

# Community Safety Strategy 2020-2023

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## Foreword

This plan outlines the strategy and priorities for the Stoke-on-Trent Community Safety Partnership for 2020-2023.

Stoke-on-Trent is becoming a safer place to live, work and visit – between March 2019 and March 2020 crime in the city has reduced by 9%, antisocial behaviour has reduced by 17%, and there have also been reductions in violent crime, domestic abuse and a range of other crimes.

We aim to build on these successes over the next three years, and have identified our priorities for the city following a local assessment of crime-related data, community and stakeholder consultation.

Across the city there is an increased drive to ensure that we give our children and young people the best possible start in life. Within this Strategy there is now an increasing focus on those children, young people and vulnerable adults who may be at significant risk of harm. Specific focus reflects the growing recognition of crimes which seek to exploit young and vulnerable people, including Modern Slavery and County Lines which have emerged over the past years.

Our plans are aligned to national crime and disorder plans, and to other local plans in key areas such as safeguarding, to ensure we are all working towards the same goals.

The Strategy is also set against a backdrop of increasing financial pressures and the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, which will disproportionately affect the most vulnerable in our communities.

The Community Safety Partnership approaches the next three-year plan from a sound foundation of achievement. However, challenges remain, and we want to do more. By working together in partnership with agencies and local communities we can tackle the root causes of crime, disorder and substance misuse, and break the cycle of generational abuse to build a safer, stronger and more confident city.



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Leader of the Council

Cabinet Member for Corporate Resource,  
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Work with our communities to make them healthier, safer and more sustainable

- Work with residents and partners to make our communities safer, cleaner and healthier
- Transform community involvement in tackling issues which hold our city back
- Invest in communities to help build resilience and grow social capital



Support vulnerable people in our communities to live their lives well

- Transform outcomes for vulnerable children and young people in the city
- Help to protect vulnerable adults from neglect and harm
- Work with partners to tackle the causes and impacts of homelessness and rough sleeping
- Protect families from the harmful impacts of drug and alcohol misuse

The Stronger Together Strategic Plan 2020-24 sets out the vision and overarching priorities and objectives for the city. The table above shows how creating a safer city by reducing the harm from crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse for people in Stoke-on-Trent will contribute to the achievement of that vision.

### Links with other strategies

This Strategy is aligned with the following strategies and will support their delivery:

- Safer, Fairer, United Communities Strategy 2017-20\*
- Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Child Exploitation Strategy 2019-22
- Stoke-on-Trent Community Cohesion Strategy 2020-24
- Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Domestic Abuse Strategy 2017-21: Breaking the Cycle
- Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Serious Violence Strategy 2020-23
- Stoke-on-Trent Drug and Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy 2019-24
- Stoke-on-Trent Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2020-25
- Stoke-on-Trent Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2017-20\*
- Stoke-on-Trent Learning Disabilities Strategy and Autism Strategy (in development)
- Stoke-on-Trent Youth Justice Plan (updated annually)
- Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Reducing Reoffending Strategy

\* also being updated in 2020, please refer to latest versions

## Introduction

The 2020-23 Community Safety Partnership Strategy reflects on the achievements over the last three years, identifies current and future priorities and potential challenges, and outlines our approach over the next three years.

Our vision is to **“create a safer, stronger city”** by reducing crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and associated priorities.

The Crime and Disorder Act (1998) placed a statutory duty on every local authority in England and Wales to formulate and implement a strategy to reduce crime and disorder and combat the misuse of drugs in their area. It also introduced a duty for Local Authorities to work with the Police Authorities<sup>1</sup>, Fire Authorities, Primary Care Trusts<sup>2</sup> and Police Services.

We recognise that the successful implementation of this Strategy depends on robust and effective partnership working.

Membership of the Community Safety Partnership Board therefore consists of representation from a wide range of stakeholders and organisations including:

- National Probation Service (NPS) and Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC).
- Stoke-on-Trent City Council (children’s services, public health and housing).
- Stoke-on-Trent Clinical Commissioning Group.
- Staffordshire Commissioner’s Office (Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner).
- Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS).
- Staffordshire Police.
- Youth Offending Services (YOS).
- Voluntary Sector.

The Strategy will be supported by a multi-agency Delivery Plan underpinning the priorities aligned to existing strategic delivery plans. The outcomes identified in the Strategy are aligned to a robust performance framework to enable impact to be measured. Performance will be reported into the Community Safety Partnership Board.

