rise flats in the district.

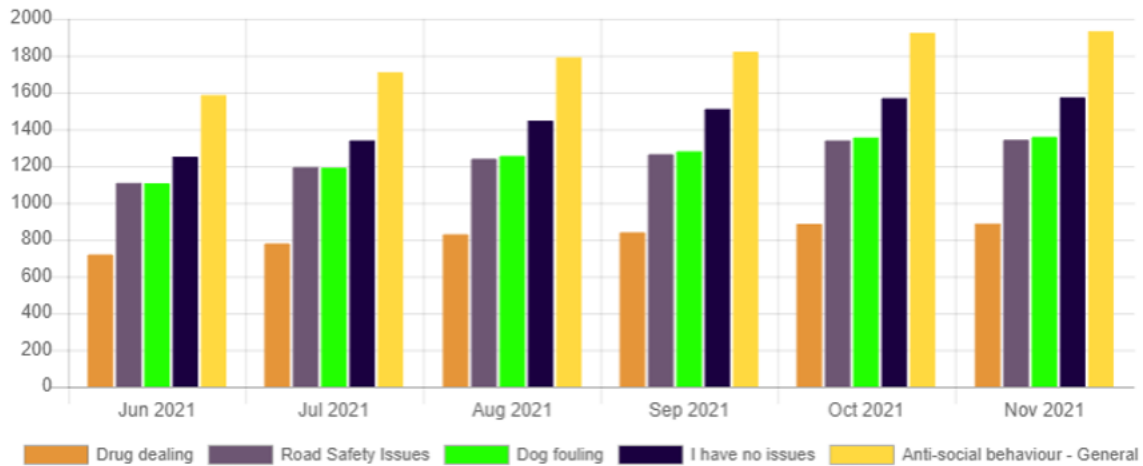
2.6 Again the JSNA has highlighted that alcohol is known to contribute to offending behaviour, particularly violence, anti-social behaviour and criminal damage. Residents in the Lancaster district are significantly worse for the number of hospital admissions due to alcohol-related conditions than the national average with a rate of 774.5 per 100,000 population in 2018/19 compared to a rate of 663.7 nationally. Focusing on young people, admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions in under 18s are high in the area with a rate of 49.0 per 100,000 compared with the region and national averages of 43.6 and 30.7 respectively. Lancaster is the eighth worst performing district in the Northwest for under 18's hospital admissions linked to alcohol.

2.7 To address this Lancaster CSP have commenced preparatory discussions to establish a Community Alcohol Partnership (CAP) as well as continuing to work with the Police Licensing Officers/Council Licensing Officers to identify problematic premises that require multi-agency visits. This was proven to be beneficial at the recent music festival in Lancaster City Centre.

2.7 As highlighted, partnership working is a key part of Lancaster CSP. To address the issues in the district over Bonfire night, a multi-agency vehicle staffed by the council, police and fire brigade was on patrol over the 2 evenings identified as a risk. The planning for 2022 has already begun following the debrief of this successful initiative.

2.8 Communication with our local residents is also a strength of the CSP. Utilising Lancashire Talking 5850 households responded about the top 5 issues in the community.

The graph below shows the issues identified and highlights that ASB is the main issue for the residents of Lancaster District, and this has therefore been identified as one of the priorities for the next 12 months. A further consultation is being undertaken with our partners to identify a second priority.



2.9 Lancaster CSP has granted funds to 2 projects in the last 12 months and has a third bid is being considered. These bids have been submitted by Morecambe BID for 'Morecambe Christmas Safer Nights' which will help address the safety of late-night revellers over the Christmas period in Morecambe, and Lancaster BID for CCTV enhancement in Lancaster City Centre covering some of the hot-spot areas for ASB.

2.10 The cost of crime to the district, using the cost of crime report on MADE (For the period of the last 12 months ending October 2021, the crimes that are quantifiable using the home office crime cost figures) indicate that the cost to Lancaster District is £61.7m, which equates to £416 per resident. Violence with injury accounted for £19m of this figure and violence without injury a further £18m.

### 3.0 Conclusion

3.1 Despite the challenges faced in the last 20 months Lancaster District CSP continues to meet its statutory duty to implement strategies to reduce crime and disorder.

**CONCLUSION OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
(including Health & Safety, Equality & Diversity, Human Rights, Community Safety, Sustainability and Rural Proofing):**

This report aims to provide a summary on the current position on community safety, programmes of work over the last twelve months and future priorities to keep the public safe.

**LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

No legal implications

**FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

No Financial implications

**OTHER RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS, such as Human Resources, Information Services, Property, Open Spaces**

No wider implications

**SECTION 151 OFFICER'S COMMENTS**

The s151 Officer has been consulted and has no further comments to add

**MONITORING OFFICER'S COMMENTS**

The Monitoring Officer has been consulted and has no further comments to add

**BACKGROUND PAPERS**

Copy of Survey responses PSPO ; Copy of Summary response Cycle track, Public Version of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

**Contact Officer:** Fiona Inston and Kirstie Banks-Lyon

**Telephone:** 01524 582385

**Email:** finston@lancaster.gov.uk and klyon@lancaster.gov.uk

**Ref:** [N/A]

# Public spaces protection orders (PSPO)

---

## **SURVEY RESPONSE REPORT**

15 June 2021 - 04 October 2021

### **PROJECT NAME:**

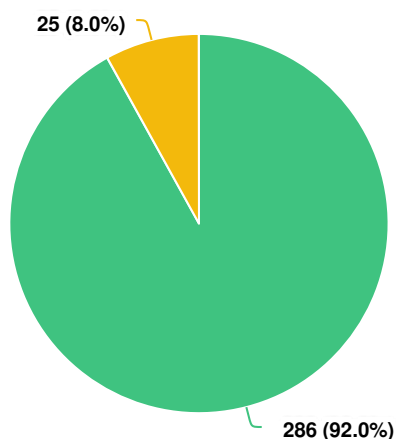
Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPO) Consultation



SURVEY QUESTIONS



**Q1** | In the last 12 months have you been witnessed incidents of anti-social behaviour in the public spaces of Lancaster District?

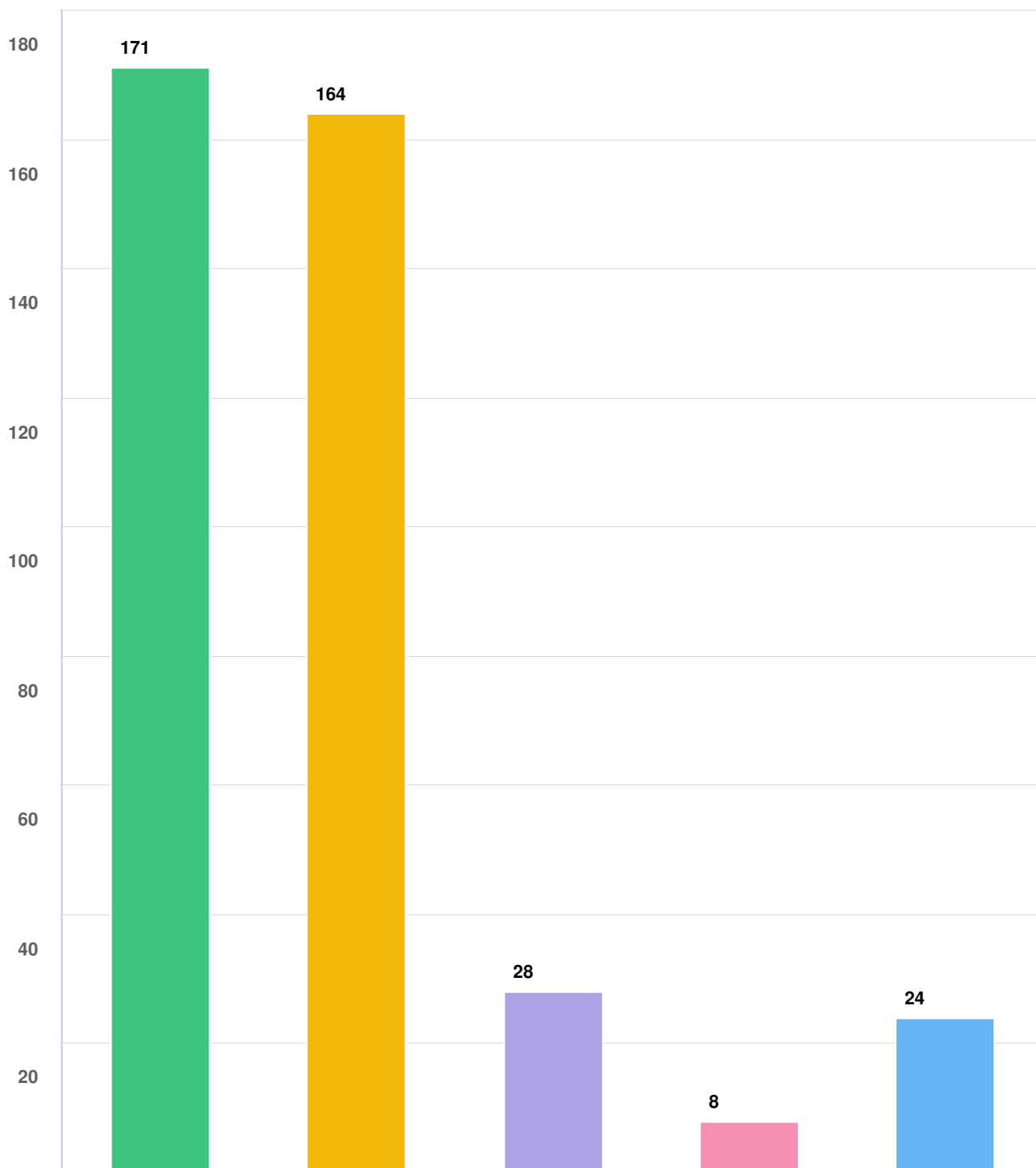


**Question options**

- Yes
- If no, choose this option and scroll to the bottom of the page and press save and continue

*Optional question (311 response(s), 19 skipped)*  
*Question type: Dropdown Question*

**Q2** If yes – whereabouts in the district was this?



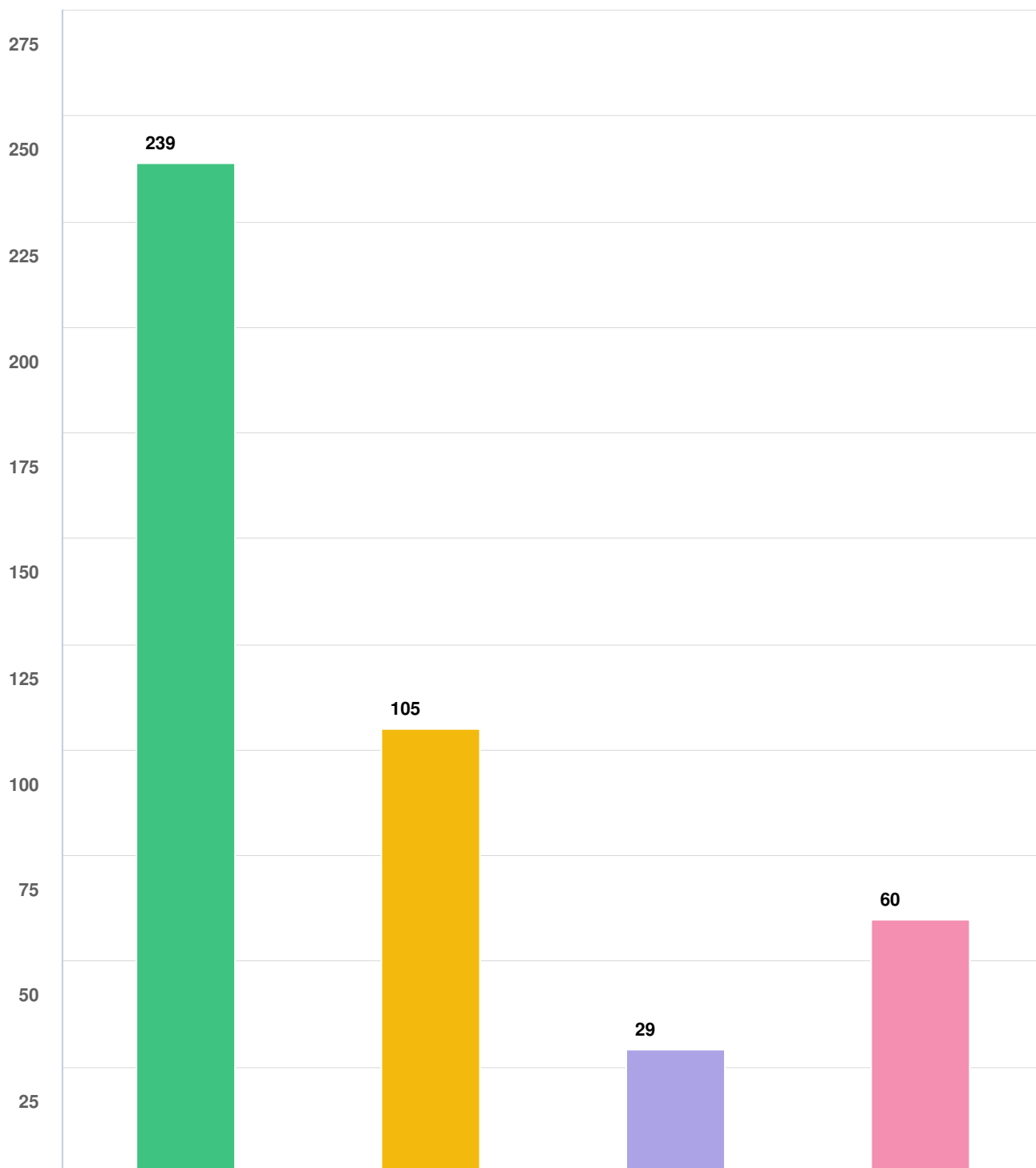
**Question options**

- Lancaster
- Morecambe
- Heysham
- Carnforth
- Other (please specify)

*Optional question (302 response(s), 28 skipped)*

*Question type: Checkbox Question*

**Q3** And whereabouts was this?



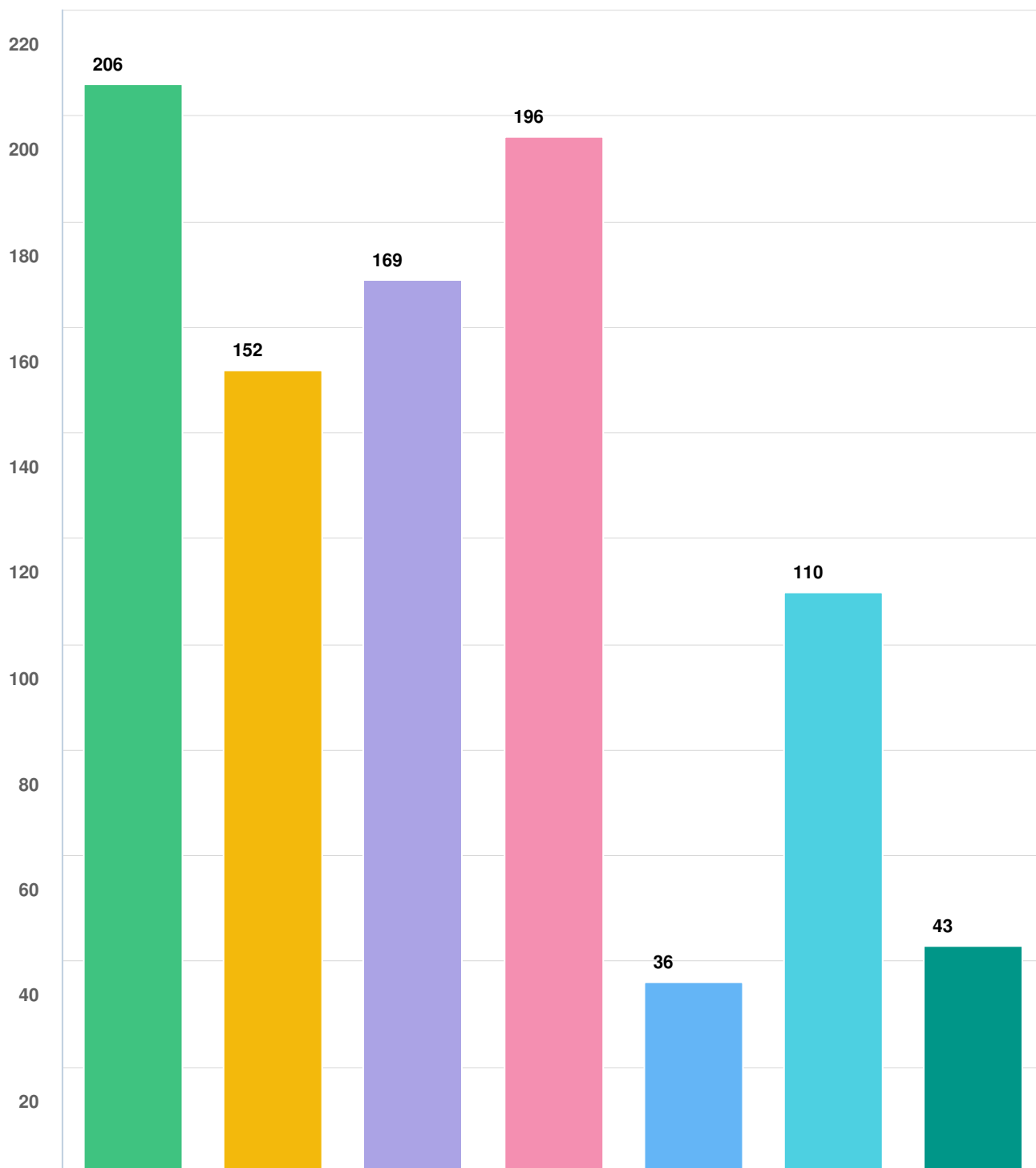
**Question options**

- On the street
- In the park
- On the beach
- Other (please specify)

Optional question (302 response(s), 28 skipped)

Question type: Checkbox Question

**Q4** What type of anti-social behaviour was this? Specify all that apply

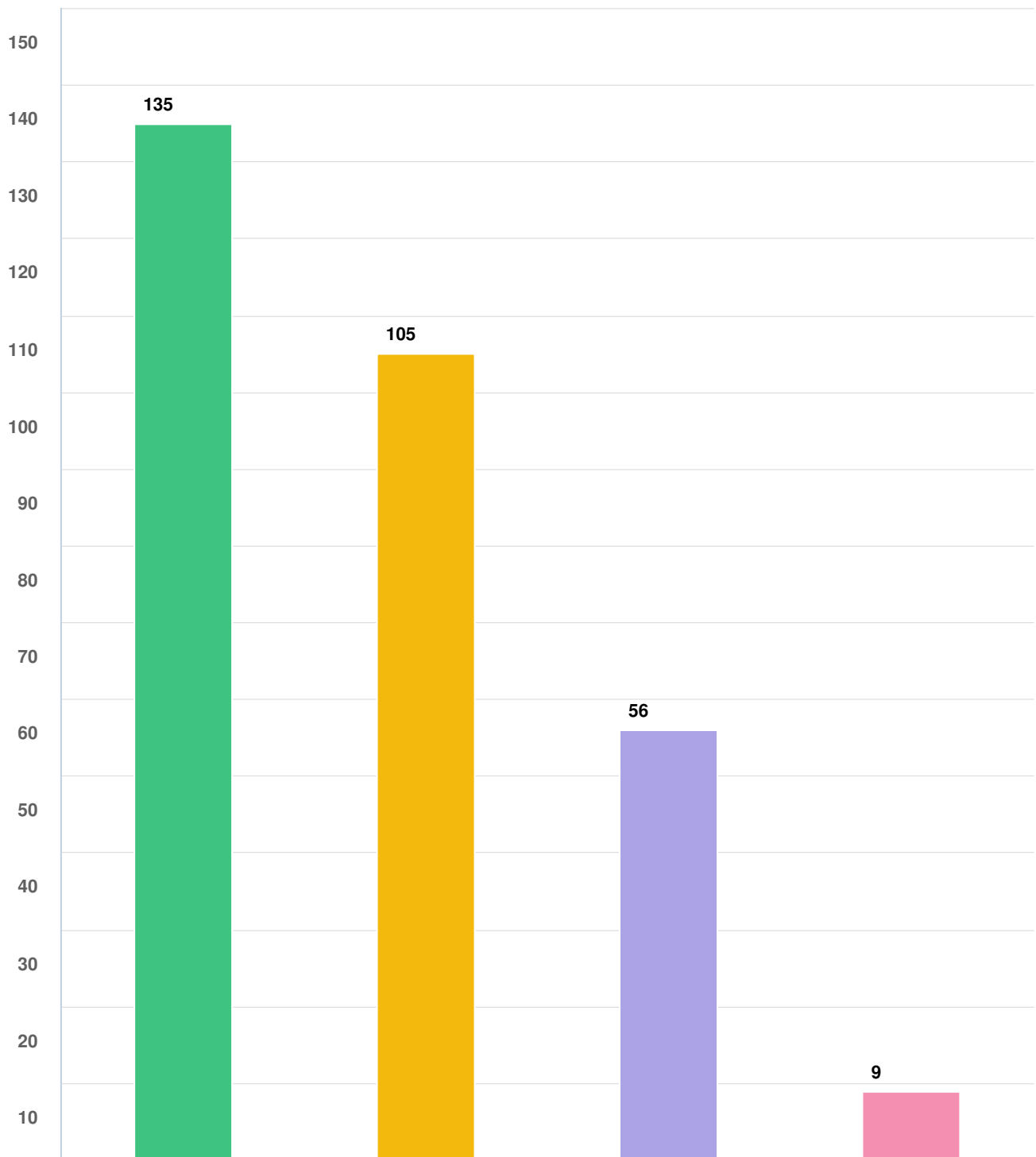


**Question options**

- Alcohol related
- Drug related
- Litter
- Youth related
- Graffiti
- Fly-tipping
- Other (please specify)

*Optional question (303 response(s), 27 skipped)  
Question type: Checkbox Question*

