

Community Safety Partnership Plan

2018-2020

The Sheffield Safer and Sustainable Communities Partnership is the city's Community Safety Partnership with statutory responsibilities established under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The partnership has a legal responsibility to produce this plan, which describes how it will tackle crime, anti-social behaviour, drug and alcohol misuse and re-offending. This plan must be sent to the Police and Crime Commissioner.

The Partnership Plan has been developed from the challenges identified in the Joint Strategic Intelligence Assessment, which includes a variety of statistics and other information. This is used to provide a comparison of the risks posed to enable priorities to be identified.

Although there are a number of main priorities, the Partnership monitors a wide range of crime and community safety issues to ensure any emerging challenges are tackled effectively.

This plan covers the period 2018-20.

Crime in Sheffield

We have seen some successes in Sheffield over the last few years, however, many crime types are increasing. This means it is even more important that we work together, in partnership, to tackle the drivers for crime and the impact it can have on communities.

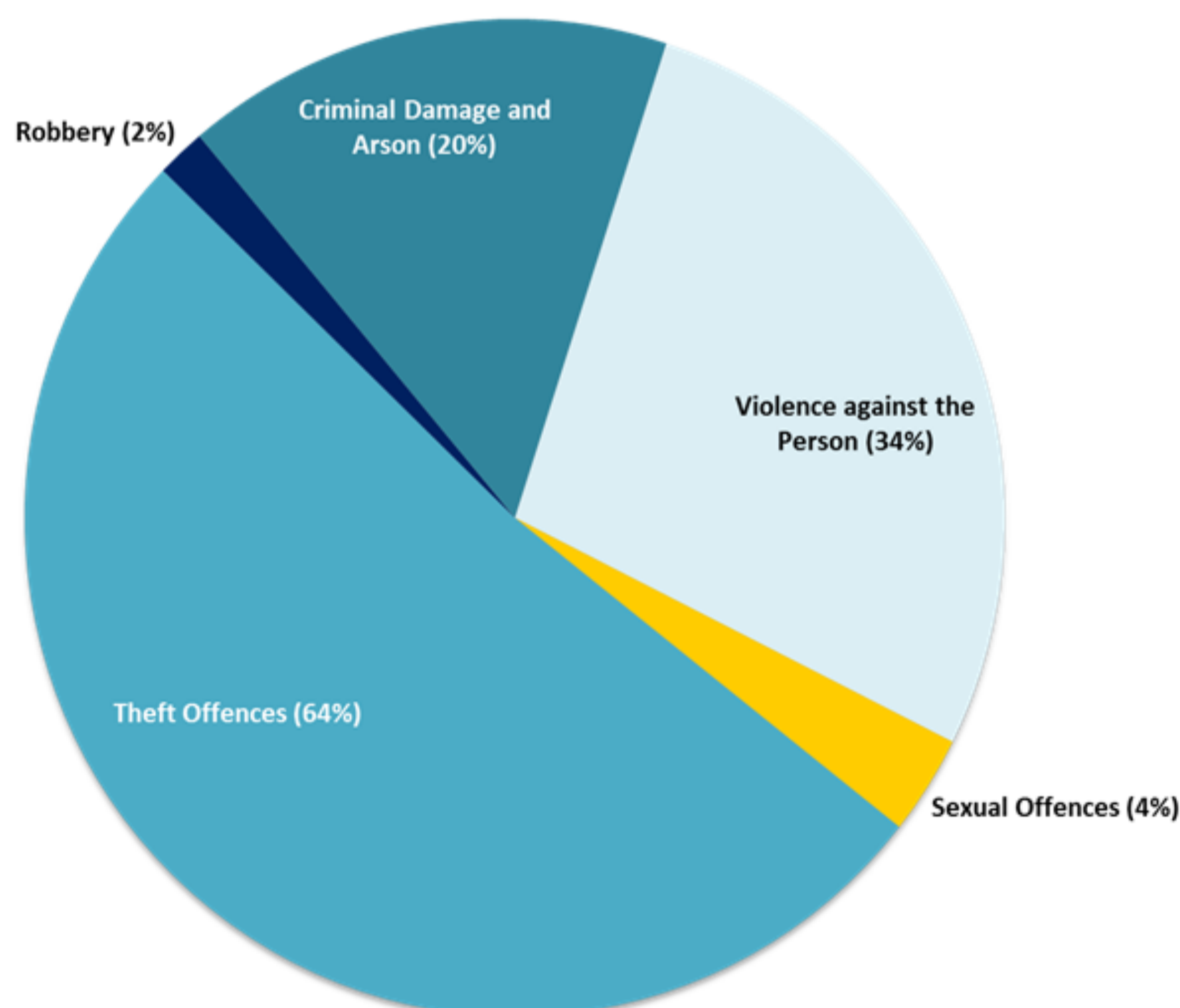
Between 2015/16 and 2016/17,

reported crime

has increased by

17%

Victim based crime in Sheffield 2017
as a percentage
of the total



In Sheffield in 2016/17 there were 48,000 crimes reported to South Yorkshire Police.

When compared with our Most Similar Group*, Sheffield is below average for overall crime, and below average for the force

However, there continue to be above average levels of burglary, theft from the person and vehicle offences.

As a partnership, we will continue to work together to tackle these issues from all angles, considering wherever possible how a multi-agency approach can improve the results.

*A Most Similar Group is a group of local areas that have been found to be most similar to each other using statistical methods based on demographic, economic and social characteristics which relate to crime.

It is designed to enable fairer and more meaningful comparisons between areas.

Community Safety Priorities 2018-2020



Re-offending The Partnership has a statutory responsibility to work together to address re-offending. This means tackling the causes and drivers of crime to try prevent those who offend from further engaging in criminality.

As well as targeted partnership work to address these issues, the Partnership will ensure it monitors and responds to any other crime or issues that pose an ongoing challenge to the city. This includes monitoring high volume crime such as burglary, and putting in place additional measures by relevant organisations where it is identified as necessary.

The Partnership will consider the following as cross-cutting themes that affect, or are affected by many or all of the issues we face in making the city safe.



