SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Community Safety Partnership

ANNUAL REPORT

July 2025 – June 2026

Activities, achievements and challenges for the South Gloucestershire Community Safety Partnership.



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1. Foreword by the Chair of the CSP Executive Board



This annual report explains the difference made by South Gloucestershire's Community Safety Partnership during 2025-26. It describes how partners combined their intelligence, powers, resources and specialist expertise to prevent harm, protect people at greatest risk and respond to community safety problems that no single organisation could address as effectively alone.

The year saw the launch of our three-year strategic plan and a refreshed partnership structure. These changes provided clearer ownership, stronger oversight and a more direct route from identifying an emerging risk to coordinating action. The Safer Neighbourhoods Delivery Group has become an important part of that approach, mobilising partners around complex local problems and maintaining collective ownership until action has been delivered and its impact assessed.

Demand and financial pressures remain significant, particularly in relation to antisocial behaviour, hate crime and serious violence. Our focus for the coming year will be to direct limited resources to the areas of greatest risk, strengthen evidence of outcomes and ensure communities can see how partnership action has improved safety. I would like to thank all partners, practitioners and community organisations whose commitment has contributed to the achievements set out in this report.

Nikki Rice, Chair of CSP Executive Board, Community Safety Manager & Joint Safeguarding Lead, Avon Fire and Rescue Service

2. Executive summary

The CSP is more than a governance arrangement. It provides the mechanism through which agencies identify shared risks, agree priorities, combine resources and coordinate action. During 2025-26 this partnership approach widened access to specialist support, improved the management of high-risk cases, enabled faster responses to neighbourhood problems and strengthened the prevention and detection of crime.

The strongest evidence of impact includes reductions in abusive behaviour among DRIVE cases at closure; no further incidents following the coordinated response to the series of indecency offences in Kingswood and a fall in police reports at Cranleigh Court Road from five during May to July to none in August.

The report distinguishes between reach, such as the number of people receiving an intervention, and demonstrated impact, such as reduced offending, reduced risk or improved access to support. Where longer-term outcomes cannot yet be evidenced, the report states this clearly and identifies how evaluation will be strengthened.

The Partnership's work during the year was designed to protect people at greatest risk, intervene earlier, coordinate responses to difficult neighbourhood problems and support the prevention and detection of crime.

Key examples of reach and impact during 2025-26 are summarised below.

Headline output	Public benefit and delivery
2,777	children and young adults received serious violence prevention interventions
38	children and young adults at risk of exploitation received targeted one-to-one mentoring or therapeutic support
2,639	domestic abuse calls were received by commissioned services
62	high-risk domestic abuse perpetrator cases were accepted onto the Drive programme
7	Domestic Abuse-Related Death Reviews were managed
40	live CCTV incidents resulted in a police response
86	requests received by the Council from the police for CCTV footage that supported investigations

Taken together, these results show how shared intelligence, coordinated action and targeted investment translated into practical benefits for residents. The following sections explain both what partners delivered and what the CSP made possible that individual agencies acting separately would have been less able to achieve.

3. Partnership purpose, responsibilities, performance management and governance

The South Gloucestershire Community Safety Partnership fulfils the legal requirement for arrangements specified within the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and Police Reform Act 2002. The Partnership is formed of five statutory partners: police, council, fire and rescue, probation and health and it exists to ensure partnership working to reduce crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour.

The Community Safety Partnership is responsible for discharging specific statutory duties, including:

- Serious Violence Duty – to prevent and reduce serious violence
- Prevent Duty - to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism
- Crime and Disorder – to tackle crime, anti-social behaviour, substance use and re-offending
- Domestic Abuse-Related Death Reviews (DARDR) – investigating the circumstances surrounding a death or suicide linked to domestic abuse

The Partnership was refreshed during 2025-26. A Community Safety Partnership Executive Board provides strategic oversight, a Steering Group drives delivery, and thematic delivery groups coordinate activity against the four priorities in the 2025-28 Partnership plan

Why the structure matters

The refreshed structure is intended to provide clearer ownership, faster escalation of complex issues and stronger oversight of actions arising from statutory reviews and delivery plans.

The added value is the connection between strategic oversight and operational delivery: risks can be escalated, the right agencies brought together, barriers resolved and progress checked through a single partnership framework.

The four strategic priorities with the Partnership plan are:

- Taking action against serious violence
- Responding to community-based crime and disorder
- Supporting those most vulnerable to crime
- Tackling offending behaviour

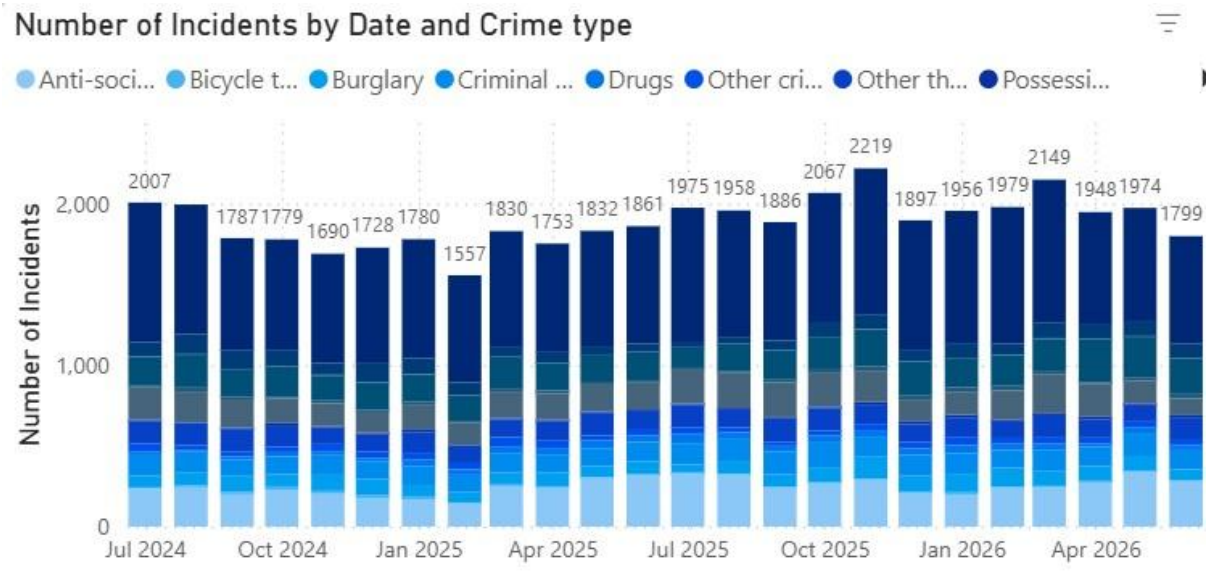
These priorities have been identified and developed from the priorities within Avon and Somerset's Police and Crime Plan.

