



Safer Wolverhampton
Partnership

Community Safety and Harm Reduction Strategy **2017-2020**



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Section 1

Foreword

This refreshed Community Safety and Harm Reduction Strategy emphasises the absolute commitment to continued partnership working and a full recognition that reducing vulnerability and harm must be central to our joint effort to improve outcomes for Wolverhampton's communities.

Wolverhampton has already taken significant steps to improve services against a backdrop of unprecedented financial constraint, and in doing so, has introduced new service models which integrate safeguarding across partner agencies through developments such as the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub and Strengthening Families Hubs, delivering a whole family approach to those requiring early help and support. This shift is also reflected at a West Midlands level, with unprecedented organisational change across West Midlands Police, Probation services and the establishment of the West Midlands Combined Authority. The priorities set out within this strategy support this commitment through an enhanced focus on early intervention and prevention.

By adopting broader strategic themes within this new strategy, the approach enables us to build in a greater degree of flexibility over the next three years than has been previously possible, so that changing crime trends and population needs can be reviewed annually and the particular focus for delivery under each strategic priority reviewed to ensure our delivery remains reflects changing needs and maximises opportunities for joint working across the region and sub-region.

Reduced resources continue to provide a significant challenge against a backdrop of high expectation to continue to drive down crime, and provide quality services, however, they also provide a strong business case to work more closely with our partners, identify efficiencies and support communities to take an enhanced role in helping to address the things that matter to them, within their neighbourhoods, and in recognising and celebrating those contributions.

We are in the fortunate position of building on the very positive progress from our previous strategy, with the achievements of the city's Youth Offending Service highlighted following its Full Joint Inspection, successful integration of Prevent principles and development of our response to 'violence against women and girls' crimes into mainstream services across sectors. These areas of responsibility are shared across the various strategic Boards in place across the city, underpinned by a joint operating protocol to provide clarity at a strategic level on lead responsibilities.

Successful joint operations to tackle entrenched issues within communities with Police and Public Health has enabled shared areas of business to be tackled collaboratively and as we move more into the realms of using our collective data more effectively to target need, using early indicators to inform our approach, these joint efforts start to become seen as everyday practice. This strategy will help facilitate this collaborative working moving forward and the opportunities for improving the outcomes for Wolverhampton and its citizens.



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Chair, Safer
Wolverhampton
Partnership

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Section 2

Executive Summary

Background and Context

Safer Wolverhampton Partnership (SWP) is the statutory Community Safety Partnership (CSP) in Wolverhampton. A number of statutory and non-statutory partner agencies work together to assess local crime priorities and formulate a range of strategies and plans to address such issues.

In developing this strategy, SWP has consulted with a range of stakeholders and local communities to inform the content of the document and priorities which will be worked towards over the three year strategy.

Demographics

The city's population has increased by 5.2% between in the ten years since 2004, resulting in rise in the number of households across the city.

Wolverhampton continues to suffer deprivation and under the Indices of Deprivation 2015; remains one of the 10% most deprived local authorities in England. Wolverhampton is ethnically diverse, with of 36% of the city's residents identifying as Black Asian Minority Ethnic.

Performance against our previous strategy

Reflecting on the previous strategy (2014-2017) a range of outcomes have been delivered against the key objectives that were set out, Wolverhampton has performed better than the national average. Despite changes in the structure of the management of offenders which bought large scale changes and challenges; positive delivery has been accomplished across all three of the priority areas which were included in the strategy.

Setting our priorities

Moving into the new strategy, SWP used a range of information, including crime data, strategic assessments, thematic trends and information from key partners and the community to build a well-informed picture of the issues which the city continues to face. Additionally there is recognition that a shift toward early intervention is needed to reduce vulnerability and harm.

SWP Board was able to use the information to identify and agree three overarching strategic priorities for 2017-2020:



These priorities require a multi-agency response and will impact positively on the reduction of crime and will promote self-resilience and strengthen communities across the city.

Reducing Re-offending

Effectively manage offenders, both adults and youths that enter the criminal justice system to reduce the risk of reoffending, whilst addressing any drug or alcohol misuse linked to their offending behaviours.