The Strategy will be reviewed annually as part of the Strategic Assessment process and will reflect any changes in emphasis and trends in relation to crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse. As a consequence, Delivery Plans will be modified and will be flexible enough to reflect necessary changes.

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<sup>1</sup> replaced by Police and Crime Commissioners by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011

<sup>2</sup> replaced by Clinical Commissioning Groups in 2013

## Strategic Assessment and Priorities

The Strategic Assessment was approved in March 2020 and was based on a range of information and data sources from the City Council, Staffordshire Police, health services and other partners in order to distil key strategic priorities and risks for the city.

These have been be cross referenced against known existing local priorities for the city.

This data identified the prevalence, incidence, level and type of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse issues across the city as well as trends and areas of repeat demand.

Based on the strategic assessment findings, the following community safety-related priorities have been identified:

- 1. Tackling crimes which have the most impact on our communities – including Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), criminal damage, drug supply and public space violence**
- 2. Preventing Children, Young People and Vulnerable Adults from exploitation, by addressing serious violence, substance abuse and modern slavery**
- 3. Keeping people safe in their own homes by tackling domestic abuse and sexual abuse**
- 4. Reducing repeat and persistent offending**
- 5. Building community resilience through place-based problem solving**

## Achievements: Community Safety Strategy 2017-20

In the year up to March 2020:

- Incidents of all crime fell by 9%
- Anti-social behaviour fell by 17%

Of these:

- Domestic abuse (crime and non-crime) fell by 14%
- Public space violence fell by 13%
- Hate crime (crime and non-crime) fell by 13%
- Violent crime fell by 8%

(as reported to Staffordshire Police up to March 2020, compared with the previous year).

- A new domestic abuse support service was jointly commissioned across Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire, providing a high-quality consistent service across the area with significantly increased funding. Additional funding was also secured for refuge and safe accommodation provision for domestic abuse victims across the city.
- Six Domestic Homicide Reviews were published, which included over 60 recommendations to improve the whole system response for victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse and their children. Six further reviews are ongoing.
- Independent Sexual Violence Advisors have supported around 150 victims of sexual violence each year through the criminal justice system.
- Over 200 victims of Hate Crime have been supported by a specialist service in partnership with Staffordshire Police to achieve positive outcomes.
- Over 250 victims of Anti-Social Behaviour have been supported by the Victim Champion and the Mediation Service to achieve positive outcomes.
- A partnership approach to tackling crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour in the city centre (Hanley) at night-time, including through the commissioning of Street Chaplains, has seen a significant reduction in violent incidents.
- The Space youth activity programme has been run every summer. The 2019 programme attracted record numbers of young people, with a reduction of 18% in youth anti-social behaviour over the summer holidays.
- Eight Youth Injunctions were secured in the Meir area which resulted in ASB reducing by nearly 60% in the area and the work being nominated for a national ASB award.
- The Longton Public Space Protection Order was reviewed and renewed for a further three-year period, while work is underway on a city-wide Public Space Protection Order to cover all existing alley-gates in the city.
- To promote community cohesion, sessions were delivered in schools working with pupils to talk about difference and extremism, events were organised to raise awareness of hate and intolerance, and Prevent awareness sessions were delivered to teachers and governors across the city.
- There were a total of 591 alcohol users receiving treatment and 1,255 adults in drug treatment in Stoke-on-Trent in the last year.

## **Priority 1 – Tackling crimes which have the most impact on our communities – including Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), criminal damage, drug supply and public place violence**

### **Delivery**

The focus of activity will be on tackling anti-social behaviour, criminal damage, drug supply and public place violence.

Performance information will continue to be reviewed on a daily, weekly and monthly basis in order to identify emerging themes, issues and repeat demand areas.

The seasonality framework will be reviewed in order to identify and develop interventions around predicted increases in crime and anti-social behaviour.

We will continue work in partnership to deliver activity around the night time economy, including closer working with local licensing teams.

We will deliver a wider partnership approach to the disruption of organised crime networks in order to reduce drug supply.

The YOS prevention service will continue to work in close conjunction with the anti-social behaviour team so that children displaying anti-social behaviour are offered an intervention at the earliest point. The YOS is looking to further strengthen its positive activity offer in order to better engage children and families.

### **Outcomes**

- Reduced incidents of anti-social behaviour.
- Reduced incidents of criminal damage.
- Reduced incidents of public space violence.
- Increased use of Criminal Behaviour Orders and injunctions to tackle a range of ASB and crime related issues.
- Increased number of recognised disruptions to address Organised Crime.

