



Report of: Hugh Evans (Executive Director of Adults and Communities)

Title: Bristol Community Safety Partnership report 2022-2023

Ward: Citywide

Officer(s) Presenting Report: Christina Gray (Director of Public Health and Communities), Penny Germon (HoS Communities) and Clare Sims (Safer Communities Manager).

Recommendation:

That Scrutiny notes this report on Bristol Community safety Partnership (CSP) activity from April 2022 to March 2023 and delivers any observations and/or recommendations to both the Bristol City Council Senior Leadership Team and the Keeping Bristol Safe Partnership (KBSP) Executive Board.

The significant issues in the report are:

Bristol CSP remains within the KBSP arrangements. The Partnership's statutory duties and activities are overseen and supported by the Keeping Communities Safe Group (KCSG). The Partnership has published its three-year plan which outlines its seven thematic priorities. This plan also gives regard to the Avon and Somerset Police and Crime Plan and serves as our local Police and Crime Plan. In 2023, the KCSG has created additional subgroups in order to strengthen delivery against each of the priority thematic themes and has refreshed its formal reporting schedule to monitor progress and address barriers. In addition to this, a significant amount of grant funding has been secured and is being implemented effectively. This includes some part funding for a partnership data analyst who has in turn created a number of new dashboards relevant to the KCSG and has a schedule of data analytics going forward to include the production of an annual strategic assessment for crime, disorder and community safety.

It is recognised by the CSP that there are two specific areas of work that require development at a strategic level – these being the co-creation of both a local Reducing Reoffending Strategy and a local Preventing Serious Violence Framework. These two areas of work will be made a priority for the KCSG going into 2024/2025.

Contents:

- 1 - Purpose of report
 - 2 - Background
 - 3 - Crime and Disorder Act 1998 statutory duties
 - 4 - Preventing and reducing impact of serious violence
 - 5 - Preventing terrorism by supporting those susceptible to radicalisation
 - 6 - Preventing and reducing impact of modern slavery
 - 7 - Preventing and reducing impact of domestic abuse
 - 8 - Preventing and reducing impact of anti-social behaviour
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1. Purpose

- 1.1. This report provides an overview of the Bristol Community Safety Partnership (CSP) activity and impact during 2022-2023 for the purpose of scrutiny. This is in accordance with Section 19 of the Police and Justice Act 2006 which sets out that every local authority shall ensure that it has a crime and disorder overview and scrutiny committee with power to review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge of crime and disorder functions and to make reports or recommendations to the local authority or its executive with respect to the discharge of those functions. The Crime and Disorder (Overview and Scrutiny) Regulations 2009 complement these provisions and are supported by Home Office guidance.
- 1.2. Bristol's duty to perform crime and disorder scrutiny sits with the Communities Scrutiny Commission. Bristol City Council (BCC) Officers are required to report on behalf of the KBSP on an annual basis relating to the scrutiny of crime and disorder matters.

2. Background

- 2.1. The Bristol CSP remains embedded in the KBSP, whereby arrangements combine the three Boards; the Bristol Children's Safeguarding Board, the Bristol Adult's Safeguarding Board and the CSP (formerly Safer Bristol) currently delivered by the KCSG. The CSP is made up by the five responsible authorities; Police, Fire and Rescue Service, Probation Service, Health (Integrated Care Boards) and the Local Authority. Delivery of the statutory duties placed upon these organisations to work in partnership are discharged to the KCSG– currently chaired by the Bristol Neighbourhood Policing Superintendent. Please refer to Appendix 1 for an overview of the current KBSP arrangements through a community safety partnership lens.
- 2.2. A 2022-2023 KBSP annual report has been published and is available to view on the [Keeping Bristol Safe Partnership website](#). The KBSP annual report provides an annual overview of the two Safeguarding Boards and the CSP and is available for the Communities Commission for their perusal.

- 2.3. This report for Scrutiny Commission specifically provides a focused overview of KCSG's progress on delivering against the specific statutory duties that apply to CSP's and additional statutory duties that are crime, disorder and community safety specific and apply to most, if not all the five statutory partners.
- 2.4. The legislation that sets out the main CSP duties includes the following; Crime and Disorder Act 1998; Crime Disorder Regulations 2007; Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 (Serious Violence Duty); Counter Terrorism Security Act 2015 (Prevent Duty); Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (ASB Case Reviews); Modern Slavery Act 2015 (duty to notify); Domestic Abuse Act 2021 and Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 (Domestic Homicide Reports). This report will therefore focus on activity undertaken and overseen by the KCSG that fulfils the above statutory duties.
- 2.5. Additional and more detailed information can be provided to the Committee on any of the other individual areas of KCSG business, if required.

3. Crime and Disorder Act 1998 duties

- 3.1. Section 5 of the Crime and Disorder Act sets out who the Responsible Authorities are and how they can join together to work as a combined partnership in order to carry out their functions under sections 6 to 7 of the Act. The Responsible Authorities are Police, Fire and Rescue Authority, Local Authorities, Health Partners, and Probation Services and in Bristol they come together to deliver their crime and disorder duties under the KBSP, driven by the KCSG. This group remains well established and well attended by all statutory partners and an extensive range of additional partners from our voluntary and other third sector partners. The group meets bi-monthly and is supported by the BCC Safer Communities Team and the KBSP Business Team with strong governing lines back to the KBSP. In response to the 2023-2026 CSP plan, the KCSG has formed two new sub-groups (Anti-Social Behaviour Partnership and Modern Slavery Partnership) to strengthen partnership working and to drive this work forward (further detail relating to these priority workstreams are covered later in the report). The KCSG has also refreshed the reporting schedule for all KCSG subgroups (quarterly reporting) to improve oversight and escalation to ensure the objectives set against our statutory duties and our priority themes are progressing.
- 3.2. Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act sets out that local partners are required to formulate and deliver strategies to tackle crime and disorder in their communities to include; a strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder in the area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment); a strategy for combatting the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in the area; a strategy for the reduction of re-offending in the area and a strategy for preventing people from becoming involved in serious violence in the area, and reducing instances of serious violence in the area (recent addition to CSP duties in accordance with the Serious Violence Duty).
- 3.3. The Committee will be aware that the Bristol Community Safety Partnership Plan 2023-2026 was published in the summer of 2023 and that it sets out how the wider partnership will come together to tackle crime and disorder in Bristol with a focus on how we will deliver against the 7 thematic priorities.

