

- Reducing the Threat of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and the Harm to Victims
- Building Confident and Cohesive Communities
- Reducing the Threat of Domestic Abuse (DA) and the Harm to Victims
- Reducing and Managing Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and Criminal Damage
- Reducing the Risk of Becoming a Victim of Domestic Burglary
- Reducing Violent Crime and Sexual Offences

Safer Rotherham Partnership

(SRP)

Annual Report 2016-2017

Foreword from the Chair, Councillor Emma Hoddinott

The Safer Rotherham Partnership continues to evolve with partners following its re-establishment after the Casey report. A recent health check by Blackburn with Darwen Council demonstrated the progress made on building strategic governance and accountability through the board's revised structures and membership. The health check also recognised that further work needs to be done to ensure partnership working extends further down organisations and there is a greater alignment of resources.



Over the last year, the partnership identified six key areas where agencies faced complex challenges in respect of community safety. These areas have been looked at and scrutinised by the board on a periodical basis throughout the year; and as can be seen throughout the report, some priorities have progressed quicker than others.

Our focus for the next year remains broadly the same, following a process of analysing data and priorities with partners about the challenges we face. There will be a renewed focus on delivery and how partners can work better together, taking forward the learning from our recent health check.

What is the Partnership?

Formed in response to the introduction of the Act in 1998 the Safer Rotherham Partnership has changed and evolved over the years.

More recently, the partnership has undergone significant transformation following the criticism it received in respect of its role around challenging partners and ensuring it has regard for all

community safety issues, regardless of who has primary responsibility.

The Partnership structure is led by a strategic board whose role it is to deliver the Joint Strategic Intelligence Assessment (JSIA) annually and establish priorities for the partnership. It is also then heavily involved in ensuring that collectively, we deliver against the aims and ambitions

identified by the JSIA.

In order to support the partnership, once priorities are established, theme groups are formed and a lead agency and officer identified. It is then the responsibility of the theme groups to establish the approach and action plans with a view to reducing the threat, prevalence and harm caused by the various priorities.



Ensuring an Effective Partnership

Alongside the activity undertaken by partners to address specific priorities, the SRP also continues work to ensure that the partnership as a whole is fit for purpose. Throughout the previous year this has included a 'deep-dive' of domestic abuse cases, which examined how individual cases had been handled and helped to identify a range of areas where we could improve.

The whole of the part-

nership has also undergone a peer review by colleagues at Blackburn with Darwin Council, recognized leaders in delivering community safety partnerships. That review provided a high level of assurance as to how the partnership works and it made particular note of the strength of engagement and understanding at a senior level. The review also highlighted areas where we could improve, such as joint commis-

sioning and engaging with communities. These recommendations will be taken forward in the next year with a view to continuing to strengthen the work of the Safer Rotherham Partnership.

Community Safety continues to be an area of focus locally with the Police and Crime Commissioners Office continuing to play an active role in the partnership, alongside providing the funding for the

partnership to deliver a range of projects. Community Safety functions remain in government intervention during the year covered by this report however this remains under review as the partnership continues to strengthen.

"Vehicle Nuisance accounts for 20% of reported ASB in Rotherham"

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Reduced

Police recorded Anti-social behaviour reduced by 6% during 2016-17. Continued work across partners to address anti-social behaviour has led to a further reduction, this is in contrast to most other geographical areas. Some of the work includes;

- ◆ Reformed the ASB Priority group
- ◆ Multi-agency plan to tackle off-road motorcycles
- ◆ Reviewing cases involving repeat victims (19% reduction in repeat callers)

The Partnership has identified a number of new things that can be done and work has

started on improving joint-working processes and shared risk management.

Although we have seen a general reduction, the Partnership is aware of the challenges in terms of maintaining this in the future, particularly while other areas continue to see an increase. Although there is an overall reduction, there are types of anti-social behaviour where we have seen an increase, this includes environmental ASB and notably, an increase in arson incidents. Looking towards the year ahead, the partnership are increasing joint working with the fire service, who are a member of the SRP,

to include some co-location of a fire officer and increased scrutiny of the number and direction of travel of incidents.

