



**BIRMINGHAM COMMUNITY
SAFETY PARTNERSHIP**

WORKING TOGETHER FOR A SAFER CITY

Birmingham Community Safety Partnership

Annual Report

2016 / 2017

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PART ONE - TACKLING OFFROAD NUISANCE VEHICLES

Introduction

Anti-social behaviour associated with off road vehicles emerged during 2016/17 as a significant local issue for Birmingham citizens. There was both an increase in the number of complaints by our citizens to West Midlands Police and Birmingham City Council, as well as the emergence of large scale organised mass rides. This led to considerable community concern, disruption on our roads, increased risks for road users and a potential risk to Birmingham's reputation. In partnership with the WMP Operation Wraithbane, the Local Community Safety Partnership (LCSP) network worked at a local level to address this issue led by East LCSP. The approach which was developed focused on implementing more robust enforcement measures as well as improving community intelligence and confidence. This work will continue in 2017/18.

Partnership Summit

A summit was organised by East LCSP in June 2016 involving over 40 partners including West Midlands Police; Birmingham City Council; West Midlands Fire Service; community groups and local elected members. This concluded that better enforcement and improving community involvement were key to success. This consultation has been further enhanced by other events in North Birmingham involving the community and linked to WMP Active Citizens programme, as well as in South Birmingham.

Enforcement

West Midlands Police instigated Operation Wraithbane during the summer of 2016 to address this issue force-wide. Many of the issues in Birmingham are shared with neighbouring Local Authorities, most notably Solihull. Working alongside Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council, West Midlands Police and other partners, Birmingham City Council provided the following support:

- A member of staff was seconded to the police Operation Wraithbane enforcement team.
- A Section 222 Injunction was sought through the courts and went live on 24th October.
- A commitment to make full use of tenancy enforcement where tenants are involved with this anti-social behaviour was provided.

West Midlands Police have carried out a number of 'days of action' since August 2016, and these days are still being planned. This has involved executing a number of warrants on addresses throughout Birmingham and Solihull based on intelligence linked to off road bikes. Over 50 vehicles have been seized; and arrests made for a variety of offences. This has all been heavily publicised on social media, and elected members were also invited to observe.

As part of these 'days of action' as well as other policing activities, a number of individuals have been identified by West Midlands Police. The Police are currently reviewing their enforcement approach for each of these individuals, and if appropriate, information will be exchanged with Birmingham City Council to consider tenancy enforcement. Currently Birmingham City Council have only been in a position to issue ASB warning letters to a small number of tenants based on the information it has received from West Midlands Police.

To date, Birmingham City Council has authorised four Public Space Protection Orders in Birmingham, which have included prohibitions around off road vehicles and associated anti-social behaviour. These Orders have been in Acocks Green; Bartley Green; Shard End and Sheldon. The overall feedback from these Orders has been that they have not been effective in addressing this anti-social behaviour, and in fact those Orders which have been extended (Acocks Green and Sheldon) have had these prohibitions removed. In October 2016 Birmingham City Council worked alongside West Midlands Police and Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council to secure a s.222 injunction for the whole of Birmingham and which could be a useful tool to address the problems. This will also need to be reviewed to understand whether it has made an impact. BCSP has provided funds to support the s.222 injunction through the provision of signage to promote the Order to road users and citizens.

Community

Community intelligence is critical to addressing this issue. Policing activity has been heavily promoted via social media and through other local channels in order to publicise as widely as possible the 'days of action' and subsequent arrests and seizures. Partners have assisted in retweeting messages to wider networks. More community intelligence has been reported and which has led to executed warrants, arrests and bike seizures, however the picture is inconsistent across the city. High profile enforcement activity will assist with this as it will instil confidence that these issues are being taken seriously. This remains an area where partnership working can provide more support in 2017-18.

Impact

In terms of impact, there have been fewer 'mass ride' events or proposed events planned since the launch of Operation Wraithbane, however this may be a seasonal trend. In addition to this, there has been feedback at community meetings and in other settings at times that there has been an improvement. These improvements though are difficult to sustain though without consistent and intensive activity, and other feedback from the community indicates no visible difference.

2016/17 BIRMINGHAM COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP REPORT

1.1. This report has been prepared for the Housing and Homes Overview and Scrutiny Committee. The full business year for the Community Safety Partnership runs from 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 but to meet the report deadline, the data cut-off has been taken as 31 December 2016 unless otherwise stated.

1.2. Community Safety Partnerships are a statutory duty as required by the 1998 Crime & Disorder Act. The Act stipulates two requirements:

- A strategic group to consider and address the crime and disorder problems affecting the area.
- An annual strategic assessment which sets out a crime and disorder profile against which a strategic plan is prepared.

1.3. To meet the first requirement there is the Birmingham Community Safety, Police and Crime Board (known as the Executive Board) which oversees the Birmingham Community Safety Partnership (BCSP). The Board is where the main public sector agencies, and other partners, come together to tackle crime and disorder collectively. The vision for BCSP is to make Birmingham a place where people feel safe, and are safe. BCSP ensures that a strategic assessment is produced to satisfy the second requirement.

1.4. In 2016/17 Members of the Executive Board comprised representatives from public sector agencies and members of the community. The full list of members is given below:

- Birmingham Chamber of Commerce
- Birmingham City Council
- Birmingham Cross City Clinical Commissioning Group,
- Birmingham Social Housing Partnership
- Birmingham South & Central Clinical Commissioning Group
- Birmingham Voluntary Service Council
- Community Representatives (four)
- Sandwell & Birmingham West Clinical Commissioning Group
- Staffordshire and West Midlands Community Rehabilitation Company
- The National Probation Service
- The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
- Victim Support
- West Midlands Fire Service
- West Midlands Police

1.5. Structures and 2016/18 Priorities

While the Board acts as the key strategic body for the Partnership, sitting beneath it is the PDG. Its role is to ensure delivery of the Board's strategic priorities. Appendix A below sets out the current Partnership structures.

From 1 April 2016 the Board adopted four central thematic priorities.

- Priority 1 – Continuous Scoping and Partnership Development.
- Priority 2 – Deterrence and Prevention.
- Priority 3 – Supporting the Vulnerable.
- Priority 4 – Crime and the Community.

Appendix B below is the full BCSP Strategic Plan for 2016/18, including outcomes and outputs.

1.6. Financial Arrangements

In 2016/17 Birmingham City Council funded four BCSP posts to work centrally:

- 1 x Grade 6 Senior Service Manager leading on domestic abuse.
- 3 x Grade 5 Officers covering programme coordination; business management and Communications / Media.

There were a further four Grade 5 Safer Neighbourhoods Manager posts, overseen by a part-time Grade 6 manager. These officers managed the Local Community Safety Partnerships (LCSPs) at quadrant level.

For Birmingham, West Midlands Police have a Partnerships team comprising a Chief Inspector, an Inspector and three Sergeants, plus around six civilian staff covering a range of duties, including BCSP.

Most of the remaining agencies contribute Chief Executive level time to the Board, and Head of Service time to PDG. Each LCSP is chaired by a police Superintendent, often with WM Fire Service senior officer support.

The West Midlands is unusual in that the first Police & Crime Commissioner (Bob Jones) set out a model whereby each CSP receives an annual allocation of Community Safety Fund moneys. For Birmingham this came to £1,873,187 in 2016/17. Appendix C below presents the outturn as at 31 December 2016.

1.7. Local Delivery

Also unusual is the Birmingham structure of effectively running five Community Safety Partnerships. As well as the central BCSP there is one per quadrant.

The following table sets out the scale of the challenge compared with other regional CSPs.

WM CSP by Population	Birmingham Local CSP by Population
Coventry 345,385	-
-	East 344,320

Dudley 312,925	-
Sandwell 309,000	-
-	South 302,057
Wolverhampton 249,470	-
Walsall 254,500	-
-	West & Central 233,783
Solihull 206,700	-
-	North 192,885

From the above table it can be seen that East Birmingham is only slightly smaller than Coventry but bigger than all the remaining CSPs in the region. South is also larger than three of the six other CSP areas.

1.8. Key Developments in 2016/17

At the start of the year BCSP sought to move from a grant-making body to a full commissioning model. Partners readily took part in workshops to explore the options to achieve this but it proved unworkable. BCSP was already committed to supporting a number of key ongoing interventions (such as a comprehensive support package for victims of domestic abuse, taxi marshals and intervening early with young people displaying negative behaviours) which limited the room for manoeuvre.

By September the full strategic plan to deliver on the four priorities was finalised and a new Board Chair appointed. The Chair immediately set about reviewing the performance report and also moved to ensure the Board was more properly engaged with the matters of concern affecting the city; for example street homelessness and the difficulties created by illegal travellers sites. Working closely together with the Council's Acting Strategic Director of Place, a vigorous programme of work was set in place to address an underspend of the Community Safety Fund that had accumulated earlier in the year.

The following table sets out the how BCSP has allocated funding since September 2016.

Key – proposals shaded in green were approved and are delivering. Those in yellow have been submitted but further clarifications are required. Those without colouring are where BCSP is aware that a proposal is in development but no final application has yet been received.

Project Name	Value			Mat chf	Purpose	Status
	2016/17	2017/18	Total			
Promoting Sentencing of Drug Dealers	£3,050		£3,050		Publicising drug dealer sentences	Approved PDG 11 Nov
Off Road Bikes	£15,000		£15,000		Purchase Sec.222 signage	Approved 11 Nov PDG
Public Space Protection Orders	£25,000		£25,000		Enforcement, tickets (£5k) & signage (£20k)	Approved subj to conditions Nov PDG
SEGWEB (p/ship database for ASB cases)	£4,500		£4,500		Technical overhaul	Rejected 11 Nov, to be re-submitted
Restorative Justice Programme in schools	£2,550		£2,550		Roll out to key B'ham schools	Approved PDG 11 Nov
The Conies project, Road Safety	£17,000		£17,000		Journal for primary sch children	Approved PDG 6 Dec
General Road Safety resources	£97,199		£97,199	£140 k	Boosting BCC Road safety strategy	Revised bid Mar PDG
20mph Slower is Safer	£16,180		£16,180	£70k	Boosting BCC Road safety strategy	Approved PDG Jan 17
Fast and Furious Film	£6,000		£6,000		Film advert to offset F&F influence	Approved PDG Feb 17
Specialist Intensive Support Programme	£5,500	£64,500	£70,000		Intervening with gang members	On hold pending outcome of PCC Commission
Freedom Programme		£60,000	£60,000	£27k	Allens Croft DV	Approved PDG Dec
SEMH Pathfinder	£103,000		£103k		Holistic approach to challenging pupils	Approved Board Dec 17
Burglary bid	£37,200		£37,200	£1k	T/ hardening & kit	Approved Board Dec 17
TFUN Op Yarn	£59,000		£59,000		Legal fees	Approved 5 Jan, PDG by e-mail
TFUN Flynn/Pardoe	£20,058		£20,058		Legal fees	Approved PDG 10 Jan
KIKIT Intensive Monitoring	£91,450		£91,450		Monitoring at risk young people in Sparkhill	On hold pending outcome of PCC Commission
Cycle Security		£12,000	£12,000	£3k	Securing cycles to encourage commuting	Rejected Feb PDG, option to re-submit
Hate Crime Hub & Spoke		£21,160	£21,160		Alternative means to report Hate Crime	In development
Community Cohesion Proof of Concept, funded at risk by BCC		£9,400	£9,400		Prof Chinn engagement with yp in secondary ed	In development
Offender Mgt, GPS tags		£88,692	£88,692		Upgrade to existing GPS tags additional £20,692 requested	Approved PDG Feb
Offender Mgt, Barrier's fund		£10,000	£10,000		General funding to assist offenders break fm criminal lifestyle	Rejected Feb PDG, option to re-submit

Evaluation of DA Offenders @LCSP		£10,000	£10,000		LCSP programme re DA Offenders staff trng	Subject to clarification
Evaluation of Small Grants programme		£10,000	£10,000			Approved Board 6 Feb 17
Allocation to Civil Interventions P'ship		£50,000	£50,000		Next stage fm TFUN	Approved Board 6 Feb 17
BCC city centre ASB Enforcement Officers - option 1		£70,000	£70,000		To address ASB problems in the city centre	PDG Mar
BCC city centre ASB Enforcement Officers - option 2		£140,000	£140,000		To address ASB problems in the city centre	PDG Mar

By 1 January 2017 the underspend situation had improved considerably, from a position of around £450,000 unallocated in September, to £115,000 with a number of options coming forward to ensure that good use would be made of this funding by year end, and that BCSP would be on the front foot by April 2017.

1.9. BCSP Performance

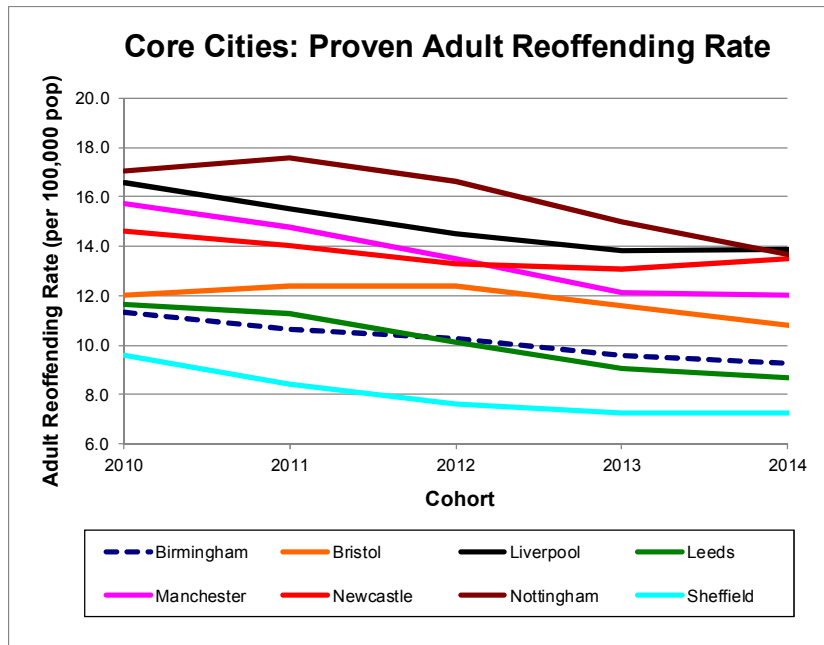
BCSP has the following statutory responsibilities:

- To reduce reoffending;
- Tackle crime and disorder;
- Tackle anti-social behaviour (ASB); and,
- Tackle alcohol and substance misuse.

Reducing Reoffending

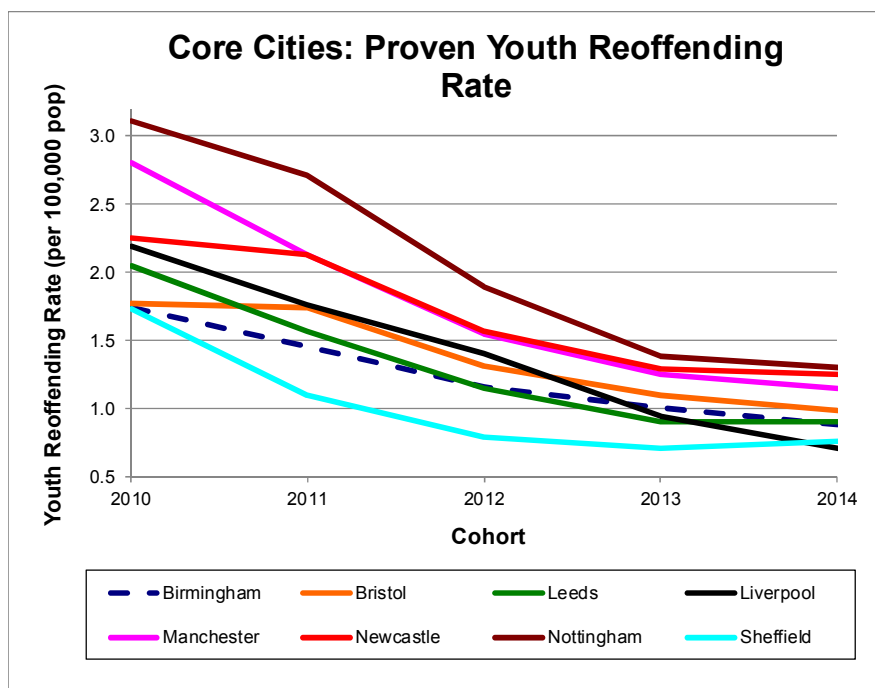
Due to the changes that took place under the '*Transforming Rehabilitation*' programme, there is no long-term data currently available for the performance of Community Rehabilitation Companies or local branches of the National Probation Service. In the absence of this data, the most recent data releases from the Ministry of Justice are summarised in the following tables.

The most recent adult cohort (2014) showed that out of the eight core cities, Birmingham was third best performing in terms of reducing adult reoffending with 9.3 reoffenders per 100,000 population.