Delivery is underpinned by data and evidence, prevention and early intervention, maximising resources, effective partnership working and lived experience.

A performance framework has been developed that will measure specific actions relating to the four CSP priorities. These KPIs are attached at Appendix 1 of this report, including an initial grading for the first quarter 2026/27.

4. Crime and incident overview

For the rolling 12 months to the end of June 2026, total recorded crime including anti-social behaviour increased by 10%, from 21,599 to 23,807 incidents. This was above the 8% increase across the wider Avon and Somerset policing area. There is a broad pattern of seasonal fluctuations in incidents / offences, with slight peaks occurring through the summer months. This is consistent with longer-term patterns, so is to be expected. Offence rates by month are shown below.



The crime data used within this report is from the publicly accessible, so can be used to gain full access to the crime type breakdown referred to in the graph. Full data can be accessed for further scrutiny through this link.

Within specific crime types there is a mixed picture. There have been increases in violent and sexual offences (+9%) and burglary (+13%) but a reduction in vehicle crime (-14%). Antisocial behaviour (ASB) has seen a significant increase of 18% during this period and whilst all other Local Authority areas within the Avon and Somerset policing area have experienced increases, the rise in South Gloucestershire exceeds the Constabulary-wide rate of +14%.

This data reinforces the need to target partnership resources towards rising antisocial behaviour, hate crime and serious violence, while understanding and sustaining the reduction in vehicle crime.

5. Priority One: Taking action against serious violence

Impact focus: earlier identification of risk, effective prevention and measurable reductions in harm, offending and vulnerability.

The issue - Preventing serious youth violence

Serious violence, exploitation and harm outside the home can have lasting consequences for children, families and communities. The Partnership prioritised earlier identification of risk, targeted prevention for individuals and coordinated responses to groups and locations of concern.

This work has been supported by grant funding received within the Serious Violence Duty network and the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC).

What we did

- Commissioned workshops in education and youth settings on the risks and impact of serious violence.
- Delivered detached youth work and early interventions in hotspot locations.
- Provided targeted group work in schools and themed sessions through providers including Empire Fighting Chance.
- Commissioned lived-experience mentoring and therapeutic support for those at highest risk of harm.
- Established a fortnightly Harm Outside the Home (HOTH) Tactical Group following a review of arrangements relating to risk outside the home.
- Joined the Youth Endowment Fund ‘Area Leaders Programme’ to support a long-term, evidence-led approach.

What difference did it make?

- 2,777 children and young adults under 25 received an intervention.
- 721 children received an intervention or input in the community.
- 38 children and young adults at risk of criminal or sexual exploitation were referred for targeted one-to-one mentoring or therapeutic support.
- The HOTH Tactical Group created a regular route for agencies to identify victims, offenders, locations and themes (VOLT) requiring coordinated action.
- Feedback from children, young adults, parents and residents is being used to inform future targeted work.

Why partnership working mattered

The CSP connected education, youth services, police, community safety and specialist providers. This created a graduated response from universal prevention to targeted mentoring and therapeutic support, while the HOTH Tactical Group gave agencies a regular route to act on emerging individuals, groups, locations and themes.

Evidence and evaluation

Quantifying the impacts of targeted preventative work can be difficult, but testimony about the positive change seen by professionals and family members of young people receiving the support gives some insight, as below.

These findings provide positive indications of change, but they do not yet demonstrate the longer-term effect on offending or victimisation. The Partnership will therefore strengthen cohort and outcome tracking so that reach, changes in risk and longer-term impact can be reported separately.

Targeted work with school pupils – “You have done an incredible job”, “..it’s a massive difference maker in these ‘at risk’ students”, “As a school we value this support immensely”.

BXcellence programme – “There has been a significant reduction in harm”

Wheels Project – “..a marked reduction in suspension”

Next steps

- Complete and implement a Harm Outside the Home Strategy.
- Strengthen referral, cohort and outcome tracking through the Harm Outside the Home Tactical Group dashboard.
- Use the Youth Endowment Fund Area Leaders programme to embed evidence-led interventions and evaluation.
- Target reduced funding towards interventions with the clearest evidence of reach and impact.

6. Priority Two: Responding to community-based crime and disorder

Impact focus: faster coordinated responses to local problems, reduced harm in hotspot locations and improved community reassurance.

The issue – Delivering effective responses to local priorities

Residents experienced crime, anti-social behaviour and disruptive activity that crossed agency boundaries or carried heightened community risk. Enhanced partnership responses were required to effectively manage and resolve these issues.

What we did

- Established the Safer Neighbourhoods Delivery Group to coordinate partnership responses to issues with highest risk or complexity.
- Developed an Acute Community Incident Partnership Response Protocol to establish consistent guidance on the partnership response to the most serious incidents.
- Used multi-agency meetings and partnership arrangements to coordinate individual and hotspot responses.
- Invested in fixed and deployable CCTV to deter offending, support a prompt and effective response and secure evidence.

What difference did it make?

- Since being founded in December 2025, the Safer Neighbourhoods Delivery Group (SNDG) has formally adopted and responded to seven identified priorities, as listed in the table below.
- The Acute Community Incident Partnership Response Protocol was used following serious incidents in Filton and Bitton to connect relevant services co-ordinate the required responses and manage community impacts.
- CCTV monitoring identified 40 live incidents that resulted in a police response, while 86 requests were received for footage to support police investigations.

Why partnership working mattered

The Safer Neighbourhoods Delivery Team provided a single route for police, council services, youth provision, CCTV, communications and other partners to agree ownership and act around the same problem. Its value was not simply convening a meeting but mobilising the right resources quickly and maintaining collective oversight until outcomes were achieved.

