### What is the Safer Vale 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/mocking/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 gestures, 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.







# **Anti-Social Behaviour 4 stage Process**

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 of stage 1)

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 (Issued within 6 months of stage 2)

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.

#### Stage 4 (Issued within 6 months of stage 3)

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.















## **Anti-Social Behaviour Tools & Powers**

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

#### **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.

#### **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.

#### **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.

#### 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.

#### **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.

#### **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.

#### **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 Tigger then it will be investigated.











# **Community Groups**

#### **Neighbourhood Watch**

The Neighbourhood Watch vision if 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**

Rural Watch aims to raise awareness of rural communities in respect of crime prevention, reduce opportunities for crime to occur in farm-**Rural Watch** Gwarchod Gwledig ing and rural communities, reduce local opportunities for



theft and livestock/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**

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**

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."

#### **Airport Watch**

Airport Watch is a membership scheme for aviation. Its purpose is to help pre-

vent 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.









