

The Safer Vale Partnership

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- Who we are & what we do
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Community Cohesion
- Social Media
- Domestic Abuse

What is the Partnership?

The Safer Vale Partnership is committed to creating a safer environment, in which people can live, work and visit; free from crime and disorder and the fear of crime.

The Partnership was formed in 1999 to enable agencies to work better together to tackle crime and disorder. Significant reductions in crime and disorder over recent years are testimony to the success of the Partnership.

The Partnership is made up of representatives from the statutory sector, voluntary sector, local businesses and community groups.

The Vale of Glamorgan Council, South Wales Police, Cardiff and Vale University Health Board, Wales Probation Trust, Glamorgan Voluntary Services and South Wales Fire Service are all key partners.

The Partnership through Police Crime Commissioner's and Welsh Government funding is able to support local crime and disorder reduction projects.

What We Cover

- Anti-Social Behaviour
- CCTV
- Community Cohesion
- Community Engagement
- CONTEST
- Crime Prevention
- Domestic Abuse
- Hate Crime
- Licensing
- Rouge Traders
- Substance Misuse
- Support for Victims

What are the signs of domestic abuse?

Domestic violence and abuse can happen to anyone, regardless of size, gender, or strength, yet the problem is often overlooked, excused, or denied. This is especially true when the abuse is psychological, rather than physical. Emotional abuse is often minimized, yet it can leave deep and lasting scars.

Noticing and acknowledging the warning signs and symptoms of domestic violence and abuse is the first step to ending it. No one should live in fear of the person they love. If you recognise yourself or someone you know in the following warning signs and descriptions of abuse, don't hesitate to reach out for help.

Destructive criticism and verbal abuse: shouting/mock/accusing/name calling/verbally threatening

Pressure tactics: sulking, threatening to withhold money, disconnect the telephone, take the car away, commit suicide, take the children away, report you to welfare agencies unless you comply with his demands regarding

bringing up the children, lying to your friends and family about you, telling you that you have no choice in any decisions.

Disrespect: persistently putting you down in front of other people, not listening or responding when you talk, interrupting your telephone calls, taking money from your purse without asking, refusing to help with childcare or housework.

Breaking trust: lying to you, withholding information from you, being jealous, having other relationships, breaking promises and shared agreements.

Isolation: monitoring or blocking your telephone calls, telling you where you can and cannot go, preventing you from seeing friends and relatives.

Harassment: following you, checking up on you, opening your mail, repeatedly checking to see who has telephoned you, embarrassing you in public.

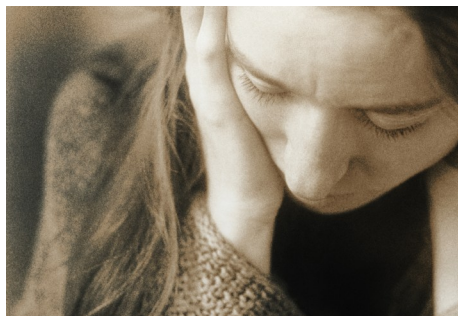
Threats: making angry ges-

tures, using physical size to intimidate, shouting you down, destroying your possessions, breaking things, punching walls, wielding a knife or a gun, threatening to kill or harm you and the children.

Sexual violence: using force, threats or intimidation to make you perform sexual acts, having sex with you when you don't want to have sex, any degrading treatment based on your sexual orientation.

Physical violence: punching, slapping, hitting, biting, pinching, kicking, pulling hair out, pushing, shoving, burning, strangling.

Denial: saying the abuse doesn't happen, saying you caused the abusive behaviour, being publicly gentle and patient, crying and begging for forgiveness, saying it will never happen again.



Target Hardening

The Community Safety team provide a Target Hardening service in the Vale whereby relevant services can refer victims to the scheme. The service aims to provide victims of Domestic Abuse with additional safety measures to their homes. In doing so, victims and their families have the opportunity to remain safely within the family home- therefore reducing disruption to their everyday family life. Without the many victims and their families would need to go into refuge or move home in order to remain safe- which in turn can be extremely disrupting

and costly. For example children may need to move schools and are likely to be taken away from their family and friends. In removing these links, children and victims can become increasingly distressed through the feeling of isolation. This is particularly prevalent when victims and families are moved to refuge in another part of the country.

