



WEST OXFORDSHIRE
Community Safety Partnership

Community Safety Partnership
Rolling Plan
January 2024 to March 2027

West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership (WOCSP) Action Plan 2024

West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership (WOCSP) is a statutory requirement of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, as amended. It brings together organisations to make West Oxfordshire a safer place by reducing fear of crime, minimising the likelihood of becoming a victim of crime and addressing community safety concerns to improve the lives of our residents.

Statutory Duties and Responsibilities

Community Safety Partnerships are required by law to:

1. Undertake a Strategic Intelligence Assessment - an annual strategic assessment is undertaken behalf of all Community Safety Partnerships in Oxfordshire.
2. Conduct Domestic Homicide Reviews - this is a multi-agency review of the circumstances in which the death of a person appears to have resulted from violence, abuse or neglect by a person to whom they were related or with whom they were or had been in an intimate personal relationship.
3. Undertake Community Trigger Reviews - This allows residents to ask the Community Safety Partnership to review their responses to complaints of anti-social behaviour.
4. Reduce reoffending - to protect communities from crime and to deliver a more effective and economically just system.

Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, Thames Valley

West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership works closely with, and receives funding from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC). Matthew Barber is the Police and Crime Commissioner for Oxfordshire and his current priorities are:

1. Strong Local Policing
2. Fighting Serious Organised Crime
3. Fighting Cybercrime and fraud
4. Improving the Criminal Justice System
5. Tackling Illegal Encampments

Membership

Statutory members of WOCSP are:

- West Oxfordshire District Council including Safer Communities, Environmental Health and Licensing
- Thames Valley Police (TVP)
- Probation
- Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire and Berkshire West Integrated Care Board (ICB)
- Oxford University Hospitals Emergency Department

- Oxfordshire County Council including Oxfordshire Fire & Rescue Service, Adult Social Care, Public Health and Children’s Social Care

Invited Members

- Voluntary and Community sector organisations
- Housing organisations
- Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
- Oxfordshire Violence Reduction Coordinator
- Oxfordshire Anti-Slavery Coordinator

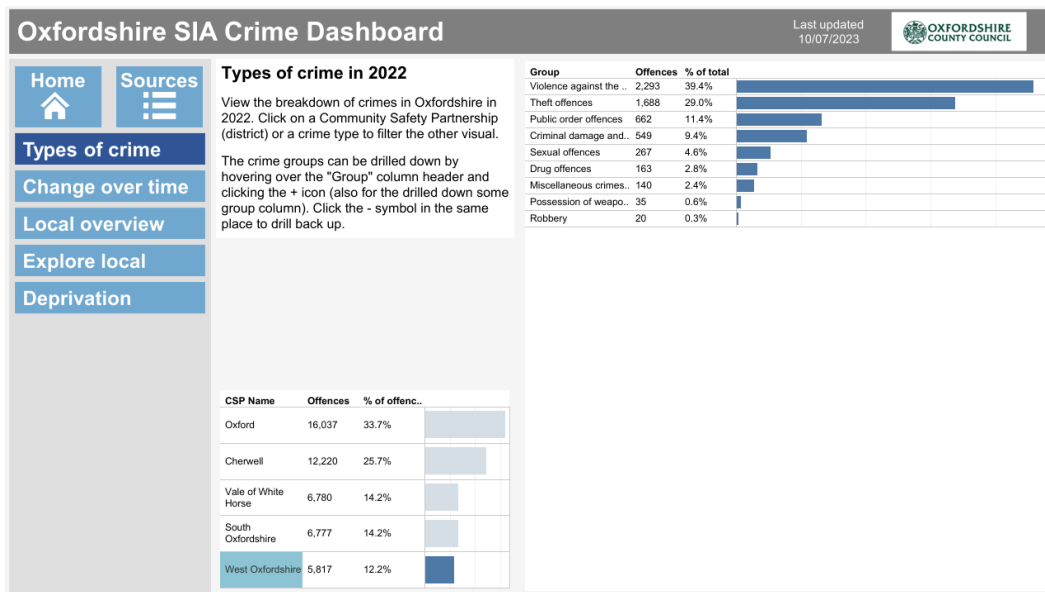
Crime in West Oxfordshire

West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership relies on the Oxfordshire Strategic Intelligence Assessment (SIA), to understand trends of activity that may impact on the lives of West Oxfordshire residents and visitors. Details of the current SIA can be found at [Safer Oxfordshire Partnership Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2023](#).

In addition to this WOCSP shares intelligence and information amongst its partners that may not always be possible to share with the wider public due to the sensitivity of this data, but it is used when considering actions in the West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership Plan.

For the purposes of this plan, where comparisons are made between crime figures, these will be between the current 2023 Strategic Intelligence Assessment (showing data from January to December 2022) and the 2022 Strategic Intelligence Assessment (showing data from January to December 2021)

- West Oxfordshire had the lowest numbers of recorded crime in Oxfordshire when comparing to other district areas, with 5,817 crime recorded between January 2022 and December 2022



Key Changes between the 2023 Strategic Intelligence Assessment and 2022 Strategic Assessment:

- Violence against the person offences account for the highest number of incidents across the district, that amount to nearly 40% of crime
- There has been an increase in alcohol related crimes from 265 in 2022 from compared with 242 in 2021.
- 85 Rural Crimes
- An increase in child victims under the age of 17 from 428 to 520
- West Oxfordshire saw a 7% increase in domestic abuse victims, with the highest percentage increase in Oxfordshire. With 1130 victims, up from 1080 in 2021 (not all victims of Domestic Abuse have contact with the police so the figure is expected to be much higher in reality). An increase in victims could be indicative of better reporting mechanisms, victims showing increased trust in police and other support professionals, as well as and more awareness of the support and services available to them.

Priorities for West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership

The West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership Plan sets out new priority areas which are informed by the Strategic Intelligence Assessment, including the new section on Serious Violence, which will be appended to the Oxfordshire Violence and Vulnerability Plan.

