

# Manchester's Community Safety Partnership

OUR STRATEGY 2022-25

Manchester  
Community  
Safety  
Partnership

Our Manchester

Working together to keep Manchester safe

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## [ **Foreword** ]

### by Councillor Luthfur Rahman

I am pleased to introduce our Community Safety Strategy for the city for the next three years. It has been more than 23 years since we published our first strategy, back in 1999. Since then, through building strong relationships and working together, the Partnership has enjoyed many successes in reducing crime and antisocial behaviour, protecting and supporting people with vulnerabilities, and changing the behaviour of offenders.

We are proud of these achievements, but there is more for us to do. The nature of crime and antisocial behaviour, and the impact upon individuals and our communities, are constantly evolving. As a Partnership we must also evolve in our response, continuing to listen, learn, improve and develop our approach and our ways of working.

The past two and a half years have been especially challenging, as we have all had to deal with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our daily lives. Throughout the pandemic, the Partnership and its many service providers continually and innovatively adapted their service responses, ensuring that vulnerable people were still able to stay in touch with and access the vital services they needed. They were supported throughout by our residents and businesses across the city.

This is an example of the spirit and generosity of our local residents, businesses and community organisations, truly demonstrating the Our Manchester values and behaviours. On behalf of the Partnership, I would like to thank all those who came together to give wide-ranging practical and social help, and signpost people into services and support during that difficult time.

The Partnership is committed to ensuring that Manchester continues to be a thriving and safe city where people want to live, work and visit. Over the next three years we will be working hard together to deliver on that commitment.

**Councillor Luthfur Rahman, OBE,  
Deputy Leader, October 2022**

# [ Introduction ]

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 placed a duty on the police and local authorities to work together with key partners and organisations to develop and implement local crime-reduction strategies.

Before developing these strategies, the Partnership must identify the key local crime and disorder priorities through consultation with local residents, businesses, and community groups. They must also analyse crime and disorder levels and patterns in the area and have regard for the objectives set out in the local police and crime plan. Further details of the consultation undertaken to inform production of this strategy can be found in the chapter **Establishing our priorities, informing our approach** on page 10.

In Manchester, the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) comprises a wide range of organisations: Manchester City Council, Greater Manchester Police (GMP), the Probation Service, Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service (GMFRS), Manchester Public Health, NHS Greater Manchester Integrated Care, our universities, voluntary and community sector organisations, representatives from Manchester Housing Providers Partnership, Greater Manchester Mental Health NHS Foundation Trust (GMMH), and Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA).

The CSP Board meets quarterly and monitors, reviews, and progresses the work of the CSP overall and against agreed targets and priorities, including those of individual organisations. It considers performance and outcomes while addressing gaps in service delivery and undertaking several statutory duties. The CSP Board is supported by a Core Group, made up of priority leads and a Partnership Analytical Team.

The CSP's main objective remains unchanged for the period of this strategy, namely for Manchester to be a safe place for people to live, work and visit. In achieving that objective, we will be contributing to the wider aims of the Our Manchester Strategy – Forward to 2025, and its overriding vision of Manchester as a place where people from all backgrounds feel safe, can aspire, succeed and live well.

The last two and a half years of the lifespan of the previous strategy saw the Partnership carrying out its work through the COVID-19 pandemic, which brought with it unique challenges for services and had a significant impact on levels of recorded crime, both locally and nationally. Across Greater Manchester, offences reduced by 12% between 2019 and 2020, and by even more in Manchester itself, mainly due to the impact the city centre and its night-time economy normally has on crime statistics. The pandemic led to bigger reductions in theft and robbery offences than other kinds of crime. More generally, crimes against the person reduced less than crimes against property, while in Manchester offences flagged as domestic abuse saw a small increase between 2019 and 2020.

As we move out of the pandemic, the challenge for the Partnership will be to respond to crime and antisocial behaviour returning to pre-pandemic levels, and to any new trends in offending and behaviour that emerge. The pandemic necessitated many changes in ways of working but also provided opportunities for innovation and fresh thinking in our approach to tackling crime and antisocial behaviour. We will endeavour to embed what we have learned during this time and use it to inform our approach as we move forward through the remainder of 2022 and beyond.

Capturing, utilising and publishing data on crime and antisocial behaviour in the city has been a well-documented challenge over the the past three years, due to issues and complexities associated with implementation of new GMP recording systems. Consequently, data has been made available internally within the CSP to inform the production of this strategy, but some limitations to external publication remain. GMP is making progress on rectifying this issue and being able to return to external publication of data.

**Below:** Spencer Davis from the University of Manchester speaks at the Manchester Women's Night-time Safety Charter launch.



