

**One Stockport
Safety
Partnership Plan
2025-2028**

HIGH FAZE
LANE GROVE
MARPLE
Marple
Bridge
Romiley
WOOD
BREDBURY
LE BRANNINGTON
Reddish
the HEATONS
BRAMHALL
Great Cheadle
Moor Hulme
CALE
GREEN HEALD
GREEN
CHEADLE
GATLEY
HEATH
EDGELEY
Davenport
Cheadle

Building a safer, stronger future together in Stockport



**Chief Superintendent Lewis Hughes, Stockport Divisional Commander, GMP
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Joint Chairs, One Stockport Safety Partnership

In every UK town and city, safety is the cornerstone upon which ambition is built. As we continue on Stockport's transformative journey of regeneration across our vibrant and resilient community, the One Stockport Safety Partnership (which fulfils the statutory obligations of the Community Safety Partnership), stands as both guardian and guide, ensuring that progress is not just bold, but inclusive, secure and rooted in collaboration.

Our One Stockport Safety Partnership is more than a collection of agencies; it's a united front of passionate individuals with the best interests of communities and victims at heart. Local authorities and emergency services, the third sector and extending to community groups and individual residents, working hand-in-hand to protect what matters most. Our priority is to create an environment where people feel safe to live, work, invest and dream. Stockport is, and will continue to be, a safe place for residents and families, and a smart choice to invest or to open a business. This has been achieved and will continue to be achieved through the dedication of this partnership.

At a time when our borough is embracing change and reinvestment, reimagining public spaces, boosting economic opportunity and nurturing social cohesion, we must also confront the challenges that come with renewal. Whether it's tackling antisocial behaviour, reducing crime or supporting vulnerable individuals, our shared vision is one of dignity, trust and community-led action.

This foreword is a call to every resident, stakeholder and visitor: let us shape the future, not just with bricks and mortar, but with empathy and resolve. Because a safer borough isn't simply built, it's nurtured. Together, we're laying the foundations for Stockport's future where ambition and safety go hand-in-hand.

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Introduction

The main purpose of this document, One Stockport Safety Partnership's (OSSP) 2025-28 Plan, is to set out the key issues that we (OSSP) will be focussing on, and the action we will take to address these, over the next three years. The document is divided into three sections:

- **Section 1 – Context:** sets out the wider strategic, legislative and policy context within which this plan has been developed – local, Greater Manchester (GM) and national. It also covers the Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA) and engagement work which provided the data that informed development of the plan.
- **Section 2 – Our priorities:** sets out the three broad themes around which the plan has been developed. These are consistent with those set out in the GM Police and Crime Plan 2024-29. Within these themes, It also sets out a number of key sub-themes identified by the SNA, summarises intelligence from the SNA and engagement relating to these sub-themes and proposes actions aimed at addressing these.
- **Section 3 – Our performance:** summarises governance arrangements relating to the delivery of the actions proposed in the plan and how we will gauge success.

Section 1: Context

One Stockport: One Future

Stockport is an ambitious place undergoing a spectacular transformation. A great place to live, work and play, with green space and lots of culture on our doorstep, with excellent connections to Greater Manchester, London and the Peak District. It is a place where residents, businesses and communities work together to make good things happen and get people the support they need.

But Stockport is not immune from the challenges of our times. The challenges facing us are big. They will take time to address. That is why One Stockport: One Future looks ahead to 2040. We want to ensure that Stockport is a place that is resilient to whatever changes and opportunities come in the future.

One Stockport: One Future is the next phase of our borough plan. It sets out how we will work together to tackle the challenges we face, so Stockport can be the best place to live happy and healthy lives, a place where anything is possible, a place that everyone, right across the borough can be proud of. It will be delivered through a range of organisational and partnership strategies, including the OSSP Plan.

Delivering '5 Big Things' together

To achieve our shared vision to 'make Stockport the best place to live happy and healthy lives', we must have a relentless focus on the biggest challenges facing our borough.

No one thing or organisation can address these challenges alone. One Stockport: One Future is a collective call to action to work together to deliver the '5 Big Things' we believe will transform our borough over the next 15 years to help us achieve our shared vision. These are set out in the infographic on the following page.

There are also two major issues that affect each of these '5 Big Things'. These cross-cutting issues are:

- **Fair and inclusive:** making Stockport a great, diverse place to live, where everyone can thrive.
- **Climate Action Now:** creating a 'green print' for Stockport so it is a climate-friendly place to live, work, play and invest.

Greater Manchester Live Well Programme

The Live Well programme is an integral part of how we will deliver the '5 Big Things' that underpin our One Stockport: One Future Plan. Stockport Live Well is about working in our neighbourhoods to support happy and healthy lives for everyone. This includes focusing on the strengths and needs of different areas and redesigning our approach to working with people in our communities. Ultimately, it is about creating happy and healthy lives for everyone in Stockport.

With many brilliant foundations to build upon, we are working with our neighbours across Greater Manchester to innovate and design public services for the future, leading the way.

1

Good Jobs and Homes



2

The Best Place to Grow Up



3

Best Health and Care



4

Thriving Neighbourhoods



5

Clean, Green Transport



Greater Manchester Police and Crime Plan 2024-29

Equality, culture, and building trust and confidence in policing and community safety are at the heart of [GM's Police and Crime Plan for 2024-2029](#), which was launched in December 2024 by GM's Mayor and Deputy Mayor. The plan is called 'Standing Together' and it sets the direction for policing and community safety across the city-region over the next four years. The plan is based around three themes and these are outlined below. **OSSP has also adopted these three broad themes for its own plan.**

GM Police and Crime Mission	GM Police and Crime Plan 2024-29 priorities	How GM will address these	OSSP sub-themes
1. Keeping people safe and supporting victims.	1. Improving public trust and confidence in policing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In partnership, sharing expertise, learning and intelligence. • Through a problem-solving approach. • By prioritising early intervention, prevention and rehabilitation. • Through local delivery and neighbourhoods. • Taking a victim-centred approach. • With the voice of lived experience. • In a trauma-informed and responsive way. • Making effective use of technology. • By progressing equality commitments. • By communicating what is being done and regularly updating on progress. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic abuse. • Online safety. • Substance misuse. • Victims.
2. Reducing harm and reoffending.	2. Increasing police accessibility, consistency, responsiveness and outcomes.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult offending. • Youth Justice.
3. Strengthening communities and tackling inequalities.	3. Keeping children and young people safe and preventing them from becoming involved in crime.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime recorded by GMP. • Serious and organised crime. • ASB. • Community cohesion and addressing hate crime/hateful extremism. • Fire-related incidents and fire safety.
	4. Improving support for victims of crime, including vulnerable victims, and tackling emerging crime types.		
	5. Reducing and preventing neighbourhood crime, retail crime and antisocial behaviour.		
	6. Improving road and transport safety, so people can travel around our city-region safely.		
	7. Reducing high harm repeat offending, taking a preventative and diversionary approach.		
	8. Tackling drug, alcohol and wider addictions.		
	9. Reducing and preventing gender-based violence and all forms of serious violence.		
	10. Reducing and tackling serious and organised crime.		

Community safety policy framework

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

One Stockport Safety Partnership (OSSP) is the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) covering the borough of Stockport. CSPs are statutory bodies established by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The act requires CSPs to address crime, disorder and community safety concerns in the areas they cover (usually local authority areas). Local authorities, police, fire services, the NHS and probation services are required to be members of CSPs, but other relevant organisations can also be partners as appropriate.