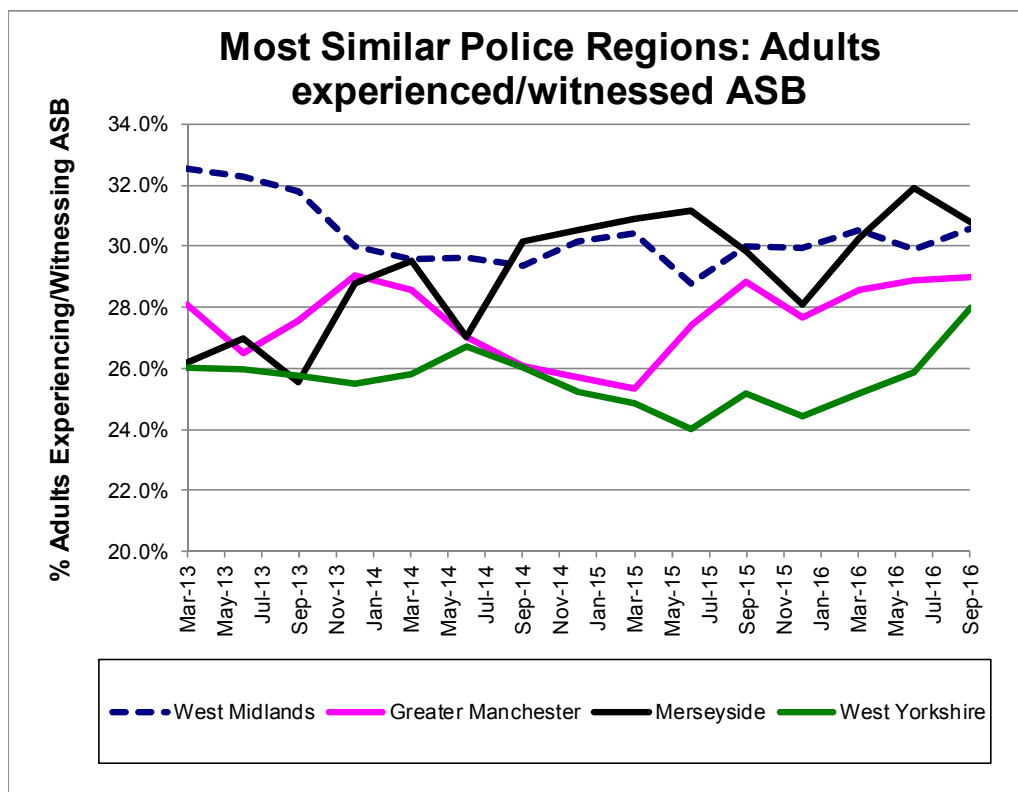
- **Birmingham has achieved year on year reductions since 2010.**

The most recent youth cohort (2014) showed that out of the eight core cities, Birmingham was again third best performing in terms of reducing youth reoffending with 0.9 reoffenders per 100,000 population.



- **Again Birmingham has achieved year on year reductions since 2010.**

Birmingham has historically been a city where Total Recorded Crime (TRC) figures are relatively low compared to the population size. According to the latest comparator data (to December 2016), Birmingham remains the second 'safest' core city to Sheffield, with approximately 84 crimes recorded per 1,000 residents over twelve months. All core cities recorded a rise in TRC in the latest data release; Birmingham's rolling 12 month crime rate was 4% higher than in September 2016 - the fourth largest increase out of the core cities. Year on year comparison shows a rise in Birmingham of 13%, again the fourth largest increase; the average increase across all core cities was 14%.

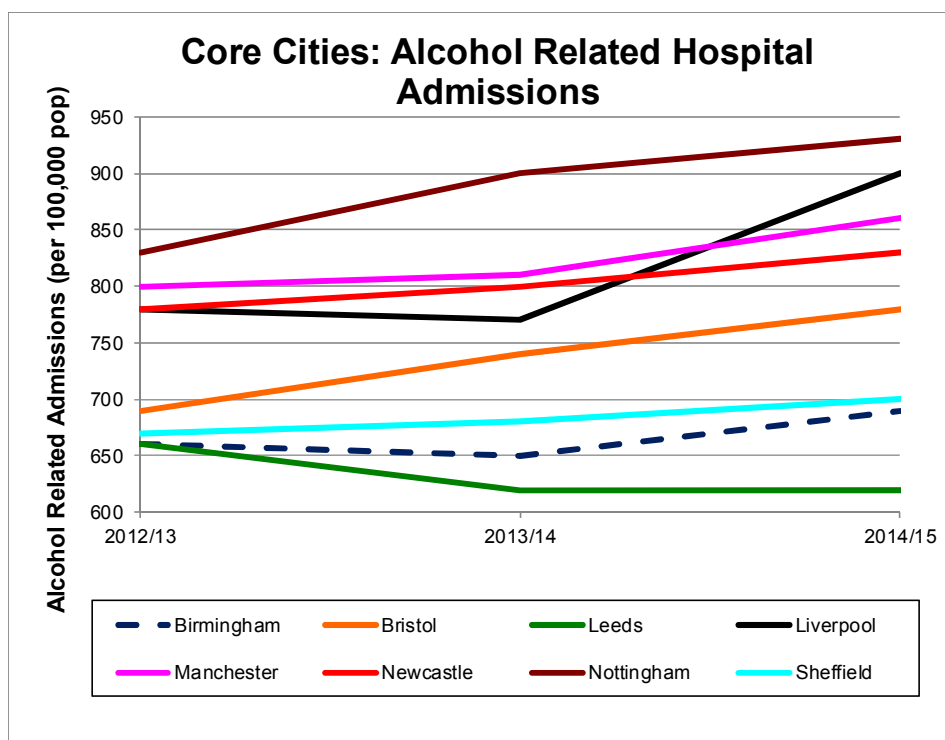


ASB incident numbers are not recorded nationally. An indication of the levels of ASB present in an area can be gained from perceptions data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales. The chart above summarises the most recent data available at police force level indicating that just over 30% of adults in the West Midlands experienced or witnessed ASB over the previous 12 months (to Sep 2016), the second highest proportion in the most similar group (MSG) of forces. This figure is up 0.6% from last year, but 1.2% lower than it was three years ago (when records began).

Tackle Alcohol And Substance Misuse

Achieving an agreed definition 'misuse' of alcohol or drugs is yet to be achieved, which complicates the performance management process. The workaround is to monitor where the misuse of alcohol or drugs leads to the need for medical intervention, where the most acute harms become visible.

The most recent ONS data shows changes in alcohol related admissions to hospitals over the three years to 2014/15. Per 100,000 people, Birmingham has the second lowest alcohol related admissions rate among the core cities, though admissions have risen 6.2% since 2013/14 to 690 per 100,000 people.



2. PART TWO - PROGRESS WITH BCSP PRIORITIES IN 2016/17

2.1. Priority 1 – Continuous Scoping and Partnership Development

Background

In 2015/16 BCSP undertook an extensive review through which it became clear that several Board Members also served on other strategic boards (such as Safeguarding and Health & Wellbeing). These Members felt that BCSP should be more closely aligned to these Boards.

Priority 1 Outputs

- CSD1 Developing links with strategic partners and other identified boards.
- CSD2 Horizon Scanning and community tension monitoring.
- CSD3 Consolidation of effective Community Safety Partnership governance structures and strategic processes.
- CSD4 Development of a corporate memory around priorities and interventions.
- CSD5 Development of the PDG/LCSP relationship.

A particular area for the refreshed BCSP from September was CSD5 to put the PDG / LCSP relationship on a more effective footing. In October a workshop was held where central and local BCSP officers shared views as to how to strengthen relationships and achieve a more joined up approach. This resulted in the January PDG meeting at which it emerged that by 31 December 2016 of the £240,000 allocated, the total spent (or committed) by the four LCSPs for 2016/17 was £224,249 (93.4%).

2.2. Priority 2 – Deterrence and Prevention

Priority 2 Outputs

- DP1 Collaboration of partners aligned to the objective of reducing youth offending and youth re-offending in the city.
- DP2 Support partners within the regional Integrated Offender Management (IOM) framework
- DP3 Collaboration of partners aligned to the objective of reducing gang violence within the city.

- DP4 Collaboration of partners protecting young people from victimisation from, and involvement in, violent crime.
- DP5 Support the development of an Integrated Domestic Abuser Management Framework

The outputs around youth offending and Integrated Offender Management (DP1 and DP2) were within the ongoing programmes that BCSP decided to continue from 2015/16. The Police & Crime Commissioner has set up a commission which will affect the work under DP3 and DP4. It is understood that the Commission's report will soon be published after which BCSP will consider the best option to move forward. DP5 will comply with the citywide DA strategy that is presently being prepared and rolled out.

Additional Youth Offending Service Interventions (£274,000)

As Birmingham has the highest proportion of young people BCSP provides significant funding to the Youth Offending Service (YOS), for example, to intervene early with young people found to be carrying knives. See appendix D for a full outline of these additional interventions.

Offender Management GPS Tags (£66,000)

The Integrated Offender Management Board conducted a trial of GPS capable tags. A total of 24 tags were deployed allowing for ready checks that offenders were complying with their curfew restrictions. They also provided a quick audit trail which, after a crime had been committed, confirmed the whereabouts of the tagged offender at the time. This saved a lot of officer time in verifying alibis.

Outcomes - The reduction in offending among offenders wearing tags was estimated at 78%. The GPS data assisted the investigations in 56% of new crimes, it also provided secure alibis in six investigations.

Offender Management Intervention 2 - Coordinator Post (£35,000)

The Coordinator acts as a single point of contact, adding capacity and improving inter-agency working to the various partners in the city who directly manage offenders. The post commenced in October 2015. Since then all offender cohorts have been refreshed, and selection and de-selection procedures reviewed. The format of the One Day One Conversation meetings has been standardised to establish consistent practice across the city. This ensures a discussion on each offender at least once per quarter.

Performance monitoring is being developed and service provisions have also been evaluated.

2.3. Priority 3 – Supporting the Vulnerable

Priority 3 Outputs

- SV1 Supporting and protecting a cohesive multi-cultural Birmingham
- SV2 Collaboration of partners supporting those with multiple and complex needs so that vulnerable people are safe in their homes and communities.
- SV3 Collaboration of partners protecting young people from crime and substance misuse.
- SV4 Prevention of domestic abuse
- SV5 Collaboration between partners tackling other crimes/issues which are hidden and where vulnerable people are involved.

SV3 and SV4 have strong overlaps with the work being taken forward under Priority 2. BCSP already supports interventions that serve SV1, 2 and 5, and will be looking to commission new services from April 2017 in these areas.

Considered under SV4 is the statutory duty sitting on BCSP to conduct a review after a murder where it is believed that domestic abuse was a factor. See appendix E below for a full account of this programme.

2.3.1. BCSP Funded Domestic Abuse Programme

Following an extensive problem profile conducted in 2013/14, BCSP has delivered a comprehensive package of interventions to address domestic abuse (SV4). The following are key components of this package.

DA Help & Advice Helpline (£50,000)

The Birmingham Domestic Abuse Helpline takes over 2,500 calls per year (this rate is increasing). The calls come from victims, families and friends and enquiries from professionals working in the field.

MARAC, (Multi-agency Risk Assessment) Independent DA Advisor and Administration- (£180,000)

There are national standards for the operation of Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences. These assess the vulnerability of women deemed to be at highest risk of serious harm. Their purpose is to ensure they receive the required support around their needs and risks, through safety planning and safe exit strategies. By the end of September 2016 homelessness was prevented in 236 cases; 931 victims were supported with mental health or substance misuse issues; support was provided to 326 families with safeguarding concerns; only

2 victims retracted witness statements and 192 abusers were successfully prosecuted. Client outcomes at that point were:

- 100% of women reported that they feel safer and have the confidence to keep themselves and their children safe;
- 83% reported feeling positive about their and their children's futures;
- 96% reported feeling healthier and more confident at the end of their service; and
- 79% of women reported feeling more confident about accessing other services and sustaining positive change.

By 31 March 2017 it is not unreasonable to expect these numbers will have doubled.

FGM Community Engagement Project (£21,000)

This intervention is significantly co funded by the Esmee Fairburn charity. Through a comprehensive programme of community engagement in those areas of the city which present Forced Marriage, Honour Based Violence & FGM most frequently, it puts in place positive influences to counter the social pressures driving this behaviour. By the end of September 2016 the outcomes were services to:

- 159 women affected by FGM from 13 countries supported;
- 34 drop in sessions at maternity services delivered;
- 19 community champions supported;
- 21 community awareness raising events reaching over 20 people delivered comprising trained teachers and teaching assistants in nine schools and
- awareness raising provided for 254 professionals including children's centres and pregnancy outreach workers.

Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (£15,000)

The postholder works with service users who have been victims of sexual violence. By October 2016 client outcomes were:

- 90% the service helped them engage with the criminal justice proceedings;
- 80% reported increased well-being;
- 83% better awareness of options;
- 74% ISVA support contributed to coping & recovery and
- 75% satisfaction with support through CJS.

LGBT Independent DA Advisor - (£20,000)

By October 2016 52 victims with multiple and complex needs were supported through this programme over the previous 18 months. Another funding source was identified after this period. The outcomes were:

- 53% of victims were deemed high risk and 92% were affected by mental health or substance misuse.
- 27% of victims were supported in making formal reports to the police. Whilst only 1 case has reached court, all victims have been helped to develop safety plans averting homelessness in a further 6 cases

2.3.2. Other Related BCSP Funded Programmes

Good examples of BCSP funded ongoing work around SV2 and SV5 are:

Barnardos SPACE Programme (£66,000)

The project links with the West Midlands Police and Crime Plan 2016-2020 as it seeks to respond to young people affected by the “hidden crime” of “child sexual exploitation”, providing practical and emotional support to victims of crime. SPACE are working with young people and communities to make Birmingham a safer place for young people to live by raising awareness with professionals and communities as well as working directly with young people to reduce the risk of abuse and to develop strategies that will enable them to move towards a safer and more settled lifestyle.

The annual cost for the programme is around £200,000, BCSP contributes £66,000, the rest coming from Children’s Services and Barnardos. Between 1st April and 29th December SPACE received 149 new referrals, 64 of which were allocated to the CSP funded part of the project. Of these:

- 56% were assessed as high/serious CSE abuse at point of referral,
- 30% were medium/significant risk and
- 14% were low risk.

The key outcomes for the project focus upon the improvements to young people’s lives and relationships. Young people complete a questionnaire (‘My Life’, Project Worker Assessment & Reviews) when they first engage with the service, at reviews and at the end of the intervention. The majority of young people show a measurable improvement in:-

- ability to identify abusive/exploitative relationships (88%)
- recovery from sexual abuse/exploitation (81%)
- ability to describe safety strategies (94%)
- improved mental health & wellbeing (81%)
- reduction in level of risk/harm (83%)
- ability to recognise exploitative behaviour / grooming on the internet (88%)
- ability to express feelings (85%)

- reduced association with risky peers / adults (89%)
- awareness of own rights and those of others (95%)

There was additional funding to help to address waiting times (some from Barnardos itself). SPACE had 261 open cases in total at 29th December and 16 on the waiting list.

The additional funding has enabled SPACE to focus some of the CSP funding on prevention work with young people, professionals and within the community. SPACE has delivered CSE awareness raising sessions at locations of concerns including 27 young people at a college and 25 staff at a restaurant/night club. A meeting with Digbeth police took place in December to plan the strategy to deliver further training. SPACE have also delivered training to 30 professionals including foster carers, care home staff, police, children's centre staff and Family Court Judges.

SIFA Intervention 1 - Psychological Wellbeing Worker (£16,000)

This intervention funds a part-time, fully qualified, psychological support worker for the clients who attend SIFA drop in facilities. This means that on average of 150 people a day who are homeless or vulnerably housed can avail themselves of this service.

Common findings from the initial assessment is that clients may disclose being the victims of assault, abuse or labour exploitation. There is a close working with West Midlands Police and Hope for Justice (an anti-trafficking organisation) to ensure that criminal activity is reported and tackled. Since May 2016 SIFA has been delivering a new contract for Birmingham City Council (in partnership with Shelter) to provide Homelessness Prevention & Welfare Services and this has significantly increased the range and number of clients seen. Though the year there has been engagement with 10 hostels & supported accommodation projects, including St Paul's, St Anne's, the Salvation Army & Washington Court.

SIFA Intervention 2 - Out of the Woodwork Project (£38,000)

This project provides work placements and experience to vulnerable homeless people in order to build skills and confidence. The aim being to help clients become accustomed to a daily routine involving a 'work ethic' to encourage a working lifestyle away from a chaotic lifestyle and benefits dependency in which some damaged and vulnerable people can become trapped.

During year 1 (2015/16) the 'Out of the Woodwork' (OOW) project was successfully set up as a social enterprise trading arm of SIFA Fireside. Over 2016/17 the progress has been:

Target - 18 clients trained in upcycling furniture; progress this quarter, 2 new trainees. Progress to date:

- Trained / training 19 in woodwork skills
- 14 people completed all learning modules

As there was a recent significant reduction in attracting new clients, a programme of liaison with other providers was underway to make links and improve the referral rate.