### **Current Position**

A strengthened partnership approach has been developed to tackle all forms of anti-social behaviour in the city, including regular meetings with the police and other partners.

Performance data is regularly analysed in order to inform a targeted approach to tackling common themes and high demand locations.

It is widely recognised that there is a strong link between anti-social behaviour and criminal damage. Improving the partnership approach to tackling anti-social behaviour has therefore positively impacted on levels of criminal damage in the city. This is evidenced by a 17% reduction in anti-social behaviour and an 8% reduction in criminal damage between March 2019 and March 2020.

Intelligence led night time economy plans are in place to target public place violence in town centres.

There is an established multi-agency Organised Crime Oversight Group for the city which includes the City Council and Police. The group oversees and coordinates the activity to disrupt organised crime.



## **Challenges**

The city has a historic issue with Nuisance Bikes which cause significant levels of anti-social behaviour, resulting in tensions within the local neighbourhood. A Strategic Oversight Group will be established to lead on the response to this issue.

Reducing youth-related ASB will require a focussed partnership approach to provide diversionary activities through early intervention and alternative youth provision across the City. Ongoing investment in the 'Space' summer project or an equivalent scheme will be a key factor in ensuring continued success in this area.

Organised crime is, by definition, sophisticated and it is challenging to identify the most appropriate form of disruption to have the biggest impact. It is recognised that tackling street dealers may not have a significant impact on the organised crime network, however it may have a positive impact on the community.

Local policing resources continue to be stretched and management of the city's night time economy remains a challenge.

## **Priority 2 - Preventing Children, Young People and Vulnerable Adults from exploitation, by addressing serious violence, substance abuse and modern slavery**

### **Delivery**

Children and young people who experience difficulties at home and school can fall victim to exploitation through County Lines organised crime groups. Adults who experience difficulties with alcohol, drugs, learning disabilities or mental health issues can also fall victim to serious violence or exploitation by criminal groups or extremist organisations. We will therefore focus our activity to protect children and adults who are at risk from criminal exploitation.

We are working to strengthen our partnership approach to child criminal exploitation through the development of our Multi-Agency Child Exploitation Panels and a Violence Reduction Unit that seeks to safeguard and divert those at risk of harm by adopting a public health approach to breaking the cycle of violence.

The scale and visibility of Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking is gradually and consistently increasing and is likely to continue to do so. There is a need to raise awareness of Modern Slavery amongst professionals and communities.

We will develop a robust partnership approach to tackle modern slavery, with local and national statutory and voluntary organisations working closely together to reduce harm and protect vulnerable people from slavery.

The city continues to invest in its drugs and alcohol treatment services, with specific focus on improving the support for people who are committing crime as a result of drug and/or alcohol. Activity seeks to use by improve access to treatment and working to help individuals maintain treatment.

### **Outcomes**

- Reduced incidents of serious violent crime.
- Reduced numbers of young people offending with crimes related to knives and possession with intent to supply.
- Increase recognition of children being exploited through increase in number of risk factor matrices completed and support offered.
- Increased professional awareness of contextual safeguarding.
- Increased numbers in treatment and timeliness of alcohol and drug treatment services
- Increase in successful completions for treatment for alcohol, non-opiate substances and opiates
- Reduction in drug-related deaths
- Increased National Referral Mechanism submissions for victims of Modern Slavery, including Criminal Exploitation.

### **Current Position**

Services have worked closely together over recent months to support groups of children identified as being criminally exploited and the lessons learnt from these processes will inform our future approaches.

The partnership has adopted a child exploitation strategy with a focus on child criminal exploitation and county lines. This work includes training and awareness raising amongst all professionals and the establishment of a Multi-Agency Child Exploitation Panel. The Panel

discusses children at risk of, or experiencing, exploitation and the opportunities for disruption through a joint problem-solving approach.

The reform of Early Help, particularly with respect to improving speech and language skills, work in early years to develop positive attachment and empathy, and parenting support will build resilience and reduce vulnerability to crime in our most deprived areas.

A multi-agency serious violence strategy and concordat has been launched and a Serious Violence Programme Lead employed to drive implementation. There is partnership wide commitment to pilot a Violence Reduction Unit in the City.

The scale and visibility of Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking is gradually and consistently increasing and is likely to continue to do so.

There are a range of services in the city which provide advice and support to anyone who is having problems with drug and/or alcohol use, as well as for people in recovery, however it is estimated that nearly one third (31.7%) of adults are drinking more than national recommended guidelines of 14 units of alcohol per week, compared with 25.7% nationally.