Students
Young people
Older people



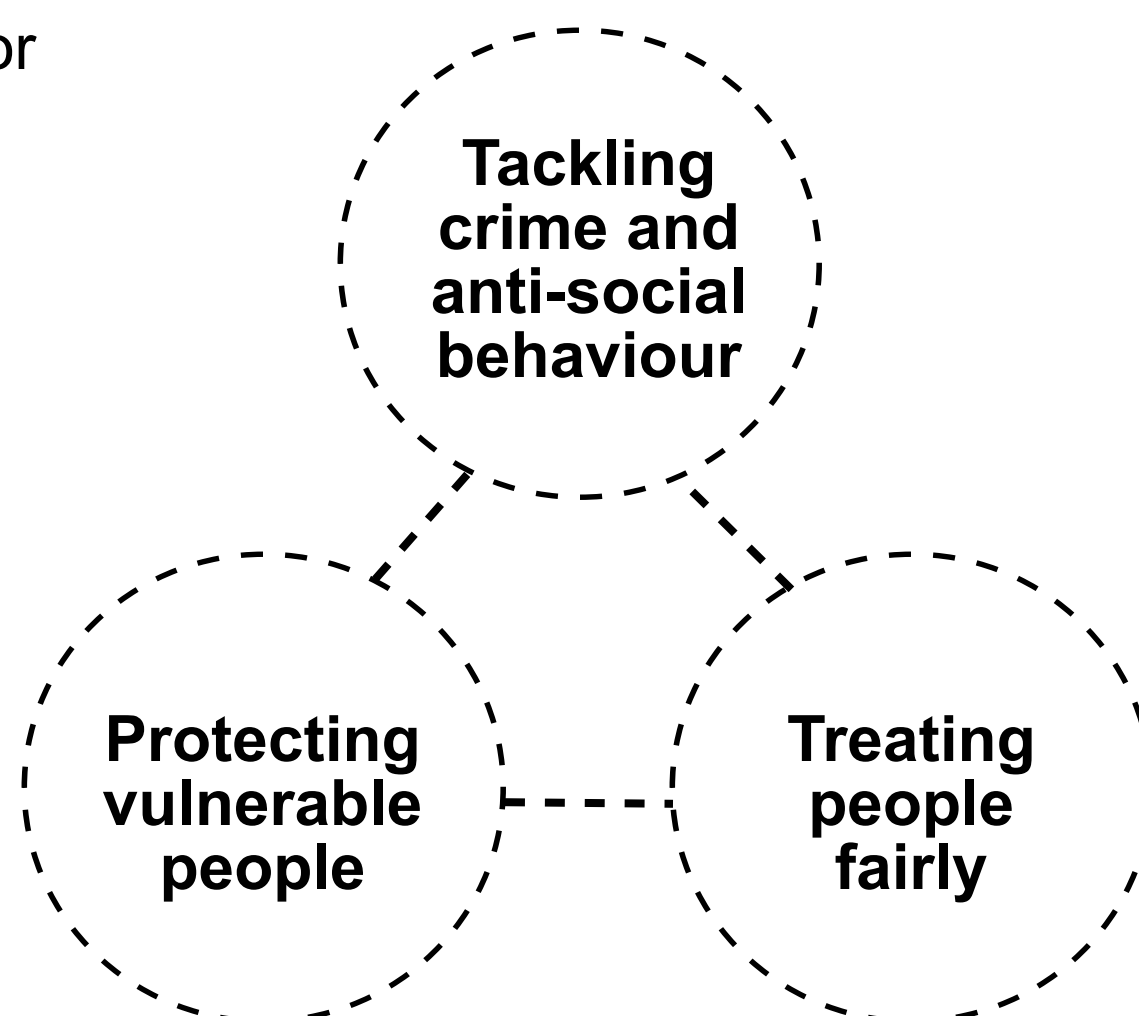
Substance misuse



Cyber crime

In addition to the Community safety priorities described above, the Partnership has a duty to have regard to the priorities of the Police and Crime Commissioner. These have been arrived at after engaging with communities and aim to help the police service make South Yorkshire a safe place to live.

