

Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy

2017 – 2020

Updated 2019



Brighton & Hove
Community Safety Partnership

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If you would like to provide any feedback on this document, you can do so by email to: community.safety@brighton-hove.gov.uk



The Partnership and our work

Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2017-20

About this strategy

This strategy lays out the Brighton & Hove Community Safety Partnership's plans for the three year period from 2017-2020 and has been updated in 2019. It is a requirement of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

The Partnership's aims

The Community Safety Partnership exists to improve the quality of life for everyone who lives in, works in or visits the city.

We aim to:

- reduce crime and anti-social behaviour, especially around issues that have the biggest impact
- improve feelings of safety and meet the needs of victims
- take early action to prevent crime and disorder
- reduce reoffending

Statutory and other partners

The city is much better placed to tackle all these issues if everyone – local residents and businesses, community and voluntary groups, and city services – work together in a co-ordinated way. The local authority, police, health, probation and fire services are all defined as partners under the 1998 Act. In practice, the Community Safety Partnership works across a much wider range of partners at different levels and on different topics to work out what needs doing, and who can help.

There is a need for good information exchange, including with residents so that agencies can listen and respond to the needs of local people. At the same time local people need to be able find a route through to the services they need or identify ways in which they can respond within their own communities.

Setting our work in context

As well as the impact on individuals, the negative effects of crime and disorder permeate widely across public services. Working in partnership and adopting a 'whole system approach' is essential. Our partnership strategy is integrated within the city's overarching Sustainable Community Strategy where community safety is a key priority. Our work also contributes to the Police & Crime Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan¹ and to measures in the Public Health Outcomes Framework to name just two examples.

Politicians and legislators can impact broadly on the legal and social setting in which we all live. The work of central government departments is also important in our wider partnership. In March 2016 the Home Office issued their 'Modern Crime Prevention Strategy'². This argued that although crime is changing in its nature, for example with a growth in 'cyber crime', the reasons behind people committing crime – 'drivers of crime', listed as opportunity; character; profit; drugs; alcohol and the criminal justice system – are the same.

¹ <https://www.sussex-pcc.gov.uk/media/2428/spcc-crime-plan-2017.pdf>

² Home Office (2016) Modern Crime Prevention Strategy, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/509831/6.1770_Modern_Crime_Prevention_Strategy_final_WEB_version.pdf



Brighton & Hove and the people in the city

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The information in the next two sections has been taken from the Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety 2018 <http://www.safeinthecity.info/analytical-reports> where further detail can be found.

Our residents and visitors

The 2011 census found that the city had 273,400 residents and this is estimated to have increased to 288,200 in 2017. It is predicted that by 2027 it will have increased further to 306,100.

Compared with other areas, a high proportion of city residents (47%) are aged between 19 and 46, while a lower proportion are children and older people. More than a fifth of the population (21%) is aged between 19 and 28, compared with 13% in England.

Contributing to people in this age group are those who come to the city to study; in 2016/17 there were 38,340 students attending the two local universities. Also, Brighton & Hove was estimated to have 2,300 international students staying here for between 3 and 12 months in 2016, with many more visiting for a shorter period.

At the time of the 2011 census, there were 147 residents employed by the armed services, and in 2015 610 veterans were receiving pension or compensation related to military service proportionately lower than the South East or England.

In 2016 around 9.6 million trips were estimated to have been made to the city by day visitors, up by 6% on 2015, and over 5 million overnight stays.

According to the 2011 census, 19.5% of the resident population belong to a non-White British ethnic group (53,400 people), defined here as Black or Minority Ethnic or BME, an increase of 12% on the 2001 census. 37% of BME residents were 'White Other than British', 21% Asian/Asian British and the

mixed/multiple ethnic group makes up 20%.

The lesbian, gay, and bisexual population makes up between an estimated 11-15% of our population, equating to between 26,700 and 36,400 residents based on 2017 population estimates. It is estimated that there are at least 2,760 trans adults living in Brighton & Hove.

In 2015, there were an estimated 18,000 residents aged 18-64 with moderate or severe physical disabilities. There were an estimated 5,700 people aged over 18 with a learning disability in 2017.

In 2016/17 one in ten city residents (10%) reported low levels of happiness and one in four (25%) reported high levels of anxiety, both measures higher than the South East and England.

The day-to-day activities of 16% of city residents are 'limited a little' or 'limited a lot' by health problems (Census 2011).

Regarding children, there were 2,175 Children in Need and 395 children who were the subject of a child protection plan in the city as of March 2018, both proportionally higher than the South East and England. National evidence shows that people who have been looked after as children are more likely to be unemployed, be involved in crime and be identified as having a substance misuse problem.

Social and economic factors

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 ranked Brighton & Hove as a whole in the poorest third (102nd out of 326) of all local authorities in England. However, there is a wide range of deprivation levels across the city, with some of the more deprived being in the east.

There were an estimated 7,600 unemployed people in the city in

2017/18.³ This represents 4.8% of all those who were economically active⁴ is similar to the position nationally (4.3%) and higher than in the South East (3.4%).

One in five (21%) respondents to the City Tracker survey 2017 reported that they did not feel they would have enough money, after meeting housing costs, in the next year to meet basic living costs such as food and heating.

Between 3% and 5% of 16-17 year olds (up to 220 young people) were not in education, training or employment at the end of 2017.

Housing and homelessness

Brighton & Hove had 126,827 homes at the time of the 2011 census, with an average household size of 2.2 occupants.

The city has fewer owner occupiers and more people renting from private landlords than the average for the South East and England as a whole. Rents in the private sector have risen steadily over the last five years⁵, and low income working households may find it increasingly difficult to afford to rent privately.

There were 178 people estimated to be sleeping rough in Brighton & Hove on a single night in October 2017⁶, an increase from 78 in 2015.

...and what we don't know

We need to remain aware that not all of the people in the city will feature in the various statistics at our disposal, or come to the attention of services. This 'invisible' or unidentified population may be among the most vulnerable to crime and community safety problems and extra focus is needed in order get help to them if they need it.

Meeting our equalities duty

The Equality Act 2010 requires that public sector bodies consider and take account of how different types of people – those with 'protected characteristics' – are impacted by their work. Our Strategic Assessment reports on how different people are affected by crime and safety issues and the process of determining our priorities and actions takes these findings into account.

³ Unemployed refers to people who were actively seeking work or who had found work and were waiting for it to commence.

⁴ Economically active refers to those who are either employed or who are unemployed according to the above definition.