**Q5 To what extent has this affected you?**



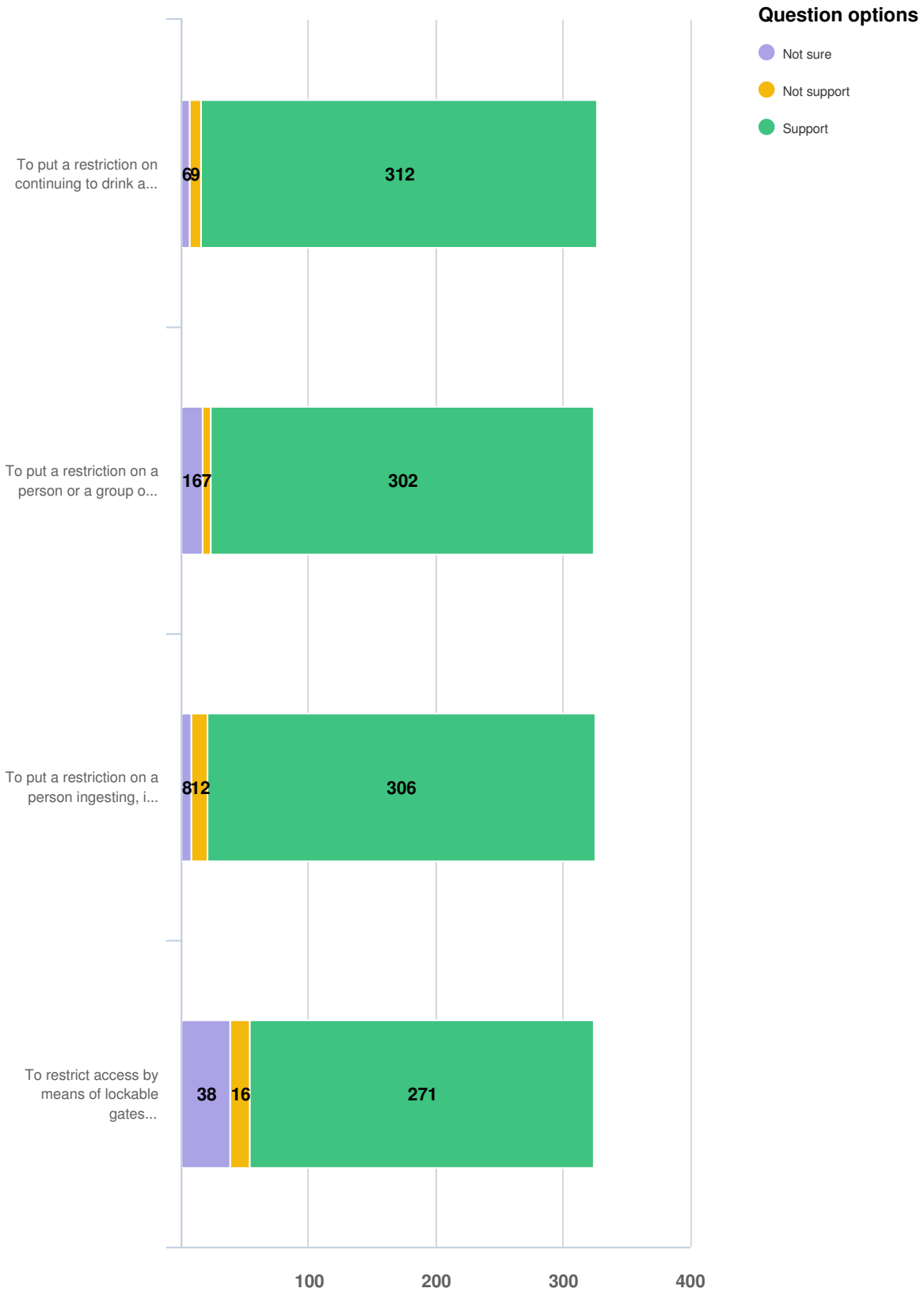
**Question options**

- A lot
- Some
- A little
- Not at all

*Optional question (303 response(s), 27 skipped)*

*Question type: Checkbox Question*

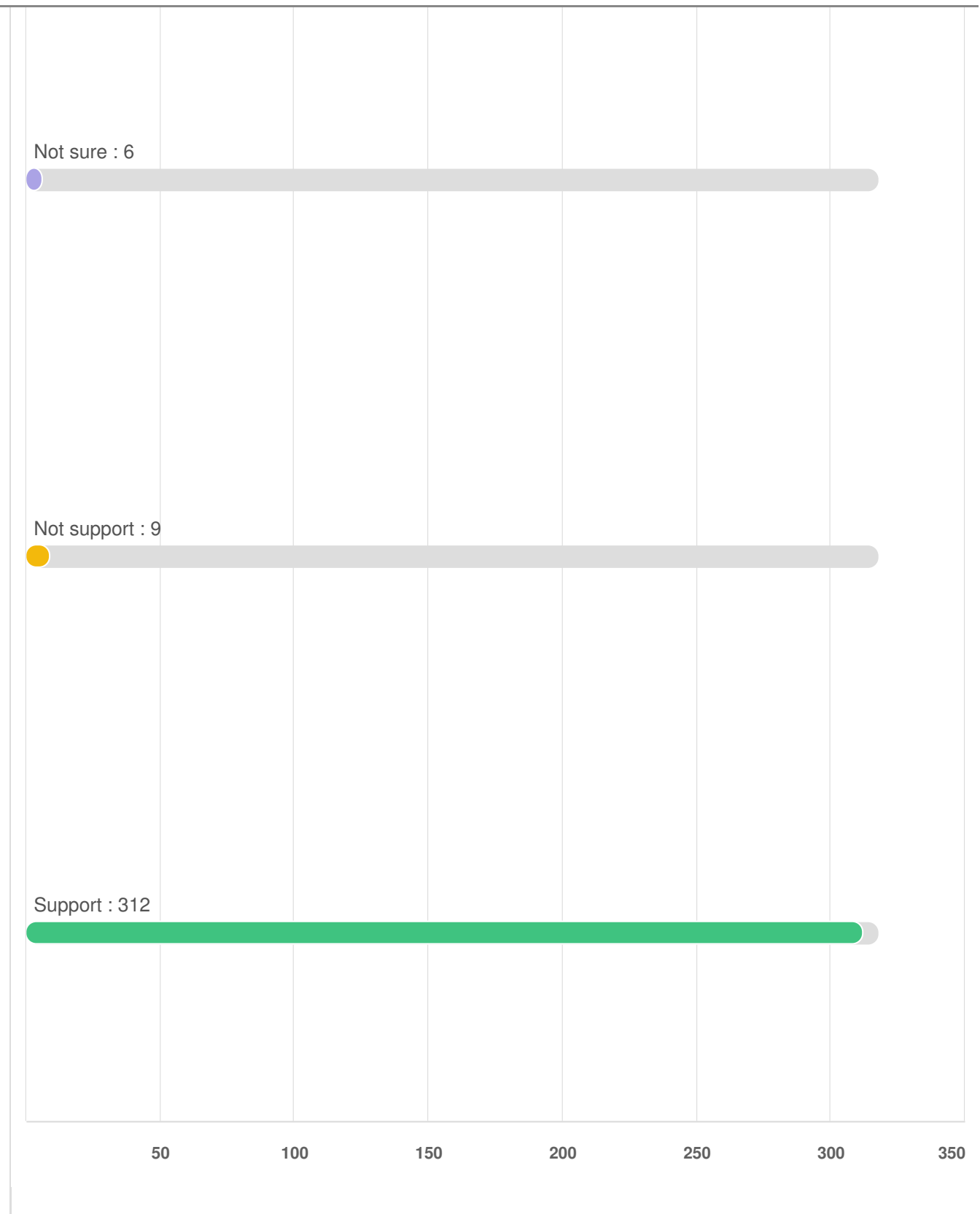
**Q6** Please answer for the following recommendations if you would support/not support/have no opinion



Optional question (328 response(s), 2 skipped)  
Question type: Likert Question

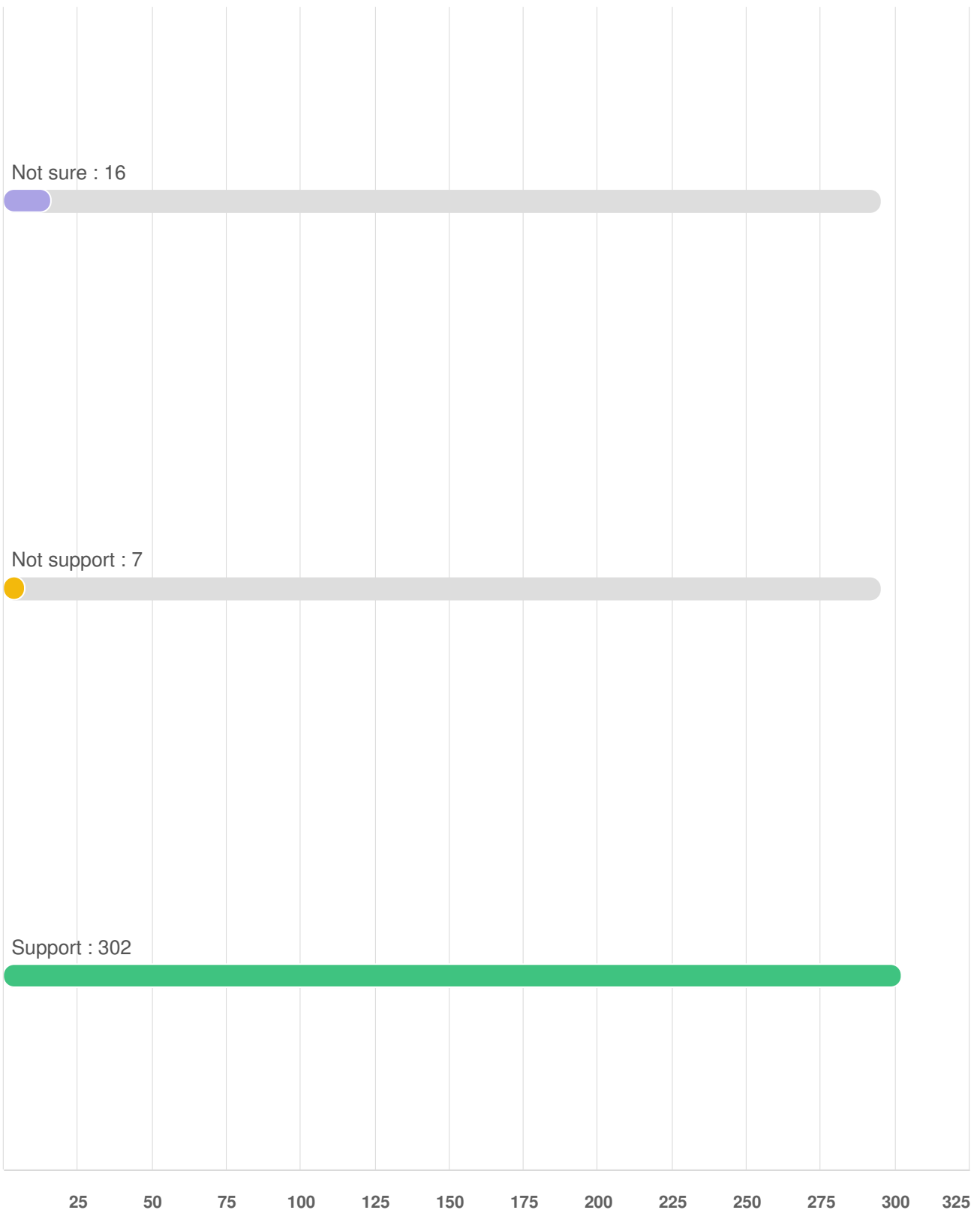
**Q6** | Please answer for the following recommendations if you would support/not support/have no opinion

To put a restriction on continuing to drink alcohol in public, whilst behaving in an anti-social manner, when requested by the police or other authorised person not to do so.

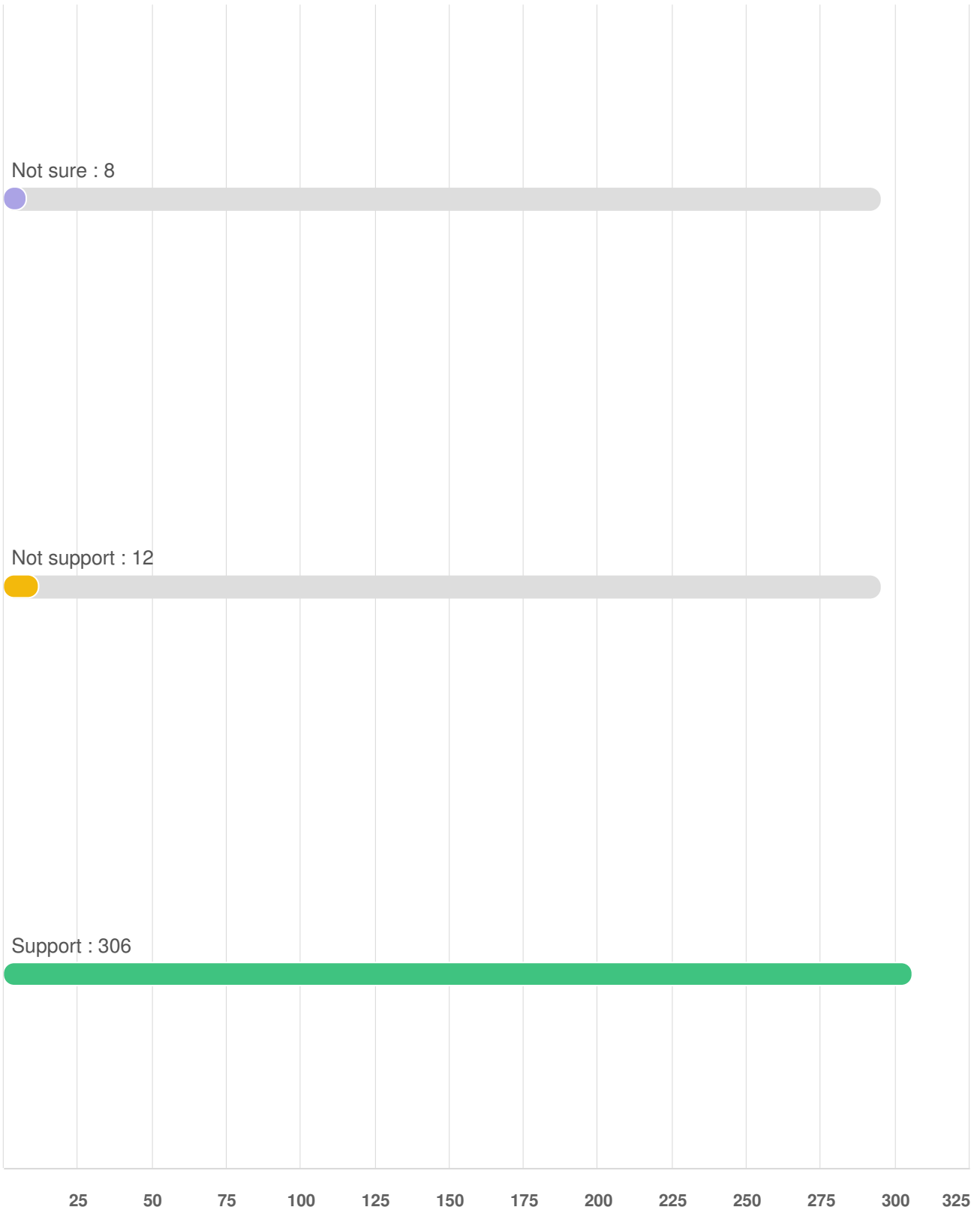




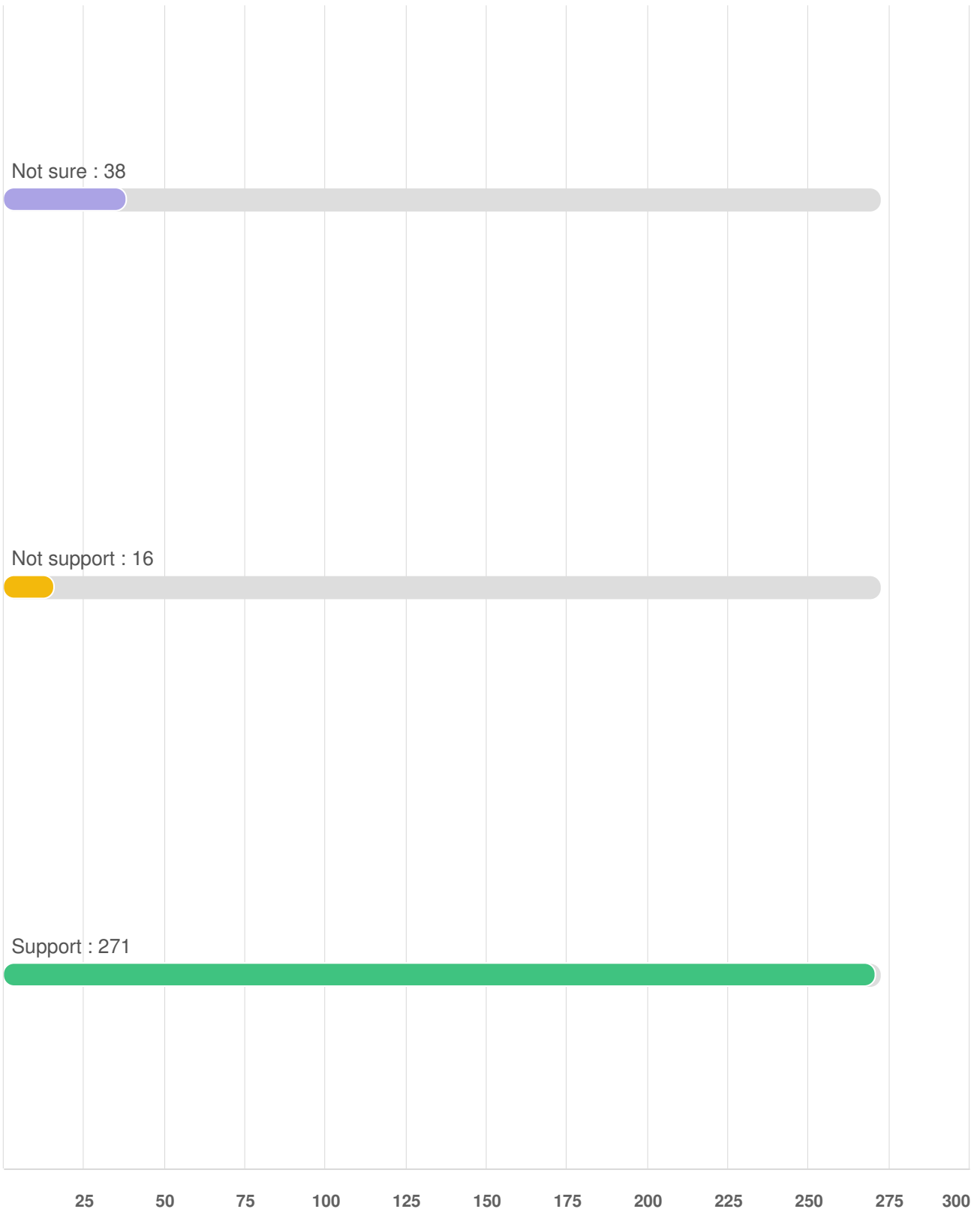
To put a restriction on a person or a group of people behaving in an anti-social manner in the area covered by the order, or land next to the order or to a person living nearby.



**To put a restriction on a person ingesting, injecting smoking or otherwise of an intoxicating substance.**



**To restrict access by means of lockable gates to the alleys in Morecambe town centre (Back Lines St, Back Pedder St and Tunstall St (part)) to reduce incidents of fly-tipping and other anti-social behaviour.**



## Q7 | Please let us know if you have any other comments about the proposed PSPO's

Anonymous

8/24/2021 12:36 PM

I would like it extending in Lancaster Town center to include the bench at the end of Sibsey St this is a hub for this type of behaviour

Anonymous

8/24/2021 12:38 PM

If there are no consequences to people's actions, they won't stop doing it.

Anonymous

8/24/2021 12:39 PM

Lancaster City Council needs to secure Frontierland

Anonymous

8/24/2021 12:41 PM

All alleys in Morecambe need gates or a specific cleaning team hired to keep these areas clear of litter and fly tipping. Cameras may also help

Anonymous

8/24/2021 12:43 PM

I believe having an overall restriction of the consumption of alcohol on the beach is unfair to people who intend to consume it sensibly. I believe the statement is too general as consumption of alcohol is legal, whereas other substances is not. I think having the ability to prevent anti-social behaviour is great. However, having a total ban will prove frustrating as a result of suffering the consequences due to a minority of people ruining a fantastic social spot, where friends and family may want to get together and enjoy a few drinks on the beach.

Anonymous

8/24/2021 12:56 PM

Previous PCSO's were not supported by appropriate Police enforcement. Nor were they supported by LCC legal department. This needs to be agreed by all parties before the PSPO is applied for or they will be a waste of time.

Anonymous

8/24/2021 01:01 PM

Hold landlords responsible for the state of back streets behind their property

Anonymous

8/24/2021 01:06 PM

I'd also like to see a restriction on begging in the street - the City Council has a strong homeless support team and Street Aid is established to support those in genuine need. The overwhelming majority of those begging in the city centre are not street homeless

and their issues can be exacerbated through access to easy money from sympathetic public who believe they are helping. The same individuals can be seen begging in city centre doorways for months - they need support to leave the streets instead of access to easy money to stay.

Anonymous

8/24/2021 01:15 PM

Start arresting and PROSECUTING teenage jobs.

Anonymous

8/24/2021 01:25 PM

Excellent idea which should be fully supported increase in public CCTV as well ..

Anonymous

8/24/2021 01:28 PM

We have been asking for gated alleys for years! Also better supervision of smaller parks like Alexandra park. Also to have CCTV which is actually monitored!

Anonymous

8/24/2021 01:40 PM

Such limitations can lead homeless people and young people to feel unwelcome and unsupported. We need better solutions. Littering seems a separate issue and can surely be managed without a general pspo

Anonymous

8/24/2021 01:41 PM

It's all very well and good instigating Public Space Protection Orders, but that doesn't get to the root causes of the problem, it just masks the symptoms. What support do the council intend to provide to vulnerable groups in order to prevent the undesirable behaviour in the first place?

Anonymous

8/24/2021 01:44 PM

Long overdue. The continuing malevolent presence of these people, often mixing with young teenage children, almost always severely intoxicated and begging for cash has cast a shadow over Lancaster city centre. The police seem to have been taking more of an interest in recent weeks but it's merely curtailed some of the activity, as soon as they depart the centre these people instantly return. Furthermore they're now waiting in areas like Sun Square and the hidden alley ways until the police depart.

Anonymous

8/24/2021 01:45 PM

Please try to sort out the "feral" people who don't care what they do because they know the chances of being caught are slim and in the event of getting caught the result is a slap on the wrist, try to get the parents to take responsibility for their offspring. An increase in police officers would help because the number we have are

doing their best with what they have.

Anonymous

8/24/2021 01:45 PM

theres a group of regular people that drink alcohol and talk drugs out in the open in the areas i have mentioned above this ALWAYS leads to fighting/shouting/ urinating on down the alleys near by, ambulances and police being called

Anonymous

8/24/2021 01:48 PM

down this alley it is used for fly-tipping daily, people urinate down there, openly take drugs,

Anonymous

8/24/2021 01:58 PM

It's disgusting at the moment. Embarrassing to bring friends and guests into the town centre.

Anonymous

8/24/2021 02:24 PM

so long as these orders are not mis-used and lead to our democratic rights to demonstrate and march in our public spaces being curtailed, which i fear they will be.

Anonymous

8/24/2021 03:23 PM

Sitting in Market Square eating my lunch on a sunny day should be a peaceful experience. Not blighted by drunks and those under the influence of drugs. Arguing with each other and pestering other people from money or cigarette.

Anonymous

8/24/2021 03:23 PM

we've got alleygates next to our shop on yorkshire street, doesn't stop people who have access to it fly tipping. Reported it, and still there 2 months later

Anonymous

8/24/2021 03:51 PM

Please consider adding the playground, green space and tree line in Carnforth along the canal to the list of PSPOs

Anonymous

8/24/2021 03:55 PM

Whilst the PSPO's are a useful tool and we fully support them, they must be backed up by a Police presence with which to act upon and enforce them.

Anonymous

8/24/2021 04:07 PM

Provide more youth outreach workers to engage with the young people invoked in the ASB

Anonymous

Christie ave 86 Youths stealing swearing and ASB

8/24/2021 04:14 PM

Anonymous

8/24/2021 04:26 PM

The biggest anti social behaviour is due to groups of youths with no where to go. LCC need to set up some meeting places where their energies can be channeled - boxing clubs athletic clubs, canoeing, music etc, but with nominal charges as it can be the poorer end of society who are gathering on the streets.

Anonymous

8/24/2021 05:23 PM

We must have closure of alleyways. Drug dealing has reached horrific proportions. The area of Back Crescent is awful, dealing is taking back behind The Crown Hotel in the road there and the white gated areas next to the Victoria Market, dealing happening in bin area behind homes that are effectively in Skipton Street

Anonymous

8/24/2021 05:25 PM

The amount of kids that think leaving massive piles of rubbish lying around or smashing the windows in the village bus stop just beggars belief! Something needs to be done to sort this.

Anonymous

8/24/2021 05:30 PM

Lancaster seems to now have a very high percentage of street drinkers, overt drug use and homeless or 'sofa- surfing' individuals. Not only is this a blot on our beautiful historic city, intimidating for local people and visitors. Some of these people I am pretty sure are not so much homeless but have serious problems with alcohol and drug addiction.

Anonymous

8/24/2021 05:36 PM

I recognise that a PSPO should be a last resort. There would be much less need for PSPOs if the Local Authority and the Police were/are willing to use the powers they already have. Antisocial behaviour is not just a problem in in urban areas, it is also an issue in rural areas (which, in my experience, tend to get forgotten about and/or ignored).

Anonymous

8/24/2021 06:14 PM

People drinking alcohol, congregating together in the square near TKMax looks terrible to visitors. Seen improvement to outside covered eating area and then this

Anonymous

8/24/2021 06:18 PM

Lancaster alleys too

Anonymous

For heavens sake do something about market square

8/24/2021 06:20 PM

Anonymous

8/24/2021 06:23 PM

Fly tipping must be tackled by finding and fining people. The council cannot have CCTV everywhere. They should negotiate a deal with a supplier for resident to install a reduced prices system. Use local installers to help local trades people. I would love to see a wall of shame in the Armdale or social media sharing images to identify culprits. That is if data protection laws allow.