The Target Hardening can provide the victims and families with a number of additional safety features. These features aim to give the victim more confidence

in the safety of their own home, allowing them to remain in their home without isolating them from family and friends through re-location.



Atal Y Fro

01446 744755

Live Fear Free

0808 8010 800

Housing Solutions

01446 700111

Emergency Social Services

029 20 788570

Child line

0800 1111

Taith

0300 300 7000

Wales Drug and Alcohol Helpline

0808 808 2234

SARC (Sexual Assault Referral Centre)

029 2033 5795

Dyn Project

0808 801 0321

BAWSO Cardiff

029 20644 633

Shelter Cymru Freephone-

08000 495 495

The Samaritans Cardiff

116 123 free from any phone

Barry Minor injuries unit

01446 704042

In an emergency call 999,

non- emergency 101 or publicservicecentre@south-wales.pnn.police.uk

ASB 4 Processes

Anti-Social Behaviour is an action likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress. It may involve unruly and drunken behaviour, threatening and abusive language in a public place graffiti or criminal damage. In a sense it is any behaviour, which prevents others enjoying an acceptable quality of life.

The Partnership operates a four stage process when dealing with incidents of anti-social behaviour

Stg 1 Warning setter

Stg 2 Multi agency visit

Stg 3 Accept Behaviour Contract (ABC)

Stg 4 Consideration for legal proceedings

Stage 1-

Youth - A letter is sent to parent/guardian concerning a young person and advising of the reported behaviour and potential further actions that can be taken

Adults - Warning letter sent advising of the potential further actions that can be taken

Victims – Letter sent offering support

Stage 2 (Issued within 6 months)

Further incidents or a more serious initial incident will result in a meeting with officers from the partnership. This meeting serves to reinforce the message that such behaviour is unacceptable and will not be tolerated. It also provides an opportunity to identify the root cause of the behaviour and, if necessary, to offer support to the person to change their behaviour.

Youth - The young person and parent/ guardian are requested to attend a meeting where they will be issued a warning from a member of the CST (Community Safety Team) and offered support from the Prevention Officer from YOS (Youth Offending Service).

Adults - A visit to the home from CST to issue the warning and offer support.

Stage 3

If the behaviour continues a Stage 3 known as the ABC (Acceptable Behaviour Contract) stage, The person will be invited to a meeting where they will be asked to sign an ABC. This is a commitment by them to change their behaviour.

Young Person - a Neighbourhood Resolution Panel (NRP) is offered to the young person. The NRP is conducted by 1 Partnership Officer and 1 YOS Officer with a YOS volunteer.

Adult - A visit to the home from CST to issue an ABC the warning with conditions and offer support .

ABC Conditions

Example Conditions

Youth Conditions

If I am in a group of friends who are acting in an anti-social behavioural manner, I will remove myself from the group and walk away

I will not enter any premises that I have been banned from, I understand that this would be trespassing.

Adult Conditions

I will not drink or be in possession of alcohol in a public place and not be in the company of those who are in possession of alcohol in a public place unless it is a licenced premises

I will not generate, or allow my visitors to generate any noise that can be heard outside the confines of my home, such as screaming and shouting etc.

[Stage 3 Breach](#)

Adults – An additional home visit to issue ABC breach, discuss the behaviour and the process, offering relevant support. This is conducted by any 2 Partnership Officers

Young Person - Breach letter from YOS, or a further NRP to be arranged.

[Stage 4](#)

This is the final stage of the process and the point at which the partnership, after consultation, will apply for a civil injunction or criminal behaviour order. This is an order made at court and will set out restrictions and prohibitions and positive behaviour changes on the individual to control and stop anti-social behaviour. If this order is breached the matter will then move to the criminal courts for further action.

Below are some of the powers/options used by the Community Safety team.