⁵ <https://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/sites/brighton-hove.gov.uk/files/2017%20Housing%20Market%20Report.pdf>

⁶

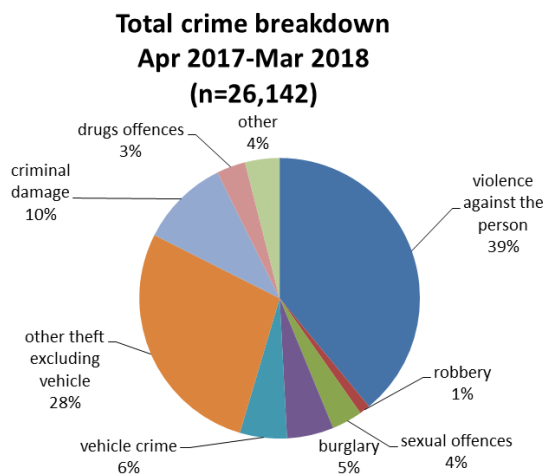
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/homelessness-statistics>



Overview of local issues

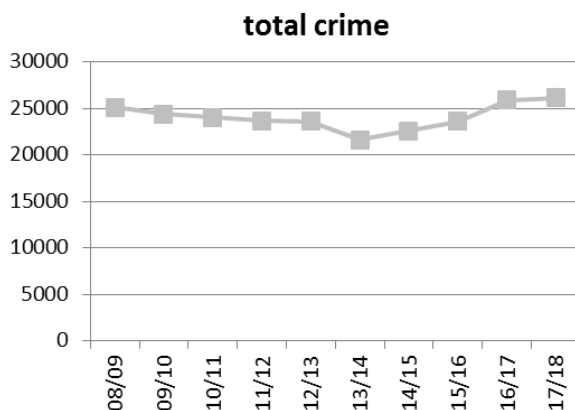
Nature and scale of crimes

There were 26,142 police-recorded crimes in 2017/18. The crime rate per 1,000 population was 90.4, very similar to the average of our group of 15 ‘matched’ partnerships (90.0). The pie chart below shows that violence against the person made up 39% of all recorded crime, with theft offences (incl. vehicle crime) being the next biggest crime group (34%), followed by criminal damage (10%), burglary (5%) and sexual offences (4%). 11.1% of all crimes were related to domestic violence or abuse.



The line graph below shows the trend in total police recorded crime over the last ten years.

Numbers since 2008/09 showed a gradual decline until 2012/13 and there was a steeper drop of 8.4% in 2013/14. However, there was a turnaround in 2014/15 with an increase of 4.6% compared with 2013/14, and a further



increase of 4.5% in 2015/16. The increase seen from 2014/15 onwards is likely to be influenced by the Sussex Police response to the national HMIC inspection programme on data integrity which was undertaken during 2013/14 aimed at improving police recording practices. This work had an impact on the recording of violent and sexual offences in particular. From recorded crime data it is therefore difficult to understand the underlying trend in crimes actually taking place with any certainty.⁷

There were 9,487 police recorded ASB incidents in 2017/18. This continues a long term decline, down from over 22,000 in 2007/08.

More information on recorded crimes and incidents can be found in the Strategic Assessment.¹²

Crime patterns

The retail and leisure area in the city centre is also the geographical centre for much of the city’s crime and disorder. This applies particularly to theft (other than vehicle thefts), criminal damage, violence and anti-social behaviour. Hotspots for domestic burglary and vehicle crime are also located in the more central areas of the city, but are dispersed over a wider area.

Seasonal patterns often coincide with the visitor season when there are more people in the city to both perpetrate and be victims of crime.

⁷ A subsequent HMIC inspection in 2016 on data recording by Sussex Police found that improvements have been made, while further areas for improvement have also been identified
<http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/publications/sussex-crime-data-integrity-inspection-2016/>

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Offending and reoffending

There were a total of 2,744 offenders (2,626 adults and 118 young people) counted in the 12 months ending Mar 2017 in Brighton & Hove. 36% of adult offenders and 59% of young offenders in the city in this period went on to reoffend in the following 12 months. These are poorer results than for England & Wales as a whole (28% and 41% respectively).

Alcohol and drug use

Health profiles for Brighton & Hove show that problems associated with alcohol are generally more acute compared with the South East and England as a whole, although are more in line with our statistical matched authorities. However, measures of alcohol availability and consumption are also generally higher than those of our matched authorities.⁸

Estimates based on modelling from 2014/15 also show that compared with the South East and with England the proportion of the resident population using opiates or crack.⁹

Violent crime is frequently associated with alcohol misuse and habitual drug use can be a driver for acquisitive crimes.²

Hidden crime and criminal groups

It is necessary to remain aware that crimes may be hidden from sight. Criminal behaviour continues to evolve while pressures on victims to remain silent can persist. Organised crime groups can widen the geography of both perpetrators and victims in areas such as child sexual abuse, drug dealing and human trafficking. Partnerships play an important role in addressing these issues

and work to address vulnerability and exploitation linked to drugs was introduced in the 2018 strategy review.

Impact on quality of life

National research found that in 2017/18 12% of survey respondents report feeling a high level of worry about violent crime, 10% about burglary, and 7% of car owners have a high level of worry about car crime.¹⁰

Locally, nearly all residents (95%) surveyed in the 2017 City Tracker survey reported feeling safe in their local area during the day, but after dark this dropped to 82% in their local area and 64% in the city centre. Women and those with a long term illness or disability reported feeling comparatively less safe on average, both during the day and after dark.

Financial impact

The financial impact of crime is significant. Estimated costs of crime have been provided by the Home Office and cover, for example, physical/emotional harm, lost output, value of property stolen/damaged, and the cost of health, police and other public services in response to crime.¹¹

Estimated average costs of each crime that takes place include: £14,100 for a violent crime with injury/£5,900 without injury; £5,900 for domestic burglary; £10,300 for a theft of a vehicle/£870 for a theft from a vehicle; £8,400 for arson/£1,400 for other criminal damage; £39,400 for rape and £6,500 for other sexual offences. Costs are generally higher if they relate to commercial crimes.

⁸ [Local Alcohol Profiles for England](#) accessed Dec 2018

⁹ [Opiate and crack cocaine use: Prevalence estimates by local area](#)

¹⁰ [Crime in England and Wales, year ending March 2018. Supplementary Tables.](#)

¹¹ [The economic and social costs of crime, Home Office, 2018](#)



Current landscape

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The last three years have seen some particularly significant national and international developments which have affected the landscape in which our work to reduce crime and disorder is set.

While it is believed that overall crime is on a downward trend nationally, the Home Office serious and organised crime strategy 2018 points to a rise in the threat from low volume, but high impact, crimes. 'County Lines' which has been exploiting vulnerable people to supply the drugs market is local as well as a national example.

The European Union membership referendum in 2016, which resulted in the UK voting to leave the EU, provided an opportunity for the voicing of different views around immigration, and people are reporting a sense that the expression of far right views is becoming 'normalised'. The process of leaving the EU has also resulted in national economic and political uncertainties.

The treatment of the 'Windrush generation' migrants in the UK in the last year, has met with controversy and resulted in concerns that trust and confidence of communities in statutory authorities will have suffered as a result. International political dialogue and actions may also be increasing the risk that co-existing communities may be destabilised.

Since August 2014 the threat to the UK from international terrorism has remained at 'severe', meaning an attack is highly likely. Brighton & Hove continues to receive dedicated resources to identify and support individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism.