The outcomes expected are:

- Reduce adult and youth reoffending
- Improved use of tools and powers to effectively manage offenders
- Development of a risk-based, stepped model for high volume offenders
- Improved use of pathways to change offender attitudes and behaviours
- Earlier identification of young people in need of support

Violence Prevention

Identifying those in need of support at an early stage to prevent the escalation of violence and reduce crime. To Continue to deliver robust preventative work using a multi-agency approach to ensure that those in need of specialist services receive them at a much earlier point to reduce risk to themselves and the wider community.

The outcomes expected are:

- Improved understanding of risk to prevent offending and harm
- Improved use of tools and powers
- Increased confidence in reporting
- Reduced prevalence of violent crime
- More effective management of threat and risk

Reducing Victimisation

Reduce harm to those who are most vulnerable caused by victimisation and repeat victimisation. Build resilience, provide safeguarding and pathways for individuals and within communities so that people are empowered to manage their own risk and are supported through their local community.

The outcomes expected are:

- Increased reporting of under-reported crime
- Reduced victimisation by adopting a whole family approach
- Improved prevention interventions
- Earlier identification of individuals at risk
- Strengthened community response

Delivery

The annual local Police and Crime Plan will detail the areas of focus to meet overarching strategic priorities. Each year SWP will work with a range of partner agencies to effectively deliver the strategic priorities using a robust performance management system to ensure outcomes are regularly monitored and delivered.

Section 3

Introduction

The Partnership

Safer Wolverhampton Partnership (SWP) is the statutory Community Safety Partnership (CSP) in the city and the Local Police & Crime Board (LPCB) for Wolverhampton.

Functions and Statutory Duties

The Safer Wolverhampton Partnership (SWP) provides strategic oversight for the prevention of crime and anti-social behaviour across Wolverhampton. SWP is a statutory multi-agency forum where relevant partners work together to assess local crime priorities and agree how to deal with these issues. SWP develops strategic plans for the area, ensuring delivery of local community safety priorities and works collectively with partners on city priorities through commissioning, the re-direction of mainstream resources and improved practice.

Developed under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, there is a duty placed on certain partners (termed Responsible Authorities) to be part of SWP membership and SWP has a legal duty to perform a number of statutory functions. Wolverhampton has a strong CSP, delivering key successes over recent years, whilst managing unprecedented organisational change and resource constraints within the respective partners.

The partnership is made up of:

Statutory partners;

- City of Wolverhampton Council (CWC)
- West Midlands Police (WMP)
- West Midlands Fire and Rescue Authority
- National Probation Service (NPS)
- Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC)
- Wolverhampton Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)
- Her Majesty's Prisons

Non-statutory partners from;

- Resident representatives covering each constituency area
- Business sector
- Third Sector Partnership – covering Communities of Interest, special interest groups and Third Sector organisations
- Lead Councillor representation

Every effort is made to ensure that third sector partner organisations are involved in the work of SWP. A strong and robust relationship has been forged with local partners, many of whom sit on city wide steering groups and delivery groups to help shape and direct the services we commission across Wolverhampton. Their local knowledge and specialist services are vital in delivering interventions and activities to those members of the public who need support.

All plans are well informed by data sources including the annual strategic assessment, partner data and community input. Whilst delivering against identified strategies and plans SWP implements systems to monitor performance and report back to stakeholders through oversight of key performance indicators and annual reports.

Under the Police Reform & Social Responsibility Act 2011 SWP has a duty to cooperate with the elected Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for the West Midlands Police Force Area. With the introduction of the West Midlands Combined Authority (WMCA) in June 2016, SWP will work proactively to strengthen its contribution to regional priorities.

SWP also works collaboratively with other CSPs across the West Midlands to improve working practices and identify efficiencies. This approach will also extend to strategic forums across Wolverhampton to increase opportunities for joint commissioning.

As part of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004, from 2011 SWP has the responsibility to undertake Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR). Where a domestic violence-related death occurs and lessons can be learnt, SWP oversees the review process and the implementation of recommendations in line with Home Office guidance.