CSPs have a number of statutory duties under Section 6 of the Act 1998, including a requirement to undertake frequent strategic assessments of levels and patterns of crime and drug misuse in their area and to develop strategic plans relating to such assessments. As well as crime, the act makes specific reference to developing actions to address substance misuse, antisocial behaviour (ASB), serious violence and reoffending.

Since OSSP's last plan was adopted in 2022 some significant policy drivers have emerged nationally and locally, shaping the work of the One Stockport Safety Partnership. These are summarised below.

Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022

This places a duty on local authorities and other specified authorities to work together to prevent and reduce serious violence. The legislation requires these authorities to identify the types and causes of serious violence in their area and to develop and implement a serious violence strategy setting out how agencies will work together to prevent and reduce it. A key focus of this legislation is early intervention with children and young people to prevent them from becoming victims or perpetrators of serious violence.

Online Safety Act 2023

This places new duties on internet platforms to manage illegal and other harmful content. Platforms will be responsible for ensuring they have appropriate systems and processes in place to manage harmful content, including removing it quickly or preventing it from appearing in the first place. The largest platforms will be regulated by Ofcom with potential fines for serious breaches. Offences introduced by the act include:

- Cyber flashing (Sexual Offences Act 2003).
- False communications offences.
- Threatening communications offence.
- Encouraging or assisting self-harm.
- Sharing intimate images.
- Sending flashing images to a person with epilepsy.

Antisocial Behaviour Action Plan (2023)

Launched in March 2023, this signals government's intention to deal with ASB by treating it with the urgency it deserves, using a zero-tolerance approach and giving police and partners the tools they need to tackle ASB.

Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Act 2025 (aka 'Martyn's Law')

This requires certain public premises and events to be prepared for, and ready to respond to, a terrorist attack. It mandates risk assessments and security plans for larger venues (800+ people) and encourages preparedness for smaller ones (200-799 people). The act has two tiers: standard and enhanced.

Standard Tier

Premises with 200-799 people are required to consider simple, low-cost preparedness measures, such as locking doors and identifying safe routes.

Enhanced tier

Premises with 800+ people must undertake more rigorous risk assessment and security plans, potentially including advanced security measures like CCTV or physical barriers.

Domestic Abuse Act 2021 (Amendment)

This amendment to the Domestic Abuse Act in 2024 introduced key changes to strengthen protection for victims and improve cooperation between agencies. Some notable updates include:

Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC) inclusion

The IOPC is now required to cooperate with the Domestic Abuse Commissioner to ensure greater accountability in police responses to domestic abuse.

Expansion of 'controlling or coercive behaviour offence'

The amendment removes the cohabitation requirement, meaning victims can seek protection even if they no longer live with their abuser.

Domestic Abuse Protection Orders

New regulations clarify how courts can issue protection orders in relevant proceedings.

Victims and Prisoners Act 2024

This is designed to strengthen support for victims of crime and reform aspects of the prison and parole system. Key provisions are set out below.

Victims' Rights

Establishes a clearer definition of 'victim' and enhances compliance with the Victims' Code, ensuring victims receive proper support and as well as more responsibilities for organisations to work together.

The Victims' Code

The code entitles victims to obtain information to help them understand the criminal justice process, to access services that support them, to have their views heard and to have the ability to challenge decisions that directly affect them. It also aims to help victims of crime cope and recover, safeguard vulnerable people and prevent victimisation. Delivering victims the rights within the code applies to all criminal justice agencies like Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), police, probation services, youth justice services, courts, prisons and detention centres.

Parole System Changes

These grant government ministers power to veto the release of certain prisoners, particularly those serving life sentences.

Marriage Restrictions

Preventing prisoners who are serving whole-life orders from forming a marriage or civil partnership.

Major Incident Advocacy

Introduces an independent advocate to support victims of major incidents.

Compensation Scheme

Establishes a compensation scheme for victims of contaminated haemophilia blood products.

Victim and Courts Bill

This was introduced to parliament on in May 2025 as part of the government's 'Plan for Change'. It aims to strengthen victims' rights and improve the administration of justice. Key provisions are summarised below.

Offender attendance at sentencing

Judges can order offenders to attend their sentencing hearings to ensure they face the consequences of their actions.

Parental responsibility restrictions

Parental rights of child sex offenders sentenced to four years or more will be automatically restricted.

Victim support measures

Victims will have clearer routes to receive information about an offender's sentence and release.

Victims' Commissioner powers

The Victims' Commissioner will have enhanced authority to investigate cases and ensure compliance with the Victims' Code.

Legal system reforms

Adjustments to Magistrates' Court sentencing powers, prosecutor cost recovery and Attorney General sentence referrals.

Collaboration with justice agencies

Relevant authorities are expected to collaborate with justice agencies to support victims of crime, protect the vulnerable and repeatedly-targeted individuals, as well as families bereaved by crime.

Crime and Policing Bill 2025

The Crime and Policing Bill was introduced in the House of Commons on in February 2025, and is part of the government's broader strategy to enhance community safety and policing effectiveness. Key objectives of the bill are set out below.

Strengthening police powers

The bill introduces new powers for police to search homes without a warrant for stolen items, particularly targeting mobile phones and other electronically tracked devices. This aims to expedite the recovery of stolen property and address the rise in street theft and shoplifting.

Addressing antisocial behaviour

The legislation seeks to combat antisocial behaviour through measures such as the introduction of 'Respect Orders,' which will impose restrictions similar to previous Antisocial Behaviour Orders (ASBOs).

Public safety initiatives

The bill supports the government's 'Safer Streets' initiative, which aims to halve knife crime and violence against women and girls over the next decade. It also focuses on rebuilding public confidence in policing and the criminal justice system.

Comprehensive crime coverage

The bill encompasses a range of issues, including provisions relating to sexual offences, property offences and the criminal exploitation of individuals, as well as addressing terrorism and national security concerns.

Victims of Rape and Serious Sexual Offences (Free Access to Sentencing Remarks) Bill

This Private Members' Bill aims to provide victims of these crimes with free access to transcripts of sentencing remarks following a conviction. The bill was introduced in the House of Commons during the 2024-25 parliamentary session and its goal is to ensure that victims can fully understand the reasoning behind sentencing decisions, helping them find closure and reinforcing transparency in the justice system. As of summer 2025, the bill was progressing through parliament.

OSSP Strategic Needs Assessment

There is a statutory requirement on CSPs to undertake frequent strategic assessments of levels and patterns of crime and drug misuse in their area and to use these to underpin their strategic plans. This assessment covers not only the subjects for which the One Stockport Safety Partnership (OSSP) has specific statutory responsibilities and duties - crime and disorder, substance misuse and reoffending - but also the wider community safety picture. OSSP conducted such an assessment in early 2025 and this it underpins this new OSSP Plan for 2025-2028.

Methodology

A scoping exercise was also carried out across partners to identify the relevant data sources and existing analytical products that have contributed to the strategic assessment.

Where possible (and appropriate), data was mapped by the council's seven neighbourhoods (set out in the map below). These are aligned with wards and area committees, and whenever possible and appropriate, council services are working to align with these footprints. Some data, however, could not be mapped by these localities – in such cases, other geographies or borough-wide data were used.