- Serious Violence
- Drugs and Alcohol
- Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls
- Rural Acquisitive Crime
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Fraud
- Modern Slavery
- Counter Terrorism

Youth

As part of the Partnerships 2021-2024 Community Safety Partnership Plan, West Oxfordshire District Council undertook a Youth Needs Assessment which highlighted the issues facing young people across the district.

West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership have agreed that this new plan will have a priority focus on young people aged 11-25. Areas of concern for young people include:

- Drugs
- Violence
- Gangs
- Violence Against Women and Girls

- Discrimination and Hate Crimes
- Mental Health

Priority 1: Serious Violence and the Serious Violence Duty

This is set out in law under the [Police, Crime and Sentencing Act](#) (Chapter 1, Part 2) and requires authorities within a local government area to collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence, including domestic abuse.

Definition:

“Serious Violence includes specific types of recorded crime, such as homicide, grievous bodily harm, incidents that involve a knife and areas of criminality where serious violence or its threat is inherent, such as county lines drug dealing”

This is an agreed Thames Valley wide definition and Community Safety Partnerships have a responsibility to report back to the Home Office on the following crime types:

Group 1:

- All homicide
- All grievous bodily harm
- All knife crime
- ... inclusive of all ages, location types (public/private) and domestic flags

Whilst not being reported back to the Home Office, West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership will also consider the following when considering the risks around serious crime in our communities:

Group 2:

- All actual bodily harm
- All drug supply/trafficking
- All sexual assault
- All rape

Current Position:

- West Oxfordshire has seen an increase of 13% in violence against the person and a 25% increase in violence with injury offences compared with 2021. This is above the Thames Valley rate of +5% for violence against the person and +8% for violence with injury.
- Group 1 offences have decreased by 20% when comparing 2022 to pre-covid year 2019
- In 2022 Violence with Injury was the most common recorded crime group 1 offence with 77% falling into this category
- Oxfordshire has the lowest rate of group 1 serious violence in the Thames Valley Region.

- West Oxfordshire has the lowest number of group 1 serious violence recorded crime with 202 recorded offences, working out at a rate of 1.8 per 1000 population, the lowest alongside South Oxfordshire.

A Focus on Youth:

Oxfordshire Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2023

- In Oxfordshire 32% of suspects involved in serious violence offences involving a knife were aged between 15 and 21 and males were more likely to be a suspect in serious violence incidents involving a knife than females.
- Just over a quarter of possession of knife offences across Oxfordshire involved young people

West Oxfordshire Youth Needs Assessment

- 454 young people said they had felt the need to carry a weapon, representing 12% of the young people who responded to the survey
- In an open question asking young people aged 11-15, 34 said that gangs were a challenge young people face
- 42 young people identified knives or knife crime as a challenge
- Language they used included: shootings, robbing, getting into gangs, might get stabbed, roadmen, afraid to walk alone at night, county lines.

| Serious Violence Local Plan | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|----------------------|
| What | How | Who | Why | Youth Focused |
| Shared Analyst for Community Safety Partnerships across Oxfordshire | The Community Safety Partnership will collaborate with other Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnerships to sustain an analyst posts to help us gain an understanding of Serious Violence locally and countywide | The Analyst will be employed by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. This will improve the understanding of Serious Violence for the Community Safety Partnership | This will provide West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership and the Safer Oxfordshire Partnership with detailed and thorough information and data to enable them to make decisions on where they focus their resources when it comes | No |

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| | | | to tackling Serious Violence | |
| | The Analyst will be responsible for creating and updating the Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment as part of the wider Strategic Intelligence Assessment which is published online. | The Analyst will be responsible for ensuring the SVSNA is updated annually WOCSP will use this information to update their Community Safety Plan and to report back to the Home Office | Under the new Duty, the Community Safety Partnership has a legal obligation to create an annual Serious Violence Needs Assessment | No |
| | A Serious Violence Dashboard is being created for professionals and partners | WODC Safer Communities Officer | The Dashboard, separate from the SIA and SVSNA, provides up to date rolling month to month data which can inform CSPs on crimes that have recently happened. Having more up to date information on trends and challenges will help with better decision making | No |
| Participate in reviewing workstreams leading out of a Serious Case Review involving Child Criminal Exploitation | WOCSP will have representation at future reviews of the work already undertaken, ensuring that changes | West Oxfordshire District Council Thames Valley Police Probation Integrated Care Board | It is important that when we have learned lessons from incidents related to serious violence that we do not just | Yes |

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| | enacted are effective and helpful to victims and professionals. | | act on them, we ensure that those changes make a difference, so that any future victims are recognised and supported as soon as possible. | |
| Custody Navigators | Custody Navigators engage and listen to those detained in custody and seek to understand how they became involved in criminality. They will provide help and support them on a journey away from the one they are on now. | WOCSP will consider the impact of the current project, funded by the VRU and whether they will support future funding of the project Support Perpetrators of Crime to reflect on how they arrived at Custody and understand how they can move forward without being involved in crime | It is hoped that Custody Navigators will have a significant impact on reoffending rates for those they reach. | No |
| Hospital Navigators | Hospital Navigators will build trust with patients who present at hospital because of existing issues including substance misuse, mental health, poor diet or personal care and violence itself. | All Statutory Members of WOCSP will consider the impact of the current project, funded by the VRU and whether they will support future funding once that ceases. They need to be satisfied that arrangements are in place to support the local community services that are | When in hospital there is a 'reachable moment where patients can be reflective and open to intervention. A navigator will work with the patient to refer them to one or more voluntary and Community Sector organisation and help | Yes |

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| | | vital to delivering this support. | navigate them back into the community in an attempt to prevent further incidents that could lead them back to hospital | |
| Place Based Community Safety Framework | <p>Place Based Community Safety Framework will be utilised by the Partnership if it has been agreed at the Police Tactical Tasking and Coordination Group as an appropriate course of action following a very serious event involving Serious Violence</p> <p>Using data to understand risk, threat and harm Effective community engagement Focus on longer term outcomes and legacy to prevent future risks Delivering short term evidence based solutions Focusing on safeguarding young people</p> | <p>The Place Based Community Safety Framework is a very time and resource intensive intervention and Thames Valley Police will be responsible for deciding when this intervention should be utilised.</p> <p>This intervention will focus on supporting victims and communities as well as deterring and challenging perpetrators of crime</p> | Communities and individuals within those communities have a vast amount of knowledge, skills and experience and working together in a place based approach we hope to support to reduce serious violence and sustain those changes with long lasting results. | Yes |