# [ Community safety in Manchester ]

Manchester accounted for  
**27%**  
of all victim-based crime  
in Greater Manchester  
during 2021/22.

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**Manchester's crime share  
in Greater Manchester  
is disproportionate**  
to the size of its resident  
population, which only  
represents 19.5% of the  
Greater Manchester total.

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As restrictions linked to  
the pandemic lifted,  
**22%**  
of all victim-based crime  
was committed in  
**Manchester city centre**  
during 2021/22, up from  
13% in 2020/21.

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Over the past three years,  
more than  
**140 events**  
have been delivered to raise  
awareness and promote  
reporting of hate crime in  
our communities.

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**300+**  
front-line staff have  
accessed **Modern  
Slavery Training**,  
which has led to referrals  
nearly doubling over the  
past three years.

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Between April 2018 and March  
2022, the CSP undertook  
**67**  
**ASB Case Reviews**  
to provide a multi-agency  
action plan to address  
antisocial behaviour.

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The Council's Antisocial  
Behaviour Team received  
**8,548**  
**requests for service**  
between April 2018 and March  
2022, peaking in 2021/22 with  
3,027 requests, 1,224 of which  
were COVID-19 related.

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From 2019 to 2022,  
**youth providers were  
commissioned to engage  
with and support over  
1,000 children**  
through detached work,  
one-to-one sessions and  
a range of activities.

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Youth Justice work with  
**Remedi to using restorative  
approaches to reduce the  
criminalisation of children  
and young people**  
on the periphery of the  
youth justice system.

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**People living in the  
most deprived parts of  
Manchester experience  
the highest rates of crime**,  
especially violent crime,  
stalking and harassment,  
sexual offences, personal  
robbery, criminal damage, and  
arson. This pattern is less  
marked in the case of  
residential burglary, vehicle  
crime and theft from person.

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**143**  
**households experiencing  
domestic abuse felt safer**  
after receiving security  
measures allowing them to  
remain in their own home.

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**The age profile of Manchester residents is very different**

to that of Greater Manchester, mainly due to its student population.

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There are an estimated **8,671 adults** who are alcohol-dependent in Manchester, a rate of 20.4 per 1,000 population, higher than the estimated national rate for England, which is 13.7.

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An estimated **4,150 adults** in Manchester are dependent on opiate (heroin) and/or crack cocaine, a rate of 10.7 per 1,000 population, higher than the estimated national rate for England, which is 8.9.

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In Manchester, 141 young people received treatment for drug dependency during 2020/21, **a reduction of 17%** compared to the previous year. The main drugs used were cannabis and alcohol.

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There were an estimated **1,066 per 100,000** hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions in Manchester in 2019/20. This compares with a rate of 644 per 100,000 in England.

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**Over 250 street sex workers** were supported by MASH during 2021/22 including personal safety services and harm reduction interventions.

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During 2020/21, **59%** of alcohol users left treatment successfully in Manchester, as a proportion of all exits. This compares with 62% in England.

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**The national Integrated Offender Management Strategy aims to make communities safer and reduce reoffending** by focusing on neighbourhood and serious acquisitive crime together with local concerns.

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During 2020/21, **31%** of non-opiate users, as a proportion of all in treatment, completed their treatment free of dependence and did not re-present within six months. This compares with 33% in England.

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During 2021/22, **367 people** were treated at the night-time St John Ambulance Welfare Unit.

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Between September 2021 and March 2022, the Student Angels supported 40 vulnerable people and carried out **117 safeguarding interactions**.

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# [ The past four years - innovation and achievement ]

Over the past four years, progress has been made on several fronts. Here are a couple of examples of work done by partner agencies and its impact:

## Street engagement

The CSP takes an assertive but holistic partnership approach with people who beg and/or cause antisocial behaviour. Following a review by the Council and GMP of their approach to begging, rough sleeping, and antisocial behaviour, a Street Engagement Hub was developed and piloted just outside the city centre. Owing to its success, the pilot was extended, funded by the CSP and the GMCA. In March 2020, following an evaluation, the CSP funded Riverside to provide a front-of-house, triage service together with Coffee4Craig, Mustard Tree, St John Ambulance, and the Big Life Company.

The Hub engages people with appropriate services and addresses their underlying support needs, ultimately aiming to reduce begging and the associated antisocial behaviour.

It offers support around:

- Basic wound care
- Mental health
- Alcohol and drug use
- Applying for identification and bank accounts
- Accommodation
- Moving on from begging to selling the Big Issue
- Referral and signposting to other organisations
- Money and debt.