Further work is also taking place around the introduction of a Public Space Protection Order in Rotherham town centre with the Council due to launch a public consultation.

Whilst any reduction in anti-social behaviour is good news, this needs to be looked at against broader crime figures, which may see increases in other areas. This is due to improving standards in recording of crimes which at times in the past, may have been recorded as anti-social behaviour.



Enhancing Neighbourhood Policing



One of the keys to addressing community safety issues, is working alongside communities. South Yorkshire Police, along with other members of the partnership, are bringing renewed focus in this area of work by strengthening and enhancing community policing within the Borough of Rotherham.

with teams of dedicated, local police officers together with police community support officers, who listen to and work with the public, community groups, partner agencies and businesses to reduce crime, protect the vulnerable and enhance community safety through problem-solving approaches.

The Council are also looking to drive this development through the way its services are delivered with the hope of implementing a neighborhood working model in line with partners resources.

Neighbourhood Policing in Rotherham provides communities

Domestic Abuse

At the outset of this report reference was made to 'deep-dive' reviews in this area. Alongside these reviews this area has also been subject to intensive scrutiny by Councillors, Commissioners and partners alike. This work has identified gaps in terms of the strategic direction of this priority, the partnership focus and the need to work better together both operationally and in respect of commissioning.

A range of activity has been and is currently underway to improve our collective response in this area;

- ◆ A single process for people suffering domestic abuse being developed (RMBC)

- ◆ A joint strategy being pulled together across the partnership
- ◆ A proposal developed for a perpetrator programme across the county
- ◆ A significant improvement plan undertaken by Police following an inspection report

The data at the end of this report does show a slight decrease in the amount of reported (-4%) domestic abuse, this can neither be seen as positive or negative, as we do not really know what the true scale of domestic abuse is. As referenced elsewhere

in this report, crime recording may also play a role in this slight reduction. What is pleasing is that despite this small decrease, there are a greater number of crimes recorded (up by 30%), which may mean we are better at identifying crimes, which means we can then take appropriate action and better protect victims.

The SRP has also undertaken a domestic homicide review during the last financial year, the details of which will be published following agreement by the SRP and Home Office.

The SRP board continue to deliver a high level of scrutiny in this area.

Building Stronger Communities

A bid for £1.3m of government funds was made during the last financial year in order to help the Partnership address community tensions. This bid was successful and plans are in motion to put resources in place to begin delivery.

The data at the end of this report shows a significant increase in hate crime reporting (37%). This is something that can also be seen nationally, to varying levels.

During the financial year

2016/17, there were 138 hate crime awareness raising meetings and events delivered by the South Yorkshire Police (SYP) Hate Crime Coordinator and other partners. These sessions ran from 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 and were delivered to partner agencies, voluntary and community sector organisations and communities.

These aimed to build public confidence to report hate crimes and incidents to the Police. Informal feedback following

the events and meetings has been very positive and as can be seen from the data, we have seen a real increase.

An independent hate crime scrutiny panel has been set up by South Yorkshire Police to continue to improve the way these problems are managed and prevented.



Increasing “outcomes” in relation CSE cases

Outcomes for victims of CSE increased by 15% for 2016 – 17. A number of police and partner operations have been taking place to identify those at risk, alongside locations. Partners have also been continuing to strengthen referral processes and partnership working practices. Services continue to develop positive relationships with those they work with as can be seen by the feedback provided.