3.4. Please see figure 1 below for all offences crime data for this period. We have seen a very slight decline from 2021/2022 to 2022/2023. Prevalence of crime types in Bristol are shown in figure 2 and indicates that offences against the person and theft remain the most common for this period.

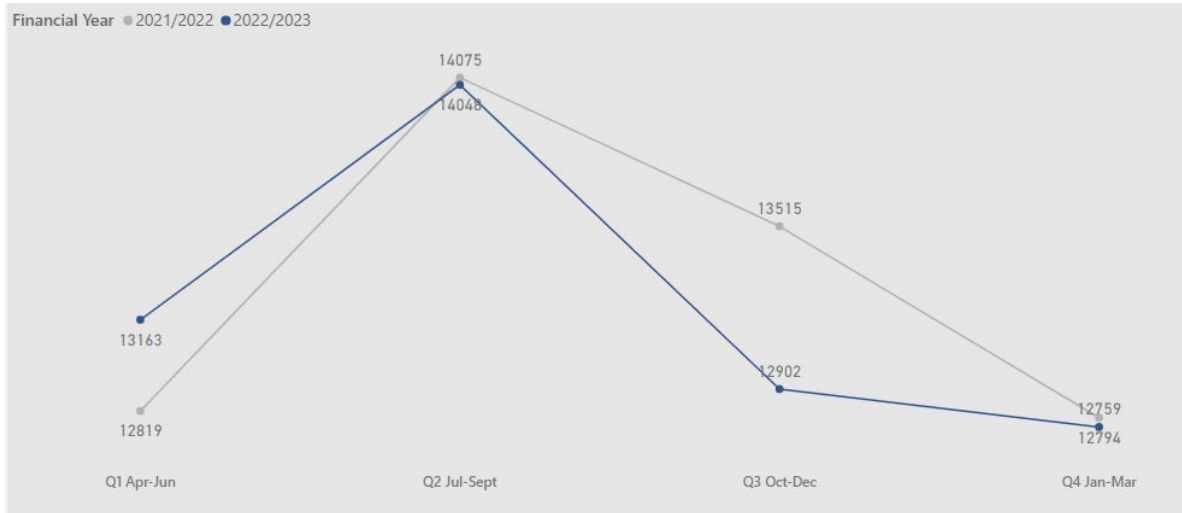


Figure 1: All Offences, 2021/22 vs 2022/23²

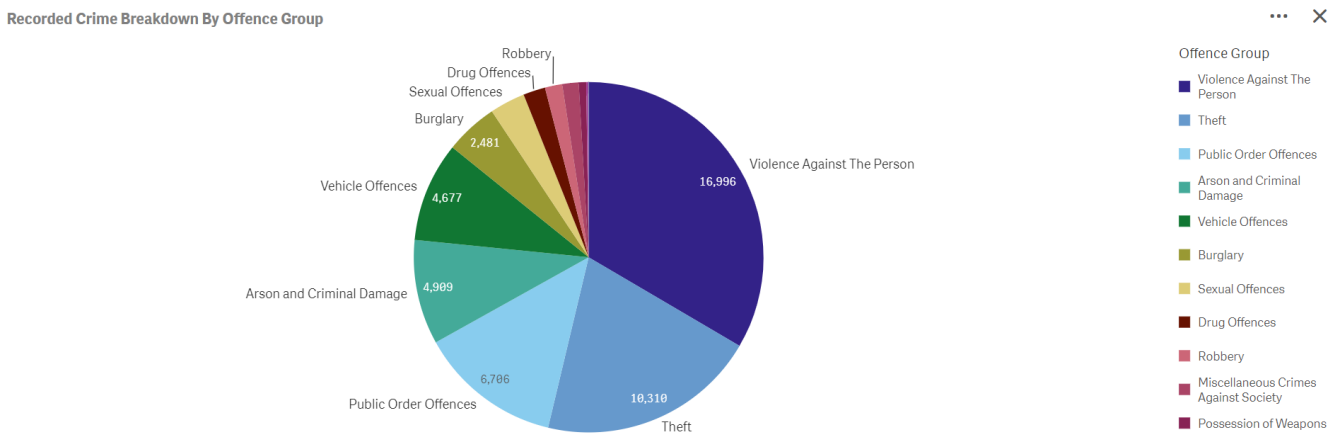


Figure 2: Breakdown of Bristol Police Offences by Offence Category (2022/23) (Source: Avon & Somerset Constabulary Community Safety Qlik App)

3.5. [Bristol's Strategy for Drugs and Alcohol 2021-2025](#) has been developed and is being delivered in partnership, with oversight from members of the KCSG and Bristol's Health and Wellbeing Board. The Combatting Drugs Partnership (one of the KCSG sub groups) is co-chaired by Bristol's Police Commander and BCC's Director of Public Health who drive the work set out in the drugs and alcohol action plan. The strategy sets out six priorities, one of which is to tackle crime and disorder.

3.6. The CSP is currently working to a [Southwest Reducing Reoffending Plan 2022-25](#). We are currently working with the Avon and Somerset Reducing Reoffending Board to produce an Avon

and Somerset Reducing Reoffending Strategy by April 2024. The graph below¹ shows that in 2021 the proportion of those who do reoffend are significantly higher in Bristol than our neighbouring local authorities, this would be expected given that we are an urban area. As a police force area, the proportion of offenders who reoffended in 2021 is 23.4% compared to 24.9% in England and Wales.

