Solihull Community Safety Partnership:
Strategic Assessment 2018

The profile is produced and owned by West Midlands Police, and shared with our partners under statutory provisions to effectively prevent crime and disorder. The document is protectively marked at OFFICIAL but can be subject of disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 or Criminal Procedures and Investigations Act 1996. There should be no unauthorised disclosure of this document outside of an agreed readership without reference to the author or the Director of Intelligence for WMP.

West Midlands Police licence number 100022494 2018.
Reproduced by permission of Geographers’ A-Z Map Co. Ltd. © Crown
Copyright 2018. All rights reserved. Licence number 100017302.
Contents

Key Findings ................................................................................................................................. 3
Solihull, a brief description............................................................................................................. 4
Crime Data Integrity ....................................................................................................................... 6
Building The Evidence Picture ..................................................................................................... 6
A Review of Recorded Crime ........................................................................................................ 7
Crime, Disorder and Substance Misuse: Current Situation ......................................................... 8
  Victims ........................................................................................................................................ 9
  Offenders ..................................................................................................................................... 10
  Distribution of Crime across Solihull by Neighbourhood / Ward ............................................. 11
Crime, Disorder and Substance Misuse: Crime Trends ............................................................ 12
  Changes in Total Recorded Crime ............................................................................................ 12
  Seasonality ................................................................................................................................. 13
Overview of Solihull’s Geographic Areas of Focus ..................................................................... 14
  North .......................................................................................................................................... 14
  East ........................................................................................................................................... 15
  West .......................................................................................................................................... 17
Overview of Solihull’s Thematic Areas of Focus ....................................................................... 21
Progress against Action Plan ....................................................................................................... 26
Applying the Socio Ecological Model to Community Safety Issues ......................................... 32
Shared Priorities with Relevant Organisations ......................................................................... 33
Projects and Events of Significance ............................................................................................. 36
The Role of the CSP in National Priorities .................................................................................. 41
  Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) Local Profiles ................................................................. 41
  Counter-Terrorism Local Profiles ............................................................................................. 44
Key Findings

- Total recorded crime has seen a 20% increase compared to the previous period (October 2015 – September 2016). Based on the past 3 years of data, trajectories indicate that this trend is likely to increase at a steady rate, with the 5 year trajectory forecasting that crime will level off. Large increases have been seen in theft of motor vehicles, whilst notable decreases have been seen in drug offences. Vehicle Crime accounted for over a fifth of all offences.

- Anti-social behaviour increased, as did public safety & welfare incidents; overall demand from these incidents increased by around 4%.

- Most victims of crime were aged 26-35. 1 in 7 victims were victimised more than once.

- Repeat offenders accounted for over half of all detected crime.

- Chelmsley Wood and St Alphege (police neighbourhoods) were disproportionately affected by crime with over double the average crime per ward in Solihull.

- Following a review of harm & risk, crime levels, community sentiment and organisational capacity & capability, 10 potential priority theme areas and 32 underlying focus areas were identified.

- The progress against the action plan identifies the progress and challenges the CSP has faced in seven areas; Partnership Operations, Domestic Abuse, Anti-Social Behaviour, Substance misuse, Multi Agency Vehicles Exercises (MAVE), Rogue Traders, and Neighbourhood Services activity.

- Many of the issues shared with local/regional partners as well as projects & events of significance on the horizon can be considered under the ‘Socio-ecological model’ offering potential avenues for root cause interventions.

- A Counter Terrorism review carried out for Community Safety Partnerships in the West Midlands states that the current threat level is severe, but there is no known specific threat to Solihull at this time.

- This is the first year serious organised crime local profiles have been produced for each of the West Midlands Community Safety Partnerships. Areas of vulnerability have been identified and local responsible officers for West Midlands Police are proactively working with the community safety partnership to put interventions in place to deal with organised criminality.
Solihull is a town which forms part of the West Midlands, and one of the most affluent areas outside of London covering 178.3km². With Solihull being the first station interchange for the proposed HS2 route, along with the exciting inward investment opportunities will act as a major draw to the area for job creation, community success and give Solihull 21st century connectivity.

The population in Solihull has increased albeit slower than the national average.

- The population of Solihull in 2016 was 211,763. 30% are aged 0-19 and 21% of the population is 65+.
- The population of North Solihull Regeneration is much younger than the rest of the borough where 29% are aged between 0-19. A notable feature is the high proportion of 0-4 year olds which is likely to generate additional demand for early help services.
- The number of children aged 5-11 has increased by 10% over the last 5 years increasing demand for primary school places.

82% of the Solihull population report that their health is very good or good. Only 5% report their health is bad or very bad.

- Life expectancy has increased for all communities and for Solihull as a whole is above the national average (80.4 years in men and 84.2 years in women).
- 8% of Solihull residents report their day to day activities are limited by long-term illness or disability.
- Heart disease, stroke, cancer and respiratory disease are the major causes of premature death.
- Obesity and poor quality diets are contributing to increasing levels of poor health and long term conditions such as diabetes.

92% of young people living in Solihull attend a school in the borough. In January 2016, 23% of children attending a Solihull school lived outside the borough.

- 13% of pupils attending a Solihull school are eligible for and claiming a free school meal compared to 14% in England.
- At the end of Key Stage 4, nearly 60% achieved at least 5 A*-C GCSEs compared to the England average of 53.5%.
- 58% of Solihull pupils met the standard of reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 compared to the England average of 53%.

The quality of housing in Solihull is good, with high levels of home ownership and above average house prices being notable features. However; there are some challenges:

- Lack of affordable housing for those on fewer incomes and first time buyers.
- Shortage of available Gypsy and Traveller sites which will meet demand.
- 421 households were accepted as being homeless in 2016 with the rate substantially above the England average.
- The main reasons of homeless in 2016 were loss of rented accommodation, partner violence and parents no longer willing or able to accommodate.

82% of the Solihull population report that their health is very good or good. Only 5% report their health is bad or very bad.
Solihull has one of the highest rates in the country for permanent exclusions from School.
- Around half of the people with autism have a learning disability often accompanied by an IQ of <70.
- Just over 85% of care leavers are deemed to be in suitable accommodation.

Solihull has the strongest performing economy in the West Midlands as measured by economic output indicated GVA per head of population.
- The borough has more jobs per head of population than both the England and West Midlands averages.
- Solihull has a strong representation in high skilled based sectors, with 58% of jobs in knowledge intensive sectors.

Low birth rate is a good indicator of the current and future health of the baby; the Solihull rate 9% for all births, higher than the national average and is the highest amongst statistical neighbours. It also reached 11% in at least one ward.
- Child mortality (1-17 years) and hospital admissions caused by injuries are similar to the national average.
- Obesity rates in Solihull primary schools are significantly lower than the England average. However; there is an increasing gap between obesity rates in the regeneration wards compared to the rest of Solihull.

91% of adult service users in Solihull are satisfied with the care and support they receive continuing an upward trend over recent years.
- 58% of adult service users indicated their overall quality of life is good compared to the England average of 63%.
- 60% of Solihull carers who had received support were reported as satisfied with the level they received.
- 81% of carers found that information or advice helpful or quite helpful compared to the England average of 87%.
Crime Data Integrity

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) carried out an inspection in 2013/14 into the way 43 police forces across England and Wales recorded their crime data. This was the most extensive of its kind that HMIC has undertaken into crime data integrity. The final overview report was published in November 2014; Crime-Recording: making the victim count.

In 2017, West Midlands Police (WMP) had a crime data inspection, which found that the recommendations from the published report had been mostly implemented, though overall data integrity was deemed ‘inadequate’. Additionally, the manual nature of recording names and addresses within systems can mean that there are inconsistencies of records for victims and offenders. This is important in a strategic assessment context when considering findings around repeat victimisation and offending.

Building The Evidence Picture

The analysis that underpins this strategic assessment provides decision makers with several perspectives upon which to set priorities for the forthcoming strategic period:

- A review of recorded crime levels in Solihull and the current situation
- A review of the trends seen in crime levels over the last strategic period and, where relevant, over several years
- An overview of recorded crime levels in selected areas of the city.
- An assessment of which community safety issues are likely to present the most harm and risk in the forthcoming strategic period (including community sentiment).

The sections that follow give an overview of these perspectives and build the evidence base that the Community Safety Partnership will use over the next few years.

---


4 Selected by Head Of Community Safety (Gill Crabbe) as of particular interest
A Review of Recorded Crime

The government website iQuanta allows comparison of recorded crime levels across the country, including with Most Similar Groups (MSGs) - those with similar demographic, economic and social characteristics relating to crime.

Table 1 summarises Total Recorded Crime (TRC) in Solihull for October 2015 – September 2017. It portrays the change in level of crime over time and helps to monitor crime reduction performance. The incidence of recorded crime, crime rate per 1,000 for Solihull is displayed alongside the average for the Most Similar Groups, where possible. Where Solihull’s performance is significantly different to the Most Similar Group average then this could indicate that local factors, rather than national trends, are contributing to the changes.