- Since September 2020, Mustard Tree has supported and hosted the Hub. Activity continues to take place in the city centre and now in areas such as the district centres in Harpurhey and Longsight. Delivering services together through extremely challenging times has considerably strengthened the partnership between statutory and non-statutory services for the benefit of the people on the streets. Between November 2019 and July 2021 there were 1,673 separate recorded attendances at the Hub.

## Keeping children and young people safe - serious violence

In response to national increases of serious violence, the Home Office launched the Serious Violence Strategy in 2018. Further guidance in 2019 promoted adoption of a public health approach, focusing on a defined population and generating long and short-term solutions, with and for communities, based on data, intelligence and evidence of what works.

The Government's response has instigated establishment of several Violence Reduction Units across the country, including in Greater Manchester. The Greater Manchester Violence Reduction Unit (GMVRU) has a range of agreed priorities, set out in the [Greater Manchester Serious Violence Action Plan](#)



At a local level, Manchester's approach is directed by the Serious Violence Board which, since February 2019, has developed its understanding of the picture of serious violence in Manchester, identified best practice, and delivered a range of interventions under three key priority areas:

### **Early intervention and prevention**

A range of activities and interventions have been commissioned by the CSP, including detached youth work, targeted youth provision, and targeted one-to-one sessions for young people. This links in with the programme of work commissioned by the GMVRU in 2020 around community-led approaches. A key focus of that programme is ensuring that young people and stakeholders in a place come together to identify strengths, challenges, and ideas, and then work together to co-design projects and activities. Manchester is taking part in a pilot that is testing out such a community-led approach to tackling serious violence in Moss Side, Hulme, and Rusholme. The project aims to maximise the contribution of the voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) sector in leading responses to violence affecting young people in areas most in need of help, and achieve better outcomes for residents. Youth Justice has championed a participatory approach to working with young people and provides a comprehensive programme of interventions to respond to and prevent serious violence in the city.

### **Support and protection**

Manchester's Complex Safeguarding Strategy sets out the continuing commitment to tackling and preventing the exploitation of children and adults, while ensuring that services are also joined up. The Complex Safeguarding Hub provides a dedicated focus in relation to child sexual exploitation, child criminal exploitation, county lines, and serious and organised crime. Daily governance meetings, mapping, joint-risk assessments, and information-sharing across GMP, Social Care, and Health systems are part

of daily business. The Complex Safeguarding Social Work team carry out assessments concerning young people at risk of being exploited, and deliver bespoke interventions based on principles of trusted relationships and trauma-informed interventions.

The CSP commissioned RECLAIM to develop the report 'Listening to the Experts'. This asked young people what they wanted and needed to stay safe from violent crime, drawing on their experiences, and revealing their hopes for the future. Young people said their priorities are to:

- Feel safe
- Be respected and understood
- Have a positive future
- Feel supported and listened to.

The findings from this report have underpinned the subsequent approach from the CSP, with young people's voices key to service design and delivery.

### **Disruption and enforcement**

Policing operations place officers on the streets in identified locations and times to target offenders and engage with those at risk of being exploited or drawn into crime. This work has been connected to the Council's Early Help and safeguarding services to ensure that young people identified on the street are referred for appropriate help and support. This has seen some positive outcomes, where young people stopped in the city have been connected to support services to address some of the underlying issues drawing them into the city centre.

# [ Establishing our priorities, informing our approach ]

When developing our priorities, we carried out several different forms of consultation along with analysis. We also took into consideration our statutory duties, current legislation, and strategies and plans, both local and national.

## Strategic Threat Assessment (STA)

The CSP commissions the production of a strategic threat assessment every year. This informs us of the types of crimes, antisocial behaviour and emerging issues we need to focus on to make Manchester safer. We used the information derived from our 2021 assessment to inform the process of consultation with our residents, businesses and community groups during the latter half of the year and early part of 2022.



## What you told us

The CSP undertook a process of consultation between May 2021 and February 2022. An online survey was designed that asked people living and working in Manchester to identify their priorities and the community safety issues in their area. The survey was hosted on the Council website and promoted through Council and CSP social media, our partners and our Elected Members.

The online survey was supplemented by paper copies made available for those without access to online methods, by face-to-face engagement sessions at a wide range of locations throughout the city, and by focus group sessions with specific groups. These engagement sessions and focus groups included:

- Manchester People First
- Northwards Housing staff and residents
- The New Testament Church of God
- Khizra Mosque
- British Muslim Heritage Centre
- Longsight District Centre
- Harpurhey District Centre
- City centre
- Young people
- Hate Crime Awareness Week
- Manchester Housing Providers Partnership
- Local councillors
- CSP partners.