[What is a Civil Injunction \(CI\)?](#)

This is available in the county court for adults and the youth court for 10 to 17-year-olds. It is designed to stop bad behaviour before it escalates. The injunction would carry a civil burden of proof, making it quicker and easier to obtain than previous tools. For adults, breach of the injunction would result in imprisonment or fined. For under-18s, a breach could be dealt with through curfews, supervision or detention.

[What is a Criminal Behaviour Order \(CBO\)?](#)

Issued by the courts after conviction, the order will ban an individual from certain activities or places and can include positive requirements for them to address their behaviour, for example attending a drug treatment program. A breach could see an individual face a maximum five year prison term.

[What is a Premise Closure Order \(PCO\)?](#)

The closure power is a fast, flexible power that can be used to protect victims and communities by quickly closing premises that are causing nuisance or disorder. The power comes in two stages: the closure notice and the closure order which are intrinsically linked. The closure notice can be used by the council or the police out of court. Following the issuing of a closure notice, an application must be made to the magistrates' court for a closure order, unless the closure notice has been cancelled.

[What is Police Dispersal Power \(PDP\)?](#)

A Police power to direct any individual causing or likely to cause ASB away from a particular place and to confiscate related items. A person can be removed from an area for up to 48 hours, if authorised by a police inspector or above.

[What are Public Spaces Protection Orders \(PSPO\)?](#)

A PSPO proposes to deal with a particular nuisance in a particular area that is having a detrimental effect on the quality of life for those in the local community. It can prohibit certain things or require specific things to be done.

[What is a Community Protection Notice?](#)

A CPN is aimed to prevent unreasonable behaviour that is having a negative impact on the local community's quality of life. Any person aged 16 years or over can be issued with a notice, whether it is an individual or a business, and it will require the behaviour to stop and if a necessary reasonable steps to be taken to ensure it is not repeated in the future.

[What is a Community Trigger?](#)

The Community Trigger is a process which allows the public to ask their local Community Safety Partnership to review responses to incidents of anti-social behaviour. As long as the criteria is met for the Trigger then it will be investigated. For further information please refer to www.safervale.co.uk.

Terrorism

What is Contest?

The Government strategy to deal with Terrorism is called CONTEST. The aim of CONTEST is to reduce the risk to the UK and its interests overseas from terrorism.

Prepare is all about testing and exercising both internally and externally with the public. (testing of an active shooter and the police / military response)

Protect looks at crowded buildings / iconic places in relation to building / personal security. (sports stadiums and protective barriers to prevent vehicle access to crowds)

Pursue focuses on the investigation/prosecution side - evidence gathering (often hear about terrorism raids at houses or trials at court)

Prevent with its main purpose to stop people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

What is Prevent?

"The aim of the Prevent strategy is to reduce the threat to the UK from terrorism by stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism"

Safeguarding those at risk

Deals with all forms of extremism

Multi-agency approach to supporting the person

Approved Intervention Providers, experts in their field

Prevent works with those who are vulnerable and are at risk of radicalisation and where concerns have been identified. These concerns arrive in the form of a referral such as emails, phone calls from colleagues, partners and members of the public. The key here is to have the information. This sits within the Community Safety Team to co-ordinate.

Channel

Channel is part of the Prevent strategy. The process is a multi-agency approach to identify and provide support to individuals who are at risk of being drawn into terrorism.

- Multi-agency safeguarding meeting
- Early support for individuals vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism
- Benefits of a multi-agency approach
 - Identifying individuals at risk
 - Assessing the nature and extent of that risk
 - Building tailored support plans

Community Cohesion

What is Tension monitoring?

Community Cohesion is about improving community relations in the Vale. To do this we need to know what causes tensions between communities. It is important to look at how communities are feeling and what is preventing them for interacting with each other.

Community tension monitoring process is about community activity and the risk management of potential factors that have the possibility of disturbing the peace and creating disorder.

The community tension monitoring process informs the local authority and partners with local intelligence in order to manage possible community tensions effectively.

Tensions may emerge between different ethnic or faith groups, new arrivals and long term residents, young and old, rich and poor. It is therefore important that the Vale of Glamorgan and partners have up to date information about local trends/issues within the community to be able to identify tension 'hotspots' in order to carry out early intervention, and prevent issues escalating.