Anonymous

8/24/2021 07:01 PM

Regent park has a lot of youth related issues. Near bay beat there is a lot of drug taking outside the properties.

Anonymous

8/24/2021 07:52 PM

The on-street drinking, drug dealing, littering on the beach and flytipping in the alleyways has increased and become more open to a point where we are now seriously considering leaving the town, we moved to, loved and made our home. It's very sad.

Anonymous

8/24/2021 08:13 PM

I found them a little hard to understand in the wording used

Anonymous

8/24/2021 08:29 PM

I think that to have more police and PCSO's patrolling the areas would be helpful. In the last year along the prom in Heysham and Morecambe, the presence of the COVID officers was welcomed, as was the PC's on bikes. However I haven't seen either of these this summer and I do think a presence would really help, especially with more people out and about. This presence would be extremely welcomed in the woods in Heysham in an evening, as the smell of drugs and noise from large groups of youths can be intense.

Anonymous

8/24/2021 09:15 PM

I think it will be really helpful.

Anonymous

8/24/2021 09:22 PM

All westend allys need gates aswell due to drug, drink and fly tipping

Anonymous

8/24/2021 09:24 PM

The Heysham area doesn't cover Heysham Towers which is a major area of concern.

Anonymous

8/24/2021 09:56 PM

I just recommend more police walk rounds..there's been several occasions where I personally have told youths to move on after



## antisocial incidents

Anonymous

8/24/2021 09:59 PM

Please Gate alexandra road

Anonymous

8/24/2021 10:16 PM

As a resident of Nelson Street Morecambe which backs on to Back Crescent Street I witness drunkenness, violence, assaults, drug taking, and fly tipping on a constant weekly, sometimes daily basis. Men urinate on my and my neighbours bins, walls and doors. The council never send their street sweepers down this section of alley although they have told me that they have it listed to carry out this cleaning on a daily basis. I've made numerous requests to them to reinstate it but it has never been actioned in the past two years I have asked. As a result I spend at least 1 days a week cleaning up the rubbish that's fly tipped and strewn along our section of back alley. It's depressing, angering and sometimes scary. It has a detrimental effect of residents mental health.

Anonymous

8/24/2021 11:59 PM

They should be extended to make it law that dogs must be kept on leads in Williamson Park - in the same way as it is at Happy Mount Park.

Anonymous

8/25/2021 07:27 AM

In reference to the fact that the previous PSPO's have expired- where were these?-what was done about the problems and what will be done differently once more orders are put in place to actually make a difference-because I feel the problem with homeless people and teenagers specially in the town centres is out of control-and you can smell weed everywhere-people now are reluctant to go out alone-I have personally been hassled and intimidated by homeless people in Morecambe centre twice and witnessed many more

Anonymous

8/25/2021 07:45 AM

Please focus on the West end, Alexandra Road alley ways are a bad area.

Anonymous

8/25/2021 07:46 AM

Gating the alleys in Morecambe is a divisive policy. We residents use the alleys as part of our way of life and gating them is not a solution to the problems you are trying to address.

Anonymous

8/25/2021 07:46 AM

Don't include Morecambe skatepark in the PSPO it's the only place in town that there aren't any issues. The worst place is the bus

shelter that was converted. Only ever see people in there when they're wrecking it.

Anonymous

8/25/2021 08:20 AM

This order should be extended to the centre of Bare Village. Particularly the green on Princes Crescent which may prevent the issues some businesses and staff are experiencing.

Anonymous

8/25/2021 08:28 AM

I think the orders need to be used all over and not just in the town centres. Daily drug smoking on our street means we can't even have our windows open. Also the alley behind our house is now so bad that if emergency vehicles needed to get down they wouldn't be able to.

Anonymous

8/25/2021 08:40 AM

anti-social behaviour is pervasive, because the council wouldn't take action!

Anonymous

8/25/2021 08:40 AM

Who is going to enforce these orders as there are already limited police and council officers available

Anonymous

8/25/2021 09:06 AM

Great to see this initiative - very much needed for Happy Mount Park

Anonymous

8/25/2021 09:43 AM

By locking some alleys doesn't that mean other alleys become the new fly tipping locations. Some of the alleys in bare are horrible

Anonymous

8/25/2021 09:52 AM

there seems to be increased instances of ASB in Happy Mount Park leaving litter, damaging seating etc and therefore leaving it in potentially dangerous state for users of the space especially small children

Anonymous

8/25/2021 09:55 AM

To somehow stop youths misbehaving in Happy Mount Park after closing time. Causing damage and lightning fires near our property

Anonymous

8/25/2021 10:28 AM

More "Bobbie's" on the beat to engage with people before problems arise.

Anonymous

Youths are becoming a great problem in our area. Damaging

8/25/2021 10:38 AM

property. Vandalism in the park, leaving litter and broken glass in their wake.

Anonymous

8/25/2021 10:40 AM

We back on to barrows every year we have trouble there should be a permanent restrictions on large numbers of youths that gather there taking drugs and drinking fires broken glass rubbish etc . Most dog walkers feel intimidated when large groups are up there and avoid the Place cctv would be good

Anonymous

8/25/2021 10:42 AM

I work in Lancaster City centre and I witness the hard work of the police and BID team in trying to regulate the behaviour of a small proportion of the public. Giving them additional powers would allow them to act before we get to the stage of fights, vomiting and unpleasant behaviour. It would also minimise the amount of unsafe situations that members of my team are put in whilst trying to ensure that the public can access our museum.

Anonymous

8/25/2021 11:12 AM

Alley gates on alexandra road Morecambe to stop the fly tipping

Anonymous

8/25/2021 11:48 AM

I have personally witnessed the local female PCSO playing water pistols with the local Alcoholics in the market square. Disgraceful.

Anonymous

8/25/2021 12:14 PM

I welcome the order. Something needs to be done about the Ferrell kids in the park causing damage, smashing bottles, littering, damaging property and grounds, and abusive language to anyone who challenges them.

Anonymous

8/25/2021 12:21 PM

Alexander road fly tipping, massive issue with the alleys around the westend with fly tipping especially behind Claremont crescent. Needs de-weeding and cleaning.

Anonymous

8/25/2021 01:09 PM

Starting to get very frightened by gangs of feral youths in the Bare and Happy Mount Park areas Thinking twice about going out in the evenings Something has to be done

Anonymous

8/25/2021 01:33 PM

Bare and surrounding areas including Happy Mount Park are a target for mindless vandals who seem to enjoy defacing, destroying and generally spoiling anything decent. The problem is nothing happens to them, they know they get away with whatever

destruction caused. People are frightened to intervene for fear of repercussions or reprisals. Something needs to be done, short sharp lessons, make parents pay for damage caused, offenders should be made to repair, replace or put right whatever they've done. Preferably wearing hi-vis jackets so we know why they're there, with notices circulated so we can go and watch them.

Anonymous

8/25/2021 02:01 PM

important

Anonymous

8/25/2021 02:15 PM

The Bare area in general is getting bad for antisocial behaviour with gangs of youths regularly intimidating local residents, many of whom are elderly and routinely damaging property, particularly Happy Mount Park.

Anonymous

8/25/2021 02:22 PM

I work in Market Square and I see everyday how the police and PCSOs have to struggle to do their jobs because of the same groups of people. We frequently have visitors commenting on these people who take drugs and drink in public, and get into fights on a regular basis in the middle of the street. I feel like allowing this to continue is putting people in danger - not only the police and PCSOs but also shop staff and people just passing by who are witness or sometimes involuntarily involved in their issues. It costs more money to have the outside of the building washed for example because someone has put graffiti on it, it's also extremely unpleasant and dangerous to have to pick up used needles or broken glass bottles. I'm sure I'm not the only person who works in Market Square who is sick of the current problem people who are allowed to continue their awful behaviour with little to no consequence. Our visitors often comment on the state of the building and the people creating issues, saying they don't want to use public amenities because they're scared of the people who frequently drink, shout and swear that are around Lancaster city centre.

Anonymous

8/25/2021 02:57 PM

Town Square and Pedder Street car park hot spots for drinking and cannabis smoking

Anonymous

8/25/2021 03:27 PM

They are definitely needed to control the youths who wander around causing trouble. Alley gates would help the litter/fly tipping and ASB issues.

Anonymous

8/25/2021 04:19 PM

I would like there to be consideration for traffic calming measures along princes crescent and Bare Lane. It is increasing becoming a hazard for lots of residents, older less able citizens, young families and dog walkers are struggling to cross with confidence.

Anonymous

8/25/2021 05:53 PM

Far too many youths in lancaster town centre during day and evening noted as I work there also bus station is terrible Happy mount park is being ruined by youths and should be stopped from ruining our home towns

Anonymous

8/25/2021 06:11 PM

Could the fly tipping include food outlets who overfill their rubbish bins causing rubbish and fly infestations.

Anonymous

8/25/2021 07:33 PM

Something must be done before this escalates. The local residents (Bare) are exasperated with the increase in ASB, especially in the Happy Mount Park/Elms Road/Bare Lane region. It has definitely worsened over the past 12 months. This looks like a step in the right direction.

Anonymous

8/25/2021 10:54 PM

Once again LCC are totally ignoring the desperate state of the streets and back alleys of Morecambe West End. Instewad you are concentrating on Lancaster and Central Morecambe. I really am considering withholding my council tax payments. Absolutely shocking from LCC. If YOU had to suffer from it then you would definitely take action. The West End has been neglected by you for decades.

Anonymous

8/26/2021 06:24 AM

Be firm, make sure the punishment is worthwhile, get the vermin that are causing the issues to do community service in public and if it is the teenagers, get the parents to do community service with them.

Anonymous

8/26/2021 07:33 AM

Something definitely needs to be done about the large teenage gangs roaming the area and park and the mindless damage they have caused.

Anonymous

8/26/2021 07:53 AM

If you put gates on back ally's in one area it will course problems in other areas of Morecambe.

Anonymous

8/26/2021 08:05 AM

The boundary line for Lancaster is not wide enough and needs to include the lower end of the Moorlands area. We have seen an increasing amount of anti social behaviour in our area that includes alcohol and drug taking and fly tipping in our back alleys.

Anonymous

8/26/2021 08:17 AM

We cannot sit in our garden most days because of drug smoking in the woods at the back of us and then youths congregating, making noise and removing fences to make fires so a pSPO would be a good idea.

Anonymous

8/26/2021 08:36 AM

Torrisholme Barrow woods is a regular meeting place for groups of youths. We regularly witness anti social behaviour. Drinking, drug use, starting fires, loud music at night, damage to householder property. Alston Drive residents affected regularly, and we need to call out fire and police services on a regular basis. I think this area should also be included in the PSPOs

Anonymous

8/26/2021 08:50 AM

I fully support all these measures I've observed so much antisocial behaviour in recent months I'm really glad something's been done about it. However I also think something positive should be done to engage those youths.

Anonymous

8/26/2021 09:45 AM

Why is Low Lane Wood not covered by a PSPO ?

Anonymous

8/26/2021 10:47 AM

The fly tipping and drug usage has become a real problem on Euston rd where our business premises are. Its not good for the shops here. It not only distracts from our shop fronts and represents a public health hazard.

Anonymous

8/26/2021 01:02 PM

The sooner the better. Lancaster town centre trade is affected as people scared to come to town

Anonymous

8/26/2021 02:27 PM

Definitely needed for Lancaster city centre - in particular the pedestrian zone to tackle drinking, drug abuse, abusive language and behaviour, excessive begging, littering - all of which makes the city centre a less appealing place.

Anonymous

8/26/2021 02:34 PM

I am the Supervisor for the Charter Market (street market) in Lancaster city centre. ASB has been a persistent problem for many

---

years, adversely affecting the market by causing difficulties for the traders and putting off customers from visiting the market. Traders have had abuse from and witnessed verbal/physical fights between people who are drunk or under the influence of drugs. There have also been thefts and criminal damage to traders' property. There have also been incidents of rough sleepers urinating behind or on gazebos belonging to traders. Large groups of young people (teenagers, sometimes younger) have been a particular problem in Cheapside. Traders are often reluctant to report these incidents as they feel it is a waste of time.

Anonymous

8/27/2021 09:16 AM

Dalton Square is a particular area that affects me. It is used as to drink alcohol by different groups and is used as a toilet. The surrounding alleys and side streets are often littered with syringes etc.

Anonymous

8/27/2021 09:34 AM

Lancaster is getting worse and once dark nights come women especially will feel vulnerable arriving and leaving work

Anonymous

8/27/2021 09:37 AM

Behaving badly is not new ! There is plenty of existing legislation to deal with bad behaviour it just needs to be actioned and enforced..

Anonymous

8/27/2021 09:58 AM

I work at Lancaster City Museum which has been a hub of ASB for many years, alcohol and drug use plays a major part in the asb behaviour I regularly witness and have to deal with through my work. This can involve having to clear up bodily fluids, smashed bottles/litter, used needles etc. We regularly witness fights, hear foul language and have to deal with cannabis smoke/cigarette use which comes into the building- this endangers both our visitors and ourselves and tarnishes the welcome we wish to give to visitors and loses us business.

Anonymous

8/27/2021 07:42 PM

I would need to know the pros and cons of lockable gates. For example how would legitimate access be obtained. Could they be a hazard in an emergency such as a fire requiring evacuation, etc. Also I would like to see a PSPO considered for the area at Heysham Towers bus stop and the Primary Health Centre (across the road).

Anonymous

8/28/2021 09:06 AM

Would like to have locked gates behind my property Oxford Street morecambe(play park side) "fly tipping a big problem

Anonymous

8/28/2021 10:48 AM

It will improve ASB in Lancaster City Centre

Anonymous

8/28/2021 10:49 PM

I fully support all PSPOs and the enforcement of them

Anonymous

8/31/2021 09:56 AM

Antisocial behaviour in Lancaster City Centre can make it a very unpleasant place to be even in broad daylight. It puts me off bringing my baby to groups at the Library as we would have to cross Market Square to get to it.

Anonymous

8/31/2021 10:04 AM

Restrict the amount of begging going on

Anonymous

9/01/2021 11:49 AM

Begging

Anonymous

9/01/2021 11:57 AM

Do not put a PSPO on Williamson park, it is used by university students who are, on the whole, respectful and good natured. Unlike many of those in Lancaster city centre

Anonymous

9/01/2021 05:04 PM

Please don.t put up gates, this will only move the issue, catch who does it and deal with them appropriately

Anonymous

9/01/2021 08:54 PM

The sooner the better. Lancaster is going down hill quickly due to this issue in the City Centre

Anonymous

9/02/2021 12:08 AM

On recent visits to Lancaster City centre I have noticed and been disturbed by individuals and groups of people drinking, shouting and bothering myself and other shoppers. This experience has made me more reluctant to visit the city centre

Anonymous

9/02/2021 03:49 PM

Concerns over what other measures will be put in place to prevent fly tipping elsewhere if gates were installed across alleyways as it may encourage incidents elsewhere

Anonymous

There is proven value on PSPOs acting as deterrents and showing



9/02/2021 05:19 PM

residents/visitors/businesses bad behaviour is not acceptable and will be actioned against

Anonymous

9/04/2021 09:29 PM

In my opinion, the imposition of these areas will only work if nearby residents can expect a reliable response from Police/Council when infringements take place. From my own experience, there is a very low expectation of timely Police response to reports of ASB on Quay Meadow (I cannot speak to other areas). As always, this is dependent on Police priorities at the time of the report, also bearing in mind the limited resources available to them. That said, I am strongly in favour of the concept of PSPO's, inasmuch as they might on their own offer a limited deterrent to anti-social drinking, drug-taking, and noise disturbance taking place.

Anonymous

9/04/2021 10:53 PM

This proposal doesn't tackle the actual issues that cause ASB...

Anonymous

9/04/2021 11:36 PM

Btwn local residents and environmental health officers trying to deal with kanteena's owner/management is not just a nightmare for local residents but for environmental officers. Kanteena have an attitude of they can do what they want when they want. Environmental health officers need more support from higher up in authority in the council. The venue was given a notice served on them, and they are appealing to whoever it is we local residents don't know. Please don't them win their appeal, for if they do the situation will get much worse.

Anonymous

9/07/2021 01:41 PM

Should be imposed in Lancaster / Morecambe town centres but not in Parks.

Anonymous

9/07/2021 01:43 PM

I would absolutely love to see more focus on the antisocial behaviour outside Mcdonalds. I am aware recently some measures have been enacted.

Anonymous

9/07/2021 01:45 PM

Having spent over 20 years working in the tourism & hospitality industries I feel there is a notable decline in the feel of the town centre in Lancaster. Although there are a number of contributing factors to this, antisocial behaviour is a major issue, especially from those drinking, brawling and urinating on the streets in the daytime.

Anonymous

9/08/2021 11:56 AM

A time restriction on groups of youths being in areas after dusk

Anonymous

9/08/2021 04:02 PM

Begging also needs to be looked into as that is regularly happening

Anonymous

9/10/2021 10:15 AM

Stop single unit off sales ie 1 bottle or 1 can, of alcohol.

Anonymous

9/10/2021 05:52 PM

There is very little information about the aims and objectives of the proposed PSPOs on the web page. There are questions in the survey about littering. Is this a matter for a PSPO or is it a council street cleansing and enforcement matter that the council is clearly not allocating sufficient resource to? As the council has declared a climate emergency, perhaps it could devote some money and effort to clean and green actions across the district while it is also worrying about sea level rises and 'extinction' events. I am certain the local animals, residents and marine life would appreciate it.

Anonymous

9/12/2021 09:19 AM

If people on the streets are genuinely homeless then I would support any help that could be given to them. However if it is a lifestyle choice, changes need to made.

Anonymous

9/14/2021 09:40 AM

There has been significant and noticeable deterioration in behaviour in the City Centre, a lot of this is centred on Market Square at the Town Hall, and also outside MacDonaldis - this is leaving local residents, businesses and visitors to the city uncomfortable and threatened.

Anonymous

9/14/2021 04:25 PM

Restrictions to stop begging in shop doorways in Lancaster City Centre

Anonymous

9/14/2021 08:38 PM

I'd like to see something around littering which has increased enormously since lockdown.

Anonymous

9/15/2021 08:58 PM

Would unlicensed individuals or groups playing loud music for prolonged periods be counted as ASB?. This has been a problem in Lancaster in the past and took considerable effort to remove.

Anonymous

9/19/2021 02:57 PM

The PSPO should never have been left to expire.

Anonymous

9/19/2021 06:38 PM

Fully support this it will make a massive difference to people's quality of life.

Anonymous

9/20/2021 03:14 PM

I have witnessed youth ASB and alcohol related issues in Lancaster City Centre, Williamson Park, Morecambe Town Centre and Heysham Village/Barrows.

Anonymous

9/21/2021 09:03 AM

i feel that the street drinking has be left far to long on the lancaster city center and needs the pspo back in place to support the local community and area.

Anonymous

9/22/2021 07:57 AM

I think an increase in the powers available to the police and other authorities is necessary. Sadly, there is a small minority of people, who will continue to act in an anti-social manner to the detriment of the majority.

Anonymous

9/22/2021 07:10 PM

Please stop people drinking and taking drugs in Pedder Street car park in Morecambe.

Anonymous

9/24/2021 06:12 PM

Council should exercise their power to tell unhinged families causing disturbances in many ways than one.

Anonymous

9/24/2021 07:14 PM

Another issue relates to approval given to create Flats and HMO's in older properties which are totally unsuitable because tenants do not have access to secure space within the property boundaries to appropriately store household waste prior to collection. The only option available to such tenants is to fly-tip in public spaces within the area. The Landlords associated with these properties should be forced, by law, to remedy this position OR return the property to ONE residence.

Anonymous

9/24/2021 10:29 PM

Do you honestly think the culprits will take any notice ?

Anonymous

9/25/2021 04:44 AM

Should also put gates on lancaster back alleys, they're also the same, full of rubbish

Anonymous

9/25/2021 02:04 PM

I would like to see the response to antisocial behaviour extend to the enforcement of existing regulations about driving, and parking, in pedestrian areas. Every evening cars drive into the pedestrian area in Lancaster city centre even though this is not legally allowed. I have never seen anyone policing this, even though there are often police personnel about. Cars without blue badges are often parked in disabled parking bays.

Anonymous

9/25/2021 07:50 PM

You need to include Regent Park in your proposals. Also let's not make empty promises.

Anonymous

9/26/2021 06:08 PM

Nearly every day/ night kids who live on my street are out swearing, damaging property and making a mess on street, there mother is always out swearing

Anonymous

9/27/2021 12:38 AM

Drugs

Anonymous

9/27/2021 04:44 PM

You need to expand the alley gates to everyone who wants them

Anonymous

9/27/2021 04:55 PM

Heysham village has been hit by youths causing ASB so having the village in the PSPO is a good idea. The youths seem to head to Heysham Barrows to drink alcohol but on route they are loud and once I witnessed them climb over my car. They also leave rubbish on the village play park.

Anonymous

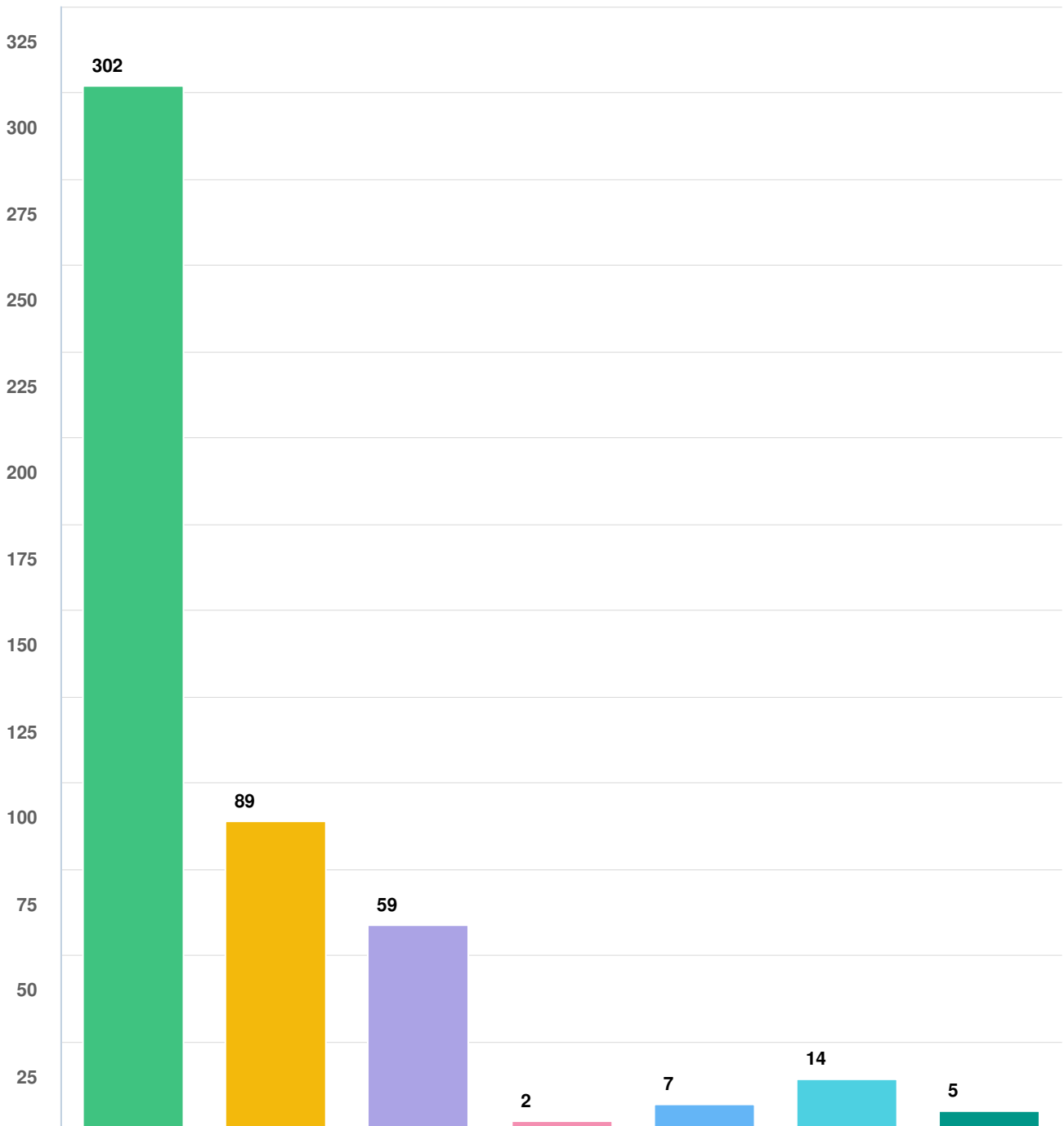
9/27/2021 10:24 PM

Body cams for all PSPO's would be a great benefit in support in there work with the public and especially with anti social behaviour.