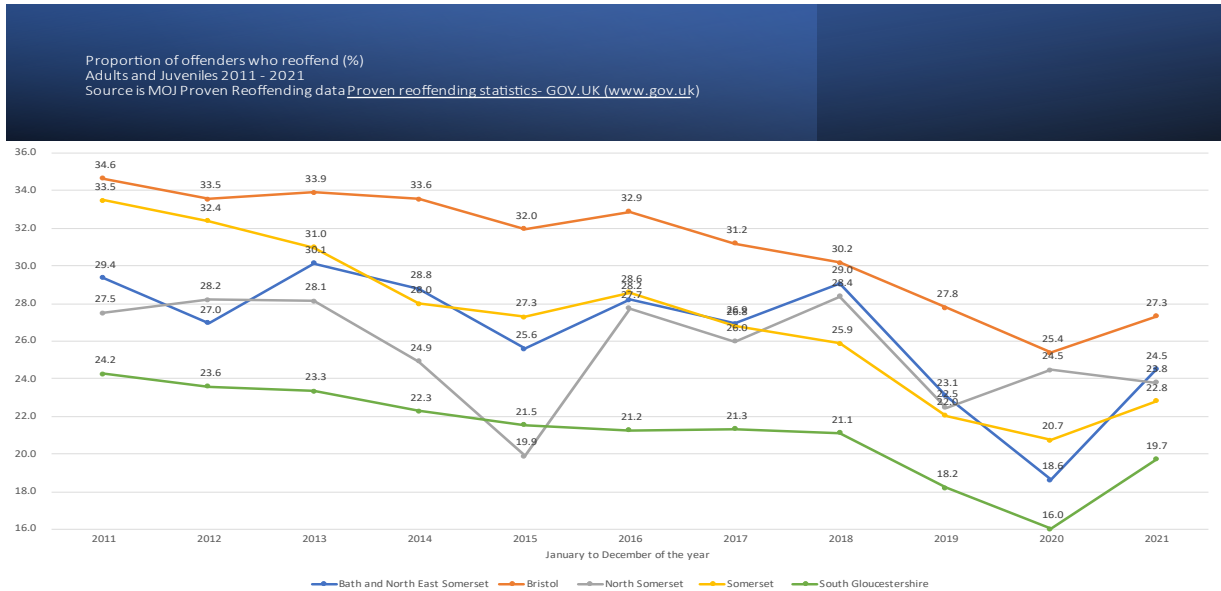


Figure 3: Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)¹

- 3.7. The Bristol Home Office funded Violence Reduction Partnership, locally known as Safer Options continues to work towards the priorities published in the [Safer Options Approach 2020-2030](#). The Preventing Serious Violence subgroup under KCSG supports and oversees the Safer Options partnership and reports directly into the Avon and Somerset Violence Reduction Partnership, the Avon and Somerset Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) and the Home Office.
- 3.8. The Serious Violence Duty came into force in January 2023 and stipulates that those responsible authorities are to come together to produce and publish a strategy for preventing people from becoming involved in serious violence in the area and reducing instances of serious violence in the area. Throughout 2023, Bristol responsible authorities have worked alongside force area partners to produce the [Avon and Somerset Violence Reduction Partnership Strategy 24-25](#) published on 31st January 2024. The Bristol KCSG are now working in coalition with Bristol’s wealth of grass roots organisations and its communities to produce a Bristol Preventing Serious Violence Framework.
- 3.9. Crime and Disorder Regulations 2007 sets out CSP’s functions in respect of the formulation and implementation of a strategy in that for each area there shall be a strategic group whose

¹ [Proven reoffending statistics - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

functions shall be to prepare strategic assessments; and prepare and implement a partnership plan. The last full strategic assessment on crime, disorder and community safety was published in December 2021. However to progress this going forward, in 2023, the KCSG allocated a small proportion of the police and crime grant towards a partnership data analyst. This has resulted in a number of developments to further improve the partnership's ability to analyse data sets available to us. KCSG now has live data dashboards for hate crime and ASB and dashboards being developed for domestic abuse and modern slavery. A schedule of strategic assessments has been agreed and includes annual summary assessments to sense-check progress and identify any new emerging themes. A full crime and disorder strategic assessment will be completed to inform the new partnership plan for 2026. The data analyst endeavours to support all KCS sub groups with requests for data analytics that are within scope and within capacity.

4. Serious Violence Prevention

- 4.1. The Serious Violence (SV) Duty as set out in the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 includes a requirement for local partnerships to complete a SV strategic needs assessment (SNA) to understand how violence is affecting their communities and to develop and publish a SV prevention strategy. Section 11, Schedule 1, defines specified authorities as Chief Officers of police, fire and rescue authorities, integrated care boards, local health boards, local authorities, youth offending teams and probation services. As stated above, the Bristol serious violence specified authorities (under the KCSG) collaborated with specified authorities at an Avon and Somerset level to fulfil these duties and the strategy has been published.
- 4.2. Prior to the implementation of the SV Duty in January 2023, Bristol's partnership response to serious violence has focused on serious youth violence with our local response led by Safer Options. Safer Options is a coordinated whole systems response to preventing serious youth violence and exploitation and the role of the Safer Options team is to support change across the whole system, leading to an effective and sustainable approach. For the most recent annual report please refer to the [A&S Violence Reduction Unit Report 2020-2021](#).
- 4.3. Whilst the Bristol prevalence for all serious violent crime types decreased slightly from 4923 (2021-2022) to 4316 (2022-2023), incidents of public space and peer on peer serious violence continues to impact greatly upon our city.