Changes in national legislation have affected income for many people on benefits. These included the introduction of a benefit cap putting a limit on the total payment available for some families. At the same time, the cost of housing in Brighton & Hove is making access to

suitable housing for those on lower incomes very difficult. This may contribute to pressures on those at risk of offending.

As financial and other pressures impact on individuals and families, this can contribute to demand for statutory services. However, the capacity to meet demand has been decreasing with ongoing budget cuts. Creative ideas which lead to new ways of working effectively, but which cost less or are cost neutral, are always being sought. For example, the penetration of the internet and social media into daily lives changes the nature of risks, while it can also offer new opportunities for public services to engage with communities.

A partnership event was held to look at how to take forward community safety work in the context of budget reductions and service reorganisations. Ideas for new approaches included: citizens and public services working more closely together; achieving a more unified partnership approach and single points of contact; expanding the involvement of volunteers, and doing more around 'tone-setting' and challenging bad behaviour.

While there have been numerous examples of support from our local communities to help others in need, including a wide range of offers from the wider community to assist refugees who arrive in the city, there is a risk that community cohesion may suffer in these changing times.



Identifying and progressing our priorities

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Local analysis

Our plans for the three year period from April 2017 to March 2020 were originally informed by the Brighton & Hove Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety 2016¹². This looked at the crime and community safety picture in the city. Analysis was carried out initially by crime type. It took into account the scale of problems, direction of travel, the impact on communities and individuals, community priorities, and so on.

The process for this second year update has been informed by the [Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety 2018](#). The focus of this has been to assess:

- any changes over the last year in context, including national policy changes, organisational changes, social demands, levels of resourcing, etc.
- changes in key indicators of crime and community safety
- progress on the work laid out in the strategy.

Who has contributed

The work for the Strategic Assessment was carried out by officers with lead responsibility for each priority area and analysts in the council's Public Health Intelligence Team.

A consultation workshop was held in November 2016 to consider what should be the areas of focus for the Partnership over the three year period 2017-20. The workshop was attended by statutory and voluntary organisations and other members of the Community Safety Partnership Board, as well as

representatives from city neighbourhoods and communities of interest.

Other consultation on the original draft strategy included consideration by Local Action Teams, and by elected members at the Neighbourhoods, Inclusion, Communities and Equalities Committee. Additionally it was made publically available for comment on the city's consultation portal.

National direction

Central government is generally less prescriptive than previously about what should be the target of local work. Nonetheless, a number of the priorities in our strategy, eg. violence against women and girls; violence, vulnerability and exploitation; and Prevent and counter-extremism, align with central government strategies so we can provide a local focus.

The focus of our partnership strategy

The priorities in this strategy focus on areas where working in partnership is fundamental to achieving progress. It prioritises work where added value is achieved by working in partnership.

There are six overarching themes in this strategy: ASB/hate incidents; safety in the night-time economy; domestic/sexual abuse and other interpersonal crimes; community collaboration and resilience; violence, vulnerability and exploitation; and preventing terrorism & extremism.

Community collaboration and resilience as one of our themes profiles a number of different ways in which people at a community level can provide a foundation for establishing and maintaining safe communities. By working in partnership with statutory agencies and more independently through local networks much can be achieved in terms of 'tone-setting' and helping with the management of risks.

¹² The Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety 2016 and of 2017 are available at <http://www.safeinthecity.info/analytical-reports>

Considerations around resources

Budgets of public organisations have been reducing and budgets remain tight over the last year of this three year strategy.

Difficult decisions need to be made about whether to allocate scarce resources to prevention work or to responding to the impact of crimes and supporting victims after they have occurred. Without investment in prevention work, there is the risk that significant problems will potentially be stored up for the future. The impact of allocating resources therefore needs to be considered not only in the immediate term, but also in the longer term.

Partnership resources are currently supporting an experienced and skilled workforce. Withdrawing financial support for the work they carry out risks resulting in a break in continuity of services which will take considerable effort to re-establish.

Monitoring the effectiveness of our work

The impact that we are aiming to achieve through our partnership work is laid out at the beginning of each priority area in this strategy.

Action plans have been drawn up for each of our priority areas and these assign responsibility around taking forward specific aspects of the work. Progress will be monitored through thematic steering groups or forums, and the Community Safety Partnership Board will also keep progress under review at a more strategic level.

Individual measures of crime and community safety are rarely able to describe the complete picture of underlying problems and do not allow us to fully understand the effectiveness of our work. Our approach to this is to monitor groups of performance indicators

for each priority area which together contribute to the overall picture. The data also need to be carefully interpreted to avoid drawing misplaced conclusions.



Other relevant work

The work of key partners

There are a number of statutory agencies whose core business is to tackle crime – the police, youth offending service, courts, probation and prison services are some significant ones. The work of other agencies, for example health and social services, is also key to reducing the ‘drivers’ of crime.

These partners have their own plans/strategies, and may work across wider geographical areas. Community Safety Partnerships also exist in East and West Sussex and in some areas of work projects work across these boundaries.

Relevant work streams led by others

Mentioned below are some important areas of work which are managed by our partners and not described in detail in this strategy document.

Youth offending. Youth Justice Plan 2017-19 has the following aims: to prevent/reduce youth crime and reduce reoffending; to keep the number of children and young people in custody to a minimum; to ensure work is victim centred; and to reduce the number of vulnerable young people, especially looked after children and those at risk of exploitation, in the youth justice system. The work of the Youth Offending Service is overseen by the YOS Adolescent Board which reports to the Community Safety Partnership Board.

Integrated Offender Management (IOM). There is pan-Sussex operational guidance for the management of adult offenders to reduce reoffending with a Brighton & Hove IOM delivery group. This sets out how police, probation, courts, prisons, health, local authorities and others can support the needs of offenders. The work is overseen by the Sussex Criminal Justice Board. The structuring of probation services nationally (Community Rehabilitation

Companies and the National Probation Service) is currently being reviewed.

Alcohol misuse. The Alcohol Programme Board takes a strategic lead. Work is structured around the themes of: health promotion and reducing harmful drinking; treatment and recovery; and the links with licensing and the night-time economy.

Drugs misuse. The Substance Misuse Programme Board oversees work around drugs misuse. The group’s work is structured around the themes of: health promotion; harm reduction for users; responding to emerging trends; and the availability of drugs.

Rough sleeping. A Rough Sleeping Strategy was produced in 2016 by the council’s Housing Strategy Team calling on all people with a stake in the city to make sure that no-one needs to sleep rough by 2020. One of its five aims, is making sure people sleeping rough, residents and visitors are safe and free from intimidation.

Private sector housing. The licensing of private landlords includes clauses to manage anti-social behaviour.

Serious and Organised Crime Sussex Police take the lead on tackling serious and organised crime which impacts across communities and is associated with, for example, drugs, fraud, acquisitive crime, child sexual exploitation and abuse, modern slavery and human trafficking. The cost to society of serious and organised crime is estimated at many billions of pounds a year¹³.