Additional work also includes;

- ◆ New multi-agency plan based on reviews/learning events
- ◆ 8 convictions for 16 CSE offences in Nov 2016
- ◆ Prosecution for online contacts and CSE offences

- **Positive feedback from End of Support Questionnaire:** “Friendly staff”, “That my worker came to my house for home visits”, “Made to feel comfortable”, “Good service”, “The way my keyworker reassured me about everything and reassured me it was not my fault.”, “The order of the support plan- it was very clear and straight forward.”, “The options to go to groups”, “The visual aids were really good” and “Very understanding and caring”
- **Comment from CYP (child/young person):** “Don’t be afraid to cry or scream, worker won’t be shocked. Just be yourself and be open about how you really feel. Don’t forget that it’s ok to wobble. Keep taking little steps even when you want to give up because you are a survivor and Rotherham Rise will help you heal. Worker is an amazing asset to Rise. Give it a try; you might not think it’s for you because I was the same but stick at it. See your support worker and it will really help and you will start to become the person you was before. Give it time.”

Looking at the year ahead

The Partnership knows it has more work to do in the year ahead and beyond, not least refreshing the priorities and continuing to strengthen the way we work together to deliver improvements to our collective service in areas of community safety.

Crime numbers will continue to rise as recording standards improve. The partnership’s efforts are focused on getting better at the way we collectively respond so we can improve services for victims and communities at large.

2016–2017 SRP Board–Attendance Sheet

	Chair	South Yorkshire Police	National Probation Service	SYF&R Authority	RMBC Public Health	Community Rehabilitation Company	Chamber of Commerce	RMBC Community Safety & Street Scene	South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service	Voluntary Action Rotherham	Local Criminal Justice Board	Victim Support	RMBC CYPS	Government Commissioner	Rotherham Clinical Commissioning Group	Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner
12.06.17	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	A	X	X	X	A	✓	✓	✓
24.04.17	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X
13.02.17	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	A	✓	✓	
05.12.16	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓
10.10.16	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
08.08.16	✓	X	X	✓	✓		X	✓	X	✓	✓	A	X	✓	✓	A
13.06.16	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	X	✓
11.04.16	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓		X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X
15.02.16	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓		✓	✓	A	✓	✓	X	✓

✓	Attended
A	Apologies - Representative Attended
X	Non – Attendance, No Representative

	Crime and ASB in 2016/17		
	April 2015 to March 2016	April 2016 to March 2017	% Change
Overall Crime in Rotherham	19,119	22,000	15%
Overall Crime in the Force (South Yorkshire)	101,993	121,445	19%
Child Protection Referrals Tagged as CSE ¹	308	217	-30%
CSE Contacts to Social Care (RMBC)	625	595	-5%
Offences Recorded (SYP) tagged as CSE ²	118	255	116%
Offences Committed (SYP) tagged as CSE ³	50	63	26%
Hate Incidents (SYP)	168	224	33%
Race related Hate Incident	142	167	18%
Religion related Hate Incident	5	16	220%
Disability related Hate Incident	10	22	120%
Sexual Orientation related Hate Incident	11	29	164%
Transgender related Hate Incident	4	6	50%
Domestic Abuse Crimes	1,769	2,301	30%
Domestic Abuse Incidents	4,520	4,321	-4%
Honour Based Violence (HBV) ⁴	3	4	33%
Forced Marriage (FM) ⁵	0	1	-

¹ Only crimes which have been tagged with the CSE aggravating factor have been retrieved. Recording practices may mean that these figures are updated over time.

² This is when the crime was reported to the Police. The crime may have happened recently, non-recently or historically.

³ This is when the crime actually took place and therefore will usually differ from the number of crimes reported due to the increased reporting of historic crimes.

⁴ CMS (crime) records with the Mo recorded as "Honour based violence / killing" were extracted. Issues with recording practices mean that this method of retrieval will not give a wholly accurate reflection of the number of honour-based crimes, rather an indication of the types of offences occurring where this M.O. has been applied.