The monitoring process is intended to collect information from local authority staff and partner organisations which will feed into the Police tension monitoring process and it is anticipated it will help to build a picture at neighbourhood level, to then enable us to respond positively with support.

Tension monitoring process:

- Does not replace formal systems for recording crime or hate incidents etc.
- Pulls together data from a range of sources or mapping intelligence.
- Provides the 'softer' information- the information that comes from people knowledge of what is happening in communities, unreported incidents, anecdote rumour and fears.

Tension Monitoring Pro-forma	
Name of person completing the form:	
Organisation:	
Contact Tel:	
Email:	
Date of Incident	
Where it happened? (Street/ Area)	
Who was involved?	
What has happened?	
What actions has been taken and by whom?	
Date & reference number if reported to Police via Non Emergency "101" or Emergency "999"	
What impact has the incident had on the local community?	
Other Comments	

Community Groups



The Neighbourhood Watch vision is for a caring society, which focuses on trust and respect and, where people are safe from crime and are able to enjoy a good quality of life. They aim to bring neighbours together to create strong, friendly and active communities, where crime and anti-social behaviour and crime are less favourable.

For more information email— VOGNHW@outlook.com

Rural Watch Gwarchod Gwledig



Rural Watch aims to raise awareness of rural communities in respect of crime prevention, reduce opportunities for crime to occur in farming and rural communities, reduce local opportunities for theft and live-stock/deadstock, reinforce community spirit, encourage people to report suspicious behaviour and, to introduce intelligent flow and early warning systems in farming and countryside areas.

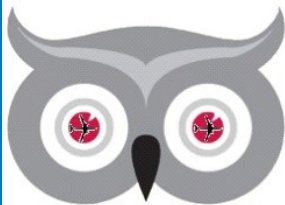


Paws on Patrol is a scheme to build community spirit where dog walkers can contribute towards the protection of their neighbourhoods, reduce the opportunity for crime and anti social behaviour and reduce the fear of crime, especially among the vulnerable.

We are encouraging dog walkers to report any suspicious behaviour, fly tipping or deliberate fire setting you may come across whilst you are out and about with your dog(s).



Pubwatch enables licensees to take collective action to ban troublemakers, while promoting effective working relations between licensees, the police and local authorities. The scheme helps to make licensed premises places where people can enjoy themselves safely and I am pleased to support it."



Safer Vale Airport Watch is a membership scheme for aviation. Its purpose is to help prevent crime and terrorism by asking its members to look out for anything out of the ordinary and to contact the Police if they see anything suspicious.

The scheme works by providing members with a photo identity card to wear and a car window sticker to display, so they can be easily identified by police and security teams at the airport.

Exploiting Children

Organised crime groups are grooming young people, developing a 'relationship' with them to coerce and control them to commit crime. These vulnerable people are then being used and abused by drug dealing urban gangs.



See the Signs

Unusual number of visitors? Gangs take over local residents homes - using it as a base to operate from

Travelling alone? Gangs coerce young people into carrying drugs into the county

On the phone? this is how gang members communicate with their 'runners'

Carrying or selling drugs? Senior gang members evade detection by getting others to deal their drugs

New boyfriend/girlfriend? Gang members groom young people forming a 'relationship' to coerce and control them

Come into money or unexplained gifts/new possessions? Gangs entice individuals with cash, gifts and drugs which leaves them indebted to the gang

Scared? Gangs dominate with fear and violence
Vulnerable people are being used and abused by drug dealing urban gangs See the signs?

Breakdown of relations with family and friends?

Changes in behaviour including criminality?

Signs of physical harm including sexual?



Help protect your community, **REPORT IT**. You

Knife Crime-Get Clued UP

South Wales Police have issued a list of warning signs that might indicate a young person is carrying a knife. These are aimed mainly at parents but are useful for anyone who comes into contact with young people.