ISSUE	ADOPTED INTO THE SNDG	ISSUE CLOSED	OUTCOMES ACHIEVED
Disruptive weekend 'car cruise' gatherings on an industrial estate in Yate	Jan '26	Apr '26	Use of enforcement warning letters, police patrols and CCTV deployment stopped the location being used, although there was some displacement.
Series of offences of indecent exposure and sexual assault (by touching) committed in the vicinity of Courtney Road, Kingswood	Mar '26	Jul '26	Awareness raising, CCTV deployment and safety advice prevented further offences.
Anti-social behaviour at Kingswood Memorial Park, Grimsbury Road, Kingswood	Apr '26	Jul '26	Police patrols and youth engagement stopped incidents, with plans to resume activity in advance of seasonal peaks.
Serious youth violence and knife crime in Patchway and Cribbs Causeway	May '26	Ongoing	Coordinated planning, police patrols and youth engagement prevented serious incidents through the high-risk summer period.
Unlicensed and illegal activity linked to High Street 'mini-mart' shops	May '26	Ongoing	Partnership information and premises visits are ongoing.
Anti-social behaviour, street drinking and fire setting on land at the rear of Cranleigh Court Road shops in Yate	Jun '26	Ongoing	Actions including area clear up and target hardening to prevent rough sleeping achieved improvements. Incidents reduced from 5 reports received (May to July) to none during August.

Evidence and evaluation

The Safer Neighbourhoods Delivery Group has a growing attendance and is building profile and credibility across the partnership. Positive outcomes achieved (as above) are being shared within the affected community. Additional detail of a high-risk issue managed by the Team is provided as a case study at Appendix 2.

The clearest evidence of impact is where the problem reduced or stopped following coordinated action. Future reporting will record a baseline, actions, outcome measures, community feedback and any displacement or recurrence for every issue adopted.

Next steps

- Develop the use of police data to focus the Safer Neighbourhoods Delivery Group on priority issues and hotspot locations so that joint action adds most value.
- Establish enhanced data capture to quantify the outcomes for every issue adopted by the Safer Neighbourhoods Delivery Group.
- Identify and implement actions to address the 19% rise in ASB and deliver a targeted reduction plan.
- Promote the positive outcomes achieved by the Partnership amongst both agencies and communities.

7. Priority Three: Supporting those most vulnerable to crime

Impact focus: improved access to support, stronger risk management and better protection for victims and people at greatest risk.

The issue – Supporting victims of domestic abuse

Demand for domestic abuse support remains high. Victims require accessible advice, safety planning, support and safe accommodation, while some groups may experience barriers to mainstream services.

What we did

- Continued commissioning specialist domestic abuse support through Next Link.
- Delivered IRIS ADViSE support and training in sexual health and pregnancy advisory settings.
- Commissioned healthy relationships and conflict resolution work with children and young adults in supported accommodation.
- Delivered campaigns on types of abuse, the impact on children, non-fatal strangulation and routes to support.
- Adopted the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) coordinator role into the Council's Community Safety Team and built necessary support around the role to provide business continuity and guarantee service-delivery.

What difference did it make?

- 2,639 calls were received: 34% from professionals seeking advice, 10% from victims, family or friends seeking advice, and 56% from victims who were offered support and safety advice.
- Evaluation of IRIS ADViSE found a greater proportion of LGBTQ+ and younger service users accessed the service than through the main commissioned routes, indicating that delivery in health settings broadened access.
- MARAC provided 75% of all referrals into the DRIVE programme, reinforcing the importance of that process.
- Demand was consistent with the previous year, demonstrating sustained need for specialist advice and support.

Why partnership working mattered

The CSP linked victim support, health settings, MARAC risk management and perpetrator intervention. This widened access to support and created a pathway from immediate safety planning to coordinated action addressing the behaviour causing harm.

Evidence and evaluation

Performance Indicators are maintained for key areas of delivery by NextLink, covering issues relating to Safety, Health and Stability within the accommodation provided and the education of children on healthy relationships in a wider community. Provision and the positive impacts delivered exceeded the target in 7 of the 8 indicators.

This provides evidence that commissioned support is achieving expected service outcomes. Evaluation will be strengthened further through victim and survivor feedback and by showing how access, safety and stability change over time.

Quarterly case studies are provided to evidence whole system working and feedback from each element of the core services.

Next steps

Continued evaluation and feedback from core service provision including the voice of the victim / survivor through quarterly case studies.

- Pilot project in the community providing group work and one-to-one support for children affected by domestic abuse at an Early Help level.
- Working with the new in-house service for children affected by domestic abuse.

- Pilot project for a Housing Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) to work in the South Gloucestershire 'Homechoice' team, providing support to victims of domestic abuse.
- Continuation of DRIVE and the Men and Masculinities programmes, providing disruption, support and behaviour change work for those who perpetrate domestic abuse.

The issue - Learning from Domestic Abuse-Related Death Reviews (DARDRs).

DARDRs identify learning following deaths or suicides that are linked to domestic abuse. The public value lies in converting recommendations into changed practice and reducing the risk of similar harm.

What we did

- Managed seven DARDRs during 2025-26.
- Accepted two new referrals and submitted three completed reviews to the Home Office.
- Developed actions including frontline training, a resource for victims attending family court and work on the relationship between mental health, domestic abuse and suicide.
- Included 100% completion of linked actions as an objective in the 2025-28 delivery plan.

What difference did it make?

- Three reviews were completed and submitted, enabling local learning and recommendations to progress.
- The refreshed partnership structure provides a route for clearer ownership and oversight of cross-agency actions.
- Practical resources and training have been developed in response to review findings.

Why partnership working mattered

DARDR recommendations often require action across several organisations. The refreshed partnership structure created clearer ownership, oversight and escalation so that learning could be converted into changes to training, guidance and frontline practice.

Evidence and evaluation

On the two occasions where DARDR referrals were assessed by the Partnership DHR Executive Board and not supported, those decisions not to complete reviews and the rationale applied was upheld by the Home Office, indicating effective decision making on the relevant thresholds.

The next stage is to move beyond recording whether recommendations are complete and demonstrate how practice changed, whether that change has been embedded and how assurance is being obtained.

Of the completed and submitted reports the recommendations that have been actioned are:

- Bitesize MARAC training for agencies, available routinely and on request.
- A comms campaign and training offer regarding non-fatal strangulation.
- A review of the practice guidance for mental health support and suicide prevention to ensure the links between domestic abuse, mental health and suicide are included.

Next steps

- Maintain a single action tracker with accountable owners, milestones, evidence of completion and overdue escalation.
- Report not only action completion but how practice changed and how learning is being checked.
- Complete the three ongoing reviews in line with required processes.
- Adopt and integrate revised guidance and legislative requirements within the DARDR process (from Autumn 2026).