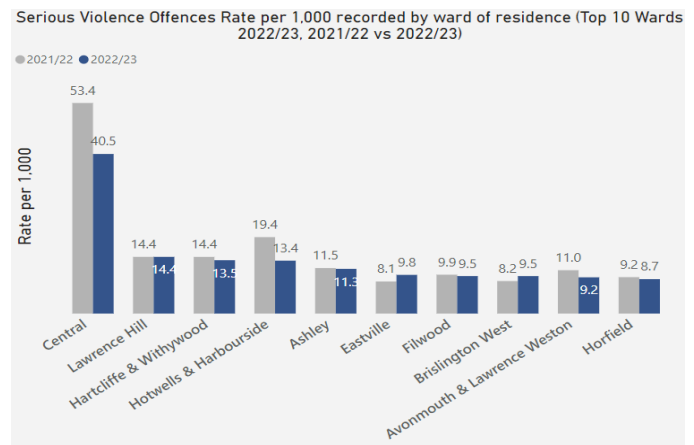
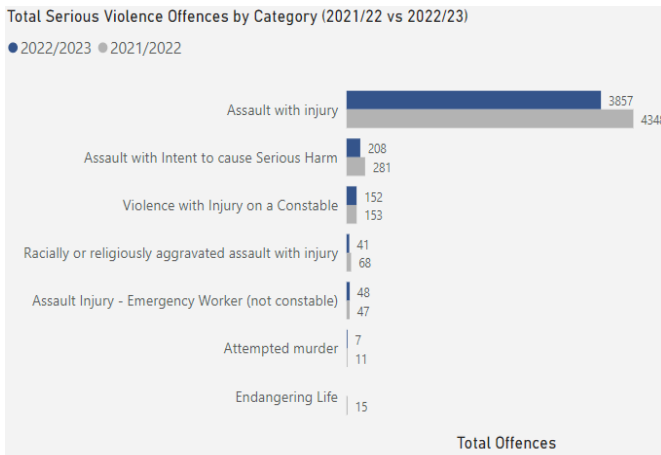
There was a 12% decrease in Serious Violence Offences in Bristol in 2022/23²

² Avon & Somerset Constabulary (Niche)



The graph below shows Assault with Injury Offences fell by 11% between October 2022 and September 2023, but during this period there have been 4 knife related Murders

This graph shows that Central Ward remains the highest ward for the rate of Serious Violence but the other wards showing here represent relatively high rates for non-central wards



4.4. Safer Options continues to target their interventions to our ward areas of greatest need, and it is recognised by the partnership that a broader local serious violence framework is required, one that is evidence based and captures the voices and the nuances of our city. The new SV framework will not only continue to focus on serious youth violence and exploitation but will also address that of violence against women and girls, sexual violence and violence linked to our nighttime economy.

4.5. In July 2022, BCC Safer Communities team successfully secured Home Office Safer Streets funding (round 4). This initiative set out to prevent neighbourhood crime, violence against women and girls (VAWG) and anti-social behaviour (ASB). The project took place in the wards of Hartcliffe, Bedminster and Southville and the interventions delivered included community participation, youth work, situational crime prevention such as CCTV and lighting, equalities training, substance misuse harm reduction and the city-wide expansion of the Safety for Women at Night agenda.

4.6. In 2023, the KCSG also allocated funds to Life Skills Immersive Learning Facility. The funds were used to refresh their main safety programme (designed for year 6 primary school children) which is accessible to every school in Bristol and surrounding areas. The grant was used to

support the ‘dark alleyway scenario’ in which children and people with learning disabilities are taught to avoid places where they feel unsafe. The scene also includes an audible knife attack which is reported to the police and gives children increased confidence in knowing what to do in an emergency situation whilst not endangering themselves. Life Skills confirm that during 2022-2023, 3690 year 6 pupils/people with learning difficulties accessed this service. One year 6 teacher from Elmlea Primary School commented that “Life Skills is a fundamental resource, providing children with the essential tools to build awareness of their surroundings and to keep themselves safe at a crucial stage of transition”.

- 4.7. In July 2023, BCC and Avon and Somerset Police came together to formalise and agree a joint response protocol to critical incidents impacting on the city (that do not meet the threshold for the formal emergency protocols). This protocol was stood up immediately following the murder of one of our young people, recognising the need to coordinate the bringing together of our city’s partners to provide an immediate response to support communities. The protocol relates to the acute phase of any serious incident of which the impact on communities is significant. A real-time joint assessment of dynamic risk is undertaken and if stood up, key stakeholders are brought together to assess and mitigate dynamic risks throughout that acute phase, after which the process is stood down. The protocol has been stood up following three critical incidents thus far and has proven to be invaluable in bringing city partners together to ensure communities are supported and community relations are stabilised.
- 4.8. As an effective preventative measure, knife surrender bins have also been installed in Bristol as part of the Avon and Somerset Police response to Operation Sceptre in a bid to encourage people to safely discard of any knives and weapons they are carrying and prevent street-based knife crime. In April 2023 as requested by the community, bins were installed in Castle Park in the city centre and outside The Park Centre in Knowle. Additional knife bins are already present at the Bridewell Police Station, Bristol Crown Court, Bristol Magistrates Court, Staple Hill and at Trojan Free Fighters in Jude.
- 4.9. Emergency bleed control kits are located across Avon and Somerset in the event of someone suffering a catastrophic bleed. They are designed to be easy-to-use and instantly accessible by members of the public and bystanders to use in moments before an ambulance arrives on scene. Whilst bleed kits do not prevent knife crime, their availability and use can save lives of those who have suffered a knife or other injury resulting in significant bleed. The education programme that compliments some types of bleed kits can also, in turn, serve as an educational and therefore preventative measure. Towards the end of 2022 and into 2023, the KCSG reallocated some police and crime grant funding to bolster the installation of bleed kits in various parts of the city where assessments indicated they would be best placed. Communities were also listened to and bleed kits have been installed at various locations across the city. This initiative continues to be implemented and an evaluation will be undertaken in due course.