1. Have they become withdrawn from the family and/or school?
2. Is their school or college reporting worrying changes in behaviour, academic achievement or attendance?
3. Have they lost interest in positive activities such as sports clubs?
4. Do they stay out unusually late without giving a reason and are vague about their whereabouts?
5. Have they stopped seeing old friends and started hanging out with a new group?
6. Are they secretive about the contents of their bag?
7. Are they defensive if you ask what is in their possession or if they are hiding anything?
8. Has their attitude changed about carrying knives/weapons? For example, justifying it by saying people carry them for self-defence?
9. Have any items gone missing from the kitchen, tool box or garage?
10. Have you found a weapon hidden amongst their possessions?

Tips for Parents

- Know what knives and other items you have in the kitchen and toolbox. Check that they are all there.
- Keep tabs on what is delivered to your home and look out for any online purchases. Knives can come in all manner of shapes and sizes; recently a US company was found to be advertising on Instagram, knives disguised as lipsticks and combs – clearly aimed at young women.
- Keep engaged with kids' lives; keep an eye on their social media accounts
- Think about searching their bag and room – is there evidence of drugs, extra money, new clothes?
- Consider other hiding places
- Remember it might not be a knife but some other weapon
- Know where they are and who they are with
- Encourage them to hang out in safe areas wherever possible

Reporting

If you think that someone you know, or someone in your area, is carrying a knife, REPORT IT IMMEDIATELY to your local police on 101.

You can call Crimestoppers anonymously on 0800 555 111 or report it online at Fearless.org, which is aimed specifically at young people.

At both Crimestoppers.org and Fearless.org, you can pass on information about criminal or possible criminal activity without giving any personal information about yourself.

In an emergency always dial 999.

If you are worried about your child, you could also try talking to the families of their friends. If you're worried, chances are they have concerns about their child too. Working together can be a valuable way to look out for each other and help keep your children safe.

Last year, over
19,000
people were
caught carrying a
knife in England &
Wales

In 2016, **39** children
aged 10 and 11 were
given cautions for
carrying knives

20% of
those caught
with knives
are under 18

The number of stab
victims in England aged
10 to 16 rose by **63%**
in the five years from
2012 to 2017

In the first 3
months of 2018,
26 people
were murdered
by knives

Social Media Advice

Yubo/Yellow



It is a free app that is described as 'Tinder for Teen's. To have a Yubo account users must be 13+ to 17 year olds and must have parental permission. However, it is easy to provide an incorrect DOB, this poses as safety concern of predators using the app. When creating a Yubo account, users must give their first name, gender, and date of birth, location, mobile number. Other users can see first name, age, city and profile photo. Users will then add a profile picture and can add up to 5 other photos to their profile. Users can connect with girls, boys or both. Users Instagram can also be linked up the app. Once the app is set up it works like Tinder. The users swipe right if they want to connect with someone and left if they don't. Also, when both users swipe right the users will then be able to send messages to each other. There have been media reports about the app in relation to sexting incidents. A safety concern is that users can live broadcast on the app and strangers can see the live stream not just friends. NSPCC net aware view sexual risks as high, violence & hatred as high risk, bullying as medium risk, suicide & self-harm as medium risk and drink, drugs & crime as medium risk.

Snapchat



Snapchat is a photo sharing app that allows photos to be shared for a period of up to 10 seconds or can be set for a no limit duration for the receiver. The setup of the app encourages sexual photos to be sent, due to the photos only appearing for a brief period of time. However, there is the possibility of someone screenshotting. Users can post stories which are photos that last for a period of 24 hours, then it will be deleted. You can also call and video call on snapchat. Another Safety concern is that your profile does not require a picture or displays your age. One of the biggest dangers of the app is snapchat maps. Snapchat maps is a map of the world and when zoomed in can give street names, shops, leisure centres, schools and so forth. Users will appear on the map as an animated figure,. Snapchat maps allows for the users location to be viewed,. It will display using icons if they are travelling by road, train or plane, again showing the exact road, station, airport and so forth. If another person is showing their snapchat maps and the users are in the same location you will be able to see that they are together. We therefore encourage users to not share their location. NSPCC net aware view sexual risks as medium, violence & hatred as medium risk, bullying as high risk, suicide & self-harm as medium risk and drink, drugs & crime as medium risk.