- Target – Clients supported into safe and stable accommodation. One rough sleeper has with our support now moved into secure privately rented accommodation. Furthermore, the regular activity provided by OOW has enabled other trainees to keep their tenancy as they have felt they had been able to access support for other needs e.g. welfare and benefits, debt advice etc. that needed dealing with prior to joining the programme.
- Target - Clients volunteer for project. One client who completed the programme during this quarter is now active, supporting new trainees. To date: three of those who completed the programme went into employment; three clients have progressed into a regular volunteer role with the project, using their skills and learning to help to support other learners.
- Target - Minimum of 4 clients into employment, accumulative progress to date: 8 clients so far into employment.
- Target - 6 volunteers advertised and recruited through BVSC to support the furniture project; accumulative progress to date: 12 volunteers recruited, inducted and trained, 9 of whom became active volunteers.
- Target - 10 pieces of furniture sold online. This quarter eight items sold, a total of 55 items since the project started.

Social, Emotional, Mental Health Pathfinder (SEMH) (£103,000)

In December the BCSP Board gave a very positive reception to a pilot project which intends to address 'upstream' the problems from a particular section of the community, living in the most deprived and poverty stricken parts of the city, which later present significant challenges for all agencies. Its aim is to work with the young people born to the most chaotic families with very few life chances and subject to the most intense concentration of Adverse Childhood Experiences. It puts in place a programme, for a targeted group, of social and emotional support to challenge the endemic culture of violence, criminality, benefits-dependency, blaming and confrontation in which the young people grow up. In the long term the aim is to achieve system change in how public services are delivered to this section of the community.

It is a programme supported by five of the main specialist schools in Birmingham which take excluded children. This managing group consists of Head Teachers from Lindsworth School, Springfield House School, Hunters Hill School, Skilts School and the City of Birmingham School, with the local authority represented by the Head of Virtual Schools.

In the first instance the partners have agreed to introduce a collaborative Pathfinder Project using school-based support assistants to work more intensively with a selected cross-city pupil cohort and their families. There is a need to recognise (earlier) who these young people are, what their specific needs are, and more accurately understand and address the causal factors that contribute to negative behaviour and outcomes. The Pathfinder Project will create a specialist city-wide complex needs team of dedicated multi-agency professionals. Integral to this approach will be the utilisation of the school workers' strengths and abilities to broker effective relationships with parents and have sustained involvement with complex needs families.

The University of Birmingham will be a key partner in the Pathfinder, facilitating a Theory of Change approach and providing rigorous academic evaluation of the model, its processes and outcomes. This research will ensure that the learning from the Pathfinder is maximised for the future roll-out. The Pathfinder will work to realise a new National Centre for Social Emotional Education, based in Birmingham. This Tri-Partite (Social Work, Education and Health governance) model has the potential to become a truly innovative and flagship provision, developing curriculum and whole school approaches and using the centre as the catalyst to create learning communities. This process will also include partnership working with Higher Education Institutions (HEI's); giving rise to the development of specialist complex needs professional training for Social Workers, Teachers and Health complex needs specialists.

Key features of a new model could include:

- A tripartite whole school approach and model of governance, and a multi-agency approach to curriculum design and delivery
- Ongoing partnership with HEI's for academic research and oversight
- The professionalisation of the pastoral elements of provision
- The development of tripartite teaching status, with the added value of the multi-agency environment allowing cross-discipline specialisms to be developed
- The development for a purpose built-designed facility to effectively meet the needs of the cohort, (multi-site cross-city centres could also be considered under the umbrella and ethos of one provision-with increased cost and resource implications)
- The development of appropriate curriculum and behaviour policy.
- A residential offer

The Birmingham Pathfinder will allow us to build a future for these young people that is no longer characterised by educational disengagement, serious and persistent criminal behaviour, and prevent such subsequent negative pathways. By utilising the positive relationships fostered between schools, pupils and families, the Pathfinder intends to have a much broader approach to both academic and social emotional learning that will 'reach' into families and communities, and will look to create a paradigm shift in current Education and

Children Services arrangements for young people and families with exceptional complex needs.

2.4. Priority 4 – Crime and the Community

Priority 4 Outputs

- CC1 Improving support for victims of crime and ASB in Birmingham.
- CC2 Understanding and addressing the causes of violence which partners consider as causing most concern to the community.
- CC3 Developing sustainable intervention model(s) to reduce scale and impact of ASB.
- CC4 Building trust between businesses and the partnership to address the under-reporting of volume offences.
- CC5 Collaboration between partner agencies to reduce occurrence and mitigate risks associated with issues that affect the local economy in Birmingham.
- CC6 Develop the capacity and ability of communities to engage effectively with the CSP.
- CC7 Consolidation of BCSP Counter-Terrorism responsibilities.

A main area of activity under this priority is the Local Community Safety Partnerships, their impact is set out in part three of this report.

2.4.1. Two examples of ongoing work affecting CC1 and CC3 are the BRAVE project and the Mediation service.

BRAVE (£97,000)

BRAVE (managed by Victim Support) provided practical and emotional support to victims of persistent ASB.

Outcome

70 referrals were received equating to 127 individuals and family members (i.e. 1.8 individuals per case). Of these, six fell outside the project remit. 61 cases were assessed with seven deciding not to take up the service. In the last quarter 20 cases were closed with the agreement of the client.

So far this year the outcomes for clients as self-reported by the quality of life tool showed improvements as follows;

- Emotional 90.3%
- Confidence 83.9%
- Knowledge 93.7%
- Motivation 86.5%

Mediation Service (£30,000)

In the last quarter agreement was reached in 10 out of 19 cases. This represents a commendable 53% success rate which, at an average of £260 per case, = £2,600. While the referral rate has fallen during 2016 the call-off contract arrangement means the underspend can be clawed back and used elsewhere. This arrangement will be finalised by the end of the year.

2.4.2. Further good examples of ongoing work affecting CC4 and CC5 are FaceWatch and the Taxi Marshals.

FaceWatch (£20,000)

FaceWatch uses CCTV to recognise problem personalities as they enter a shop or other premises and alerts managers and staff to their presence. It is a secure online crime information reporting and networking platform. On a national level, on 1st October 2015, Birmingham became the first Community Safety Partnership to launch a FaceWatch project.

The aim was to create FaceWatch user groups in all 11 Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) in the city. The system provides an automatic timeline of incidents and reports, and an audit trail that can be used to support either criminal or civil enforcement. FaceWatch allows registered users to report low level retail crime, damage and other incidents of theft (such as pickpockets). It can be used to circulate details of suspicious incidents and provide intelligence to other businesses which would not normally be worth reporting to the police. Many businesses see FaceWatch as an effective tool in tackling longstanding difficulties created by a small but persistent section of the community that can drive customers away.

Outcome

FaceWatch is in year 2 of a 3 year contract. Recently there has been a significant review and validation of the user database in line with Data Protection legislation. Consequently there is a slight downturn in registered users. The FaceWatch Mobile device continues to gain popularity and traction, with a number of BIDs showing genuine interest in purchasing these for use by their local retail and entertainment businesses. For example, Southside BID Pub Watch have recently purchased six devices as a pilot. Early feedback indicates they are very popular.

Reducing crime and harm – 757 registered FaceWatch users representing 828 businesses have now submitted 2892 crime and intelligence reports to police and partners – an increase of 930 reports since quarter 2. Also, 3471 SOI

(Subject of Interest) reports were created about suspicious behaviour, an increase of 227 additional individuals of interest since the last quarter.

Reducing offending and reoffending – 1080 Banning Notices have been issued to prolific offenders (213 since the last quarter), and 3471 SOI (Subject of Interest) reports have been created to alert police and other businesses to the threats of suspected further offending.

Case Study – FaceWatch played a role in the conviction of a known and prolific female offender for 9 thefts between 16 September and 8 December 2016. She received a 6 months custodial and a further 6 months suspended sentence. She targeted female diners in various city centre restaurants by stealing their handbags. She also received a 3 year Criminal Behaviour Order to 14 Dec 2019. It prohibits her from entering any café, coffee shop, bar, restaurant or public house with Birmingham City centre as defined by the Middle Ring road.

Better support for people with mental health needs - a number of SOI reports relate to individuals with probable mental health issues. Consequently officers are submitting vulnerability referrals via the referral portal for multi-agency interventions. Furthermore, officers have opportunities via Op Engage and the Birmingham Changing Futures Together programme to make expedited referrals into commissioned services provided by agencies such as MIND and STREETLINK.

Supporting local policing and public engagement – FaceWatch brings together local policing teams with businesses. The sustained use of FaceWatch (2892 reports to date) continues to show uplift in the platform's usage and popularity.

Taxi Marshals (£42,000)

Taxi marshals were a longstanding intervention in the two main city centre areas (Broad Street & Southside) where the combination of night revellers, often under the influence of alcohol, congregate in small spaces to access taxis frequently leading to conflict and sometimes to serious assaults. The marshals intervene to defuse conflict and prevent crime and violence.

Outcome

Police data shows since the introduction of the Taxi Marshal Scheme in 2004 there has been a marked year on year reduction in public place violence (PPV) offences, now reduced by approximately 48%. It is contended that this scheme has played a vital part in this reduction. The Marshals are particularly effective at stopping illegal taxis plying for trade. Other police data shows clear links to rapes and serious sexual assaults associated with illegal taxis. The West Midlands Violence Prevention Alliance has key performance indicators around public place violence in the night time economy, which is significantly underpinned by this intervention. The Home Office puts the cost for a serious wounding as £25,747, of the scheme prevents just two such woundings in one year it has paid for itself.

During quarter 3 (including Christmas & New Year) the Taxi Marshal ranks managed about 60,271 taxis and 97,559 passengers without any significant incidents or police calls for service. A key factor is the lack of post-midnight public transport, only 4 night service bus routes exist, which operate away from NTE areas.

3. LOCAL COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

3.1. Overview

BCSP has a long tradition of supporting work to address crime and disorder at local levels and responding to local concerns.

During 2016/17 BCSP allocated £60,000 to each of the four LCSPs operating in the city (i.e. a total of £240,000 from the Community Safety Fund). While the LCSPs generally align their plans to the central priorities, the expectation is that they tune work programmes around local priority and need.

As BCSP has to account for the use of the Community Safety Fund to the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, in 2016/17 most of the central / local dialogue was around the use of the funding. However, LCSPs are keen to stress they deliver a lot of work for the local community outside of that for which they receive funding. With the re-adjusted relationship under BCSP Priority 1, it is expected that future reports will capture this data more comprehensively.

3.2. EAST LCSP

A new Chair and Vice Chair were recently appointed – these are Acting Superintendent Phil Radbourne as Chair, and Station Commander Sam Pink as Vice Chair. The delivery plan has been reworked to clearly demonstrate alignment with the BCSP priorities for 2016-18. A new partnership has been developed with Change Grow Live (CGL). A representative now attends the LCSP meeting and is part of the wider network. This relationship has been established following issues in accessing their adult substance misuse services. This remains an area for development.

The LCSP has reported to all three District Committees (Hall Green; Hodge Hill and Yardley Districts) during the course of the year. An Elected Member representative from each District is invited to attend all meetings and other events. As an example, at the most recent Yardley District Committee Councillors welcomed the existing actions being undertaken to address the problems caused by off road bikes. Some initial engagement has been undertaken with the PCC's Office including providing briefings on Off Road Bike and related ASB, as well as their commitment to a road safety intervention led by Future Melting Pot.

Finance

Apart from Small Grants and the Glebe Farm/ Shard End Youth Mentoring, all other projects were profiled to achieve spend in the last quarter of 2016/17.

Funded Intervention	Committed	Update
Small Grants (Priority 4)	£24438	9 projects supported in total. 1/9 projects spent to date.
Mental Health/ ASB Training (Priority 2)	£9000	Commissioned. Dates in February and March scheduled.
Neighbourhood Tasking (Priority 4)	£5000 allocated - £3800 committed to date.	3 projects approved to date. Another 2 to be considered.
Road Safety Research (Priority 4)	£4000	New proposal approved in December 2016.
Community Cohesion (Priority 3)	£2950	Currently being delivered.
ASB legislation training (Priority 4)	£2500	Commissioned. Dates in March scheduled.
Access to Local View (Priority 1)	£1500	Currently being organised
TOTAL	£49388	

There was a brief initial delay with progressing the Small Grants programme caused by the change of Chair and other key postholders. There is every confidence that this fund will achieve full spend.

Glebe Farm / Shard End Youth Mentoring – this project was reviewed in September as it had not started in line with expectations. The funding was withdrawn and allocated elsewhere.

3.2.1. Recent Activity including Impact and Outcomes:

BCSP Priority 1 – Continuous Scoping and Partnership Development

Partnership Blog – a new blog has been launched to support communication between partners working in East Birmingham. A key consideration during its development has been to create a page which is sustainable. It is too early to demonstrate impact, but the intention is to use measures such as followers to measure impact.

Safer Communities Group – a review was conducted in September 2016 six months after the refresh. Similar levels of cases are presented at the group however there has been a notable reduction in the number of cases ‘sticking’ for 6 months or longer. Factors contributing towards this change have been identified as the range of partners involved in the group, in particular Birmingham & Solihull Mental Health Trust.

Neighbourhood Tasking – the LCSP has recognised that there needs to be a focus on these ward groups over the next 12 months.

BCSP Priority 2 – Prevention and Deterrence

DA Perpetrators – following training delivered in 2015/16 funded by the LCSP, staff in Birmingham City Council have been developing how this new approach can be delivered safely. This project is being delivered in conjunction with North Birmingham LCSP.

Road Safety and links with Youth Unemployment – Future Melting Pot are leading on this project with the support of East Birmingham LCSP. The project is currently in the research phase; a steering group involving partners from the private sector and RoSPA has been set up and will work together during 2017 in building on the findings of the research.

BCSP Priority 3 – Supporting the Vulnerable

Supporting Adults Panel – the meeting for East Birmingham is set for January 2017). This will follow the format and learning from other parts of the city, and will work in partnership at a local level with the Safer Communities Group. The Safer Neighbourhood Partnerships Manager will support this link.

DA Network – two events have taken place this year with additional training delivered on DA Civil Orders to 15 people. The network currently has 70+ members representing approximately 30 organisations. Feedback at events to date indicates that 81% of participants find them useful and make a difference to how they deliver their work. This is particularly in relation to networking (93%) and information about services (89%). However, there have also been concerns raised about how the network can achieve more. As a result, members of the DA Network will be surveyed as part of the planning for next year in order to continue to grow the network in future years.

Mental Health and Housing Partnership – priorities have been identified and a work plan is currently being delivered. This work involves improving staff awareness and capacity; improvements in information sharing and tenancy support.

BCSP Priority 4 – Crime and the Community

Small Grants – after the initial delay, nine projects were supported. This includes a project working with vulnerable people in Moseley and Kings Heath; elderly people in Shard End; young people in Bordesley Green, Bromford and Shard End; environmental project in Sparkbrook; substance misuse users in Shard End; families in Tysley, and parents from newly arrived communities in Bordesley Green.

PSPO – a 12 months review of four Public Space Protection Orders has recently been undertaken. Subsequently two Orders will discontinue later this month – Sheldon and Acocks Green – as partners do not feel the Order has been successful. The other two Orders – Shard End and Bankside – are

currently open for community consultation. There are also 3 other PSPOs in Moseley and Kings Heath; Glebe Farm and Washwood Heath.

Community Trigger – one Community Trigger case was accepted and reviewed by the Safer Communities Group.

Funding Support for Yardley District – this area is consistently identified by funding partners as providing few successful bids. This limits the success and impact of community activity. A project group has been established involving Big Lottery; West Midlands Police; and a local community organisation to address this gap.

3.3. NORTH LCSP

Project	Allocation	Comments	Outcome
Young People / Summer activities			
YMCA Detached work	£11,000	To provide detached youth provision at Town and Boldmere Gate in Sutton park. To provide detached work at McDonalds in Sutton Centre. To provide detached work at Falcon Lodge /Slade road and Brookvale Park. Engage, sign post and consult with young people	246 YP contacts made. A number of YP sign- posted and attended planned projects and activities. 4 YP now volunteering with YMCA. On going conversations with McDonalds regarding a YP club.
Compass Support	£3,782	To provide detached work on castle vale. To design and delivery 8 week workshop - education and prevent ASB motor bikes. To design and delivery 8 week workshop around crime and consequences.	Contacted over 150 YP. Linked detached work with activities being delivered. Bike and consequences workshops to be delivered in Feb 2017.
Urban Devotion	£1,053	To provide detached work in around park areas within Kingstanding	Activities taken into park areas in Kingstanding working in partnership with football clubs.
Domestic Abuse			
Respect	£8,000	End payment to delivery training to 16 officers to delivery a DV perpetrator programme.	16 family support workers now trained to be perpetrator programme facilitators.
Perpetrator programme	£1,760	Room use for training Use of room for 6 day training St Barnabus community hall	As above.
Respect & Bristol University project	£5,000	To train 16 officers, purchase the programme licence and 12 months of support to deliver and accredited the programme. Training and purchase of licence	Will enable the purchase and delivery of a prep programme.
Sue Penner	£4,620	To delivery training to 12 volunteers to enable them to work with victims of DA and delivery Freedom programme.	7 vols now trained and 5 officers. Volunteers are all ex victims of domestic abuse and have now set up a support group
Sutton town Hall	£722	Film showing of Land, Gold Woman. Venue and refreshments	Filmed to professionals to raise awareness of forced marriage. 47 attended including 3 magistrates.