The Police and Crime Commissioner's priorities for 2018-2021 are:



Sheffield Safer and Sustainable Communities Partnership Plan is supported by several specific multi-agency strategies, plans and task and finish partnership groups.

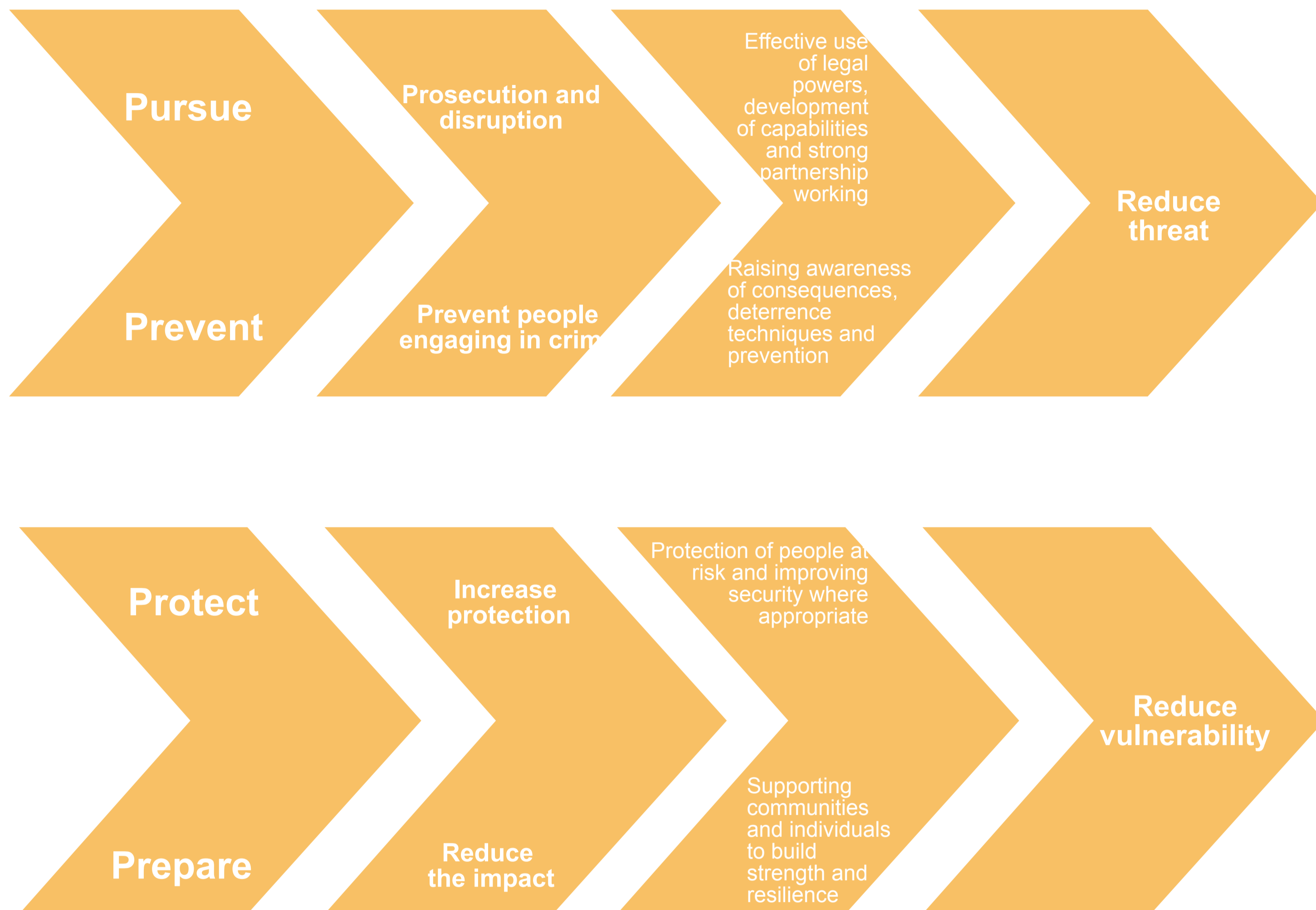
These documents contain more detailed information and specific actions for partners. Some of these are listed here, and more information can be found by visiting our website.

