



ROLLING PLAN 2021-22

Oxford Safer Communities Partnership

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INTRODUCTION

Chair of Oxford Safer Communities Partnership

Welcome to the Oxford Safer Communities Partnership (OSCP) strategic annual plan that sets out its community safety priorities for the year. These priorities are identified via Oxfordshire's Strategic Intelligence Assessment, which is an audit that looks at community safety, crime and anti-social trends based on recent data provided by partners.



Since the establishment of the community safety partnership, statutory organisations and both Universities have worked together to address community safety issues, including addressing issues that arose around the Covid pandemic. Many of our services, from the police, health and local authorities worked tirelessly to ensure Covid compliance was maintained and residents remained as safe as they could be.

As we are now moving out of the pandemic and going back to a different normal way of life, OSCP will continue to deliver initiatives that ensure Oxford continues to be a thriving, culturally diverse city that attracts many people to work, live and visit the city.

Our priorities, set out on page 4, highlights the continuation of many projects that include those issues affecting our communities, tackling organised crime groups and reducing serious violence. A number of actions have been set out to address these priorities, which will be reviewed by the representatives on OSCP's Executive Board. Page 20 provides a list of OSCP's Executive Board members.

I hope you find this plan informative on its achievements and challenges for 2021/22.

Ian Wright
Interim Chair of OSCP
Oxford City Council

OSCP'S PRIORITIES AND ACTION PLAN

Oxford's Safer Communities Partnership's (OSCP) annual plan sets out the partnership's priorities for the coming year based on an overview of crime and disorder in Oxford. OSCP Executive Board agreed three priorities to address crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour. These are:

- Address those issues affecting our communities
- Address serious and organised crime
- Reducing serious violence

These priorities will be addressed through an Action Plan, shown below. The Executive Board will monitor the plan throughout the year, ensuring Oxford is a safer place for all that live, and work or visit the city.

PRIORITY	ACTION
Address those issues affecting our communities	Public Spaces Drug Task Force will continue to tackle open space drug use and dealing in response to community concerns.
	Support those vulnerable people that become homeless and end up rough sleeping on our streets.
	Support our locality hubs to continue to support those that are most vulnerable.
	Develop further plans to address anti-social behaviour in the city in response to our 2019 public consultation.
Address serious and organised crime	Support the work of the Prevent and Protect strands of the Counter-Terrorism strategy by developing safety concerns through a joint information portal, InterAct.
	Respond quickly to reports of cuckooing by supporting vulnerable adults.
	Reduce the level of cycle crime in the city through the Bike Crime Reduction Partnership.
Reducing serious violence	Continue with the roll-out of our CCTV investment programme in East Oxford and the City Centre
	Coordinate activity to address modern slavery, hate crime and alcohol-related disorder.
	Continue to work with Oxfordshire County Council's Social Services and other statutory partners to tackle child exploitation.
	Support the work of the Thames Valley Violence Reduction Unit.
	Continue to tackle domestic abuse and support the delivery of the government's Violence Against Women and Girls strategy.

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

Each year, a Strategic Intelligence Assessment is undertaken by Oxfordshire County Council that provides an overview of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour for Oxford and Oxfordshire. This Rolling Plan provides an overview of that data from 2015 to 2020.

Demographics

Oxford's population data can vary due to the high footfall of students and tourists. Table 1 provides figures provided by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) show in 2019, there was a slight reduction in Oxford's population of 1.5 per cent compared to 2015.

Table1: Population Statistics

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Oxford	154,716	155,292	154,582	154,327	152,457
Oxfordshire	673,590	678,484	682,444	687,524	691,667
Thames Valley	2,357,766	2,379,299	2,391,696	2,407,593	2,419,956

Source: ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 6 May 2021]

The ethnic breakdown of Oxford compared to Oxfordshire is over twice the percentage rate for Oxfordshire. Oxford ethnic breakdown is 22 per cent compared to Oxfordshire that stands at 9 per cent. Table 2 provides a more in depth breakdown of ethnicity.