The issue – Preventing violence against women and girls

Women and girls can experience harassment, relationship abuse and sexual violence in schools, universities, public spaces, domestic and social settings. Prevention requires education, bystander confidence, accessible reporting and community-informed action.

What we did

- Delivered ‘Healthy Relationships’ and ‘Empowering Boys’ activity in secondary schools and colleges.
- Worked with the University of the West of England Students’ Union on student-designed resources, training, drop-ins and White Ribbon activity.
- Held a candlelight vigil and survivor artwork exhibition during the ‘16 Days of Activism’ campaign.
- Delivered ‘Walk and Talk’ activity with neighbourhood policing and targeted engagement with women’s running groups.

What difference did it make?

- Early feedback from participating schools and pupils was positive and an evaluation is under way.
- Student-designed resources covered consent, bystander intervention and support following sexual violence.
- ‘Walk and Talk’ activity created a direct route for residents to identify places and issues where they felt less safe.
- Engagement with running groups increased awareness of reporting routes and offending thresholds.

Why partnership working mattered

The work combined education, policing, community engagement, communications and environmental action. This meant concerns raised by women and girls could inform practical responses, including attention to vegetation, street lighting, reporting routes and targeted prevention work.

Evidence and evaluation

Reports on the StreetSafe app rose by 31% following our community engagement with ‘Walk and Talk’ and running group activity. Responses identified priority issues for action, including cutting back bushes and fixing street lighting, which had had been increasing the fear of crime for some women.

The increase in reporting improved the Partnership's understanding of locations and environmental factors affecting feelings of safety. A clear 'you said, we did' approach will be used to show which issues were addressed and what changed as a result.

Feedback from the targeted boys work in schools included:

> “This is one of the best things to have happened to this school” – teacher.
>
> “Those conversations were good as none of the teachers talk about it properly or ask us what we think about it’ - pupil.

The Student’s Union at UWE reported increased engagement with their sexual violence service after the CSP resources were provided.

Feedback from students after the Healthy Relationship work in schools was that across all schools over 90% of students felt confident in; understanding different types of harmful behaviour towards women and girls, identifying relationship power imbalances, knowing their personal safety factors and spotting the signs of healthy and unhealthy relationships.

Next steps

- 'You said, we did' communication to the public on action taken as a response to reporting via community engagement activity and the StreetSafe app.
- Use Online Pupil Survey data to help inform work in schools.
- Continue to resource training for education staff and work/support in schools, colleges and universities on VAWG
- Contribute to bids for further funding in collaboration with neighbouring local authorities and the OPCC.
- Align future activity with the national VAWG strategy and available funding through the OPCC.

8. Priority Four: Tackling offending behaviour

Impact focus: reduced harmful behaviour, coordinated management of risk and earlier intervention with people at risk of offending or reoffending.

The issue – Challenging domestic abuse perpetrators

Reducing harm requires action with those causing it, particularly high-risk, high-harm and repeat offenders. Effective intervention must combine accountability with coordinated work on factors linked to abusive behaviour.

What we did

- Commissioned the Drive programme for high-risk and high-harm perpetrators.
- Used multi-agency case management with police, probation, children's services, housing, health and substance misuse services.
- Piloted 'Men and Masculinities' group work for medium-risk perpetrators while providing support to victims and families.

What difference did it make?

- 62 cases were accepted onto the Drive programme in 2025-26 and more than 75% of those were identified through MARAC.
- Participants accessed support relating to housing, substance misuse, physical and mental health, finance and debt.
- The 'Men and Masculinities' pilot received 53 referrals, with 41 people approved for some or all programme activity.

Why partnership working mattered

The partnership connected MARAC, victim services, police, probation, housing, health, children's services and substance misuse support. This enabled the immediate risk to victims to be managed alongside coordinated disruption, support and behaviour-change work with perpetrators.

Evidence and evaluation

At case closure the percentage reduction in high-risk abuse for those receiving DRIVE disruption, support and behaviour change work was on average:

- 82% reduction in physical abuse.
- 100% reduction in sexual abuse.
- 60% reduction in harassment and stalking.
- 67% reduction in coercive and controlling behaviour.

Qualitative data from victims and perpetrators is collected quarterly in cases studies and service user feedback.

Next steps

- Embed the learning from the Home Office DRIVE evaluation.
- Commissioning Men and Masculinities in partnership with Bristol City Council.
- Contribute to the OPCC bid for Home Office funding for the expansion of perpetrator focused work, to include stalking and children who harm.
- Maintain clear links between MARAC risk management, perpetrator intervention and victim support.

The issue - Addressing drugs, alcohol and youth offending

Drug and alcohol misuse can contribute to offending, anti-social behaviour and wider harm. Young people whose offending or risk of offending is linked to substance misuse need coordinated prevention and treatment responses.

What we did

- Part-funded a drugs and alcohol worker within the Youth Justice Service.
- Contributed community safety evidence to the South Gloucestershire Drugs and Alcohol Partnership needs assessment.
- Strengthened links with Public Health to broaden the intervention and support options available for local crime and disorder issues.

What difference did it make?

- 33 young people were referred to the funded Youth Justice drugs and alcohol worker, receiving support to reduce their risk of engaging in harmful offending behaviour.
- Community safety considerations were incorporated into the partnership needs assessment, including drug and alcohol-related offending and ASB and the police's Drugs Problem Profile document.
- Closer links with Public Health increased access to a broader range of support options when problem solving local priorities.

Why partnership working mattered

Embedding specialist provision within Youth Justice connected offending behaviour, substance-related need and safeguarding in one response. Young people could receive credible support through an established relationship, including some who had not engaged with community services.

Evidence and evaluation

Having an embedded drug and alcohol worker within the Youth Justice Service means that all young people with a drug or alcohol-related need can access a specialist service that would not otherwise be available. This ensures that relevant information is readily available and delivered by a credible source, allowing young people to make more informed decisions. Case studies show effective work with a child in care who had previously turned down offers of support from community drugs services and positive influence with a teen whose alcohol misuse had been a key factor in her assaulting an emergency worker. Through engaging with the drugs and alcohol worker a non-sanction out of court disposal was approved for the teen, sparing them a criminal record that would have damaged their future prospects.