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| | and vulnerable adults whilst challenging those that do the most harm | | | |
| School intervention for Child Exploitation Prevention | Youth Workers with lived experience to deliver in school assemblies at identified areas of concern, focusing on drugs, gangs, debt bondage and how to ask for help | WODC Safer Communities Officer | Young people will have a better idea of the tactics used to recruit, understand how they could be used as commodities and the real risk surrounding drugs and gangs. They will also know how to ask for help and what to expect from that support. | Yes |

Priority 2: Drugs and Alcohol

Current Position:

- Five percent of all crimes in Oxfordshire in 2022 were alcohol related
- West Oxfordshire 265 crimes were alcohol related, an increase of 22% on the three year period from 2018/19-2020/21
- Oxfordshire has one of the lowest rates of deaths from drug misuse in the region, but between 2018 and 2020 there were still 63 deaths from drug misuse.
- Males are more likely to die from drug misuse in Oxfordshire than females.

A Focus on Youth:

Oxfordshire Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2023:

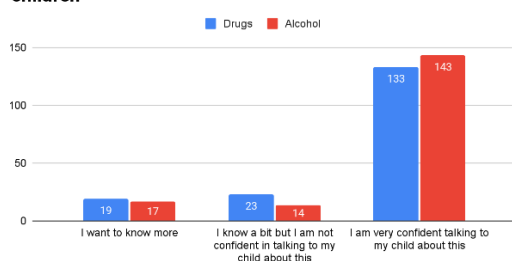
- There were 145 admissions of under 18s admitted to hospital due to alcohol specific conditions in the three year period 2018/19 to 2020/21 which is in line with national and regional figures.
- Under 18 admissions were higher in females than males, with the proportion being significantly worse than national and regional figures.
- West Oxfordshire has seen a 50% decrease in under 18s being arrested for drug related crimes in comparison to pre-covid years, West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership recognise that Thames Valley Police and

Children’s Social Care do everything they can to work with children at risk of exploitation, with criminalisation being the last resort.

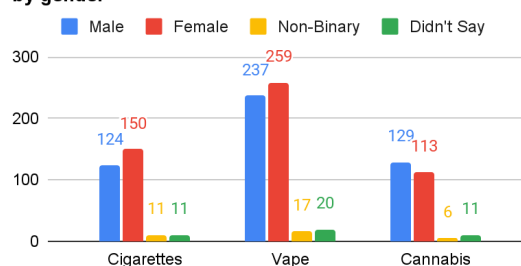
West Oxfordshire Youth Needs Assessment:

- In an open question, 146 young people identified drugs as a challenge young people face
- 259 said they had smoked cannabis in the last year
- 945 young people said they had drunk alcohol whilst hanging out with friends in the last year
- Some of the language used includes: addiction, drug smoking, being approached by drugs and illegal things, county lines
- Out of the 177 parents we asked, the majority felt very confident about talking to their child about drugs and alcohol, but there were more parents less sure about talking about drugs than alcohol.

Parents views on discussing drugs and alcohol with their children



Have you smoked any of the following in the past year? by gender



| Drugs and Alcohol | | | | |
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| What | How | Who | Why | Youth Focused |
| Oxfordshire Combating Drugs Strategy | This strategic work will assist residents in accessing the help they need as well as to reduce the crime which drug use if often linked with. | WODC BOB ICB Probation OCC Public Health Thames Valley Police | The Partnership aims to help break the cycle of drug misuse, keeping neighbourhoods safer across the county and individuals are supported through their journey with addiction. | Yes |
| Cuckooing Protocol | By utilising the Cuckooing Protocol and working in partnership we | Thames Valley Police and Housing Partners | Many victims of cuckooing have had existing vulnerabilities that make | No, although it is recognised that many young people |

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| | <p>will look to reduce the immediate risks of harm, looking to support the victims of cuckooing to regain their lives. Police can seek Closure Orders prohibiting access to the property for up to 3 months and victims will be supported to seek injunctions. If there is an immediate risk of harm, victims will be supported to move to safe accommodation.</p> | <p>Victims will be supported to live safer happier lives</p> <p>Perpetrators will be targeted by Thames Valley Police and measures put in place to deter future crimes taking place</p> | <p>seeking help and support very difficult, it also makes them very easy targets by gangs and organised crime. They may often be distrustful of authorities increasing barriers to support.</p> | <p>who are exploited and going missing are being accommodate at cuckooed properties. By safeguarding cuckooing victims, it will reduce the property being held by perpetrators of county drugs lines and other serious organised crimes.</p> |
| <p>Look Closer Campaign</p> | <p>By Supporting the #LookCloser campaign, being headed up by the Children's Society, British Transport Police and National County Lines Coordination Centre, we can support residents and professionals within the district to look closer, to be able to recognise the signs of exploitation and do something to stop it.</p> | <p>All WOCSP Members</p> | <p>Children and young people are being targeted and groomed (online and in our communities) by serious organised crime and gangs, resulting in them being sexually abused, forced into labour, coerced into transporting drugs or stealing from shops. Tactics can often include having someone from the same gang steal possessions, drugs or money</p> | <p>Yes</p> |

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| | | | from the victim, making them indebted to the gang creating a long term obligation, this is known as debt bondage. | |
| Pace Webinars | This webinar provides a toolkit for parents and professionals to enhance their understanding of how children are exploited. It focuses on how it impact on families and how to provide effective support, including strategies to adopt and practical advice. | All WOCSP Members | Parents should be valued as key players and partners in safeguarding their children from the risks of exploitation. The Youth Needs Assessment highlighted that parents are often the first person a young person will talk to if they are worried about something, so if we can help parents to better understand the risks, and how to respond to them, those children will be better supported and hopefully withdrawn from those circumstances sooner | Yes |
| Consider CSP Membership in relation to Drug Services working in | Recommendation for Service Managers of the following organisations: Turning Point | WODC Safer Communities Officer | Both services, working in West Oxfordshire, support children, young people and adults in reducing and | Yes |