**Optional question** (138 response(s), 192 skipped)

**Question type:** Essay Question

**Q8** Are you responding to this consultation as (please select all that apply)



**Question options**

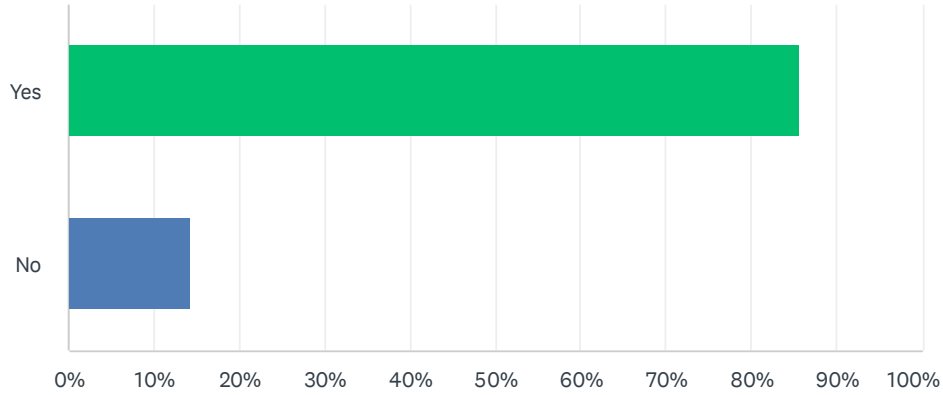
- A local resident of the district
- Someone who works in the district
- Local business owner/manager
- Representative of Community Group
- Local councillor (County, District, Town, Parish)
- Visitor to the district
- Other (please specify)

Optional question (330 response(s), 0 skipped)

Question type: Checkbox Question

### Q1 We are wanting views from a community safety perspective on the cycle track. Do you use the cycle track between Morecambe (Trimpell Club) and Lancaster (Carlisle Bridge): 'Lancaster-Morecambe Greenway'

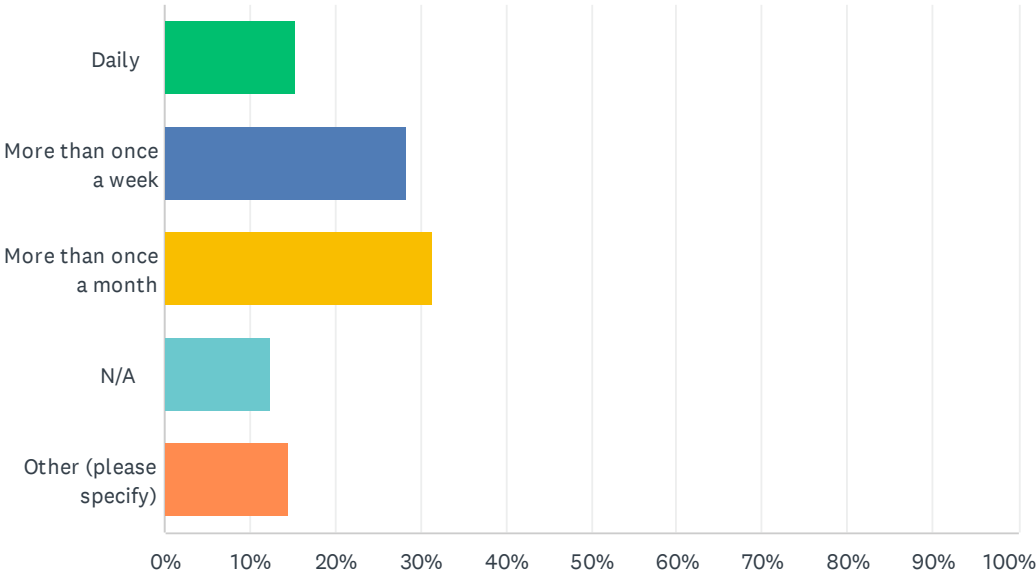
Answered: 609 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	85.71% 522
No	14.29% 87
TOTAL	609

## Q2 If Yes – how often do you use the cycle track?

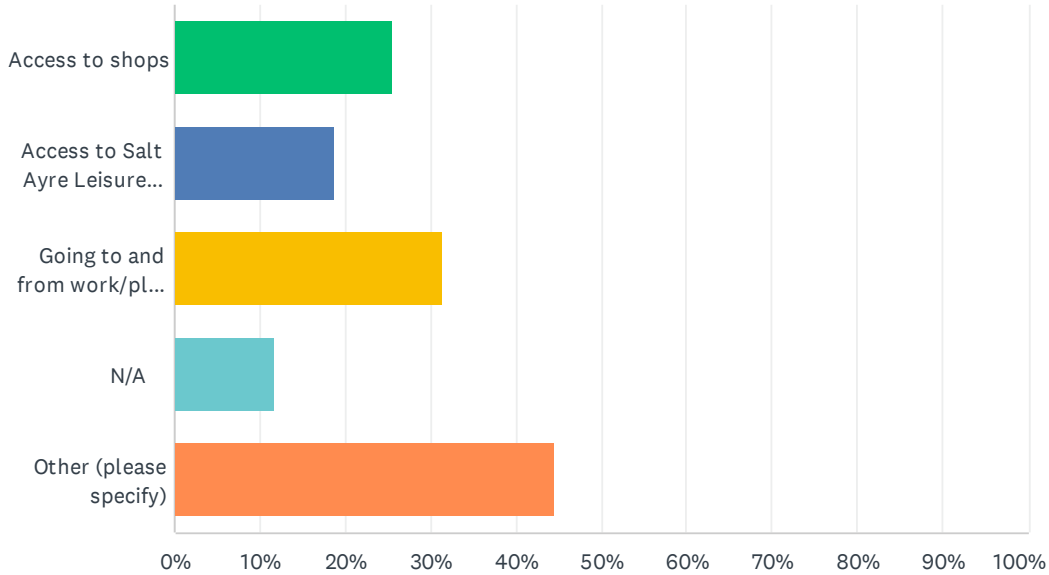
Answered: 566   Skipped: 43



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Daily	15.37%	87
More than once a week	28.45%	161
More than once a month	31.27%	177
N/A	12.37%	70
Other (please specify)	14.49%	82
Total Respondents: 566		

### Q3 If yes – for what purpose do you use the cycle track?. Select all options that apply to you

Answered: 541 Skipped: 68

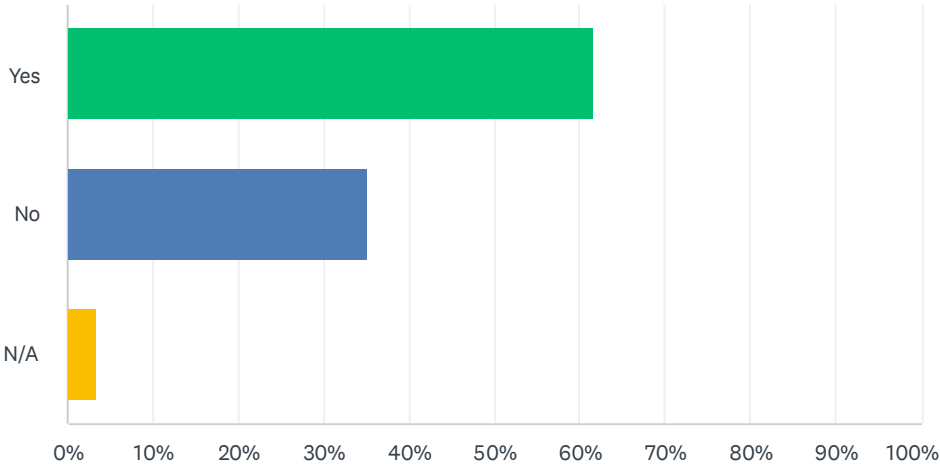


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Access to shops	25.51%	138
Access to Salt Ayre Leisure Centre	18.67%	101
Going to and from work/place of education	31.24%	169
N/A	11.65%	63
Other (please specify)	44.55%	241
Total Respondents: 541		



### Q5 Do you feel safe using the cycle track during the day?

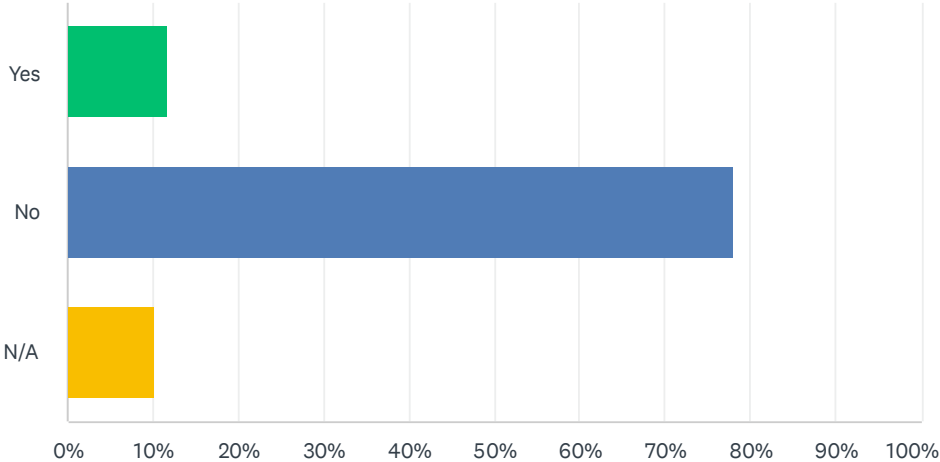
Answered: 510 Skipped: 99



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	61.57% 314
No	35.10% 179
N/A	3.33% 17
TOTAL	510

### Q6 Do you feel safe using the cycle track when it is dark?

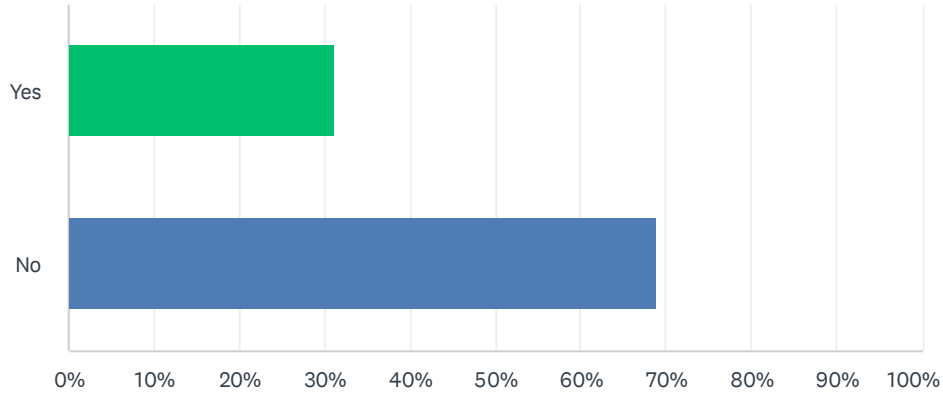
Answered: 508 Skipped: 101



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	11.81% 60
No	77.95% 396
N/A	10.24% 52
TOTAL	508

## Q7 Have you personally been a victim of crime or Anti-Social behaviour on the cycle track

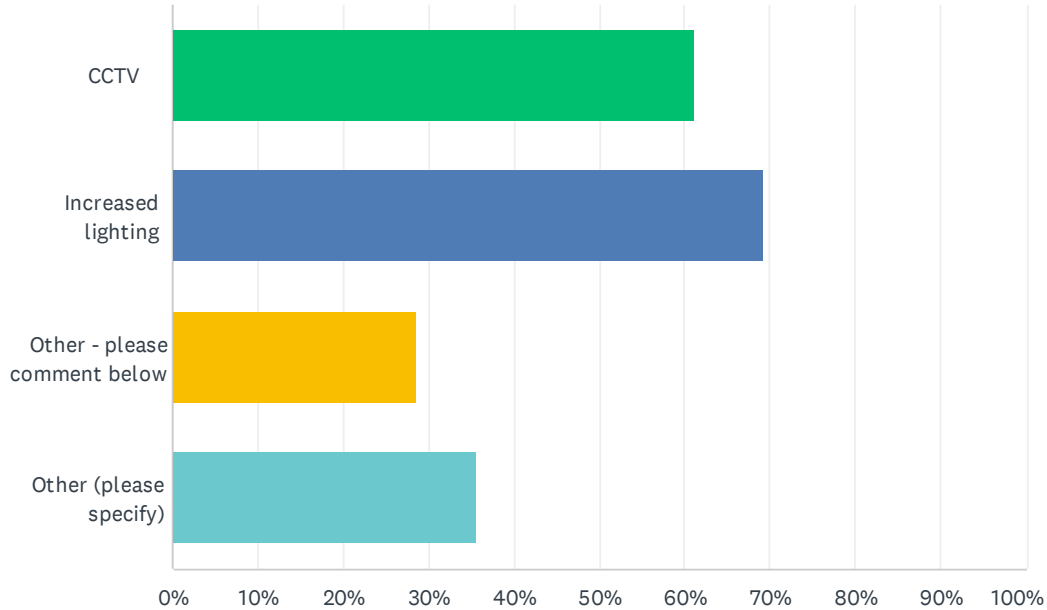
Answered: 505 Skipped: 104



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	31.09%	157
No	68.91%	348
TOTAL		505

### Q8 What would make you feel safer to use the cycle track? Select all options that apply to you, and use the comment box below for other suggestions

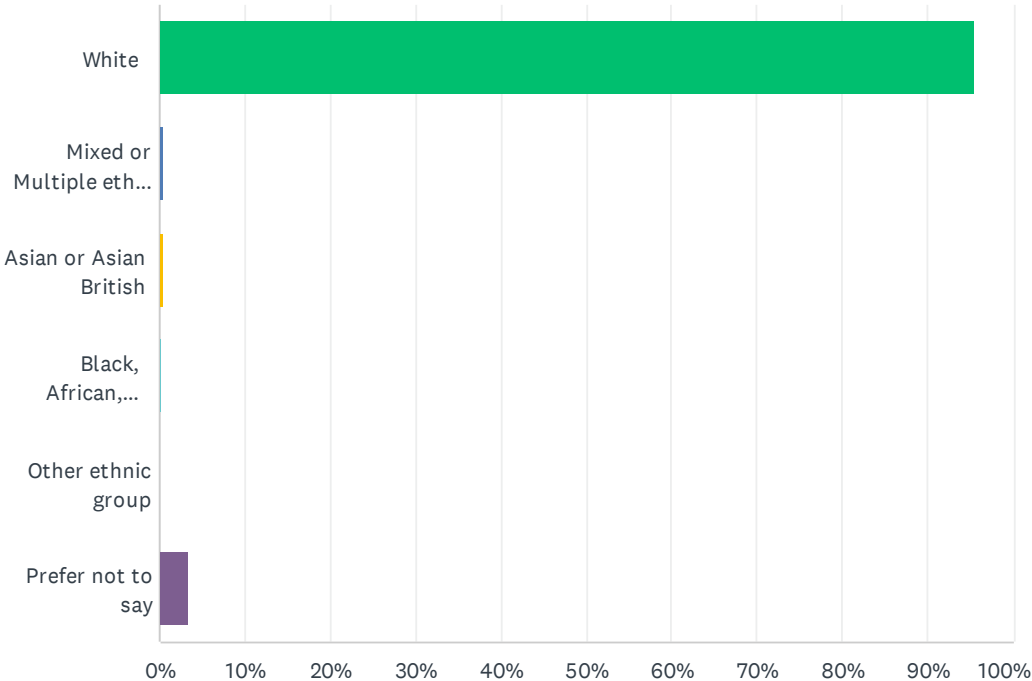
Answered: 497 Skipped: 112



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
CCTV	61.17%	304
Increased lighting	69.22%	344
Other - please comment below	28.57%	142
Other (please specify)	35.61%	177
Total Respondents: 497		

### Q11 Ethnicity

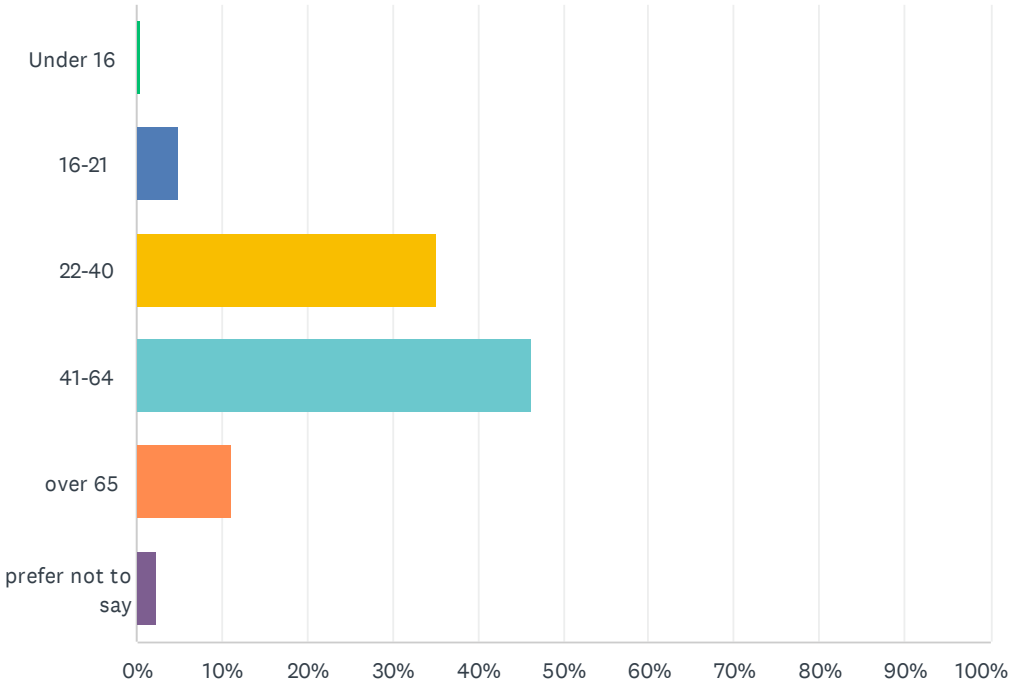
Answered: 488 Skipped: 121



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
White	95.49%	466
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	0.41%	2
Asian or Asian British	0.41%	2
Black, African, Caribbean or Black British	0.20%	1
Other ethnic group	0.00%	0
Prefer not to say	3.48%	17
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>488</b>

### Q12 Age

Answered: 487 Skipped: 122



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Under 16	0.41% 2
16-21	4.93% 24
22-40	35.11% 171
41-64	46.20% 225
over 65	11.09% 54
prefer not to say	2.26% 11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>487</b>

**Joint  
Strategic  
Needs  
Assessment  
(JSNA)  
for  
Lancaster District  
Community Safety  
Partnership**

**November 2021**

**Compiled by:  
Fiona Inston, Head of Public Protection**

## **Rationale and sources of information**

This Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) for Lancaster district provides an overall assessment of the issues that impact on the safety of residents within our communities. The aim of the report is to provide an insight into a wide range of topics, including crime and disorder, health, fire and road safety, into one report: a copy of the last report can be found here [lancaster-2018.pdf \(lancashire.gov.uk\)](#)

The report is designed to provide the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) at Lancaster district, relevant partners and the third sector, as well as the Police Crime Commissioner (PCC) and other relevant agencies and partners, with knowledge and an understanding of the safety needs of our communities across the district, to help to inform both future strategic planning as we continue to develop our community safety approach and our CSP priorities from 2022 onwards.

Research, evidence and intelligence have been gathered from local, regional and national sources. Analysis of these has been undertaken to understand the prevalence of crime and other associated indicators to understand the greatest need for support to keep our residents safe in Lancaster. A selection of data sources have been explored, including some which is available in the public domain (such as PHE fingertips and ONS data); some of this data is sensitive and held by the police or on the Multi-Agency Data Exchange (MADE) held by Lancashire County Council or on the council's databases. Working with the police analyst, we have been able to provide details on hotspots, trends and other analysis without going into detail on a micro level about incidents.

## **Why does community safety matter?**

Community safety matters because it impacts on health and wellbeing. Crime and the fear of crime have a negative impact on people's health and wellbeing, affecting them in a number of ways:

- Directly, through violence, injury, rape and other offences against the person or indirectly, through the psychological and physical consequences of injury.
- Being a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour, or worrying about becoming a victim, can have a negative impact on health and wellbeing, both physically and emotionally.
- Feeling victimised and/or isolated because of fear can result in a lack of physical activity, as people don't feel safe to go outside or let their children play outside. This is a determinant of illness, which increases the burden of ill-health and lack of wellbeing on those communities least able to cope. Together with increased poverty and other inequalities, this reduces the effectiveness of our health care systems through violence against staff, damage to patients and property and revenue lost in replacement, liability/risk, repair and security by causing preventable health burdens, such as alcohol related crime and drug dependency.

Having a safe and secure place in which to live is essential for everyone, and it needs to be somewhere where people not only are safe, but where they feel safe. The perception of feeling safe is also important.



## **Legal duties and roles of the Community Safety Partnership**

Community safety involves various agencies working together with the local community to tackle persistent crime and disorder issues that affect the quality of life of local residents. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a statutory duty on responsible authorities to implement strategies to reduce the levels of crime and disorder in the area in which they operate. This involves working in partnership with a wide range of agencies, such as the probation service, fire service and health authority, and the local voluntary sector and business community, as well as local community groups.

These organisations come together locally under the umbrella of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) because it is recognised that solutions can be far more effective when agencies work together.

Major changes affecting police authorities occurred following the implementation of the Policing and Social Responsibility Act 2011. From 2012, police authorities were replaced by elected Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) for each police force.

There was also provision for amendments to the Licencing Act 2003, providing the police and local authorities with stronger powers to refuse licences or remove licences from premises that are causing problems, and enabling local councils to charge more for late-night licences to cover additional policing costs, with aspects like a late night levy or consideration of cumulative impact assessments.

## **Why is community safety important?**

Community safety is an area of work concerned with protecting people, individually and collectively, and their quality of life, from hazards or threats that result from the criminal or anti-social behaviour of others.

Although community safety as an area of work can be defined in a single paragraph, the range of problems and behaviours that it covers is incredibly varied and complex, and community safety is not just an issue for police and fire and rescue services. Local authorities also contribute in a variety of ways. This includes work carried out in:

- Community resilience and emergency planning – ensuring that plans are in place to deal with emergency situations, such as flooding, heavy snow and ice, civil unrest or terrorist incidents;
- Regulation, licensing and trading standards, such as alcohol and entertainment licenses to help maintain public order, food hygiene certification for businesses to prevent food poisoning, and taxi licensing to help keep the public safe
- Contributing to anti-social behaviour strategies through a range of council services, including lighting, street cleansing, planning and leisure.

## **Lancaster District Health and Wellbeing Profile**

Lancaster is the second largest Lancashire local authority in terms of geography, covering 567km<sup>2</sup> split into 27 wards and the 2020 mid-year population estimate total for the authority was 148,119. Despite its size, the population density, the number of people per km<sup>2</sup> is the second lowest in Lancashire (261 per km<sup>2</sup>) and is well below the national average. The growth is in line with the NW and below the projections for England, as seen in figure one; table one shows the projected population growth for the next twenty years.