TikTok



TikTok a social media platform for creating, sharing and discovering short music videos, The videos contain singing, dancing and lip syncing. The videos are recorded in 15-second clips and users can add special effects before sharing them on this platform. TikTok requires users to be at least 13 years old to access its platform. When signing up on TikTok, user profiles are made 'public' by default. This means anyone can view videos that users upload, and send direct messages to them. There is a messaging feature in the app could enable strangers to send direct messages to children. Popular TikTok uploads emphasize today's top music which means that some of the lyrics may contain swearing and sexual content that is not appropriate for children. NSPCC net aware view the sexual risk as medium, violence & hatred as medium risk, bullying as medium risk, suicide & self-harm as medium risk and drink, drugs & crime as high risk..

YouTube



YouTube is a video platform, where users either watch the videos created or are the ones creating the video content. YouTube tends to be popular with younger as the idea of becoming a social media influence is increasing with popularity. Anyone can watch YouTube if they have a phone, tablet, computer etc and have internet. However, to get personalized video suggestions, create playlists, comment, like or subscribe to channels, users must create a YouTube account., which comes from a google account. A google account requires a minimum age of 13. Some videos are inappropriate and age restriction is not visible who do not have an account of logged out. Therefore, viewers could be exposed to inappropriate and explicit content. Also, comments on videos can be extremely hurtful and also inappropriate. NSPCC net aware views the sexual, violence & hatred, Bullying, Suicide & self-harm and drinks, drugs & crime risks all as high risk.

Instagram



Instagram is a photo and video sharing social media platform. Users must be 13 to have an account. The account can be private so only approved followers can see the content or public where anyone can view the profile. Instagram users can share photos, videos, stories (posts for 24 hours unless you add them to highlights). Users can also live stream themselves to anyone if they are public or to their friends if private. There is also IGTV which are videos which can be as long as an hour.

As well as a sharing service, Instagram has a messaging service which users contacted through direct message, if private it will come through as a message request. In the messaging feature you can create group messages of up to 15 people.

Young people have started to create separate accounts labelled 'priv' this is where they post unfavourable pictures and videos. If parents are aware of their normal Instagram account, it is unlikely they will be aware of their 'priv' account.

NSPCC net aware views the sexual risks a high, violence & hatred as medium, bullying as high risk, suicide & self-harm as medium risk and drinks, drugs & crime as medium risk.

Skype



Skype is a software that free video and voice one-to-one and group calls, send instant messages with other people on Skype. You can use Skype on whatever works best for you – on your mobile, computer or tablet. On skype you are also able to like call phones and send SMS. You can pay as you go or buy a subscription. The nature of the app is encouraging sexual activity over video.

Some information on Skype is visible to everyone, but users can leave it blank if they don't want it shown in their profile. Skype does not display your email address. No one can see it when looking at your profile. Only friends who already know your email address can use it to search for you. (Skype Support).

Everyone can see user's Skype Name, Skype Display Name, City, State and Country, Profile picture, if you've added one.

NSPCC net aware views the sexual, violence & hatred, Bullying, Suicide & self-harm and drinks, drugs & crime risks as medium.

Discord



All-in-one voice and text chat for gamers that's free and works on both a desktop and phone. It allows gamers to find each other, play and talk while playing. Users must be 14 years old or older. Discord features many servers that anyone can join, but to join that server you often need someone from that server to give you the link. Users can also ask for invite to that server. Also, friends on the same server can do group calls. Although, users can create a list of friends that can be contacted outside the server. This allows for predators to contact young people and they can be exposed hurtful and harmful messages.

NSPCC net aware views the sexual, violence & hatred, Bullying, Suicide & self-harm and drinks, drugs & crime risks as medium.

WhatsApp



WhatsApp is a messaging service, you can share photos, videos, voice calls and video calls. You must be 16 to register to use WhatsApp. Users can send their live location with individuals or in a group. Locations can be shared for how long the user wants to share it for, users can stop sharing location and they're live location will then no be shared.