These examples demonstrate improved access and individual benefit. Agreed outcome measures are now needed to show the wider effect on treatment engagement, substance-related risk, reoffending and future contact with the Youth Justice Service.

Next steps

- Agree outcome measures for the dedicated worker, including engagement, treatment access, offending and substance-related risk.
- Translate the needs assessment into joint priorities and delivery actions for the Drugs and Alcohol and Community Safety Partnerships.
- Maximise the new opportunities identified to encourage greater collaboration between public health, police and Community Safety when problem solving priority issues.

The issue – Preventing violent extremism

Prevent is a key strand of the Government's Contest strategy, with the primary objective of stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. Tackling ideologies that are drivers of terrorism, and providing support to those who are vulnerable to radicalisation can be achieved through an effective local multi-agency partnership.

What we did

- Further developed the South Gloucestershire Prevent Board to connect with key partners.
- Engaged with regional counter-terrorism policing leads to maintain understanding of developing intelligence and threats.
- Revised the Prevent Boards delivery plan to align with the counter terrorism local profile and threat assessment.
- Secured the support of the Regional Prevent Delivery Officer to build capacity within the local partnership.

What difference did it make?

- Four new Channel referrals were received and all were adopted for management through the local panel.
- Six Channel cases were resolved and closed by the panel.
- 8.2% of local authority staff attended events or workshops during the February week of action.
- An updated delivery plan was agreed to guide targeted work across partners and communities.

Why partnership working mattered

The Prevent Board brought local agencies together with regional counter-terrorism expertise, creating a shared understanding of risk, coordinated Channel case management and a delivery plan aligned to the local threat profile.

Evidence and evaluation

The South-West Counter-Terrorism Local Policing (SWCTLP) team conducted a benchmarking assessment of the local Board and partnership arrangements and reported that the required standard was 'met' in five of the areas and 'exceeded' in two (reducing permissive environments and multi-agency partnership).

This external assessment provides assurance that the partnership arrangements are operating to the required standard, with particular strengths in reducing permissive environments and multi-agency working.

Next steps

- Progress actions within the 2026-28 partnership delivery plan.
- Develop and embed working relationship with the new SWCTLP regional officer (changing September 2026).

9. Delivery within additional workstreams

CCTV

During 2025–26 there were 40 live incidents monitored on CCTV that resulted in a police response. These real-time interventions covered a range of incidents including anti-social behaviour, serious assault, burglary, missing persons and other high risk or escalating situations where immediate police attendance was necessary.

In addition to these deployments the police submitted 86 individual requests for CCTV footage to support ongoing investigations. The footage assisted in a variety of incidents, including serious violence, sexual offences and knife crime.

Deployable CCTV units are installed to help tackle specific priorities. They provide a prompt and effective response to emerging concerns in areas where permanent CCTV coverage is not practical or affordable. The cameras have been used in response to a range of issues, including antisocial behaviour, sexual offences and fly-tipping.

A revised system of oversight was introduced to ensure effective joint decision making on how the cameras are used. This ensures the valuable assets are used to tackle key priority issues, aligned to Community Safety Partnership priorities, primarily agreed through the Safer Neighbourhoods Delivery Group meeting.

The past 12 months been seen the ongoing review and upgrade to the CCTV network across town centres and along the Metrobus route. This programme involves replacing a number of existing cameras with new, modern units to provide improved coverage of key locations. This is part of our ongoing commitment to maintaining a high-quality CCTV system that delivers clear, reliable evidence to tackle crime and disorder.

Progress has also been made on the project to instal 22 new cameras along the Bristol to Bath path between the former Mangotsfield Station and the Staple Hill tunnel. This is in response to increased reports of antisocial behaviour along this stretch of the path. The primary aim of the project is to help reassure members of the public using the route, whilst also providing valuable support to the police in the prevention and detection of crime. The cameras should go-live before the end of 2026.

Hate crime and community tensions

Reported hate crime increased by 32% in the year to June 2026, from 676 to 892 offences. Approximately half were violence against the person and 40% were public order offences. Where a suspect was identified, 10% of offences involved a young person aged 10 to 17. Approximately 50% of hate crime offences were racially motivated.

Cases and tensions were considered through the Tension Monitoring Group and Hate Crime Case Review Panel, which was reconvened after a period where it had lapsed. This forum now allows partners including police, Community Safety Team, Housing providers and Stand Against Racism and Inequality (SARI) to review new or ongoing cases, so that coordinated responses can be agreed that will support victims, identify perpetrators and deliver proportionate and affective interventions.

To address concerns about the role of young people as victim or perpetrator of hate crime, funding for 2026-27 has been allocated to school-based work on diversity, inclusion and the impact of hate crime. This will be delivered by a specialist provider during 2026-27.

Modern slavery

The Community Safety Partnership has responsibility for working across agency and community boundaries to build understanding of the indicators of modern slavery and exploitation, support law enforcement agencies to target criminal groups and promote referral pathways to ensure concerns about vulnerability and exploitation are acted upon appropriately.

Respective agencies provide some learning resources and training to assist staff working in relevant roles. This will include public facing roles, where contact with service users will create opportunities to identify indicators of vulnerability and exploitation.

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is the framework for identifying victims of human trafficking or modern slavery to connect them with specialist support.

Over recent years, referrals into the NRM from South Gloucestershire Council are fairly static, as shown below.

Year	Child referrals	Adult referrals	Total referrals
2025	10	3	13
2024	9	3	12
2023	1	10	11
2022	1	13	14

Whilst these figures relate only to referrals directly attributed to the Council and not the wider partnership, there has been work led by other agencies (police, Immigration, HMRC etc) and involving Council teams that has created additional referrals. However, the figures are an indicator of the need for the Community Safety Partnership to provide additional focus on modern slavery, to better equip the partnership to discharge its responsibilities.

To achieve this a proportion of the 2025-26 grant received from the Police and Crime Commissioner is being spent on part-funding a post to drive this activity. The work will include completing a local needs assessment, compiling and delivering a bespoke training programme and raising awareness of roles and responsibilities across agencies. The funded post is being filled by a project worker from Unseen and the work commenced in September 2026.

10. Investment and public value

The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner funding and Council-managed community safety budgets were used to address risks that aligned with partnership priorities. The public-value test is not simply whether funding was spent or activity delivered, but whether the investment improved reach, reduced risk, supported enforcement or enabled an outcome that partners would have been less able to achieve separately. The examples below show how targeted funding translated into practical delivery, additional capacity and measurable benefits for residents and communities.