Figure one: Percentage change in total population from 2001-2020

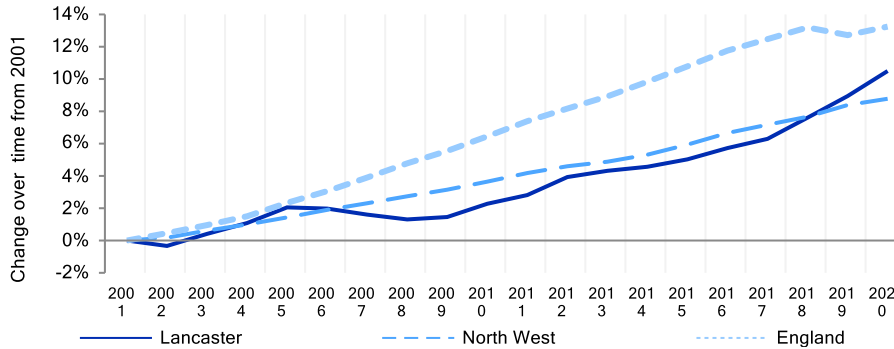
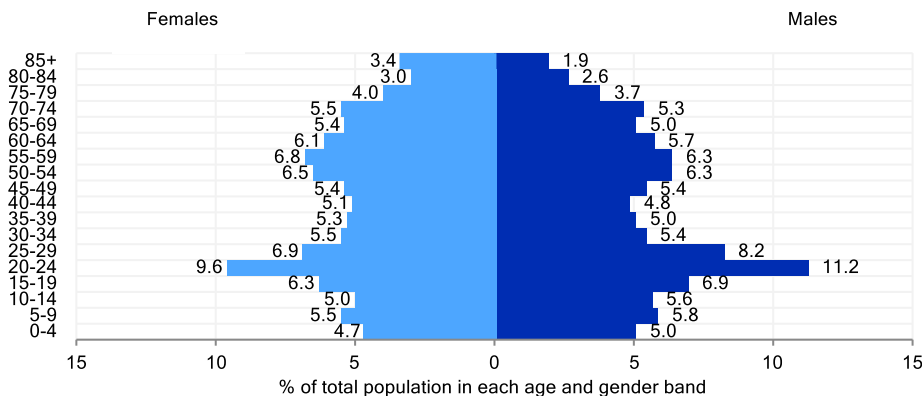


Table one: Shows the projected population of Lancaster over the period 2016 to 2041

Projected Population of Lancaster over the period 2016 – 2041 (Office of National Statistics' data)						
2016	2021	2026	2041	% change, number of years from 2016		
				5	10	25
141 723.0	143 213.8	144 834.4	146 016.3	1.05	2.17	2.98

The area is home to a major university and is a popular retirement destination, which is reflected by the above average proportions of 15-24 and 65+ aged groups within the population as shown in figure two:

Figure two: Population estimates by 5-year age band



Source: Mid-year estimates (ONS) 2020

The Lancaster district has a high proportion of White British residents: 91.5% compared to 79.8% in England, as shown in figure three.

**Figure three: Population by Ethnic Group**

White British	Non-White	White-non-British	Mixed
126,624	6,033	5,718	1,356
91.5% (England average = 79.8%)	4.4% (England average = 14.6%)	4.1% (England average = 5.7%)	1.0% (England average = 2.3%)
Asian	Black	Other ethnic group	Households with multiple ethnicities
3,732	628	317	2,919
2.7% (England average = 7.8%)	0.5% (England average = 3.5%)	0.2% (England average = 1.0%)	5.0% (England average = 8.9%)
Source: Census 2011			

Source: Census 2011

The district has an above average proportion of Christian residents at 65% and 25% of the population state no religion, while the second largest religious group is Muslim (1.3% compared to 6.6% in Lancashire).

Lancaster has around 63,500 dwellings of which 90% are owner occupied or private rented, but the local authority maintains a notable proportion of the dwelling stock. Average house price (all types of housing) is £198,567 and the England average is 335,984 (Land registry Jun-20 to May-21).

Life expectancy at birth for both males and females is significantly worse than the average for England, with males expected to live 78.7 years and females to 82.5 years, compared with 79.8 and 83.4, respectively. Inequalities in life expectancy at birth can be seen across the district with those living in more affluent areas expected to live 10.2 years for males and 8.6 years for females longer than those living in the most deprived areas.

Lancaster is a relatively safe place in which to live, work and visit. In all categories, crime and community safety issues are better than the average for pan Lancashire; these areas are identified further within this report.

## Deprivation

The link between crime and deprivation is well documented and has long been understood. Out of 89 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Lancaster district, 13 (14.6%) are within the 10% most deprived areas in England. There are 21 LSOAs in the 20% most deprived areas in England. Overall, Lancaster ranks as the 112th most deprived area out of 321 local authorities. The most deprived areas are located in Heysham, Morecambe and Central Lancaster.

## Employment and income

The percentage of people in employment in Lancaster is 80.3%. The average in the North West is 77%, compared with 78.4% across Great Britain, during the period July 2020 to June 2021 (Source: ONS annual population survey). This has increased from the census data in 2011 as shown in figure four. In Lancaster, 62% of those in employment work full time.

**Figure four: Overview of economically active status for Lancaster district**

Economically active	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Self-employed people	Economically inactive
67,262	34,812	14,852	8,834	36,034
65.1% (England average = 69.9%)	33.7% (England average = 38.6%)	14.4% (England average = 13.7%)	8.6% (England average = 9.8%)	34.9% (England average = 30.1%)

Source: Census 2011

The annual household income for residents in Lancaster is £38,042 compared to the England average of £43,966. The level of debt per person is £527 compared to £659 for the English average [UK Finance (June-2020)]. Figure five shows health and social care to be the biggest employment sector, followed by retail and education.

**Figure five: Overview of employment sectors for Lancaster district**

Largest employment sector	Second largest employment sector	Third largest employment sector
Health & social work	Retail	Education
10,112 employees (16% of 62,832 of people in employment)	9,569 employees (15% of 62,832 of people in employment)	9,173 employees (15% of 62,832 of people in employment)

Managerial occupations	Professional (or associate) occupations	Administrative or secretarial occupations	Skilled trades occupations	Elementary occupations
5,815	18,143	6,095	7,712	7,558
9.3% of 62,832 people in employment (England = 10.9%)	28.9% of 62,832 people in employment (England = 30.3%)	9.7% of 62,832 people in employment (England = 11.5%)	12.3% of 62,832 people in employment (England = 11.4%)	12.0% of 62,832 people in employment (England = 11.1%)

Source: Census 2011

**Figure six: Breakdown of unemployment claimants for Lancaster district**

Unemployment Benefit (JSA and UC) claimants (August-21)	Youth unemployment (JSA/UC) claimants aged 18-24 (August-21)	Older unemployed (JSA/UC claimants aged 50+) (August-21)
3,965	765	1,005
4.2% (England average = 5.4%)	3.7% (England average = 7.0%)	1.8% (England average = 2.1%)

Male unemployment claimants (JSA and UC) (August-21)	Female unemployment claimants (JSA and UC) (August-21)	Working age workless benefit claimants * (Feb-21)	Incapacity benefits claimants (Feb-21)
2,430	1,530	8,595	3,595
5.2% (England average = 6.3%)	3.3% (England average = 4.5%)	9.2% (England average = 11.0%)	3.8% (England average = 4.4%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

\* 'Working age workless benefit claimants' is a combination of 'Unemployment benefit claimants (JSA and Universal Credit)' + and 'Incapacity benefits claimants (IB/ESA)'

## Education

20.6% of people have no qualifications in Lancaster district, compared with 22.5% across England. Lancaster district performs above the national average in level 3 qualifications (equivalent to two A 'Levels) based on census data in 2011, as seen in figure seven.

**Figure seven: Breakdown of qualifications in 2011 for the working age population in Lancaster district**

People with no qualifications	People with highest qualification level 1	People with highest qualification level 2	People with highest qualification level 3
<b>23,804</b>	<b>13,178</b>	<b>17,539</b>	<b>20,214</b>
20.6% of working age people (England= 22.5%)	11.4% of working age people (England= 13.3%)	15.2% of working age people (England= 15.2%)	17.5% of working age people (England= 12.4%)
People with highest qualification level 4+ (degree)	'Level 1' qualifications are equivalent to a single O-level, GCSE or NVQ. 'Level 2' qualifications are equivalent to five O-levels or GCSEs. 'Level 3' qualifications are equivalent to two A levels. 'Level 4' qualifications are equivalent to degree level or higher.		
<b>31,396</b>			
27.2% of working age people (England= 27.4%)			
Source: Census 2011			

The data can also be shown in qualifications classified by NVQs as seen in figure eight. *Please note that the census data is not a 'like for like' - level 4 from the census data is equivalent to a degree level of higher and these data show NVQ4 or above, which is Higher Education Certificate/BTEC level whereas a degree is at NVQ Level 6.*

**Figure eight: Data from the ONS annual population survey**

Qualifications (Jan 2020-Dec 2020)				
	Lancaster (Level)	Lancaster (%)	North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 And Above	30,700	35.0	38.6	43.1
NVQ3 And Above	55,500	63.4	57.9	61.3
NVQ2 And Above	73,000	83.3	76.6	78.1
NVQ1 And Above	80,400	91.8	87.2	87.7
Other Qualifications	#	#	5.1	5.9
No Qualifications	#	#	7.6	6.4

Source: ONS annual population survey  
 # Sample size too small for reliable estimate  
 Notes: For an explanation of the qualification levels see the definitions section.  
 Numbers and % are for those of aged 16-64  
 % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

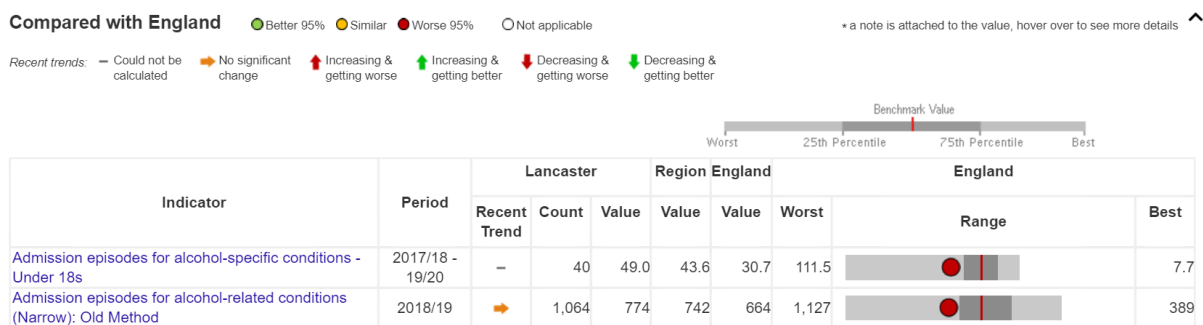
## Community cohesion

In the census data in 2011, 80% of residents in Lancaster district felt that people from different backgrounds get on well together in the local area, compared to 76% for the English average. 60% of people felt that they belonged to their neighbourhood, compared to 58% for the English average, and 80% of resident were satisfied with their local area, compared to 79% for the English average.

## Alcohol

Alcohol is known to contribute to offending behaviour, particularly violence, anti-social behaviour and criminal damage. Residents in the Lancaster district are significantly worse for the number of hospital admissions due to alcohol-related conditions than the national average with a rate of 774.5 per 100,000 population in 2018/19 compared to a rate of 663.7 nationally. Focusing on young people, admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions in under 18s are high in the area with a rate of 49.0 per 100,000 compared with the region and national averages of 43.6 and 30.7 respectively, as seen in figure nine. Lancaster is the eighth worst performing district in the Northwest for under 18's hospital admissions linked to alcohol.

**Figure nine: Alcohol admission for under 18 and admissions linked to alcohol**



## Domestic Homicide review

In the last twelve months, Lancaster has had no domestic homicide reviews. The number across pan Lancashire is eight in 2020/21.

A Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) is a locally conducted multi-agency review of the circumstances in which the death of a person aged 16 or over has, or appears to have, resulted from violence, abuse or neglect by:

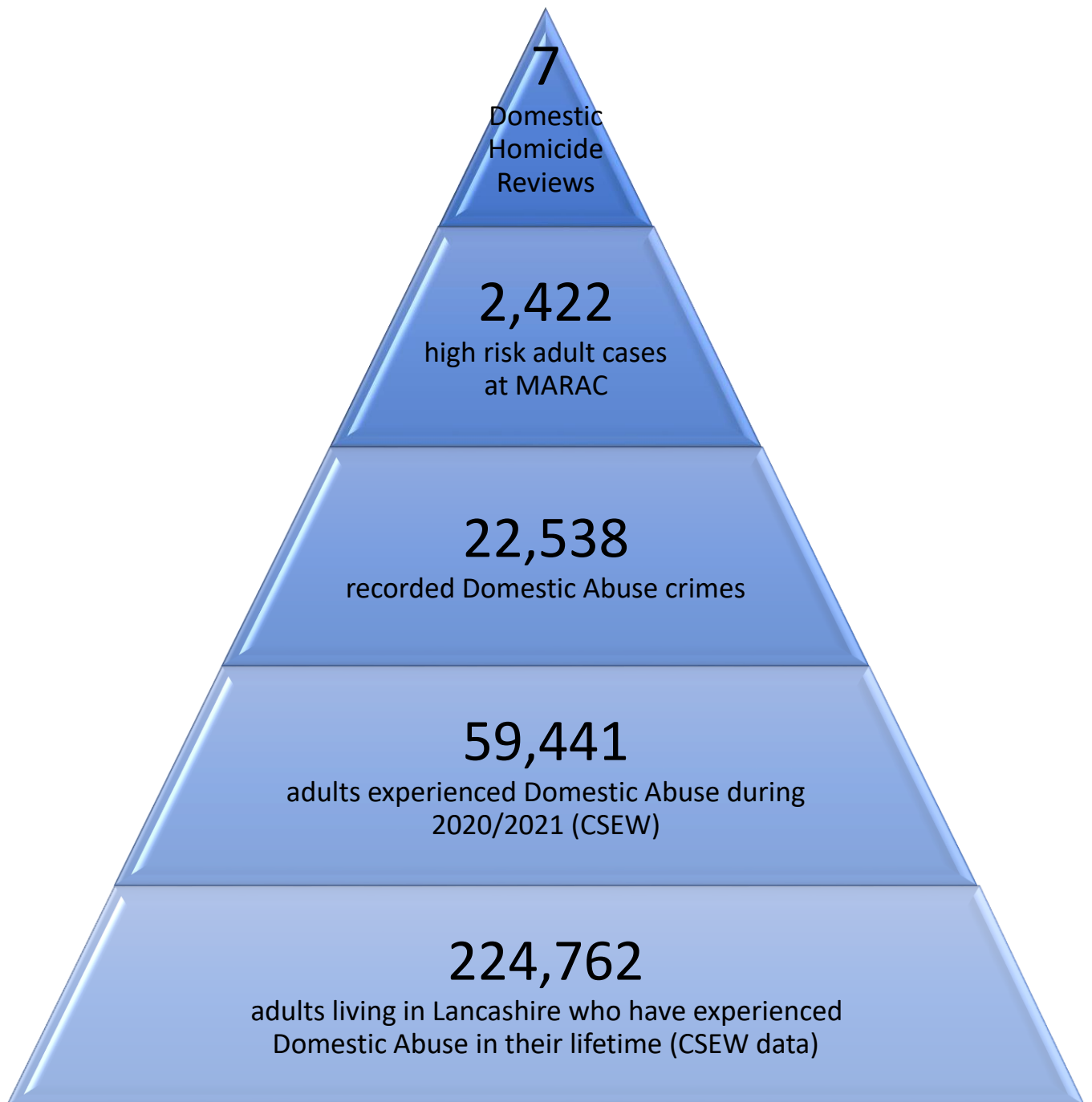
- a person to whom he or she was related, or with whom he or she was or had been in an intimate personal relationship; or,
- a member of the same household as himself or herself.

DHRs were introduced by section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 (DVCA 2004). Their purpose is not to reinvestigate the death or apportion blame, but to:

- establish what lessons are to be learned from the domestic homicide, regarding the way in which local professionals and organisations work individually and together to safeguard victims;
- identify clearly what those lessons are, both within and between agencies, how they will be acted on, within what timescales, and what is expected to change as a result;
- apply these lessons to service responses, including changes to policies and procedures as appropriate; and to,
- prevent domestic violence homicide and improve service responses for all domestic violence victims and their children, through improved intra and inter-agency working.

There is a high prevalence of domestic abuse which is outlined in figure ten.

Figure ten: Prevalence of domestic abuse in pan Lancashire 2020/2021 – Adults



## Crime categories

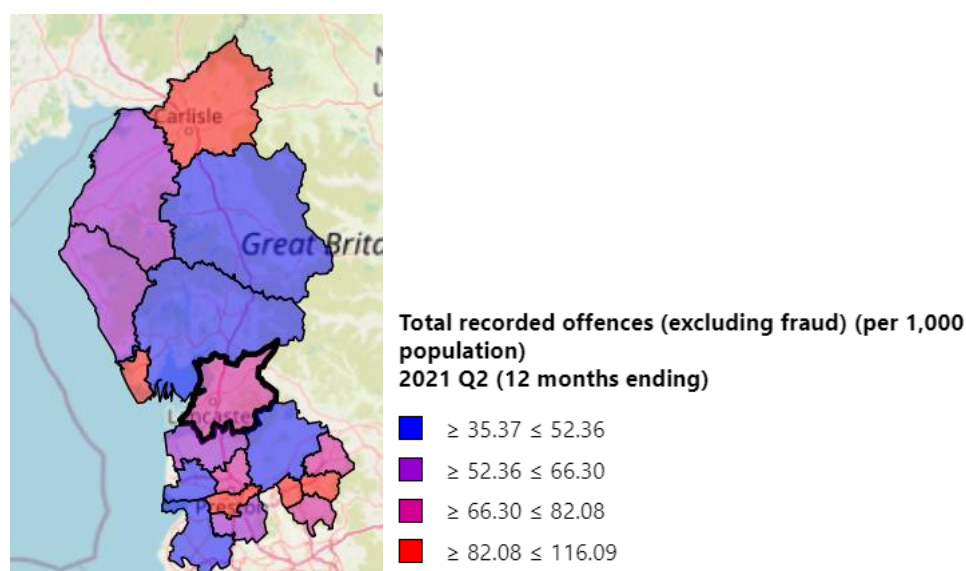
For a consistent approach, crime is categorised in a consistent way. Table two outlines each crime category:

**Table two: Main crime categories making up all crime**

Crime Category	Includes:
<b>Violence against the person</b>	Violence with Injury, Violence without Injury, Stalking, Harassment, Homicide
<b>Vehicle offences</b>	Theft from a vehicle, Aggravated vehicle taking, Stealing motor vehicles or UTMV, Interfering with a motor vehicle
<b>Sexual offences</b>	Rape, other sexual offences
<b>Theft</b>	Theft from the person, Shoplifting, Other theft, Bicycle theft
<b>Robbery</b>	Robbery of personal property, Robbery of business property
<b>Burglary</b>	Burglary- Business and Community, Burglary-Residential
<b>Arson and Criminal Damage</b>	Arson, Criminal Damage
<b>Public Order offences</b>	Other offences public order, Public fear alarm or distress, Race or Religious agg public fear, Violent disorder
<b>Miscellaneous crimes against society</b>	Miscellaneous crimes against society
<b>Possession of weapons</b>	Possession of weapons
<b>Drug offences</b>	Possession of drugs, trafficking of drugs
<b>Nfib Fraud</b>	Nfib

Crime data can be displayed in a variety of ways and figure eleven provides a heat map for crime across Lancashire and Cumbria.

**Figure eleven: Total recorded offences (excluding fraud) (per 1,000 population)**



## Lancaster Crime, ASB and Mental Health Incidents

- *The following police information/statistics have been obtained from Lancashire Constabulary's investigation and incident recording systems and Lancashire Insight-MADE.*

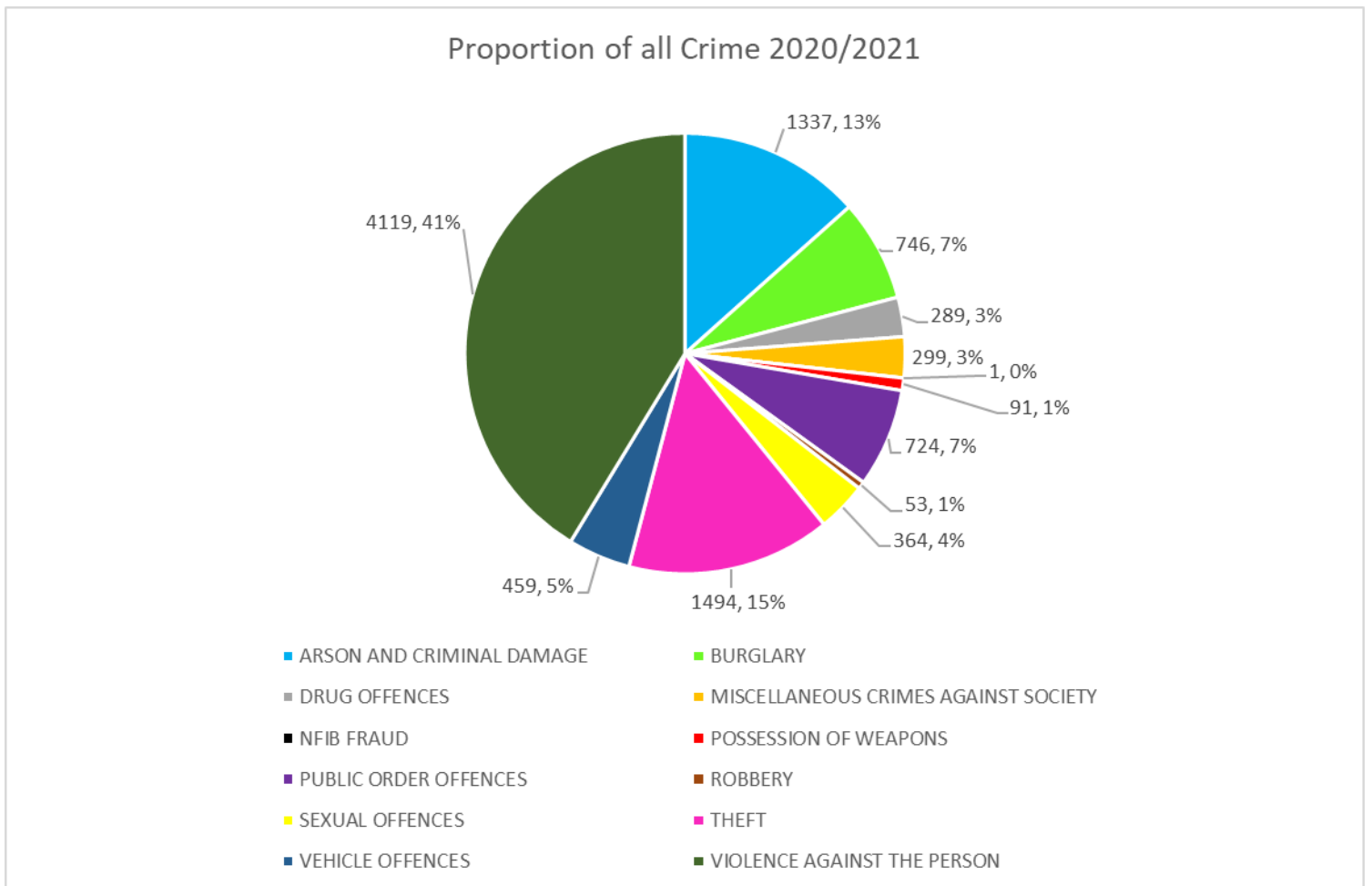


- Data was obtained for the period April 2020-March 2021 and was compared to April 2019-March 2020 (unless otherwise stated).
- Of note, there may be some degree of under-reporting due to geocoding issues.

The pie chart below (figure twelve) shows the total offences per category, alongside the proportion which were recorded for the period April 2020-March 2021.

The pie chart indicates the peak crime category was Violence against the person (n=4119) which contributed to 41% of all crime, followed by Theft (n=1494) which contributed to 15% of all crime and Arson and Criminal Damage (n=1337) which contributed to 13% of all crime.

**Figure twelve: Proportion of all crime over a one-year time period in Lancaster district**



The below table (table three) shows the total number of offences recorded in each CSP across Lancashire for all crime categories during April 2020-March 2021. The table also provides the population total for each CSP which was obtained from the most recent population estimates for mid-year 2020 and therefore, the rate per thousand population has been calculated, too.