			Question and answer session delivered by Ashram
Protective Behaviours Training	£897	Reduced rate partnership training - 4 x dates.	Training delivered to 22 officers. Youth and family support
ASB projects			
Stockland green - pro cams	£3,637	Purchase gopro systems x 22 - working with local community to identify ASB bikes	Purchased 22 x cameras. Used by WM Police and local community groups to capture evidence of ASB motor bikes and cycles within the park lanes in North. A Facebook page has also been set up.
Crime reduction			
Solon	£2,500	CCTV cameras - to support efforts to tackle low level ASB and crime locations	Cameras have been used in ASB hotspots. 2 have been placed at St Barnabus Church,
Solon	£2,000	Crime reduction stocks to support Keep Safe project.	Keep Safe Project is a burglary reduction partnership project with BCC Housing, WM Police, WM Fire and Community payback. The North LCSP identify a burglary hotspot locations and target the neighbourhood, knocking doors and offering a whole home safety package. One project per month is completed.
Road Safety			
WM Fire	£8,000	Education boxes - A small working group has been set up to look at school parking. The purchase of 6 school parking education boxes is just one part of the project. There will also be a partnership letter sent to all schools and conversation are on going with admissions.	
Enforcement	£3,000	Road side enforcement	Enforcement work around school parking.
Solon	£1,000	Playing cards	Playing cards are added equipment for the education boxes.
Vulnerable People St Barnabus	£2,000	Posters and advertising to support the multi agencies drop in.	Partnership drop in to support the North Supporting Adults panel. Supported by ACAP, Ashram. C.J.L, Aquarius and CV welfare advice.
Local View Joint project	£1,200	To train WM Police and BCC officers to access local views.	With East
Other North LCP projects and meeting arrangements			
Sutton Town Hall	£2,278	Complete review to bring in line with Early Help partnership. 5 x half day events focused on DA/Building communities/YP & Early help/ Vulnerable adults - North LCSP has completed a full review of all priorities and have included the resetting of the Early help partnership	4 x events - Domestic Abuse, Children/YP, Building Communities and Vulnerable Adults. Each averaged 25/30 officers from WM Police, Fire, Children services - family support and safe guarding, ACAP, commissioning team, C.J.L, BCC Housing / Engineers / Transportation, Registered providers, Community and 3rd sector groups, local Cllr's, Education, School nurses, BSMHFT, Adults services. LCSP will move forward with 4 sub groups.

Tally Ho training event	£375	Amelia led	
Small Grants			
Kingstanding Regeneration Trust	£3,000	Working with YP in Kingstanding who are NEET linking with local companies to offer work experience with the view for employment, including training.	
Snow Camp	£3,000	30 YP in North referred. Using snow boarding or skiing as a 'carrot' snow camp work with the YP, mentor and build confidence offer CV writing and interview skills.	
Witton Lodge	£3,000	Community event attended by over 200 people.	
YoungStars	£3,000	YP on Castle Vale have set up a community group and working with partners now offer a drop in on a Friday night. Teaching cooking, CV writing, homework class,	
Ark Community Church	£200	Support to purchase equipment for community events.	
FC Elite	£3,000	To deliver football clubs around the North area.	
Kingstanding Food Community	£3,000	Increase volunteers working in the Kingstanding Food Community growing and cooking veg supported by a trained chief. Then working in the café.	

3.4. SOUTH LCSP

Budget Allocation	£
Mobilising Communities Committed	31,354
Mobilising Communities (Allocation Jan Meeting)	10,000
LCSP Running Costs and Projects	13,154
Total	54,508
Remaining to allocate	£5492

Mobilising Communities

£31,354 has been committed (£2,000 was clawed back in January from Crime stoppers as they were unable to confirm delivery). A further meeting of the mobilising communities group will take place on 12th January to consider further applications. It is expected that at least £10k will be allocated at this meeting.

Examples of Small Grants projects supported to date are outlined below:

Project Name	Budget	Theme	Priority	Intervention
Allens Croft Project (Freedom Project)	5000	Social Inclusion	Domestic abuse; Vulnerable People	Piloting of a "Recovery Toolkit" for children and young people affected by domestic abuse, to be delivered alongside established "Recovery Toolkit" for women
Cotteridge Park	1664	Community cohesion;	Anti-social behaviour;	Trialling of a "Junior Rangers" group for

		Community involvement/ participation; Social innovation	Vulnerable People	children and young people in transition from Year 5/6 as they start to use the local park unaccompanied
The Sweet Project	3000	Social inclusion; Social innovation	Vulnerable People	Support of socially isolated older adults living in the community supporting them with day to day activities, empowerment and confidence building.
Change Kitchen CIC	695	Social inclusion; Social innovation	Vulnerable People	Support Community event organised by local residents to encourage resident engagement

LCSP Projects/ Running costs

£13,154 has been committed this includes provision of summer youth activities, purchase of Dashboard Cameras for Neighbourhood Police Vehicles to gather intelligence in relation to Off Road Bikes and contributions to Early Help and Safeguarding Launch and provision of PSPO signage. It is planned that the remaining budget will be allocated to any relevant mobilising communities projects, running expenses of the LCSP, a review of the South Birmingham Community Safety website, a review of What's on South Brum website and small LCSP projects that may be needed during quarter four.

3.4.1. Priorities

Domestic Abuse

This was the theme of the Children, Young People's and Families Partnership in November, focussing on young people living in an environment with domestic violence. In December a Domestic Violence forum took place which outlined the learning from Domestic Homicide Reviews as well as being used as an interactive forum focussing on the Domestic Abuse consultation. The forum was well attended which included a number of Student Social Workers who are currently on a placement with The Sweet Project based in Kings Norton.

Road Safety

Off Road Bikes, review and planning session took place on 15th November, a number of elected members attended, the meeting to draft the new plan is being held on 11th January, once drafted this will be consulted on, with a view to launching the new plan in February ready for delivery in 2017.

Joint agency activities took place during Brake Road Safety Week focussing on, mobile phones, seatbelts, smoking in cars and safe passing distances in relation to cyclists. A joint event also took place at Bournville College on 17th October this focussed on young drivers and motorcyclists, at this event a number of seized off road bikes were donated to the college for use on their mechanics course. In addition a meeting has taken place with BCC Transportation to see how closer working can be achieved and it is proposed that joint working will take place in relation to school gate parking issues.

Young People

The LCSP planned a community safety awareness day for November at The Factory, unfortunately this was not able to go ahead but will now take place in the new year. It will comprise road safety, fire safety, young people's activities, ASB as well as incorporating subjects around, domestic violence, CSE and sexual health.

The Young People's provider's forum will be held in the new year.

Funding has been allocated to reinvigorate and manage the What's On South Brum website, this will also be completed during quarter 4 ready for relaunch in April 2017. (This is currently under review and we are consulting as to whether the review and website is still required.)

Business and Cyber Crime

Regular blogs have been published in relation to these subjects, however due to lack of local ownership this is sporadic, this will be addressed at the 2017 planning meeting on 12th January.

Substance Misuse

The use of the 5x5x5 form, is now established and these are being completed by Housing Providers as well as Youth Workers this has led to established relationships between WMP, BCC, BVT and CGL. There is also a better understanding of the use of new psychoactive substances by young people following a number of awareness sessions being completed to relevant agencies.

ASB

Safer Communities Groups continue to run monthly, one meeting is held for the whole area. There is a PSPO in place in Bartley Green, this is due to be reviewed in the new year.

Vulnerable People

The Supporting Adults Panel is running on a monthly basis, a report was submitted to the BSAB Operations Group in October and work is continuing

with BSAB to ensure the panel is operating within the policies of the Board. We are currently looking at how we can increase the number of referrals taking into account the capacity, the group will also need a new chair following the retirement of the current chair. At the last meeting held in November a presentation was completed by Cloud's End on Hoarding Dis-order following this a number of the agencies were going to arrange awareness sessions for their frontline workers.

Mobilising Communities

Regular meetings are being held to allocate funds but also understand other funding streams available, for example LIF and Active Citizen, to ensure the maximum impact can be made through the use of these funds.

LCSP Review

At the end of March the current delivery plan and priorities will be refreshed, partners have been consulted with and a wider consultation has taken place in relation to proposed priorities and to ascertain how we can effectively communicate with other local networks and communities. As a result of this consultation new partners that have come on board including Local Councillors, each of the three Constituencies are represented. We have also received confirmation that Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health Foundation Trust will be part of the main LCSP, as opposed to limiting its engagement to The Supporting Adults Panel.

Priority Setting

The priority setting meeting is set for 12th January confirmation of attendance has been received from a wider audience than just the normal LCSP members, including Probation, Constituency Inspectors and the University of Birmingham. Invites have also been forwarded to Adult Social Care and Children's Services.

Emerging Issues

There has been a number of incidents of travellers residing on parks in South Birmingham, whilst there is work being completed centrally a small local working group was set up to scope the problem in South Birmingham and to ascertain how we can complement the work being done centrally. This information has been shared with East Birmingham who are completing something similar to avoid duplication, we are currently awaiting guidance from the central working group as to the best way to proceed.

3.5. WEST & CENTRAL LCSP

A recent example of local good work under the auspices of the LCSP was the approach to tackling safety in a large derelict building on Soho Road which has been an eyesore for some 15 years. WM Fire Service attended an incident and

found 16 East European rough sleepers who were cooking food in an extremely unsafe setting. The statutory agencies began a multi-agency project using various powers. Also Community Protection Notice was issued under the 2014 ASB, Policing and Crime Act to ensure public safety.

The following is a brief overview of the use of the Community Safety Fund in West & Central LCSP over 2016/17.

Commitments	Allocation
LCSP Coordination	
Room Hire	1500
Youth Summer	8260
Neighbourhood Working	4000
PSPO	2500
Clive Maskell (Mauler) - youth summer	800
ASB Training £385 rm, £248 teas + £700 fee	1333
Small Grants	
Lozells Job Club	3000
Community Foundation	2000
VOWS	2500
Octavius	3060
Start Again	5000
SIFA	4990
Small Heath Boxing	3320
Compass	4862
Anawin	4625
Mashriq Challenge	2400
Denise/HHH	390
Aspire Clean-Up	130
Dec: New Hope	3059
B'ham Sports and Educn	4985
Sparky Centre	2900
Reach Youth	3056

Review of the Safer Communities Group (SCG) – (No cost.) Improvements to partnership working by reviewing and combining the SCG, a multi-agency meeting on specific cases of ASB.

St Georges – This was a multiagency pilot project between City Council Housing Dept. and police (no cost). Improvements were made to partnership working within a geographic focus. Measurable improvements to housing stock and the environment were made with a refreshed localised approach to community engagement with younger and older members of the community.

Public Space Protection Orders – across the LCSP there are presently four PSPOs in place tackling a wide variety of ASB problems.

“Shanti” project was launched. LCSP partners supported Aquarius in this project which tackles alcohol misuse in the Sikh community. This intervention was funded by the Big Lottery. It has led to Improved partnership co-ordination around vulnerable people.

The LCSP actively sought the involvement of third and voluntary sector by awarding grants to projects who will deliver local community safety interventions, to address local community safety priorities, in partnership with statutory agencies. Altogether ten separate interventions were delivered.

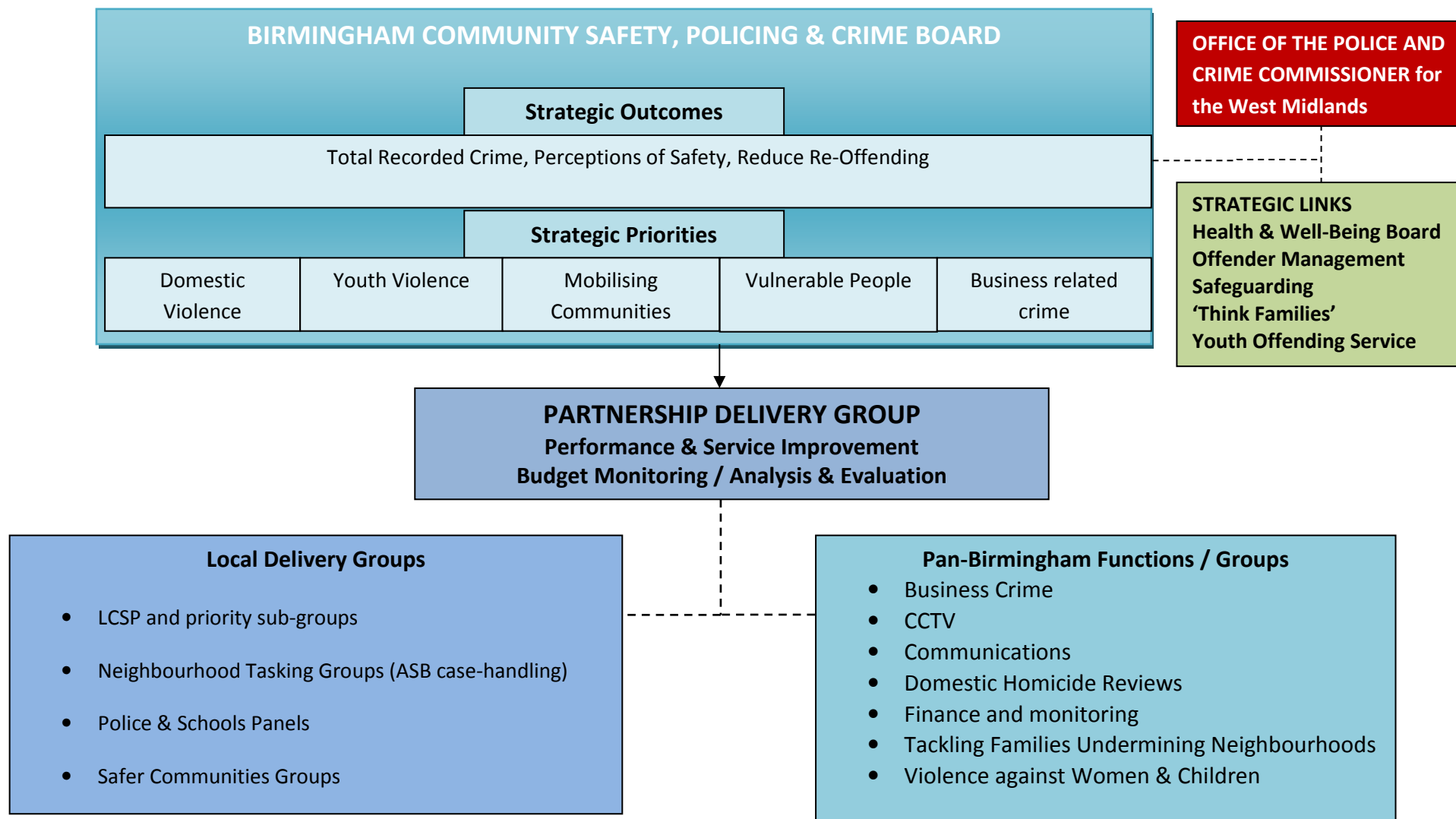
The LCSP has established a multi-agency Supporting Adults Panel. Early intervention and support will be offered to vulnerable people, who are often at risk from themselves e.g. hoarding, who do not meet the safeguarding threshold. No cost.

Neighbourhood Tasking, in the area there are eight separate groups, each with their own set of priorities. No cost.

Summer youth projects – outreach targeted areas where residents had reported large groups of youths congregating. Aim for long term engagement with local projects beyond the initial outreach, mentoring, helping NEETs. Will be evaluated late autumn. Impact upon individuals in a positive manner as well as the local geographic area – reductions in ASB/fear of crime, though these can't be measured as the interventions take place in areas where there are also extra police patrols. Project last year engaged with over 200 youths by approaching them on the street

A review is presently underway of the Early Help Partnership. The impact will be assessed at the end of the year.

The Structure of the BIRMINGHAM COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP 2016/17



Birmingham Community Safety Partnership (BCSP)**Strategic Plan 2016/18**Background

The 2016/17 Strategic Assessment produced an evidence base identifying key areas that BCSP should seek to address. The assessment led to the creation of four partnership aims:

- **Continuous Scoping and Partnership Development**
- **Deterrence and Prevention**
- **Supporting the Vulnerable**
- **Crime and the Community**

These aims will be pursued with the intention of addressing the issues that the Strategic Assessment identified as presenting the greatest risk to Birmingham, from the point of view of the CSP. This is done with the acceptance that all partnership aims will overlap.