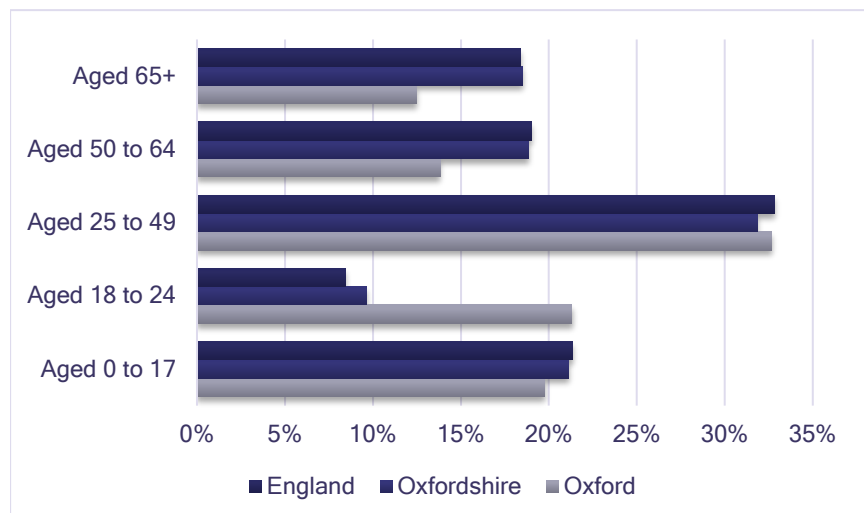
Table 2: Population ethnic breakdown

	Oxford	Oxfordshire
White	78%	91%
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	4%	2%
Asian/Asian British	12%	5%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	5%	2%
Other ethnic group	1%	1%

Source: ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 6 May 2021]

Oxford has a lower proportion of people from 65 years and above (12%) compared to Oxfordshire (19%) and England (18%). Oxford has a young population with 74 per cent of the population below the age of 50 years.

Chart 1: Breakdown of population by Age Group



Source: Source: ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 6 May 2021]

CRIME IN OXFORD

Recorded crime in Oxford decreased in 2020 compared to the previous year by 10.7 per cent. Some of this decrease was a result of the Covid pandemic and the restrictions in place during that year.

The number of cases investigated by Oxford City Council's Anti-social Behaviour Service for 2020 increased by 22.4 per cent compared to the same period the previous year. Covid restrictions also played a part as residents stayed at home due to the lockdowns placed by Government. However, anti-social incidents have been increasing year on year.

Police Crime Data

Developed by the Office of National Statistics (ONS), the 'Crime Severity Score' gives more severe offence categories a higher weight than less severe ones. Based on this assessment, crime continues to level out in 2019/20 as in 2018/19.

The ONS crime data does not include crimes against businesses or those not resident in households.

Table 3: Recorded Crimes

Year	Oxford
Year to Dec 2018	16,100
Year to Dec 2019	16,531
Year to Dec 2020	14,760
	-1,771