Community engagement

GM Policing and Community Safety Survey

The GM Policing and Community Safety Survey was introduced in July 2019. Since then, the survey has been undertaken quarterly, and up to the end of December 2024, 22 'waves' had been completed and their results reported. Fieldwork for Wave 22 was undertaken between October and December 2024. In each wave, around 3,250 residents aged 16+ across GM (325 in Stockport) are surveyed (mainly via telephone, some online). Analysis here focuses on two questions asked in the 11 waves undertaken since the last strategic needs assessment was completed (i.e. Waves 12-22, April 2022 to December 2024). Across these 11 waves, 3,575 Stockport residents provided responses. The two questions analysed here relate to:

- How safe respondents felt in their local area.
- Whether respondents agreed people in their local area from different backgrounds got on well together.

Key findings relating to these questions are summarised below.

- 93% of Stockport respondents felt very or fairly safe in their local area (88% across GM).
- Respondents from non-white ethnic groups showed similar patterns, 92% reporting they felt very or fairly safe (90% across GM).
- 77% of Stockport respondents agreed or strongly agreed that people from different backgrounds got on well in their local area (75% across GM).
- And 79% of Stockport respondents from non-white ethnic groups agreed that people got on well together (79% across GM).

Fieldwork for Wave 21 of the survey took place during the period that saw significant disorder across the country, largely initiated by the far-right, following the murder of three young girls in Southport. Across GM, differences observed between Wave 20 and Wave 21 suggest that the unrest may have had detrimental effect on how people from ethnic minorities felt about their local area. No similar effect was apparent amongst white respondents. By Wave 22, figures had returned to, or close to, pre-disorder levels. Unfortunately, the numbers of ethnic minority respondents in Stockport in individual waves were too small to be able to determine whether or not there was a similar effect in Stockport.

Stockport Engagement with residents

Additional community safety engagement was also undertaken through a series of focus group discussions, a staffed partnership stall in Stockport Town Centre and a short survey circulated to residents which aimed to understand their concerns and priorities around crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour.

OSSP works closely with community networks and any feedback from ongoing discussions with network leaders has also been reflected in this plan.

Key findings from these exercises relating to each of the three strategic priorities are set out in the tables below.

Theme 1: Keeping people safe and supporting victims		
Key concerns	How OSSP can support	How the community can be involved
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a visible police presence. • ASB – especially linked to alcohol and drugs. • Online safety – e.g. bullying, grooming and fraud. • People are not confident that issues they report are acted upon – need to improve outcomes for those who report incidents/ crimes. • Rough sleeping and begging. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More visible police in communities. • Protecting vulnerable people and children/young people from being targeted by criminals. • Support for older residents: Balance youth services with community-wide needs. • Supporting victims of crime. • Improving CCTV coverage. • Address lack of appropriate housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting incidents. • Gathering evidence to help build stronger cases.

Theme 2: Reducing harm and offending		
Key concerns	How OSSP can support	How the community can be involved
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to do more to prevent children and young people becoming involved in crime in the first place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More activities/provision for children and young people, especially in ‘hotspot’ areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parental involvement and community responsibility.

Theme 3: Strengthening communities and tackling inequality		
Key concerns	How OSSP can support	How the community can be involved
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More visible policing. • Need to improve detection rates. • Parking tensions and lack of enforcement. • Retail crime/shoplifting is increasing and is not dealt with effectively. • Robbery and burglary. • ASB in public places/transport. • Knife crime. • Out of borough criminals. • Street cleanliness and fly-tipping. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better communication: share feedback, data and success stories with the public. • More community activities and groups to foster cohesion. • Right service at the right time: improve coordination between teams. • Clarify responsibilities between agencies (e.g. police and Stockport Homes). • Improved CCTV and streetlighting. • Better liaison between services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely reporting of incidents (including crime, shoplifting and ASB) to police and other agencies as appropriate.

Section Two: Our priorities

OSSP themes and sub-themes

OSSP's Plan for 2025-28 is framed around the same three broad themes as the GM Police and Crime Plan. In Stockport, within these strategic themes, we identified a number of key sub-themes, set out in the table below. We will develop detailed delivery plans, and review these annually to ensure they remain relevant.

Theme	Sub-themes
<p>Theme 1: Keeping people safe and supporting victims</p> <p>We want to ensure people are safe and their lives are not significantly restricted by anxiety about becoming a victim of crime or ASB at home, when they are out and about or when they are online. We also want to ensure that when people are victims, that they feel supported and safe to report incidents and are confident their concerns will be addressed. We will also undertake work to address the impact of substance misuse - that is, the impact on those who abuse substances as well as the impact that crime, disorder and ASB relating to substance misuse has on our communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic abuse. • Online safety. • Substance misuse. • Victims (including violence against women and girls).
<p>Theme 2: Reducing harm and reoffending</p> <p>We are committed to providing a whole systems approach where services and support is wrapped around individuals. We want to ensure those who enter the criminal justice system are managed proportionately and effectively. We want to promote early intervention and prevention to help work with those on the periphery of engaging in criminality and ASB to put mechanisms in place to engage and divert these individuals (often children and young people) to more positive inclusive activities. We will also however, robustly address those individuals who continue to commit crime and re-offend, as well as the factors that contribute to offending behaviour.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult offending. • Youth Justice.
<p>Theme 3: Strengthening communities and tackling inequality</p> <p>We want to ensure that Stockport continues to be a thriving borough that we can all be proud of. Though we know that most of our residents feel safe in their local area, we know that for some people, crime, disorder and hate-related incidents (as well as the fear of these) can adversely affect their quality of life. We also know that socio-economic factors such as poverty and inequality do have an impact on crime rates. We will therefore work to prevent and reduce incidence of crime, disorder, fire-related incidents and ASB, including that associated with organised crime groups (OCGs), taking a visible and joined-up approach to investigating incidents and acting swiftly against perpetrators to help build confidence in our communities, town centre and district centres.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police recorded crime. • Serious and organised crime. • ASB. • Community cohesion, hate crime and extremism. • Fire-related incidents and fire safety.

For each of the identified sub-themes, the tables that follow below set out key findings from the SNA and engagement, what we plan to do in 2025-28 and proposed performance measures.

1. Domestic abuse

We want Stockport to be a place where everyone feels safe, domestic violence and abuse are culturally unacceptable and children/young people, adults and families are supported to build healthy relationships and are protected from exploitation and abuse.

<p>Insight from Strategic Needs Assessment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic abuse incidents attended by GMP has increased by 18%. • Strong correlation identified between domestic abuse (victimisation and offending) and substance misuse. • Referrals into Domestic Abuse Support Services has marginally increased. • In 2022-25, three Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) progressed to review. • Around two-thirds of Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) cases involved children and young people, as did around half of all repeat cases.
<p>What we plan to do in 2025-28</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a new domestic abuse strategy based on actions and recommendations outlined in the 2024/25 domestic abuse needs assessment. • Launch the Compass of Stockport Domestic Abuse Hub in July 2025. • Develop a full domestic abuse training programme. • Ensure accurate data is provided for MARACs. • Implement a MARAC triage model to enhance safeguarding response and capacity to support complex repeat cases. • Develop a comprehensive Sanctuary scheme with a specialist wraparound single point of contact to help assess needs and safety of victims and their families who want to remain in their own home. • Improve the policing response to domestic abuse victims and focus on improving criminal justice outcomes and meeting the needs of victims and survivors.
<p>Performance measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Domestic Homicide Reviews and reassurance and accountability from partners that learning/recommendations have been completed and embedded. • Increase in referrals into MARAC from partner agencies (DA needs assessment indicated that most referrals into MARAC are via GMP and Children's Social Care). • Reduction in the number of repeat MARAC referrals including single victims and those with children/young people. • Number of victims who have accessed support via the Sanctuary Scheme and received ongoing support. • Number of Stockport residents have engaging in voluntary behaviour change programmes or support.