Investment area	What it enabled	Evidence to report
Youth Justice	Specialist drugs and alcohol worker within the Youth Justice Service	33 referrals were made to the drugs and alcohol worker, ensuring young people were able to access tailored information and support from a credible and trusted source. This improved access to specialist support for young people whose substance use was linked to offending risk or vulnerability.

Community Tensions	Funded interventions to support responses to identified community tensions, including ASB in Patchway, street-based violence in central Yate and child safeguarding concerns in Kingswood.	Additional resources supported hotspot management of each location, which brought about a reduction in offending.
Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews (DARDRs)	Supporting the commissioning and progression of required DARDRs	Two new referrals adopted, three finalised reviews submitted to the Home Office and recommendations were implemented ahead of target time. This supported local learning and strengthened oversight of actions arising from review findings.
Serious violence prevention	Schools, community and targeted interventions, including commissioned work with Empire Fighting Chance	Increased reach into the at-risk cohort of young people who were identified and managed through multi-agency responses, to reduce their offending and vulnerability, as reported to the Violence Reduction Partnership.
Communication	A part-funded post to promote campaigns and activity relating to Community Safety priorities	Communications activity supported the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence, hate crime awareness week and public updates on operational responses, including car cruising.
		This improved public awareness of partnership activity and supported reassurance around local issues.

CCTV	Maintenance and ongoing upgrade of the existing network. Targeted temporary deployments to tackle local priorities.	CCTV monitoring identified 40 live incidents requiring police response and supported 86 police investigations through the provision of footage. Investment strengthened both live operational response and evidential support.
Community cohesion	The Belonging programme commissioned for delivery by Unique Voice in South Glos schools, in response to concerns about increased community tensions.	More than 1,500 pupils engaged in the programme through coordinated delivery to key year groups. This supported early prevention by increasing awareness, promoting inclusion and strengthening school-based responses to cohesion issues.

Overall, the Partnership used available funding to add capacity where mainstream services alone would have been less able to respond. The strongest examples of public value are where relatively targeted investment enabled earlier intervention, supported enforcement, improved community reassurance or strengthened the evidence base for future decision-making.

Given continuing financial pressure, future investment should be prioritised towards activity with the clearest evidence of need, partnership added value and measurable impact.

11. Strengthening partnership delivery

Effective multi-agency partnership working is central to the Community Safety Partnership's ability to reduce harm and respond to complex local issues. During 2025-26, the refreshed partnership structure created a stronger route from identifying risk to coordinating action, and from operational delivery to strategic oversight.

The Partnership also recognised that good governance alone does not create impact. Stronger delivery depends on agencies understanding each other's roles, sharing information appropriately, using data to identify need and maintaining collective ownership until outcomes are achieved.

To support this, a partnership development day brought together around 70 people working across organisations and teams that contribute to community safety. The day focused on local priorities, partner roles and practical workshops on the coordinated management of complex issues.

The development session helped strengthen the wider "virtual team" around the CSP. It improved shared understanding of how different services contribute to community safety, supported relationships between operational and strategic leads, and reinforced the importance of coordinated responses to issues that cross organisational boundaries.

What this means for future delivery

- Partnership structures will continue to be used to identify emerging risks, agree ownership and escalate barriers.
- The Safer Neighbourhoods Delivery Group will provide a practical route for coordinating action on complex local issues and hotspot locations.
- The Partnership will strengthen how it measures outcomes, so that future reporting can show not only what was delivered, but what changed as a result.
- Future partnership development will focus on widening participation, improving data use and building consistent approaches to problem solving, evaluation and community reassurance.

Taken together, these developments provide a stronger platform for delivery in 202627. The priority now is to embed the refreshed arrangements, demonstrate impact more consistently and ensure partnership capacity is focused where it can make the greatest difference



12. Challenges and priorities for 2026-27

The 2025-28 Strategic Plan provides a clear framework for the Partnership. The challenge for 2026-27 is to embed the refreshed arrangements, respond to rising demand and demonstrate more clearly where partnership action has reduced harm, improved safety or strengthened community confidence.

Key challenges for 2026-27

- **Changing domestic abuse requirements:** updated national expectations will require revised local processes, particularly in relation to Domestic Abuse Related Death Review thresholds, governance and assurance.
- **Reduced violence reduction funding:** reduced funding for the Violence Reduction Partnership may affect dedicated capacity and commissioned prevention activity. The Partnership will need to prioritise limited resources around the highest risk cohorts, locations and interventions with the strongest evidence of impact.
- **Rising anti-social behaviour:** the 18% increase in ASB creates visible harm for communities and reinforces the need for more consistent hotspot identification, coordinated problem solving and clearer evaluation of outcomes.
- **Rising hate crime and community tensions:** increased reported hate crime highlights the need to strengthen prevention, victim support, perpetrator challenge and community cohesion activity, while improving understanding of repeat locations and repeat victimisation.
- **Embedding partnership working:** the refreshed structure has created stronger arrangements, but these now need to be embedded across wider teams and departments so that the Partnership operates as a broad virtual team, not only a formal meeting structure.
- **Demonstrating impact:** future reporting must continue to distinguish between reach, activity and measurable outcomes. This will require better baseline data, clearer outcome measures and more consistent use of case studies, feedback and performance information.

Priorities for action

- Use the Safer Neighbourhoods Delivery Group to focus partnership effort on the highest risk neighbourhood problems, hotspot locations and emerging community tensions.
- Strengthen outcome tracking across each priority area, including baseline position, actions taken, short-term impact, displacement or recurrence and community feedback.

- Prioritise reduced funding towards interventions that show the clearest need, strongest partnership added value and most credible evidence of impact.
- Embed learning from Domestic Abuse-Related Death Reviews and improve assurance that recommendations have changed practice, not just been completed.
- Develop the Partnership's approach to hate crime, community cohesion and modern slavery so that prevention, identification, referral and support arrangements are more consistent.
- Improve communication with communities so residents can see what has been done, what has changed and where further work is needed.

Conclusion

Overall, the Partnership enters 2026-27 with stronger structures, clearer priorities and a growing evidence base showing where coordinated action has made a difference. The focus now is to consolidate those gains: directing limited resources to the areas of greatest risk, embedding the refreshed partnership arrangements, strengthening evaluation and communicating more clearly the outcomes achieved for residents and communities. This will ensure the CSP continues to move beyond reporting activity and can demonstrate the practical value of partnership working in improving safety, reducing harm and supporting confidence in local places.