Modern slavery. There is a new pan-Sussex co-ordinator post based within Sussex Police. A pan-Sussex Modern

13 Home Office Research Report 73 (2013), *Understanding organised crime: Estimating the scale and the social and economic costs*

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Slavery Network brings agencies together to raise awareness around modern slavery and human trafficking, ensure better victim identification and support, and achieve more effective prosecution of offenders. A short term post has enabled the local authority's response to modern slavery to be strengthened.

'Cyber crime'. There is a joint police Surrey and Sussex Cyber Crime Unit which focuses on crimes which are enabled or perpetrated using communication technologies and the internet.

Adult and child safeguarding. The city's multi-agency Safeguarding Adults Board and the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) promote the welfare of vulnerable adults/children and protect them from abuse so they live safe and secure lives. Work across Sussex led by the police also seeks to protect children from sexual exploitation by helping people recognise signs and encourage reporting.

Road safety. The subject of road safety is often high on the agenda of local residents. The council's long term Local Transport Plan includes goals to create streets and neighbourhoods that are safe and welcoming for people to move around and use socially. A shorter term delivery plan summarises how the council plans to achieve this in the section entitled '*Safer people, safer roads and safer neighbourhoods*'.

The council also has a 'Safer Roads' Strategy (2014-2020) which is focused on the development of safer roads and roadsides; the promotion of safer vehicles; safer road users; and safer road traffic speeds. It is also a member of the Sussex Safer Roads Partnership [SSRP].

Our priorities





Anti-social behaviour and hate incidents

Our aim: Anti-social behaviour and hate incidents cause less harm to individuals and communities.

What we want to achieve

- Anti-social behaviour (ASB) and crimes and incidents motivated by hate against the person are addressed appropriately
- Reduced risk and harm caused by ASB and hate incidents
- Reduced ASB and hate incidents committed by priority perpetrators
- Reduced ASB, risk and harm associated with the street community
- Reduced youth ASB
- Trust and confidence in local services is increased so that individuals and superdiverse¹⁴ communities harmed by hate incidents feel confident to engage with those services
- Better collaboration and cohesion between superdiverse communities
- Reduced tensions linked to changes in the national and international landscape

¹⁴ The term 'super-diverse' is a new term being used to describe cities in the 21st Century, in particular taking account of the effect of recent patterns of immigration. It can be applied to a city such as Brighton & Hove where residents may not feel that they have one identity nor belong to one community. It also recognises that the traditional ways that public services demarcate 'communities of interest' such as 'the LGBTQ community' or 'the Black & Minority Ethnic community' may limit our understanding of the complexity of changing needs within the local population and how to respond to these.

Definitions:

Anti-social behaviour is behaviour by a person which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the person

A **hate incident** is any incident which the victim, or anyone else, thinks is based on someone's prejudice towards them because of their race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or because of their gender identity.

Why this is a priority

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) can affect individuals, communities, and the environment. ASB affects quality of life and, at its worst, can have a very significant negative impact on people's lives.

Those harmed by hate crimes and incidents where people are targeted because of personal attributes relating to disability, ethnicity/race, religion/faith, sexual orientation or transgender identity tell us that this has a significant effect on their quality of life and wellbeing.

Key facts

In 2017/18 an average of over 16 'ASB crimes' and 26 ASB incidents were recorded by the police in Brighton & Hove every day. There is a strong seasonal trend in police recorded ASB incidents, with more recorded in the summer months. Many incidents will not be reported.

In the city in 2017/18 there were 572 racist or religiously motivated incidents and crimes recorded by the police, 214 homophobic incidents and crimes, 35 transphobic incidents and crimes and 62 incidents and crimes related to disability hate.

In this same year the Community Safety Casework Team (CSCT) received 446 reports of ASB and 87 reports of hate incidents which had taken place in the

city. Council housing recorded 757 ASB incidents and 23 hate incidents. These reports may be in respect of multiple incidents and sometimes people have been moved to report as a 'last resort' because the harm caused to them or their families has become unbearable. The number of reports will therefore be an underestimate of the actual number of incidents.

Who's affected

Racist or religiously motivated incidents and LGBT hate crimes/incidents are most likely to occur on the street and be committed by a stranger. Disability hate crimes are more likely to occur in a dwelling, and to be perpetrated by someone known to the victim. People harmed by hate crime are often more emotionally impacted than persons harmed by other crimes. Trans and non-binary communities are under increased targeted and co-ordinated attacks.

Nationally, young people are more likely than older people to be harmed by ASB crime, and to perceive higher levels of ASB and those with a limiting long term illness or disability more likely to perceive a high level ASB.

Vulnerable adults are most likely to be cuckooed, ie. their property is taken over by other people for the purposes of dealing drugs.

In terms of local neighbourhoods, police ASB crime data identifies the North Laine, the Lanes/North Street and Western Road as hotspots. Local Action Teams (LAT) across the city have identified priorities for their local area. Issues with the street community tended to be identified by LATs as a priority in city centre areas, drug use/drug dealing generally in the east of the city, 'general' anti-social behaviour on more peripheral areas of the city, and criminal damage, including graffiti, in both city centre and other locations.

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Our plans

The Community Safety Team will continue to co-ordinate strategic work to tackle ASB and hate incidents for the city in partnership with police and other key partners. The CSCT will continue to provide advice and guidance to a wide range of professionals regarding best practice in addressing ASB and hate incidents.

The ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014 introduced new powers which we will continue to make use of where appropriate, particularly to address behaviour which causes the most harm, eg, cuckooing and associated ASB, ASB associated to the street community, graffiti, racist and faith-based incidents in schools, and hate incidents on public transport, and to address the behaviour of repeat offenders. Restorative practice is an effective approach which we will use to reduce harm.

The Partnership Tactical Tasking Command Group (PTTCG) will agree and review Community Safety Partnership operational priorities and ensure that available resources are appropriately deployed. Multi-agency work to manage youth ASB, and harm associated with the street community will continue and a strategy will be developed to address the violence, vulnerability and exploitation associated with organised criminal networks. The Multi-Agency Risk Assessment and Tasking (MARAT) meeting and the 'ECINS' casework management system will continue to manage the harm caused to victims.

Working with partners, whether from the community, voluntary or statutory sector is central to our work and this includes keeping in close communication with elected members, local residents through LATs and residents' groups, trans groups, and communities of interest, in order to increasing the trust and confidence of these groups in statutory partners.



Safety in the night-time economy

Our aim: A vibrant night-time economy where people feel safe and are safe from harm

What we want to achieve

- There is a thriving city centre night-time environment where everyone feels safe.
- Violent incidents, alcohol and drug misuse and other negative behaviours linked to the night-time economy are reduced
- Demands on (and costs to) emergency and other public services are lower.

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Why this is a priority

The city centre night-time economy is an important part of the character of the city and it attracts many visitors. Its contribution to the economic wellbeing of the city is significant and it is a source of work for many people. However, a busy night-time economy is not without drawbacks. The effects of alcohol or drugs and the density of people are two factors (among others) which can spark aggression and create conditions which criminals can exploit and where demand for emergency services is high.