2. Online safety

Use of the internet and online activity is an everyday occurrence for our residents. We therefore need to know and do more to understand the extent and nature of vulnerability, risks and issues around online harm and develop a collective response.

<p>Insight from Strategic Needs Assessment and engagement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between January 2023 and June 2024, at least 4% of crime recorded by GMP was flagged as online or cyber-enabled. • Around 69% of this cyber-enabled crime was stalking and harassment and around 23% of offences were flagged as domestic abuse. • Over half of cyber-enabled acquisitive crime was identified as sextortion, often targeted young males. • The average age of victims was 30 but there was a significant concentration of victims aged between 12 and 15. • GMP's 'Feelings of Safety Amongst Women' research showed a high number of women had experienced some form of online harassment and that having 'been a victim of a crime including online crime' is very influential on feelings of safety. • Online safety was raised as a key concern in community engagement.
<p>What we plan to do in 2025-28</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urge partners to consider the best sources of information and support the development of a comprehensive dataset relating to online safety. This will enable us to establish a more informed view of the extent and nature of the issue. • Establish a multi-agency online safety task and finish group to raise awareness of current issues amongst professionals and beyond. • Stockport Council had already commissioned the Stockport Online Safety Hub for parents, carers and professionals. The council also offers three training sessions a year via the hub. One for professionals, one for parents and carers and one for school governors/volunteers. Other training and advice is available from other services, though more needs to be done to fully understand what is available. • Ensure we consider and embed obligations from the Online Safety Act 2023. • Send relevant information to Digital Champions and the Digiknow network relating to online safety. • Deliver sessions regarding online safety to improve local awareness. • Undertake awareness-raising around online safety e.g. relating to disinformation/misinformation; keeping personal information secure; working with parents to support keeping children and young people safe online; online scams and fraud.

3. Substance misuse

Alcohol and drug related harm are key concerns for individuals and communities. A significant proportion of crime and disorder is linked to alcohol and drugs, including 39% of all violent crimes in England being associated with alcohol. We need to do more to prevent and reduce alcohol-related harm and ensure our drug and alcohol treatment system is responsive to priorities, meets identified needs and achieves successful outcomes.

<p>Insight from Strategic Needs Assessment and engagement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 62% of people using opiates and/or crack are not engaged in structured treatment. • Alcohol unmet need is 70.7%, equating to over 2,000 affected individuals not in structured treatment. • Since the previous plan, numbers entering treatment has continued to grow. • Stockport's rate of drug poisoning deaths is increasing faster than the national rate. • Stockport has an above average rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions. • Prevalence of opiate and crack use in Stockport is above the national average. • In regard to treatment outcomes between 2022/21 and 2022/23, the number of successful treatment completions have decreased from 524 to 390. There has also been an increase of numbers dropping out of treatment (45% in 2022/23). Opiate users were found to spend the most time in treatment. Numbers in treatment for six or more years has been above 34% since 2014/15 (higher than national figures).
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<p>What we plan to do in 2025-28</p>	<p>Take a system-wide approach to prevention to reduce alcohol-related harm and address inequalities, recognising that it disproportionately affects individuals and communities who are most vulnerable. Within this there are three key workstreams, described below.</p> <p>Licencing Support the revision of Stockport Council's licencing policy to improve the focus on harm reduction, within the scope of current legislation, and provide a public health lens to licencing applications and submit representations where appropriate.</p> <p>Community support Where Area Leadership Teams (ALTs) have identified alcohol-related harm as a priority issue, ALTs, Live Well Teams and community leaders will work together to develop tailored-community interventions, test approaches and enable learning and expansion.</p> <p>Secondary care Support Stockport NHS Foundation Trust to strengthen alcohol care pathways through case findings, brief intervention and referrals to appropriate services. We will also develop and improve our drug and alcohol treatment system offer, focussing on five priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the number of people accessing and engaging in drug and alcohol treatment. • Improving drug and alcohol treatment outcomes. • Enhancing referral pathways and joint working. • Strategic and operational work to address deaths and wider harms from substance misuse. • Raising awareness of treatment services and patterns of substance misuse within residents and wider stakeholders.
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Performance measures

- Number of alcohol-related hospital admissions.
- Number of people in substance misuse treatment programmes (adults/under 18s), by substance.
- Number of deaths in treatment.
- Individuals leaving treatment through an unplanned exit as a % of total treatment exits.
- % of clients making substantial progress in treatment (i.e. successfully completing treatment; substantially reducing or stopping use of problem substances).

4. Victims

Improving support for victims of crime, including vulnerable victims, and tackling emerging crime types.

<p>Insight from Strategic Needs Assessment and engagement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GM Victims' Services (GMVS) received 4,181 referrals from Stockport since its establishment in September 2023. Stockport referrals account for 6.8% of the GM's 61,454 referrals. • Referrals from GMP made up 97% of all Stockport's referrals (90% across GM). Of the remainder, 2% were self-referrals and 1% were from a range of third parties. • The crime most commonly associated with referrals (in Stockport and across GM) was assault. • There has been a significant increase in court delays. Victims of serious crimes are now facing substantial waiting times for their court dates. During this period, support agencies are also experiencing longer waiting times, with demand continuing to rise. • Improving support to victims and liaison with, and feedback to, those who report crimes and incidents was highlighted in the engagement.
<p>What we plan to do in 2025-28</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a victim-led approach, using the voice of those victims with lived experience to improve victim service, support and satisfaction. • GMVS will use data collected to inform partnership strategies. By sharing insights across borough, such as identifying areas with the highest or lowest reported crime types, they are working to uncover potential underreporting trends. • Use results of any victim and community surveys (e.g. GMCA Victim Survey) to improve the GMVS delivery model and understand the impact of these challenges. The aim is to assess how these issues are affecting victims and to identify opportunities for improvement locally. • Recognise needs of different communities and strengthen partnerships in hard-to-reach communities, including promoting services locally and enhancing collaboration. • Raise awareness of support available for victims and survivors, actively promoting how people can access support services and explaining what they can expect (GMP Victim Service and Satisfaction Plan, GMVS partnership activity, police data on use of the 'Making the Difference' toolkit, 'Right Care, Right Person' approach). • Collaborate on public campaigns to help raise awareness of GMVS and other specialist support services available for victims and survivors. • GMVS will work with partners to identify where abuse and exploitation is happening, bring perpetrators to justice and ensure victims and survivors are swiftly and appropriately safeguarded (intelligence reporting campaigns, raising awareness or partner training sessions, multi-agency problem-solving activity). • Work in partnership with Challenger and other relevant organisations/forums to safeguard and support victims and survivors of modern slavery (including cuckooing) and human trafficking (National Referral Mechanism (NRM) referrals, Housing Information data, specialist support service referral data Barnardo's Independent Guardian Service, Salvation Army). • Use GMVS's delivery dashboard to track referrals into the victim's services by partner agencies. • Table an item for discussion at the September 2025 OSSP Board meeting on violence against women and girls (VAWG) as a first step towards developing a partnership approach to VAWG.
<p>Performance measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of partner referrals to GMVS by borough • % of police referrals to GMVS by borough • Number of domestic abuse, hate crime, rape/sexual violence, stalking, fraud, exploitation victims who have been supported by GMVS.