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| West Oxfordshire | Cranstoun's Here4YOUth Service | | addressing their drug and alcohol use. They will be able to support the CSP understanding the risks and issues surrounding drug misuse and the services supporting them. | |
| Pubwatch | Research has shown that Pubwatch has a positive influence in crime reduction and increasing safety in the night time economy. | Thames Valley Police | Pubwatch members will have access to support and resources to be able to address community safety issues in their venues | No |
| Oxfordshire Nightsafe | Provide prevention methods for spiking, needling and underage drinking | Oxfordshire Nightsafe Manager Thames Valley Police WODC Licensing WODC Safer Communities | Nigh-time economy venues will have access to resources and training to support them in identifying and dealing with these issues. | Yes |
| Taxi Drivers | Supporting taxi drivers to be able to report intelligence quickly to the police about pick- ups and drop offs that raise suspicion and concern around drugs and exploitation | Thames Valley Police WODC Licensing WODC Safer Communities | Police will receive broader intelligence about drugs in their communities to support them with targeted drug operations. | Yes |

Priority 3: Domestic Abuse and Violence against Women and Girls

West Oxfordshire is the most rural of districts within the County, and with that comes additional risk to victims of domestic abuse. West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership is influenced by the findings of the Rural Crime Networks 2019 report, Captive and Controlled; Domestic Abuse in Rural Areas. Some of their key findings include:

- Abuse lasts, on average, 25% longer in the most rural areas
- The more rural the setting the higher the risk of harm
- Rurality and Isolation are deliberately used as weapons by abusers
- Close knit rural communities facilitate abuse
- Support services are scarce, less available, less visible and less effective
- Retreating rural resources make help and escape harder
- The short-term, often hand to mouth funding model has created competing and fragmented service provision

Current Position:

- Almost a third of domestic abuse victims in Oxfordshire were repeat victims and 14% were a victim on three or more occasions
- Younger, working age people are more likely to be victims of domestic abuse
- Data from April 2022 to March 2023 shows a total of 601 domestic crimes involving children representing a 17% increase
- 68% of Domestic Abuse Victims were female and 29% male
- Males made up 69% of perpetrators and females 29%
- There were 84 victims of rape in West Oxfordshire, and the district has seen the highest percentage increase (33%) across the county
- Domestic abuse, rape, honour-based violence and female genital mutilation are just a few of the hidden harms which are often not reflected by crime figures
- 46 domestic cyber-related offences

Oxfordshire's Overarching Domestic Abuse Strategy 2022-2025

West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership is committed to the [Overarching Domestic Abuse Strategy](#) in the following areas:

- 1. Prevention:** preventing domestic abuse from happening by challenging the attitudes and behaviour which foster it and intervening early where possible to prevent it.
- 2. Provision:** Providing high quality, joined up support for victims-survivors where domestic abuse does occur

3. **Pursuing:** Taking action to reduce the harm to victims-survivors of abuse by ensuring that perpetrators are held to account and provided with opportunities for change in a way that maximises safety.
4. **Partnership:** working in partnership to obtain the best outcomes for victims-survivors, children and their families

Focus on Youth

According to SafeLives (2017) [Safe Young Lives](#) report, 20% of children in the UK are exposed to domestic abuse. The same report also highlights that:

- 25% of girls and 18% of boys (aged 13-17) report having experienced some form of physical violence from an intimate partner
- 31% of girls and 16% of boys (aged 13-17) report some form of sexual abuse within their relationship.

Oxfordshire Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2023:

- 88% of rape victims were female and 63% were under the age of 25
- 19% of victims of Child Sexual Exploitation were repeat victims in 2022
- 11 victims of Child Sexual Exploitation
- There has been a significant increase in 0-15 year olds being victims of domestic abuse
- There has been a 17% increase in police recorded domestic crimes involving children in West Oxfordshire
- 63% of rape victims across Oxfordshire were aged under 25

West Oxfordshire Youth Needs Assessment:

- 182 young women raised concerns about gender based violence, sexism and harassment
- 158 young women identified feeling at risk from boys and men because of their gender
- Language they used included: catcalled, rape, sexual assault, harassment, followed, approached, kidnapped, sexism, spiking and unhealthy relationships
- Some young people said it would help if boys and men were taught about sexism and to be educated around women's safety.

| Domestic Abuse and VAWG | | | | |
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| What | How | Who | Why | Youth Focused |
| Domestic Homicide Reviews | Community Safety Partnerships have a statutory obligation to review the | The review will be led by an independent chair and the panel will be determined to | Domestic Homicide Reviews enable lessons to be learned from | No |

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| | <p>circumstances around death where there is evidence of domestic abuse.</p> <p>The review will not say how the person died or who is to blame and it takes place alongside other inquiries, like inquests or post-mortems.</p> | <p>some degree by the nature of death and services involved and could include some West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership members</p> | <p>homicides where a person has been killed as a result of domestic violence and abuse.</p> | |
| <p>Young People and their views around VAWG</p> | <p>Consider the recommendations and gaps identified by the review being undertaken by Public Health on Violence Against Women and Girls in Oxfordshire and use this information to identify gaps and services to support.</p> | <p>Violence Against Women and Girls Coordinator, Public Health</p> <p>All members of WOCSP</p> | <p>Young women across the district will know that the CSP have listened to their concerns raised in the youth needs assessment around gender related violence and harassment and are actively doing something about it.</p> | <p>Yes</p> |
| <p>Domestic Abuse Awareness</p> | <p>As part of the Overarching Domestic Abuse Strategy, WOCSP is committed to support the centrally coordinated communications and community engagement activities to ensure a consistent message and enable abusive</p> | <p>All WOCSP Members</p> | <p>Raising awareness of domestic abuse, highlighting that it is happening, who it is happening to and the impact of domestic abuse will help survivors of domestic abuse to openly discuss and encourage</p> | <p>Yes</p> |