441 people completed the survey. This figure includes those completing online and those completing through CSP targeted engagement sessions. 302 people attended face-to-face and online focus groups and workshops.

Since July 2019, Greater Manchester Combined Authority has conducted a quarterly survey on behalf of all local authorities across Greater Manchester. The survey provides a measure of how safe residents feel in their day-to-day life and how confident they are that the CSP is dealing with community-safety issues. Responses from this survey have informed this strategy and will continue to be utilised to inform our approach over the coming months and years.

A separate document detailing the responses from these consultation approaches can be found at [www.makingmanchestersafer.com](http://www.makingmanchestersafer.com)

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## Legislation and statutory duties

During the lifespan of the last strategy, and through the pandemic, several new pieces of legislation have been passed and duties placed that impact on the work of local authorities and partners. These have informed production of this strategy and the commitments that follow on the subsequent pages about each of our priorities. They include:

- Domestic Abuse Act 2021 and Safe Accommodation Duty
- Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2021
- Serious Violence Duty
- Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 and the Prevent Duty.

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## National strategies and plans

Aside from the legislation and duties detailed, there are a number of current and emerging priorities that inform this strategy and the commitments in it. These include:

- The Government’s ‘Beating Crime Plan’
- National Crime and Policing Outcomes
- National Tackling Violence against Women and Girls Strategy
- Probation Service Targeted Operating Model 2021
- From Harm to Hope – a ten-year plan to cut crime and save lives (December 2021).

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## The Police and Crime Plan 2022-25, Greater Manchester Combined Authority

This Plan was shaped by workshops held with GMCA to look at regional and local priorities. Information was shared regarding Greater Manchester and Manchester crime levels, perceptions of crime, and concerns. The Plan contains the following three priorities and underpinning themes:

- **Priorities:**
  - Keeping people safe and supporting victims
  - Reducing harm and offending
  - Strengthening communities and places.
- **Themes:**
  - Tackling inequality and injustice in all its forms, including gender-based violence and abuse
  - Delivering with victims, communities and partnerships.

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## Other local plans and strategies

In addition, there are other important local plans and strategies that will feed into and inform the work of the Community Safety Partnership during the lifespan of this strategy. They include:

- Greater Manchester Gender Based Violence Strategy and Action Plan
- Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service Fire Plan 2021–25
- Manchester Local Care Organisation new models of working
- Greater Manchester Plan to Tackle Hate Crime
- Greater Manchester Drug and Alcohol Strategy
- Manchester Population Health Plan 2018–2027
- Building Back Fairer in Greater Manchester Report
- Manchester City Council Bringing Services Together for People in Places programme.

**Below:** Spencer Davies, Cllr Joanne Midgeley, Amy Lamé, Cllr Bev Craig, Jess Toomey and Cllr Luthfur Rahman at the Manchester Women’s Night-time Safety Charter launch.



# [ Our priorities for the next three years ]

Our consultation feedback, our Strategic Threat Assessment and our research and data analysis have all combined to help us arrive at a clear set of priorities for the next three years.

Each priority will be overseen by two strategic leads, who will be responsible for development, delivery and reporting of the CSP's response for their priority area. This will include developing plans, commissioning analysis and activity, allocating funding, monitoring activity and performance, and working with other priority leads on cross-cutting areas of work.

## The CSP will focus on the following five priorities over the next three years:

1. Tackling neighbourhood crime and antisocial behaviour
2. Keeping children and young people safe
3. Tackling serious harm and violence
4. Tackling drug and alcohol-driven crime
5. Protecting communities through changing offender behaviour.



Underpinning these five priorities will be common themes that are applicable to any or all of the priorities to a greater or lesser degree. Those common themes are:

- COVID-19 – how we return our services to ‘business as usual’ as we move out of the pandemic, recognising the impact that COVID-19 has had on residents and businesses, and using what we have learned to enhance and improve our approach.
- Mental health – issues with service capacity and thresholds, and the impact mental health has on crime and antisocial behaviour and vice versa.
- Disproportionality in the criminal justice system, over-representation in statistics, inequality of opportunity, and access to support and services.
- Achieving race equality – ensure our services are reflective of and respond appropriately to service users and local residents.
- Partnership working and communication – working with communities and sharing intelligence, information and feedback, and co-designing services.
- Improving data and information – ensure it is available to support and inform our work, and is shared at appropriate times to protect and safeguard individuals and communities.