Public Health England reported in 2018 that there are an estimated 3,707 dependent drinkers in Stoke-on-Trent, with approximately 20% of these people currently accessing alcohol treatment. Opiate (e.g. heroin) and/or crack use in the city is significantly higher national rates. While the majority of non-opiate clients in contact with treatment services presented cited cannabis, cocaine and novel psychoactive substances as the most commonly used drugs.

## **Challenges**

Currently there is a mixed level of knowledge and skills across the partnership around child exploitation. Whilst some agencies and individuals have a significant understanding of the issue others do not. Therefore, a change in culture and understanding is required. This will be approached through the development of child exploitation advocates across services and the roll out of training and support.

Modern Slavery is a highly complex and hidden crime which makes it challenging to tackle and to accurately measure in terms of prevalence.

There are historically high levels of drug abuse and drug related deaths in city and studies show that substance misuse is likely to increase as a result of Covid-19 pandemic. This may increase referrals to treatment centres, which will require an increase in the workforce to meet increasing demand for drug and alcohol services, at a time when investment into these services is being reduced.

The city has also seen an increase in the use of Novel Psychoactive Substances and associated issues with anti-social behaviour, criminal activity and criminal damage.

## **Priority 3 – Keeping people safe in their own homes by tackling domestic abuse and sexual abuse**

### **Delivery**

The focus of activity will be on protecting people from the serious harm caused by domestic abuse (including so-called honour-based violence) and sexual abuse, including Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). Activity will reflect measures within the expected new domestic abuse legislation.

Local MARACs will be developed to support high-risk domestic abuse victims. Embedding the local MARACs at Neighbourhood Policing areas level will improve local cooperation and coordinated partnership working to protect victims and challenge perpetrators.

There will be an increased focus on domestic abuse prevention and early intervention to break the cycle of generational abuse. This will be achieved through awareness programmes for young people on domestic abuse and healthy relationships, training for professionals on recognising domestic abuse and the introduction of Out of Court Disposals for non-repeat domestic abuse perpetrators.

Support services will target hard-to-reach victims and communities, e.g. BAME and LGBT.

Referral processes into services will be improved and streamlined to facilitate referrals from a range of agencies who have not historically engaged, supported by increased training for professionals from a range of agencies.

We will continue to commission specialist support services for victims of domestic abuse and sexual abuse, covering Honour Based Violence and Female Genital Mutilation, as well as a service for domestic abuse perpetrators.

### **Outcomes**

- Reduction in incidents of domestic abuse
- Reduction in incidents of sexual abuse and violence
- Reduction in repeat domestic abuse
- Increased number of victims supported by and perpetrators engaged with domestic abuse support services
- Increased training and awareness of domestic abuse by communities, businesses and professionals

### **Current Position**

Stoke-on-Trent has 35%-40% of all domestic abuse across the county, and although domestic abuse has fallen by 14% in the past year it remains at historically high levels.

Nationally, levels of domestic abuse and sexual abuse have risen consistently over the past decade.

Repeat rates for victims and offenders of domestic abuse are high in Stoke-on-Trent, and make up a significant proportion of all incidents.

Engagement with commissioned domestic abuse specialist support services has increased, and resources for these services have increased significantly.

Demand for sexual abuse support services is high and unlikely to reduce in the short term.

Local Safeguarding Children Board arrangements have been strengthened, which, together with a reformed front-door for access to children's services, is helping to identify issues such as domestic abuse much earlier.

### **Challenges**

Domestic abuse and sexual abuse remain significantly under-reported, with many victims not reporting their abuse to Police or support services.

National and international research shows that domestic abuse may increase as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.

There remains a lack of understanding of domestic abuse (particularly controlling and coercive behaviour, stalking, and so-called honour-based violence) and sexual abuse by communities and some professionals.

Despite an increase in investment in domestic abuse, specialist support services need further capacity built in order to increase prevention and early intervention work while continuing to support victims.

We recognise that some barriers remain for some communities, e.g. LGBT victims, accessing domestic and sexual abuse support services, as evidenced by the number of victims seeking support.

Increasing numbers of victims and being supported by the commissioned sexual abuse service, which is stretching the capacity of the service.

## **Priority 4 – Reducing repeat and persistent offending**

### **Delivery**

The focus of activity will be on reducing first-time entrants, repeat and persistent offending by young people and adults.