The offences are organised by the ‘Crime Tree’ used by Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary. The Office for National Statistics describes these as either victim-based crimes (for example homicide) or other crimes against the society (for example public order offences).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offence Group</th>
<th>Oct 15 to Sept 16</th>
<th>Oct 16 to Sep 17</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>IQuanta – Ranking (2016/17 data)</th>
<th>MSG Average (Per 1,000)</th>
<th>SH Average (Per 1,000)</th>
<th>MSG Rank (Out of 15)</th>
<th>Force Rank (7 CSPs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homicide*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>#DIV/0!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>0.014</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence with injury</td>
<td>1241</td>
<td>1326</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>6.85%</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.108</td>
<td>6.229</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence without injury</td>
<td>1156</td>
<td>1382</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>19.55%</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.858</td>
<td>6.526</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual offences</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>36.57%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>1.426</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession of weapons</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.45%</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.471</td>
<td>0.425</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery business</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>69.23%</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.092</td>
<td>0.198</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery person</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>44.67%</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>1.658</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BDH</td>
<td>1004</td>
<td>1543</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>53.69%</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.569</td>
<td>9.681</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOB</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>-115</td>
<td>-18.46%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft of motor vehicle</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>98.21%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>4.118</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft from motor vehicle</td>
<td>1382</td>
<td>1777</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>28.58%</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.293</td>
<td>3.836</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other vehicle crime</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>48.20%</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.652</td>
<td>12.481</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft from person</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>-10</td>
<td>-7.58%</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.591</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft from shop</td>
<td>1353</td>
<td>1464</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>8.20%</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.902</td>
<td>6.928</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft other</td>
<td>1748</td>
<td>2217</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>26.83%</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.903</td>
<td>8.835</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD dwelling</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>-15</td>
<td>-4.20%</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.076</td>
<td>7.178</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD other building</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>-35</td>
<td>-20.96%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD vehicle</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>9.59%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD other</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>-49</td>
<td>-18.99%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19.51%</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.231</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public order</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>28.57%</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.703</td>
<td>2.597</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trafficking of drugs</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>-22</td>
<td>-36.67%</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.275</td>
<td>0.184</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other drugs offences</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>-119</td>
<td>-41.46%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.543</td>
<td>0.978</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other crimes</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>18.95%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL RECORDED CRIME</td>
<td>12503</td>
<td>15006</td>
<td>2503</td>
<td>20.02%</td>
<td></td>
<td>64.905</td>
<td>70.952</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER DEMAND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-social Behaviour</td>
<td>3527</td>
<td>3134</td>
<td>-393</td>
<td>-11.14%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Safety &amp; Welfare</td>
<td>19506</td>
<td>20765</td>
<td>1259</td>
<td>6.45%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Traffic Collisions – KSI</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliberate Fires</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>47.09%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEMAND TOTALS</td>
<td>23263</td>
<td>24210</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>4.07%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 - Review of Total Recorded Crime: Solihull

5 http://www.hmic.gov.uk/crime-and-policing-comparator/
Crime, Disorder and Substance Misuse: Current Situation

Following trends seen nationally, over the 2 year period there has been an increase in total recorded crime:

In Solihull there were 15,006 crimes recorded between October 2016 and September 2017 (an increase of 20.0% from the previous year – Force 13.9%); Solihull is the eleventh ‘safest’ amongst the Most Similar Group (out of 15) and the third most ‘safe’ compared to the other local authority areas in the West Midlands (out of 7).

Out of the 24 crime tree classification categories:

- 20 have seen an increase compared to the previous year; 12 of these classifications have seen increases exceeding 15%, with Theft of Motor Vehicle showing the largest increase (98.2%).
- 5 categories saw a decrease in recorded offences, with the largest percentage decrease being Other Drug offences (-41.5%). This was also the category with the largest decrease by volume (-119 offences).

Compared to Solihull’s Most Similar Groups (out of 15):

- The borough had the worst rates for Robbery – Person, Vehicle Crime, and Theft Other.
- Solihull’s Sexual Offences rate was lower than all other Most Similar Group areas. It also compared favourably in relation to Arson and Violence Without Injury (both 2nd).

Other Demand

- Reported incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) have increased compared to the previous year (-11%), as have Public Safety & Welfare (PSW) incidents (6%). When accounting for the all ‘other’ demand in this category, there has been an overall rise of 4%.
Victims
Excluding premises, 11,188 victims were identified; males accounted for 43.3%, females 56.7%.

![Victims of Total Recorded Crime in Solihull](image)

The gender profile (Figure 1) shows males were victimised more than females in each age category, apart from in the 18-25 group and the 76+ group (marginally more females). Otherwise both genders followed similar trends with increasing victimisation for both up to the 26-35 year old group before decreasing as the population gets older.

Repeat Victims
The quality of recorded data limits in depth analysis; basic scanning of the victims’ data suggests:

- Almost 1 in 7 of all victim profiles were repeat victims.
- Females accounted for more repeat victims than men (54% and 46%, respectively).
- Domestic Violence accounted for almost a quarter of repeat victimisation.
Offenders
Over the last year, for almost 1 in 7 offences (14.5%) there was a successful police or court outcome (lower than the force average of 15.9%); this was down from the previous year’s rate of 20.6% (the figure for the Force was 21.8%).

There were 1,333 defendants accountable for 1,942 offences between 1st October 2016 and 30th September 2017. The majority of defendants were male (79.6%).

Figure 2 - Males and females increased with age up until the peak age for offending between 26 and 35 years old. After this point both genders decreased, with females decreasing at a slower rate.

Repeat Offenders
The quality of recorded data limits in depth analysis; basic scanning of the defendants’ data suggests:

- Repeat offenders accounted for almost half of all offences where an offender was identified (52.2%).
- Males accounted for more than 4 in 5 repeat offenders.
- There were 36 defendants who committed 5 offences or more in the period. The most prolific reoffender committed 19 offences, mainly offences in relation to possession of indecent images of children.
Distribution of Crime across Solihull by Neighbourhood / Ward

West Midlands Police has created 19 administrative areas (Neighbourhoods) that are mostly co-terminus with the 17 local authority wards that make up Solihull; within the ward of Bickenhill, West Midlands Police have created two further areas (Figure 3). This is important to note when considering the police statistics given throughout this document.

Whilst ward (and neighbourhood) boundaries have a relatively even population distribution, some areas have factors that make them more likely to become crime generators and attractors and therefore account for a higher proportion of crime than others. Figure 4 summarises how Total Recorded Crime was distributed across Solihull for the period analysed, by West Midlands Police Neighbourhood.
When compared to the average number of crimes per neighbourhood (625):

- Chelmsley Wood and St Alphege were more than double the average (coloured red).
- Four neighbourhoods were above the average (coloured orange).
- Eight wards were below the average (coloured green).
- Two wards had less than 50% of average crime levels (coloured blue).

Crime, Disorder and Substance Misuse: Crime Trends

A note on Police Recorded Crimes and the Crime Survey for England and Wales:

The Office of National Statistics (ONS) publishes figures on the levels and trends of crime in England and Wales primarily based on two sets of crime statistics: the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) and police recorded crime data. Each source has different strengths and limitations but together they provide a more comprehensive picture of crime than could be obtained from either series alone. It is notable, however that following a review by the UK Statistics Authority in 2014, whilst CSEW data is considered robust enough to be classified as ‘National Statistics’, police recorded data is not – due to likely inconsistencies in the recording of crimes between forces nationally.

According to the latest CSEW figures, there has been a decrease in crime nationally of about 7%, whilst police records suggest crime rose by 10% with particularly high increases in violent crime, robbery, and sex offences.

In addition to inconsistencies between police forces in recording crimes, there are likely to be what could be considered artificial variations in the recording of crimes within the West Midlands itself, as operational requirements change – for example, if policies change around the use of ‘stop and search’ powers, it can be expected that the number of crimes often recorded as a result of these (such as possession of drugs) will also change as a result. As long as all variables are considered during analysis, police recorded crime data (in conjunction with partner data where possible) remains incredibly important in understanding trends and possible intervention points. A summary of key trends in Solihull follows.

Changes in Total Recorded Crime

There has been a long term increase in crime year on year; at the end of 2016/17, Total Recorded Crime was 19% higher than at the end of 2012/13.

Key Trends

Data taken from the West Midlands Police Performance Portal shows rises in crime have been seen in Burglary, Robbery and Vehicle Crime.

This is not exclusive to Solihull, the same increases can be seen across the whole of West Midlands Police Force.

---

Based on the past 3 years of data, trajectories indicate that this trend is likely to continue into the forthcoming period; forecasts using 5 years of data suggest a levelling off.

**Seasonality**

Whilst the reasons may vary, a large number of crimes exhibit evidence of seasonal patterns and so may aid partners in planning in advance for expected peaks and troughs. Figure 6 summarises the seasonality of typically high volume offences in Solihull:

- Anti-Social Behaviour tends to be higher during the summer until the end of August.
- Violence (and Public Order offences) are higher during the summer into early autumn.

Seasonality varies depending on the specific circumstances surrounding acquisitive crime but generally: Burglary tends to be higher in winter, vehicle crime rises in late autumn, robberies are higher in winter with a second rise in June.

**Crime Proportionality**

Figure 7 summarises the break-down of Total Recorded Crime for the last year.

Theft and Handling offences have consistently been the highest contributor to overall crime over the last few years with its contribution remaining steady over the last three years (at around 44%). Burglary offences have risen year on year over the last three years, Violence has remained stable as a proportion of total crime.

‘Offence Type’ markers further describe the circumstances of an offence, though their use is partly subjective in nature and so inferences must be drawn with caution. In 2016/17:

- Domestic Abuse offences accounted for 7.8% of all crime, Child Abuse 2.8%.
- Hate Crime and Vulnerable Adult Referrals both accounted for less than 1% of all crime.
- The majority of offences were recorded as the default other (87.6%).
Overview of Solihull’s Geographic Areas of Focus

A review of three geographic areas has been requested by the Community Safety Partnership (Figure 8), in part because they resemble the early help collaborative structure, supporting people to avoid problems before they get worse.

The demographic overview of each area has been created from the Local Health profiles created by Public Health England.

North
Includes Castle Bromwich, Smith’s Wood, Kingshurst and Fordbridge, Chelmsley Wood and part of Bickenhill

Overall population for this area is estimated at 49,572, with 21.6% being aged 16 and under. 8.5% of the population are classified as BME which is lower than the England average of 14.6%. 37.5% of children attain GCSE grades of A*-C incl. Maths and English, which is significantly lower than the England average of 56.6%. 10.5% of the North experience fuel poverty, higher than the Solihull borough average of 9.1%. The behavioural risk factor of binge drinking is present within 22.3% of adults - similar to the England average. Hospital stays for self-harm, alcohol related harm, hip replacement and knee replacement are all significantly worse than the England average.

Crime Overview
- The top 10 offences (Figure 9) accounted for 59.86% of Total Recorded Crime in the North area.
- The Top 15 named streets (Figure 10) accounted for 33.3% of the Total Recorded Crime in the ward.
- The hotspots for Total Recorded Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour/Public Safety Welfare logs show a considerable overlap within two areas; Chester Road, Castle Bromwich near the Morrison’s Superstore and Chelmsley Wood Shopping Centre (Figure 11).
- Within the three visible Total Recorded Crime hotspots, the most common offences were Theft From Shops Stalls and Making Off W/O Payment which can be expected in areas of high footfall and areas where there are petrol stations.
- Across the North area of Solihull, there are multiple Anti-Social Behaviour and Public Safety Welfare hotspots, with one of the most prominent hotspots being near Babb’s Mill Recreation
Ground and Kingshurst Way. ‘PSW Suspicious Circumstances’ and ‘PSW Concern for Safety’ were the most prominent final classification type of the North area of Solihull.