The West Midlands Police and Crime Plan

Acknowledging the importance of BCSP plans being contiguous with the Police and Crime Commissioner's (PCC) plans and by extension, the Home Office's Modern Crime Prevention Strategy, the strategic priorities for the BCSP will ensure that the current PCC's themes are embedded in the actions of the partnership. In particular, the BCSP is well placed to help the PCC in delivery of the following plans:

- a) Stronger, safer, more prosperous communities
- b) Protecting people from harm
- c) Making better use of our people and resources
- d) Playing our part in responding to national threats.

The BCSP will also support the PCC's office in their quest for:

- e) Pride in our police
 - f) Creating a new era in policing
-

Partnership Aims and Strategic Priorities

Continuous Scoping and Development – Accountable persons: Steve Harris (West Midlands Fire Service) & West Midlands Police Representative (TBC)

BCSP wishes to better develop its governance and link in with other strategic boards to take forward related agendas - particularly Health & Wellbeing, Early Help & Safeguarding and the Adult and Children's Safeguarding Boards. Additionally, the partnership wants to embed horizon scanning in its processes to adapt to the changing volumes and nature of crime.

Key Outcomes:

- A pro-active Community Safety Partnership that is well placed to respond rapidly, effectively and efficiently to emerging issues and community tensions in collaboration with relevant agencies and partnerships.
- A well-organised Community Safety Partnership that is able to build on previous successes and learn from challenges.
- Three tiers of the Community Safety Partnership working in harmony to provide strategic direction (Birmingham Community Safety, Police & Crime Board - BCSPCB), enact interventions and tactics citywide (Partnership Delivery Group - PDG), and understand and address more localised issues (the four Local Delivery Groups - LDGs).

Project/Activity	Description	Outputs/Measures
CSD1 Developing links with strategic partners and other identified boards.	The BCSP will ensure that it: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Knows who its strategic partners are and what they do. The partnership believes its aims are particularly well aligned to the Health & Wellbeing, Early Help & Safeguarding, and the Adult and Children's Safeguarding Boards. Other key partners and areas of work to consider are listed below:<ul style="list-style-type: none">o Senior Leaders Forumo Birmingham Voluntary Sector Councilo Third Sector Assemblyo Economy Directorateo Birmingham Youth Promise Steering Groupo Youth Partnership	Key Outputs <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Joint working on cross-cutting priorities with other statutory partnerships (particularly relevant partnerships in brackets):<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Domestic Violence (all partnerships)- Mental Health (all partnerships)- Vulnerable victims (children and young people)- Child Sexual Exploitation (Senior Leaders Forum - SLF, Early Help & Safeguarding - EHS)- Youth Offending (SLF, EHS)- Wellbeing and safety of vulnerable children (Health & Wellbeing - HW, SLF, EHS, Safeguarding)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employment & Skills Board ○ Birmingham Education Partnership (BEP) ○ Birmingham Road Safety Partnership (BRSP) ○ Application of the Care Act ○ Universal Credit ○ Private Rented Sector ○ Hostels ○ Combined Authorities work and information sharing around Troubled Individuals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knows what their strategic and statutory partners' priorities are, and what areas of congruence and co-terminosity are shared with the CSP. - Is represented, where relevant, at strategic partner meetings. - Extends invitations for strategic partners to attend BCSP meetings. - Works towards agreeing collective contributions of each agency to achieving the outcomes for the city. 	<p>Children Board – SCB)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vulnerable Victims – Adults (all partnerships) - Hate Crime (Safeguarding Adults Board – SAB) - Independence of vulnerable and older adults (HWB, SAB) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Review findings from BCC's Outward Looking Partnerships work to identify which council areas are working to address CSP priorities. c) Collate the official priorities from the boards listed and identify areas of congruence and co-terminosity. d) Mutual representation at each board meeting. <p>Measures/Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of output CSD1(a-d) - Increased confidence within PDG/Board that the CSP is aware of strategic partners and their priorities (simple internal confidence score out of 10)
<p>CSD2</p> <p>Horizon Scanning and community tension monitoring</p>	<p>The BCSP will develop processes to ensure that emerging issues and community tensions within the city are identified, assessed and presented in a manner that will allow for swift action. Responses will mitigate risks in the immediate term, identify why the problem has developed and how the CSP can assist in solving the root problem.</p> <p>Horizon scanning will also include awareness around partnership governance developments (the creation of the West Midlands Combined Authority, for example).</p>	<p>Key Outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Emerging Trends to be added as a permanent agenda item at PDG. b) Examine options for Board/PDG to receive a regular Community Tension report. c) Clarify format and source of horizon scanning referrals to analyst and method of assessment to present uniform summaries to PDG in a manner that will allow swift decision making. d) Members to make PDG aware of changes in governance of partnership organisations. <p>Measures/Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of output CSD2(a-d)
CSD3	To better audit decision making processes and enable the	Key Outputs

Consolidation of effective Community Safety Partnership governance structures and strategic processes.	<p>public and relevant authorities to hold the CSP to account, the BCSP will ensure that its internal governance structures and strategic processes are clarified within the organisation to the extent that they are able to be easily explained externally.</p> <p>This will also aid in planning commissioning in an effective and timely manner, creating an environment that is fair to the business planning of third sector partners.</p>	<p>a) A document, suitable for public release, detailing structures, timelines, roles and responsibilities of the three tiers of the CSP.</p> <p>Measures/Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of output CSD3(a)
CSD4 Development of a corporate memory around priorities and interventions.	<p>The BCSP will develop a system that enables the organisation to record what its priorities are/were and why, and what interventions have been implemented and how successful they were.</p> <p>This will include a review of which third sector providers have been used.</p> <p>This system will guard against valuable learning gained each year from being lost.</p>	<p>Key Outputs</p> <p>a) Develop simple database to store priorities, interventions, and successes.</p> <p>b) Embed process to ensure new applications (including reasons for their acceptance or rejection) are added to the database as a matter of course.</p> <p>Measures/Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of output CSD4(a-b)
CSD5 Development of the PDG/LDG relationship.	<p>The BCSP will ensure that the four LDGs understand and are supported in delivering against the central BCSP priorities. The BCSP will also encourage sufficient autonomy of the LDGs to be agile in dealing with more localised issues.</p>	<p>Key Outputs</p> <p>a) Produce/identify template to be used to monitor LDG involvement in project areas and local progress.</p> <p>Measures/Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of output CSD5(a)

Deterrence and Prevention – Accountable persons: Dawn Roberts (Youth Offending Service) & Jane Connelly (Staffordshire & West Midlands Community Rehabilitation Company)

Diverting those who have committed crimes away from re-offending achieves large reductions in the harms suffered by the community, gives offenders better prospects and lessens the financial burden on law enforcement and partner agencies. The responsibility to prioritise the reduction in reoffending is a statutory one for the BCSP.

The BCSP supports the vision of strategic partners in reducing demand for services through early intervention and shifting focus from crisis management to upstream prevention by addressing the causes of offending.

Key Outcomes

- Interventions at the earliest presented opportunity to prevent young people in Birmingham adopting a life of crime.
- A CSP that contributes to the reduction of the drivers of offending, such as substance dependence and poor mental health.
- A reduction in new offenders in Birmingham.
- A continuous and sustainable reduction in reoffending amongst Birmingham's Priority and Prolific Offenders (PPO) with a particular focus on violence.

Project/Activity	Description	Outputs/Measures
DP1 Collaboration of partners aligned to the objective of reducing youth offending and youth re-offending in the city.	<p>The BCSP will map and support services which deliver evidence-led interventions and programmes designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce youth reoffending in those already within the youth justice system. - Address vulnerabilities in children and young people on the cusp of criminality or otherwise at risk, including their family environment. This will include children displaying sexually harmful behaviours and the associated risks of becoming a victim or offender of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Sextortion. 	<p>Key Outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify early youth interventions that reduce vulnerabilities and risk factors both within existing offending cohorts and those at risk of offending, including the joint areas for action within the most recent Birmingham Youth Justice Strategic Plan. Those with additional Social, Emotional, and Mental Health (SEMH) needs and Looked After Children (LAC) are cohorts of particular concern. Consider commissioning identified programmes where suitable. b) Commission Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) awareness programmes to train: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,500 frontline neighbourhood police officers. - Representatives from those schools as having the largest concentrations of children with multiple ACEs. Appropriate schools to be identified through BCC School Safeguarding team. c) CSP to support the Pathfinder work currently being undertaken by BCC re: SEMH.

		<p>d) Assist in delivery of Birmingham Safeguarding Children Board's Multi-Agency CSE Framework & Strategy.</p> <p>e) Identify effective school-level inputs around CSE and Sextortion and deliver to priority schools in Birmingham. Consider commissioning.</p> <p>f) Identify how the CSP can aid in the four key recommendations from Barnardos' Puppet on a String report. Consider commissioning interventions.</p> <p>g) Work with Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Board to ensure that CSE offender cohorts are complete.</p> <p>h) Support the commissioning, development and delivery of activities that are proven to be effective at engaging those at risk of CSE and reducing their likelihood of becoming a victim, particularly within LAC.</p> <p>i) Develop strategic links and support cross-cutting work around youth employment, particularly around target cohorts. Relevant partners include the Birmingham Youth Partnership, Employment & Skills Board, and the Youth Promise Steering Group.</p> <p>Measures/Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of outputs DP1(a-i) - Increased proportion of Birmingham's schools that are ACE aware (survey of Police & Schools Panels attendees) - Reduction in youth re-offending (local and national) - Reduction in youth first time entrants (FTEs) (local and national) - (suitable measures from "Birmingham's Ambitions for Children and Young People 2016-2020") - Reduction in offending in MOJ Lab tracked youth offenders receiving BCSP commissioned interventions - Increased child safeguarding referrals - Reduction in re-referrals into Sexually Harmful Behaviours team - Improvement in distance travelled in impact measures for clients using Sexually Harmful Behaviours team - Reduction in youth ASB offenders progressing to criminal offenders (based on Acceptable Behaviour Contracts). - Increased identified children at risk of CSE (BSCB Quarterly updates)
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreased risk in children identified as at risk of CSE (BSCB Quarterly updates) - Increased identified children at risk of CSE (BSCB quarterly statistics) - Decreased risk level of those identified at risk of CSE (BSCB quarterly statistics) - (other measures tbc)
DP2 Support partners within the regional Integrated Offender Management (IOM) framework	<p>The IOM Board meets quarterly and assesses its own progress against the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) practice guidance through an action plan.</p> <p>The BCSP will support the IOM board in ensuring progress against its action plan and where suitable, look to commission services to close gaps in provision.</p> <p>Following the CSP funded trial of GPS Tagging in Birmingham, the partnership will understand what role it can play in the wider, government funded, pilot into the technology in the West Midlands Police area.</p>	Key Outputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) BCSP attendance at quarterly IOM Board b) Completion of BCSP actions from IOM Board action plan, including commissioning for identified gaps in provision. c) BCSP to liaise with WMP lead for GPS Tagging pilot. Measures/Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of outputs DP2(a-c) - RAG status of requests for BCSP help in IOM Action Plan - Reduction in offenders who re-offend - Reduction in re-offences per re-offender - (other measures tbc)
DP3 Collaboration of partners aligned to the objective of reducing gang violence within the city.	<p>The BCSP will map and support services which deliver evidence-led interventions and programmes designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain control over gang-related violence, particularly involving guns and knives (cross-over with DP4). - Understand and address the root causes of gang violence in Birmingham. - Build intelligence around those engaged in gang violence. - Help partners understand the needs and 	Key Outputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Work with IOM board to ensure that gang violence IOM cohorts are complete. b) Identify how the CSP can assist the WMVPA in tackling the gang violence in the city and otherwise monitor WMVPA interventions to ensure continued relevance to CSP priorities. c) Identify how the CSP can assist the OPCC in delivering their Commission on Gangs and Violence and otherwise monitor OPCC interventions to ensure continued relevance to CSP priorities. Measures/Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction/control in violent offending levels in Multi Agency Gang Unit

	vulnerabilities of victims and potential victims of gang violence.	<p>(MAGU) gang violence cohorts selected using the Ministry of Justice Data Lab</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in hospital attendances following assault with a firearm (Hospital Episode Statistics – HES). - Reduction in hospital attendances following assault with a knife (HES). - (other measures tbc)
<p>DP4</p> <p>Collaboration of partners protecting young people from victimisation from, and involvement in, violent crime.</p>	The BCSP will understand which agencies are involved in preventing young people in the city from carrying knives or becoming involved with Youth Violence.	<p>Key Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support the commissioning of programmes/projects and activities for young people that are proven to reduce the likelihood of them becoming involved in youth violence and carrying knives. This will involve identifying priority cohorts and geographies and locating the provision in areas that target cohorts can access. Clarify the current position of research and services in the city that address the motivation for young people to carry knives and what interventions the CSP can undertake to address this. Support the commissioning and/or development of activity that ensures children and young people can travel safely to and from school, employment or in their communities. Develop effective communications strategy to manage community tensions following youth violence incidents. Identify what contribution the CSP can make towards the WMPVA around youth violence following the completion of the Birmingham profile by Public Health. Support Police and Schools Panels to engage education partners in prevention and early intervention work that prevents youth violence or the prevalence of young people carrying knives. <p>Measures/Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreased youth (10-17) violence victims per capita. - Decreased youth violence offenders per capita. - Reduction in severity of offences committed by young people. - Increased reporting from schools finding knives on pupils to police. - Reduction in knives found during school knife arch operations - Increased referrals into suitable interventions for young people found carrying knives.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreased substantive outcomes linked to knife related offences (indicative of reduction in knife offences) - Improved attitudinal scores for individuals referred into interventions 'distance travelled' (see Street Doctors surveys as an example) - (other measures tbc)
DP5 Support the development of an Integrated Domestic Abuser Management Framework	The BCSP will collate evidence and harness multi-agency support for WMP domestic abuse offender management programme designed to achieve harm reduction in domestic abuse.	<p>Key Outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop a co-ordinated menu of multi-agency contributions to domestic abuser and offender management programmes. b) Contribute to the development of perpetrator programmes. c) On behalf of the OPCC, maintain an overview of the outcomes from the WMP Domestic Abuse Offender Management Programme. <p>Measures/Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in serial domestic abuse offending. - Reduction in repeat domestic abuse offending (same victim). - Reduction in high risk domestic abuse offending. - Improvements in attitudinal scores for offenders 'distance travelled'. - (measures from WMP Perpetrator Programme) - (other measures tbc)

Supporting the Vulnerable – Accountable persons: Rob James (Birmingham City Council) & Melody Bridges (NHS Birmingham South Central CCG)

The BCSP want to help protect those who are most vulnerable to becoming victims of crime or ASB, and those whose life circumstances make them more vulnerable to committing crime or ASB.

Key Outcomes:

- Vulnerable people are protected from harm.
- A CSP that defends and derives strength from the many cultures within Birmingham.
- The young people of Birmingham have the support and protection they need to prosper and become active citizens.
- A CSP doing all that it can to reduce the prevalence and harm associated with hidden crimes.