Appendix A – Key Performance Indicators

South Gloucestershire Council Community Safety Partnership Strategic Plan 2025/28

Meeting Date: 8th Oct 2026

Role of the Partnership

The South Gloucestershire Community Safety Partnership provides senior strategic oversight of Crime and Disorder across South Gloucestershire:

'Our vision is to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour, fostering a community where everyone feels secure and confident. We are committed to protecting the safety and well-being of all residents, workers, and visitors, reducing the fear of crime, and creating an environment where everyone can thrive'

Woven through the delivery of all our strategic priorities we will embed our five principal building blocks:

1. Being data and evidence led.
2. Embedding prevention and early intervention practices.
3. Maximising our resources.
4. Working Effectively in Partnership.
5. Embedding Lived Experience.

Our priorities for 2025/28

1. Taking action against serious violence	Including Serious Youth Violence through the South Gloucestershire Violence Reduction Partnership and associated Delivery Group and the South Gloucestershire Domestic Abuse Strategy 2025 – 2028.
2. Responding to community-based crime and disorder	Including Anti-Social Behaviour, crime and disorder hot spots, business crime and community tensions.
3. Supporting those most vulnerable to crime	Including vulnerable victims, young people, victims of domestic abuse and increasing confidence in reporting.
4. Tackling Offending Behaviour	Including our response to reducing reoffending and changing offender behaviour.

Statutory Duties of the Partnership

The Community Safety Partnership Executive Board fulfils the legal requirement for a Community Safety Partnership in South Gloucestershire. The statutory duties of the partnership are to:

- Develop a multiagency partnership to set and direct work for tackling crime and anti-social behaviour across South Gloucestershire.
- Develop and monitor protocols for information sharing between partners.
- Analyse a wide range of data to identify levels of crimes and patterns of crime to help set priorities through the Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment.
- Produce a three-year Community Safety Strategic Plan and review and monitor the progress of the partnership.
- Produce a strategy to reduce re-offending
- Commission Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews (DARDR).
- Duties under Crime and Disorder Act 1998, Police Crime and Sentencing Act (Serious Violence Duty) 2022, Domestic Abuse Act 2021 and PREVENT Duty 2015.

Key Performance Indicator Summary

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1. Action against serious violence		Q1 review Apr – Jun 26	Q2 review Jul – Sep 26	Q3 review Oct-Dec 26	Q4 review Jan – Mar 26	Annual Target 2026-27
1.1 Commission interventions (educate and prevent serious violence)						
1.1.a 30% of interventions rated as high impact from the Youth Endowment Fund.						
1.1.b Targeted Youth Detached work.						
1.1.c Lived experience mentoring.						
1.1.d Serious youth violence education in primary and secondary schools and colleges inc. POL Ed.						
1.1.e Serious Violence training for front line staff.						
1.1.f Empire Fighting Chance in Schools and Colleges.						
1.2 Increase communications on Serious Violence (understand signs and referral pathways)						
1.2.a One VRP newsletter published per quarter						
1.2.b One community engagement event per quarter						
1.2.c One external communication to promote victim services per quarter						
1.3 Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews undertaken and recommendations embedded.						
1.3.a 100% of recommendations actioned within 12 months (link to 3.5.a & 4.6.a)						
1.3.b 100% of learning briefs completed within 12 months.						
1.3.c 75% of recommendations signed off by CSP Exec Board within 12 months						
1.4 Strengthen Partnership links.						
1.4.a One CSP Exec meeting per quarter						
1.4.b One CSP Steering Group meeting per quarter.						
1.4.c 80% attendance at the CSP Exec meetings.		71%	tbc			
1.4.d 80% attendance at the CSP Steering Group meetings.		81%	58%			
1.4.e One joint initiative delivered annually with sister partnerships.		1	1			
1.4.f Raise the profile of CSP at other Partnership meetings annually (ie Drug & Alcohol, Safeguarding Adults Board, Health and Wellbeing Board, Children's Partnership, Youth Justice)						
1.4.g To establish an incident response model that will enable the Partnership to respond effectively to a critical incident.						
1.5 Deliver and oversee DA Strategy, Prevent Partnership & VRP Delivery Plans						
1.5.a Three Delivery Plans agreed by end of year 1 with quarterly performance monitoring in place.						
1.5.b Delivery Plan performance monitored quarterly.						

Key Performance Indicator Summary

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2. Responding to Crime and Disorder		Q1 review Apr – Jun 26	Q2 review Jul – Sep 26	Q3 review Oct-Dec 26	Q4 review Jan – Mar 26	Annual Target 2026-27
2.1 Identify hotspots (utilising data determined by reported crime and ASB)						
2.1.a Successful and effective resolution of identified priorities (from SNDG).		1	2			
2.1.b Level of reported crime (% change year on year)		+3.6%	tbc			
2.1.c Level of reported ASB (% change year on year)		+13%	+18%			
2.1.d Receipt of Police crime updates at the 6 weekly meeting.						
2.2 Understand business needs (incl. licensees and retail)						
2.2.a No. of contacts with town councils, licensing groups (e.g. pubwatch) and shopping centre managers.						
2.2.b No. of Business Crime Partnership meetings with attendance from Key Stakeholders.						
2.2.c No. of business crime priorities being adopted into the Safer Neighbourhoods Delivery Group.		1	2			
2.3 ASB Case Reviews						
2.3.a The % of actions of completed reviews delivered within 6 months						
2.3.b No. Case Review applications		5	3			
2.3.c No. Case Reviews activated		2	1			
2.4 Commission diversion initiatives to match local need.						
2.4.a The outputs generated from SNDG and TMG						
2.4.b Interventions initiated from YPCIM.						
2.5 Design out / prevent crime.						
2.5.a 100% of CCTV cameras are compliant.		100%	100%			
2.5.b 90% of CCTV cameras are operational.		100%	100%			
2.5.c To utilise Police Design out Crime Team as part of a coordinated response to target identified priorities.						
2.6 Respond to changing needs within neighbourhoods.						
2.6.a No. community tensions activated.		3	5			
2.6.b No. community tensions closed.		5	2			
2.6.c To achieve quarterly Crime & Disorder data that feeds into CSP Steering Group						