However, the users that the location was shared to will still be able to see the initial live location that was shared. The updated app has built end-to-end encryption. When messages and call are end-to-end encrypted, they are secured so only the person sending and receiving the message or call can read or listen to them. WhatsApp are not allowed to know the contents.

WhatsApp user can create groups of up to 256 people which allows messages and photos to be shared to a mass amount of people. Also, can encourage bullying. WhatsApp uses internet connection rather than the phones allowance or charges.

The danger of WhatsApp unlike other apps is that user's contact numbers are displayed and that is how other users add them.

NSPCC net aware views the sexual, violence & hatred, Bullying, Suicide & self-harm and drinks, drugs & crime risks as medium.

Roblox



Roblox is a collection of mini games. Roblox can be played on computers, games consoles, and smartphones of tablets. When signing up to Roblox users create an avatar and can choose their outfits. Users then can play the game other avatars have built or create their own games. There has also been media stories of avatars attacking other avatars, encouraging violence.

Users can add friends and chat to them while playing. The adding and messaging element allows for strangers to contact users, as the user is created as an avatar this could be anyone. Also, these games are sometimes used to lure young children to other forms of Social Media.

NSPCC net aware views the sexual as medium, violence & hatred as high as high risk, bullying as high risk, suicide & self-harm as low risk and drink, drugs & crime as medium risk. According to the NSPCC net aware website the official age rating 7+.

MARAC

MARAC (Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conference) meet every 2 weeks with the highest risk domestic abuse cases being discussed. Multi agencies attend, this includes the IDVA – Independent domestic violence advocate (who is the voice of the victim), children services, adult services, education safeguarding, housing including housing associations, health, mental health, police (who chair the meeting), and probation. In the meeting relevant information is shared between representatives around the parties involved (victim, perpetrator and children) a risk informed safety plan/measures are put in place and agreed, agencies suggest actions that are achievable for their organisation. Police will risk assess incidents based on the incident to which was reported to them, the perpetrators previous offending history, victim engagement and whether there have been a previous incident within the last 12 months (escalation). The risks are assessed as either Standard, Medium or High.

DAARC

DAARC

The Domestic Abuse Assessment & Referral Coordinator (DAARC) Service was developed as there was a process in place to support high risk victims of domestic abuse but nothing in place for standard and medium domestic abuse victims in the Vale. The DAARC receives Standard & Medium PPNs (public protection notification) from the police risk assessors.

1. DAARC will research the involved by using police database, education database, ASBIT database and children's services database.
 2. If there is consent on the PPN DAARC will contact the victim and ascertain their needs, concerns, any current involvement and signpost to relevant agencies by sharing the PPN.
 3. If there is no consent DAARC will share the PPN with statutory services where children are identified for safeguarding.
- The DAARC service aims to;
- Ensure the voice of the service user is heard and listened to
 - Ensure the right support in the right place at the right time
 - Enable early identification of need and early intervention
 - Share information to the appropriate service without duplication.

When the DAARC service shares a PPN with schools there will also be a DAARC information request form. This is only required to be completed and returned if the school has any concerns for the children.

Clare's Law

Clare's Law: Domestic abuse disclosure scheme

The scheme gives people the ability to find out if their partner, or potential partner, has a history of abuse or violence is now available. Known as Clare's Law, it also allows others with concerns (e.g. family members, friends, neighbours) to make an application if they have concerns about the welfare of another person.

If checks show that a person has a record of abusive behaviour, or there is other information to indicate that there may be a risk we will consider sharing this information with the person thought to be at risk. The scheme aims to help people to make a more informed decision on whether to continue a relationship, and provides further help and support to assist people when making that choice..

Who can ask for information?

You can make an application about your partner if you have a concern that they may harm you;

Any concerned third party, such as a parent, neighbour or friend can make an application if they have concerns about the welfare of another person;

A third party person making an application would not receive the information. This would be given to the person considered at risk, or someone in a position to protect the person considered to be at risk.

How can I request information?

You can:

Call 101

Speak to a police officer

Visit a police station

If you believe there is an immediate risk of harm to someone, or it is an emergency, you should always call 999.