Key facts

In 2018/19 there were 11,443 violent crimes recorded in the city, of which 7,000 (61%) happened in a public place. Following a long term decline, police recorded violent crimes rose steeply between 2013/14 and 2016/17 (strongly influenced by changes in local policing and crime-recording practices in response to a nationwide audit of crime recording carried out in 2013/14). Numbers have continued to increase since 2016/17, although at a slower rate. It is difficult to know the trend in the level of violence actually taking place, but data from A&E do not mirror this steep increase, and show a slight decline over the last three years.

Violent crimes tend to be more numerous in the summer months. The hotspot for police recorded public place violence is in the city centre, and corresponds to the density of both on and off licensed premises in this area. There were 1,227 licensed premises in the city as of August 2018 (roughly the same as a year before) and there is a Cumulative Impact Zone and adjacent Special Stress Area – recently expanded further into Hove – aligning with the city centre area. This is designed to limit the number and density of licensed premises in the city centre.

The practice of ‘pre-loading’ where people drink at home more cheaply, or where they drink locally before going out

into the city centre, has impacted on the shape of the night-time economy. Problems may be spread across smaller venues, over a wider geography and over a longer period. This means being able to manage problems in this more dispersed scenario is more challenging.

There is evidence of drugs misuse associated with the night time economy. This is often considered to be casual use by people who will also mix drugs with alcohol.

Who’s affected

Males are both more likely to be victims and perpetrators of violent crimes in a public place than females. Offenders and victims are mostly under 30 years old.

Anti-social behaviour is a side effect of the night-time economy which impacts on local residents and businesses. Late night street noise is a particular issue.

Our plans

There are many partners, including licensed premises, transport operators, the council and the police, who will continue work to ensure the night-time economy is managed in a way which supports a safe and pleasant environment. We will seek to confirm how the city as a whole wishes our leisure industry to be shaped and strive to develop it accordingly.

Voluntary and community sector organisations provide support and off licences also have a role to play, for example by further promoting the ‘Sensible on Strength’ campaign. Also, a university alcohol policy is being developed and implemented.

The city’s Licensing Policy provides a framework within which the night-time economy is managed. Enforcement activity in relation to the licensing objectives including alcohol and drugs misuse will be targeted at licensed premises where necessary to ensure compliance.



Domestic violence & abuse, sexual violence, and other forms of violence against women & girls

Our aim: Local residents and communities are free from domestic violence and abuse, sexual violence and other forms of violence against women & girls

What we want to achieve

- Increased social intolerance and reduced acceptance (*prevention*)
- People have safe, equal and abuse free relationships (*prevention*)
- Increased survivor safety and well-being (*provision of services*)
- Perpetrators are held to account and are required to change their behaviour (*pursuing perpetrators*)
- A coordinated community response to violence and abuse (*partnership*)

Why this is a priority

Domestic violence and abuse, sexual violence and other forms of violence against women and girls (including harmful practices like female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage and so-called 'honour-based' violence (HBV)) often constitute criminal offences, are under-reported (despite significant increases since 2015), have low conviction rates and high levels of repeat victimisation. These acts are likely to have a significant impact on the person experiencing the violence and abuse, including physical injury, impact on mental and emotional wellbeing, employment and education, social capital, health behaviours and homelessness¹⁵. The impact on children experiencing family violence and abuse is of increasing concern with significant numbers of safeguarding cases reflecting evidence of family violence and abuse. It is important to acknowledge the direct and ongoing impact this can have on a child's development and sees the impact of domestic and sexual violence and abuse in all its forms reaching far beyond the initial immediate needs of the victim.

The behaviour of perpetrators often remains unchallenged and with an increasing number of victims reporting, and repeat incidents it is important to challenge societal and cultural acceptance of such behaviour to positively influence levels of reporting, conviction and importantly, opportunities for prevention through early intervention with the perpetrator.

Key facts

In Brighton & Hove in 2017/18, 4,976 domestic violence incidents and crimes were recorded by the police, an increase of 5.8% on 2016/17 and 36% higher than in 2013/14.

There were 924 police recorded sexual offences in 2017/18, an increase of 13% compared on 2016/17 and two and a half times the number recorded in 2013/14 (382). Historical offences account for a significant number of serious sexual offences reported, resulting in a loss of forensic opportunities.

Local police data shows that in 2017/18 74% of domestic violence are female and 26% male, while for sexual offences the victims are 85% female and 15% male.

In terms of recorded data on harmful practices in Brighton & Hove, while there has been improved recording all, these are likely to be significantly underreported:

- No crimes or incidents of forced marriage and 6 honour-based violence offences were recorded by Sussex Police in 2017/18.
- In 2015/16 23 patients were recorded by the NHS Acute Trust as having had FGM

Who's affected

Police recorded data is an underestimate since substantial numbers of people do not report violence and abuse to the police. Local estimates based on a national survey¹⁶ are that in the last year:

- 7,082 women and girls aged 16-59, and 4,215 men and boys have experienced domestic violence and abuse;
- 4,627 women and girls, and 2,352 men and boys have experienced stalking; and
- 2,927 women and girls, and 784 men and boys locally are estimated to have experienced sexual assault in the last year.

In making these estimates, it is important to note that while both women and men

¹⁵ DOH. Protecting people Promoting health'. 2012.

¹⁶ ONS, Crime Survey England and Wales 2015

Domestic Violence/Abuse, Sexual Violence and other VAWG

experience incidents of inter-personal violence, women are considerably more likely to experience repeated and severe forms of violence and do so disproportionately and cumulatively during their lifetime¹⁷. In contrast, the majority of those who perpetrate violence and abuse are men.

However, men do experience, and as children boys also witness or experience, violence and abuse. Consequently, while strategic commitment of resources has a gender informed approach, reflecting HM Government's strategy to end violence against women and girls¹⁸, the actions taken will often benefit all victims of violence and abuse, with additional actions taken proportionately to respond to the needs of men and boys. It is increasingly important to consider response from a whole family perspective.

Within service provision, it is important to acknowledge the diversity of the needs of individuals and the need to be able to respond to individual needs and requirements where possible. In addition to gender, this includes acknowledging the impact that sexuality, race, culture, faith, age and disability can have on people's ability to access services, or their response to violence and abuse. Groups we acknowledge face significant disadvantage and marginalisation, include those from the trans community, those in prison, prostitution or sex work, as well as travellers and those who are asylum seekers or migrants.

Our plans

We will complete the new partnership strategy and delivery plan for Brighton & Hove and East Sussex, ensuring that momentum in delivery is maintained through the establishment of active partnership governance. Whilst subject to

consultation, the proposed strategic framework reflects the National Statement of Expectations and focuses on enabling efficient use of resources, and maintaining focus on victim/survivor needs led services.