- Within Total Recorded Crime, a main contributor was Theft of Motor Vehicle which saw a 131% increase compared to the previous period (118 to 272).
- Repeat locations for vehicle crime (experiencing 10 or more offences) were Fordbridge Road – Kingshurst (23 offences), Forth Drive – Chelmsley Wood (12 offences) and a hotel on the junction of Chester Road and Bradford Road (11 offences).
- Robbery business also doubled since the previous period, with two shops in Chelmsley Wood being repeat victims on Tulip Walk and Bosworth Drive.
- For the increase in sexual offences, the majority of victims fell within the under 17 category (65% or 75 of 115 victims), with 14 of the offences being sexual assault on a female child under 13.

Streets (Figure 10)
- There were 513 streets where crime was recorded in the ward.
- 114 streets (22% of crime affected streets) recorded a single crime
- 399 streets were repeat streets.
- 183 streets recorded between 2 and 5 offences
- 86 streets recorded between 6 and 10 offences
- 82 streets recorded between 11 and 20 offences
- 35 streets recorded between 21 and 50 offences
- 13 streets recorded 51 or more crimes

When looking at repeat addresses within the streets, only one was in relation to a residential property, Tamar Drive, away from traditionally high footfall areas. It is believed this high repeat rate was due to the actions of one offender who has since been arrested.

East

Includes Bickenhill, Meriden, Knowle and Dorridge and Hockley Heath

Overall population for this area is estimated at 46,799, with 18.6% being aged 16 and under. 6% of the population are classified as Black Minority Ethnic which is lower than the Solihull average of 10.9%. 74.1% of children attain GCSE grades of A*-C incl. Maths and English, which is significantly better than the England average of 56.6%. 8.5% of the East experience fuel poverty, which is lower than the England average of 10.6%. The behavioural risk factor of binge drinking is present in 20.8% of adults - similar to the England average. Hospital stays for self-harm and alcohol related harm are significantly better than the England average.
average, however hip replacement and knee replacement are both significantly worse than the England average.

Crime Overview

- The top 10 offences (Figure 12) accounted for 69.2% of Total Recorded Crime in the East area.
- The Top 10 named streets (Figure 14) accounted for 43.9% of the Total Recorded Crime.
- The main Total Recorded Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour hotspot (Figure 13) for Solihull East was at Birmingham Airport. There are other hotspots within Solihull East – around the Resort World complex, Station Road at Needler’s End, Balsall Common, Knowle High Street and Station Road, Dorridge.
- The Total Recorded Crime hotspots typically included elevated levels of Theft Other, Theft from Shop or Stall and Making off /o payment.
- Within the Anti-Social Behaviour/Public Safety Welfare hotspots, the most common final classification types were ‘PSW Suspicious Circumstances’ and ‘PSW Concern for Safety’.
- Burglary Dwelling saw a large increase (97.45% or 153 more offences) in Solihull East.
- The top roads for burglary offences (residential) included Station Road (21), Warwick Road (17), Kenilworth Road (17), Lugtrout Lane (11) and Barston Lane (11).
- Vehicle crimes were reported most commonly at hotels on the Bickenhill Parkway (49 offences) with 34 of these being Theft From Motor Vehicle, and Balsall Common on Kenilworth Road (10 offences).
- Reported incidents of arson have increased from 1 in the period of October 2015 to September 2016 to 5 incidents in October 2016 to September 2017. Deliberate Fires recorded by West Midlands Fire Service has also seen an increase of 44% (14 to 25).

Streets

- There were 408 streets where crime was recorded
- 156 streets (38% of crime affected streets) recorded a single crime
- 252 streets were repeat streets.
- 171 streets recorded between 2 and 5 offences
- 49 streets recorded between 6 and 10 offences
- 16 streets recorded between 11 and 20 offences
- 8 streets recorded between 21 and 50 offences
- 8 streets recorded 51 or more crimes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offence Group</th>
<th>Oct 15 to Sep 16</th>
<th>Oct 15 to Sep 17</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>NPV %</th>
<th>Force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Recorded Crime</td>
<td>6019</td>
<td>7253</td>
<td></td>
<td>1234</td>
<td>11.80</td>
<td>20.02</td>
<td>13.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-social Behaviour</td>
<td>1437</td>
<td>1342</td>
<td></td>
<td>95</td>
<td>-7.08</td>
<td>11.14</td>
<td>-4.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Safety &amp; Welfare</td>
<td>6517</td>
<td>9111</td>
<td></td>
<td>654</td>
<td>7.13</td>
<td>6.45</td>
<td>1.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KSI</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.35</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>-12.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliberate Fires</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>97</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>47.09</td>
<td>27.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top 10 Individual Offences

- Theft From Shop Or Stall 917
- Theft From Motor Vehicle 834
- Theft Of Motor Vehicle 389
- Assault Occasion ABH 357
- Burglary Dwelling 351
- Burglary Residential 345
- Criminal Damage To Vehicle 327
- Theft Other 317
- Make Off W/O Payment 309
- Interfere With Vehicle 306

Top 10 Streets

- Birmingham International Airport 285
- Kenilworth Road 162
- Station Road 122
- National Exhibition Centre 88
- Pendigo Way 78
- Coventry Road 77
- Stratford Road 67
- Widney Road 62
- Warwick Road 47
- High Street 46
West
Includes Lyndon, Elmdon, Olton, Silhill, St Alphege, Shirley East, Shirley South, Shirley West and Blythe

Overall population for this area is estimated at 114,074, with 18.2% being aged 16 and under. 13.9% of the population are classified as Black Minority Ethnic which is higher than the Solihull average of 10.9%. 74.7% of children attain GCSE grades of A*-C incl. Maths and English, which is significantly higher than the England average of 56.6%. 8.7% of the West experience fuel poverty, which is lower than the Solihull borough average of 9.1%. The behavioural risk factor of binge drinking is present in 18.9% of adults - similar to the England average. Hospital stays for self-harm were significantly better than the England average, whereas hip replacement and knee replacement were both significantly worse than the England average.

Crime Overview

- The top 10 offences (Figure 15) accounted for 61.42% of Total Recorded Crime in the West area.
- The Top 10 streets (Figure 17) accounted for 30.97% of the Total Recorded Crime for the area.
- The hotspots for Total Recorded Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour/Public Safety Welfare (Figure 16) show a considerable overlap within two areas, Solihull Town Centre and Stratford Road, Shirley.
- Crime hotspots were also found Sears Retail Park and a large supermarket centre on Stratford Road.
- For Total Recorded Crime hotspots, Theft From Shops Stalls accounts for 42.9% of crimes, theft of pedal cycle 7.2% and making off without payment accounting for 7.2%.
- There are 4 locations which are hotspots for Anti-Social Behaviour/Public Safety Welfare – near the Ice Skating Rink/Hobs Moat Road, Warwick Road - Olton, Stratford Road heading towards the Robin Hood Island and around Kilcote Road, Shirley.
- Vehicle crimes for West had two prominent locations which were near Solihull Ice Rink – 17 offences (5 of which were theft of motor vehicle) and the car park on Monkspath Hall Road – 20 offences (8 of which were theft of motor vehicle).
- Burglary Dwelling saw a large increase (55% or 297 offences). The top roads for burglary offences (residential) included Warwick Road (39), Stratford Road (33), Streetsbrook Road (20) and St. Bernard’s Road (17).
- Robbery offences increased by 50.8% increase. Jubilee Park, Brackley’s way (12 offences) and Tudor Grange Park (21 offences) were the locations with the most robberies over the period of October 2016 to September 2017. Common Modus Operandi notes for the robberies in the parks of West Solihull are 2-4 offenders who state they have knives and riding bicycles. The most common day for robberies to happen in park locations in Solihull West was Friday which accounted for 24.5% of reported robberies.

- There was attention brought to the increase in robberies within Solihull West on Solihull media platforms such as Solihull Updates which warned the community and told people to remain vigilant.

- Sexual Offences saw a 47.7% increase (88 to 130). For sexual offences, 42.7% of victims fell within the 17 and under age category (53 of 124), with 11 of those offences being sexual assault on a female 13 or over.

**Streets**

- There were 848 streets where crime was recorded in the ward.
- 257 streets (30% of crime affected streets) recorded a single crime
- 591 streets were repeat streets.
- 336 streets recorded between 2 and 5 offences
- 131 streets recorded between 6 and 10 offences
- 76 streets recorded between 11 and 20 offences
- 31 streets recorded between 21 and 50 offences
- 17 streets recorded 51 or more crimes

**Top 10 Streets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Streets</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stratford Road</td>
<td>849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warwick Road</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Street</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mell Square</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lode Lane</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobs Moat Road</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blossomfield Road</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haslucks Green Road</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station Road</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Lake Road</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Harm and Risk

In 2016, the National Police Chief’s Council (NPCC) approved the structured risk modelling methodology ‘Management of Risk in Law Enforcement’ (MoRiLE) as approved practice. To understand the harm and risk posed to the Local Authority areas by over 100 different community safety issues, a comprehensive review of the issues was undertaken using MoRiLE. The findings of this review, alongside community sentiment analysis and an analysis of crime trends were presented to the Heads of Community Safety to enable decisions to be made around priorities for the forthcoming strategic period.

The MoRiLE methodology in summary:

Without prejudice, an exhaustive list of potential community safety issues is compiled. Each issue is assessed for ‘harm’ using defined parameters based on:-

- Impact on the individual (Physical, psychological, financial)
- Impact on the community
- Public expectation as the Community Safety Partnership’s (CSP) response
- Impact on the environment

An assessment on the ‘likelihood’ of the issue occurring in the forthcoming strategic period is then undertaken, taking account of:-

- Current volumes
- Current frequency (weekly, monthly etc.)
- Trend
- Forecast
The overall scores were plotted on a scatter chart (Figure 18) to help identify why an issue might be of particular concern (high harm, high likelihood, both).

For Solihull, the scatter plot was then overlaid with a simple 5x5 grid (Figure 19) to help summarise issues in terms of their harm and risk, and to inform the debate that is summarised in the next section.