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| | behaviours, their impacts and routes to support to be identified at an earlier stage, including those within marginalised and rural communities | | receiving support, as well as support victims who are suffering in silence to recognise and acknowledge the abuse they are experiencing. | |
| Domestic Abuse Training | Promotion of Domestic Abuse Training available through the OSAB and OSCB websites will be promoted within all partner organisations | All WOCSP Members | If more professionals and residents are aware of the signs of Domestic Abuse and know how to help someone seek support and advice, victims will have less barriers in accessing the services they need. | Yes |
| Engagement with Rural Communities | Partners will look at opportunities across the year to engage with local communities about Domestic Abuse and how to seek help. | OCC Adults Social Care Thames Valley Police WODC Safer Communities Officer | Rural victims are likely to experience domestic abuse 25% longer than victims living in urban areas and the more rural the setting the higher the risk of harm. Rurality and isolation are often used as weapons by perpetrators. By raising awareness in communities around | No |

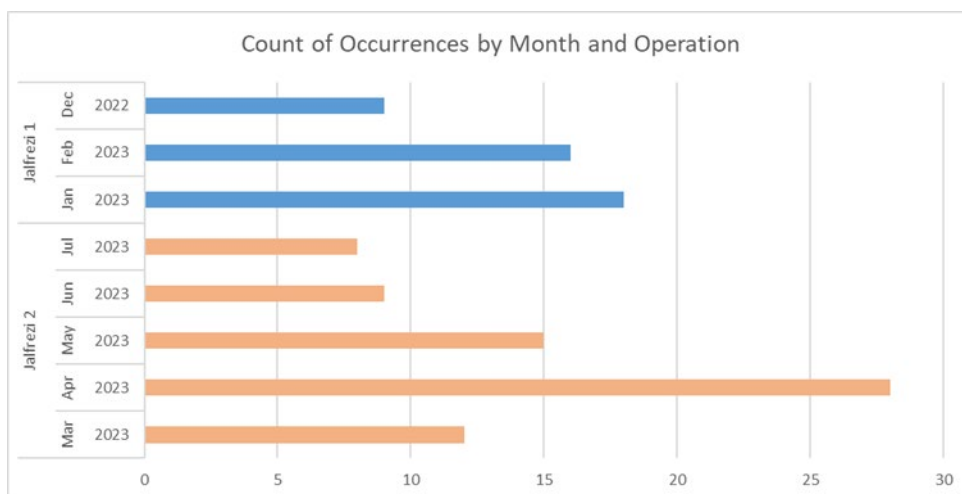
| | | | | |
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| | | | domestic abuse | |
| Trauma Informed Support for Victims of Domestic Abuse | Probation will be looking to work with partner agencies to develop trauma informed practices and pilot programmes to support female cohorts of offenders being released from prison. There is currently a gap now they no longer have access to the six step programme. | Probation | Prison environments have been shown to exacerbate the effects of trauma. A trauma based approach to preventing reoffending recognises that a person's criminal behaviour is a cumulation of their experiences and by confronting their past trauma they are more likely to desist from offending in the future. | No |
| DRIVE | This is a collaborative approach to tackling domestic abuse through partnership working directly with those presenting abusive, controlling and violent behaviour | OCC Adults Social Care OCC Children's Social Care WODC'S Safer Communities Officer Thames Valley Police | Drive focuses on reducing risk and increasing victim safety by combining disruption, support and behaviour change alongside the crucial protective work by victim services. The Drive intervention specifically focusses on cases where | No |

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| | | | there is a High risk of harm. | |
| Multi-Agency Tasking and Coordination (MATAC) | MATAC is a process of identifying and tackling repeat perpetrators of domestic abuse. Once DRIVE is in place MATAC may support in identifying perpetrators to that programme. | Thames Valley Police | If repeat perpetrators of domestic abuse (who are selected using criteria Recency, Frequency, Gravity and Victims Process) refuse to engage with support offered through the process, they will be prosecuted. | No |

Priority 4: Rural Acquisitive Crime

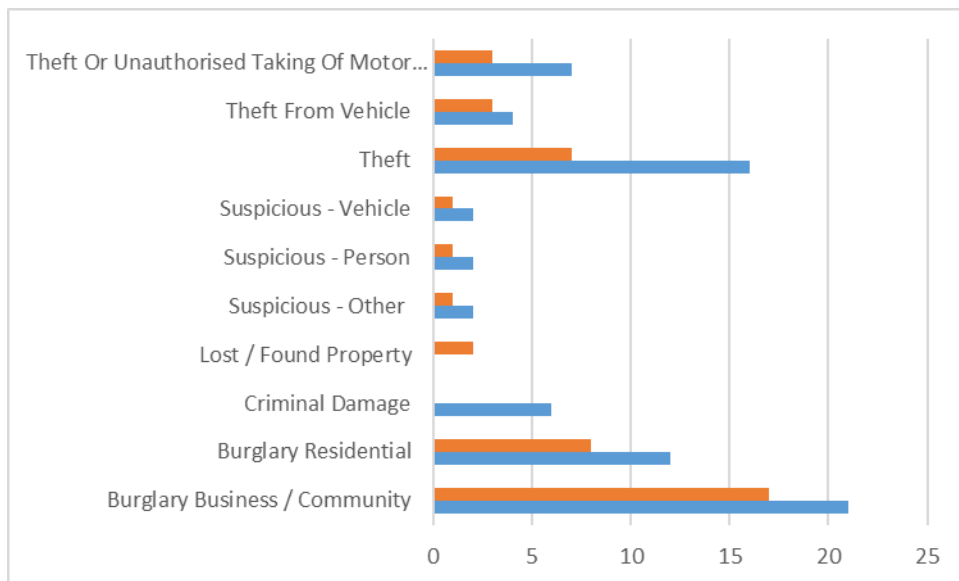
A Thames Valley Police analytical review shows that between 1 December 2022 and 27 June 2023 there had been 103 incidents of rural acquisitive crime across the local policing area, representing an increase of 105%.