5. Adult offending

Reduce adult offending and re-offending by tackling the underlying causes that increase the likelihood of offending and re-offending and developing effective collaborative working.

<p>Insight from Strategic Needs Assessment and engagement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stockport accounted for 3,280 (7%) of the 47,364 GM Probation cases in 2022-2024 and also accounted for 7% in each of the three individual years. • Between 2022 and 2024, the Stockport caseload increased by around 7% (compared to an 11% increase across GM in the same period). • 92% of cases were male, 8% female (consistent with GM proportions). • Clients aged over 36 accounted for more than half of the cases (54% in Stockport; 51% across GM), with 26-35 year age group being the next most prevalent (33% in Stockport and GM). • The emerging threats relating to adult offending relate mainly to major policy changes being considered. For example, within the government sentencing review, as well as interim and longer-term approaches to dealing with prison capacity pressures. These are displacing more work into the community and requiring probation services to end work with lower-risk cases early and, instead, signposting them into community services.
<p>What we plan to do in 2025-28</p>	<p>Establish and implement a Reducing Re-offending Board (RRB), as is the practice in all other GM districts, administered by the Probation Service. This would be the primary vehicle for delivering against the borough's adult offending priorities. The RRB's functions would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gathering data addressing key themes and including early overview and response to the specific threats mentioned above. • Maintaining an overview of Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) arrangements. • Ensuring the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) involves joint police and probation management of Stockport's most prolific re-offenders. • Delivering regular reports on progress and other key issues to OSSP Board. • Further development of work relating to adult safeguarding issues.
<p>Performance measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IOM dashboard data headlines. • Accommodation data. • Education, training and employment data. • Early release data. • Demographic data (e.g. age, gender and ethnicity of adults in the system).

6. Youth justice

Ensuring the approach taken to children and young people who enter the criminal justice system is specific to their needs and risks. This includes transition from Youth Justice Services (YJS) to adult offender management. Also, working to prevent children and young people from entering the criminal justice system in the first place.

Insight from Strategic Needs Assessment and engagement

- Stockport has adopted a proactive prevention and diversion approach. Stockport's youth reoffending rates tend to fluctuate more than GM and national rates. This is largely due to the smaller number of post-court cases in Stockport compared to the larger demographic areas, which results in greater volatility in rates. This is a particular issue with reoffending 'frequency', which tracks a small cohort of children and young people over a set period. Local knowledge of the most prolific offenders and a proactive partnership approach are key to ensuring children and young people who reoffend are offered effective support and interventions, as well as a swift response if they do not comply.
- Between January 2021 and December 2023 Stockport's First Time Entrants (FTE) rate increased, in line with other GM authorities, and made them a national outlier, which was in response to GMP's proactive approach to increase arrest rates. This initially saw a spike in FTEs. This has now started to stabilise, although not yet in line with previous figures. Since December 2023, rates have gradually reduced – as of September 2024, the Stockport rate was 191, less than the GM rate of 207, but above the national rate of 160.
- The use of custody remains low, with very few children or young people receiving custodial sentences in Stockport, and higher numbers being supervised intensively in the community. The use of remand is also starting to see a decrease, including the length of time spent on remand, which peaked during 2023/24.
- Respondents in the engagement exercise felt that work to prevent children and young people becoming involved in crime should be prioritised, as should activity for children and young people, especially in 'hotspot' areas.

What we plan to do in 2025-28

- Address issues raised in the HMIP Inspector's report relating to the complexity of the caseload that the YJS is supervising in the community, as well as issues relating to the high level of vehicle-related crime linked to child criminal exploitation and serious and organised crime, which places Stockport as an outlier in GM and nationally. This has been raised at OSSP and is a priority for the partnership.
- Continue to operate joint commissioning at a GM level through the GM Youth Justice Transformation programme. There are a number of programmes in place at a GM level, including the GM Remand pilot, led by Manchester, which aims to reduce high numbers of remands post-court, and the GM Children in Police Custody pilot, led by Stockport, which aims to reduce the number of children and young people in police custody.
- Continue our proactive approach to reducing knife crime and delivering structured schools-based and education programmes to raise awareness and ensure a preventative approach with children and young people. The 'On the Edge' knife crime programme offers a tiered approach to ensure the most vulnerable children and young people are protected, the most challenging are tackled and the most dangerous are stopped.
- GMP, YJS, schools and other educational establishments will roll out the 'Fearless' campaign, which focuses on knife crime awareness and safe ways of reporting.
- Develop the national commitment to reduce knife crime within a 10-year period through the 'Prevention Partnership' model. Stockport is well-placed to build on its current programmes to ensure this is implemented, and continues to put prevention at its core.

6. Youth justice

Ensuring the approach taken to children and young people who enter the criminal justice system is specific to their needs and risks. This includes transition from Youth Justice Services (YJS) to adult offender management. Also, working to prevent children and young people from entering the criminal justice system in the first place.

Performance measures

- First time entrants to youth justice system. Rate of FTEs per 100,000 (and number of FTEs).
- Custody rate per 1,000 (and number of custodial sentences).
- % of re-offenders in cohort (annual weighted average).
- % of children and young people open to YJS as at end of financial year who were looked after (includes Stockport and other local authority Children Looked After (CLA)).
- % of children and young people open to YJS as at end of financial year who had an exclusion at any point in the financial year (fixed, permanent and suspensions).
- Data on diversity of children and young people in the youth justice system (e.g. ethnicity, gender, age, SEND, CLA) routinely reported to Youth Justice Board will be reported to OSSP Board 'by exception'.

7. Crime recorded by GMP

Preventing and tackling crime through multi-agency problem-solving approaches, including those involving communities and businesses.

Insight from Strategic Needs Assessment

- An overall downward trend was observed across this period covered by the SNA. Comparing the number of crimes recorded in the 12 months between 1 December 2023 and 30 November 2024 with the previous year, there was an 11% reduction. A reduction was also observed for most types of crime, with the most pronounced reductions being:
 - Non-residential burglary (35% reduction).
 - Bicycle theft (34%).
 - Vehicle offences (22%).
 - Public order offences (18%).
 - Residential burglary (17%).
 - Criminal damage and arson (16%).
 - Theft from people (16%).
 - Robbery of business property (15%).
 - Stalking and harassment (15%).
- Incidence of most types of volume crime types has been reducing – one notable exception volume crime is shoplifting, which has increased slightly.
- Some (lower-volume) crime types have increased – drug trafficking, possession of weapons, personal robbery, possession of drugs.
- People of school age (predominantly males) were the age group most likely to be involved in offences relating to weapons, both as victims and perpetrators.
- Stockport Central continues to be the neighbourhood recording the most crimes (35% of crimes in the borough) and the highest crime rates.
- Crimes mentioned in the engagement work as meriting attention included retail crime, knife crime, burglary, robbery and fly-tipping/environmental crime.
- Engagement work also suggested respondents wanted to see more visible and responsive policing and improved liaison with those who report incidents.