The final part of the MoRiLE assessment looks to understand the organisational capacity to resolve each issue based on its capacity and capability. This part of the assessment was agreed as best lying with the respective Head of Community Safety (predominantly resulting in a meeting of senior colleagues within partner agencies to discuss).

This process has led to the identification of ten potential key themes, with 32 underlying focus areas.

These themes and focus areas will form part of the Safer Solihull Community Safety Plan 2018-21. The priorities within this are:

1. Better protecting people from harm
2. Bringing offenders to justice and tackle reoffending
3. Supporting stronger communities
4. Making our neighbourhoods safer places
Overview of Solihull's Thematic Areas of Focus

Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-social behaviour encapsulates a wide range of activities which are unacceptable as they cause harm to individuals, the community or to their environment. The term also includes fear of crime and due to the subjectivity around anti-social behaviour an overlap with public safety and welfare can also be covered by anti-social behaviour. Example of anti-social behaviour which have been identified as concerns for Solihull are in (Figure 20). The level of physical harm experienced by anti-social behaviour usually is negligible, as when an incident begins to inflict physical harm on an individual, community or environment this reaches the threshold for a criminal offence. On the other hand, psychological harm for anti-social can be catastrophic as seen in the case of Fiona Pilkington.

The complexity of those cases means multiple agencies have a responsibility to deal with anti-social behaviour and help those who are victim to it include: police, local authorities, fire & rescue and housing landlords.10

Harm – Road Safety

Road accidents and their causes are something which it is likely that the community will always expect partner agencies to address – worldwide, it is the leading cause of deaths in those aged 15-29 years old.11

The harm, volume and forecast for road accidents (killed and seriously injured) for Solihull can be seen in Figure 21.

Causes of road accidents are varied (distraction driving, drink/drug driving, speeding, and road rage are some of the most common) and as a result responses need to be specific. By definition, the physical harm caused as a result of this issue is critical, with the psychological impact for those who survive (victims and their loved ones) also severe. Financially, the unexpected death of a provider can devastate their dependents, and from a colder perspective the costs to local partners in investigations, road closures and repairs are likely to be very high. Depending on the location of the incident and if this was a reoccurring/hotspot- the public would expect the authorities to come together to put restrictions in place to prevent these type of incidents from happening.

10 https://www.police.uk/crime-prevention-advice/anti-social-behaviour/
Hidden Harm

Crimes that fall under the hidden harm category have a high potential to go undetected. The harm can be experienced by the victim in many ways from physical to psychological, even emotional and financial abuse. Victims may be unaware that they are being exploited and therefore underreporting is a factor in the detection of these offences. Therefore the volumes for these offences, seen in Figure 22, should be viewed critically.

In terms of proactive work around these hidden harm areas, agencies are now recognising the need for promoting increased awareness to both practitioners and the public to increase reporting. Responses to modern slavery/human trafficking are believed to be increasing at a pace with the existence of a serious problem emphasised by the enactment of the Modern Slavery Act in March 2015. A review of the Act in 2016 by Caroline Haughey states that while Modern Slavery remains under-reported, the Act and wider work have increased both practitioners and the public's awareness of slavery happening within the United Kingdom. For domestic abuse, a HMIC report in 2015 found that the increase in domestic abuse crimes and incidents were in part due to police forces improving their recording of domestic abuse and more victims of domestic abuse coming forward.

Serious Acquisitive Crime

Serious acquisitive crime is a heading to encapsulate burglary, personal robbery and vehicle crime (theft from and theft of). In line with a national drive to see police forces concentrate on issues that cause the highest harm rather than necessarily high figures, West Midlands Police has endeavoured to balance this need against reducing resources. Responding to the rises seen in acquisitive crimes, West Midlands Police has rebalanced priorities to account for the rises seen in volume offences. As seen in Figure 23, these offences happen in large volumes.

The harm for these offences can be varied, with the use of force in robbery seeking to put the victim in fear to theft from motor vehicle which, although causing financial complications for the victim, they themselves are not in immediate danger. Psychologically the harm experienced can vary depending on the person. The community expectation to tackle the root causes of these crimes and reduce the occurrence is high – which reflects the realignment of West Midlands Police priorities.

---

13 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/30/contents/enacted
Substance misuse

Substance misuse has been identified as a priority area for Safer Solihull partnership, as the CSP has a statutory responsibility to address this. The areas of substance misuse which have been identified as causing high harm can be seen in Figure 24.

Physical and Psychological implications around psycho-substance use could be complex and ultimately lead to further drug use causing more risk to the individual and having a further financial impact. Recorded Psychoactive Substance (PAS) use is forecasted to increase by 4% over the next year. Recorded offences are currently low, however this does not portray the true prevalence of Psychoactive Substances – a recent report cited in the media suggests they could be linked to the deaths of 79 prisoners\(^{15}\). It has also been reported that West Midlands Ambulance Service has to deal with 50 ‘black mamba’ cases every week, and it being a particular problem among the homeless\(^{16}\).

Alcohol related public place violence (PPV) is also forecasted to increase over the next year. Alcohol is acknowledge to effect individuals thought processes and reduce self-control potentially leading to criminal acts\(^{17}\). According to the office of national statistics, in 2015/16 39% of all violent incidents offenders were perceived to be under the influence of alcohol. Therefore tackling substance misuse problems and occurrences of binge drinking will directly impact on violent crime levels.

Violent Crimes

A violent crime is one where someone physically hurts or threatens to hurt someone, and includes crimes where weapons are used. The places where violent crime occurs can happen in a variety places, from public places to the workplace\(^{18}\). The physical harm experienced by violent crimes can be severe, and this is the same for psychological harm too. Community expectations for services to act on such crimes is high.

Figure 25 shows that recorded violent crime in Solihull is forecasted to increase over the next year.

For some violent offences, naturally there is to be some cross-over, with gang and youth violence utilising gun and knife crime as part of their offences.

Addressing the issue of youth violence would help prevent individuals reoffend later in life. Youth violence is not usually seen in isolation, those that commit violence offences tend to also display other problems such as truancy, dropping out of school and substance abuse\(^{19}\) (see Applying the Socio Ecological Model to Community Safety Issues).

---

15 http://www.birminghammail.co.uk/news/midlands-news/legal-highs-linked-deaths-least-13317393
18 https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/crime-info/types-crime/violent-crime
Cyber/Hidden Crimes

Cyber Crimes are those that involve a computer and are either cyber-enabled (where a computer is used to aid an offence) or cyber-dependant (where the use of a computer is necessary for the offence to take place). The fact that technology continues to saturate most areas of modern life and the increasing power and complexity of computing, makes cyber-crime particularly challenging for those involved in community safety.

Whilst it is possible for cyber-criminality to damage physical structures, the vast majority of offences are expressed with no physical impact on the victim and whilst it is possible for there to be wide range of psychological impacts (considering cyber-criminality could range from an a-personal attacks such as Distributed Denial of Service - DDOS to deeply sensitive issues such as Sextortion), on balance, the effects are generally small. In terms of the overall harm, the threat comes from the unrelenting nature and possible scale of attacks – the criminal needs only to type a command and press ‘enter’ and a sustained attack commences; a report produced in partnership with the Cabinet Office, estimates the cost of cyber-crime to the UK to be in the region of £27billion.

Stronger Communities

True Vision, the police’s national online reporting system for hate crimes and incidents, defines hate crime as:

“Hate crimes are any crimes that are targeted at a person because of hostility or prejudice towards that person’s disability, race or ethnicity, religion or belief, sexual orientation or transgender identity. This can be committed against a person or property. A victim does not have to be a member of the group at which the hostility is targeted. In fact, anyone could be a victim of a hate crime."

If a behaviour that is reported to the police does not constitute has a criminal offence, it will be defined as a non-crime incident. As a result, the physical impact could range from minimal (i.e. abusive names) to assault – reasonably, the psychological impact is substantial, with all forms of hate crime impacting of the victim’s psychological well-being. Considering many offences that come under the hate crime offence type, the financial impact for victims tends to have a short term financial impact. It is notable that when cultures are perceived to be attacked, the effect can be felt in much wider circles than the local community.

---

21 http://report-it.org.uk/what_is_hate_crime
Environmental

What is an unauthorised encampment?

(When) an individual or a group of individuals move onto a piece of land that they do not own without the permission on the landowner. Unauthorised encampments are a matter of civil trespass between the landowner and the individual(s) illegally camped on the land in question.22

Based on MoRiLE assessments, the issue of Unauthorised Encampments is considered one of the most emotive topics within local communities at the moment. Whilst, on the balance of probabilities, there is very low risk of physical harm to the general public, risk assessing the issue suggests that there are relatively high harms associated with:

- Psychological impacts (disruption of way of life)
- Financial (devaluing property values for repeated incursions, ‘waste’ of taxpayers money in rectifying the issue)
- Community sentiment (multiple agencies required to respond to the issue)
- Public Expectation (for partners to deal with what is seen as violation of local people’s community spaces, especially when an apparent disrespect is shown by those frequenting the sites)
- Environmental (fires lit, rubbish dumped etc.).

Much work has been done in the West Midlands to understand the causes of recent rises in Unauthorised Encampments in the local area and better plan long, medium, and short-term responses. Whilst some responses may require a national lead in terms of legislation, partners more locally also have opportunities to better plan for future rises in Unauthorised Encampments by way of community engagement, site provision and ‘tolerant’ approaches23.

Current levels24 are about 50% higher than average and it is expected there may be further, modest, rises in the forthcoming strategic period.

Terrorism

The act of terrorism is the calculated use of violence (or threat of violence) against civilians in order to attain goals that are political, religious or ideological in nature. It is clear that the impact on individuals and communities from a successful terrorist attack is catastrophic and is rated as the most harmful issue that the Community Safety Partnership potentially faces. The Counter-Terrorism Unit input suggests there is no specific threat to Solihull and its inclusion within Solihull’s priorities serves to acknowledge the potential threat posed and to ensure the partnership has considered the threat appropriately.

---

23 Why has there been an increase in Unauthorised Encampments within the West Midlands area? West Midlands Police, Strategy and Direction Team
24 Based on Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) Caravan Counts Statistics
Progress against Action Plan

As part of obligations under Statutory Instrument 1830, this strategic assessment is required to include an assessment of the extent to which the partnership plan for the previous year has been implemented – see below.