**We will embed these common themes in our work across the five priorities by:**

- Establishing an Achieving Race Equality Task and Finish Group to gather information, ensure that residents and staff are engaged and given equality of opportunity and access, and provide workforce training.
- Improving data collection around disproportionality and identify gaps in information to understand the issue better, ensuring that young people and communities are given a voice.
- Working with our communities across the city to identify what works and doesn’t work, develop ideas, co-design projects, and share information.
- Contributing towards the development and implementation of the Integrated Communities Strategy and the community engagement programme, to build cohesion and resilience.
- Reviewing the membership and governance of the CSP Board and actively supporting member organisations to ensure their full and active participation in the Board’s activities and those of its associated thematic groups, planning, operational, and performance meetings.
- Continuing to support a place-based approach to resolving neighbourhood issues.
- Endeavouring to intervene as early as possible, to prevent escalation of risk and harm to individuals, families and communities, to ensure that those who need it receive support and satisfactory outcomes as swiftly as possible.
- Continuing to target those involved in organised criminality who seek to exploit people with vulnerabilities and whose behaviour impacts negatively on our neighbourhoods.
- Supporting people with complex needs, people experiencing domestic violence and abuse, people on probation, and people with vulnerabilities to access safe and appropriate accommodation that will address their support needs.



## Priority 1

### Tackling neighbourhood crime and antisocial behaviour

#### Our research, analysis and consultation feedback has told us that:

- There are concerns in our neighbourhoods about crime and antisocial behaviour and people wanting to live in safer communities.
- These concerns include burglary, robbery, aggressive begging, speeding cars, vehicles causing a nuisance, vehicle-related theft, environmental crimes such as fly-tipping and littering, and antisocial behaviour in public spaces.
- In some cases, people are reluctant or unwilling to report these crimes for a number of reasons, and we need to work with communities to increase confidence and trust.
- Analysis found that people aged 18–30 are more likely to become a victim of crime in the city centre.

#### We will:

- Focus on tackling and responding to the crimes of most concern to people who visit, live in and work in Manchester, such as burglary, theft from person, theft of and from vehicles, robbery, and environmental crimes.
- Collaborate with partners, including housing providers, GMP, GMFRS, and the Council's Compliance and Enforcement Teams to use all appropriate tools and powers to tackle antisocial behaviour, particularly neighbour disputes, intimidation and harassment, and antisocial behaviour in public places.
- Co-ordinate the statutory ASB Case Reviews, working with partners to give victims and communities a say in the way complaints of antisocial behaviour are dealt with, and helping to ensure that victims' voices are heard.
- Continue to take an intelligence-led approach by mapping crimes, antisocial behaviour, location, and times to identify hotspots and direct partnership activity and resources.
- Undertake early intervention and proactive multi-agency operations to identify perpetrators and criminal behaviour, improve victims' chances, and reduce demand on services.
- Continue to raise awareness of hate crime and how people can report incidents, providing support for those who need it. This includes taking criminal and civil sanctions against perpetrators. We will identify areas where hate crime is underreported and work with communities to build trust so they feel confident in reporting.

- Work with VCSE partners to further develop the Street Engagement Model, including exploring areas outside the city centre in which to expand further Hubs. In doing this we will work with partners from statutory and voluntary organisations to implement the findings of the Street Engagement Hub evaluation and look at how we can better link and develop commissioned services, with particular focus on identifying long-term funding.
- Review and enforce our Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) that were introduced to restrict behaviours such as commercial waste, street drinking, obstruction, intimidation, and harassment in defined areas.
- Work with GMP's Roads Policing Unit and the Council's Traffic Team to support awareness-raising and enforcement action to reduce the number of fatal and serious collisions on the roads, reduce dangerous driving and parking, and improve road safety.
- Work with colleagues in British Transport Police and the specialist TravelSafe Unit to ensure that people are safe and feel safe to use public-transport systems and facilities across the city at day and night-time.
- Continue to direct multi-agency activity to address the impact of the night-time economy on areas of Manchester, with particular focus on the safety of the city centre.
- Work with partners to raise awareness of the ways in which people can report crime, antisocial behaviour, and environmental issues, ensuring that reporting is accessible to all. Provide safe reporting mechanisms to encourage reporting and build confidence in our communities.
- Work with colleagues in the Council's Compliance and Enforcement Team to tackle fly-tipping and bring enforcement action against perpetrators.



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## Priority 2

### Keeping children and young people safe

#### Our research, analysis and consultation feedback has told us that:

- Preventing young people and children becoming involved in antisocial behaviour and crime is a key issue, as is preventing youth violence, particularly the use and carrying of weapons.
- We need to examine how we can address disproportionality and inequality for children and young people.
- We need to tackle criminal exploitation and sexual exploitation of children and young people and ensure those who exploit them are brought to justice.
- We need to continue to drive down the number of young people entering the criminal justice system.
- Children and young people want to feel safe, hopeful, respected and supported in our city.