- Sheffield Female Genital Mutilation Strategy
- Sheffield Gang and Youth Violence Strategy
- Sheffield Modern Slavery Strategy
- Sheffield Domestic and Sexual Abuse Strategy
- Sheffield Hate Crime Action Plan
- Sheffield Substance Misuse Strategy

Pursue, Prevent, Protect, Prepare

Many of the strategies we develop to tackle community safety issues are based around the '4Ps'.

The 4Ps were outlined in the Government's Serious and Organised Crime Strategy in 2013. They describe an approach that involves the prevention and diversion away from crime, safeguarding of victims and those vulnerable to involvement, and the use of enforcement to take action against those who commit crime. Although not always relevant, they can be applied to many of the high risk issues we are trying to address as a partnership because they aim to reduce threat and reduce vulnerability.



Useful numbers

The Community Safety and Anti-social Behaviour Team is a multi-agency team, bringing together Sheffield City Council community safety, Council Housing and South Yorkshire Police staff, as well as being a hub for other partners to improve communication and information sharing. This helps us provide a joined up response to some of the emerging community safety challenges the city might face.

You can report anti-social behaviour related to **Council** tenants on:

0114 2734567

You can report other anti-social behaviour, or a crime that is no longer happening to **South Yorkshire Police** on

101

To report **hate crime** without contacting the police, call **Stop Hate UK:**

0800 138 1625

To give information to **Crimestoppers** anonymously:

0800 555 111

In an emergency, call **999** if life is at risk or a crime is in progress

Human trafficking and modern slavery

Violation of human rights

**Exploitation, coercion,
abuse of power,
deception, threats of
violence**

**Sexual exploitation,
domestic servitude, forced
labour**

Modern slavery is a term used to categorise offences of slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour and human trafficking. These crimes include holding a person in a position of slavery, servitude, forced or compulsory labour or facilitating their travel with the intention of exploiting them.

Human trafficking can be across borders or within your own country, and it is possible to be a victim even if consent to be moved has been given.

Modern slavery can take place in a number of ways, through both legitimate and illegitimate businesses.

Takeaways, massage parlours, brothels, benefit fraud and the cultivation of cannabis are examples of the ways people are trapped.

With the introduction of the Modern Slavery Act 2015, we are now better equipped than ever to respond to the issue. Disruption of those who pose a risk is possible through Slavery and Trafficking Prevention and Risk Orders and organisations must now publish their policies for managing the risk of slavery and trafficking in their businesses.

However, slavery and trafficking remain issues for which there are significant intelligence gaps; we do not know the full extent of the problem in Sheffield, or South Yorkshire.

Sheffield's strategy to safeguard and prevent victims and disrupt offenders:

**Embed the Modern Slavery Act
into mainstream activity**

Embed the Modern Slavery Act into mainstream activity, ensuring that the prosecution of perpetrators is supported across local agencies and departments and that information is shared.