7. Crime Recorded by GMP

Preventing and tackling crime through multiagency problem solving approaches, including approaches involving communities and businesses

What we plan to do in 2025-28

- Improve police responsiveness, consistency and visibility.
- Continue to get to emergencies quickly and improve non-emergency response times.
- Embed our strengthened neighbourhood policing model by maintaining visible and proactive dedicated neighbourhood policing teams, neighbourhood crime teams and prevention hubs.
- Develop a set of standards to ensure consistency in our neighbourhood policing model to increase trust and collaboration with partners and communities.
- Continue to actively detect and disrupt offending behaviour through relevant policing and partnership operations:
 - Deliver Home Office Safe4Summer initiative to reduce retail crime, street crime and ASB through targeted summer campaign in Stockport Town Centre and other identified hotspots.
 - Deliver Operation Libra to target and reduce ASB around the Interchange – reduce ASB and violent crime through a multiagency response.
 - Continue to have a large police and partnership presence during Operation Rimini (town centre plan).
 - Deliver Operation Hurricane, relating to bike-enabled ASB and crime (in Woodley and Bredbury), including additional patrols in the evening e.g. GMP motorbikes.
 - Operation Finland (time-limited specific problem) – ‘We don’t buy crime’ – property marking.

Performance measures

- Crime rates.
- Operation Hurricane- Measures reporting of ASB, intelligence from GMP and public.
- Measure relating to PACT¹ meetings.
- Operation Rimini: Stop and Search orders, arrests, Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs).
- Operation Libra – Detached youthwork engagement and Foundation 92.

¹ Partners and Communities Together (PACT) meetings are regular gatherings where community members meet with their local policing teams and other partners to discuss local issues and collaborate on solutions to improve community safety and social wellbeing.

8. Serious and organised crime (SOC)

Working to reduce the number of criminal offences committed by organised criminals and working to protect local communities.

<p>Insight from Strategic Needs Assessment and engagement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a commitment to stronger partnership working to address issues relating to organised crime groups and county lines operating in the borough. • Children and young people identified at risk of exploitation are referred and assessed through Stockport's Complex Safeguarding Team (CST). In recent months, for example, a small number of children and young people, who were believed to have been trafficked by organised criminals running a county line, were referred to the CST. • There are active attempts by Stockport OCGs to exploit vulnerable people to further their drug distribution operations ('cuckooing'), but this is not straightforward to identify via data systems. • Driven by cost-of-living increases, fuel theft and shoplifting are becoming more frequent. Work should be undertaken to establish the extent to which any of this has links to organised crime. • Between July 2023 and June 2024, GMP identified 56 addresses in Stockport linked to 'cuckooing' involving adults. Of these, 19 are the subject of repeat intelligence logs. • Operation Uno profile outlined how cuckooing and exploitation of vulnerable adults was associated with public disorder and SOC in the immediate vicinity of the vulnerability area. Shoplifting, personal robbery, theft from motor vehicles, vehicle interference and violent crimes in and around the area are some of the highest in the district. • Intelligence indicates that organised theft and robbery series were directly related to sites of adult exploitation, with nominals associated with 'trap houses' committing crime to finance their drug dependency. • Engagement suggested more work should be done to prevent children and young people becoming involved in crime.
<p>What we plan to do in 2025-28</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve mapping of Organised Crime Groups – using Agency and Partner Management Information System (APMIS) disruption. • Improve early intervention pathway around adolescence to prevent our riskiest cohort (young males) progressing into organised crime. • Deliver Operation Challenger at Gold, Silver Bronze level to provide strategic, tactical and operational partnership support to drive the direction and policy at local level. • Update Threats to Life Policy around SOC and ensure partners are fully briefed on this. • Roll out annual SOC training for OSSP. • Re-establish and develop local links with Immigration colleagues (a key partner around Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking (MSHT) matters) and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) in support of Challenger.
<p>Performance measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase targeted APMIS activity to disrupt OCGs. • Total arrests linked to OCGs. • Cash seizures/confiscations under the Proceeds of Crime Act (PoCA) linked to OCGs. • Firearm discharges. • Multi-agency interventions on OCGs. • Number of mapped OCGs.

9. Antisocial behaviour (ASB)

Developing a collaborative multiagency approach to reducing and addressing ASB.

Insight from Strategic Needs Assessment and engagement

- The six most commonly-recorded types of ASB recorded by GMP during this period are set out below – combined, these accounted for 93% of recorded incidents:
 - Rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour.
 - Nuisance or inappropriate vehicle use.
 - Issues with neighbours.
 - Malicious or nuisance communications.
 - Civil disputes.
 - Hoax calls to emergency services.
- Rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour was by far the most frequently recorded type of ASB, accounting for 36% of the total, more than double any other type.
- ASB incidents throughout the previous plan cycle were consistent year-on-year – peaks in the warmer months, troughs in the cooler ones. One notable difference from the GMP data however is that there were pronounced spikes in November (possibly associated with Halloween/Bonfire Night) and January.
- ASB was frequently raised as a key issue within engagement work. For example, ASB in public places, ASB on public transport, ASB relating to alcohol and drugs and ASB associated with children and young people.

- Respond to incidents of antisocial behaviour using the Operation Barometer approach. This brings together police, targeted youth services, youth justice and schools. The 'RTime' youth model will continue to be deployed at peak times and locations for ASB and the council will also work with GMP and Stockport Homes Group through the Community Silver Group to better understand the demographics to enable resources to be targeted more effectively.
- Partners will provide positive opportunities for children and young people to help prevent them coming to harm by working with schools and colleges – focusing on those not attending education, as we know this increases the risk of becoming involved in crime and antisocial behaviour and thus reduces life chances.
- Support children and young people having access to safe spaces in their communities, e.g. youth centres, hubs and zones, ensuring these spaces are accessible, local and open at times when children and young people most need them, and that there is somewhere for children and young people to go.
- Continue to liaise with voluntary, community faith and social enterprise sector partners. This work is now paying dividends in terms of focused community interventions, particularly in identified priority areas. It will be necessary however to revisit and strengthen some previous initiatives delivered with key OSSP partners, particularly GMP, Stockport Homes and Health, to ensure the offer has the widest reach and addresses partnership priorities. This will also ensure we can deploy resources in a more agile way – currently the offer is limited by the lack of resources and personnel available.
- Support the Keeping Town Centres Safe national initiative (Safe4Summer) and roll out a robust action plan to target hotspots to reduce ASB, address street crime and tackle retail crime.
- Ensure the OSSP Plan 2025-28 aligns with Stockport Homes's ASB Strategy 2025-28 and action plan which is currently being refreshed.
- Undertake a CCTV review across the borough.

9. Antisocial behaviour (ASB)

Developing a collaborative multiagency approach to reducing and addressing ASB.

Performance measures

- Number/rate of ASB incidents (total and type).
- Number of cases dealt with.
- % of cases that are successfully resolved.
- Average time taken to resolve cases.
- % of cases resolved to client's satisfaction.
- Hotspots and incidents that have been reported.
- GMP number of closure orders sought.
- GMP number of closure orders obtained.
- Number of dispersal orders.
- Number of children and young people engaged in youth work (RTime).
- Number of legal actions secured (e.g. Community Protection Warnings and Notices, civil injunctions, committals, Closure Orders, Criminal Behaviour Orders and possession cases).