A multi-agency Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire wide approach is being taken to reduce reoffending, which focusses on early intervention and prevention, offender management and rehabilitation / resettlement. The established action plan for this group will focus on:

- Continuing to build an effective Integrated Offender Management (IOM) service that assists in reducing rates of both risk and reoffending.
- Increasing the use and effectiveness of Community Sentence Treatment Requirements, Mental Health Treatment Requirements, Drug Rehabilitation Requirements and Alcohol Treatment Requirements to address criminogenic need and support long term change.
- Increasing the offer and services for Women under Probation supervision.
- Working towards a successful reunification of Probation Services that meets the needs of our staff, service users, and local community and in reducing both harm and reoffending.

A range of programmes and initiatives, such as the increased use of CSTRs (Community Sentence Treatment Requirements), liaison and diversion workers in custody suites, and closer working between criminal justice and health services to support people with mental health issues are in place with the aim of promoting alternatives and reducing the use of custody for vulnerable people.

Key areas of work include developing links with family support services, developing education programmes, and working with partners to improve pathways into support.

Activity will focus on the pathways from offending, including access to drug and alcohol treatment, mental health support, access to housing, maintaining family links and training / employment opportunities.

### **Outcomes**

- Reduced number of young people first-time entrants into the criminal justice system
- Reduced re-offending rates among young people
- Reduced offending rates for Looked After Children
- Reduced adult reoffending rates and frequency
- Reduced numbers and frequency of repeat victims of crime
- Reduced homelessness presentation by people released from prison
- Increase in people successfully completing Community Sentence Treatment Requirements (CSTR's)

### **Current Position**

Stoke-on-Trent YOS is currently performing well in regard to children re-offending. National data indicates that in the most recent period measured a binary rate of reoffending at 35.8%. This is lower than the YOS family average of 40.6% and the national average of 38.4% across England. The Youth Offending Service also offers a prevention service which aims to support vulnerable children and families before they commit offending behaviour.

The City Council and partners are working to reduce permanent school exclusions, which is a key predictor of first-time offending.

In terms of addressing repeat and persistent offending amongst adults in Stoke-on-Trent; the NPS and CRC, along with Police and other partner colleagues are actively and effectively managing and addressing offending through the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) scheme, the scheme having been redesigned and relaunched in 2019. Initial informal data and feedback evidences a reduction in both harm and reoffending.

In addition, there are a number of pan-Staffordshire initiatives now available within Stoke-on-Trent that need to embed within the criminal justice system such as CSTRs including MHTRS, DRRs and ATRs.

Work is due to start on establishing an employment brokerage service. This work is being supported by the Staffordshire Commissioners Office focussed on developing the concept for the partnership. The Homelessness Prevention Team set up across the Midlands division comprising of NPS, CRC, Police and other partners seeks to address this and has attracted central funding, and whilst it was set up initially in response to Covid-19, it is anticipated that this will continue in the longer term.

Following Government announcements around the future of Probation Services, transition work has started to consider the re-unification of case management, the commissioning of services, accredited programs and the establishment of a dynamic purchasing framework. Peer Mentoring schemes across both the NPS and CRC in Stoke-on-Trent and the wider Staffordshire area are proving successful in supporting people upon release from custody.

## **Challenges**

Obtaining timely and accurate information on the levels of re-offending is a significant challenge due to the time-lag required when measuring behavioural change. This issue will be compounded by the planned reorganisation in probation services.

National probation reforms are being implemented to bring the NPS and CRC together into one service. This may result in considerable change to local provision.

Whilst the reoffending rate for children in Stoke-on-Trent is low overall, those who are released from custody are significantly more likely to reoffend. In order to further reduce the reoffending rate the YOS and its partners need to focus on the constructive resettlement of children released from custody. In addition, the YOS annual report has highlighted that, in 2019, 23% of children who reoffended were Looked After and therefore are over represented in the cohort that reoffends. The YOS will need to enhance its offer for Looked After Children.

Similarly, challenges in regard to adults also remain around release and resettlement and securing appropriate accommodation and employment, to provide stability, and to encourage a move away from previous offending behaviour.

## **Priority 5 – Building community resilience through place-based problem solving**

### **Delivery**

The focus of activity will be on building community resilience, reducing hate-crime and increasing cohesion across the city.

A multi-agency approach to place-based problem solving will be developed to tackle crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour in areas of high demand. Undertake specific action in areas where repeated demand for public services has been identified.

We will continue to improve the partnership approach to developing and delivering Community Cohesion, Prevent and Counter Extremism.

The partnership approach to engaging with communities will be developed and delivered at a local level to help develop understanding of the root causes of repeat demand and work together across the partnership to address these.