⁵ CMS (crime) records with the Forced Marriage Offence recorded were extracted. Note: forced marriage only became an offence under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

No. of referrals to the MARAC	537	490	-9%
Repeat cases heard at the MARAC	181	177	-2%
Total ASB reported (SYP) ¹	13,519	12,752	-6%
Repeat Victims of ASB (SYP) ²	660	534	-19%
Criminal Damage (SYP)	3,208	3,240	1%
Arson (SYP) ³	154	189	23%
Total ASB reported to Council (RMBC)	7,560	8,089	7%
Burglary Residential Committed Date ⁴	1,039	1,332	28%
Repeat Victims of Residential Burglary ⁵	25	47	88%
Total Violence Against the Person ⁶	3,735	4,751	27%
Violence with Injury ⁷	2,096	2,333	11%
Violence without Injury ⁸	1,639	2,418	48%
Violence Against the Person – Date Committed ⁹	3,707	4,664	26%

¹ ASB figures are taken from the SYP Performance Reports (Incidents Report) as data older than 13 months cannot be extracted from ProCAD and therefore this data set is used to ensure continuity of data across the data periods.

² ASB repeat victims were identified using the caller name and address to identify persons calling more than 3 times in the relevant period. Although efforts have been taken to identify all repeats, recording practices may mean that entries are missed due to misspelling or callers withholding their name, for example.

³ Arson crimes include all crimes reported which are recorded as Arson endangering life and Arson not endangering life.

⁴ This includes all Burglary Dwellings that were committed in the date period in question.

⁵ This includes all Burglary Dwelling crimes where the Complainant Person appears more than once in the relevant Statistics date period. Although efforts have been taken to identify all repeats, recording practices may mean that entries are missed due to misspelling, or calls occurring outside the data periods, for example. This is a crude measure and does not include victims who have been targeted outside of the relevant periods.

⁶ Violence Against the Person includes both Violence with Injury and Violence without Injury as defined below.

⁷ Violence with Injury is defined as: Murder, Manslaughter, Infanticide, Corporate Manslaughter, Attempted Murder, Intentional destruction of viable unborn child, Causing death by dangerous driving, Causing death by careless driving under influence of drink or drugs, Causing or allowing death of a child or vulnerable person, Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving, Causing death by driving: Unlicensed, disqualified or uninsured drivers, Assault with intent to cause serious harm, Endangering life, Assault with injury, Racially or religiously aggravated assault with injury and Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking.

⁸ Violence without Injury is defined as: Conspiracy to murder, threats to kill, Harassment, Racially or religiously aggravated harassment, Stalking, Cruelty to children, Child abduction, Procuring illegal abortion, Kidnapping, Assault without injury on a constable, Assault without injury, Racially or religiously aggravated assault without injury and Modern Slavery.

⁹ This includes only crimes which were committed in the period in question and therefore excludes non-recent and historic crimes.

Total Sexual Offences ¹	691	867	25%
Rape ²	247	329	33%
Other Sexual Offences ³	444	538	21%
Current Sexual Offences ⁴	315	355	13%
Non-Recent Sexual Offences (1 month - 1 year) ⁵	116	127	9%
Historic Sexual Offences (More than 1 year) ⁶	260	385	48%

¹ Sexual Offences is made up of Rape and Other Sexual Offences.

² Rape is defined as: Rape of a female aged 16 and over, Rape of female child under 16, Rape of female child under 13, Rape of a male aged 16 and over, Rape of a male child under 16 and Rape of a male child under 13.

³ Other Sexual Offences is defined as: Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over, Sexual assault on a male child under 13, Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over, Sexual assault on a female child under 13, Sexual activity involving a child under 13, Causing sexual activity without consent, Sexual activity involving a child under 16, Incest of familial sexual offences, Sexual activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder, Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography, Trafficking for sexual exploitation, Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature, Sexual grooming, Other Miscellaneous Sexual Offences, Unnatural sexual offences and Exposure and voyeurism.

⁴ For the purpose of this report, "Recent" is used to describe offences where the difference between the date committed and date reported is between 0 and 30 days.

⁵ For the purpose of this report, "Non-Recent" is used to describe offences where the difference between the date committed and date reported is between 31 and 365 days.

⁶For the purpose of this report, "Historic" is used to describe offences where the difference between the date committed and date reported is 366 days or more.