Purpose of Report

To provide the Crime and Disorder scrutiny panel with a sample of partnership interventions and to be appraised of their outcomes.

Actions Requested of the Panel

The Panel are asked to consider the sample of partnership interventions and how they have contributed to successful sanctions and prosecutions. The information contained below captures some of the organised activities that the partnership do together to address crime and improve community safety.

Partnership Operations

The partnership instigated operation Daytona to review the volume crime that was occurring in the borough. The operation outlined the geographical summary of where the crime was occurring and enabled a weekly crime meeting to be held to inform the deployment of resources and patrol activity of the Solihull police teams, force Response and Force Support.

The tactical plans centred around four key pillars of; offender management, investigation, patrol activity (deterrence and intelligence gathering) and communications (internal and external). The top 5 crime types were theft (shops & stores), theft from motor vehicle, burglary residential, theft of motor vehicle, s.20/47 assault. Whilst there were some repeat theft shops and stalls locations, risk assessments indicated that these were best addressed by target hardening and restorative justice options, with the theft from motor vehicle, burglary residential & Theft of motor vehicle crimes having a greater risk impact. The plans focused on these three crime types to gain control and realise reductions in the high risk areas.

In addition to Operation Daytona, Operation Trenor focused largely on incidents of burglary. It outlined tasks for both police and partners in hotspot areas. The Hotspot areas were identified by 3 year crime data (Partnership Tasking) overlaid with current crime trends. Tasks included: “All Out There Days” in each hotspot area, ensuring high visibility, together with plain clothes police patrols. Crime Prevention messages regarding burglaries were sent via the schools emailing system for inclusion in school newsletters to parents and guardians to raise awareness.

The WMNOW service was promoted encouraging sign up from community representatives and timer switches were distributed to hot spot areas. The police provided cocooning around every offence in hotspot areas with properties either side and opposite being delivered crime reduction advice and literature from Partnership department. ‘A’ Frames with crime prevention messages were place within hotspot areas giving burglary crime reduction advice. Where suitable, deployable surveillance cameras were installed. Council contractors provided extra eyes in our communities and where possible aligned environmental work to hotspot areas during key times.

All partnership staff was made aware of the correct procedure for reporting both past and crime in action via 101 and 999 to ensure prompt reporting. Partnership staff cascaded this information to the public when they had contact.
Domestic Abuse

Tackling domestic abuse remained a priority for the partnership in 2017. Specialist support for victims continued to work at full capacity. Access to initial information and advice and support to victims assessed as high risk was prioritised, but the demand for casework was heavily outweighing the capacity. Monitoring of the service demonstrated that specialist support delivers good outcomes for victims.

The Multi agency risk assessment conferencing (MARAC) administration was jointly commissioned with Coventry and the role was functioning fully with additional support from the Domestic abuse coordinator. Briefing sessions to improve partner agencies understanding of MARAC process and confidence on engaging were delivered. The overall increases in numbers of cases managed also reflected the increase in partner referrals. A series of workshops were run in 2016/17 to raise the profile of MARAC and the significant increase suggests these have had a positive effect and will remain a tactic in 2018/19.

The service that provides enhanced security measures to the homes of victims had been developed to offer a more tailored and bespoke offer in the hope that it provided more victims with the option to remain in their own home.

Reported level of domestic abuse to West Midlands Police in Solihull saw an increase. This was seen as a positive because it meant that more victims of domestic abuse accessed support services. West Midlands Police remained committed to risk assessing all cases of domestic abuse that were managed as a crime and although a level of discretion remained on risk assessment for cases below this threshold, the increase in high risk cases was likely as a consequence of improved guidance related to undertaking risk assessments.

Anti-Social behaviour

The Anti-social behaviour service provided by Solihull Community Housing (SCH) included tackling anti-social behaviour: Investigating and finding resolutions for cross tenure ASB in the borough including the identification of vulnerable victims and victim support, prevention and early intervention including mediation and restorative justice solutions and enforcement action against offenders using the tools and powers from various legislation.

The service also offered support for tackling domestic abuse and hate crime: working to support victims and work with offenders to reduce instances through MARAC, One day one conference and Multi agency safeguarding hub (MASH), using civil actions in an attempt to reduce incidents of violence. SCH also operated as a hate crime reporting centre and first point of contact for incidents concerning hate crime.

The team continued with partnership working to prevent and reduce crime and its impacts: including police vetting to level 2 for all officers to enable them to work out of police stations in Solihull, attendance and participation at the many partnership meetings across Solihull including Harm Reduction and ASB Case Conference, CSE operational groups and the local priority setting meetings. The ASB Low Level Service provided by Estate Assistants, kept the environment and locality clean and tidy and ensured that residents saw a visible presence.

As the main Social Housing provider in Solihull and the organisation commissioned by SMBC to provide a cross tenure ASB Service, including noise nuisance throughout Solihull, SCH was instrumental in dealing with and reducing offenders/perpetrators through partnership meetings. It recognised that the reduction of ASB often goes beyond the
The capability of SCH alone and requires a coordinated approach with partner agencies. The team worked with partners to identify and protect those individuals who are being caused personal harm as a result of the conduct of others and together sought to remedy the cause within the affected communities. This involved working with Adult Social Care and Mental Health teams in order to address and support the challenges around perpetrators of ASB with mental health or other complex needs.

A number of initiatives delivered are: A NEET project where we have identified young people who are NEET and are causing ASB or crime and disorder. Early intervention work was done with appropriate partners to encourage these young people to engage in services. Appropriate advice and warnings were given to families around tenancy breaches and consequences. Where there was a series of non-engagement, disruption tactics around benefits were deployed and where ASB and criminality continued, enforcement action was taken.

As part of the partnership working in Solihull, SCH took part in ‘All Out Days’ where officers jointly attend walkabouts in their area to visit ASB hotspots, carry out reassurance visits to residents and offer advice and assistance and use the opportunity to gather useful information to visit perpetrators to issue warnings and appropriate advice. Information gathered at these events helps to shape the priorities for the area.

There was an increase in gang related crime in the north of the Borough, where groups of young people were causing ASB in the community. This resulted in residents feeling intimidated and harassed and a rise in criminality in the area which saw SCH taking action jointly with the police where the behaviour was affecting SCH’s housing management function. SCH worked with the police in the area around engagement with young people.

All officers were trained in mediation and restorative justice to level 3 and worked with police and other partner agencies in an attempt to find resolutions as early as possible in an attempt to avoid court action. The partnership remained committed to help victims of ASB both within the housing providers and private sector. Satisfaction levels remained above 95%.

**Substance misuse**

The substance misuse service, delivered through a partnership of drug and alcohol service providers is known as Solihull Integrated Addiction Services (SIAS). The service provided the Criminal Justice Outreach Service (originally called the drug intervention programme) and identifies drug and alcohol using offenders in the criminal justice system and engages them in drug and alcohol treatment. The service is provided as part of the integrated offender management programme (IOM) in Solihull. Drug and alcohol workers remained co-located with Community Rehabilitation Company CRC and Police offender managers in Chelmsley Wood police station. Specific services included; follow up testing on arrest; drug and alcohol assessment in the cell block, joint visits and case management of IOM offenders and prison through care and aftercare service.

The system for identifying and engaging drug and alcohol users in the criminal justice system has been reviewed and pathways between the criminal justice partners and SIAS have been revised. SIAS Criminal Justice staff case hold criminal justice clients to ensure they have a named worker to ensure they have additional support to access and engage in drug and alcohol treatment and the recovery services. The SIAS Criminal Justice team are
also case holding clients in prison to ensure the transition into the community and treatment on release is as easy and seamless as is possible to avoid relapse.

Last year up to October 2017 saw the proportion of alcohol users that left alcohol treatment successfully, who did not re-present within 6 months increase slightly up to 33.6%, just failing to achieve the minimum performance standard of 38.3%. SIAS (September 2017) are now embedded new ways of working to provide additional support to those individuals who successfully complete structured treatment, groups, peer support and 1-1 support are continued to be offered and we are going to implement one of Ed Days research projects into this area by offering regular telephone check-ins with clients leaving SIAS. The assessment process was streamlined to make it fit for purpose and more engaging to people entering treatment. The offer ‘Welcome to Recovery’ group was reviewed to make it more appealing and ensuring access to people in recovery from the word go. Agencies and communities were actively targeted within the borough to ensure they know of SIAS and how to access services.

The number of young people in specialist care planned treatment continued to rise and networking and pathway development meetings took place with SOLAR, Youth offending service, Solihull Housing Hub amongst numerous others to raise the awareness of the service. We also saw 69 young people receiving support from the Hidden Harm service. The service continued to meet and exceed service expectations with effective use of resources and best working practices being utilised to minimise waiting times for young people accessing this service.

The percentage of Criminal Justice referrals who received specialist drug and/or alcohol treatment increased slightly during June 2017, up to 83.3%. Numbers are small however, this being made up of 5/6 clients. Performance remained high in this area despite reduced resources and the services criminal justice team continue to strive to ensure the service is visible when people are at their most vulnerable and are in need of support. The service continued to complete cell sweeps to offer people in custody support and work closely with colleagues in the integrated offender management team to ensure the services was fit for purpose and continued to track individuals within the prison system. Adults with substance misuse treatment need who successfully engaged in community-based structured treatment following release from prison also increased up to October 2017.

**Multi Agency Vehicles Exercises (MAVE)**

There have been 10 Multi Agency Vehicle Exercise’s (MAVE’s) during 2017. These operations are conducted by the council and partners and focus on the reduction of crime and the promotion of road safety. Throughout 2017 the MAVE’s have been supported by the Council (Licencing Department, Trading Standards, Neighbourhood Services,) West Midlands Police, West Midlands Fire and Rescue Service, NSL civil parking enforcement, Her Majesty’s warrants officers, Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency (DVSA,) Department for Work and Pensions (DWP,) Housing benefit and fraud officers and Immigration Services.

Each of these checks takes place at different locations throughout the Borough and the focus is providing a high visibility presence with the aim of promoting road safety, reducing the potential for road collisions and educating motorists (or enforcing where necessary.) In addition relevant checks are made on those stopped to establish if anybody is wanted by law enforcement agencies.
The locations are chosen in areas affected by a rise in crime; the high visibility activity in that area is used to deter crime and provide reassurance to local communities and goes some way to address some of the issues they raise such as speeding and a lack of a visible presence.