#### We will:

- Invest in early intervention and prevention services, to ensure young people are identified sooner and offered services to prevent them from being drawn into antisocial behaviour, exploitation and criminal behaviour. Our Early Help Hubs will continue to play a pivotal role in this early identification and direction into support.
- Educate children and young people on the risks and dangers of criminal and sexual exploitation, violence, and being drawn into terrorism.
- Continue to offer young people access to specialist services, such as Child and Adolescence Mental Health Service (CAMHS), which provides much-needed wellbeing and treatment services for young people. Offer a whole-family approach to support those who have witnessed or been subjected to violence or exploitation.
- Ensure that, during all transition stages (for instance primary to secondary school, child to adult), young people have access to the support they need to prevent them from being excluded from education and becoming at risk of being drawn into criminality.
- Support the implementation of Manchester's Inclusion Strategy – Working in Partnership to Prevent Exclusion and Support Children and Young People to Thrive.
- Increase the awareness and understanding of the threats from cyber-crime and online abuse, criminal and sexual exploitation, and bullying and hate crime, by working with parents and carers to raise awareness of the dangers of these types of crime.

- Work with our partners, especially those in the voluntary and community sector, to increase investment in youth provision and services, to offer young people alternative pathways. Identify support for families of children who are at risk of serious violence and exploitation.
- Commission VCSE organisations to work with the Council's Antisocial Behaviour Action Team (ASBAT) to take a restorative approach with young people on the periphery of the criminal justice system. Empower young people to change their lives, make positive choices, and reduce criminalisation.
- Promote and engage a place-based approach, understanding where our high-risk areas are for young people and improve the response in these places.
- Continue to develop a collaborative response to complex safeguarding through the ongoing development of the Complex Safeguarding Hub and its work.
- Train our workforce and those of our partners to offer a trauma-responsive approach to working with young people affected by violence, exploitation or criminality.
- Work with the GMVRU to provide targeted interventions at the right time and in the right place for children and young people, and implement a model to intervene soon after a trauma or a serious incident.
- Ensure that a thread running through all our work with children and young people is that their voice is at the centre of our approach, they are listened to and understood, and they feel safe, respected, supported, and hopeful.

**Keeping Children and Young People Safe | RECLAIM Project**

**Below:** A hate crime event with North Manchester Black Health Forum.





## Priority 3

### Tackling serious harm and violence

#### Our research, analysis and consultation feedback has told us that:

- There is a need to tackle domestic violence, abuse and gender-based violence by recognising it earlier and offering early intervention and support to victims and families.
- Hidden crimes such as radicalisation, terrorism, exploitation, and modern slavery remain a concern in some areas.
- We need to do more to improve reporting and recording of crimes such as domestic violence and abuse, hidden crimes, and crimes against people who sex work.
- There are concerns about the exploitation of vulnerable people in our communities and the increase in the number of 'cuckooing' issues in the city.

#### We will:

- Work in partnership to protect people from serious harm and violence, particularly focusing on where there is a risk of exploitation and/or safeguarding concerns. This will include tackling domestic violence and abuse, modern slavery, crimes against people who sex work, stopping people being drawn into terrorism, and harmful behaviours such as female genital mutilation, honour-based violence, and forced or sham marriages.
- Ensure that these types of crimes, many of which are often hidden from our visibility, are met with a collective response, to reduce the significant and harmful impact they can have on the most vulnerable people in our communities.
- Work with communities, victims, and front-line staff to increase awareness and reporting, break down barriers, and offer a wide range of interventions to meet the needs of all individuals and communities.
- Invest in the development of our workforce to provide a trauma-informed response that is rooted in early identification and intervention for victims, families and communities affected by adverse experiences.
- Offer support to vulnerable and repeat victims, reducing the harm caused by repeat victimisation, and tackle perpetrators.
- Safeguard people from being drawn into extremism and terrorism, and work with key sectors and institutions to address risks.