The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 came into force in July 2015 and introduced a statutory requirement for designated agencies to have 'due regard for the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism'. The act also introduced a statutory duty for Local Authorities to establish and maintain Channel Panels in their area to provide case management support for identified individuals.

Although not a statutory requirement for SWP, the Modern Slavery Act 2015 places a responsibility on key agencies to identify and support victims.

The City



The city of Wolverhampton measures 26.8 square miles in area, and is one of the four local authorities in the Black Country sub-region, situated to the west of Birmingham and bordered by Dudley, Walsall, Sandwell and parts of Staffordshire.

In 2014¹, 252,987 people were living in Wolverhampton. The population of the city has followed a rising trend, with an increase of 5.2% residents since 2004².

Wolverhampton is ethnically diverse, becoming more diverse over the last decade. There has been a 10% decrease in White British residents since 2001 and a corresponding increase in Black Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) residents. In 2011, BAME residents accounted for 36% of Wolverhampton's population. In terms of country of birth, 16% of Wolverhampton residents were born outside of the UK. Over recent years the city has seen an increase in arrivals from Roma communities from the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Romania. There is strong community cohesion across the city and diversity is embraced.

Ethnicity in Wolverhampton 2011



At the 2011 census, 87 languages were spoken in Wolverhampton, the ability to speak English is important for everyday communication; however 11% of residents do not speak English as their main language. It is recognised that there are a large number of practising religions across the city; 55.5% of respondents identified as Christian with Sikh residents accounting for 9% of the city's population, the second highest percentage across England. Those practicing Hindu account for 3.7% of Wolverhampton's population followed by 1.7% of residents whose religion is Islam.³ Those who said they had no religious beliefs increased by almost 9% to 20% which mirrors the national picture.⁴

¹ 2014 Mid-Year Population Estimates. Further detailed demographic and census information can be found at www.wolverhamptoninprofile.org.uk ² www.wolverhamptoninprofile.org.uk/resource/view?resourceId=212 ³ The census identifies other practising religions in the city. For purposes of this document those with a percentage of 2% or less have not been referenced.

⁴ 2014 Mid-Year Population Estimates. Further detailed demographic and census information can be found at www.wolverhamptoninprofile.org.uk

The latest release of the Integrated Household Survey (2014) estimated that 1.6% of adults identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB). Applying this estimate to Wolverhampton's population equates to 4,048 LGB residents.⁵

Wolverhampton's population is evenly split on gender with females accounting for 50.5%. The 2011 census recorded the population of Wolverhampton as 249,470; which can be broken down as:

- Children aged 0-14- 18.5%
- Working age adults aged 15-64 – 65%
- Older people aged 65+ - 16.2%⁶

The census definition of a disability is self-defined; the question asked whether the respondent (or someone in their household) was limited in their day-to-day activities. In Wolverhampton, 20.5% of the population assessed themselves as having a disability using this definition.

Wolverhampton has a growing visitor economy, supported by economic investment in the city. There is also a large student population studying further or higher education. Recognising that perceptions of crime are a key factor in attracting inward investment; SWP will be aligning its workstreams with the Business Improvement Districts in support of these regeneration efforts and will take an agile approach to crime reduction to maintain public confidence.

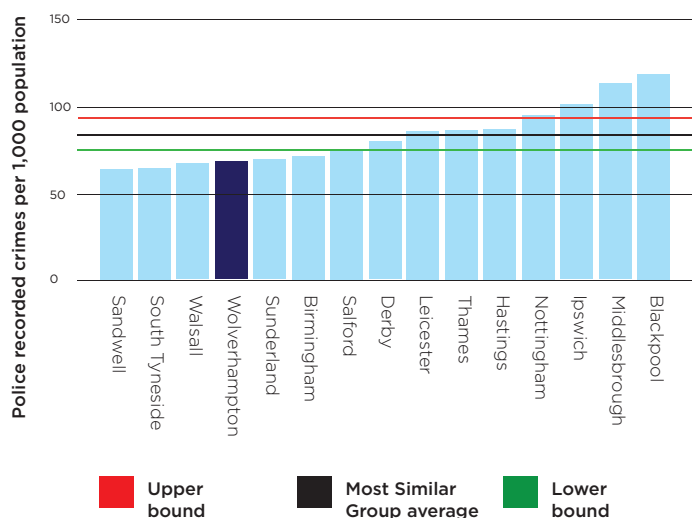
⁵ Delivery of this strategy will be fully inclusive of Wolverhampton's LGBT community. Data quoted is the only national ONS source available and can be found at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/sexuality/bulletins/integratedhouseholdsurvey/2015-10-01>