10. Community cohesion and addressing hate crime and extremism

We want to work towards Stockport being a place where hate crimes and incidents are seen as unacceptable, and people live safe and happy lives free from targeting and abuse. We will ensure that our approach to Prevent and Channel is proportionate to Stockport's assessed risk level and is embedded in the daily work of partnership agencies and communities.

<p>Insight from Strategic Needs Assessment and engagement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of greater community tensions and hate crime anecdotally increasing during summer 2024 after the disorder that followed the murders of three young girls in Southport. • Outcomes from Stockport's Home Office Prevent Duty Benchmark Assessment was received in May 2025. Stockport 'exceeded' the Prevent Duty Benchmark in three of the seven of the measures reviewed and 'met' the criteria in the other four. Recommended improvements will be embedded into Stockport Prevent Partnership's action plan.
<p>What we plan to do in 2025-28</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and implement the GM Hate Crime Plan to prevent and reduce hate crime and use this to build a more robust local community cohesion and hate crime strategy. Our focus will align with the six priorities noted in the GM Hate Crime Plan. • Improve education around our hate crime offer in Stockport. • Retain a focus on prevention and early intervention to nip community cohesion issues and tensions in the bud before they escalate, and bring communities together. • Build awareness around community cohesion and hate crime and improve communication. • Signpost and promote ways to report hate crime and support victims of hate crime by promoting Stop Hate UK, our third-party reporting centre, and strengthen links with networks to improve hate crime reporting locally and provide better support to victims. • Embed recommendations from the Home Office Prevent Duty Benchmark exercise. • Continue to work collaboratively with partners to tackle and address concerns around radicalisation and hateful extremism. • Improve our training package and raise awareness of Prevent across Stockport to the public, private and voluntary sectors. • Work to increase awareness and community engagement on Prevent. • Ensure publicly-accessible buildings are safe and not used to promote hateful ideologies and prepare for implementation of Martyn's law. • Ensure referrals from a range of agencies to Channel Panel are timely and appropriate.
<p>Performance measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers of hate crimes/incidents recorded by GMP, Stockport Homes and Stop Hate UK.

11. Fire-related incidents and fire safety

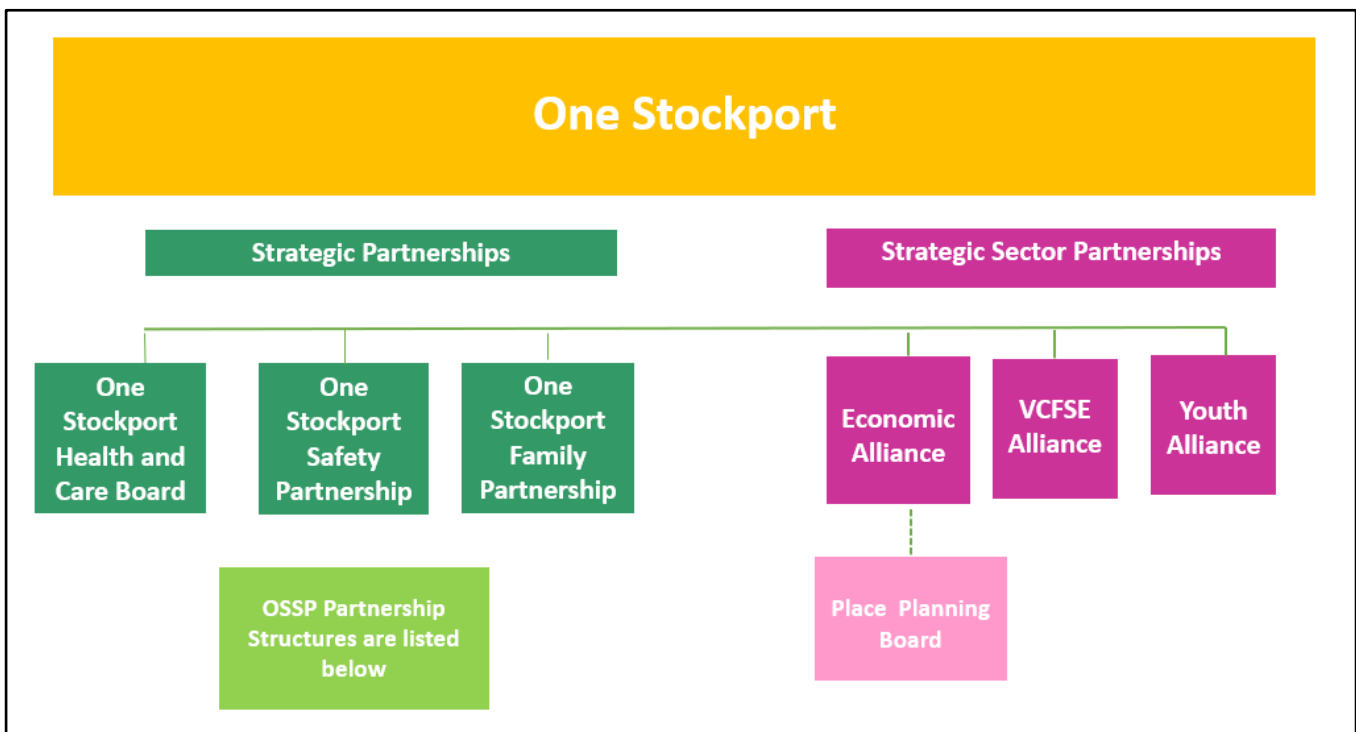
Working with Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service (GMFRS) to reduce the incidence of deliberate fires and to enable effective preventative interventions.

<p>Insight from Strategic Needs Assessment and engagement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 01/04/24 to 31/03/25, there were 310 deliberate fires recorded in Stockport. • There was some evidence of 'spikes' in November – possibly associated with Bonfire Night. • Stockport Central was, by some distance, the neighbourhood with the most primary and secondary fires. It accounted for 43% of all fires (primary and secondary) in the borough. • After Stockport Central, the three neighbourhoods with the most fires were Heatons and Reddish, Stepping Hill and Werneth. • In 2024/25 there were three fire deaths and 11 injuries recorded in Stockport., compared to three deaths and 10 injuries in 2023/24 and two deaths and 15 injuries in 2022/23. • During 2024/25, GMFRS responded to 16 rescues from water in Stockport, with an even spread across the year. This compares with six incidents in both 2022/23 and 2023/24.
<p>What we plan to do 25-28</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a fast, safe, and effective emergency response. • Analyse and mitigate current and emerging threats. • Station Managers will focus on mitigating local risk within their Place-Based Plans. • Collaborate with partners and communities to reduce risks. • Support partnership initiatives in high-risk areas, especially during peak periods (e.g. school holidays, Bonfire Night). • Work in a multi-agency setting using data and reporting tools to identify hotspots and share this information with partners. • Provide advice and support to the premises we inspect and regulate. • Enforce fire safety, building safety, and petroleum and explosive regulations. • Effectively engage our diverse communities. GMFRS has a Safer Communities and Interventions Team and a Prevention and Protection Outreach Team to support this. • Enhance our programmes for children and young people. Educating children and young people will remain a priority in GMFRS's prevention strategy.
<p>Performance measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of deliberate fires (primary). • Number of deliberate fires (secondary). • Number of fire deaths. • Number of injuries from fire. • Number of rescues from water.