Our work will be built around the key themes of:

- Preventing violence and abuse happening in the first place or from happening again by changing attitudes and challenging behaviours
- Promoting a listening and believing approach: in what victims tell us; in what we share with each other as providers; that we will work with victims and each other to solve issues and challenge actions and behaviours that blame victims of abuse and violence
- Providing quality training and development for a multi-agency taskforce that includes our communities, dedicated to prevention and early help
- Providing the quality, accessible help that people want and need, including reactive intervention to keep people safe from harm perpetrated on them
- Enabling recovery: Recognising the impact and outcomes of violence and abuse on all (children and adults) those affected and provide holistic, victim centred services.

¹⁷ Walby and Allen, 2004

¹⁸ www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategy-to-end-violence-against-women-and-girls-2016-to-2020



Community collaboration and resilience

Our aims:

Cohesive communities which are resistant to crime, disorder and exploitation

Communities with the confidence and knowledge to support those who are most vulnerable

What we want to achieve

- Cohesive local communities who are resilient and supportive of each other when there are challenges from international, national or local events
- Confident local communities (often demonstrated through the presence of Local Action Teams) that are able to recognise when those in their midst are being abused, harassed or exploited
- Communities who are willing to work with the statutory sector to support vulnerable people and to address other community safety issues
- A city where new residents are welcome and vulnerable migrants are well supported
- An inclusive city where all sections of the community have trust and confidence in the authorities to respond when local residents have been exploited or victimised.

Why this is a priority

Social and economic isolation provide opportunities for crime, abuse and exploitation to exist. Some of these crime types, for example those related to modern slavery, can have particularly severe impacts on victims but are hidden from the view of the authorities.

Strong and inclusive communities, underpinned by shared values and based on mutual respect are more resilient and provide the conditions when our most vulnerable residents can be safeguarded.

A city in which all residents feel they are valued – including newcomers and residents who have lived in the city all their lives – increases residents' wellbeing and satisfaction, and creates a climate in which municipal measures are more effective. The *Review into Opportunity and Integration* by Dame Louise Casey published in December 2016 points to the importance of local authorities picking up signs that integration is breaking down and acting upon these at an early stage.

Key facts

Other sections of this strategy refer to the anti-social behaviour, crime, and abuse occurring in the city. Community networks can help create a positive environment which discourages crime and supports victims. By strengthening these networks we can make them more resilient to serious and organised crime as well.

The city's response to the arrival of vulnerable refugees and migrants is another area where cohesive and confident communities can make an important difference.

The city council has worked with partners to produce an in-depth needs assessment of the populations of international migrants in the city.

[International Migrants in Brighton & Hove](#) is available on the website of Brighton & Hove Connected.

The latest estimates suggest that there are more international migrants than at the time of the 2011 Census, and that in 2016 50,000 residents of Brighton & Hove were born outside of the UK. This represents 18% of the population. Of these, 42% were born in EU countries. The EU Settlement Scheme provides a mechanism for our EU national residents to apply to remain in the UK following the departure of the UK from the EU. However some of our more vulnerable groups of EU national residents will need extra advice and support over the coming months and years.

Our local population also includes a number of refugee communities, particularly those from Arabic speaking countries in the Middle East and North Africa. A small number of Syrian families have been resettled in the city under the government's refugee resettlement programme.

Who's affected

All residents of the city are affected if community cohesion is weak and residents do not feel invested in the place where they live and the neighbours they share their streets with. Those who are most vulnerable and marginalised will feel unsafe and unsupported.

Recorded hate crimes, particularly, specific types such as anti-Semitic and Islamophobic hate crimes, have seen an increase nationally.

Our plans

Working within the principles of the city council's *Community Collaboration Framework*, we want to maintain and build collaborative trusted partnerships with communities and the third sector to increase the reporting of crime to the authorities and to tackle community safety issues together.

Continuing to support the Local Actions Teams, Neighbourhood Watch and other forums in the city, we want to make residents aware of the signs and

Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2017-20

indicators of threats to the community from issues such as terrorism and extremism, as well as risks to individuals from perpetrators of abuse, exploitation and modern slavery. Alongside this we will develop the 'professional curiosity' of frontline officers to develop intelligence and identify risk. In response to an increased understanding of the risks posed by modern slavery, a modern slavery co-ordinator based in the Safer Communities Team will embed our responses to modern slavery within existing safeguarding and training programmes in the first half of 2019/20.

We will work to maintain the trust and confidence of communities of interest in the city through collaborating with forums and organisations representing their interests.

We will implement the recommendations of the report *International Migrants in Brighton & Hove* which promote inclusion and equality for residents born outside the UK. We want Brighton & Hove to maintain its status as a City of Sanctuary for those who have left their home countries because of persecution or war.

We will continue to broker and nurture close working relationships between the statutory sector and community initiatives seeking to support the more vulnerable residents in our city, whoever they are.



Violence, vulnerability and exploitation

Our aim: Reduced harm caused by organised crime activity in the city in relation to drug dealing, drug use and exploitation

What we want to achieve

- Prevent young and vulnerable people being drawn into county lines activity.
- Intervene and provide safe routes for young and vulnerable people to exit county lines activity.
- Disrupt county lines activity in the city through police led operations to identify arrest and prosecute drug dealers.
- Develop and deliver a communications plan.
- Undertake data analysis and implement the findings of the Locality Review.

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Why this is a priority

Increasingly crime is being committed in private spaces rather than the public domain and this type of crime often involves the criminal exploitation of children and adults on a physical, sexual or financial basis. In Brighton & Hove and many other parts of the country this is becoming a major concern. Gang activity based around 'county lines' (where drug dealers from London and elsewhere set up in areas like Brighton & Hove) is leading to anti-social behaviour, violence and safeguarding concerns.

Key facts

Although there are established local drug dealing networks in the city dealing cannabis and class A drugs there is increasing evidence of county lines activity, primarily focussed around dealing class A drugs but also dealing cannabis to draw young people in. County lines is the police term used to describe urban gangs supplying drugs to market and coastal towns across the country using dedicated mobile phone lines. Issues of concern can include drugs, violence, gangs, safeguarding, criminal child exploitation, modern slavery and missing persons, with these often being interlinked.

County lines gangs have a proven ability to adapt their operations quickly to evade detection and enforcement. High levels of violence are reported, including the use of weapons to intimidate and control members and associated victims.

Who's affected

Gangs often use children and vulnerable people to move drugs and money between metropolitan areas and towns and rural areas.

At a local level, gangs establish a base, typically by taking over the homes of local vulnerable adults (who are often drugs users) by force or coercion in a practice referred to as cuckooing. We have seen

evidence of this in Brighton & Hove. They then use the premises to deal drugs from and recruit local vulnerable (mainly young) people as drugs runners. In several cases offenders and victims have been traced to another address nearby or elsewhere in the city.

Our plans

Working together as a community safety partnership we will develop and refine a strategy that will be able to respond flexibly to address what are often rapidly changing circumstances surrounding organised crime groups, sometimes operating along county lines and often centred around the exploitation of vulnerable people, mainly children and young people, but also vulnerable adults.