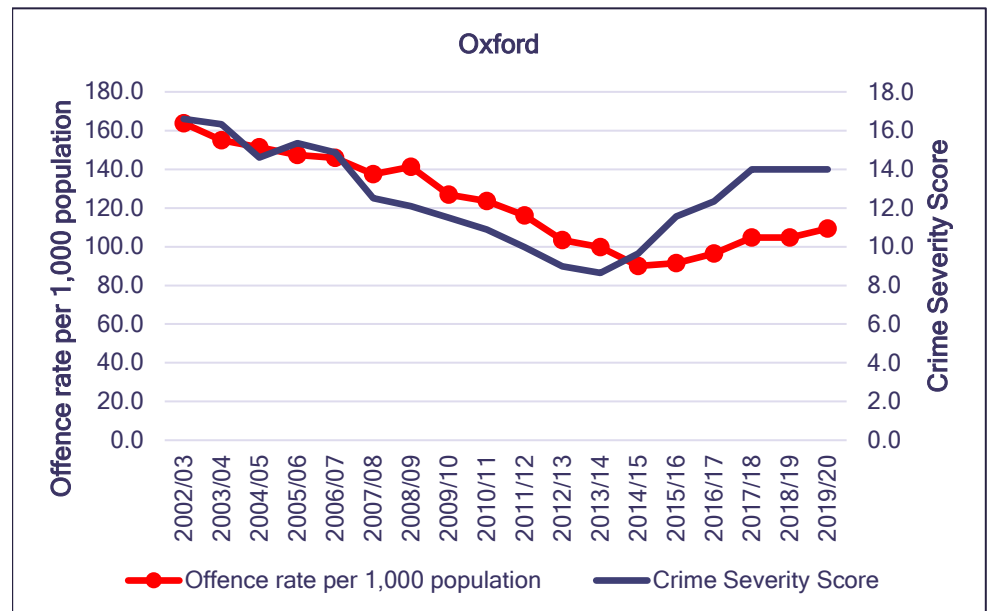
Source: TVP

Table 4: Number of ASB cases

Year	Oxford
Year to Dec 2018	2779
Year to Dec 2019	2800
Year to Dec 2020	3609
	+809

Source: Oxford City Council

Figure 1: Crime Severity - Oxford (Trend in crime rates per 1,000 population and crime severity score)