⁶ Whilst not all protected characteristics are referenced in the city profile, the strategy is informed by available data within the context of Crime and Disorder and its impact on communities with protected characteristics.

Section 4

Reflections on 2014-2017

Performance against the current SWP Crime Reduction and Community Safety Strategy 2014-17 has been reviewed; whilst improvements against the strategic priorities of Reducing Reoffending, Substance Misuse, Violence Against Women and Girls and Gangs and Youth Crime are notable, as outlined below, remaining challenges will be used to inform future delivery. Recorded crime levels across Wolverhampton as at 31 March 2016 show the city is performing better than the national average. The chart below³ shows Wolverhampton's position in relation to its most similar groups.



Reducing Reoffending

Responsibility for the management of adult offenders is split, with the private sector Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) managing low to medium risk offenders and National Probation Service (NPS) managing higher risk and priority offenders. A change to legislation also increased offenders falling within the remit of CRC. The Youth Offending Service received highly positive feedback from its inspection by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation in 2015, which highlighted the service as being amongst the best in the country⁴.

Key achievements are summarised below:

- ↑ The city performed favourably in comparison to national rates of proven reoffending of youths and adults.
- ↑ High levels of compliance with completion of adult community based sentences including requirements to complete unpaid work.
- ↑ Reducing first time entrants to the youth justice system was met, with reductions seen each quarter.
- Performance of adult prison releases with successful supervision completions remained static.

³ Information taken from ONS March 2016 ⁴ Acquisitive crime – crimes where property / commodities are targeted i.e. theft, burglary, vehicle crime.

⁴ A full report is available at <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprobation/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2016/02/Wolverhampton-FJI-report.pdf>

Substance Misuse

There are increased risks of involvement in crime for people who misuse alcohol and drugs, either as perpetrators or victims. Public Health data has shown positive outcomes in tackling these issues:

- ✓ Wolverhampton performed favourably in comparison to the rest of the West Midlands in terms of successful completions and re-presentations to treatment by criminal justice clients.

Although successes were achieved, work to engage this client group to reduce offending linked to drugs or alcohol use is ongoing:

- ! Increases were seen in the number of positive drug tests in custody, yet referrals of criminal justice clients into treatment reduced.
- ! Levels of public place violence with injury recorded by police remained raised.
- ! Increases in successful completion of drug rehabilitation and alcohol treatment requirements by adults (as measured by CRC) were not achieved.

Gangs and Youth Crime

Joint working across statutory, third sector and private sector providers to coordinate delivery has provided effective exit pathways and interventions across agencies to target the small number of individuals where gang culture remains problematic. Whilst performance has been positive, an increase of public place violence with injury across all West Midlands authorities remains a local challenge. Prevention and earlier targeted intervention is the future priority.

- ✓ Levels of violent crime involving a knife, sharply bladed instrument or firearm showed a high level of control with low levels recorded.
- ✓ Personal Robbery levels in Wolverhampton, including those committed against or by young people, remained low and controlled.