5. Preventing terrorism by supporting those susceptible to radicalisation

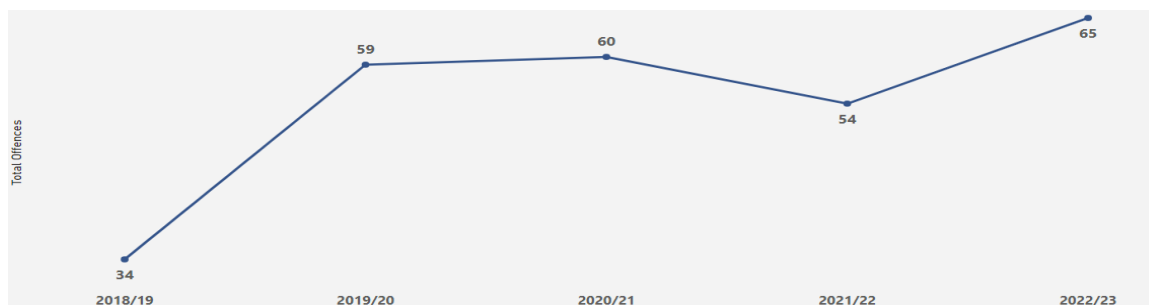
- 5.1. Section 26 of the Counter Terrorism Security Act (CTSA) 2015 places a duty on “specified authorities” listed in Schedule 6 to the Act), in the exercise of their functions, to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”. The Prevent Duty applies to education, health, local authorities, police and criminal justice agencies (prisons and probation). The revised Home Office Prevent Duty Guidance came into force on 31 December 2023. Section 36 of the CTSA 2015 sets out the duty for local authorities to ensure that there

is a local panel in place to assess and to provide support for people susceptible to being drawn into terrorism – referred to as a Channel Panel.

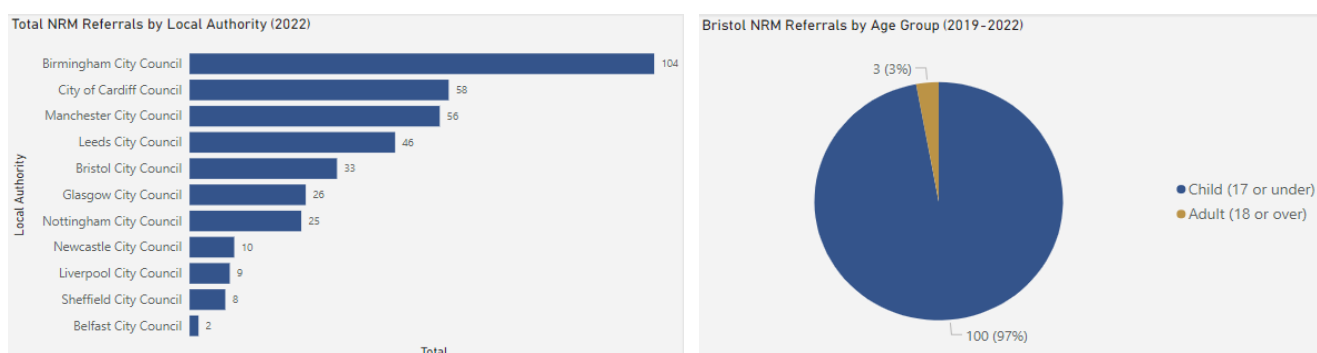
- 5.2. The 'Building the Bridge' Prevent Partnership Board continues to oversee and support the partnership activity in meeting its Prevent Duty as does the KCSG. The Board meets quarterly and continues to be very well attended by its statutory partners. This Board oversees the local authority's compliance with the Home Office benchmarking for Prevent and the Home Office Channel Assurance work, both of which remains assessed as 'good'.
- 5.3. Bristol was successful in bidding for Home Office Prevent Priority funding in 2022 and subsequently was able to recruit to two prevent specialist posts – Prevent Coordinator and Prevent Education Officer. This has resulted in greater service provision across the partnership. In particular, widespread delivery of specialist Prevent in education training across the education sector in Bristol. Local authority in house training has stepped up and has been supported by the development of an 'Prevent Champion' scheme.
- 5.4. Prevent referrals for Bristol stood at 37% of all Prevent referrals across Avon and Somerset between April 2022 and March 2023 (the highest for all local authority areas within this force area). This was a 0.14% increase compared to those received between April 2021 and March 2022. Referrals for males made up 92%. With regards to age cohorts, children and young people (17 and under) made up 32% of the total number of Bristol referrals. Individuals aged 18-30 made up 14%, 30-50 made up 30% and those ages 50 plus made up 22% of the total number of Bristol prevent referrals. The number of those individuals assessed as susceptible to radicalisation and requiring support through the Channel process has remained consistent throughout 2022-2023.

6. Preventing and reducing impact of modern slavery

Modern Slavery Police Recorded Offences in Bristol - 2018/19 to 2022/23²



Bristol City Council ranked 5th highest among Core Cities for NRM referrals by Local Authorities in 2022 (up from 6th in 2021), with 97% of referrals being for Children³



6.1 The Modern Slavery Act 2015 designates councils, police, borders and immigration authorities and non-governmental organisations working in this area as ‘first responder’ organisations. These organisations have a number of responsibilities, and it is up to each to decide how they wish to discharge these duties. These include identifying potential victims and recognising the indicators of modern slavery; gathering information to understand what has happened; referring potential victims to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) if they consent (as an access to secure available support); if they do not consent to an NRM, to complete a Duty to Notify form, and/or if there is insufficient information available. Both are ways of recording the national numbers of modern slavery. There is also a duty for first responder organisations to be a point of contact for the Single Competent Authority to assist, when necessary, to assist decisions as the victim goes through the NRM process.