Operation Jalfrezi was Thames Valley Police’s response to this crime, of which there were 2 operations. The images below are colour coded, with blue representing the first operation between December 2022 and January 2023; and orange representing March to July 2023



The top three offence types have been:

1. Burglary (Business Community)
2. Theft
3. Burglary (Residential)



Offences are spread out across the local policing area, however hotspot and repeat locations are predominantly along the length of the A361 corridor, with a denser pattern of offending in villages along this road.

West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership, in collaboration with South and Vale Community Safety Partnership, have been successful in bidding for Safer Streets funding to tackle acquisitive crime in rural communities. This project will start in January 2024 and end on 31 March 2025 and will tackle crimes including:

- Domestic burglary
- Robbery
- Theft from the person/vehicle
- Vehicle Theft

Secondary crime types that will be impacted include anti-social behaviour.

Targeted areas in West Oxfordshire will include Brize Norton, Carterton and the surrounding areas, as led by police intelligence throughout the project.

| Rural Acquisitive Crime | | | | |
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| What | How | Who | Why | Youth Focused |
| Rural Crime programme funded through Safer Streets 5 | Project Support Officer | WODC Safer Communities | To ensure that the project runs to timescales and within budget | No |
| | Rural Crime Advisor | Thames Valley Police | To support and coordinate | No |

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| | | | community engagement including attendance at events. | |
| | Smart Villages/Smart Water | Rural Crime Advisor | Smart water is easy to apply, nearly invisible, long lasting and nearly impossible to remove. It glows under a UV light and makes identifying perpetrators of burglary highly identifiable. | No |
| | Target hardening/ DNA Tagging | Rural Crime Advisor | DNA tagging sprays and liquids make items easily traceable back to their owners if they are stolen. It marks the skin of anyone having contact with a uniquely coded but invisible DNA that will provide forensic evidence linking the perpetrator to a crime. | No |
| | Awareness Raising and Events | Rural Crime Advisor | To improve public awareness of how to better secure their property, making communities less desirable as targets for criminals to offend | No |

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| | Participatory Budget | Rural Crime Advisor | A democratic process in which community members decide how to spend part of the budget. | Universal |
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Priority 5: Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-social behaviour describes incidents of crime, nuisance and disorder. It could be:

- Behaviour that is causing or likely to cause harassment alarm or distress
- Conduct capable of causing housing related ASB
- Behaviour that is causing nuisance or annoyance
- Behaviour that is having a detrimental impact on those in the community

The three main bodies that investigate ASB are Thames Valley Police, West Oxfordshire DC and Registered Social Landlords. It will depend on the nature of the problem and could therefore involve more than one agency working together. Some problems will also require the expertise and involvement of the Health and Social Care services as well.

When the problem is unresolved and ongoing, the victim can call for a Case Review (Community Trigger). The ASB Case Review gives victims of persistent anti-social behaviour the right to request a multi-agency review of their situation, when a specific threshold is met.

- Three or more reported incidents of ASB, including hate incidents, to relevant agencies (i.e. the police/council/housing/health)
- The incidents occurred on separate occasions, within a six month period
- The ASB is an ongoing issue.

A small number of enquiries and case reviews take place each year. Recent case reviews have been concerned with the behaviour of RSL tenants but also, alleged harassment caused between householders involving CCTV and criminal damage. The complaints are usually concerned with situations that remain unresolved for the victim(s).

Current Position:

- There are on average 4 reports of ASB per day in West Oxfordshire
- Community Related ASB offences account for 71% of reports
- Environment ASB accounts for 9% of reports
- Personal ASB accounts for 21% of reports

- 54% of ASB reports have occurred in Witney
- Between 1 January 2023 and 6 December 2023, 659 incidents of ASB were reported to Thames Valley Police
- The most affected days for ASB related incidents are Fridays and Saturdays, with 32% of offences occurring on these days.
- The most frequent times for ASB to occur are between 5pm and 1am, with a peak between 7pm and 8pm.
- 12 individuals have been identified as repeat suspects and are responsible for 40 incidents
- 66% of suspects are male and 34% are female

Focus on Youth:

- 27% of identified suspects of ASB are young people, but this only accounts for those who have been identified by police.
- The summer months of May, June and July have been the most affected for ASB. This may be due to school holidays and longer hours of daylight

| Anti-Social Behaviour | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|----------------------|
| What | How | Who | Why | Youth Focused |
| Community Triggers | Residents can use the Community Trigger if there are: Three reports from one person within a six month period made to either the local council, police, or a registered social housing provider where the individual considers that no effective action has been taken OR Five reports from different people within a six-month | The Chair of the panel will be a Service Business Manager of Resident Services and the Deputy will be the LPA Commander (of officer appointed on their behalf). In addition to the Police and Council, the panel will be made of appropriate agencies relevant to the individual or community trigger and could include Registered Social Landlords, representatives | To ensure that there is a review where cases have been reported and inadequate action has been taken. It will enable WOCSP to learn lessons where persistently reported problems have not been addressed. | No |

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| | <p>period where an individual or collective feels that no effective action has been taken.</p> <p>The Community Trigger is not for making a complaint or reporting new anti-social behaviour cases, these should be taken up with the organisation that is dealing with the case.</p> | <p>of the Clinical Commissioning Group. Youth Offending Service, and Local Safeguarding Authority etc.</p> <p>Where it is felt that WOCSP cannot be impartial, support will be sought from another Oxfordshire based Community Safety Partnership, and in return WOCSP will do the same for them.</p> | | |
| Youth ASB | <p>Problem solving when and where Youth ASB presents as an issue. Looking at solutions in collaboration with community stakeholders and residents as well as Voluntary and Community Sector Organisations.</p> | <p>Thames Valley Police Youth Justice and Exploitation Team West Oxfordshire District Council's Safer Communities Officer</p> | <p>By collaborating with community stakeholders WOCSP can look to ensure legacy and lasting changes in that place, utilising the people, their strengths and resources in addressing local problems.</p> | Yes |

Priority 6: Fraud

The latest figures from the National Crime Survey (those interviewed in the year ending December 2022) showed that fraud returned to pre-covid levels with no significant change.