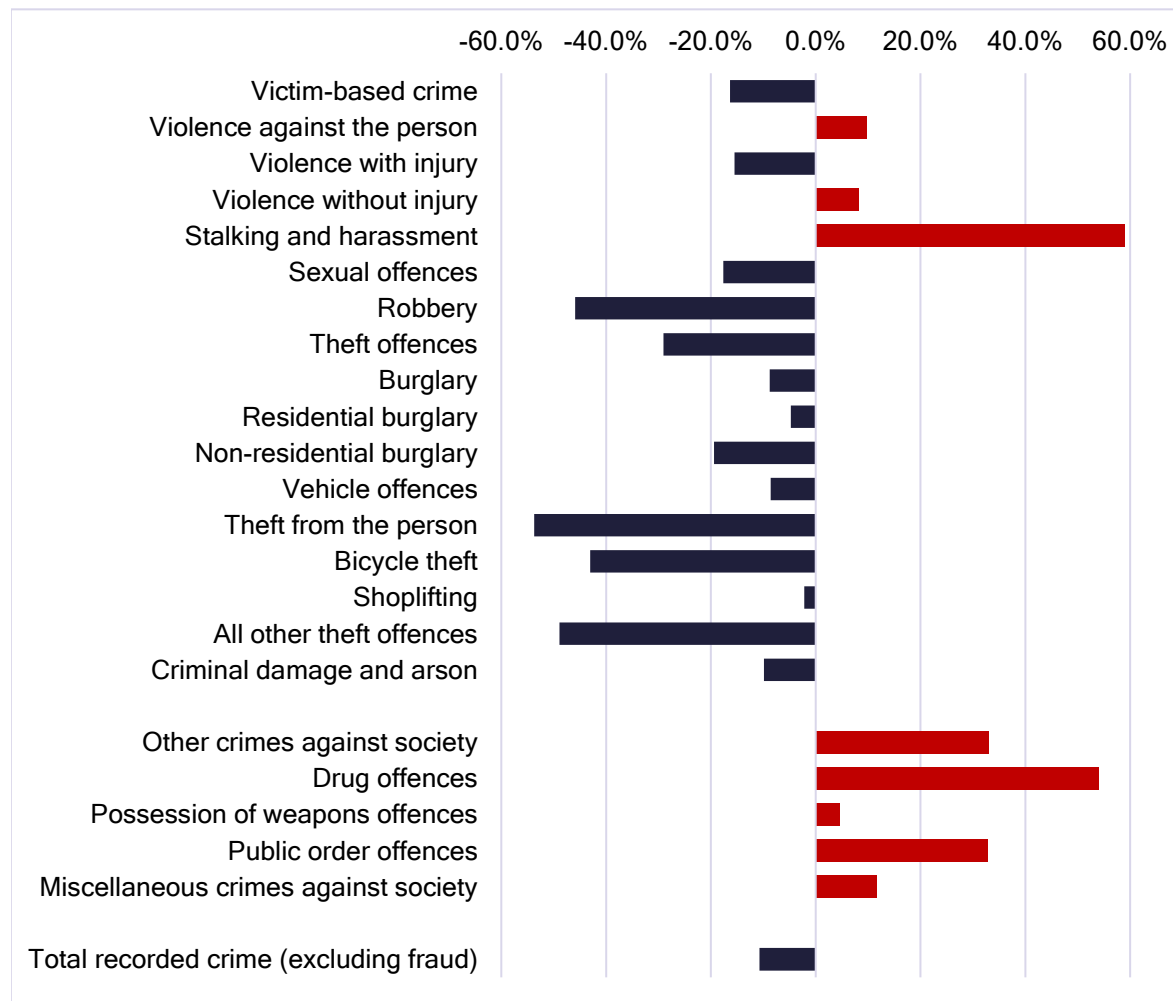


Source: Office of National Statistics

Changes in Crime Category

Figure 2 highlights the numbers and rates (per 1,000) of different categories of crime recorded in Oxford for the year ending December 2020. Acquisitive crime saw significant reductions however, stalking and harassment saw an increase of 59 per cent. Drug offences also saw an increase of 54 per cent along with low level crimes such as public order offences.

Figure 2: Change in overall police recorded crime and individual crime categories and groups for Oxford for the year ending Dec 2020 minus year ending Dec 2019



Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics

Table 5 shows Oxford has a higher crime rate for violence against the person and theft offences compared to Oxfordshire. Crime rates in rural areas of Oxfordshire remain lower than the urban areas.

Table 5: Rates of all crime per 1,000 population for Oxford and Oxfordshire, for the 12 months to December 2020

	Oxfordshire		Oxford	
	No of crimes	rate per 1000 population	Number of Crimes	rate per 1000 population
Victim-based crime	35,837	51.8	12,247	80.3
Violence against the person	15,299	22.1	4,440	29.1
Homicide	5	0.0	-	-
Death or serious injury caused by illegal driving	5	0.0	-	-
Violence with injury	3,809	5.5	1,085	7.1
Violence without injury	6,775	9.8	2,195	14.4
Stalking and harassment	4,705	6.8	1,160	7.6
Sexual offences	1,615	2.3	482	3.2
Robbery	242	0.3	106	0.7
Theft offences	14,315	20.7	6,009	39.4
Burglary	2,242	3.2	748	4.9
Residential burglary	1,527	2.2	565	3.7
Non-residential burglary	715	1.0	183	1.2
Vehicle offences	2,964	4.3	1,126	7.4
Theft from the person	683	1.0	315	2.1
Bicycle theft	1,516	2.2	1,138	7.5
Shoplifting	3,375	4.9	1,613	10.6
All other theft offences	3,535	5.1	1,069	7.0
Criminal damage and arson	4,366	6.3	1,210	7.9
Other crimes against society	7,052	10.2	2,513	16.5
Drug offences	2,054	3.0	764	5.0
Possession of weapons offences	464	0.7	180	1.2
Public order offences	3,542	5.1	1,280	8.4
Miscellaneous crimes against society	992	1.4	289	1.9
Total recorded crime (excluding fraud)	42,889	62.0	14,760	96.8

Source: Police Recorded Crime Statistics / ONS mid-2019 population estimate

Anti-Social Behaviour

ASB is defined as: "Behaviour by a person which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the person". Oxford City Council's Anti-Social Behaviour Service addresses the majority of ASB concerns that affect individuals as well as our communities

Each complaint received is triaged into one of 3 categories.