**Table three: Total number of offences recorded in each CSP across Lancashire for all crime categories during April 2020-March 2021**

		2020/2021																							
Crime Categories		Violence against the person		Arson and Criminal Damage		Burglary		Sexual Offences		Theft		Vehicle Offences		Robbery		Public Order offences		Miscellaneous crimes against society		Drug offences		Possession of weapons		Grand Total	Rate per 1,000 pop
CSP	Population (All ages)	No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop	No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop		
Blackburn with Darwen	150,030	5,870	39.1	1744	11.6	927	6.2	413	2.8	1858	12.4	740	4.9	130	0.9	1246	8.3	347	2.3	321	2.1	128	0.9	13,724	91.5
Blackpool	138,381	8,708	62.9	2317	16.7	1032	7.5	668	4.8	2651	19.2	728	5.3	179	1.3	1657	12	523	3.8	633	4.6	240	1.7	19,336	139.7
Burnley	89,344	4,092	45.8	1388	15.5	842	9.4	313	3.5	1341	15.0	493	5.5	59	0.7	784	8.8	259	2.9	249	2.8	88	1	9908	110.9
Chorley	118,870	3,046	25.6	833	7.0	373	3.1	210	1.8	921	7.7	391	3.3	40	0.3	453	3.8	169	1.4	177	1.5	56	0.5	6669	56.1
Fylde	81,211	1,761	21.6	452	5.6	222	2.7	190	2.3	602	7.4	159	2.0	17	0.2	269	3.3	115	1.4	92	1.1	29	0.4	3908	48.1
Hyndburn	81,133	3,305	40.7	895	11.0	607	7.5	208	2.6	1055	13.0	482	5.9	57	0.7	679	8.4	191	2.4	177	2.2	71	0.9	7727	95.2
<b>Lancaster</b>	<b>148,119</b>	<b>4,119</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>1337</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1494</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>9975</b>	<b>67.3</b>
Pendle	92,145	3,050	33.1	876	9.5	498	5.4	221	2.4	1022	11.1	275	3.0	33	0.4	549	6	162	1.8	162	1.8	61	0.7	6909	75.0
Preston	144,147	6,519	45.2	1920	13.3	1226	8.5	436	3.0	2297	15.9	945	6.6	206	1.4	1210	8.4	368	2.6	431	3.0	224	1.6	15,782	109.5
Ribble Valley	62,026	877	14.1	275	4.4	229	3.7	79	1.3	294	4.7	193	3.1	8	0.1	112	2	42	0.7	41	0.7	17	0.3	2167	34.9
Rossendale	71,432	2,004	28.1	589	8.2	294	4.1	171	2.4	687	9.6	342	4.8	24	0.3	362	5.1	118	1.7	89	1.2	42	0.6	4722	66.3
South Ribble	111,086	2,828	25.4	728	6.6	419	3.8	201	1.8	792	7.1	325	2.9	51	0.5	429	3.9	163	1.5	129	1.2	62	0.6	6127	55.2
West Lancashire	114,496	2,465	21.5	674	5.9	455	4.0	194	1.7	718	6.3	284	2.5	30	0.3	302	2.6	139	1.2	133	1.2	51	0.4	5445	47.6
Wyre	113,067	2,894	25.6	934	8.3	432	3.8	200	1.8	967	8.6	406	3.6	28	0.2	405	3.6	175	1.5	146	1.3	50	0.4	6637	58.7
Not geocoded	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0.0
<b>Lancashire-14</b>	<b>1,515,487</b>	<b>51,539</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14,963</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>8,302</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3,871</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>16,700</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>6,222</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>9,181</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>3,070</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3,069</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>119,042</b>	<b>78.6</b>

When you review rates per thousand population (also known as the prevalence), it highlights that Lancaster has a lower average rate for all categories compared to Lancashire-14. When you benchmark to a nearest comparison area with the county, e.g. Preston, Lancaster district out-performs in all categories.

### Violence against the person

- During the period April 2020-March 2021, there were 4119 **Violence against the person** offences recorded. This is a -12% (-570) decrease when compared to April 2019-March 2020, where 4689 offences were recorded.
- The rate of **Violence against the person** offences per thousand population for Lancaster was 27.8, which is lower than the Lancashire average of 34.
- 17% (698/4119) of **Violence against the person** offences were alcohol related during April 2020-March 2021, this is a reduction in the number of alcohol related violence offences (-162) and in the percentage of **Violence against the person** offences that were alcohol related (-1%) compared to April 2019-March 2020 (n=860, 18%).
  - However, this does rely on officers selecting the alcohol marker and hence there may be some under-reporting.

### Victims

- Where gender was recorded (n=3763), in 58% (n=2176) of **Violence against the person** offences, the victim was female and in 42% (n=1587) the victim was male (during April 2020-March 2021).
- Where age was recorded (n=3948), 58% (n=2303) of victims of **Violence against the person** offences were aged between 15-39, with the peak age group being 25-29 (n=538), followed by 30-34 (n=514) and 35-39 (n=448) (during April 2020-March 2021).
- Where age was recorded (n=672), 62% (n=416) of victims of **alcohol related Violence against the person** offences were aged between 20-44, with the peak age groups 35-39 (n=96), 25-29 (n=92) and 30-34 (n=86) (during April 2020-March 2021).

### Violent crime resulting in hospital admissions

Over the time period 2017/18 to 2019/20, there were 195 incidents of violent crime, which resulted in a hospital admission rate of 45.8 per 100,00; this is the same as the English average. The regional average is 66.4 per 100,000.

### Residential Burglaries

- During April 2020-March 2021, there were 502 **Residential Burglaries**; this is a -25% (-168) decrease when compared to April 2019-March 2020, where 670 **Residential Burglaries** were recorded.
- The majority of wards recorded decreases in **Residential Burglaries**, all except for Castle ward (n=47) which recorded a 21% (+8) increase, Scotforth West ward (n=42) which recorded a 62% (+16) increase, University & Scotforth Rural ward (n=10) which recorded a 900% (+9) increase, Upper Lune Valley ward (n=5) which recorded a 67% (+2) increase and Westgate Ward (n=27) which recorded an 8% (+2) increase.
  - The wards which recorded the greatest decrease in the number of **Residential Burglaries** were Bolton and Slyne Ward (n=10) (-25) and Skerton West ward

(n=24) (-25). Moreover, the wards which recorded the greatest percentage decreases were Silverdale Ward (n=2) (-85%), Bolton and Slyne ward (n=10) (-71%) and Warton ward (n=4) (-69%).

- The rate of **Residential Burglaries** per thousand population was 3.4 for Lancaster, which is below the Lancashire average of 3.7.

CSP	Population (All ages)	Residential Burglaries 2020/2021	
		No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop
Blackburn with Darwen	150,030	594	4.0
Blackpool	138,381	753	5.4
Burnley	89,344	559	6.3
Chorley	118,870	278	2.3
Fylde	81,211	150	1.8
Hyndburn	81,133	412	5.1
<b>Lancaster</b>	<b>148,119</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Pendle	92,145	318	3.5
Preston	144,147	814	5.6
Ribble Valley	62,026	118	1.9
Rossendale	71,432	188	2.6
South Ribble	111,086	303	2.7
West Lancashire	114,496	306	2.7
Wyre	113,067	313	2.8
<b>Lancashire-14</b>	<b>1,515,487</b>	<b>5609</b>	<b>3.7</b>

### Business and Community Burglaries

- During the period April 2020-March 2021, there were 244 **Business and Community Burglaries** recorded; this is a -47% (-217) decrease when compared to April 2019-March 2020 where 461 **Business and Community Burglaries** were recorded.
- The majority of wards across Lancaster recorded decreases in **Business and Community Burglaries**, except for Heysham Central ward (n=4) which recorded a 33% (+1) increase and Scotforth East ward (n=2) which recorded a 100% (+1) increase.
  - The wards which recorded the greatest decrease in the number of **Business and Community Burglaries** were Castle ward (n=48) (-28) and Ellel ward (n=5) (-22). Moreover, the wards with the greatest percentage decreases included Bare ward (n=1) (-86%), Torrisholme ward (n=2) (-85%) and Ellel ward (n=5) (-81%).

- The rate of **Business and Community Burglaries** per thousand population was 1.6 for Lancaster which is below the Lancashire average of 1.8.

CSP	Population (All ages)	Business and Community Burglaries 2020/2021	
		No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop
Blackburn with Darwen	150,030	333	2.2
Blackpool	138,381	279	2.0
Burnley	89,344	283	3.2
Chorley	118,870	95	0.8
Fylde	81,211	72	0.9
Hyndburn	81,133	195	2.4
<b>Lancaster</b>	<b>148,119</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Pendle	92,145	180	2.0
Preston	144,147	412	2.9
Ribble Valley	62,026	111	1.8
Rossendale	71,432	106	1.5
South Ribble	111,086	116	1.0
West Lancashire	114,496	149	1.3
Wyre	113,067	118	1.0
<b>Lancashire-14</b>	<b>1,515,487</b>	<b>2693</b>	<b>1.8</b>

## Domestic Incidents

*\*Domestic Incident statistics have been taken from Lancashire Insight-Made.*

- During April 2020-March 2021, there were 1506 **Domestic incidents** recorded; this is a -1% (-20) decrease compared to April 2019-March 2020 where 1526 **Domestic incidents** were recorded.
- 14 wards recorded decreases in **Domestic incidents** in 2020/2021 compared to 2019/2020. However, the wards which recorded the largest increases in the number of **Domestic incidents** were Westgate ward (n=169) (+33), Heysham North ward (n=115) (+22) and Harbour ward (n=149) (+21). The wards which recorded the largest percentage increases were Silverdale ward (n=8) (167%), Scotforth East ward (n=36) (64%), Bare ward (n=46) (53%) and Halton-with-Aughton ward (n=12) (50%).
- The rate of **Domestic incidents** per thousand population was 10.2 for Lancaster, this is lower than the Lancashire average of 13.0.

CSP	Population (All ages)	Domestic Incidents 2020/2021	
		No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop
Blackburn with Dar	150,030	2256	15.0
Blackpool	138,381	3238	23.4
Burnley	89,344	1645	18.4
Chorley	118,870	1118	9.4
Fylde	81,211	701	8.6
Hyndburn	81,133	1277	15.7
<b>Lancaster</b>	<b>148,119</b>	<b>1506</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Pendle	92,145	1306	14.2
Preston	144,147	2311	16.0
Ribble Valley	62,026	253	4.1
Rosendale	71,432	829	11.6
South Ribble	111,086	1028	9.3
West Lancashire	114,496	945	8.3
Wyre	113,067	1107	9.8
Not geocoded	-	133	-
<b>Lancashire-14</b>	<b>1,515,487</b>	<b>19,653</b>	<b>13.0</b>

## Domestic Abuse Crimes

- There were 1763 **Domestic abuse** crimes recorded during April 2020-March 2021; this is a 5% (+91) increase when compared to April 2019-March 2020 where 1672 **Domestic abuse** crimes were recorded.

- The rate of **Domestic abuse** crimes per thousand population was 11.9 for Lancaster, this is lower than the Lancashire average of 14.9.

CSP	Population (All ages)	Domestic Abuse 2020/2021	
		No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop
Blackburn with Darwen	150,030	2527	16.8
Blackpool	138,381	3550	25.7
Burnley	89,344	1839	20.6
Chorley	118,870	1397	11.8
Fylde	81,211	735	9.1
Hyndburn	81,133	1424	17.6
<b>Lancaster</b>	<b>148,119</b>	<b>1763</b>	<b>11.9</b>
Pendle	92,145	1416	15.4
Preston	144,147	2876	20.0
Ribble Valley	62,026	308	5.0
Rossendale	71,432	898	12.6
South Ribble	111,086	1274	11.5
West Lancashire	114,496	1176	10.3
Wyre	113,067	1341	11.9
<b>Lancashire-14</b>	<b>1,515,487</b>	<b>22,524</b>	<b>14.9</b>

### Crime survey results for Domestic Abuse

According to the Crime Survey for England and Wales year ending March 2020, an estimated 5.5% of adults experienced domestic abuse in the last year; 7.3% of women and 3.6% of men aged 16 to 74 years. Using the 2020 mid-year estimates, this equates to 48,281 adults in the Lancashire-12 area and 59,441 adults in the Lancashire-14 area.

- 20.8% (1 in 5) of adults aged 16+ (13.8% of men and 27.6% of women) will have been a victim of domestic abuse once or more in their lifetime. Using the 2020 mid-year estimates, this equates to 183,370 adults in the Lancashire-12 area and 225,762 adults in the Lancashire-14 area.

Source: [Domestic abuse prevalence and trends, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/domesticabuseprevalenceandtrendsenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2020)

- Between 01/07/2020 and 36/06/2021, there were 2,196 domestic abuse incidents or crimes which had a child victim or witness (aged 0-17 years) across Pan Lancashire and 3,658 children were living in households that were referred to MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference).
- The Crime Survey for England and Wales 2019 found 11.92% of women and 7.6% of men witnessed domestic abuse before the age of 16 years. (This figure wasn't updated in 2020). If we look at the 0-15 year olds in the 2020 mid-year estimates, this would equate to 27,857 children.

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/domesticabuseprevalenceandtrendsenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2019>

### Sexual Offences

- During April 2020-March 2021, there were 364 **Sexual offences** recorded; this is a -12% (-49) decrease compared to April 2019-March 2020 where there were 413 **Sexual offences** recorded.
  - The majority of districts across Lancashire recorded decreases.

- Of the **Sexual offences** recorded (n=364), 234 were recent (committed April 2020-March 2021), 50 were non-recent (committed April 2019-March 2020) and 80 were historical (committed Pre-April 2019).
- The rate of **Sexual offences** per thousand population for Lancaster was 2.5, which is lower than the Lancashire average of 2.6.
- The peak crime classes were Rape of a female aged 16 and over (n=81), Sexual Assault on a female aged 13 and over (n=71), Sexual activity involving a child under 16 (n=46), Sexual Activity involving a child under 13 (n=37) and Sexual Grooming (n=24).
  - The crime classes which recorded the largest increases included Rape of a female aged 16 and over which had increased by 19% (+13) from 68 to 81, Sexual Activity involving a child under 13 had increased by 48% (+12) from 25 to 37 and Sexual Assault on a male aged 13 and over by 38% (+5) from 13 to 18.
- Where age was stated (n=345), the peak age groups of victims of a **Sexual offence** were 10-14 (n=103), followed by 15-19 (n=72) and 5-9 (n=36), together constituting 61% (n=211) of all offences.
- A proportion of **Sexual offences** involving younger victims during recent years have involved the use of social media and or sending/receiving images.

**Caution** - Sexual offences and domestic abuse-related crimes recorded by the police do not provide a reliable measure of trends in these types of crime. Improvements in police recording practices and increased reporting by victims have contributed to increases in recent years, although this effect is thought to be gradually receding. The figures do, however, provide a good measure of the crime-related demand on the police.

### **Criminal Damage and Arson**

- During April 2020-March 2021, there were 1337 **Arson and Criminal damage** offences recorded, this is a -24% (-411) decrease compared to April 2019-March 2020 where there were 1748 offences recorded.
- Peak crimes classes included Criminal Damage to Vehicles (n=477), Criminal Damage to Dwellings (n=354) and Other Criminal Damage (n=325).
- The rate of **Arson and Criminal Damage** offences per thousand population for Lancaster was 9.0, which is lower than the Lancashire average of 9.9.

### **Vehicle Crime**

- During April 2020-March 2021, there were 459 **Vehicle Crime** offences recorded, this is a -36% (-259) decrease compared to April 2019-March 2020 where there were 718 offences recorded.
  - All districts across Lancashire recorded decreases in **Vehicle Crime**.

- The rate of **Vehicle offences** per thousand population for Lancaster was 3.1, which is lower than the Lancashire average of 4.1.
- The peak crime classes were Theft from Vehicle (n=254) and Stealing Motor Vehicles or UTMV (n=114); however, both recorded the largest reductions - Theft from Vehicle was down by 43% (-191) and Stealing Motor Vehicles or UTMV reduced by 35% (-61).

Vehicle Crime	2019/2020	2020/2021	Difference	
Crime Class	Actuals	Actuals	Numeric	Percent
Theft from Vehicle	445	254	-191	-43%
Stealing Motor Vehicles OR UTMV	175	114	-61	-35%
Interfering with a Motor Vehicle	82	80	-2	-2%
Aggravated Vehicle Taking	16	11	-5	-31%
Grand Total	718	459	-259	-36%

- The peak wards for **Vehicle Crime** offences during April 2020-March 2021, were Westgate ward (n=48), Harbour ward (n=47), Castle ward (n=35), Bulk ward (n=30) and Marsh ward (n=30).
- A proportion of the Vehicle offences recorded involved vehicles being insecure and common items that were stolen included catalytic converters, VRN plates, tools, phones and Cash/Cards.

### Theft

- During April 2020-March 2021, there were 1494 **Theft** offences recorded, this is a -33% (-725) decrease compared to April 2019-March 2020 where 2219 **Theft** offences were recorded.
  - All districts across Lancashire recorded decreases in **Theft**.
- The peak crime classes during April 2020-March 2021 were Other Theft or Unauthorised Taking (36%, n=538), Shoplifting (34%, n=506) and Theft of Pedal Cycle (11%, n=157).
  - The majority of **Theft** offences recorded during April 2020-March 2021 had decreased when compared to April 2019-March 2020, except for Blackmail which doubled (+16) as 32 offences were recorded compared to 16 for the previous year.
- The rate of **Theft** offences per thousand population was 10.1 for Lancaster, which is lower than the Lancashire average of 11.0.

### Robbery

- During April 2020-March 2021, there were 53 **Robberies**; this is a -36% (-30) decrease compared to April 2019-March 2020 where 83 **Robberies** were recorded.
  - 11/14 districts across Lancashire recorded decreases.
- The rate of **Robbery** offences per thousand population was 0.4 for Lancaster; this is lower than the Lancashire average of 0.6.



- Common items that were stolen included cash, phones, pedal cycles and handbags.
- A proportion of the **Robberies** involved knives being in possession and used to threaten victims and the majority of **Robberies** involved physical violence.

### Hate Crime

- During April 2020-March 2021, there were 236 **Hate crimes** recorded (shown in the table below with comparisons across Lancashire); this is a 32% (+57) increase compared to April 2019-March 2020 where 179 **Hate crimes** were recorded.
  - 9/14 districts across Lancashire recorded increases in **Hate crime**; however, Lancashire as a whole recorded a -0.3% (-7) decrease as 2580 **Hate crimes** were recorded during April 2020-March 2021 compared to 2587 in April 2019-March 2020.
- The peak crime classes included Racially or Religiously aggravated public fear alarm or distress (n=79), Public fear alarm or distress (n=25) and Malicious Communications (n=24).
- A proportion of Hate offences were via social media and some involved the victim receiving racist/homophobic text messages or calls.
- The rate of **Hate** offences per thousand population was 1.6 for Lancaster, which is lower than the Lancashire average of 1.7.

CSP	Population (All ages)	Hate Crime 2020/2021	
		No. of offences	Rate per 1,000 pop
Blackburn with Darwen	150,030	332	2.2
Blackpool	138,381	376	2.7
Burnley	89,344	205	2.3
Chorley	118,870	126	1.1
Fylde	81,211	48	0.6
Hyndburn	81,133	147	1.8
<b>Lancaster</b>	<b>148,119</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Pendle	92,145	167	1.8
Preston	144,147	520	3.6
Ribble Valley	62,026	40	0.6
Rossendale	71,432	91	1.3
South Ribble	111,086	106	1.0
West Lancashire	114,496	103	0.9
Wyre	113,067	83	0.7
<b>Lancashire-14</b>	<b>1,515,487</b>	<b>2580</b>	<b>1.7</b>

### Alcohol Related Crime

- 11% (1068/9976) of crime recorded during April 2020-March 2021 in Lancaster was **alcohol related**. This is a percentage increase in the proportion of crime that is **alcohol related** (+1%), but a decrease in the number of **alcohol related crimes** (-194) compared to April 2019-March 2020 (10%, n=1262).
  - However, this does rely on officers selecting the alcohol marker and hence there may be some under-reporting.

### Offender Reoffending

*\*Proven reoffending data taken from Ministry of Justice which was released 28<sup>th</sup> October 2021. The comparative periods cover January-December 2018 and 2019.*

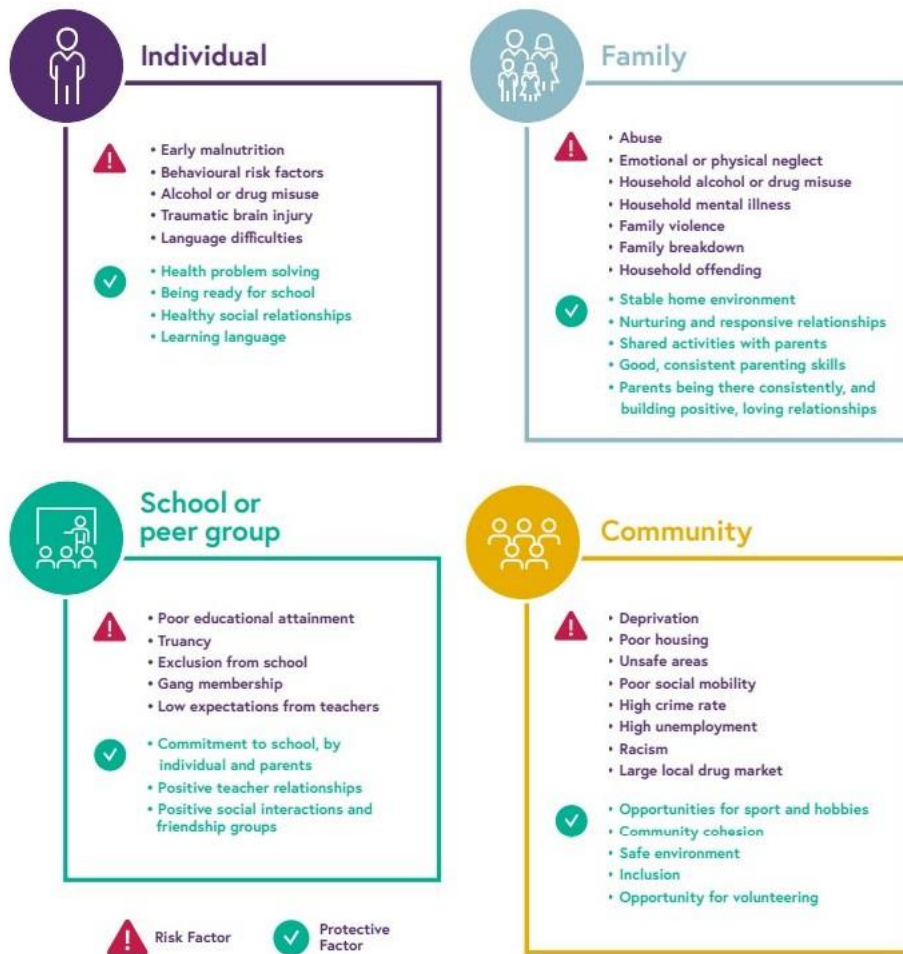
	Number of offenders			Number of reoffenders			Reoffending rate		
	2018	2019	Difference	2018	2019	Difference	2018	2019	Difference
<b>Lancaster</b>									
Reoffending rate (young person)	53	35	-18	16	8	-8	30.2	22.9	-7.3
Reoffending rate (Adults)	1,101	938	-163	348	268	-80	31.6	28.6	-3
Reoffending rate (combined)	1,154	973	-181	364	276	-88	31.5	28.3	-3.2

- 28.3% of offenders went on to reoffend during January 2019-December 2019, this is a -3.2% decrease compared to January 2018-December 2018 where 31.5% of offenders went on to reoffend.
- Both the number of reoffenders has decreased from 364 to 276 (-88) and the average number of offences they have committed from 3.98 to 3.49 during January 2019-December 2019.

### **Youth offending**

Risk factors for youth offending exist on many levels: the individual (e.g. gender or learning difficulties), within the family (e.g. family breakdown or abuse, neglect - also known as adverse childhood experiences) or a wider environmental level (such as deprivation or homelessness), as seen in figure fifteen. Risk factors do not exist in isolation, they interact with each other, can be cumulative and, as such, a young person may experience multiple risk factors at any given time.

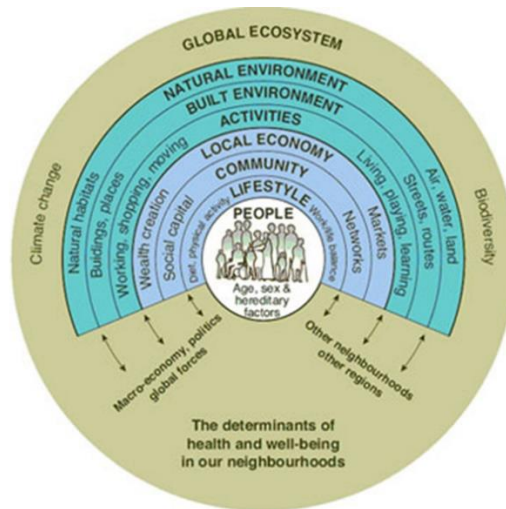
### **Figure fifteen: Risk factors for youth reoffending**



Protective factors are conditions or attributes that exist which mitigate risk factors and may reduce the likelihood of an individual exhibiting offending or violent behaviours and, ultimately, coming into contact with the youth justice system.