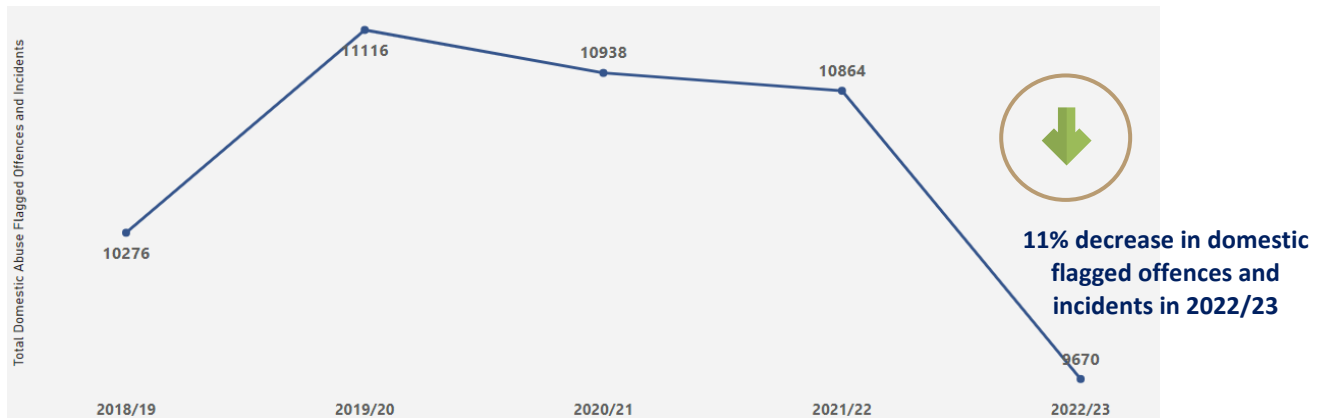
6.2 Other responsibilities that relate to Council’s involve supporting potential modern slavery victims. These support services can involve safeguarding children services; adults with care and support needs; housing/homelessness services; community safety services and disruption activities; and by ensuring that the supply chains councils procure from are free from modern slavery. This relates to and is covered in the BCC Modern Slavery Transparency Statement and action plan which the Council pledged to update and publish annually.

³ [Modern Slavery: National Referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify statistics UK, end of year summary 2022](#)

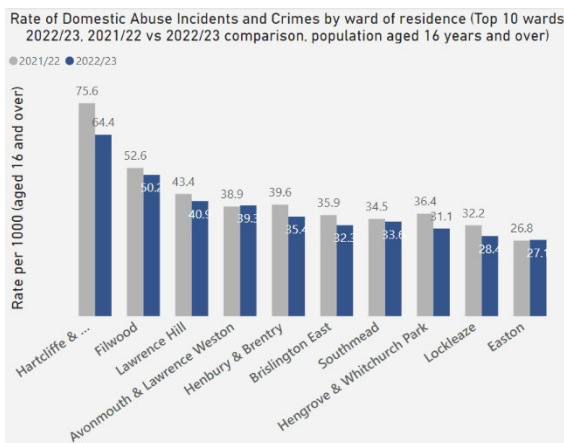
6.3 A BCC Modern Slavery task group was set up in 2022 following the publication of the BCC Modern Slavery Transparency Statement. This group drives forward an action plan that sits under the Council's pledge and a significant part of this plan involves strengthening partnership working to tackle modern slavery. The Scrutiny Commission will also be aware that modern slavery is one of the KCSG's 7 thematic priorities. There have been a number of achievements carried out by this group but of particular note, a bespoke BCC in house modern slavery e-learning module has been developed and formally made mandatory. This level 1 e-learning has to date been completed by 3857 staff and/or elected members. BCC now has 39 trained designated First Responders who have completed the level 1 e-learning and the level 2 online Home Office training. In addition they have also completed bespoke level 3 training delivered face to face by Unseen. Plans are afoot to make this training package available to the wider partnership.

7. Preventing and reducing impact of domestic abuse

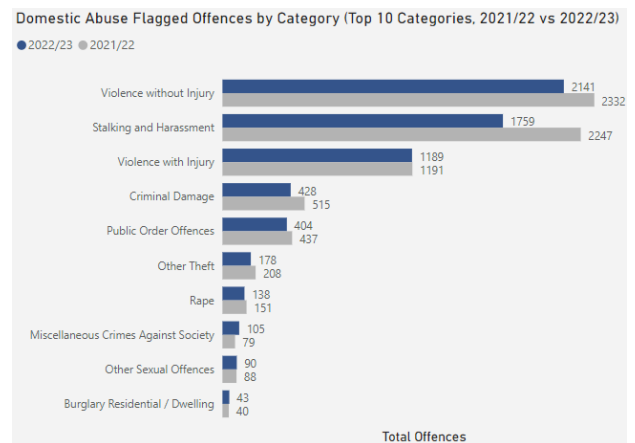
Domestic Abuse – Bristol prevalence²



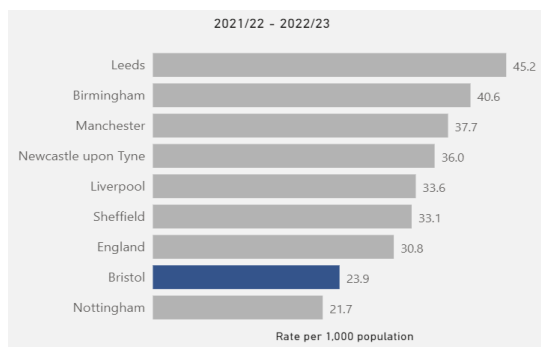
Hartcliffe & Withywood remains the highest ward for the rate of Domestic Abuse offences/incidents.²



Stalking and Harassment Offences fell by 28%, while the levels of Violence with Injury were consistent.²



Bristol has the second-lowest rate of Domestic Abuse offences among the core cities⁴



7.

57) sets out the support that is to be provided by local authorities to victims of domestic abuse. Each relevant local authority in England must assess, or make arrangements for the assessment of, the need for accommodation-based support in its area and prepare and publish a strategy for the provision of such support in its area and monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the strategy. The

⁴ [Wider Determinants of Health - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://phe.org.uk)

relevant local authority that publishes a strategy under this section must also in carrying out its functions, give effect to the strategy. This statute also sets out that the relevant local authority must appoint a domestic abuse local partnership board.