- Category 1 incidents are cases where there is a serious risk to individuals or the peace of the neighbourhood and which may include violence, serious threats of violence or other criminal activity.
- Category 2 incidents generally concern behaviour such as verbal abuse or persistent noise nuisance.
- Category 3 incidents are generally disputes between neighbours, minor noise issues and the majority of environmental crime.

Oxford City Council's ASB Service is made up of two teams, the Anti-Social Behaviour Investigation Team (ASBIT) and Community Response Team (CRT). ASBIT deal with the more complex cases involving multiple issues including mental health. CRT addresses low level areas of anti-social behaviour including environmental crimes.

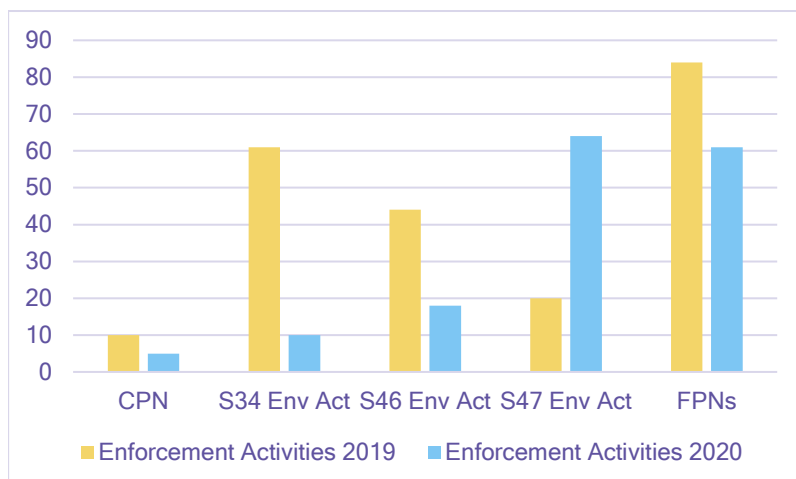
During 2020 the number of cases increased significantly by 25 per cent and 29 per cent respectively. Some of this increase may have been due to more people staying at home during long periods of Covid restrictions.