- Continue to understand and respond to new and emerging threats concerning all types of extremism, terrorism and exploitation.
- Continue to develop and increase our response to complex safeguarding through the Complex Safeguarding Hub.
- Work with safeguarding partners to develop the Adults Early Help Offer across the city to support individuals to access the right support to prevent crime and antisocial behaviour.
- Work in collaboration with VCSE organisations and mental health services that offer specialist support to those individuals who have experienced domestic violence and abuse, sexual violence, exploitation and harmful behaviours.
- Influence local and national policies and strategies around domestic abuse, sexual violence, radicalisation and extremism, exploitation and harmful behaviours.
- Identify and target organised crime groups that cause harm to our communities, by disrupting and dismantling them and bringing offenders to justice.
- Work with our partners such as Manchester Action on Street Health, The Men's Room, Lifeshare, and the LGBT Foundation to implement Manchester's Sex Work Strategy and support those involved in or affected by sex work.
- Establish a Safety of women and girls Steering Group and action plan, and to ensure it is aligned to the Greater Manchester Gender Based Violence Strategy.
- Some of the areas in this priority have specific approaches and the strategies below:
  - Domestic Abuse Strategy 2021**
  - Manchester Safeguarding Partnership Complex Safeguarding Strategy 2020–2023**
  - Manchester Sex Work Strategy 2020–2022**
  - National Prevent Strategy**
  - Manchester Serious Violence Strategy (due in 2022)
  - Greater Manchester Gender Based Violence Strategy 2021**
  - Manchester Violence Against Women and Girls and Gender-based Violence Approach**



**Right:** Cllr Bev Craig speaks at the Manchester Women's Night-time Safety Charter launch.



## Priority 4

### Tackling drug and alcohol-driven crime

#### Our research, analysis and consultation feedback has told us that:

- There is a need to improve the process for people who have co-occurring substance-misuse and mental health conditions so that they can access the care they need.
- We need to explore opportunities to develop Test on Arrest and how this service can support Probation Service outcomes.
- Concerns remain regarding the openness of drug dealing on our streets and from vehicles in a number of our communities.
- There are long-term issues in the supply and dealing of counterfeit drugs in some of our communities.
- Exploitation of young and/or vulnerable people through coercion into involvement in county lines activity or use of their homes for 'cuckooing' remains a concern in some of our communities. The pandemic exacerbated this issue, giving Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) greater opportunity for exploitation as agencies and services had to reduce home visits.
- Concerted partnership work is needed to break the generational cycle of families being involved in organised drug-related crime and young people feeling they have little choice other than being drawn into such activity.

#### We will:

- Support, through the lifespan of this strategy, the national ten-year drug strategy 'From Harm to Hope', which is aimed at cutting crime and saving lives by breaking drug-supply chains, increasing capacity in treatment and recovery services, and achieving a shift in the demand for recreational drugs. Align national expectations with local delivery and develop a local outcomes framework to sit alongside the national one.
- Continue to support multi-agency neighbourhood meetings to improve pathways to treatment and improve feelings of safety for communities.
- Develop and implement an assertive engagement approach to support people who frequently attend A+E due to alcohol, to address their needs and behaviours, and to reduce hospital admissions and ambulance call-outs.

- Continue to test seized drugs and support the Local Drug Information System in providing warning and alerts for services. Maintain up-to-date knowledge of new and emerging drugs and ensure that work supports cross-cutting issues, particularly around serious violence, the night-time economy, organised crime, neighbourhood crime, antisocial behaviour, and mental health.
- Work to improve continuity of care pathways and attrition, from prison to the community, ensuring that individuals access the care they need on release. This will reflect targets to ensure every offender with a substance-misuse need has access to treatment by 2024/25.
- Improve our data monitoring regarding referrals from criminal-justice partners and those individuals within the criminal-justice system who have a substance-misuse support need.
- Review pathways from prison to drug and alcohol residential services, and increase the number of people accessing those services.
- Work with partners to improve pathways into the community drug and alcohol service for those whose offending behaviour is linked to their substance misuse.
- Increase support to families affected by substance misuse.
- Work with the NHS to make sure there is joined-up working between specialist mental health services and drug and alcohol services for people with co-occurring conditions, including those experiencing rough sleeping.



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## Priority 5

### Protecting communities through changing offender behaviour

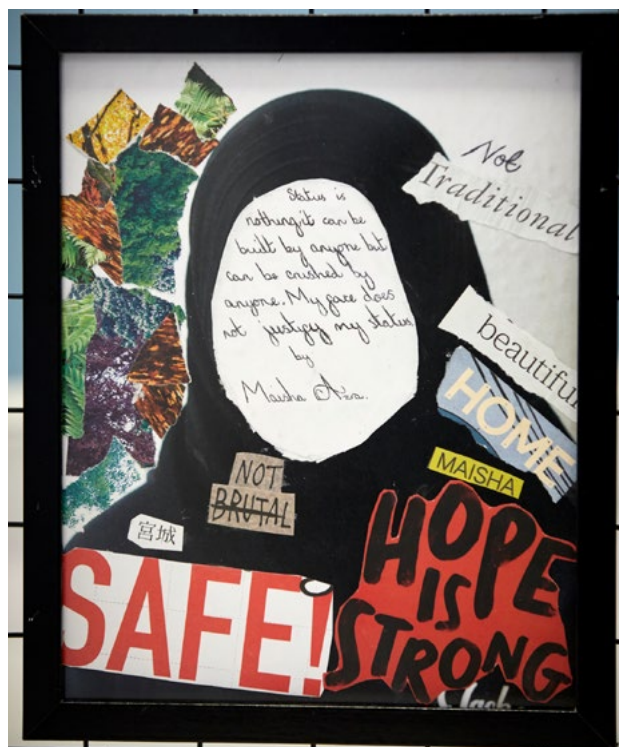
#### **Our research, analysis and consultation feedback has told us that:**