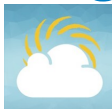
Sarah's Law

Sarah's Law, or the Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme allows parents, carers and guardians to ask the police to tell them if someone has a criminal record for child sexual offences. Apply same way as Clare's law. The scheme is for any member of the public who wants to find out if an individual in contact with a child has a record of child sexual offences.

If police checks show the individual has a record for child sexual offences, or other offences that might put the child at risk, the police will consider sharing this information. The police will only consider telling the person best placed to protect the child – usually a parent, carer or guardian – if the person being checked has a record of child sexual offences or other offences that indicate they may pose a risk to a child. The police will disclose information only if it is lawful, necessary and proportionate to do so in the interests of protecting the child, or children, from harm.

The subject will not be told if they are being checked out unless a disclosure takes place. If a disclosure does take place the subject may be informed that someone is going to receive a disclosure about them.

Bright Sky



Bright Sky is a free to download mobile app, launched in partnership with the Vodafone Foundation. It is available in English, Urdu, Punjabi and Polish. It has a unique UK-wide directory of specialist domestic abuse support services with contact details, a secure my Journal tool to record incidents of abuse via text, audio, video or photo form, without any of the content being saved on the device itself, questionnaires to assess the safety of a relationship, plus a section on dispelling myths around domestic and sexual abuse. Also, it contains links to further information and resources in relation to domestic abuse.

Hollie Guard



A simple shake or tap activates Hollie Guard, automatically sending your location and audio/video evidence to your designated contacts.

Personal Alert

A generic alarm profile that can be customised with the picture of your choice. A second shake will produce a flashing light and high-pitched beep to draw attention to the situation.

Stealth Alert

Stealth Alert lets you secretly and silently raise an alert, which is perfect for situations where you don't want anyone to know that an alert has been raised.

Deterrent Alert

This alarm profile makes it very obvious to anyone looking at the phone that an alert has been raised and that your location, along with evidence, has been uploaded. A second shake will produce a flashing light and high-pitched beep to draw attention to the situation. (Holly Guard).

Who to report to?

Vale of Glamorgan Council

- Abandoned Cars
- Discarding needles/drug paraphernalia
- Fly tipping
- Inconvenient/illegal parking
- Litter/rubbish
- Noise from pubs/clubs
- Noisy neighbours
- Uncontrolled animals

 (01446) 700111
 contactonevale@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk

South Wales Police

- Criminal Damage/vandalism
- Drug misuse & dealing
- Graffiti
- Intimidation/ harassment/ Verbal abuse
- Rowdy behaviour (including street drinking)
- Vehicle-related nuisance & inappropriate vehicle use
- Youth Annoyance

 101
 publicservicecentre@south-wales.pnn.police.uk



Safer Vale Partnership

Barry Police Station, Gladstone Road, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan, CF63 1TD

Partneriaeth Bro Ddiogelach

Gorsaf Heddlu y Bari, Heol Gladstone, Y Bari, Bro Morgannwg, CF63 1TD

 safervale@south-wales.pnn.police.uk  (01446) 450200  www.safervale.co.uk  @safer_vale  Like us on Facebook

Working Together for Safer Communities
 yn cydweithio dros gymunedau diogelach

I bwy y dylid rhoi gwybod?

Cyngor Bro Morgannwg

- Ceir wedi'u gadael
- Nodwyddau / offer cyffuriau wedi'u taflu
- Tipio anghyfreithlon
- Parcio anghyfleus / anghyfreithlon
- Sbwriel / gwastraff
- Sŵn o dafarndai / clybiau
- Cymdogion swmlyd
- Anifeiliaid heb fod dan reolaeth

 (01446) 700111
 contactonevale@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk

Heddlu De Cymru

- Difrod Troseddol / fandaliaeth
- Camddefnyddio a gwerthu cyffuriau
- Graffiti
- Brawychu / aflonyddu / cam-drin geiriol
- Ymddygiad stwrllyd (gan gynnwys yfed ar y stryd)
- Niwsans cerbydau a defnydd amhriodol o gerbydau
- Aflonyddwch ymysg pobl ifanc

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