**Improve awareness, understanding
and identification of modern
slavery**

by working with communities to identify where there may be issues, training staff to recognise the signs and what to do about it.

**Develop a positive protection and
support system for victims**

Safeguarding adults and children where necessary and providing services to enable those who have been victims to continue with their recovery in the longer term.

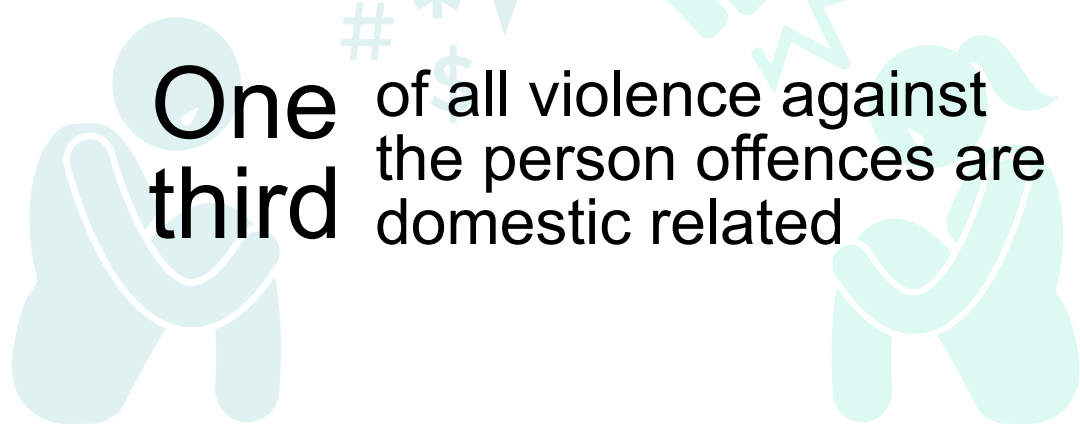
Hold perpetrators to account

Effectively sharing information about those responsible and supporting those involved in the court process.

We will:

- South Yorkshire Police Human Trafficking Team will work with partners where appropriate
- Identify and refer cases to the National Referral Mechanism
- Use Slavery and Trafficking Prevention and Risk Orders to protect those at risk
- Use enforcement to hold perpetrators to account

Domestic abuse and violence against women and girls



One third of all violence against the person offences are domestic related

Domestic abuse has the highest rate of repeat victimisation compared to other crimes, but it remains one of the most under-reported issues.

In the last year, 83% of victims of domestic abuse were female; almost one quarter were repeat victims.

Sheffield Domestic and Sexual Abuse Strategy

Preventing domestic and sexual abuse is everyone's business

This means a culture change so that abuse is not tolerated by the people around us or the agencies who are supposed to help. This includes sexual harassment on the street and hateful abuse on the grounds of gender.

Provide good quality services and pathways for support, preventing further abuse through crisis intervention and aftercare to establish support networks

This includes survivors not having to move between organisations or workers, to build a trusting relationship with those providing the support.

Support the most vulnerable, who may have complex needs

Such as older people over 65 who experience domestic abuse and may not be visible to services, harmful cultural practices which mean certain communities are less likely to engage with support, and many people who also suffer from drug and alcohol problems and/or poor mental health.

A whole family approach that puts the children and non-abusive parent at the centre of the recovery

Helping them go on to lead abuse free lives, and working with perpetrators who are parents to support them to change, where appropriate.

We will:

- Refer cases to the Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) process and the Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service for high risk cases of domestic abuse
- Review cases that are re-referred
- Work with perpetrators to help change their behaviour

When we talk about violence against women and girls, we include:

Honour-based violence (HBV)	Violence committed by family members, who are motivated by a perceived need to restore honour and respect within the community, which is presumed to have been lost through the behaviour of the victim. Many victims of HBV are women, although men may be at risk too. Recorded volumes of HBV are low in Sheffield, although recent increased awareness has led to an increase in reporting, including of historic offences. Cultural and familial complexities mean that many cases go unrecognised, including by the victim, and the impact on victims can be long-lasting and traumatic.
Forced marriage	A marriage conducted without the valid consent of one or both parties, where duress is a factor. Forced marriage was criminalised in June 2014 and is punishable by up to 7 years in prison. It is child abuse when children are involved and domestic abuse when adults are involved and victims can be male or female. Since it has been criminalised, Sheffield has seen increased reporting of historical offences and this is likely to continue. Historical cultural traditions and beliefs mean that this is another issue that may be unrecognised and significantly under-reported.
Female genital mutilation (FGM)	The practice, traditional in some cultures, of partially or totally removing the external genitalia of girls and young women for non-medical reasons. FGM has been illegal in the UK since 2014. It is a hidden crime, practiced only within certain cultures and therefore can go undetected and unreported. The Serious Crime Act 2015 introduced a mandatory reporting duty on all health, social care and education organisations. It is therefore expected that volumes of reported FGM in Sheffield will increase over the coming year.

Sheffield Multi-agency FGM Strategy

Protection of women and girls

by ensuring all agencies are able to identify and assess their needs, and investigating cases of abuse or where there is suspected high risk of FGM.

Prevention by improving education and awareness of FGM amongst communities, professionals and agencies to help eradicate acceptance.

Sharing 'what works' to reduce the risk to women and girls, and improving understanding of FGM among pregnant women and new mothers.

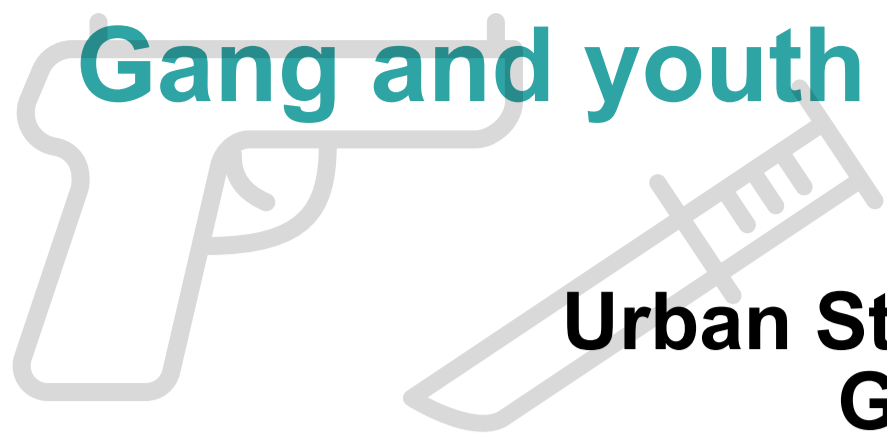
Provision of specialist services

for information, advice, support and health interventions for women and girls who have undergone FGM and ensure all agencies have access to information on these services.

We will:

- Promote the Sheffield Multi-agency FGM Strategy, which seeks to ensure front line officers understand the factors which make someone vulnerable to FGM, how to identify and effectively use risk assessment tools and share information appropriately.
- Increase awareness and understanding of HBV and forced marriage and how to identify those at risk, and appropriately support those who may have been victims.

Gang and youth violence



Urban Street Gang

An urban street gang is defined as "a relatively durable, predominantly street based group of young people who are perceived by themselves and others as a discernible group, who engage in criminal activity and violence, lay claim over territory, and are in conflict with other similar gangs."

Street gangs are often responsible for low level offending and disorder. Individuals can become involved in street gangs after escalation of low-level anti-social behaviour and violence. Those continuing to engage in gangs can then go on to become further embroiled in serious and organised crime groups (OCGs) and serious violence.



Sheffield Gang and Youth Violence Strategy

Protect

against gang related crime by identifying and safeguarding those who are vulnerable to involvement in gangs and street gangs using a range of interventions and identifiers.

Prepare

to reduce the impact of gang activity in communities by increasing understanding of the nature and extent of gang violence

Pursue,

prosecute and disrupt gang activity, using a range of strategies.

Prevent

people from becoming involved in gang related crime by engaging with communities and communicating

We will:

- Work together through Sheffield Multi-agency Gang and Youth Violence Strategy and the Local Organised Crime Partnership Board
- Map known gangs, including street gangs, and effectively share information to disrupt activity through partnership working
- Intervene with young people at risk of involvement in gangs or youth violence
- Do targeted and appropriate work with schools around the dangers of carrying weapons
- Work together to reduce the criminal exploitation of children and young people by older gang members ("county lines")
- Take enforcement action where appropriate

We will also focus on knife crime in Sheffield. Although this is not just related to gang activity, it is an emerging challenge to people's safety and we will include awareness of the dangers of carrying a knife in our education and prevention work with young people, for example.