Increased confidence of Birmingham's citizens to seek support and protection from otherwise hidden crimes

Project/Activity	Description	Outputs/Measures
SV1 Supporting and protecting a cohesive multi-cultural Birmingham	The CSP will understand how different communities experience and report crime to help protect against cultural tensions within the city. It will work together with communities to enact effective interventions that make a positive difference to people's neighbourhoods. The BCSP will counter all hate crime in the city, paying particular attention to those based on race and religion.	<p>Key Outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Clarify the current position of research and services in the city that address how deprivation and diversity affect crime reporting levels (in Birmingham, specifically) and what interventions the CSP can undertake to address this. b) Evaluate the current community intelligence networks to identify collective community assets, linkages and gaps. Consider commissioning to address the latter (linked to Continuous Scoping & Development) c) BCSP to develop links with the Birmingham Hate Crime Reduction Partnership (BHCRP) to help monitor changes and perceptions around racial/religious intolerance in the city. This will also be relevant in the Continuous Scoping and Development priority. d) Rapid assessment of target cohorts and geographies for hate crimes based on race and religion to allow commissioning panel to consider bids. e) LDGs to audit their engagement with different demographics and cultures within their quadrants to identify gaps in engagement. f) Evaluate the current level of awareness and existing processes that ensure frontline practitioners and managers remain aware of changes to Birmingham's emerging communities. <p>Measures/Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of outputs SV1(a-f). - Increase in community confidence to report racial and religious hate crime to authorities.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased reporting of religious or racial hate crime from all referral routes into WMP (<i>using an independent reporting centre as a control</i>)
SV2 Collaboration of partners supporting those with multiple and complex needs so that vulnerable people are safe in their homes and communities.	The BCSP will work with existing programmes and providers to better understand the physical and mental health factors linked to crime and how the CSP can contribute to interventions. This will include a focus on ASB committed by those suffering from poor mental health.	Key Outputs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Clarify the current position of research and services in Birmingham that address links between poor mental health and ASB offending and what interventions the CSP can undertake to address this. b) Work with Forward Thinking Birmingham and Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health Trust to assess what added value the data sets held by partners that relate to mental health needs and issues, could add to their work in supporting those with mental health needs and putting effective interventions into place. c) Clarify the current service provision in the city that enable access to mental health services to those presenting to partners with substance abuse issues and how the CSP can continue to support this work. d) Clarify through the city's safeguarding panels, how Safer Communities Groups can assist in preventing the vulnerable and those with multiple and complex needs becoming or remaining a victim of crime. e) Clarify the current position of research and services in the city that address links between Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and violence (in Birmingham, specifically) and what interventions the CSP can undertake to address this. f) Develop/maintain links with adult and child safeguarding boards. Install as a standing agenda item at Partnership Delivery Group (PDG) meetings. g) Mental Health expert from Public Health to be represented at all partnership board meetings. h) Alongside the SAB actively support the development of Birmingham's Supporting Adults Panels (BSAP), including but not limited to training and awareness-raising for frontline practitioners covering issues such as mental health, hoarding, worklessness, housing and homelessness. i) Support and implement the recommendations from the recent Birmingham Hoarding Research Report. j) Influence BCC homeless strategy to ensure consideration of vulnerable people. k) Identify BCC worklessness strategy and influence to ensure consideration of vulnerable people. l) Identify and where possible implement partnership actions created at BSMHFT Mental Health and Housing Summit (November 2015)

		Measures/Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of outputs SV2(a-h) - Increased proportion of substance abuse presentations accessing mental health services - Reduction in those with multiple and complex needs becoming a victim of crime. - Reduction in those with multiple and complex needs remaining a victim of crime. - (measure around numbers of front-line practitioners trained in issues identified in SV2(h)).
SV3 Collaboration of partners protecting young people from crime and substance misuse.	The BCSP will understand which agencies are involved in protecting young people in the city and how it can bring partners together to enhance services. Specific areas of concern around young people are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New Psycho-Active Substances - Online Grooming 	Key Outputs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Support the commissioning of programmes of projects and activities for young people that are proven to reduce the likelihood of them becoming involved in priority crime and ASB types (either as an offender or a victim). This includes identifying priority cohorts and geographies and recognising the importance of having accessible youth provision in places that target cohorts can engage. b) Work with Aquarius and Change Grow Live (CGL) to understand target cohorts for New Psycho-Active Substances interventions and consider commissioning. c) Review current arrangements and services within the city that contribute to protecting people in Birmingham from Online Grooming and identify where the CSP can add value to existing work. d) Assist with the Child Exploitation & Online Protection Centre's (CEOP) seventh priority for external support; help enhance the development and delivery of CEOP's awareness raising programme for parents and carers (online grooming, specifically). e) Support Police and School panels to engage education partners in prevention and early intervention work that prevents and reduces harms around the two specific areas of concern. Particularly, identify ambassadors for NPA and Online Grooming within partners and embed a process whereby concerns raised at Police and Schools Panels can be swiftly resolved and schools are kept updated as to emerging issues. Measures/Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of actions SV3(a-e). - Progress against CSP relevant CEOP priorities (RAG rate) - Increase in awareness of the dangers of NPS within young people in Birmingham (Survey Monkey or other source). - (Online Grooming measure)
SV4	The BCSP will co-ordinate	Key Outputs

<p>Prevention of domestic abuse</p>	<p>multi-agency engagement and action to achieve the outcomes of the Birmingham Domestic Abuse Prevention Strategy (2017-20) (BDAPS)</p> <p>Increase in healthy relationship skills for young people and adults</p> <p>Decrease in social tolerance of domestic abuse.</p> <p>Domestic abuse is identified early and escalation prevented.</p> <p>Domestic abuse victims (adults and children) are able to recover from the abuse.</p> <p>Reduction in harm and risk from domestic abusers (see DP4).</p> <p>Domestic abuse victims (adults and children) are safe and feel safe.</p>	<p>a) Implementation of actions from Birmingham Domestic Abuse Prevention Strategy (2017-20) focussing on three tiers of prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changing Attitudes (primary prevention) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify how BCSP can support and add value to work to promote healthy relationship programmes in schools, youth settings and higher education • Widen public awareness campaigns and community engagement encouraging community led preventative approaches • Undertake targeted engagement around forced marriage, honour based violence and female genital mutilation and with under-represented groups of victims such as LGBT victims and disabled victims • Introduce 'Ask Me' Schemes for safe disclosure in everyday settings • Introduce domestic abuse workplace policies across the city - Early Help (secondary prevention) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to integrated multi-agency commissioning • Identify how BCSP can support and add value to early help in safeguarding children - Safety and Support (tertiary prevention) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen multi-agency services for those at high risk • Strengthen relationship between public protection processes of MARAC, MASH, DV Tasking and Integrated Offender Management <p>b) Commissioning priorities for the CSP from the BDAP Strategy (Citywide):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public awareness and targeted awareness with LGBT and disabled communities; targeted community engagement on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Forced Marriage (FM) and Honour Based Violence (HBV) (under BDAPS Changing Attitudes Priority) - Domestic Abuse City Wide Helpline and Triage (under BDAPS Early Help Priority) - Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) administration and co-ordination and high risk (MARAC) Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs) and Independent Sexual Violence Advisors (ISVAs) (under BDAPS Safety and Support Priority) <p>Measures/Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced deaths, attempted murders and most serious violence through domestic abuse
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased reporting of domestic abuse, FM and HBV to police and Domestic Abuse helpline, including increased reporting by under-represented groups - Reduced number of high risk, serial and repeat DA offenders - Increased number of successful prosecutions for domestic abuse, forced marriage and honour based violence - Number of civil orders, restraining orders Domestic Violence, FGM and Forced Marriage Protection Orders and sanctuary schemes - Increased multi-agency referral to MARAC - Increased proportion of high risk victims receiving independent support (target 100%) - Number of schools committed to healthy relationships programme and Domestic Abuse Standards - Number of organisations with workforce policies - (these indicators for the CSP sit within a broader matrix of indicators within the overall Domestic Abuse Prevention Strategy for which each of Birmingham's strategic boards hold an important element) - Completion of output SV4(a-c)
SV5 Collaboration between partners tackling other crimes/issues which are hidden and where vulnerable people are involved.	In addition to the domestic violence issues in SV4 the BCSP will understand the scale and nature of other specific hidden and vulnerable crimes/issues that pose the greatest risk to Birmingham, which agencies are involved in tackling them, and how it can bring partners together to enhance services. The crimes/issues of most concern are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human Trafficking (HT) - Elder Abuse (EA) 	Key Outputs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify ambassadors for HT and EA within partners and embed a process whereby concerns raised at Police and Schools Panels can be swiftly resolved and schools are kept updated as to emerging issues. b) Review current arrangements and services in the city that contribute to protecting people in Birmingham from Human Trafficking and identify where the CSP can add value. c) Review current arrangements and services in the city that contribute to protecting the elderly within Birmingham from Elder Abuse and identify where the CSP can add value. d) Identify how the CSP can aid the Regional Organised Crime Unit (WMROCU) and Regional Anti-Trafficking Network (WMRAT) to gather intelligence, raise awareness and organise refuge for victims. e) Understand the BCC Strategic Migration Partnership's approach to unaccompanied child migrants and, as an ACE aware city, identify how the CSP can assist. f) Liaise with the National Crime Agency (NCA) to identify how the CSP can best publicise the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) framework within partners. g) Alongside the BSAP and SAB explore programmes of activity and initiatives that are effective at addressing social isolation and exclusion, particularly amongst the

		<p>vulnerable in older communities.</p> <p>h) Support the EHS and local early help partnerships to develop frontline practitioner and manager engagement and awareness of the priority crime types in SV5.</p> <p>Measures/Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of outputs SV5(a-k). - Increased referrals to NRM from partners. - Increased reporting of crime types identified. - (other measures tbc)
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Crime and the Community – Accountable persons: Chris Johnson (West Midlands Police) & Rob James (Birmingham City Council)

Tackling crime and ASB are at the heart of every CSP's statutory responsibilities. The priorities within this section will look to ensure that the partnership focuses on the crimes/issues deemed as posing the most risk in the strategic assessment that affect communities' more visibly and their perceptions of safety.

Key Outcomes:

- A CSP that supports victims of crime, practically.
- A CSP that is well positioned to respond to changes in community tensions.
- A decreased risk of violence in Birmingham through increased reporting of offences, improved understanding of underlying issues and effective management of the causes.
- A thorough understanding of how to reduce the impact of the most harmful forms of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and reduce levels of volume ASB.
- An effective collaboration with business communities to tackle priority crimes and ASB, contributing to a prosperous, economically vibrant city.
- Confidence that the CSP is supporting Counter-Terrorism initiatives as fully and effectively as it can.

Project/Activity	Description	Outputs/Measures
CC1 Improving support for victims of crime and ASB in Birmingham	The CSP will ensure that it is aligned with suitable victims' services across the city.	<p>Key Outputs</p> <p>a) Identify objectives around victim support shared with the OPCC and the BCC Victim's Champion and how to contribute to a combined approach. To include identification of a victims' services provider for priority crime types.</p> <p>b) Further to CC1(a), embed process that increases referrals into the service providers identified. Consider commissioning to address any gaps in provision.</p> <p>Measure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of outputs CC1(a-d)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased referrals into victims' service providers from partners. - Increased victims satisfaction - Increased use of Restorative Justice (where appropriate) - Reduction in re-victimisation
CC2 Understanding and addressing the causes of violence which partners consider as causing most concern to the community.	The BCSP will use an evidence based approach to tackle the following forms of violence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weapon-Enabled Violence - Alcohol Related Violence - Public Place Violence The BCSP will ensure its existing interventions are effective and look to instigate further interventions where gaps in provision exist.	Key Outputs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify how the CSP can assist the WMVPA in tackling the priority violence types listed and otherwise monitor WMVPA interventions to ensure continued relevance to CSP priorities. b) Review current arrangements, partners and services within the city that contribute to protecting people in Birmingham from the three priority violence types listed and identify how the CSP can add value or bring these services together. Measures/Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of outputs CC2(a-c) - Reduction in three violence types listed recorded by WMP - Reduction in Assault Related Injury Attendance (Hospital Episode Statistics) in Birmingham
CC3 Developing sustainable intervention model(s) to reduce scale and impact of ASB.	The BCSP will develop a system that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improves customer satisfaction following ASB calls for service. - Manages risks associated with ASB victims. - Identifies how to reduce demand through horizon scanning and repeat demand through effective problem solving. - Enables swift signposting to services that will manage vulnerable victims. - Continues to provide an effective Community Trigger plan for ASB complaints. 	Key Outputs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rapid assessment of target cohorts and geographies for interventions aimed at reducing the threat from Neighbour Related ASB, Environmental ASB, Substance Abuse ASB, Youth Related ASB. Consider commissioning responses. b) Alongside the BRSP, BEP and cycling initiatives, develop a programme of work to understand the demand and impact of road safety related nuisance including off-road biking and parking around schools. Work to include establishing good practice for multi-agency responses and commissioning activity where required. c) Assemble profile of the highest repeat callers and requests for service relating to ASB from WMP, BCC, and housing providers to understand circumstances of high volume and high risk ASB. Findings to include gaps in information sharing, inter-agency standards and protocols, and bespoke responses to victims and offenders. d) Identify best practice within partners around reducing risk, reducing demand and improving customer satisfaction for all types of ASB. Provide recommendations for partners to adopt. e) Produce ASB seasonality calendar detailing where and when the identified ASB types can be predicted to rise. f) Arrange interventions to mitigate risk of ASB rises identified in calendar. Commission

	<p>The forms of ASB of most concern to the BCSP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Neighbour Related ASB - Environmental ASB and public space protection - Substance Abuse ASB - Youth Related ASB 	<p>services where necessary.</p> <p>g) Identify neighbourhoods with most need and determine how genuine, intense and sustained partnership collaboration can reduce the scale and impact of ASB in the area.</p> <p>Measure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of outputs CC3(a-d) - Increased ASB customer satisfaction across partners in designated ASB types. - Reduced repeat callers across partners in designated ASB types. - Reduction in risk scores at end of call/case compared to beginning (based on whichever risk matrix is adopted). - Reduced volume of designated ASB calls for service in peak periods identified in ASB calendar. - (other measures tbc)
<p>CC4 Building trust between businesses and the partnership to address the under-reporting of volume offences.</p>	<p>The BCSP will look to fully understand the scale and nature of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cyber Crime and Fraud (business related) - Theft from Shops and Stalls <p>Using this understanding, the CSP will support relevant groups/partners in delivering efficient and effective interventions, reducing the occurrence and mitigating risks, thereby improving and sustaining trust.</p>	<p>Key Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the OPCC to understand how the CSP can contribute to improving police and partner responses to Theft From Shops/Stalls. This will consider confidence in reporting, encouraging businesses to target harden themselves, and identifying how to improve access to support services. Review work of National Police Chief's Council Crime Against Business Group into reducing shoplifting offences. Review findings from Birmingham Serious Organised Crime Profile (in production) in relation to Cyber Crime and Fraud to consider how the CSP can reduce the occurrences and risks from these crimes. Work with travel providers to target effective crime prevention advice on priority bus, rail, and metro services. Consult with Action Fraud to identify what BCSP can practically do to reduce cyber-crime and fraud in Birmingham. Ensure that BCSPCB are engaged with the OPCC pilot into a Birmingham-wide business victim support service, starting in September 2016. <p>Measures/Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of outputs CC4(a-e) - Increased reports of Cyber Crime and Fraud from Birmingham to Action Fraud - Increased reporting of TFSS - Increase in satisfaction from a sample survey of businesses following improvements

		<p>to reporting services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (other measures tbc)
<p>CC5 Collaboration between partner agencies to reduce occurrence and mitigate risks associated with issues that affect the local economy in Birmingham.</p>	<p>The BCSP will ensure that it knows of all agencies in the city dealing with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Begging/Rough Sleeping - Road Accident Causes <p>The BCSP will enable the bringing together of partners to enhance services, identify gaps in provision and look to aid their closure where it can.</p>	<p>Key Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refresh links with Birmingham Road Safety Partnership (BRSP) to identify how BCSP can contribute to their interventions. Identify ambassadors for the prevention of road accidents within partners and arrange for presentations to all ten Police and School panels within the city. Instigate collaboration between the BRSP and Police and School Panels to provide effective inputs into secondary schools. Consider commissioning input if required. Further to CC5(c), identify how to address gap in primary school intervention delivery. Identify how the CSP can support the OPCC in their attempts to improve road safety in the city. Review current arrangements and services in the city that contribute to tackling Begging/Rough Sleeping and Road Accident Causes in the city and identify where the CSP can add value. Influence BCC homeless strategy to ensure CSP's begging/rough sleeping approach is considered. Identify how to better co-ordinate agency/partner services to reduce attractiveness of sites to aggressive begging (e.g. timings of street cleaners, timings of patrols etc.). Develop communications strategy to give the public guidance over what to when approached by an aggressive beggar. Liaise with Birmingham's business community to ensure that priorities remain relevant to them. <p>Measure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of outputs CC5(a-h) - Improved perceptions around frequency of aggressive begging in the city - Reduced number of statutory homeless people in Birmingham. - Reduced deaths/serious injuries from road vehicle collisions - (other measures tbc)
<p>CC6 Develop the capacity and ability of communities to</p>	<p>Alongside other city partnerships, agencies and initiatives, support the development of community capacity across Birmingham's</p>	<p>Key Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Understand how partners intend to develop community capacity, engagement and ownership with particular consideration of WMP's Active Citizens project. Work closely with the third sector and particularly the third sector assembly and voluntary sector council to understand and support its role in developing community

engage effectively with the CSP.	neighbourhoods to be able to engage with and get involved in important neighbourhood issues such as crime, ASB, community cohesion and vulnerable communities. Essentially, help communities to help themselves.	capacity with respect to community safety related issues across the city's neighbourhoods. c) Support the developing social media coverage and engagement of community safety agencies, issues and local communities to improve communication and dialogue across the city. Measure - Completion of outputs CC6(a-d) - (measure around number of identified community groups and administration of their details)
CC7 Consolidation of BCSP Counter-Terrorism responsibilities.	The BCSP will ensure that it fully understands all areas of counter-terrorism work that it can contribute to. It will work with appropriate agencies to enhance their provision of the UK Government's CONTEST strategy within Birmingham, helping to close service gaps where appropriate.	Key Outputs a) Develop links between CSP and Birmingham CONTEST Board, identifying areas where the CSP can assist. b) Publicise Operation FAIRWAY within partner agencies to strengthen Birmingham's partners' responses to the terrorist threat. Measure - CONTEST board minutes reviewed and CSP feedback given. - Increased number of partner agencies confirmed as showing the Operation FAIRWAY film.