A whole host of outcomes are generated from the MAVE’s. The Police will conduct speed checks and a number of motorists are stopped due to excess speed. Depending upon the speed attained some motorists are warned and offered the opportunity to engage with the Fire Service around the implications of excess speed. The Fire Service will have at the MAVE a virtual reality headset which forms part of the educational input. Those motorists travelling well in excess of the speed limit will be dealt with by way of fixed penalty notice. In addition the Police have deployed officers in plain clothes away from the MAVE site who will forward information via radio to officers at the site highlighting any motorists who maybe breaking the law by using mobile phones whilst driving. They will then be stopped.

Whilst the MAVE’s have been taking place officers from the Trading Standards team have been conducting inspections at nearby petrol station forecourts utilising powers under the Weights and Measures Act. On one occasion a scrap metal dealer was stopped and found to be operating without a licence. Trading Standards officers would also visit addresses where work was being undertaken in the area of the MAVE. They would ensure that the consumer rights act was being complied with and would promote best practice in terms of doorstep crime. The civil enforcement officers will engage in patrols at or near to schools focusing on parking infringements at those locations. The council licencing team will carry out spot checks on any private hire vehicle or hackney carriage. During these checks taxis have been found to be in a poor state of repair with bald tyres and other mechanical defects. The driver’s would be suspended from operation preventing them from continuing to work until the defects were rectified. Her Majesty’s warrants officers would carry out checks on all persons stopped to ensure that there are no outstanding fines awaiting collection. Officers from the DVSA would inspect vehicles for roadworthiness. On a number of occasions vehicles have received immediate prohibitions. On one MAVE a vehicle was found to have 15 defects.

In addition to this activity vehicles have been found to be uninsured so the vehicles have been seized by Police. Vehicles have also been found to be over-weight; the vehicle would have to remain at the MAVE site until this is rectified. On one occasion a vehicle was found to be 26% overweight and the driver was subsequently prosecuted.

Rogue Traders

Organisations from across Solihull came together as part of Rogue Trader Week (May 2017) to target offenders, raise awareness and to ensure Solihull is a safer place to live and work.

Teams from Solihull Council worked alongside West Midlands Police, West Midlands Fire Service, Her Majesty Warrants Officers, Civil Parking Enforcement Officers, DVSA and Solihull Safeguarding Adults Board. Joint patrols were carried out throughout Solihull, targeting and challenging rogue traders and doorstep criminals as well as advising residents as to the dangers of doorstep crime.

Partners also carried out multi agency safety advice sessions at community group meetings across the borough. To compliment these advice sessions, Neighbourhood Watch Co-ordinators carried out leaflet drops within their given area to reinforce the message.
annual national campaign raises awareness of doorstep crime and prompts a week of action to target rogue traders and criminal activity.

**Neighbourhood Services activity**

During 2017 Neighbourhood Services conducted 5191 highways inspections. As a result 2708 repairs to roads were identified and ordered. A further 324 inspections were carried out looking at utilities on the highway. 540 inspections under section 81 of Highways Act were carried out looking things like drain and manhole covers, their safety and state of repair. In total 4061 calls for service were logged with an additional 4922 requests for service being made direct to officers through such channels as parish council meetings, direct from ward members, housing, residents / community groups and the general public.

Examples of other partnership activity with Neighbourhood Services undertaken to reduce crime and disorder across the Borough have been, on-going exercises to reduce fly tipping, skip days, litter picks, joint partnership speed enforcement activity, regular cut back of overhanging vegetation to provide and to enhance natural surveillance, focus on inappropriate parking (verges,) monitoring of areas where ASB is being reported taking measures where appropriate, off road motorcycling / physical measures being implemented. Measures to support victims of domestic abuse (feel good Friday) and graffiti removal.

*Gillian Crabbe – Head of Community Safety for Solihull*
Applying the Socio Ecological Model to Community Safety Issues

The Socio Ecological Model (SEM) is a theory-based framework to understand how personal and environmental factors interact to determine behaviour\(^{25}\) (see Figure 30). It has been routinely applied to understanding violence prevention\(^{26}\), physical activity\(^{27}\) and much other behaviour. For the purposes of this strategic assessment the Socio Ecological Model will be applied to community safety issues to better understand what approaches may prove most successful.

A holistic understanding of the reasons why people engage in crime and disorder, anti-social behaviour and drug & alcohol misuse will better prepare partners to:

- Tackle shared community safety issues with other local boards of significance.
- Be prepared for the challenges and opportunities that are likely to present themselves in the medium to long term.

Summaries of the Community Safety Partnership’s position in relation to these two areas are given in the following sections.

---

**Individual Factors**
- Personal characteristics and experiences that influence behaviour.
- Examples include age/gender, level of education, employment, history of criminal behaviour, ASB or substance misuse and beliefs.

**Community Factors**
- The settings in which social relationships take place such as neighbourhoods, work and school.
- Examples include relative income level, availability of economic prospects and recreational opportunities.

**Relationship Factors**
- Interaction between at least two people.
- Examples include level of psychological and financial support within a family, supervision of children, tensions among family members.

**Societal Factors**
- Broad societal factors such as health, economic, educational and social policies.
- Examples include differences in cultural and societal norms in a location.

---

\(25\) [https://www.unicef.org/cbsc/files/Module_1_SEM-C4D.docx](https://www.unicef.org/cbsc/files/Module_1_SEM-C4D.docx)


### Shared Priorities with Relevant Organisations

Shared priorities with local boards of note are reproduced below (priorities that do not share a focus are not included). It is suggested that the below is used to further enhance relationships with relevant boards when looking at ways to tackle priorities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Board</th>
<th>CSP Priorities</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Safeguarding Board</strong></td>
<td>To support the delivery of Early Help services</td>
<td>Safer Solihull potential priorities have identified a specific focus on Child Sexual Exploitation and Female Genital Mutilation. There is also an additional focus on online grooming, youth ASB and youth violence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To promote positive practice on neglect</td>
<td>Hidden Harm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To help children at risk of sexual exploitation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adult Safeguarding Board</strong></td>
<td>Embedding and implementing the Care Act/Making Safeguarding Personal</td>
<td>Priorities that have the potential to align to adult safeguarding are Domestic Abuse, Modern Slavery/Human Trafficking and Sexual Abuse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prevention/Early Intervention Strategy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Service user and carer involvement and engagement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quality Assurance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health &amp; Wellbeing Board</strong></td>
<td>People will live longer, and have healthier lives</td>
<td>Solihull will potentially focus on Child Sexual Exploitation. For stronger communities, racial/religious intolerance and other cultural intolerance is a potential focus area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ageing well–healthy older life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Give every child the best start in life</td>
<td>Hidden Harm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Healthy and sustainable places and communities</td>
<td>Stronger communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>West Midlands Combined Authority</strong></td>
<td>Creative and digital: further developing the area’s vibrant and flourishing sector</td>
<td>Cyber/Hidden Crimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HS2 growth: maximising the benefits of the largest infrastructure project in Europe</td>
<td>Solihull will look to implement a strategy around cyber-crime that will affect the community such as identity theft and malicious communications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New manufacturing economy: harnessing the biggest concentrations of high value manufacturing businesses in Europe and their supply chains</td>
<td>Safer Solihull will potentially have a focus of modern slavery/human trafficking, which needs to be a consideration for the HS2 workforce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Midlands PCC</td>
<td>Exploiting the economic geography: making the most of the scale and diversity of the West Midlands’ geography to enable economic growth and community wellbeing throughout the urban core and rural areas.</td>
<td>Stronger Communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest Total Recorded Crime rate compared to Most Similar Groups.</td>
<td>Hidden harm</td>
<td>Around 8% of Total Recorded Crime is attributable to Domestic Violence, a focus area for Solihull CSP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased Reporting of Hidden Crime</td>
<td>Hidden Harm and Cyber/Hidden Crimes</td>
<td>Safer Solihull will have a focus on 'Sextortion', Rape and Sexual Assaults, Online Grooming, Child Sexual Exploitation, Modern Slavery/Human Trafficking, and Female Genital Mutilation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low levels of Reoffending</td>
<td>Anti-Social Behaviour and Violent Crimes</td>
<td>Specific focus on Knife Crime, Robbery (personal), Youth Violence, Gang Violence, and Youth ASB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fewer young people entering the criminal justice system.</td>
<td>Harm – Road Safety</td>
<td>Road Safety has been identified as an area of focus for Safer Solihull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reductions in the number of people killed or seriously injured on our roads.</td>
<td>Stronger Communities</td>
<td>This priority is related to better relationships with the public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased confidence in West Midlands Police by 2020.</td>
<td>Serious Acquisitive Crime</td>
<td>Robbery (personal) and burglary is an area of focus for Safer Solihull.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safer Travel</td>
<td>Anti-Social Behaviour and Violent Crimes</td>
<td>Youth violence and Youth ASB have been identified as a potential area of interest for Safer Solihull.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tackling national and international threats</td>
<td>Terrorism</td>
<td>Safer Solihull will maintain its responsibilities to Counter-Terrorism efforts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reducing Crime</td>
<td>(All priorities)</td>
<td>Safer Solihull has focused on areas that could overlap with public transport – Youth ASB, and other areas which are not aligned with transport – aggressive begging, motorbike ASB and neighbour disputes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reducing ASB</td>
<td>Anti-Social behaviour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Victim’s Commission               |                                          |                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------|                                          |                                                                                                   |
| Domestic Abuse                    |                                          |                                                                                                   |
| Modern Slavery                    |                                          |                                                                                                   |
| Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)   |                                          |                                                                                                   |
| Forced Marriage and Honour Based Violence |                  |                                                                                                   |
| Child Sexual Exploitation         |                                          |                                                                                                   |
| Sexual Abuse                      |                                          | Sexual assault and rape have been identified as two areas of potential focus for Safer Solihull    |
| Support Services for Children and Young People | Anti-social behaviour and Violent Crimes | A specific focus on youth violence and youth ASB would be aligned to supporting young people.       |
| Fatal Road Traffic Collisions     | Harm – Road Safety                       | Road Safety has been identified as an area of focus for Safer Solihull.                           |
| Hate Crime                        | Stronger Communities                     | This priority stream is references efforts to tackle racial/religious/other cultural intolerance.   |
## Projects and Events of Significance