We will support volunteering and activities that bring people together and encourage communities to take up opportunities that improve their education and work outcomes.

We will ensure that the Youth Offending Service community work is aligned to local priorities and restorative justice activities are visible to communities.

### **Outcomes**

- Reduced incidents of crime and anti-social behaviour in high demand locations
- Reduced incidents of hate crimes recorded
- Increase in referrals into Channel Panels
- Increase in numbers of professionals trained on raising awareness of Prevent issues
- Increased engagement by communities in community safety activities

### **Current Position**

We recognise the significant impact that crime and anti-social behaviour can have on our communities and local residents, particularly on an individual's mental well-being. We therefore want to make sure that communities are part of helping us to identify solutions to problems and that we actively engage with residents so they are aware of the action we are taking.

Stoke-on-Trent City Council has established plans with local partners to manage crime and anti-social behaviour. Our ambition over the next three years will be to strengthen our ties with statutory and third-sector partners to focus on priorities identified in this document, producing sustainable solutions to social issues to provide a long-term positive impact on the quality of life for those who live and work in Stoke-on-Trent.

Across the partnership there is a clear move towards locality working by focussing resources in the local area and ensuring operational teams are working together to address needs at a neighbourhood level.

Over the past three years we have developed close working with schools on Prevent and Cohesion in order to raise awareness of these issues. More broadly we also have an embedded WRAP training programme across the wider partnership. This work has been driven through the established Community Cohesion Strategy which is being updated in line with the Community Safety Strategy.

The city has a good level of community engagement, which has been demonstrated by the response to Covid-19 and the Stoke-on-Trent Together approach. Community engagement



is supported by funding through the Community Investment Fund which seeks to support community action through investment into assets and local resources.

### **Challenges**

Funding into youth engagement in the city has reduced over recent years and planned engagement is now largely targeted at specific cohorts or only school holiday periods.

Some areas of the city have a transient population as a result of high levels of private rented accommodation. It is therefore challenging to engage with residents in these neighbourhoods in a meaningful and sustained way.

The Covid-19 outbreak has resulted in significant numbers of volunteers and community action groups coming forward to help manage the response. The challenge for the city will be in retaining and maximising this current level of involvement by continuing to bring communities together, at a local level, around issues which affect them.

## Glossary of Terms

**Alcohol Treatment Requirement (ATR)** – offenders who have a drink dependency which causes them to commit crime can be ordered by the court to undertake Alcohol Treatment. The requirement can last between six months and three years. Failure to comply with the order may result in resentencing – including prison.

**Anti-social behaviour (ASB)** - actions that cause harassment, alarm or distress to other people, such as neighbours (e.g. noise, abuse, drug dealing, violence).

**Channel Panel** - multi-agency panels to collectively assess the risk of radicalisation to an individual and decide whether an intervention is necessary.

**Community Sentence Treatment Requirement (CSTR)** – Requires offenders to undertake treatment within services in order to address offending behaviour, may include anger management counselling, re-training, mental health support or employment.

**Community Protection Notice (CPN)** – can be issued against a perpetrator of persistent anti-social behaviour. Failure to comply can lead to a fixed penalty notice, remedial action or a court order.

**Community Protection Warning (CPW)** – written advice to a perpetrator of anti-social behaviour advising actions to be taken. Failure to act can lead to a Community Protection Notice being issued.

**Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO)** - can be sought against a person on conviction of an offence and may place conditions on that person to stop them acting in an anti-social way and / or to make them seek support to address any underlying issues such as drink or drugs misuse. A breach of these orders is also an arrestable offence and grounds for absolute possession.

**Criminal Exploitation (CE)** – occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child or vulnerable adult in order to facilitate criminal activity. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. Criminal Exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

**Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR)** – offenders who have a drug dependency which causes them to commit crime can be ordered by the court to undertake drug treatment and testing. The requirement can last between six months and three years. Failure to comply with the order may result in resentencing – including prison.

**Integrated Offender Management (IOM)** – brings a cross-agency response to the crime and reoffending threats whereby the most persistent and problematic offenders are identified and managed jointly by partner agencies working together.

**Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)** – a victim focused information sharing and risk management meeting attended by all key agencies, where high risk domestic abuse cases are discussed.

**Mental Health Treatment Requirement (MHTR)** – provides a mechanism to ensure that certain offenders with mental health problems who are given a Community Order are able to access appropriate treatment.

**National Referral Mechanism (NRM)** – is a framework for identifying and referring potential victims of modern slavery and ensuring they receive the appropriate support.