Birmingham Community Safety Police & Crime Board – 18 January 2017

Financial Performance Review 2016/17 – End of December (Month 9)

Introduction

The report outlines the financial performance and highlights the key issues as at the end of December 2016 (Month 09).

Community Safety Fund Allocations

- The Community Safety Fund resources available to the Board for 2016/17 total £1.873m, of which **£1.758m** has been allocated, as detailed in Appendix 1 and summarised below:-
- The Board meeting, held on 16 December 2016, received a finance report showing allocations of projects totalling £1.504m.
- The 16 December Board meeting approved further projects totalling £140,200 as recommended by the Partnership Delivery Group PDG (£37,200 Burglary Project and £103,000 Mental Health Pathfinder Project).
- The Partnership Delivery Group made allocations totalling £113,698 as follows:
 - June 2016 - £18,000 for Deployable Cameras (this has come to light recently);
 - 5 January 2017 - £59,000 for TFUN Operation Yarn;
 - 10 January - £16,640 20MPH Road Safety and £20,058 TFUN Flynn / Pardoe;
- The above projects bring the total allocations to **£1.758m** and the amount unallocated of **£0.115m**.
- The Police and Crime Commissioner has indicated there may be a risk of claw-back of resources. It is important that all allocations are made and full spend achieved.

Financial Performance Highlights and Risks (Appendix 1)

- The expenditure at the end of December is £0.895m – (£0.602m relating to the Interim Transitional Programme and £0.293m relating to Priority groups for 2016/17).

- The programme is projected to be fully spent by the end of the financial year, subject to the remaining funding being allocated as soon as possible.
- At the Partnership Delivery Group on 10 January, the Chairs of each of the 4 local community safety partnerships confirmed they had fully allocated their £60,000 and will spend in full by the year-end.

Governance Framework - Grant Timetable

- The table below sets out the key milestones for 2016/17 required by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC):

Name of Return	Date Due (App C)	Date Submitted
Financial Plan for 2016/17	30 April 2016	28 April 2016
Quarter 1 (April – June)	31 July 2016	29 July 2016
Quarter 2 (July – September)	30 October 2016	31 October 2016
Request Carry Forwards	30 October 2016	n/a
Quarter 3 (October – December)	29 January 2017	-
Final Outturn 2016/17	22 April 2017	-

- It is important that these deadlines are complied with to minimise any impact on the receipt of on-account quarterly grant payments.
- The Quarter 2 grant expenditure return was submitted to the Police and Crime Commissioner on Monday 31 October 2016.
- The Quarter 3 return to the Police and Crime Commissioner is due 29 January 2017.

Recommendations

BCSP&C Board is requested to:-

1. Note the 2016/17 Community Safety Fund resources of £1.873m;
2. Note the financial position at the end of December 2016; and
3. Note the PDG allocations of £113,698

Prevention and Deterrence: Youth Offending Service

The Birmingham Youth Offending Service is a multi-agency service and the largest and most complex of its kind nationally. The Service comprises of four statutory agencies; West Midlands Police, Birmingham City Council, National Probation Service/CRC and NHS. The Local Authority Chief Executive is the responsible officer.

The partnership is a key contributor to the Community Safety and Children's Services responsibilities within the City. The Service plays a vital role in both improving community safety and safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, in particular protecting them from significant harm.

Many of the young people involved with the Youth Justice System are among the most vulnerable children and are at the greatest risk of social exclusion.

The Charlie Taylor report on the Youth Justice System, commissioned by Government was published in December 2016. Charlie Taylor is an experienced School Head and child behaviour expert and states:

'Many of the children in the system come from some of the most dysfunctional and chaotic families where drug and alcohol misuse, physical and emotional abuse and offending is common. Often they are victims of crime themselves. Though children's backgrounds should not be used as an excuse for their behaviour, it is clear that the failure of education, health and social care and other agencies to tackle these problems have contributed to their presence in the youth justice system'.

Nationally all Youth Offending Services and YOS Partnership Boards are measured against three Youth Justice Indicators. The Board also monitors Education, Training and Employment status of those leaving the Youth Justice System. The latest performance is set out below:

1. Rate of First Time Entrants per 100,000 per 10-17 year olds in the population;

Birmingham's rate per 100,000 10-17 year population has risen to 528 (619 young people) between July 2015-June 2016. Birmingham performs in the top quartile when compared with other core cities, however is above the national average (348) and the West Midlands region (441).

2. Use of custody rate per 1,000 of 10-17 population;

Between 1st October 2015 and 30 September 2016 the number of custodial sentences was 102: a custody rate of 0.85 per 1,000 of the 10-17 population. This is average for the core cities however it is above the national (0.36) and west midlands (0.69) average. The three main offences that resulted in a custodial sentence in Birmingham over the period were Robbery; Violence against the Person and Breach of Statutory Order. Black or dual heritage young people remain over-represented in the custodial population in relation to the number of black young people aged 10-17 in the general population however numbers are falling.

3. Reoffending rates after 12 months

Nationally there has been a rise in the frequency rate for re-offending. However, Birmingham currently has the lowest re-offending rate (1.11) of all core cities for the 12 month cohort January – December 2014 and is below the national average (1.23) and is similar to the West Midlands average (1.07). Within this cohort were 923 young offenders, the largest across the core cities, with 36.5% re-offending, which is the lowest percentage of re-offenders of all core cities and compared favourably with 38.8% (West Midlands) and 37.9% nationally. The next report is due later this month and early indicators are that whilst Birmingham re-offending rates are better than the national average, 3 core cities have improved rates that are better than Birmingham's.

4. Education, Training and Employment

The Youth Justice Board also monitor the education, training and employment status of young offenders on exiting the Youth Justice System. Birmingham's performance at 61% (73% school age and 55% above school age) is the best of all core cities for example Liverpool 24%; Manchester 30% and Leeds 45%. The new Youth Employment Initiative will target the reduction of the NEET cohort and this will be highly beneficial for our cohort and communities.

BCSP funding for the YOS Partnership

The statutory partners and Youth Justice Board second staff or provide funding to deliver the National Standards and statutory responsibilities. These include only activity post the commission of the offence and identification of the offender. The **five programmes** funded or part funded by BCSP are referenced below and relate to significant targeted prevention and earlier interventions for young people deemed 'at risk' or highly vulnerable to poorer outcomes for communities and themselves. The majority are not within the Criminal Justice System and as such are not within the statutory framework for statutory funding or the Service has been funded to develop and intensify its response over and above the National Minimum Standards as a result of needs identified through the partnership to reduce future risk to the public and divert young people from committing more serious crimes for example knife crime.

BCSP and PCC Priorities

YOS PARTNERSHIP - BCSP Costings 2016/17			
Funds Centre Name	Job Title	Revised Cost	Recommended continued funding
Restorative Justice and Reparation	Project Worker	30,514	No
Sexually Harmful Behaviour (7-17yrs)	Integrative Children's Therapist	33,682	Yes
Sexually Harmful Behaviour	Integrative Children's Therapist	31,000	No – CAMHS Transformational Board funding likely to be confirmed
Gender Specific Young Women's programme	Gender Specific Early Help Officer/Barnardos	29,529	Yes
Anti-Social Behaviour	Anti-Social Behaviour Worker	26,000	Yes
Anti-Social Behaviour	Anti-Social Behaviour Worker	26,000	Yes
Knife Crime	Early Intervention Project Officer	32,635	Yes
Knife Crime	Early Intervention Project Officer	32,635	Yes
Knife Crime	Early Intervention Project Officer	32,635	Discussion with Police on role of Officers in YOS
Total		274,630	

Knife Crime Intervention Programme

The YOS Partnership delivers a Knife Education Programme to every young person that comes to the attention of the Youth Justice System and a knife intervention programme for young people who have committed a knife crime or those identified by other agencies as at risk. The YOS Partnership has now extended the knife education and awareness interventions to include young people who have been excluded from school for possession of a knife/bladed instrument who do not receive a community resolution, caution or court disposal.

Self-defence and fear are the most frequently cited reasons for carrying a weapon.

Demonstrable track record of delivery against stated outcomes?

The PCC funding has enabled the YOS to carry out knife education for all young people who come into contact with the YOS partnership including those not in the formal Youth Justice System and intervention programmes for those who receive an Out of Court disposal for weapon related offences. Those young people committing robbery offences with weapons are dealt with separately as part of our intensive 25 hour supervision and surveillance programme and those on Court Orders for carrying weapons receive a tailored intervention programme, which are both funded by the Youth Justice Board Grant.

We have fully delivered on requirements – making available interventions to an average of 100 young people a year for those possessing knives and rolled out an education programme with all of the young people engaged by the service in excess of 1000. All young people have risk and vulnerability assessments and Interventions tailored to their needs and risks include cognitive behaviour therapy and multi modal interventions including access to pathways to substance misuse and mental health services and broader family based interventions.

The programme also gives young people the confidence to deliver basic first aid skills; this is delivered by Street Doctors (a national charity working through medical students) and gives young people the opportunity to talk to ex-offenders and victims of knife crime. West Midlands Police support the programme with officers and speakers and we have more evidence of impact and case studies if required. The programme continues to be successful, with the young people's feedback identifying that they had learned valuable skills in addition to the life-threatening consequences of knife crime.

The YOS Partnership provides prevention programmes which tackle knife carrying among young people who offend as part of a court order who are convicted of any offence where a knife, or the threat of a knife, is a feature. In addition,

The key risk factors from national research affecting an individual's likelihood of carrying a weapon include

- **Being male (though females more likely to carry weapons "for self-defence")**
- **Having recently been threatened or a victim of crime**
- **Involvement in drug dealing;**
- **Having limited abilities to resolve disputes**
- **Involvement with a criminal peer group**

Outcomes related to engagement in education, training or employment

Year	ETE Distance Travelled Assessment	Improved or Maintained	Deteriorated	Improved or Maintained (%)	Deteriorated (%)
2014/15	94	94	0	100	0
2015/16	106	105	1	99	1
2 Year Av				99.5	0.5
Q1 2016	34	34	0	100	0
Q2	33	33	0	100	0
Q3 Provisional	19	19	0	100	0

The overwhelming majority of young people stabilise or improve their position with regard to education, training or employment.

Risk levels pre and post the intervention

Year	Risk to Others Distance Travelled Assessment	Improved or Maintained	Deteriorated	Improved or Maintained (%)	Deteriorated (%)
2014/2015	94	80	14	85	15
2015/2016	106	86	20	81	19
2 Year Av				83	17
Q1 2016/17	34	34	0	100	0
Q2	33	33	0	100	0
Q3	19	19	0	100	0

Risk to Self/Vulnerability scores pre and post intervention

Year	Risk to Self/Vulnerability Distance travelled Assessment	Improved or Maintained	Deteriorated	Improved or Maintained (%)	Deteriorated (%)
2014/2015	94	84	10	89	11
2015/2016	106	86	16	81	15
2 Year Average				85	13
Q1 2016	34	34	0	100	0
Q2	33	32	1	96.7	3.3
Q3	19	19	0	100	0

Social Value

This education and awareness programme engages young people in a consideration of the consequences of carrying weapons and as a result supports prevention / earlier intervention of young people with the concomitant avoidance of demand for other services. This participants are encouraged to repeat these messages to their peers to amplify the effect of the education programme

This positive interaction with young people builds resilience and protective factors to improve problem solving and life skills. Young people carrying knives but not in the formal court system are both challenged and supported to reduce their risk and vulnerability. Supporting children and young people to move away from negative peer groups and maintain or improve their education, training and employment opportunities and become a more positive member of the community. The impact of this approach is evident in the post intervention assessment which shows a stable or improved ETE position for all young people that pass through the intervention.

The engagement of the Street Doctors is indicative of the added value the programme offers – equipping the young people with First Aid supports our young people to become more able to respond to any emergency in the community. This increases their social capacity and confidence to desist from negative and damaging behaviours – establishes them more firmly in their community.

A key priority of the Community Safety strategic assessment is the reduction of knife related crimes in the community including in schools. There has been a rise in the number of young people carrying knives in school and subsequent exclusion. A new protocol with West

Midlands Police is ensuring all young people are referred to the YOS Partnership for triage and interventions including those without a formal youth justice disposal. This assists schools, the local authority and broader partnership by offering interventions, risk assessment and safety planning for those young people to enable them to return to education. The data above shows that the programme is effective in stabilising or reducing the risk offered by young people to the community and to themselves.

This intervention meets both BCSP priorities and PCC's Police and Crime Plan outcomes of preventing and reducing offending, reducing violent crime including grave crimes – murder, manslaughter on victims, families, police, prison costs, criminal justice agencies.

What is the likely cost, or impact of ceasing this activity?

The removal of funding would result in the end of the knife crime education programme to all young people who come to the attention of the YOS Partnership including those who are not in the formal youth justice system. This would leave the City vulnerable as the project was conceived following recommendations from Serious Case Reviews, carried out by the LCSB, following the injury and deaths of young people not known to the YOS Partnership or known but not previously involved in knife related crimes. The programme addresses the consequences of carrying a knife including that young people carrying knives are more likely to become the victims of these crimes.

The YOS Partnership would also have to limit its knife crime intervention programmes excluding those young people not on Court Orders. This includes those young people on Out of Court disposals and community resolutions. The intervention will not be available to young people excluded from school for knife or weapon related behaviours.

Offences are evenly distributed across the ethnic groups, though as a proportion of overall 10-17 population, Black or Black British are over represented. The vast majority of those committing a weapons related offence are male. Curtailing the project will have disproportionate impact on Black or Black British young people.

Reducing Youth Anti- Social Behaviour

The Youth Offending Service's Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Support Team is a city-wide service with a staff team of four providing support across the five area teams. The team works with young people aged between 10-17 years subject to an ASB sanction including an early warning letter, and Acceptable Behaviour Contract (ABC). Prior to the ASB, Crime & Policing Act 2014 the team also worked with those made subject to an Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO) or a Criminal Anti-Social Behaviour Order (CRASBO). The new Legislation has replaced the ASBO with a Civil Injunction and the CRASBO with a Criminal Behaviour Order. This has also brought about additional statutory responsibilities for the team as consequence for a Breach will result in a Supervision Order, or Detention Order. The PCC funding supports the employment of two of these staff recognising that at least 50% of the duties are not within the statutory domain of the YOS Partnership. The expectation to ensure all young people on Warnings and ABC's are triaged to risk assesses those requiring specialist assessments and interventions. The Service has met this expectation.

Demonstrable Track Record Of Delivery Against Stated Outcomes

The Team delivers a service which complements and builds upon the already existing local processes developed to tackle anti-social behaviour. Where the Police, Housing Departments and Registered Social Landlords make the decision to use an enforcement measure on a young person who is committing anti-social behaviour, a referral is made to

the team to undertake a comprehensive assessment of need followed by an appropriate support package for the young person and family. Where 'Think Family' referrals are made the ASB worker has been identified as Lead Professional who co-ordinates the fCAF process, in cases where our Housing partners are experiencing capacity issues. The ASB staff have effectively engaged in partnership working with the Safer Estates Forums; sharing information, inputting onto the information system (SEGWEB) and carrying out direct work with young people engaging in anti-social behaviour that are not within the formal Youth Justice system.

The use of the new ASB tools and powers has increased the workload for an already small staff team as positive requirements are attached to both the Civil Injunction and CBO, and further civil sanctions are a consequence of Breach of these orders. During the period the ASB team worked with 21 young people in support of, Supervision Orders, Public Space Protection Order Breaches, and Acceptable Behaviour Contracts in addition to preparing assessments and supervising young people on court Civil Injunctions and CBO's. It does this in a multi-agency environment where parenting, mental health and substance misuse support can also be accessed.

The current caseload is 62 open cases. The team works with young people aged between 10-17 years subject to the full range of ASB sanctions. The new ASB tools and powers will increase the workload for an already small staff team. The Service also supports the Partnership with the work on Gang Injunctions and is responsible for carrying out assessments of those young people in relation to risk and vulnerability. Parenting assessments and interventions are also routinely part of the response with referrals into the YOS parenting programmes available from YOS statutory funding. 85.5% of young people receiving ASB intensive work desisted from further anti-social behaviour and were resettled back into education and training. Those who continued were dealt with through statutory processes in the courts.

Social Value

The ASB team contributes to Safer Estates, safer communities and improves the quality of life for residents resulting in less crime, greater economic growth as small businesses and shops are able to operate in safety and attract customers. The impact of robust ASB service is seen by:

- Reduced fear and distress of local residents
- Childhood play and freedom increased as parents gain confidence to allow children to play outside
- Fewer negative attitudes and stigma associated with living in high ASB area
- Property sale and rental market improvements
- Improved mental and emotional health of victims
- Decreased demand on statutory services, for example police fire, health, housing
- Confidence of victims to report incidents
- Early intervention for young people to divert from offending behaviour and reduce First Time Entrants

This leads to an improved quality of life and better economic and social outcomes

The ASB Team will encourage young people to adopt behaviours that reduce the propensity for ASB – this includes taking part in structured activities, making full use of ETE opportunities and volunteering. These service to divert the young person from ASB, establish them within their communities and accelerate social development,

What is the likely cost, or impact of ceasing this activity?