Violence against Women and Girls

'Violence against women and girls' (VAWG) is a collective term that encompasses domestic violence (DV), sexual violence (SV), forced marriage, female genital mutilation, and so-called honour crime. The majority of victims of these crimes are female at the hands of male perpetrators; however Wolverhampton's VAWG strategy acknowledges that all genders can be victims and perpetrators of such crimes. Performance measured for this priority was encouraging:

- ✓ The increase of recorded crimes and non-crimes for investigation related to domestic abuse and serious sexual offences reflects increased confidence in reporting.
- ✓ Reporting of 'hidden crime' (forced marriage, honour based abuse and female genital mutilation) whilst still low, showed a small increase in 2016/17.
- ✓ Improvements in identifying high risk cases referred for support and providing interventions to reduce levels of risk and repeat referrals across partners.
- ✓ The number of referrals (inc. self-referrals) to sexual assault services saw a continuing increasing trend, indicating improved confidence in reporting.

CHALLENGES

Reflecting on the priorities from the previous strategy, it is apparent that although crime, such as acquisitive crime⁵ is reducing, challenges remain.

Reduce levels of violent incidents, particularly against young people	Reduce weapon enabled crime	Address the threat and harm caused by substance misuse, including NSP (so-called 'legal highs') use	Increase reporting of 'hidden' crimes	Increase accountability of DV perpetrator's behaviour
Address and reduce vulnerability	Increase reporting of hate crime	Increase reporting of VAWG crimes and confidence of victims, particularly amongst new communities	Increase levels of collaborative working	Diversion from gangs

⁵ Information taken from ONS March 2016 ⁴ Acquisitive crime – crimes where property / commodities are targeted i.e. theft, burglary, vehicle crime.

Section 5

Determining Priorities for 2017-2020

In setting strategic priorities for this refreshed 2017-20 strategy, a range of information was used to build a well-informed picture of the issues facing the city. Information was collated using recorded crime data and thematic trend information combined with data from partner agencies. Findings included:

- Increases in violent crime, particularly in public places, due to the vulnerability of both victims and offenders especially where alcohol or drugs are a factor.
- Further effort is required to raise awareness and build confidence of victims to report abuse, to sustain the increasing trend in recorded DV and SV offences and Hate Crime.
- Young people are disproportionately affected by violent crime and there is a need to target intervention earlier to break the cycle of gang recruitment.
- A need to further develop the local response to Modern Slavery and associated organised criminality.
- The under reporting of Business Crime remains a concern despite high volume recording and repeat victimisation.
- There have been promising reductions in reoffending rates for both adults and youths, although issues such as employment post-release, and reducing the harm caused by substance misuse need to be addressed.

There has been recognition that a shift towards early intervention will reduce vulnerability, harm and the demand for crisis intervention. This approach is underpinned by research into Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES) which identifies early-life causal factors as key contributors to poor life outcomes.

These findings were used by SWP Board to set revised strategic priorities for the city, ensuring they appropriately reflected need and required joint delivery across partners, as well as aligning with current city and regional priorities.

The resulting strategic priorities agreed by SWP Board are detailed below:



The 2017-20 priorities are broader than those that have been agreed in previous years, with a number of work areas sitting within each priority. Use of the SWP annual strategic assessment to analyse crime trends will ensure that the delivery focus remains relevant, allowing an enhanced flexibility and agility to respond to new and emerging risks and priorities. The Local Police and Crime Plan will provide an annual focus for delivery which is informed by local need.

Priority 1: **Reducing Reoffending**

The ability to effectively manage the behaviour of offenders that enter the criminal justice system to reduce their risk of reoffending remains a strategic priority. This spans both youth and adult offenders and includes the full spectrum of risk and offending type. The causal factors linked to offending such as drug and alcohol misuse and the transition between youth and adult systems will be strengthened. A new Reducing Reoffending Strategy will provide an in depth focus highlighting areas for improvement and an evidence-based approach to regularly assess repeat offending types, adopting innovation and best practice.