Our strategy will have a number of strands capturing existing work, identifying gaps in our existing provision and taking new initiatives as necessary to address violence, vulnerability and exploitation.

We will seek to prevent vulnerable people being drawn into drugs misuse and dealing, child criminal exploitation and county lines.

Working with local community service providers and youth service providers we will take steps to intervene and provide safe exit strategies and pathways for vulnerable people who are being exploited.

With the police we will take enforcement action to disrupt county lines, drug dealing and child criminal exploitation, bringing offenders to justice where possible.

Our strategy will be underpinned by a communications plan that will ensure victims, potential victims, communities, statutory and third sector agencies all understand risks posed and can recognise signs of exploitation.

The work will be informed by data analysis and a locality review facilitated by the Home Office which will enable evidence to be gathered from front line professionals on the extent of violence, vulnerability and exploitation in the city.



Preventing terrorism and extremism

Our aims:

Prevent: Create long-term resilience to all forms of terrorism and extremism amongst individuals, institutions and communities; reduce harm and increase trust and confidence.

Challenging extremism: Create cohesive local communities that challenge extremism in all its forms, champion shared values, tackle social exclusion and promote equality.

Prevent

What we want to achieve

- Staff, partners and communities are better equipped to understand and challenge terrorisms and extremisms
- Individuals vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and extremism are identified at an early stage and supported to reduce risk
- Vulnerable institutions are able to manage risks
- Key sectors and institutions are able to manage risks including those posed by extremist speakers, events, and groups
- Cohesive communities are resilient to the challenges posed by international, national and local critical incidents and where the risk of harm caused to individuals and communities is reduced

Why this is a priority

Prevent is a statutory duty and requires 'specified authorities' 'to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism'. The Channel Duty requires vulnerable individuals to be supported early before the risk of illegality occurs.

The terrorist threat is evolving and has become more complex, diffused and diverse. The UK faces diverse threats, from terrorist organisations including from Syria and Iraq among other places, and the extreme right-wing. For the first time a far right group (National Action) was proscribed in December 2016 as a terrorist organisation.

The threat to the UK from international terrorism remains 'Severe, meaning that the threat of a terrorist attack is highly likely'. In 2017, the threat level was

raised to 'Critical' (highest level, meaning an attack is imminent) twice for brief periods of time following terrorist incidents. Terrorist incidents continue to happen, both in the UK and overseas, recently happening in Birmingham, and in Christchurch, New Zealand.

Social media is increasingly used to communicate, recruit and create fear. Increased pace and sophistication of terrorist groups' communication and narrative require resources to challenge these. The risk of lone actor attacks is significant and their unpredictable nature makes prevention difficult. It is assessed that most future terrorist plots in the UK will employ simple methods that can be developed with ease and at speed. Terrorists still have the intent to also mount complex, potentially more destructive attacks.

As well as causing loss of life and economic damage, terrorist attacks also fuel community tensions, damage public confidence and community cohesion. International and national incidents impact on inter-community relations locally. The far-right and Al-Qaida-inspired terrorist groups feed off one another in what is often referred to as the 'reciprocal radicalisation' effect. Unless the ideologies and the ideologue are challenged and recruitment to these groups stopped, the cycle of violence, criminality and hate incidents will continue with significant resource implications across partners and significant impact on the communities.

Key facts

Prevent aims to reduce the threat to the UK from terrorism and aims to 'stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism', and is one of the four strands of CONTEST, the government's counter-terrorism strategy. (CONTEST was updated in June 2018 to include measures to improve the UK's ability to disrupt terrorist plots in their early stages

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and improve frontline integration of the counterterrorism response.

The national Prevent Strategy (2011) has three main objectives:

1. Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat faced from those who promote it;
2. Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support; and
3. Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation which we need to address.

Prevent also extends to supporting the rehabilitation and disengagement of those already involved in terrorism.

The Prevent Strategy addresses all forms of terrorism, including the right-wing and the Daesh or Al-Qaida-inspired and associated terrorisms, but prioritises these according to the threat they pose to our national security. Prevent also addresses some aspects of non-violent extremism that create an environment conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists exploit.

National Channel data published by the Home Office showed that there were 7,318 individuals referred to the programme due to concerns that they were vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism (compared with 6,093 in 2016/17 and 7,631 in 2015/16). In 2017/18, 394 people received Channel support, higher than the previous two years (332 in 2016/17 and 381 in 2015/16 and much higher than in 2012/13 when there were 159).

Who's affected

There is no single route to terrorism nor is there a simple profile of those who become involved. The decision of an individual to become involved in extremist activities may reflect a complex interplay of the following causes: exposure to an ideology that seems to

sanction violence; exposure to people who persuasively articulate that ideology and then relate it to an individual's life circumstances; and driven by vulnerabilities in people which make them susceptible to a message of violence.

Of the 7,318 individuals referred to Channel nationally in 2017/18, 40% were signposted to alternative support, 42% needed no further support and 18% were discussed at Channel panels. Of the 394 individuals who received Channel support in 2017/18, 45% were in relation to Islamic extremism and 44% to right wing extremism.. 66% were aged 20 years or under and 90% were male.

In the 12 months ending Sep 2018, of those arrested on suspicion of terrorism offences nationally: 88% were male; 7% were under 18 years, while 48% were age 30 or over; and 40% were White, 33% Asian and 12% Black ethnic appearance as recorded by the arresting officer.

Due to the global political situation, media representation, number of terrorist attacks in the UK and an increase in far right activities, communities report an increase in Islamophobia and other prejudices. Austerity and financial uncertainty following the referendum on the UK's membership in the EU may have a differential impact on communities and may give rise to further grievances that may be exploited by extremist or terrorist groups.

Our plans

We will continue to coordinate Prevent delivery locally, engage with diverse communities and partners, and ensure that Prevent work is mainstreamed across partners in the city.

As a partnership we will regularly identify levels of risks, vulnerabilities, and threat to direct local work strategically and develop our action plan to be flexible and responsive to tackle specific risks and

emerging threats, including community tensions.

We will support individuals vulnerable to being drawn into terrorist related activities including through the multi-agency Channel programme, and develop effective interventions to reduce risks. This will include seeking referrals from communities and the third sector and working in productive partnership with communities to develop supportive interventions.

We will continue to raise awareness of diverse ideologies, groups and risks amongst staff and communities to strengthen their capabilities, increase their confidence to challenge ideologies and counter terrorist narratives, and to support individuals appropriately.

We will support vulnerable institutions to build their resilience. Through improved communications of Prevent work and its impact, we will improve trust and confidence amongst partners and communities.