Whilst there will always be community safety issues that arise unannounced throughout a strategic period that will require rapid assessment and a tactical response, this section highlights some issues that can be predicted to occur with relative certainty and provides a brief overview of the opportunities and threats that they may pose.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Opportunity</th>
<th>Threat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HS2 (High Speed Two)</td>
<td>With the development of the high speed rail link between London, West Midlands and further north, it will bring a wealth of opportunities such as increased employment while constructing HS2, and employment opportunities, by ease of commute to other cities, once the rail link is in place. HS2 will be a catalyst for economic growth attracting businesses, tourism and investment in homes.</td>
<td>While the construction of HS2 may bring an influx of jobs to the area, the supply chain has the opportunity to be exploited. With the scale of HS2, the complexity of such a big project can hide what is happening many levels down, creating the opportunity for slavery and exploitation. In addition to this, HS2 has the opportunity to cause gentrification of areas in Birmingham, which could lead to local communities being out priced of the area as Londoners leave the capital to seek affordable and good-quality housing but with the ability to commute to their jobs. As with many developments that increase the foot-flow of the public there will be an increase in crimes, in particular theft. During construction stages, there will be the target of tools from vehicles and metal theft. Once HS2 is completed, there is elevated risk for criminal damage and theft from person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>Brexit</td>
<td>At present, there are no identified opportunities in relation to community safety as a result of Brexit.</td>
<td>Although not an exhaustive list there are some community safety issues that may be impacted on by Brexit. Community cohesion has already been impacted with the nation divided on views and opinions. There is the potential for a rise in domestic terrorism – with individuals or groups seeking to change legislation or influence domestic policy in relation to Brexit. Investment from foreign companies is no longer such an attractive option, with business planning to move part of their supply chains outside of the UK as a result of Brexit. Businesses have also expressed concerns regarding employment for industries that rely on migrants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

28 PCC Considerations from the Police and Crime plan – Strengthening communities and growing the economy
29 Transport for the West Midlands, HS2 regeneration plans - https://www.tfwm.org.uk
30 Exploitation in Construction - GLAA Conference 2017
31 http://www.birminghampost.co.uk/business/business-news/number-companies-planning-move-part-13862149
32 https://www.ft.com/content/209b044-a036-11e6-891e-abe238dee8e2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pollution Targets</td>
<td>With the UK looking to meet pollution targets, this would mean numerous health benefits including cleaner air. This would also see the introduction of more park and ride zones. These opportunities to reduce pollution are important to protect people from harm. In Solihull alone there were 107 deaths in 2010 from air pollution. In addition to this the Government are facing fines and have already been sued twice by Clients Earth, due to the back tracking on the clear air zones in Birmingham. There are also impacts on business vehicles, such as taxis, coaches and buses, who will face charges if needing to enter the middle ring road of the city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Strategies</td>
<td>The plan to build more affordable housing and diversify the housing market will allow the younger generation to step onto the property ladder. It will also provide extra income for Solihull Borough Council in the form of Council tax. Affordable housing will also attract people to the area to live and work, in turn boosting the local economy. The housing strategy also looks to address reducing the number of vulnerable people who are exploited by the current housing market. With the need for new housing, comes the need for construction sites. Construction sites business model involves multiple levels of subcontracting which creates a loss of visibility, creating an environment in which modern slavery and exploitation can thrive. Construction sites are also a hotspot for crimes such as theft from motor vehicle (i.e. tools) and metal theft. Once the housing is completed, there is the potential for increase in crimes and incidents that are commonly seen in neighbourhoods such as burglaries, anti-social behaviour and vehicle crime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy Conditions</td>
<td>At a higher level there are opportunities which may impact at a local community safety level, the higher interest rates can incentivises foreign investors to put money into UK banks as there is potential to earn more interest. At a more local level, higher interest rates tend to impact those that are more vulnerable, who tend to be net borrowers. Those that have to stretch their incomes each month may rely on short-term loans to tide them over, therefore interest rates this will impact those borrowers. If people are unable to borrow in legitimate means, then they may turn to loan sharks. Coping mechanisms to the rise may include substance misuse, survival crime and bilking. It could also result in homelessness. The economic conditions also impacts companies. The stability of large companies has a chain effect on smaller business and communities’ job security, as seem with Carillion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

33 PCC Considerations from the Police and Crime Plan – Protecting from harm
34 http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/earth/environment/11991350/Mapped-Where-is-air-pollution-killing-the-most-people.html
37 Fixing our broken housing market – Department for Communities and Local Government, February 2017
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Universal credit</strong></th>
<th>Across all households, ministers have said there will be an average gain of £16 per month. With couples with children seeing the largest average change in net income by family type.</th>
<th>Universal Credit combines a number of payments and changes their frequency to monthly payments. People accustomed to weekly budgeting may struggle, resulting in increased food-bank demand and resorting to loan sharks if rejected for pay-day loans.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emerging technology</strong></td>
<td>Emerging technologies can create opportunities for information sharing between partners, which help meet the statutory obligations.</td>
<td>New technologies come with a risk, an increase risk of cyber-attacks and crime come when technologies are used that are not yet completely understood. They also create an opportunity for criminals to operate in a new online environment, finding new ways to exploit victims. The increase in drones can also pose a risk for enabling crime (burglars scoping out properties, ‘peeping Toms’ etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Birmingham Airport Master Plan</strong> (Towards 2030)</td>
<td>Birmingham Airport is currently one of the fastest growing UK airports, with the master plan making it even more advantageous. It is proposed to be the only UK airport connected to HS2. The master plan sets out a framework for sustainable development to meet the regional demand for air travel, boosting tourism, economic development and employment opportunities. The 7 district councils are key stakeholders within the development, meaning it is an income generator.</td>
<td>Along with many opportunities, come some identified threats. Environmental issues are a known issue associated with airports, and their growth. Currently less than 40% of the regions demand for air travel is served within the region, with the present infrastructure in place is sufficient for the current flow, any increase in demand would mean additional funds invested in infrastructure. There is also the impact on house prices in the area, with noise and air pollution having a negative effect on property value. As with any development opportunity, it is paired with the risk of an increase in crime.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38 http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-11735673
39 Michael Gilburn – Environmental Scanning, West Midlands Police
41 https://www.birminghamairport.co.uk/media/2938/2007-airport-masterplancompressed.pdf
| Metro Expansion (Spring 2017) | Midland Metro is the light rail system for the West Midlands which operates between Birmingham and Wolverhampton via West Bromwich, Bilston and Wednesbury. The proposed extensions serve regeneration areas including Dudley improving accessibility and mobility to, from and within these areas. With an extension planned to serve Solihull and terminate at the HS2 interchange, this will make the airport, NEC and Genting Arena more accessible. | With the scale of the project the complexity of such a big project can hide what is happening many levels down, creating the opportunity for slavery and exploitation. The construction industry is one of the most vulnerable sectors to modern day slavery with a high demand for low-skilled, manual low-waged work. As with any development opportunity, it is paired with the risk of an increase in crime and public safety. |
| Commonwealth Games – Birmingham 2022 | Hosting the Commonwealth Games has the potential to boost the host city’s economy. While in the process of preparing for the Games, there will be ample job opportunities within construction, and when hosting the Games many opportunities to work at various events. This will bring much economic investment into the area which will be experienced after the Games themselves as it provides a platform to showcase Birmingham and the wider region and attract external investment. The Commonwealth Games, when hosted in Glasgow, created a bumper year for tourism – something that could be expected for the West Midlands region. | An event that brings in masses of tourists and much media attention also shadows the risks of being targeted by terrorists. This influx of visitors to the region will also be met with an increase in crime, such as targeted acquisitive crime. With the scale of the Commonwealth Games, the construction of such a big project can create the opportunity for slavery and exploitation, so this would need to be managed effectively to ensure the threat is monitored. |

Birmingham City Council will have to fund a quarter of the £750million, which could create a budget squeeze for other services. Current infrastructure in place may not be sufficient for the increase in traffic flow and therefore the threat would need to be managed, to ensure road traffic collisions are at their minimum.

---

44 [Exploitation in Construction - GLAA Conference 2017](https://www.glaa.org.uk/conferences/2017/exploitation-in-construction/)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Implications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WM Rail Franchise (From December 2017)</td>
<td>The West Midlands Rail Franchise is taking over the current service provider of London Midland. They have put forward that there will be new trains with more seats and more space, and investing £60million on station improvements, 1,000 new car park spaces, 2,500 cycle park spaces and 900 apprenticeships offered. The service will provide increased mobility and efficient links to services and access to employment.</td>
<td>Creating additional vehicle and cycle parking spaces attracts an increase in vehicle crimes and theft of pedal cycle to those areas as there is a new target for criminals to meet their demand. The money invested in stations and carriages will predictably be met with an increase in criminal damage reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Snow Hill Development</td>
<td>The development of offices at Three Snow Hill will be the largest city centre office development outside London – creating a much needed space is the centre of the city. Attractive offices will reinforce Birmingham as the location for choice for businesses, in turn creating new jobs for the local area.</td>
<td>As stated above, the issues that arise from construction have the potential to be seen during this development. The risk around attraction the thieves also need to be managed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

46 http://maps.dft.gov.uk/west-midlands/
The Role of the CSP in National Priorities

As well as locally identified priorities, the CSP acts as a vehicle in delivering important work in regards to national threats.

Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) Local Profiles

A local profile is a report that outlines the threat from Serious and Organised Crime within a specified local area. In its National Security Strategy in 2013 the Government made clear that Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) is a national security threat which needs an effective cross-government and law enforcement response.

Serious and Organised Crime includes; trafficking and dealing in drugs, people, weapons and counterfeit goods; sophisticated theft and robbery; fraud and other forms of financial crime; and cybercrime and cyber-enabled crime. It also includes modern slavery and child sexual exploitation.

In 2013, HM Government published a new strategy to deal with Serious and Organised Crime, which was agreed by all the ministers represented at the National Security Council. The strategy deliberately uses the framework developed for counter terrorist work and has four main objectives (the 4Ps):

**PURSUE**: prosecuting and disrupting people engaged in Serious and Organised Crime;

**PREVENT**: preventing people from engaging in Serious and Organised Crime;

**PROTECT**: increasing protection against Serious and Organised Crime;

**PREPARE**: reducing the impact of this criminality where it takes place.

What do the profiles seek to deliver?