There are 7 reducing reoffending delivery pathways:

1. Accommodation provision for successful rehabilitation
2. Education, Training and Employment – support to access stable employment and training
3. Health – improved access to primary care provisions
4. Drugs and Alcohol – tackle and reduce substance misuse
5. Finance, benefit and debt – support to access advise and secure finances
6. Children and families – improve relationships where required
7. Attitudes, thinking and behaviour – Provision of interventions to meet need

Outcomes



Reduce adult and youth reoffending



Improved use of tools and powers to effectively manage offenders



Development of a risk-based, stepped model for high volume offenders



Improved use of pathways to change offender attitudes and behaviours



Earlier identification of young people in need of support

Priority 2: **Violence Prevention**

Recognising the personal harm caused by violent crimes will be a particular area of focus. SWP is building on a much improved multi-agency approach to tackling VAWG, covering the high volume crimes of domestic and sexual violence, whilst challenging the cultural acceptance of VAWG and embedding improved practice across frontline services so it becomes an integral part of their offer. Similarly, Wolverhampton has developed a strong multi-agency approach to preventing gang involvement and reducing the harm caused by gangs and youth violence. Innovative approaches are in development to address remaining challenges of youth violence and ensure both our mainstream and specialist services identify those in need of support at a much earlier point to reduce the risk of escalating violence.

The West Midlands Violence Alliance was launched early in 2016 to deliver a targeted partnership response in collaboration with health agencies, Councils and others to drive forward violence prevention across the region. Wolverhampton's approach will align with recommendations stemming from this work.

Outcomes



Improved understanding
of risk to prevent
offending and harm



Improved use of tools
and powers



Increased confidence
in reporting



Reduced prevalence
of violent crime



More effective
management of threat
and risk

Priority 3: Reducing Victimisation

Reducing the volume and harm caused by victimisation, as well as the likelihood of repeat victimisation will ensure those who are most vulnerable are more effectively safeguarded and are supported to reduce their own risk.

Wolverhampton benefits from strong, cohesive communities across the city; safeguarding and building on this position will enhance positive perceptions of safety within communities and increase an awareness of the active role citizens can play in improving community safety. This may include raised awareness, improving mutual respect and tolerance, or improving methods of communication and engagement such as via social media or community safeguarding alerts. It is recognised that this is not a static picture; SWP will actively monitor and respond to changing crime trends, direct resources to reduce vulnerability and extend the use of restorative justice.

Outcomes



Increased reporting of under-reported crime



Reduced victimisation by adopting a whole family approach



Improved prevention interventions



Earlier identification of individuals at risk



Strengthened community response

Section 6

Delivery

Strong relationships have been built with our cross-sector partners over many years, building purposeful and consistent partnerships to deliver services and interventions.

A robust performance management system is in place to ensure outcomes within the strategy are delivered. Quarterly performance returns are made to the PCC to provide updates against PCC funded delivery PCC, whilst SWP Board provides rigorous oversight, scrutiny and challenge against delivery. Actions plans are in place and monitored regularly to ensure progress is maintained.

Recognising areas of commonality between SWP, Children and Adults Safeguarding Boards, Health and Well Being Board and Children's Trust Board, a joint working protocol has been adopted to provide clarity over areas of lead responsibility and aid collaborative working.

To inform the delivery of interventions and commissioned services annually over the life of the strategy SWP will use information and data from strategic assessments to analyse current crime trends to ensure priorities delivered remain relevant; assessing the need on an annual basis will provide SWP with greater flexibility to respond to new and emerging risks and priorities across Wolverhampton.

The Local Police and Crime Plan will be published annually for the life of the strategy. Priorities which will be reflected in the 2017/18 plan can be found in Appendix A.

Section 7

Local Policing Plan

The Local Police and Crime Plan for Wolverhampton will aid the delivery of this strategy. The plan is shaped by consultation with partners, stakeholders and local communities and takes into consideration existing strategies which may impact on policing across the city. It is refreshed annually to ensure that the services provided by Wolverhampton Police and its partners continue to meet the needs of local communities and reflect changing priorities within neighbourhoods across the city.

West Midlands Police are currently working towards a new operating model which will improve how policing is delivered by 2020. The ambition of the next generation of Local Policing is to prevent harm at the earliest possible opportunity by:

- Delivering with partners to reduce harm through early intervention
- Preventing reoffending through consistent and effective Offender Management
- Building community resilience and capacity to resolve problems
- Increasing public confidence by understanding needs and building trust
- Reducing repeat demand through preventative problem solving

To achieve this ambition West Midlands Police have introduced a new model of local policing creating Neighbourhood Policing Units (NPU's) made of several teams focused on prevention and intervention activities at the local level. Policing will be tailored to meet the differing needs of individual neighbourhoods which will maximise impact in areas with the greatest levels of harm and need.