Hate crime against the most vulnerable



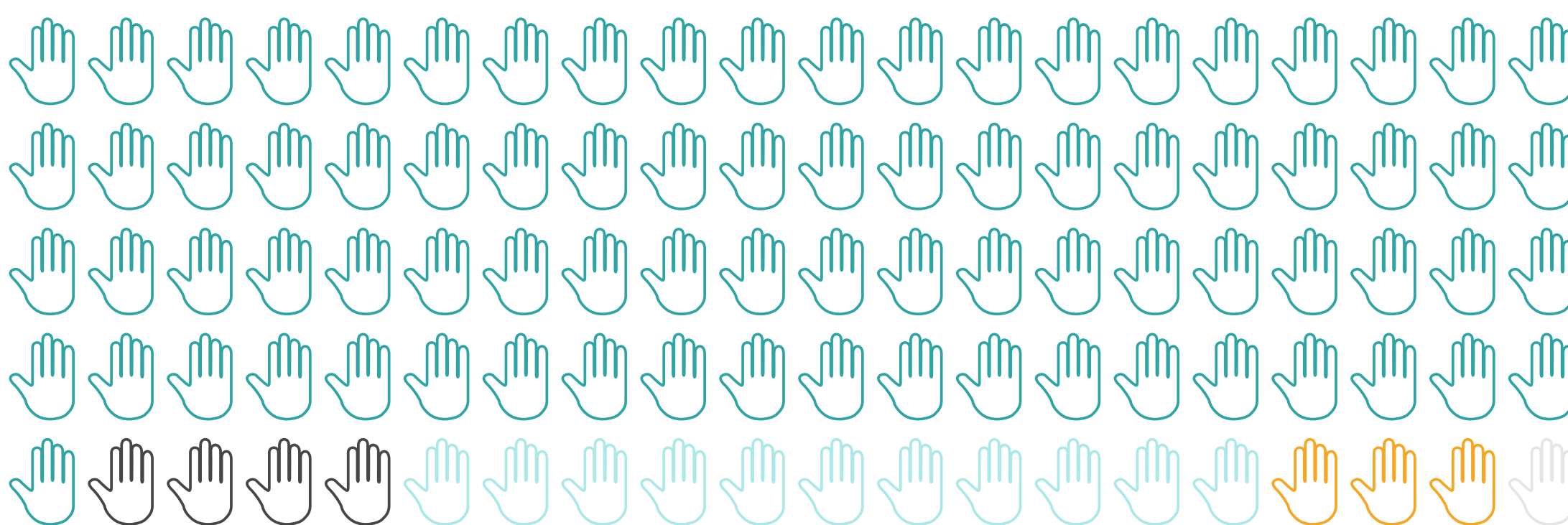
If the victim of a crime, or any other person, believes it was motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic, it is a hate crime.

Name-calling, damage to property and being shouted at in the street are all common forms of hate crime.

We know that hate crime is significantly under-reported but can have serious consequences for individuals and communities if it is left unchallenged.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales estimates that only **40%** of hate crimes are reported to the police.

Breakdown of reported hate crime in Sheffield by motivating factor



■ Race/ethnicity (81%) ■ Religion/belief (4%) ■ Sexual orientation (11%) ■ Disability (3%) ■ Gender identity (1%)

Sheffield Strategy for tackling hate crime:

Prevent hate crime by promoting tolerance

and educating communities and individuals to recognise what a hate crime and/or incident is and how to report it.

Supporting victims when they report a hate crime

including signposting to support services, and improving confidence in the police to take action where appropriate.

Responding better

to hate crime by training front line officers to identify and report, and by using restorative justice where appropriate.

Understanding better how hate crime affects people and communities

looking at how we categorise hate crime and learning lessons from previous cases in which we could have done better.

We will:

- Improve awareness through communication campaigns
- Improve reporting by making it easier for people to report, including without contacting the police directly
- Engage with communities and understand better how hate crime affects people
- Review and improve the response to hate crime

Increase the reporting of hate crime by promoting online and telephoning mechanisms

including those that are "third party" and do not involve directly contacting the police and embedding this into all agencies and departments.