7.2 In Bristol, the domestic abuse board function is fulfilled by the Multi-Agency Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence group (MADVSA) which reports to both the KBSP Executive and the KCSG. A Bristol Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation Strategy is published online and is due for review soon. The MADASV group also holds the implementation of the DA Act duties and fulfils the CSP’s violence against women and girls’ priority. A Bristol Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategy 2024 has been drafted and is out for consultation with a plan to be published in March 2024.

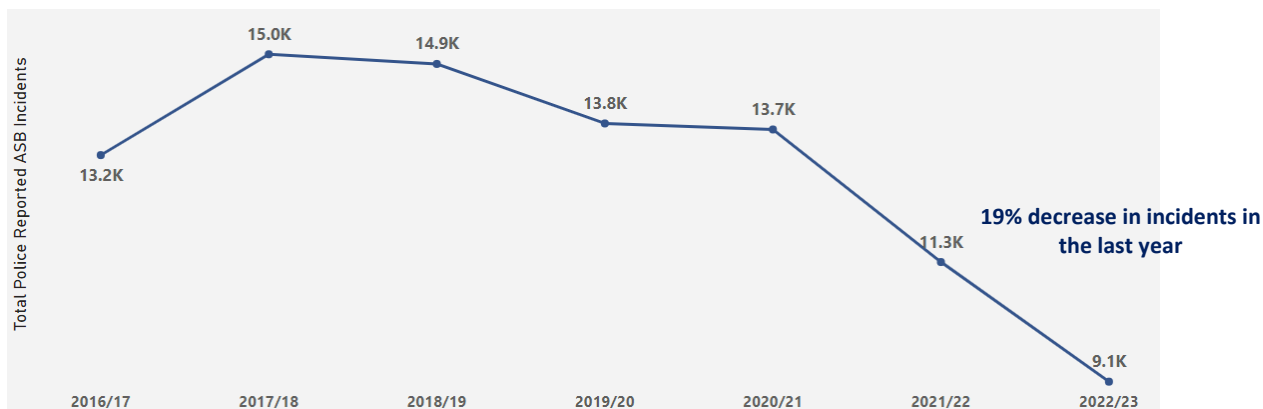
7.3 Section 3 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 provides the multi-agency statutory guidance for the conduct of Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR) and states that the “overall responsibility for establishing a review rests with the local CSP as they are ideally placed to initiate a DHR and review panel, due to their multi-agency design and locations across England and Wales...the chair of the CSP holds responsibility for establishing whether a homicide is to be the subject of a DHR”. The KBSP Business team leads on coordinating the DHR multi-agency assessment process and the commissioning and publication of DHRs in Bristol. The DHR subgroup is chaired by Avon and Somerset Police and supported by BCC Public Health teams who also commission DA services.

Number of DHRs	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Initiated	0	2	1	0
Ongoing	11	13	14	14
Submitted to Home Office	0	0	3	1
Published	1	0	0	0

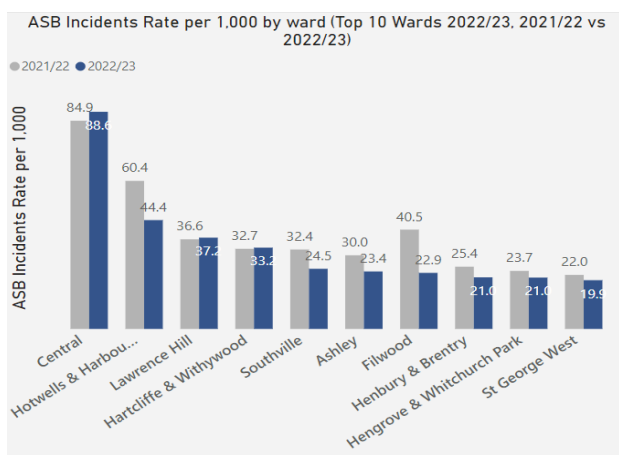
7.4 The MADVSV group reports that the ‘Sanctuary Scheme’ launched July 2023, resulted in more than 20 victims being able to stay in own homes with security measures and additional support. There has been additional investment in Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA’s) supporting maternity hospitals, street sex workers and sexual health services. The DRIVE perpetrator programme has been launched in Bristol. As stated above, work with partners has begun to develop a DASV city wide strategy, with a commitment to eradicate Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence in all areas of our city, supporting all victims and survivors, challenging unacceptable behaviour and holding perpetrators to account.

8. Preventing and reducing impact of Anti-Social Behaviour

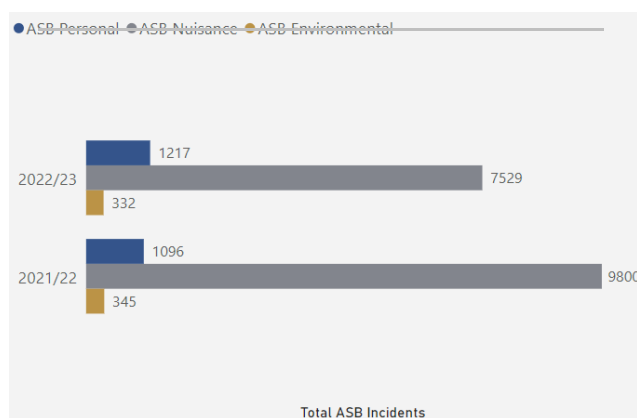
ASB Bristol Prevalence 2022-2023⁵



Central Ward remains the highest ward for the rate of ASB incidents.⁵



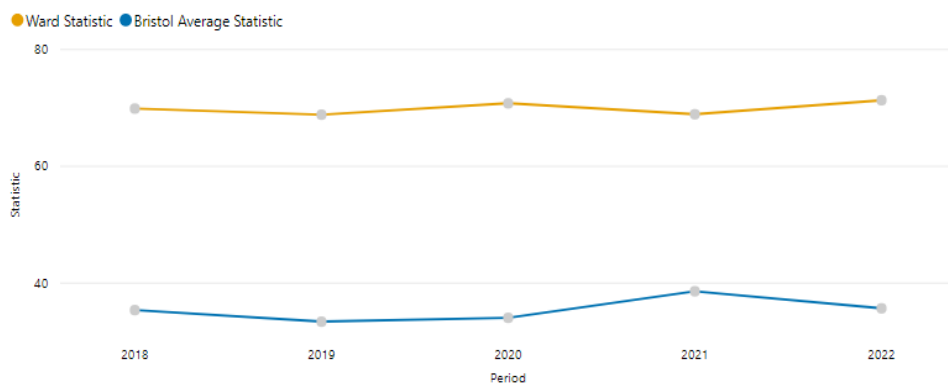
ASB Nuisance Incidents decreased by 30%⁵