Building partnerships to challenge extremism

What we want to achieve

- Individuals, groups and partnerships are confident to challenge all forms of extremism and actively promote our shared/city values
- Active, vibrant and well-governed community groups and civil society that work collaboratively with each other and statutory sector to protect people from harm caused by extremism
- Cohesive local communities are resilient to the divisive narratives and agendas of extremism.
- People are protected from harm caused by extremism

Why this is a priority

The harm resulting from unchecked extremist ideas and groups is seen not only in the rise of hate incidents but also in the promotion of hatred, intolerance, discrimination and violence. Where extremism takes root and our shared values are undermined, it creates social isolation, exclusion and divisions amongst communities, fuelling tensions and adversely impacting on inter-community relations. Marginalised and excluded groups' equality of access to mainstream services and opportunities to improve quality of life and wellbeing are adversely impacted. The most damaging effect is seen if these prejudices and divisions become normalised.

Individuals or groups may become vulnerable to the divisive narratives and recruited into extremist causes and activities. The far right and Al-Qaida-inspired terrorist groups feed off one another in what is often referred to as the

'reciprocal radicalisation' effect. Unless the ideologies and the ideologue are challenged and recruitment to these groups stopped, the cycle of violence, criminality and hate incidents will continue. This will have important resource implications across partners and a significant impact on the communities.

Strong and inclusive communities underpinned by shared values are less vulnerable to crime, disorder and improve our resilience to extremism and terrorism.

Key facts

The Counter-Extremism Strategy, published on 19th October 2015, sets out the government's comprehensive approach to tackling extremism in all its forms – both violent and non-violent – to protect people from harm caused by extremism.

Extremism is defined as 'vocal or active opposition to fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also regard calls for the death of members of our armed forces as extremist'.

The counter-extremism strategy is distinct but complementary to the 'Prevent Strategy' and work programme. It extends the government's capabilities to tackle non-violent forms of extremism often promoted through multi-channel platforms such as online, broadcast and social media. The strategy seeks to address root causes by tackling social exclusion, marginalisation, and divisions that can help provide fertile ground for extremist messages to take root, and aims to build more cohesive communities. In this new approach working in partnership with communities and civil society we will positively promote our shared values, cohesion, and equality.

Who's affected

Recorded hate crimes, particularly, specific types, such as anti-Semitic and Islamophobic hate crimes has seen an increase nationally. Academic evidence suggests that a large proportion of hate crimes are related to extremism.

It has the potential to not only manifest itself in physical attacks on people and places, but to isolate individuals and create a breakdown in relationships between communities.

Our plans

At the centre of this strategy is an intention to work in partnership with others. The policy framework places communities and civil society at the heart of delivering this work locally within a multi-agency environment.

Jointly with our communities and partners, we will identify community tensions and the local extremist threat that undermines cohesion in the city, and develop an action plan that strategically responds to emerging risks and reduces harm within an approach of working collaboratively and empowering individuals and communities.

We will identify and build relationships to further develop this local network of individuals, groups and civil society in the city that offers a credible and mainstream challenge to counter extremism and promotes cohesion and equality.

Our local response will promote trust and confidence in communities in relation to challenging extremist and intolerant views, strengthen community resilience to all forms of extremism, promote community cohesion, and the city values.

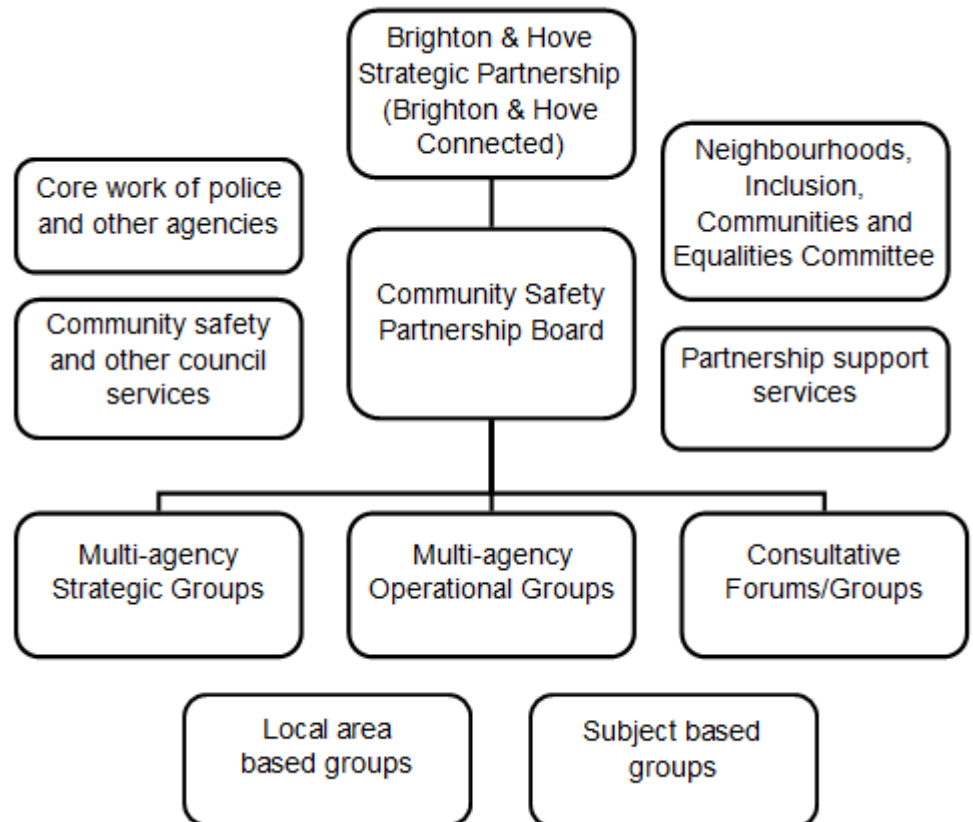
Great care is needed to achieve a balance between maintaining freedoms and addressing the serious problem of extremism. The challenge ahead is to mitigate the impact these narratives have on social cohesion. Transparency, honesty and collaboration are critical to

the success of measures to prevent extremism.

Appendix 1. About the Partnership

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 specifies that community safety strategies must be delivered by Community Safety Partnerships. The 'responsible authorities' who are required by legislation to participate in our Community Safety Partnership are the local authority, police, probation, health, and fire and rescue services. However, many other partners from the statutory, community/voluntary and business sectors, including the Police and Crime Commissioner are fully involved in the Partnership's work. Local residents also play a key role.

The diagram shows the structure of the Community Safety Partnership. The Community Safety Partnership Board has overall responsibility for the work of the Partnership, while the individual priority areas within this strategy are supported by multi-agency working groups made up of specialists in the relevant area. In some areas there are also dedicated staff to drive forward the work.



A network of Local Action Teams cover the city and these are an important part of the Partnership. These involve residents, local businesses and agencies working together and they provide a key route through which community safety issues for local neighbourhoods are taken forward. LATs meet together via the LAT Forum where issues of common concern can be discussed and ideas shared.

The Community Safety Partnership links with the democratic process through the Neighbourhoods, Inclusion, Communities and Equalities Committee. Integrated working with the Sussex Police and Crime Commissioner is being achieved through having regard to each other's priorities and providing mutual support for delivery.

Further information is available at www.safeinthecity.info