Many of these risk factors are influenced by the wider determinants of health, as seen in figure sixteen.

**Figure sixteen: Wider determinants of health**



### Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Victims frequently feel helpless and frustrated and can often be extremely vulnerable members of society; even what might be perceived as low level ASB, when targeted and persistent, can have a devastating effect on people's lives.

- During April 2020-March 2021, there were 8370 ASB incidents recorded; this is a 71% (+3486) increase, compared to April 2019-March 2020 where there were 4884 ASB incidents recorded.
  - A proportion of the increase was due to covid-19 related ASB incidents, such as breaching the restrictions that were in place.
- The most common ASB recorded was Nuisance (n=6459), followed by Personal (n=1709) and Environmental (n=202), during April 2020-March 2021.
- Some themes within the ASB data included:<sup>1</sup>
  - 19% (n=1621) covid-19 related breaches.
  - 19% (n=1589) noise related incidents.
  - 16% (n=1367) neighbour related incidents.
  - 16% (n=1343) youth related incidents.
  - 8% (n=672) alcohol related incidents.
  - 7% (n=572) moto-nuisance incidents.
- During April 2020-March 2021, the most ASB incidents occurred in Harbour ward (n=695), Poulton ward (n=678), Castle ward (n=641), Bulk ward (n=631) and Westgate ward (n=603), contributing to 39% (3248/8370) of the total ASB incidents.
- Frequently reported locations for ASB incidents included Supermarkets, Hospitals, Sports Clubs and occasionally the same addresses.

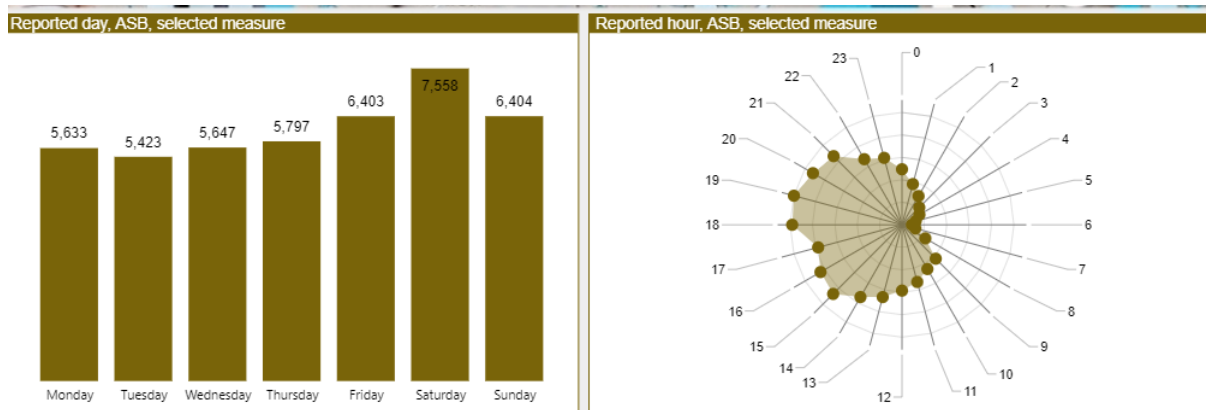
<sup>1</sup> Criteria used- markers on ASB incidents and free text searches completed.

- 66% (5538/8370) of all ASB incidents recorded occurred between 13:00-00:00 and the most ASB incidents occurred on a Saturday (n=1611) and a Sunday (n=1281) (see table four below and figure thirteen).

**Table four: Peak times/days for ASB incidents in Lancaster.**

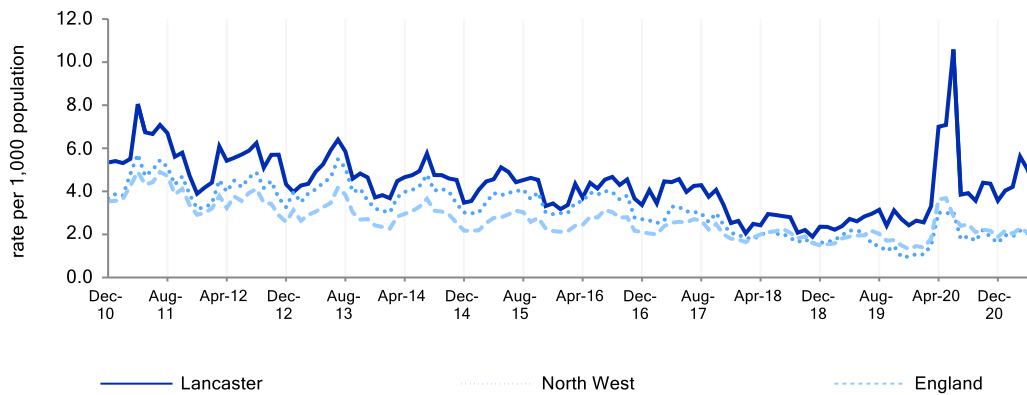
Hour/Day	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total
Monday	43	28	21	22	6	11	12	7	19	33	44	60	46	55	57	75	64	49	72	89	60	63	42	40	1018
Tuesday	38	31	18	16	15	6	8	9	32	41	41	49	50	50	76	76	68	60	69	79	61	62	43	35	1033
Wednesday	32	32	14	21	10	7	10	23	25	54	41	61	58	68	64	78	68	67	74	97	51	47	52	56	1110
Thursday	40	28	17	17	11	7	6	8	18	38	44	56	58	61	68	82	67	58	95	87	82	78	57	62	1145
Friday	44	28	23	14	9	8	3	12	32	40	41	47	57	62	66	71	73	66	74	87	62	87	86	80	1172
Saturday	85	49	49	24	28	20	16	21	29	40	52	59	62	74	90	104	133	82	104	115	95	108	85	87	1611
Sunday	71	46	33	27	25	14	8	21	29	37	61	63	63	88	94	88	73	80	87	66	61	54	45	47	1281
<b>Total</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>8370</b>

**Figure thirteen: Overview days of the week breakdown of ASB and the hour of the reported incident (taken from MADE)**



The trend of ASB offences over the last ten years can be seen in figure fourteen.

**Figure fourteen: Anti-social behaviour offences over the last ten years taken (from data.police)**



## **Child Sexual Exploitation**

---

Any young person regardless of their age, gender, ethnicity and sexuality can be at risk of being sexually exploited. However, there are a number of factors that can increase a young person's vulnerability. This includes, but is not limited to, the following risk factors outlined by NSPCC:

- a history of abuse, particularly sexual abuse
- recent bereavement or loss
- homelessness
- low self-esteem or self-confidence
- being a young carer
- being in or leaving care
- links to gangs through relatives, peers or intimate relationships
- lacking friends from the same age group
- have social or learning difficulties
- excluded from mainstream education

Between September 2020 to September 21, there were 103 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) reported cases in Lancaster, which is a rate of 0.7 per 1,000 population of crime, and the highest rates are in the following three wards: Westgate, Harbour and Skerton West.

## **Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)**

ACEs are highly stressful or traumatic events that occur during childhood which research has demonstrated have a significant impact on health and wellbeing throughout the life course. A 2014 study indicated that nearly half of individuals have experienced at least one ACE, with 9% having experienced 4 or more ACEs.

Those children with 4 or more ACEs have a 32 times increased risk of behavioural and learning problems at school than those with none. ACEs can cause a number of poor health outcomes in adulthood, such as cancer and heart disease, as well as increasing the risk of mental illness, violence and becoming a victim of violence.

It is important to note that not all children who experience adversity become victims or perpetrators of criminal offences, only that they are statistically more likely to than people who do not have those experiences.

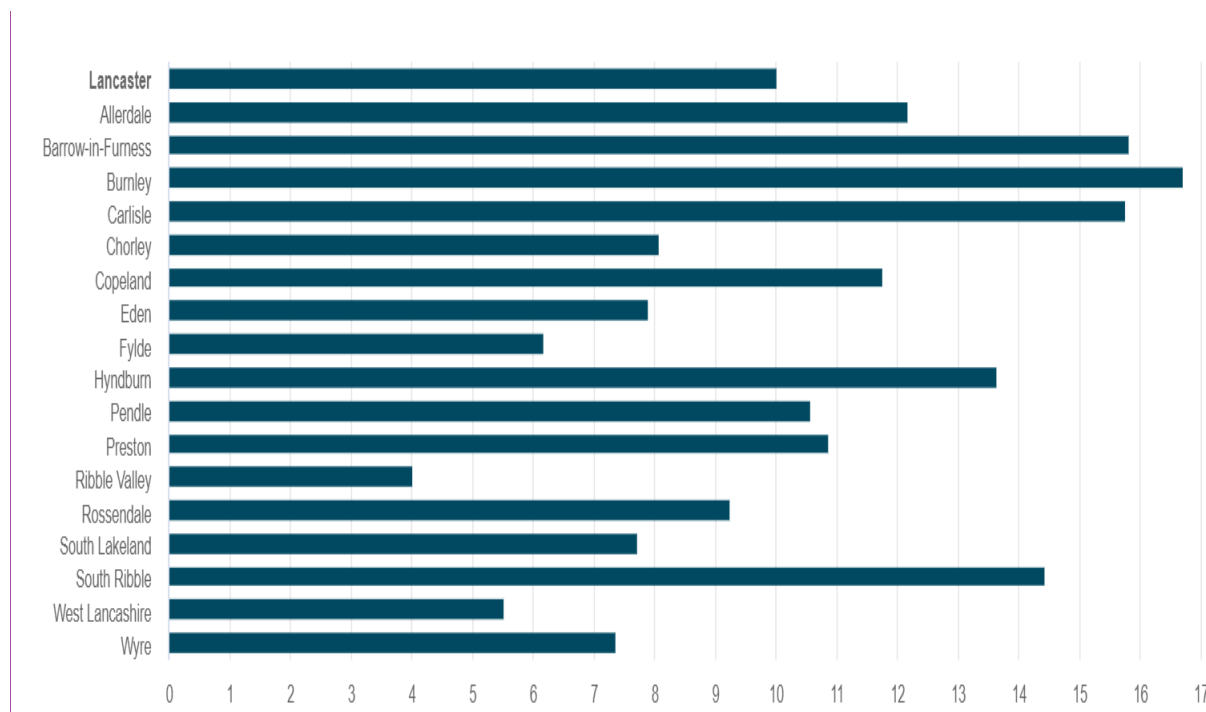
## **Modern day slavery**

From April 2016 to October 2021, Lancaster saw 20 offences of modern-day slavery, with 382 cases across pan Lancashire over the same time period.

## **Crimes against society**

Other crimes against society (those crimes that do not have a specific identifiable victim), which include drug offences, possession of weapon offences, public order offences and miscellaneous crimes against society, account for 10% of all police recorded crime in England and Wales. The rate for Lancaster district is 10.2 per 100, 000, as seen in figure seventeen.

**Figure seventeen; Other crimes against society (per 1,000 population) 2021 Q2 (12 months ending) for Lancaster, Lancashire and Cumbria**



### Drug related impact

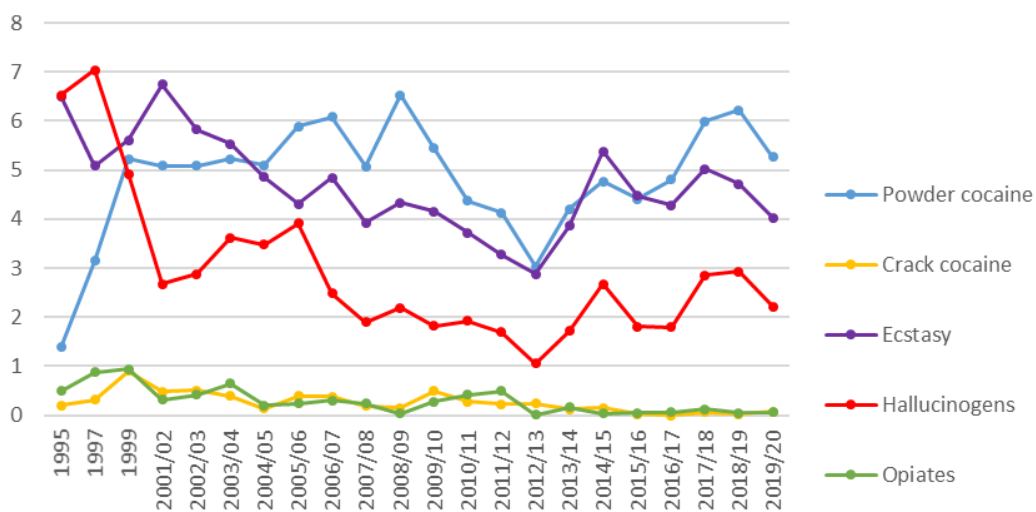
Drug misuse affects not only an individual, but also has wider societal consequences. The social and economic cost of drug misuse in England and Wales is estimated to be £10.7 billion a year, with £6 billion attributed to drug-related acquisitive crime (e.g., burglary, robbery, and shoplifting). Drug use is also linked to many other negative outcomes, such as violence, self-harm, mental health issues, and adverse childhood experiences for children and young people who have a care giver (parent or other) with drug and/or alcohol misuse issues.

From the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW, 2019/20), 9.4% of people aged 16-59 (around 3.2 million) reported using drugs in the previous year, increasing to 21.0% of those aged 16-24. Looking at class A drug use, 3.4% of people aged 16-59 and 7.4% of those aged 16-24 stated they had taken them in the past year.

Cannabis remains the most commonly used drug, with 7.8% of adults (16-59) and 18.7% (16-24) having used it in the last year.

Figure eighteen shows the proportion of 16 to 24 year olds reporting use of class A drugs in the last year, from 1995 to 2019/20.

**Figure eighteen: proportion of 16-24-year-olds class A drug use, 1995-2019/20**



[CSEW, 2019/20](#)

In Lancashire, 9.1 people per 1,000 are estimated to use opiates and/or crack cocaine, which is similar to the England rate (8.9).

The rate of deaths from drugs misuse is at a rate of 7.70 per 100,00 across all ages in 2017 to 2019 in Lancashire. This is higher than the NW average of 6.8 and the English average of 4.70 for the same time period.

There were 191 deaths from drug misuse in Lancashire during 2017 to 2019. Over the last ten years there have been 112 drug related poisoning deaths, with 7 in 2020 and 21 in 2019. This number is smaller for drug misuse, with two deaths in 2020.

**Ward level crime data**

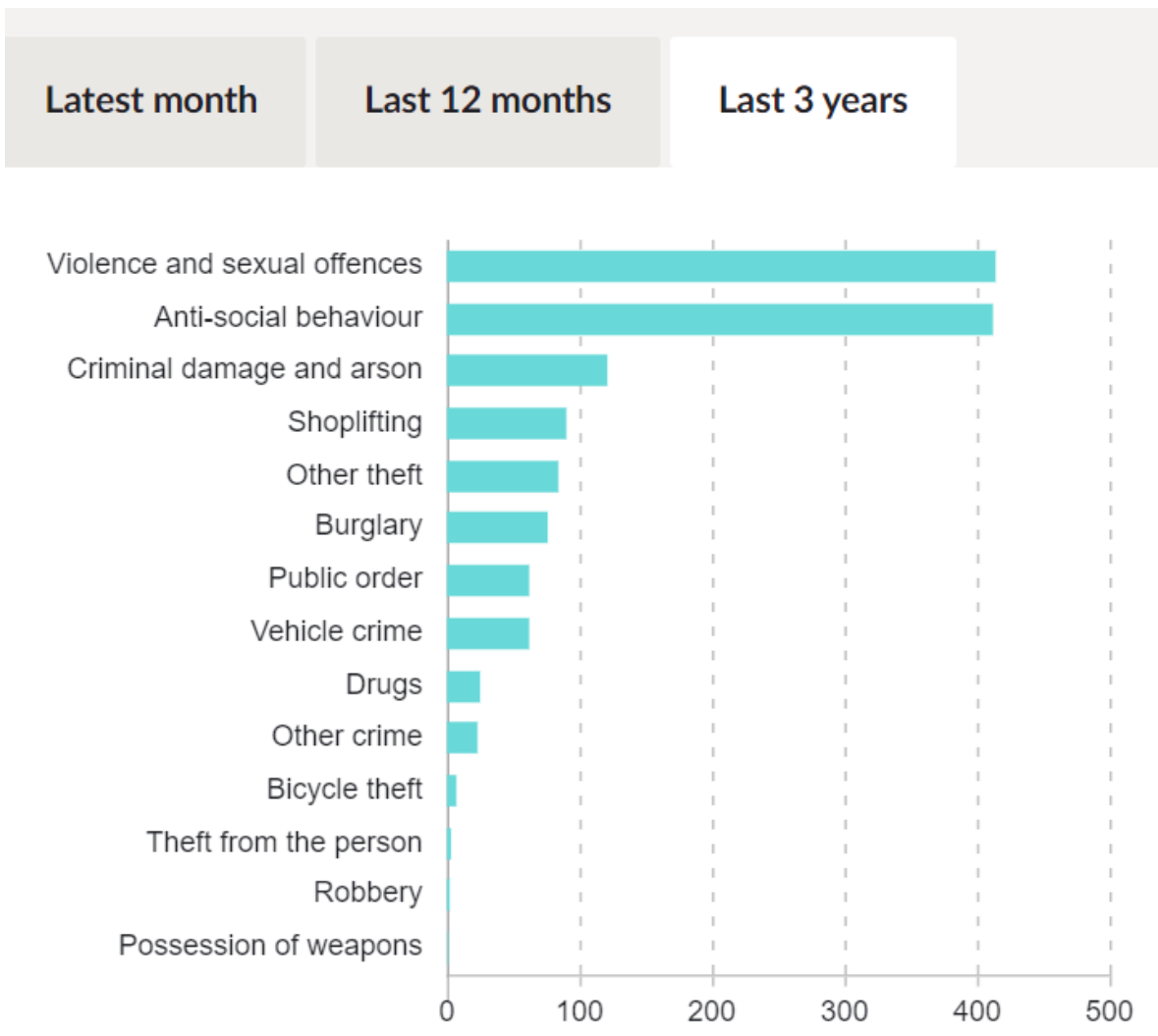
Ward level data is available online, an example of which is shown below in figures nineteen and twenty using data from Carnforth, if members of CSP would like to use open data to complete a deeper dive.



Figure nineteen: Example of ward level data available using Carnforth as an example



Figure twenty: Example of ward level data using Carnforth as an example over a three year period



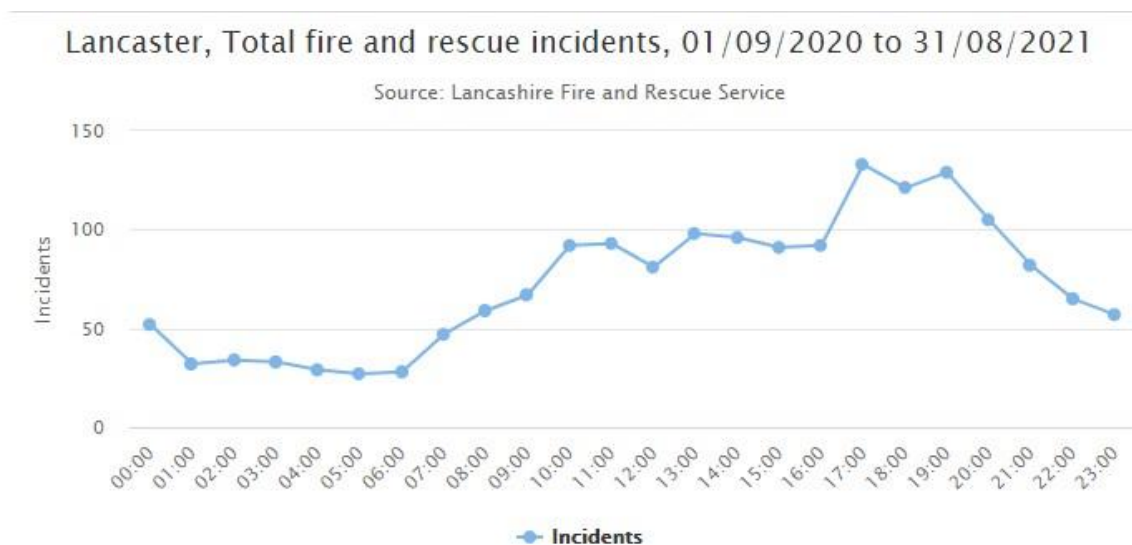
**Fire safety**

Within the Lancaster district there are six fire stations:

- One station Whole Time Day Crewing Plus & On-Call – Morecambe (Aerial Ladder Platform)
- One station Whole Time 2/2/4 & On-Call – Lancaster (Swift Water Rescue Unit, Large Animal Rescue Unit)
- Four stations On-Call – Bolton-Le-Sands, Carnforth, Hornby, Silverdale

Peak of incidents is in the early evening, as seen in figure twenty one.

**Figure twenty one: Total fire and rescue incidents from September 2020 to end of August 2021 in Lancaster district across a twenty four hour period**



Lancashire Fire and Rescue attended 1655 incidents in the Lancaster district in 2020-2021. Many of these incidents will be multi pump attendances, with resources from around the County attending. 115 of these incidents were accidental dwelling fires, with over half of these related to cooking.

111 deliberate secondary fires, mainly linked to Anti-Social Behaviour.

Lancaster district has the second largest number of accidental dwelling fires in the county and table five provides the number of accidental dwelling fires over a ten year period.

Lancaster has an average of 1.41 accidental dwelling fires per 1,000 households and an average of 0.66 accidental dwelling fire casualties per 10,000 households.

Table five: Accidental dwelling fires in Lancaster district over a ten year period

Accidental dwelling fires in Lancaster attended by LRFS from 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2008 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018										
2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total
110	107	101	99	90	100	95	96	81	105	984

Poulton ward, within Morecambe, has the highest number of accidental dwelling fires relative to its household count.

52.5% of accidental dwelling fires in Lancaster were related to cooking appliances and were also linked to deprivation.

72.5% of home fire safety checks resulted in a high-risk outcome.

There has been an overall decline of 45% in ASB incidents, a 40% decrease in deliberate dwelling fires and a 75% decrease in non-dwelling deliberate fires.

Over the three year data period, Lancaster district completed the second highest home fire safety checks in each of the three years.

### Deliberate fires

Over the last 3 years there has been an overall decline of 45% for this fire type, compared to a 27.8% decrease observed across the county. Loose refuse (including in gardens) fires decreased by 36.5% in year three against the average across years one and two. Wheelie bin fires also recorded large decreases.

### Road traffic data

Lancaster has a high rate of road casualties, with the rate of people being killed or seriously injured (KSI) at 64.8 per 100,000, the third highest rate in the North West region and much higher than the national average of 42.6 per 100,000 population.

One possible explanation is that car ownership is higher due to the rural aspects and connectivity of the district, although the ONS data shows that 24.6 households in Lancaster don't have a car compared to the English average of 25.6.

In the Lancashire-12 area, there were 1,840 reported road traffic collisions during 2020. There were 2,525 casualties arising from reported road traffic collisions involving one or more vehicle. Sadly, 23 people were killed and 625 people were seriously injured. Reported road accidents, vehicles and number of casualties statistics are provided at County level and information was not found at a district level.

## Mental Health Incidents

Mental health is an issue in the district, with suicide rates above both the regional and national averages - 15.1 per 100,000 population, with the English average at 10.4 per 100,000 population. Data from the Small Area Mental Health Index (SAMHI) show that areas of higher deprivation have increased rates of poor mental health.

Offending behaviour is often linked to poor physical and mental health and wellbeing. Mental disorder and its subsequent impact on crime is considered to be significant, with established links to persistent offending. Data regarding the proportion of offenders with mental health problems in Lancashire is not available and the extent of the potential problem is not fully understood.