8.1. The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (section 104 and 105) introduced

71% of Hartcliffe & Withywood residents reported ASB as problem locally in 2022- this was the highest ward value, and double the Bristol average⁶

% who feel anti-social behaviour is a problem locally



Whilst the data shows a decrease in incidents, this is likely to reflect a change in police recording more incidents as crimes as opposed to an actual decrease in ASB prevalence.

Central ward being highest for ASB is a longstanding theme and to be expected given urban aspect of the city centre and the impact of NTE.

South Bristol continues to report ASB as a significant problem and this theme concurs with the QoL data for fear of crime affecting people's lives.

specific measures designed to give victims and communities a sense of control if antisocial behaviour are dealt with. This includes the anti-social behaviour order (formerly known as the community trigger), which gives victims of persistent ASB reported to

⁵ Avon & Somerset Constabulary (STORM)

⁶ [Ward Profile Tool \(November 2023\)](#)

any of the main responsible agencies (such as the council, police, housing provider) the right to request a multi-agency case review where a local threshold is met. Agencies, including local authorities, the police, local health teams and registered providers of social housing have a duty to carry out a case review when someone requests one and their case meets a locally defined threshold. Agencies also have a duty to publish data at least annually on the number of triggers received, how many met the threshold, and the number that resulted in further action.

8.2. BCC takes the lead for the administration of the ASB Case Review in Bristol. This includes management of the cases and hosting of the multi-agency ASB Case Review Panel. This is managed by the Safer Communities Team. In line with the statutory requirements, BCC publishes data relating to the numbers of ASB Case Reviews and their outcomes. To view this data follow this link: [ASB case review \(bristol.gov.uk\)](https://www.bristol.gov.uk/asb-case-review)

	2021-2022	2022-2023
Case Reviews meeting threshold	37	45
Case reviews resulting in further action	35	37

8.3. Police and Crime grant funding has been used to recruit a fixed term ASB Problem Solving Partnership Project Officer who has been coordinating multiagency collaborative projects to reduce locational and cohort specific ASB across the City and supporting the ASB case review process. The Police and Crime grant has also been used to fund a partnership subscription to the RESOLVE ASB - a centre of excellence focused on community safety and ASB, providing access to national academics, discounted training and improved networking across this area.

8.4. As stated earlier, the KCSG has created a live ASB dashboard which is proving invaluable in assuring the partnership that high level indicators of incidents of ASB can be easily realised and targeted with interventions as appropriate, prior to events escalating.

8.5. The new ASB partnership group has been established in response the ASB thematic priority and is bringing partners together to build on the existing partnership arrangements in place through ASB multi-agency meeting and case conferences. An ASB memorandum of understanding has been agreed and an ASB partnership action plan is in place.

9 Summary

- 9.1 This report sets out to provide the Communities Scrutiny Commission with an overview of decisions and activity undertaken by the KCSG from 2022 to 2023 with a firm focus on the community safety related statutory duties that apply to the community safety partners in Bristol. The content of this report provides a snapshot of the activity undertaken and does not give justice to the extensive partnership work undertaken alongside that of the KCSG during this period. Of particular note, two of our additional subgroups remain very strong in their delivery against the partnership’s priorities, those being the Strategic Partnership Against Hate Crime and the Combatting Drugs Partnership.
- 9.2 Following on from the formation of the KBSP, the KCSG and its subgroups continue to grow and evolve in response to identified opportunities for partnership and collaboration. It should also be noted that the voice of our communities and particularly our citizens with lived experience are integral to the effectiveness of any community safety partnership and therefore being woven through each of the priority sub-groups to ensure that delivery is effective and remains on-point.
- 9.3 The Bristol Youth Justice Board also sits within the Bristol CSP and their partnership requires some reference here. However, the Communities Scrutiny Commission should be assured that this group is subject to scrutiny by the Regional Youth Justice Board.
- 9.4 The highlights of 2022-2023 are difficult to encapsulate, but the addition of two new partnership groups (Modern Slavery and ASB) are to be celebrated as is the creation and implementation of the BCC/Police joint acute critical incident protocol. The new protocol has added a breadth of partnership working from senior leaders through to grassroots operations on the ground, which have in turn empowered our communities to act and support one another during times of crisis and trauma.
- 9.5 Successful Home Office bids have secured funds for the Safer Streets 4 project and moving into 2024, Bristol has also been successful in securing Safer Streets 5 funding. Home Office Prevent funding for posts and projects has been secured for 2023-2024 and a bid for the final year of funding available has been submitted, which if successful will take us to March 2025 with funding for the two Prevent posts.
- 9.6 Moving into 2024 and towards 2025, the Bristol Community Safety Partnership will face resource challenges as the cost-of-living crisis unfolds but regardless, the partnership is growing from strength to strength and we look forward to the KCSG and its sub groups evolving further. Of particular note, the CSP is focused and committed to developing a Bristol Preventing Serious Violence Framework that will anchor into the Avon and Somerset Strategy but will firmly remain localised, with the strength of communities at its core. Bristol also requires a local Reducing Reoffending Strategy and this will be a priority going into 2024. Finally, strengthening the oversight and reporting arrangements of the subgroups will continue as a key focal point for the KCSG.

Appendices:

1 – KBSP arrangements through a KCS group lens

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) ACT 1985

Background Papers: *None*