Section 8

Equalities and Resources

Equalities

Current service data and crime analysis highlight that this strategy will impact differently on certain groups. Women and girls are statistically more likely to be victims of domestic abuse and violence, as well as sexual abuse and exploitation. It is therefore likely that services which benefit and support women and girls will be accessed predominantly by that group.

Offenders are statistically more likely to be males, and therefore services aimed at reducing reoffending and changing behaviour programmes will be accessed mainly by that group. The strategy will impact positively on communities with protected characteristics by catering for the different needs of clients across the age spectrum and addressing victimisation associated with gender, disability, race or religion. No adverse impacts have been identified as a result of the strategy development, proposed implementation, or consultation feedback.

Planned approaches to cater for differing needs of client groups are detailed within the full analysis which is available on request.

Resources

On-going funding reductions over recent years across SWP and many partners has seen opportunities increase for joint commissioning. Collaborative cross-boundary working throughout the West Midlands area will also provide opportunities for improved efficiencies and practice, as will developments emanating from the West Midlands Combined Authority.

SWP will align its commissioning activity against the strategic priorities set out within this strategy using its available resources and will be looking to develop joint commissioning opportunities across the city, the sub-region and the West Midlands Metropolitan area across the lifetime of this strategy to realise efficiencies and increase value for money in the delivery of services.

Section 9

Recognising the Active Role of our Communities

SWP understands and values the importance of community engagement to build resilience and confidence within neighbourhoods; enabling residents to report issues of concern and empowering them to play an active role in tackling low level issues within their locality. This may include activities such as Speed Watch, litter picks or Neighbourhood Watch groups.

A review of neighbourhood engagement in 2016 showed that of 496 respondents, over 70% wanted to be kept informed about crime and community safety in their locality. The review highlighted a number of recommendations for implementation.

These included;

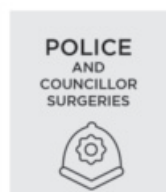
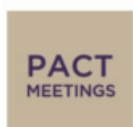
- Improved advertisement and communication to actively promote the range of engagement.
- To ensure that PACT priorities are monitored and evaluated as standard to ensure that outcomes, successes and value for money can be evidenced.
- Increase the use of social media as a means of communication to extend engagement opportunities.
- Improve effectiveness and accessibility of PACT meetings.

Roll out of the Active Citizens Programme is underway, which is a police led initiative to support communities in delivering interventions in response to low level neighbourhood concerns. The aim of the programme is to engage with and empower residents to make small changes to their street or neighbourhood with the aid of small-scale funding. The scheme has been rolled out across all neighbourhoods in the city with bidding opportunities available annually.

Methods to engage communities:



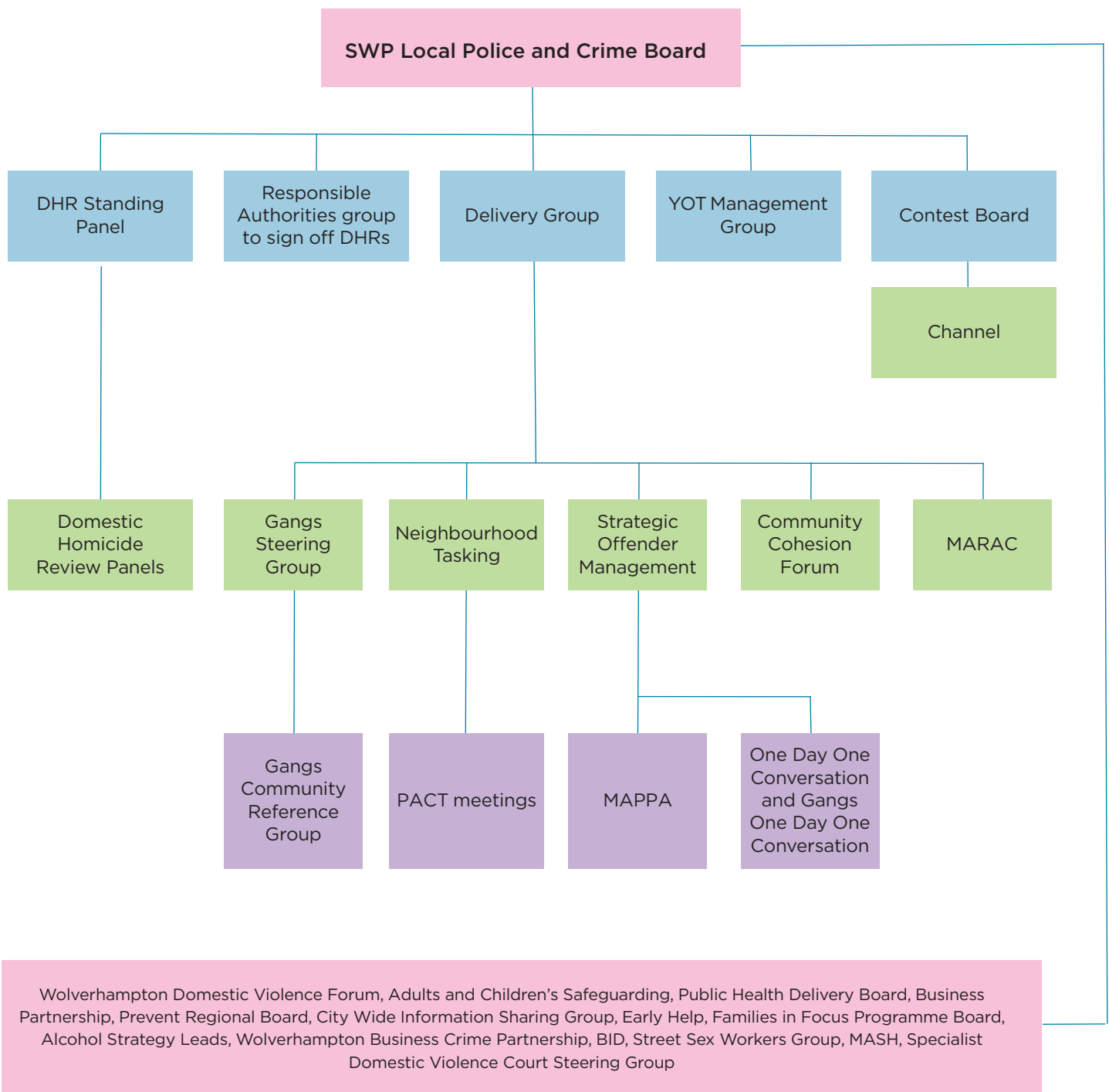
SOCIAL MEDIA
incl. Facebook, email and website



CITY
DIRECT



Section 10

Delivery Structure Chart

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACES	Adverse Childhood Experiences	MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment meetings
BAME	Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic	NPS	National Probation Service
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group	NPS	New Psychoactive Substances
CRC	Community Rehabilitation Company	NPU	Neighbourhood Policing Unit
CSP	Community Safety Partnership	NRM	National Referral Mechanism
DHR	Domestic Homicide Reviews	ONS	Office of National Statistics
DV	Domestic Violence	OPCC	Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
ESOL	English for Speakers of Other Languages	PACT	Partners & Communities Together
HMIP	Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation	PCC	Police and Crime Commissioner
JSA	Job Seeker's Allowance	SWP	Safer Wolverhampton Partnership
KPI	Key Performance Indicator	SV	Sexual Violence
LGB	Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual	VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls
LPCB	Local Police and Crime Board	WMCA	West Midlands Combined Authority
MAPPA	Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements	WMP	West Midlands Police
		YOT	Youth Offending Team

Contact

Email: info@saferwton.org.uk /
safer@wolverhampton.gov.uk

Visit us at: www.saferwton.org.uk



west midlands
police and crime
commissioner



Operating as Wolverhampton's Local Police & Crime Board