- The balance of investment tends to be towards tackling the issues of younger people, with insufficient recognition of the needs of older offenders who may be leaving prison and encountering challenges around accommodation, isolation, identification, and lack of support.
- The impact upon the children of offenders needs to be recognised as a significant and harmful Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE).
- There needs to be greater recognition of the link between mental health issues and offending, and greater investment in mental health support provision.
- Disproportionality of involvement in offending remains a concern, especially among the city's Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) communities.
- Younger offenders in the 18–25 age range, even if their offending is low level, are particularly vulnerable to exploitation by and entrapment in the activities of Organised Crime Groups (OCGs).
- There are strong links between deprivation, poverty, social issues, involvement in offending, and long-term difficulty in breaking the cycle of offending.
- Accommodation, the nature and availability of it, and the support provided for those offenders who are in it, remain the most significant barriers to successful rehabilitation and recovery of offenders. Unsupervised temporary accommodation is a particular concern, with offenders sometimes being the target of illegal money lenders and encountering violence associated with use of/dealing in substances.

## We will:

- Co-ordinate the implementation of the Manchester Reducing Reoffending Plan.
- Continue to support people on probation to access education, employment, and training opportunities.
- Monitor on a 24-hour basis, compliance with offender-management measures, using a proactive, partnership approach and dedicated specialist resources.
- Address the link between accessing and retaining accommodation and desistance from reoffending, and work with partners and providers to improve the accommodation offer for people on probation. This includes supporting those leaving prison and moving into approved premises, and further exploring options with private-rented landlords.
- Refresh the local Integrated Offender Management (IOM) approach and evaluate the impact of the programme locally.
- Ensure that the commissioning of services through the Greater Manchester Integrated Rehabilitation Service addresses local need and connects to local services.
- Ensure that people on probation access all available benefits and are supported around life skills and budgeting by working with partners, including the Department for Work and Pensions.
- Enhance the local unpaid work offer and upscale resources in Probation to support the delivery of new schemes and ensure greater compliance.
- Work with GMCA and partners across Greater Manchester to further develop and improve the behaviour change, resettlement and support offer for vulnerable and marginalised women who offend.
- Promote a whole-system approach to identify, challenge and monitor perpetrators, disrupting repeat offenders and providing sufficient and effective behaviour change interventions.
- Increase the use of technology to monitor offenders, support compliance, and enhance rehabilitation. This will include electronically monitoring compliance of those subject to an Alcohol Monitoring Licence (AML) and other electronic monitoring devices.
- Reinvigorate the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPAs) and monitor the use of MAPPAs in the city.

**Right:** Original artwork commissioned for the RADEQUAL project.





# [ Our governance and how we will know we are succeeding ]

The Community Safety Partnership Board meets quarterly. It is supported by a Core Group comprising Theme Leads and the Partnership Analytical Team. The Core Group considers analysis reports covering crime and antisocial behaviour levels and patterns, performance across the whole range of CSP activities, and emerging issues and threats. Areas of concern are escalated to the Board where members make collective decisions on actions required to address emerging threats or performance issues.

In addition to the Core Group, the CSP has a range of multi-agency boards that help the Partnership to meet its priorities and statutory duties. These include the Domestic Violence and Abuse Board, PREVENT Steering Group, Student Safety Partnership, and the Reducing Reoffending Board.

The CSP Board also provides regular updates on its activity and performance to the Council's Equalities and Communities Scrutiny Committee and has established links and reporting arrangements with the Manchester Safeguarding Partnership.

At a regional level, the CSP is represented at and reports into various strategic boards that oversee work on specific agendas across Greater Manchester.

**Below:** Cllr Bev Craig, Cllr Sam Lynch, Fiona Worrall and Cllr Lutfur Rahman accepting Manchester City Council's accreditation for the White Ribbon project.