The Service has no statutory responsibility for funding activity with young people subject to Acceptable Behaviour Contracts and civil responses to anti-social behaviour. The YOS Partnership is responsible for criminal responses where young people are sentenced in the Youth Court for ASB or have breached an ASB Order. The withdrawal of funding would reduce the team to half of its current size leaving it with only the capacity to meet the ASB statutory responsibilities

The YOS Partnership received funding initially from the Home Office and latterly the PCC to provide this Service.

Exit arrangements would be the cessation of any duties of a civil nature including offering structured assessments and interventions for Safer Estates including those wrapped around Acceptable Behaviour Contracts.

Restorative Justice and Reparation

The YOS Partnership funds 6 Restorative Justice Workers who provide a service to victims of youth crime that includes the offer of mediation, direct or indirect. The workers also carry out victim awareness work with young offenders. YOS Partnership has implemented all relevant employment legislation, guidance and advice for staff that would be at risk if funding ceases. In addition the Service has for many years offered a variety of reparation (community payback) schemes to encourage young people to 'pay back' to the community for their offending behaviour and to provide added value to the local community. Victims are routinely asked if they have a preference for the type of activity they would wish young people to engage in. Reparation projects rely on strong partnership working and relationships between YOS Partnership workers and community projects and on an adequate number of trained staff to supervise and manage the quality of engagement and work on each project by young people.

The Service funds the majority of its reparation services with Youth Justice Board Grant funding providing opportunities for young people to 'pay back' to society. However due to reductions in this funding over the past few years reparation now has fewer options– there is less opportunity for direct reparation and we have closed our 'Sightsavers' Motor Vehicle Project and some wood-working provision.

The PCC funding was provided to extend our reparation activity at the request of the Ring and Ride Scheme (Disabled residents) in the City, the Safer Travel (Centro) project and an Anti-Graffiti project. The YOS Partnership has only been able to offer this service with the additional funding and this would cease if funding was no longer continued. Projects are delivered across the city after school and at weekends, for vulnerable young people the work is delivered 1:1 usually within a workshop environment and for others work is in small groups. Young people with specific needs receive tailored support, for example a young person with Autism, was supported by a support worker to understand and engage in the project.

Demonstrable Track Record Of Delivery Against Stated Outcomes

Between October 2016 – December 2016 the Restorative Justice workers had direct contact with 99 victims to offer support and provide information. 64.3% of those contacted have wanted to have engagement in restorative practice and mediation approaches with the young person.

The projects provide indirect reparation involving the majority of young people in the system in constructive reparation. 100% of victims surveyed October 2016 – December 2016 expressed their satisfaction with the reparation.

Specific PCC funded Safer Travel Project

The Service has been working with Centro and National Express since February 2014 in a Restorative Practice programme aimed at reducing crime on public transport and making young people aware of the consequences of their offending to themselves and the general public. The project works with young people to address their anti-social and offending behaviour, comprising of victim awareness sessions at the YOT, which focuses on the cost to the public of damage to both buses and trains and the effects of anti-social behaviour on passengers. This is followed up with 3 sessions at the National Express bus depot, where young people spend their Saturday afternoons cleaning buses and removing graffiti from bus shelters.

Specific PCC funded Ring and Ride

The cleaning of contract vehicles continues to operate, with young people attending the depot of the Ring and Ride scheme, which provides a door-to-door transport service for those who are less able to get around independently.

Specific PCC funded Graffiti Project

Young people support the Birmingham City Council provision of graffiti removal across the city. The essence of reparation is in working together and therefore the combination of statutory and voluntary sectors is key to success. YOS PARTNERSHIP staff lead and manage these projects, however ideas and requests are generated by the community.

Social Value

These projects improve the assets of the community and therefore the experience of those using these services. Further the projects engage young people in developing skills, learning to value and appreciate their local community which then contributes to a decrease in ASB and offending behaviour. The young people develop social and practical skills that assist their development and support them returning to school or training and desisting from further poor behaviour. The nature of the projects and the engagement of the community in identifying them create harmony, community cohesion and promote engagement in positive social interaction. Victims have provided feedback that they value the opportunity to engage in decision making – to decide if they wish to engage directly or indirectly with the Young Offender or to determine the type of reparation the young person engages in. The specific projects have enabled our young people to support vulnerable members of the community giving up their social time to put back into society.

What is the likely cost, or impact of ceasing this activity?

The YOS will reduce its activity in this area due to the uncertainty of funding. A member of staff has left the Service and will not be replaced.

Sexually Harmful Behaviour Service (SHB)

SHB is a city wide specialist assessment and intervention service that undertakes evidence based assessment, formulation and intervention of therapeutic programmes to children and young people aged 7-17 years of age displaying sexually harmful behaviour. All children, young people and families are assessed using the evidence based 'AIM' assessment. The theoretical framework for interventions is the Good Lives Model, which is a strengths based approach that best supports outcomes. As the majority of children and young people are under 12 years of age, a significant part of the assessment and intervention support is offered to parents and carers to promote change and improve understanding of the child's needs and behaviour. In any average quarter approximately 40 % have some form of special needs, mostly ADHD, Autism Spectrum condition or learning difficulties. The engagement of the Team is not time limited – but is dependent on the needs of the young person typically the interventions last between 6 and 9 months. Each programme typically includes work on boundaries, safe touch, internet safety, puberty, sex and the law, resilience building, developing appropriate relationships and planning for the future. Each programme is tailored to meet the individual needs of the young person.

There is access to other specialist assessments i.e. SAVRY and psychological where required.

Demonstrable Track Record Of Delivery Against Stated Outcomes

The programme expectations, to deliver assessments and interventions to those children and young people displaying sexually harmful behaviour, have been met. Assessments have identified causal factors for abuse and informed safeguarding decisions for the abusing child, victims, risk management plans, placement decisions and educational placement. SHB has worked closely with police, safeguarding teams, schools, health and youth offending teams. In the period October 2016 – December 2016, the Team received 36 referrals, only 4 of which were for young people on statutory YOS orders (8.8%) and therefore the YOS statutory funding was not available. Of the 36 referrals; 17 were from Children's Services; 12 from Education; 3 from Police; 2 from Community Mental Health Services; and 2 from Court. The service currently has 110 open cases. There is a waiting list for this service. The key outcomes of the SHB team are to protect the public from sexual harm and reduce the vulnerabilities of children and adolescents to the negative lifelong impacts of sexual harm.

SHB also provides consultancy to other professionals and provides resources and support for other agencies to work with young people, usually where the threshold for direct intervention is not met. For example, we often support and guide Family Support Workers to carry out a programme of work with young people. SHB also provide therapeutic support to families from a family therapy perspective. For the past two years we have tracked all children and young people on the programme and we have case studies and in-depth feedback to share if required. Only 11% of children and young people were re-referred to the Service or Safeguarding post intervention. This is in line with research evidence for example some young people and their parents refer themselves to gain further access to additional support to manage changes in their lives.

Social Value

Children and young people who sexually abuse usually exhibit common life experiences and individual traits that contribute to development and future behaviour. Experiences are often

disrupted and unstable childhood, inconsistent care, unstable environments, domestic violence, and abuse and neglect and poor quality insecure attachments relationships to parents and carers. These factors are addressed as part of SHB intervention. Early intervention and therapeutic work can target these areas and promote change in family systems and the behaviour of children. Societal fear of sexual offending often results in counter-productive risk management plans that actually serve to increase risk through isolating children from normal developmental, educational and socialisation opportunities. This increase loneliness, reduces self-esteem, leads to educational failure and prevents the development of meaningful relationships and increases the risk of harmful behaviour. SHB multi-agency and partnership work, enables information and risk management plans that promote support that enables children and young people to access community activities, school extra-curricular activities

SHB are a unique team nationally in the range of service users to whom we offer direct work. Many services working with sexually abusive children nationally refuse to work with children or families in denial; will not work with young children displaying this behaviour and instead wait until they reach the criminal age of responsibility, young people who deny offending, at risk young people, those with complex disabilities or mental health problems or involuntary clients. SHB has a proven record in engaging hard to reach families and often manage to work very well with parents and children that have refused to engage with other statutory agencies. Part of its success is rooted in its innovative approaches and flexibility that means it adapts what and how it works to meet individual needs.

The impact of sexual crime for both victims and young people who abuse is seen in lost productivity due to the impact of substance and alcohol misuse, increased rates of mental illness in both child and adult survivors, a reduction in long term positive relationships and reduced life opportunities.

We have also supported the partnership through delivering training to

- BCC Foster carers
- Police Child Abuse investigation Officers
- A range of school staff.

The value of training is an increased awareness of the signs and contributory factors of harmful behaviour and a greater understanding of managing risk. Training includes -

- Consultancy and Specialist supervision
- Assessments Interventions for children under 12 years of age, children with Autism, Learning Difficulties, Special Educational Needs

What is the likely cost, or impact of ceasing this activity?

The current PCC funding is for two posts and has enabled the SHB team to be able to focus on the reduction of vulnerability and harm by children under the age of 10 and older adolescents outside the criminal justice system. Work has commenced in schools to provide training and resources so that with sufficient support and time to capacity build schools will be able to deliver a range of educational programmes at the earliest opportunity to address risky behaviours. Early discussion had taken place with the NSPCC over support and co-funding from April 2017 however the NSPCC has now withdrawn its services from the City. Funding from the CAMHS Transformational Board specifically for children with learning disabilities and children on the autistic spectrum is being confirmed.

There would still be a gap to meet current demand unless the PCC funding was secured for one post for a further 12 months.

Birmingham Youth Offending Service Female Gender Specific Unit

Project Delivery

The Female Gender Specific (FGS) unit within the Youth Offending Service has been developing since 2013. This Programme is managed by the YOS Partnership however the intensive activity provided which includes out of hours support, is additional to core work and has been delivered through the YOS Partnership preventative staff and two part time Barnardos workers. The PCC funding supports the FTE of one member of staff.

Staff have been trained as trainers of the Oregon Guidelines and AVA – (Against Violence and Abuse) delivered by the Women and Girls Network, for working with young people affected by sexual and domestic violence including gang related violence. These Guidelines and the AVA continue to be recognised as best practice in the sector and form the foundation of the Programme delivered within the Unit.

YOS Partnership has developed a robust model of identifying and screening young women at risk or involved in CSE and trained staff as lead champions in each team. This has ensured there are specialist skills available to support generic YOT staff in assessment and intervention planning for all young women.

Demonstrable Track Record Of Delivery Against Stated Outcomes

An examination of the data relating to young women within the service highlighted the following areas:

- The Unit works with the most complex or hard to engage cases, initially identified through a YOS Partnership assessment and the Child Sexual Exploitation Assessment (SARAF tool used nationally). The seriousness and frequency of offending, vulnerability of young women, mental health concerns and substance misuse have thus formed part of the criteria for acceptance onto the programme. The programme supported 49 females in 15/16 and there is a current waiting list.
- 75% had been sexually exploited or were at risk of sexual exploitation.

This has resulted in:

- Specialist provision which cannot be obtained elsewhere
- Flexibility to offer important on going contact point to young women and girls who often drop back to see staff in the Unit for help / reassurance to keep on track. Service offered post-order would be severely limited
- The number of females that can be supported – the Unit would only have worked with 22 rather than 49 cases in this current year to date.
- Beneficial effects of partnership between the voluntary and public sector (Barnardos and YOS Partnership).

The Unit utilizes a programme based on well researched and validated model 'Oregon's (USA) Guidelines for Effective Gender Specific Programming for Girls (2000)' which advocates a holistic approach to working with young women.

The GSP team work with the city's most vulnerable, at risk and disengaged and hard to reach young people and so has to manage both high risk behaviours that place the public and victims at risk, alongside safeguarding and welfare needs. The Unit's Therapeutic Programme is delivered by trained practitioners applying the Barnardos Four A's Framework. A number of programmes have been developed building on YOS Partnership and Barnardos specialist knowledge and experience of working with children and young people abused through child sexual exploitation. These form the basis of the FGSP group sessions. It is important to equip children and young people with knowledge so that they can try to keep themselves and their friends and peers safe, and if they are unsafe or worried, give them the confidence to speak out.

The programme and workshops cover a number of topics, including:

- Healthy relationships
- Consent
- Grooming
- Contraception
- Risk and Keeping Safe
- Child Sexual Exploitation
- On-line Safety

Year	Risk to Self/Vulnerability Distance travelled Assessment	Improved or Maintained	Deteriorated	Improved or Maintained (%)	Deteriorated (%)
2014/2015	216	169	47	78.2	26.3
2015/2016	141	103	38	73.0	26.9
2 Year Average				75.6	26.6
2016/17 to date	51	50	1	98	2

Year	Risk to Others Distance travelled Assessment	Improved or Maintained	Deteriorated	Improved or Maintained (%)	Deteriorated (%)
2014/2015	216	193	23	89.4	10.6
2015/2016	141	125	16	88.6	11.3
2 Year Average				89.0	10.9
2016/17 to date	51	49	2	96	4

Social Value.

The Unit is a partnership between Barnardos and the YOS Partnership Partners – the Team benefits that Barnardos funds to maintain the Amazon and CSE projects. The delivery of the intervention engages a wide range of partner agencies in improving the life chances of a group of highly vulnerable young women the majority of whom are not with the statutory YOS Partnership provision.

The Unit supports the delivery of capacity within the wide public sector system through training and consultancy as described above – in doing so it improves the chances of young women at risk being identified and appropriately supported.

We have also supported young women to open up about their own experiences of being a victim of CSE and domestic abuse and seek support. We have had several examples of supporting these young women to come forward to give evidence.

What is the likely cost, or impact of ceasing this activity?

Lack of intensive tailored support for young women who are victims of CSE, violence and at risk of poor outcomes. Nationally Birmingham has been praised for its gender specific approaches and as a result the partnership is responding differently to these young women and recognising their behaviour is a result of the impact of CSE and violence they have experienced. The ability to continue to support these young women will reduce significantly leading to poorer outcomes and more mental health, substance misuse and offending. It will also reduce the intelligence gathered

Domestic Homicide Reviews

Outcomes

- Since 2011 BCSP has responded to 23 referrals, the largest number in any one local authority area in England and Wales. Of these 21 became full Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) cases.
- A multi-agency training programme has been delivered to approximately 660 participants, ranging from strategic leads to frontline practitioners.
- A Quality Assurance Framework has been developed to integrate learning and support change.

Background

DHRs became a statutory duty from 13 April 2011 for Community Safety Partnership through the Domestic Violence Crime and Victims Act (2004). A DHR must be undertaken in 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 with whom they had been in an intimate relationship, or with whom they had shared a household. In March 2013, the government introduced the concept of coercion and controlling behaviour, which extended beyond physical violence and encapsulated control, subordination, deprivation of liberty, threats, humiliation, intimidation and abuse experienced by many victims.

DHR Purpose

DHRs seek to establish lessons to be learned from a homicide regarding the way local professionals and agencies worked individually and collectively to safeguard victims. The aim is to identify and enact improved service responses within and between agencies. A further aim is to improve public confidence in services.

Domestic Homicide Review Developments

An analysis has been conducted on 13 completed reviews, leading to a total of 277 separate recommendations. It should be noted, however, that a single recommendation does not lead to a single action. Many recommendations are multi-layered with one recommendation requiring a number of separate actions. Quantitative data does not reflect the need for deep-rooted cultural change in attitudes and behaviours among professionals. Thematic analysis has revealed some broad themes requiring development:

- Early identification through routine and direct questioning
- Workforce development through training, supervision and management to understand and respond to domestic abuse.

- Risk and threat assessment and identification of significant others at risk.
- Having clear pathways to specialist support for victims.
- Public Awareness campaigns and third party reporting.
- Widening community engagement and public awareness of domestic abuse.
- Effective specific Workplace Domestic Abuse policies.
- Reviewing and updating protocols and guidance

A separate concept report is in development to break down the recommendations relevant across the agencies.

Quality Assurance, Scrutiny, Challenge and Evidencing Outcomes

The Domestic Homicide Review Steering Group meets monthly to monitor the progress of all reviews, as well as providing the initial quality assurance of the conclusions contained within each DHR's final overview report. Once endorsed by the Steering Group, the overview report is taken by BCSP responsible authorities before submission to the Home Office Quality Assurance Panel for approval and permission to publish.

A newly developed Quality Assurance Framework drawing on research from best evidence in learning from serious case reviews was behind the commencement of thematic Peer Reviews across agencies. The aim being to secure evidence that actions have delivered a desired improved change in frontline services. Further, many families have challenged us to report back the difference the domestic homicide review has made.

Work has begun across statutory boards accountable for undertaking reviews, to ensure there is synergy between statutory review processes which avoids duplication, and develops a high quality multi-agency approach to disseminating the findings of reviews to support the development of a local culture of learning across Birmingham.