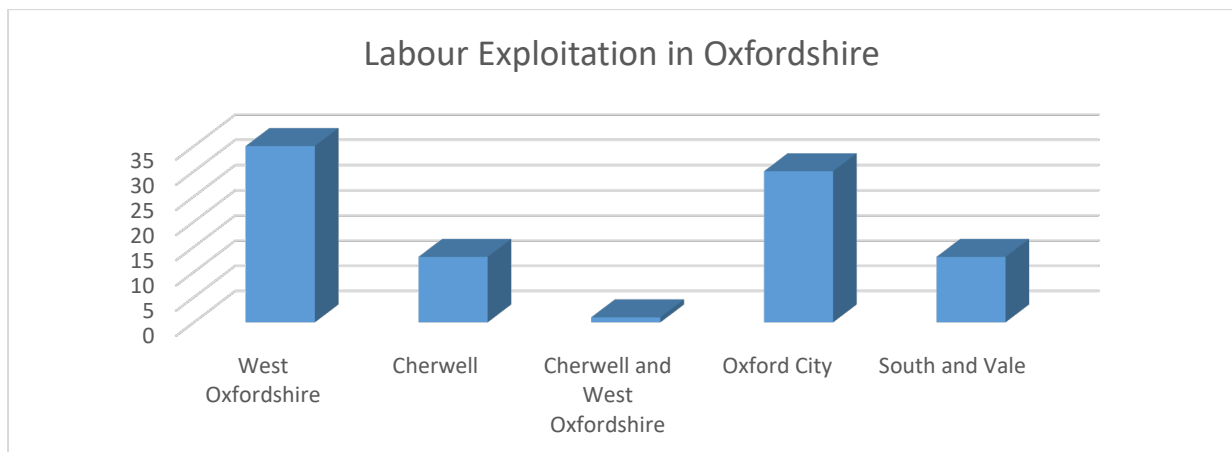
Nationally, despite no significant change in fraud overall, there was a 654% increase in advance fee fraud from 60,000 to 454,000 offences. This is when fraudsters target victims to make advance or upfront payments for goods, services and/or financial gains that do not materialise.

| Fraud | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|----------------------|
| What | How | Who | Why | Youth Focused |
| Thames Valley Multi-Agency Action Fraud Meetings | <p>Ensuring better sharing of information and multi-agency working through MAAF at a Thames Valley Strategic level.</p> <p>Strands of work include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeting Perpetrators • Safeguarding Victims • Sharing Data • Raising Awareness | Thames Valley Police West Oxfordshire District Council's Safer Communities Officer OCC Adults Social Care | With three different organisations taking responsibility for different operational areas of fraud, complications arise with the sharing of information due to the numerous recording systems. This process will ensure that agencies are linked up, sharing information and good practice. | No |
| Increasing Awareness | Utilising resources from Thames Valley Multi-Agency Action Fraud Meetings, WOCSP will support with ensuring professionals and residents have access to publications and tools. | All WOCSP Members | Residents will have a better understanding of which agencies to go to for help for the different types of fraud. | No |

Priority 7: Modern Slavery

There has been a significant increase in victims the labour exploitation subtype of modern slavery in West Oxfordshire, with figures surpassing the other districts. Data from Oxfordshire Anti-Slavery Coordinator shows that:

- Between January 2022 and June 2023 there were 18 cases of modern slavery
- And between July 2023 and November 2023 there have been 31 cases of modern slavery, a significant increase of 72% in a much shorter timeframe.
- Labour exploitation is the most prominent subtype of modern slavery that victims report experiencing
- The care sector is specifically where all victims of labour exploitation in West Oxfordshire have been identified.
- There are more female victims of labour exploitation
- 77% of victims are from Zambia, with other victims from Bulgaria, Ghana, and Pakistan
- Age range of victims is between 24 and 54.
- West Oxfordshire's has more recorded victims of labour exploitation than any other district area in Oxfordshire:



Focus on Youth:

Children and young people identified as victims or at risk of becoming victims of modern slavery will not be considered in this section. See **Priority 1: Serious Violence and the Serious Violence Duty** and **Priority 2: Drugs and Alcohol** for further information on how West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership will work together to support victims of child exploitation.

Modern Slavery

| What | How | Who | Why | Youth Focused |
|---|---|---|---|----------------------|
| <p>Oxfordshire Anti-Slavery Coordinator</p> | <p>The Anti-Slavery Coordinator is a fixed term role currently funded by the OPCC's Community Safety Fund in agreement with all Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnerships.</p> <p>The Anti-Slavery Coordinator has oversight of all Modern Slavery cases that enter the NRM and coordinates regular meetings with a range of agencies to ensure support is put in place and evidence gathered to support the NRM Process.</p> <p>Additional work has gone into working with organisations to better their understanding the legal</p> | <p>All Statutory Members of WOCSP will consider the impact the Oxfordshire Anti-Slavery Coordinator has had on supporting victims of modern slavery and supporting agencies in their understanding of modern slavery in order to consider future funding towards this role.</p> | <p>Victims will be supported to access support through the National Referral Mechanisms.</p> <p>Professionals and organisations will have access to training to support them in identifying and supporting victims of modern slavery.</p> <p>Community Safety Partnerships will be better informed and have materials to support with community engagement and raising awareness of modern slavery.</p> | <p>No</p> |