Key Performance Indicator Summary

3. Supporting the most vulnerable		Q1 review Apr – Jun 26	Q2 review Jul – Sep 26	Q3 review Oct-Dec 26	Q4 review Jan – Mar 26	Annual Target 2026-27
3.1 Understand who our victims are and their needs.						
3.1.a Complete Domestic Abuse Needs Assessment every 3 years (next due 2027).						
3.1.b Complete Serious Violence Needs Assessment annually.						
3.1.c Complete Crime and Disorder Needs Assessment every 3 years, annual refresh (next due 2027)						
3.2 Use technology for safer spaces.						
3.2.a 100% of CCTV cameras are compliant		100%	100%			
3.2.b 90% of CCTV cameras are operational		100%	100%			
3.2.c Increase the use of the Street Safe App.		Info pending	Info pending			
3.3 Developing Prevention focused delivery plans to support those most vulnerable.						
3.3.a 100% of Delivery Plans to contain prevention activity supporting those most vulnerable.						
3.3.b Issues adopted through the Safer Neighbourhoods Delivery Group will consider the needs of vulnerable persons.						
3.4 Map victim services across South Glos and develop strategies to plug gaps*						
3.5 Embed recommendations from learning reviews.						
3.5.a 100% of Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews actioned within 12 months (Link to 1.3.a & 4.6.a)						
3.5.b 100% of ASB Case Reviews actioned within 6 months.		100%	100%			
3.6 Effective Partnership working focusing on a whole system approach to supporting those most vulnerable to crime.						
3.6.a. Raise the profile of CSP at other Partnership meetings annually (Drug & Alcohol; Safeguarding Adults Board; Youth Justice and Children's Partnership).						
3.6.b Collaboration in the development of partnership strategies.						
3.6.c Implementation of partnership problem solving plans focussed on those most vulnerable to crime.						

*The commissioning of victim services managed by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

Key Performance Indicator Summary

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4. Tackling Offending		Q1 review Apr – Jun 26	Q2 review Jul – Sep 26	Q3 review Oct-Dec 26	Q4 review Jan – Mar 26	Annual Target 2026-27
4.1 Develop a South Glos Reducing Reoffending Board						
4.1.a Establish a Board by end of Q3 2025/26.						
4.2.b Approve Terms of Reference by the end of Q3 2025/26.						
4.2.c Hold quarterly meetings.						
4.2.d Deliver strategic actions as per the Delivery Plan.						
4.2 Prevention and early intervention to address reoffending.						
4.2.a Increase the no. referrals to YPCIM to intervene early through disruption, support and diversion.						
4.2.b Increase the no. referrals to RTG to intervene early through disruption, support and diversion.						
4.2.c Monitor the needs and opportunities from the Young Futures Pilot (Bristol).						
4.3 Perpetrator programmes for high harm areas (Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence)						
4.3.a Review the quarterly Contract Management data from DRIVE						
4.3.b Provision of standard / medium risk perpetrator interventions.						
4.3.c Ensure promotion and early adoption of Domestic Abuse Protection Orders and Notices.		N / A				
4.4 Youth Justice collaboration to deliver education-based interventions.						
4.4.a Data required from education inclusion project.						
4.4.b Number of referrals.						
4.4.c Number of children engaged.						
4.4.d Number of children excluded.						
4.5 Restorative Justice implemented across the partnership.						
4.5.a Youth Justice service staff RJ trained / accredited.						
4.5.b Youth Justice victim satisfaction indicate positive outcomes / gaps.						
4.5.c Police issued CR's.						
4.6 Embed learning review recommendations.						
4.6.a 100% of DARDR recommendations actioned within 12 months (Link to 3.5.a and1.3.a)						
4.7 Strengthen links with Drug and Alcohol Partnership to delivery key outcomes reducing substance abuse crimes.						
4.7.a Police representation at the Drug & Alcohol Partnership.						
4.7.b CS Manager to attend the Drug & Alcohol Partnership.						
4.7.c Contribute to D&A Needs Assessment.						

Appendix B – Safer Neighbourhoods Delivery Group case study

Incidents

At the end of January 2026 reports were made to police of two offences of indecent assault (by touching) being committed in the vicinity of a primary school in Kingswood. Widespread knowledge of the incidents drew significant concern from persons connected with the school and the police started an investigation. Around four weeks later a further spate of offences were committed, with three offences of indecent exposure in the Courtney Road area being reported within one 24-hour period. The suspect described by witnesses was similar for all offences.

Safer Neighbourhoods Delivery Group response

Police and Community Safety Team managers discussed the impacts of these offences and the ongoing risk associated with them. It was identified that a prompt and coordinated response was required in order to:

1. Support the police investigation
2. Mitigate ongoing risk
3. Protect and reassure the local community

The series of offences was formally adopted into the Safety Neighbourhood Delivery Group, outside of the regular meeting schedule to ensure actions would be prioritised.

Actions delivered

Police house-to-house enquiries were ongoing in an attempt to identify witnesses. This activity was bolstered by a partnership response, where Community Safety Officers accompanied Neighbourhood Police to visit local addresses.

Media reports of the incidents were supported by the police and Council Communications teams, but it was apparent that some local residents weren't aware of the offences. This created a potential safeguarding risk for girls and female residents. To address this communication into local schools was coordinated alongside local engagement activity.

In support of local engagement the Community Safety Team purchased a supply of personal attack alarms that were distributed to local residents during the house-to-house visits conducted with police. These alarms were also made available at subsequent local community events, providing practical support to concerned residents and reassurance of the partnership response to tackle the issue.

Prompt action was taken to install deployable CCTV cameras in the area. This achieved enhanced capability to identify a suspect as well as being a deterrent to further offending and providing reassurance to the local community. As part of the CCTV deployment, letters were delivered to local addresses, informing them of the action being taken.

Outcomes achieved

The police identified and arrested a suspect. Since the coordinated actions were delivered there have been no further like incidents reported, indicating the positive impacts of the partnership response.

Learning

As well as creating a formal multi-agency partnership, the Safer Neighbourhoods Delivery Group builds a virtual team that can respond dynamically to an emerging issue or risk. This is a real strength of this way of working. Officers and staff know each other and understand each partner's respective role. This enables quick time collaborations in a coordinated response.

Formally adopting an issue into the structure creates a heightened profile for it, which helps to ensure that valuable actions including CCTV deployment and spending on personal attack alarms are progressed without delay.