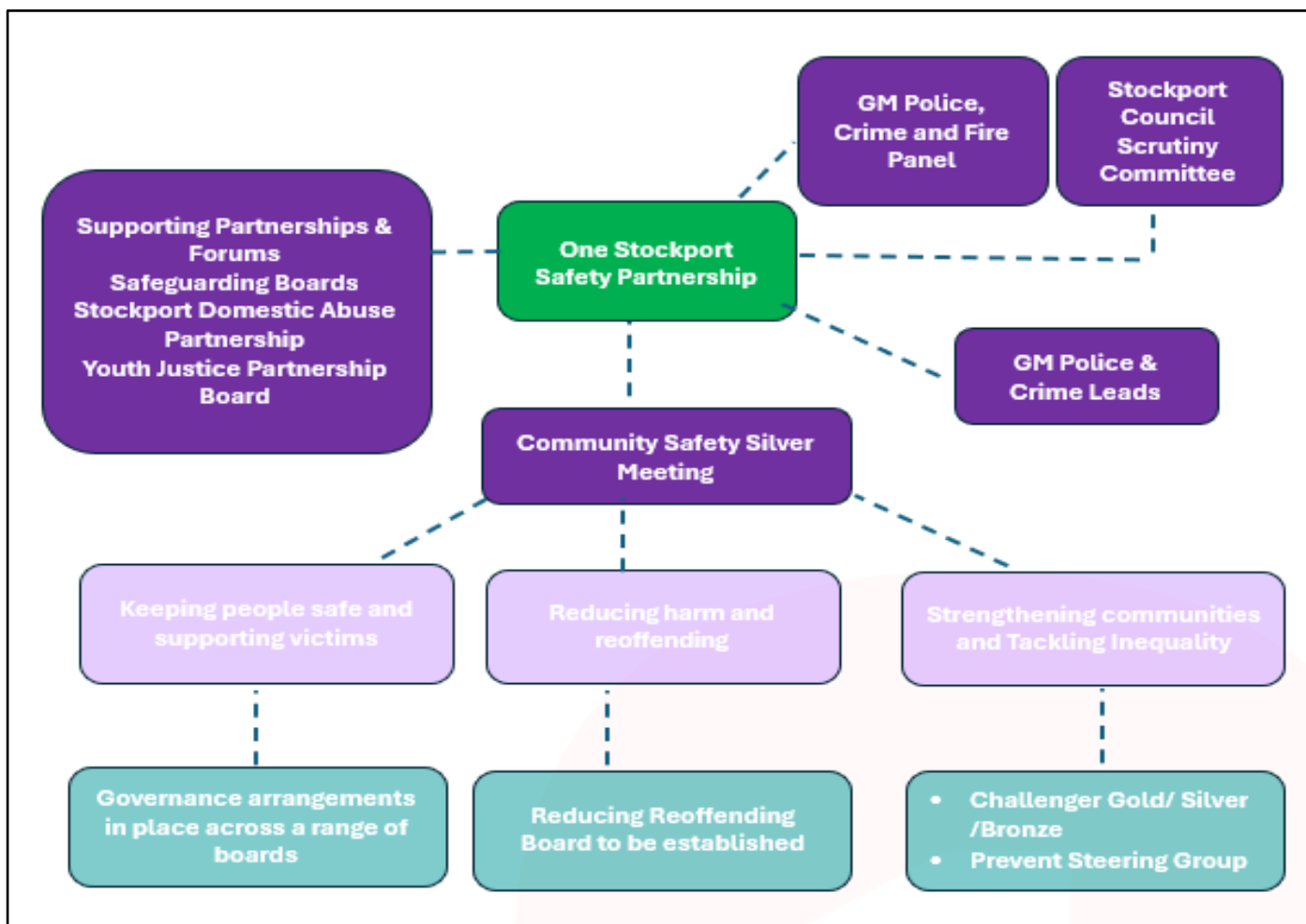
Section 3: Our performance

Governance and accountability

OSSP is one of the six strategic partnership operating within the “One Stockport” framework these are shown in the diagram below. Each partnership is responsible for bringing together different partners to shape our strategic direction, maintain accountability for the implementation of our partnership priorities, nurture collaboration and cross sector working and make strategic decisions on the allocation of shared resources.



The diagram below sets out the specific OSSP governance and accountability arrangements through the Partnership Themes. The board is supported by a range of partnerships and forums, as well as the Community Safety Silver Group.



The Partnership Board is jointly chaired by Stockport Council’s Deputy Chief Executive and the GMP Chief Superintendent for Stockport. Its members are senior leaders from the five statutory responsible authorities – Stockport Council, GMP, GMFRS, the NHS and GM Probation Service. It also includes representation from Stockport Homes, GM Combined Authority (GMCA) and Public Health.

The role of elected members is crucial to providing challenge, driving improvements and shaping priorities, whilst giving a voice to our local communities on crime and community safety issues. As well as key elected members sitting on the OSSP Board, OSSP reports into the council’s Cabinet and GM Mayor’s Police and Crime Panel, with oversight provided by the Communities and Transport Scrutiny Committee, which receives an annual OSSP update report.

To ensure accountability for delivery, priorities in the plan have either one or two identified Theme Lead Officers, responsible for identifying the most effective strategies for delivering these priorities alongside partners. Theme Leads meet on a regular basis in the ‘Community Safety Silver Meeting’, which meets ahead of each OSSP Board meeting (and other times, as required) to develop draft agendas for the board, consider issues of common interest and identify opportunities for work across themes.

Managing Performance

This plan outlines the strategic direction and priorities for the One Stockport Safety Partnership for the next three years. Based on this strategic plan, detailed delivery plans will be developed that encompass actions addressing the above sub-themes. These delivery plans will be reviewed annually through the OSSP Board.

We will regularly keep track of performance measures outlined in this plan via appropriate multi-agency meetings that report into OSSP's Board that will fulfil its oversight and assurance role in terms of ensuring that operational activities across the partnership continue to deliver against these strategic priorities. This will be done through:

- Receiving bi-annual reports detailing progress against key performance measures, spend and projects.
- Considerations of regular 'performance spotlight' reports focusing on identified priority areas for action.
- Producing an annual report for Stockport Council's Communities and Transport Scrutiny Committee that oversees and reviews achievements, progress and risks during the previous twelve months.

Glossary of abbreviations

APMIS	Agency and Partner Management Information System
ASB	Antisocial behaviour
ASBO	Antisocial Behaviour Order
CBO	Criminal Behaviour Order
CCTV	Closed circuit television
CLA	Children Looked After
CPS	Crown Prosecution Service
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
CST	Complex Safeguarding Team
DA	Domestic abuse
DHR	Domestic Homicide Review
DWP	Department of Work and Pension
FTE	First-time entrant
GM	Greater Manchester
GMCA	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
GMFRS	Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service
GMP	Greater Manchester Police
GMVS	Greater Manchester Victim Services
HMIP	His Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons
IOM	Integrated Offender Management
IOPC	Independent Office for Police Conduct
MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
MSHT	Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking
NHS	National Health Service
NPS	National Probation Service
NRM	National Referral Mechanism
OCG	Organised Crime Group
Ofcom	Office of Communications
OSSP	One Stockport Safety Partnership
PACT	Partners and Communities Together
PDU	Probation Delivery Unit
PoCA	Proceeds of Crime Act
RRB	Reducing Reoffending Board
SNA	Strategic needs assessment
SOC	Serious and organised crime
YJS	Youth Justice Service