Police forces will continue to conduct most law enforcement work on Serious and Organised Crime. They should be supported by local, multi-agency partnerships, including representatives from local authorities, education, health and social care, and immigration enforcement. The outcome must ensure that all available information and powers are brought to bear locally against Serious and Organised Crime.

Local profiles should inform multi-agency partnerships, in particular Police and Crime Commissioners, policing teams, Community Safety Partnerships and other local partners, of the threat from Serious and Organised Crime and the impact it is having on local communities.

The profile should be used to develop a common understanding among local partners of the threats, vulnerabilities and risks; provide information on which to base the local response and local action plans; support the mainstreaming of Serious and Organised Crime activity into day-to-day policing, local government and partnership work; and allow a targeted and proportionate use of resources.

Actions derived from the recommendations of the Local Profile should feed into the local multi-agency programme of action. The policing lead or other suitable police representative should attend the local partnership group meetings to monitor the progress of the recommendations, deliver and receive information, and provide advice and guidance. They should also be responsible for feeding back any issues from local partners to other law enforcement agencies.
Solihull Key Findings

There are no currently active organised crime groups in the Solihull area. Organised crime impacts on Solihull across all of the areas assessed in this document.

Areas to the north of the area, such as Chelmsley Wood, Castle Bromwich, Fordbridge and Marston Green, are vulnerable to a wide variety of organised criminality. These areas provide marketplaces for the sale of illicit substances and the use of firearms. These areas also pose the greatest risk in terms of communities becoming involved in crime.

The affluent parts of Solihull are attractive areas for organised criminals to invest the proceeds of crime, in both property and local businesses.

The threat posed by technology in facilitating organised crime is not understood; however, it is relevant to all of the themes assessed in this document. It is highly likely that some organised crime groups within Solihull have the capacity, capability or connections to carry out at least cyber-enabled criminality.

Since May 2015, businesses and individuals within the Solihull area have paid out approximately £1.22 million pounds to cyber criminals. The actual loss is almost certain to be a lot higher. Cyber-criminals operating globally are known to have reinvested criminal wealth in other forms of serious crime, including human trafficking, drugs and firearms trafficking and terrorism.

Modern slavery and human trafficking affects all parts of Solihull. Car washes and nail bars are identified as specific areas of risk.

There are no organised crime groups known to be involved in Child Sexual Exploitation within the Solihull area. It is likely that there are a number of victims, particularly in the north and west of the area, who have been victimised but not identified.

Class A and B drugs are being supplied to communities within Solihull. There is an intelligence gap around the Organised Crime Groups involved in the distribution of these drugs and the supply lines that bring drugs into the area.

It is likely that Organised Crime Groups operating within Solihull have access to firearms. The low number of firearms discharges between 2015 and 2017 (3 recorded incidents) suggests that organised crime groups in Solihull are not heavily involved in firearms offending.

Levels of vehicle theft are rising across the force and are likely to continue to rise. Vehicles stolen using keyless technology remains a significant target for organised criminals.

It is highly likely that organised shoplifting is raising large sums of money for organised criminals. In terms of volume, organised shoplifting impacts upon police and partner demand more than any other crime type. No OCGs are identified who are engaged in shoplifting within Solihull.
How Safer Solihull contributes to Serious Organised Crime intervention

Through May-July 2017, Neighbourhood Policing Unit commanders met with the Local Authority Chief Executives to brief them on the contents of the Local Profiles for their area. At these meetings it was agreed that the findings and recommendations within the profiles would be discharged into the responsibilities of the Community Safety Partnerships.

At each respective subsequent Community Safety Partnership Board Meeting, a task was created for the local profile to be used to construct and deliver a Serious and Organised Crime Delivery/Action Plan, with responsibility for this task resting with the Heads of Community Safety and the Neighbourhood Policing Unit Lead Responsible Officer.

Typically, a sub-group was formed with delivery of the action plan on-going.

The Serious Organised Crime Local Profiles are due to be updated on annual basis.
Counter-Terrorism Local Profiles

The content for this section has kindly been provided by the West Midlands Counter Terrorism Unit (WMCTU). It has been reproduced word-for-word.

International Terrorism

The UK faces a serious and challenging threat from International Terrorism. The current threat level is SEVERE - an attack is highly likely.

The UK threat level has been raised to CRITICAL on two occasions in the last four months. The first on 23rd May 2017 following the terrorist attack at Manchester arena and on Friday 22nd September 2017 following the tube attack at Parsons Green, London. Since threat levels were published in 2006, this was the fourth occasion when the threat level was raised to this status.

Terrorist groups in Syria and Iraq, including Al Qaida and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL / Daesh), possess both the intention and the capability to direct attacks against the West. The UK is a high-priority target for Islamist extremists and they pose a significant threat to our country and to our interests and citizens abroad.

Despite the current main focus on terrorism originating from Syria and Iraq, the threat of terrorism also emanates from other parts of the Middle East and regions such as North, East and West Africa, South and South East Asia.

The level of attacks experienced in the UK in the last 12 months has been unprecedented and have displayed a range of attack methodology, including the use of bladed weapons, vehicles and IEDs.

Increasingly terrorist attacks are being carried out by lone actors rather than a network of individuals which presents a serious and challenging threat. In addition the ease and effectiveness of low complexity attacks continue to make them very difficult to detect.

Nationally it is estimated that 850 British nationals have travelled to support or fight with extremist groups in Syria and Iraq. A proportion of these individuals travelled from the West Midlands, notably Birmingham, Coventry and Walsall. In the last two years, whilst there has been a decline in the number of travellers, individuals from the West Midlands continue to aspire to travel to Syria and some may seek to return in the coming 12 months.

Returnees are able to use their skills acquired overseas to organise attacks under direction or on their own initiative, or they might radicalise others to do so.

Groups like Daesh maximise their use of social media and online communication to glamorise their horrific acts and inspire others to commit them.

The group Al Muhajiroun (ALM) have publically declared allegiance to Daesh increasing the threat the organisation poses to the UK. ALM are an organisation proscribed under the Terrorism Act 2000 as a radical extremist group. They were established in the UK by extremist preacher Omar Bakri MOHAMMED who is now excluded from the UK. In 2014, a significant number of ALM members were arrested for terrorism offences. The group presents a significant risk due to their ability to recruit individuals and the permissive environment the group provides for like-minded extremists.

Anjem CHOUDARY is the figurehead of ALM. In July 2016 CHOUDARY and another key ALM figure Mizanur RAHMAN were found guilty of inviting support for a terrorist
organisation, in relation to their support for ISIL (Daesh). The pair were each sentenced to five and a half years in custody. However, despite these disruptions, the threat posed by ALM aligned individuals persists. This was apparent in the reporting that one of the London Bridge attackers, Khuram BUTT, had links to ALM.

Radicalisation in prisons remains an on-going national priority; the recent opening of the first extremist separation centre highlights the growing threat both the national and regional prison estates face from extremist affiliated individuals who seek to proliferate their views.

**Northern Ireland Related Terrorism**

The threat level for Northern Ireland-related terrorism is set separately for Northern Ireland and Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland).

The current threat level for Northern Ireland-related terrorism in Northern Ireland is **SEVERE** and the current threat level for Northern Ireland-related terrorism in Britain is **SUBSTANTIAL**.

**Domestic Extremism**

Domestic extremism mainly refers to individuals or groups that carry out criminal acts in pursuit of a larger agenda. They may seek to change legislation or influence domestic policy and try to achieve this outside of the normal democratic process.

There is a broad range of groups within the context of Domestic Extremism including; Extreme Right Wing (XRW), Extreme Left Wing (XLW), Far Right and Far Left, DE Lone Actors, Animal Rights and Environmental Activists.

On 16th December 2016, the Home Secretary approved the proscription of National Action so that membership of the group is a criminal offence. This is the first time that an extreme right-wing organisation has been banned under terrorism laws. Whilst this proscription has served to significantly disrupt the activities of its members, it will not completely deter individuals who possess XRW views. In September 2017 a Name Change Order was also approved by The Home Secretary which added Scottish Dawn and NS131 to the proscription of National Action as it was deemed they were further names they were using.

The XLW includes the Anti-Fascist Network (AFN) who regularly attend right wing demonstrations in order to violently confront opposing groups. They typically encourage violence against the police and right wing groups and have the capability to mobilise at short notice.

The Far Right has seen a reduction in attendance at national demonstrations over the past year however the terror attacks led to a short term increase in support for Far Right groups online with increased anti-Islamic sentiment. However this level of support has not manifested in a sustained increase in attendance at events and demonstrations.

The detection and prevention of lone actor actors inspired by XRW ideology presents a significant threat, particularly in the identification and mitigation of these attacks.

There has been an increase in Animal Rights activity in the last 12 months and the current threat has the potential to reach levels of serious and harmful criminality.

Environmental groups are likely to focus their efforts on disrupting Onshore Oil and Gas Operations in the UK during 2017 through anti-fracking protest camps and co-ordinated direct action.
Definitions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic Area</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extreme Right Wing (XRW)</td>
<td>Groups or individuals who plan or commit serious criminal activity motivated by a political or ideological viewpoint which includes all or some of the following: extreme nationalism, racialism, fascism, Neo-Nazism and anti-Semitism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far Right (FR)</td>
<td>A protest movement consisting of a diverse collection of people from different religious, ethnic and political backgrounds motivated by their opposition to “radical Islam”. In this report it is used as an umbrella term to describe the various regional and splinter factions which includes, but is not limited to: EDL, SDL, Infidels and Combined ex Forces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme Left Wing (XLW)</td>
<td>Groups or individuals who plan or commit serious criminal activity motivated by a political or ideological viewpoint which seeks to overthrow the entire political, social and economic system or state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Rights (AR)</td>
<td>Groups or individuals who plan or commit serious criminal activity in order to intimidate or harass lawful business motivated by opposition to the perceived exploitation of animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental</td>
<td>Groups or individuals that protest against issues they perceive to be damaging to the environment. Environmental protest often involves minor criminality and can lead to disruption but rarely moves into extremism. Environmental issues are many and varied but revolve mainly around climate change, nuclear energy and destruction of natural habitat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

***END OF DOCUMENT***