*(Data was obtained from the police recording system on the number of incidents with a Mental Health marker).*

MH incidents	Apr 19-Mar 20	Apr 20-Mar 21	Difference	
	Actuals	Actuals	Numeric	Percent
Lancaster	1397	1276	-121	-9%

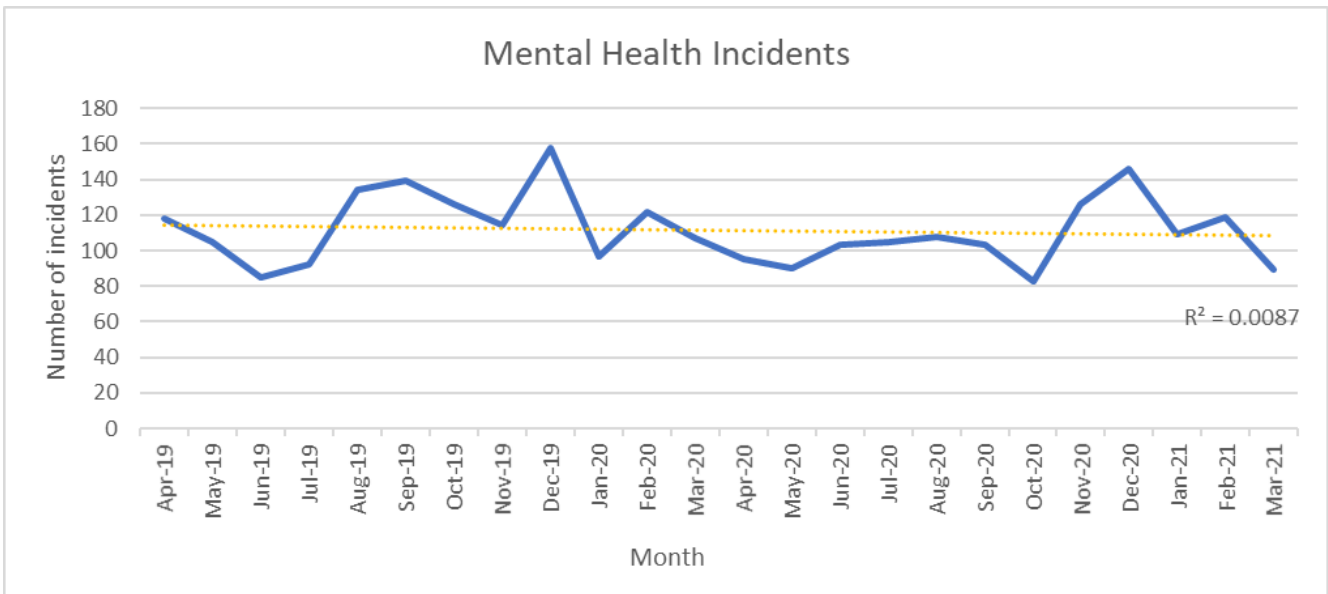
Although Mental Health incidents have reduced by -9% overall, when comparing monthly totals for both periods, some increases were shown during the period April 2020-March 2021.

2019/2020		2020/2021		Difference	
Month	No. of incidents	Month	No. of incidents	Numeric	Percent
Apr-19	118	Apr-20	95	-23	-19%
May-19	105	May-20	90	-15	-14%
Jun-19	85	Jun-20	103	18	21%
Jul-19	92	Jul-20	105	13	14%
Aug-19	134	Aug-20	108	-26	-19%
Sep-19	139	Sep-20	103	-36	-26%
Oct-19	126	Oct-20	83	-43	-34%
Nov-19	114	Nov-20	126	12	11%
Dec-19	158	Dec-20	146	-12	-8%
Jan-20	97	Jan-21	109	12	12%
Feb-20	122	Feb-21	119	-3	-2%
Mar-20	107	Mar-21	89	-18	-17%

- June 2020 (n=103) and July 2020 (n=105) recorded increases compared to June 2019 (n=85) and July 2019 (n=85); this was most likely due to some covid-19 restrictions being in place, as restrictions were eased gradually.
- November 2020 (n=126) recorded an 11% (+12) increase on November 2019 (n=114), which coincides with the lockdown that occurred that month.
- January 2021 (n=109) recorded a 12% (+12) increase compared to January 2020 (n=97); this coincides with the third lockdown.

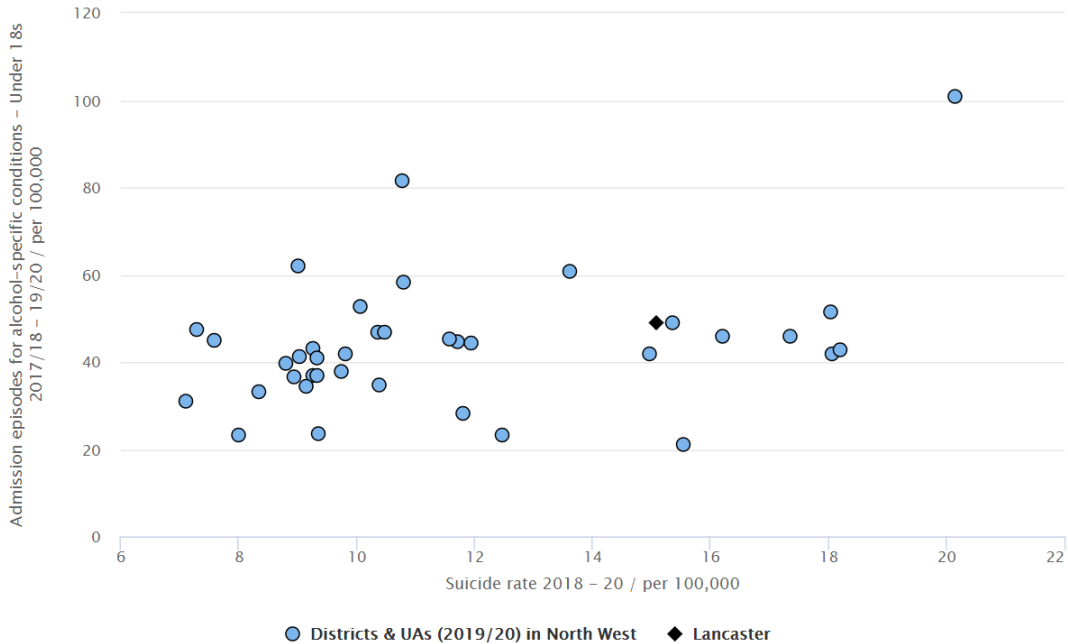
Figure twenty-two indicates Mental Health incidents have remained static, with peaks and troughs throughout both periods.

Figure twenty-two: Mental Health incidents recorded in Lancaster district



To highlight the suicide rate and alcohol related admissions for the under 18s across the North West figure, twenty three has been included from Fingertips.

Figure twenty-three: Alcohol related admissions for the under 18s and suicide rates for the North West



### Lancashire Talking – In the Know

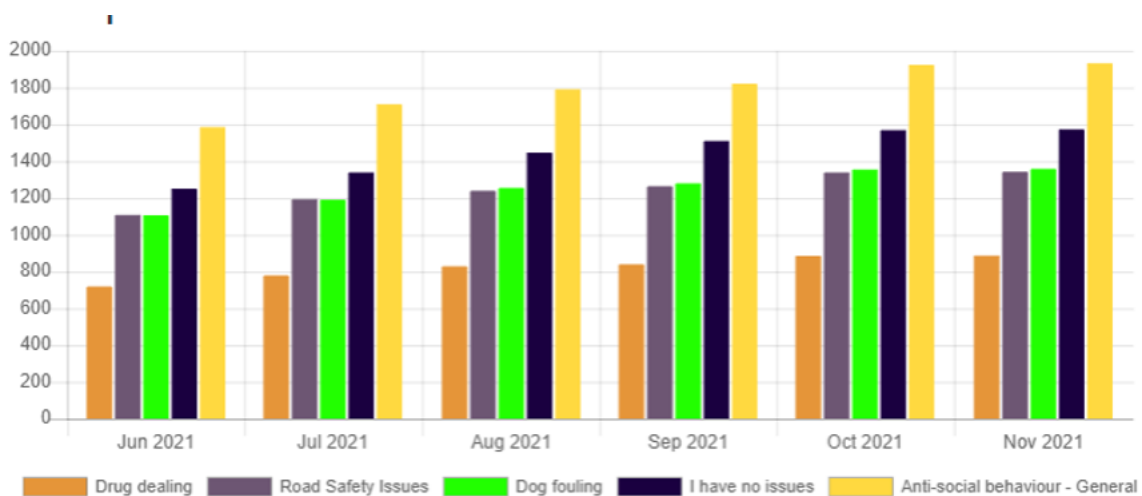
Included are the findings from Lancashire Talking and the accumulative data for Lancaster District from a survey of 5850 households and the recent findings are in figure twenty-four.

Lancashire Talking is a community survey tool. The police use it for residents to identify their top 5 community issues, so that neighbouring policing teams can prioritise problem solving and target activity in their neighbourhood on the issues that matter most to their community. Teams then use In The Know to provide updates to their community and this can be done by 'issue raised', or by locality (ward, district, basic command unit for West division, which is Blackpool, Lancaster, Wyre and Fylde).

It can be considered a modern-day digital version of our traditional Police & Communities Together (PACT) approach to identifying community concerns, but it is more effective as we can involve thousands of residents in setting priorities and we can provide residents with instant updates from the Samsung phone about the issues they raise.

By tackling the residents' top issues, and telling them what we are doing, we will increase community confidence and form a strong foundation for any CSP priorities. Figure twenty-four shows In the know findings for Lancaster district from July to November 2021:

**Figure twenty-four: In the know findings for Lancaster district from July to November 2021**



There is some caution with this data as, whilst it shows a high proportion of concerns about dog fouling, the reports into the City Council have reduced year on year. Complaints received about fouling are on a decline with 267 complaints in 2018 to 203 in 2020 and 155 in 2021, so far.

### Victim support

In 2020, 4,451 referrals were made to victim support from residents in Lancaster district and, of those referrals, 34.8% were linked to violence against the person.

### Conclusion

This report provides a comprehensive overview and analysis of the community safety position and shows that whilst we have some challenges linked to under 18's hospital admissions linked to alcohol, higher levels of suicide rate, and number of ASB cases, the overall position is very positive. As a partnership, we need to focus our efforts into one or two key priorities. Based on previous discussions we have identified youth ASB (based on public consultation via Lancashire Talking) as one priority and following reading this report and the presentation at CSP in November 2021, we will ask members of CSP to review the evidence and consider any additional areas that we focus on via a follow up survey. The survey will ask what area should CSP focus on, what outcomes we would look to achieve within 12 months and what support can you provide to achieve the outcomes.

## Appendix one: Overview of local area profile for Lancaster District

## Local area profile – Lancaster District

	Source/s	Notes/comments
<b>Local Authority level data (Lancaster City Council)</b>		
29% of children are living in poverty in the Lancaster LA area.	<a href="https://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/local-child-poverty-data-2014-15-2019-20/">https://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/local-child-poverty-data-2014-15-2019-20/</a>	Figures for 2019/20 After housing costs.
29% of children live in poverty in Morecambe and Lunesdale. N=4908	Based on DWP/HMRC statistics 'Children in low income families: local area statistics'	DWP working on a new local child poverty measure.
26% of children live in poverty in Lancaster and Fleetwood. N=3713	Number and percentage of children aged 0-15 years who live in households below 50 <sup>^</sup> median income before housing costs. Figures stated use DWP/HMRC local indicators combined with information about housing costs at the local level to estimate poverty rates after housing costs.	
Lancaster LA area – 5261 children living in relative low-income households	Stat-Xplore	Figures for 2019/20 Relative low-income is defined as a family whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of contemporary median income. Gross income measure is Before Housing Costs (BHC) and includes contributions from earnings, state support and pensions.
Lancaster LA area – 4278 children living in absolute low-income households	Stat-Xplore	Figures for 2019/20 Absolute low-income is defined as a family whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the 2010/11 median income adjusted for inflation. Gross income measure is Before Housing Costs (BHC) and includes contributions from earnings, state support and pensions.
Children in low income families (under 16s) Lancaster – 14.9% North West – 18.0% England – 17.0%	<a href="#">Public Health Outcomes Framework – Area profiles</a>	Data from 2016



11,966 households on Universal Credit in Lancaster district  3235 households single with dependent children 1464 couples with dependent children	Stat-Xplore	February 2021 Available at MSOA level for mapping
Inequality in life expectancy is 10.2 years for men and 8.6 for women.  Life expectancy at birth for both men and women is lower than the national average.  Men – 78.7 compared to 79.8 England Women – 82.5 compared to 83.4 England	<a href="https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/static-reports/public-health-outcomes-framework/at-a-glance/E07000121.html?area-name=Lancaster">https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/static-reports/public-health-outcomes-framework/at-a-glance/E07000121.html?area-name=Lancaster</a>  <a href="#">Local Authority Health Profile 2019 – Lancaster</a>	Disparities in life expectancy between most and least deprived areas.  Data from 2017-2019
Lancaster has a higher than average fuel poverty rate, with 13.6% of households being in fuel poverty.  England average 10.9% North West average 13.1%  Average fuel poverty gap in North West - £215	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-regional-fuel-poverty-data-2019">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-regional-fuel-poverty-data-2019</a>	Figures most recently available (2017)
Proportion of households fuel poor 2019 Lancaster – 14.5% Lancashire – 13.7% North West – 14.5% England – 13.4%	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-regional-fuel-poverty-data-2021">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-regional-fuel-poverty-data-2021</a>	2019 figures  Proportion of households in fuel poverty has risen across the board since 2017
Unemployment rate Lancaster = 3.8%	ONS Annual Population Survey sourced from NOMIS	Unemployment rate – aged 16+.  July 2019 – June 2020
GCSE education attainment  Lancaster – 81.6% Lancashire – 75.4% North West – 74.50% Great Britain – 75.6%	ONS Annual Population Survey sourced from NOMIS	NVQ 2 – equivalent of 4 or 5 GCSEs at grades A*-C  Jan 2019 – Dec 2019
Percentage of residents with no qualifications compared to GB as a whole	ONS Annual Population Survey sourced from NOMIS	For the period Jan 2019 – Dec 2019

Lancaster = 5.4 Lancashire = 8.1 North West = 8.7 GB = 7.7		
Under 18s conception rate/ 1,000 Lancaster – 23.9 North West – 21.7 England 16.7  Significantly higher than both North West and national average	<a href="#">Public Health Outcomes Framework – Lancaster</a>	2018
Obesity rates 62.1% of adults (aged 18+) in Lancaster are classified as overweight or obese  North West – 64.9% England – 62.3%	<a href="#">Public Health Profile</a>	2018/19
A quarter of reception age children are overweight  Lancaster 25.5% significantly higher than national average (22.6%)	<a href="#">Public Health Profile</a>  National Child Measurement Programme	2018/19  Obesity prevalence for children living in the most deprived areas was more than double that of those living in the least deprived areas for both reception and year 6.
Uptake of Healthy Start Vouchers in the eligible population = 47%  Postcode breakdown Lancaster (LA1) – 50% Lancaster (LA2) – 33% Morecambe (LA3) – 45% Morecambe (LA4) – 46% Carnforth (LA5) – 44% Carnforth (LA6) – 77%	<a href="#">NHS Healthy Start</a>	Cycle 232 – February 2021  Postcode breakdown requested April 2021
21% of school children are in receipt of Free School Meals in the Lancaster District	Lancashire County Council	Data available at school level Data as of October 2020

### **Thanks**

I would like to thank Eloise Westgarth, Lancashire Constabulary, Partnerships Intelligence Analyst for the detailed crime analysis.

<b>OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE</b>
--

## Overview and Scrutiny Committee – Work Programme

**16<sup>th</sup> December 2021**

### Report of the Chief Executive

<b>PURPOSE OF REPORT</b>
--------------------------

To consider the Work Programme report.
--

<b>This report is public.</b>
-------------------------------

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That Members note the updated Work Programme, as detailed in Appendix A.
- (2) That the Committee consider the referral requests from Council set out in section 2 of the report and scope of Task Groups.

#### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Committee is responsible for setting its own annual Work Programme within the terms of reference, as set out in the Council's Constitution.
- 1.2 Members of the Committee are entitled to give notice to the Chief Executive that they wish an item relevant to the Terms of Reference of the Committee to be included on the agenda for the first available meeting and the meeting will determine whether the issue should be included in its Work Programme based on its relevance as compared to the priorities as set out in the Scrutiny Work Programme.
- 1.3 Members are requested to consider and note the updated Work Programme attached at Appendix A that has been produced.

#### 2. Updates

- 2.1 At its meeting held on 29<sup>th</sup> September 2021 Council resolved on two Motions on Notice as follows:

##### **MOTION ON NOTICE - PRIMARY CARE PATIENTS IN LANCASTER**

The Overview and Scrutiny Committee establish an annual meeting to discuss healthcare matters in the district, to which should be invited representatives of relevant NHS bodies, including the local Clinical Commissioning Group.

##### **MOTION ON NOTICE - ETHICAL AND SUSTAINABLE APPROACH TO INVESTMENT**

Recommend that Overview and Scrutiny Committee establish a formal task group to consult on and develop a comprehensive ethical and sustainable investment policy for consideration by Cabinet.

The Committee is asked to consider the recommendations of Council.

- 2.2 The Committee is also asked to consider and agree the scope of Task Groups. These will be circulated when available.

For Members' information provided below extract from the Constitution regarding Task Groups.

### **Part 3 – Rules of Procedure – Section 3**

Rule 2 - Task Groups. The Overview and Scrutiny Committee will decide whether a Task Group should be:

- (a) formal (subject to proportionality and Access to Information Procedure Rules) and report directly to Cabinet or Council; or,
- (b) informal (not subject to proportionality and Access to Information Procedure Rules); and

they shall report back to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

Named substitutes appointed at the establishment of the Task Group will be permitted.

Task Groups may be established to undertake specific project work, policy development, a specific task, consultation, review investigation or similar activity. Task Groups would normally only make one final report during their lifetime.

At the first meeting of each new Task Group, the Group will carry out a stakeholder analysis exercise to determine who should be involved with their work and who should give evidence and who should be consulted. The stakeholder analysis will also highlight potential cooptees.

Task Groups may appoint any number of people (excluding staff and other Councillors) as non-voting co-optees to assist in any item of business, as they deem appropriate. Officers and other Councillors cannot be co-opted.

Each Task Group will also be required to agree a detailed Work Programme to enable them to complete their task within the agreed timescale.

Rule 3 - Who May Sit on Overview and Scrutiny?

All Councillors with the exception of members of the Cabinet may be appointed to one or more of Overview and Scrutiny bodies. No Councillor may be involved in scrutinising a decision in which they have been directly involved.

Each Group may appoint up to two named substitutes for each Overview and Scrutiny meeting (excluding Task Groups) for the Municipal Year. Substitute Councillors will have all the powers and duties of any ordinary member of the meeting.

Substitutes for the Overview and Scrutiny Committee will not be able to exercise any special powers or duties exercisable by the person they are substituting, such as counting as members of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee with regard to the quorum needed to trigger a Call-in request. No temporary substitutions will be allowed.

**SECTION 151 OFFICER'S COMMENTS** Page 85

The S151 officer has been consulted and has no comments to make.

**MONITORING OFFICER'S COMMENTS**

The Monitoring Officer has been consulted and has no further comments to add.

**BACKGROUND PAPERS**

None.

**Contact Officer:** Jenny Kay

**Telephone:** 01524 582065

**E-mail:** [jkay@lancaster.gov.uk](mailto:jkay@lancaster.gov.uk)

<u>Matter for Consideration</u>	<u>Detail</u>	<u>Comments/ Expected Date of Meeting</u>
Crime and Disorder meeting – November 2021.  Invite relevant Cabinet Member.	Annual Crime and Disorder meeting. Invite relevant Cabinet Member.  Committee requested to submit topics for discussion in advance of the meeting.	December 2021.
Local Authority Trading Companies (LATCs).	Key Decisions the Cabinet are to take regarding LATCo's.  Ask for an update in 6 months on the Housing LATCo and any other proposed LATCos.  Invite the Leader, relevant Portfolio holders and Members of the Budget and Performance Panel to the meeting.	TBC.
Monitoring of previous Task Group recommendations.	Retain on Work Programme.	TBC.
Cabinet Member attendance at Overview and Scrutiny meetings.	Invite relevant Cabinet Member to meetings.	Ongoing.

**Task Groups and Working Groups**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Progress</b>	<b>Action</b>
Review of Recycling Working Group – requested by Council.	Met at the beginning February 2021.	Ongoing. Meeting again later in the year.
Town centres to be re-imagined – incorporating vacant shops and markets.	Scoping completed. Reporting to the Committee in December.	Scoping meeting to be arranged and establish an Informal Task Group.
Focus on one Council Service each year beginning with Planning.	-	Scoping meeting to be arranged and then the Committee to agree which type of Task Group to be established.
Property Portfolio Informal Task Group.	Met once – could not arrange a further meeting as the 2 leading officers left the Council.	Revisit in the New Year.

<b>Review Topic</b>	Planning
<b><u>Councillor Involvement</u></b>	Richard Austen-Baker, Roger Dennison
<b><u>Officer Support</u></b>	Mark Cassidy, Stephen Metcalfe and Jenny Kay
<b><u>Rationale</u></b> (Key issues and/or reason for doing the Review)	<p>Historic issues with inadequate staffing resources.</p> <p>Support for additional staff resources was provided in the 2021 budget and agreed by Full Council. Following this the Service set out a three stage recovery plan, where Stage 1 involved recruitment; Stage 2 involved addressing the backlog of planning applications and Stage 3 sought to identify a revised operating model based upon the new resources.</p> <p>Stage 1 has been predominantly completed (pending recruitment to the vacant Service Manager post); Stage 2 has been achieved 7 weeks ahead of schedule (there is no backlog of planning applications awaiting validation/allocation now); and Stage 3 is being implemented with key dates in January 2022 and April 2022.</p> <p><i>With regard to Stage 2 (above), the backlog amounted to 500 planning applications. This has already been resolved.</i></p>
<b><u>Purpose of Review/Objective</u></b>	A Planning Service which is responsive, resilient with consistent service delivery.
<b><u>Indicators of Success</u></b> (what factors would indicate that a Review has been successful)	<p>To meet customer's needs.</p> <p>More responsive service.</p> <p>Meets Government targets in future years (not including any skewed data that the backlog of applications has/will create(d) during Q2, Q3 and Q4 of 2021/22).</p> <p>Growing and retaining our own Talent.</p>
<b><u>Methodology/Approach</u></b> (what types of enquiry will be used to gather evidence and why)	<p>Resourcing</p> <p>Resilience</p> <p>Service offered to applicants.</p> <p>Explore public engagement aspects of service delivery.</p> <p>Apprenticeships – different levels</p> <p>Public perception</p> <p>Ensure consistent service delivery and quality control of decision making</p> <p>Other LAs – benchmarking.</p> <p>Process of a planning application</p> <p>Consider previous Peer Review</p> <p>Informal focus groups with Ward Cllrs to share experience and thoughts.</p>
<b><u>Specify Witnesses/Experts</u></b> (who to see and when)	<p>Local Architects and Agents</p> <p>Chamber of Trade</p> <p>Both local BIDS</p> <p>Civic Society</p> <p>Flood Action Group</p> <p>Ward Councillors</p> <p>Local Builders</p> <p>Planning Officers</p>

<b><u>Specify Evidence Sources for Documents</u></b> (which to look at)	Data from quarterly quality controls
<b><u>Specify Site Visits</u></b> (where and when)	N/A
<b><u>Specify Evidence Sources for Views of Stakeholders</u></b> (consultation/workshops/focus groups/public meetings)	Informal focus groups
<b><u>Publicity Requirements</u></b> (what is needed – press release, fliers, leaflets, radio broadcasts, etc.)	Press release when final report is published.
<b><u>Resource Requirements</u></b> (people, expenditure)	Councillor and Officer time.
<b><u>Barriers/dangers/risks/etc</u></b> (identify any weaknesses and potential pitfalls)	Size of the project Any possible future implications with regard to COVID restrictions.
<b>Projected start date</b>	<b>Draft Report Deadline</b>
<b>Meeting Frequency</b>	<b>Projected completion date</b>

Formally Constituted

Informal Task Group

**Membership**

	Chair

**Name of Task Group**

Planning Informal Task Group

**Terms of Reference**

To explore how the Council can provide a Planning Service which is responsive resilient with consistent, measurable service delivery.