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| | changes around Modern Slavery and Immigration. | | | |
| Community Awareness | <p>Planned work includes: Foodbank and Voluntary and Community Sector Training (including foodbanks)</p> <p>Week of Action at Turning Point</p> | Oxfordshire Anti-Slavery Coordinator | Community Stakeholders and those working directly with vulnerable people in our communities will have a better understanding of the signs of modern slavery and be able to signpost to support or raise concerns directly with the Anti-Slavery Coordinator | No |
| Reaching Victims | <p>A leaflet and poster, written in different languages, to be aimed at asylum seekers and people who have travelled to work in Oxfordshire from abroad.</p> <p>Continued work with the Quality Improvement Team at Oxfordshire County Council to open</p> | Thames Valley Police Adults Social Care Anti-Slavery Coordinator | Many victims of modern slavery that have come forward in the last year have come from the care sector had little understanding of UK Law, which enabled their employers to exploit them. By raising awareness with possible victims about what modern slavery is, will enable them | No |

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| | opportunities to identify victims of modern slavery in the care sector. | | to seek support earlier and for action to be taken against care agencies working illegally. | |
| Supporting Victims | A report into the impact of victims of modern slavery in Oxfordshire not having recourse to public funding | Oxfordshire Anti-Slavery Coordinator WOCSP to consider key learning, outcomes and recommendations of the Anti-Slavery's Coordinators report into the impact of victims of modern slavery having no recourse to public funding. | In West Oxfordshire 100% of victims of modern slavery who came forward as a result of modern slavery in the care industry did not have access to public funding. The care sector is understaffed and under pressure, what can we do to support these victims to feel safe and supported and want to seek further employment opportunities locally. | |
| Training and Learning Lessons | Training and awareness sessions to be delivered in team meetings to key organisations across West Oxfordshire. 2 face to face learning | Oxfordshire Anti-Slavery Coordinator Safer Communities Officer, WODC All WOCSP Members | Ensuring that professionals have a clear understanding of the pathways to support for victims of modern slavery and have the confidence to make referrals | No |

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| | <p>events to be held in West Oxfordshire for professionals and the voluntary and community sector.</p> <p>Bespoke e-learning package to be developed for Oxfordshire</p> <p>Consider how professionals can learn from victims experiences and understand the impact of their decision making through workshops in collaboration with OSAB and SOPCG</p> | | <p>through the National Referral Mechanism means that victims will receive support quickly</p> | |
| <p>Modern Slavery Guidance and Pathways Document</p> | <p>A Modern Slavery Guidance and Pathways Document is being created with a view to organisations across the district adopting this and appending to their existing Safeguarding Policies and procedures.</p> | <p>Anti-Slavery Coordinator</p> <p>All WOCSP Members</p> | <p>By appending this document to their existing safeguarding policies, organisations will ensure that their staff have easy access to refresh their knowledge, when needed, on the steps they need to take to safeguard victims of</p> | <p>No</p> |

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| | | | modern slavery. | |
| Link to Asylum Hotel Staff | <p>Training for hotel staff and security.</p> <p>Posters about modern slavery and how to seek support in a variety of languages</p> | Oxfordshire Anti-Slavery Coordinator | <p>The Illegal Migration Act and Nationality and Border Act will both have significant implications on Asylum seekers seeking support as victims of modern slavery. Unfortunately, asylum seekers are at greater risk of being targeted groomed by serious organised crime gangs and it is vital so support them as early as possible and make information easily available.</p> | Yes |

Priority 8: Counter Terrorism

The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 states that the following organisations have a statutory responsibility around counter-terrorism:

Oxfordshire County Council, including Oxfordshire Fire & Rescue, Children's Social Care and Adults Social Care
West Oxfordshire District Council
Thames Valley Police
NHS and Health colleagues
Probation

As such, the West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership is the best mechanism to ensure joined up working around radicalisation and terrorism when we need to engage with our communities about this issue.

| Counter Terrorism | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|----------------------|
| What | How | Who | Why | Youth Focused |
| Training | Each Partner organisation to ensure they have a Prevent Lead so that important information and training can be shared. | All WOCSP Members | Organisations and their employees will have an understanding of radicalisation and how to refer residents for support. They will also be clear about the importance of information sharing and multi-agency working around extremism and terrorism. | Universal |
| Chanel Panel | The Channel Panel is part of the Prevent Strategy, it is a multi-agency approach to identifying and supporting individuals are risk of being drawn into terrorism. | WODC OCC Children's Social Care OCC Adults Social Care BOB ICB Thames Valley Police | The Channel Duty highlights the need to protect people susceptible to radicalisation and being drawn into terrorism and the Channel Panel provides an opportunity for a range of agencies to discuss concerns about an individual and tailor support where needed to help them reflect on | Universal |

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| | | | the journey they have taken to reach the extreme beliefs they now hold. | |
| Counter Terrorism Local Profile Process | Participating in the CTLP Annual Questionnaire | WODC Safer Communities Officer | The Counter-terrorism local profiles identify the threat and vulnerability from terrorism and extremism relating to terrorism in local areas. It encourages a consistent approach nationally. | No |

Glossary

| Acronym/Term | Meaning |
|--------------|---|
| ASB | Anti-social behaviour |
| BOB ICB | Buckingham, Oxfordshire and Berkshire West Integrated Care Board |
| DA | Domestic Abuse |
| Drive | Domestic abuse perpetrators programme |
| CCE | Child Criminal Exploitation |
| CSP | Community Safety Partnership |
| CSE | Child Sexual Exploitation |
| IDVA | Independent Domestic Violence Advisor |
| JATAC | Joint Agency Tasking and Coordination Group – held to discuss perpetrators and victims of crimes prioritised in the Community Safety Plan |
| ODAS | Oxfordshire Domestic Abuse Service |
| OPCC | Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner |
| OSAB | Oxfordshire Safeguarding Adults Board |
| OSCB | Oxfordshire Safeguarding Children’s Board |
| MARAC | Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conference – held to discuss high risk victims of domestic abuse |
| MATAC | Multi-agency Tasking and Coordination – held to target and disrupt repeat, high risk perpetrators of domestic abuse |
| SOPCG | Safer Oxfordshire Partnership Coordination Group |
| TVP | Thames Valley Police |

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| TTCG | Tactical Tasking and Coordination Group – held to discuss significant incident and agree Local Area Priorities |
| VRP | Violence Reduction Partnership (supersedes VRU) |
| VRU | Violence Reduction Unit |
| YJES | Youth Justice and Exploitation Service |

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