Table 6: No of cases investigated from 2018 to 2020

	2017	2018	2019	2020	(n)	%
ASBIT	565	590	525	659	+134	25.5
CRT	2283	2189	2272	2950	+678	29.8

Source: Oxford City Council

Fig 3: CRT formal enforcement activities

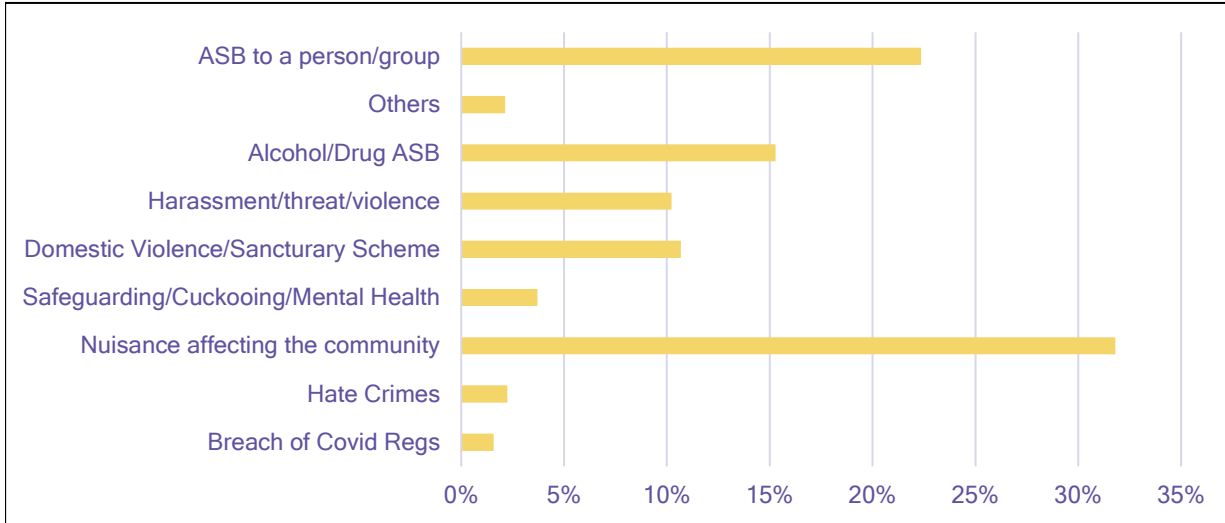


Source: Oxford City Council

Figure 3 provides a breakdown on the number of enforcement activities undertaken by CRT in 2019 and 2020. In 2020, there was a reduction in enforcement activities due to the Covid restrictions. Officers from CRT endeavor the resolve the issues affecting our communities without implementing formal enforcement activities. Sections 34 to 47 of the Environmental Act 1990 relate to waste management issues.

Figure 4 provides a breakdown on cases received during 2020 based on type of complaint. Similarly, table 8 provides a breakdown of cases investigated by CRT on type of complaint.

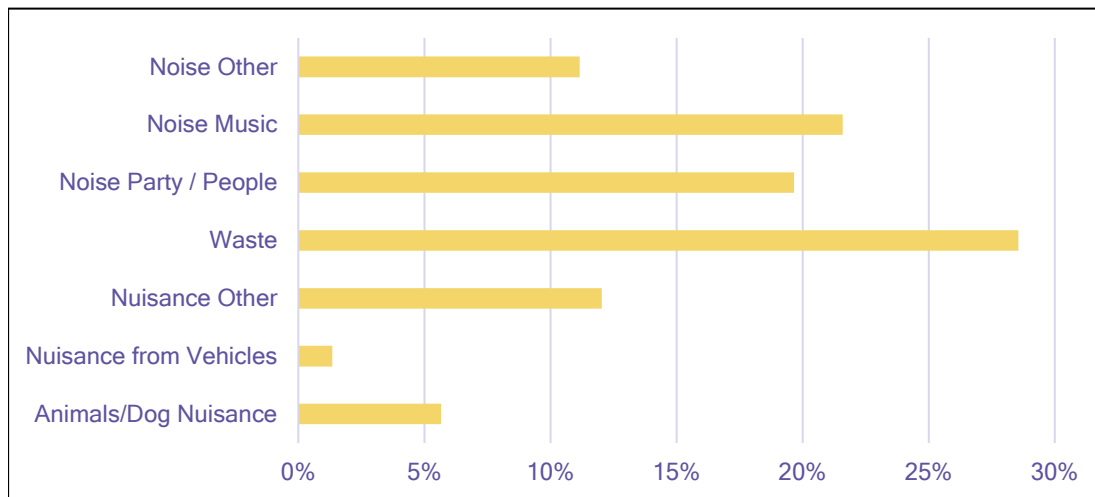
Fig 4: Percentage of case types on more complex investigations in 2020



Source: Oxford City Council

The waste category groups all waste types such as commercial waste, fly tipping and domestic waste. Complaints about music saw the greatest number of complaints. Over half of all cases investigated by CRT related to noise.

Fig 5: Percentage of case types relating to low level ASB including environmental crimes in 2020



Source: Oxford City Council

Knife Crime

Knife Crime offences have been identified following the Home Office Definition. This will be specific violent and sexual offences, robbery and threats to kill offences where a pointed, bladed or sharp instrument has been used in the offence and is capable of piercing the skin or has been used as threat.

Oxford continues to see low figures for knife crime offences. Oxford only accounts for 8.2 per cent of all knife crime offences in Thames Valley and 39 per cent in Oxfordshire.

Unsurprisingly, males has the greatest number of knife crime victims (74 per cent).

In 2020/21, knife crime offences decreased by 19.5 per cent compared to the same period the previous year.

The age group of 25 to 64 saw the greatest number of victims and perpetrators, 59 per cent and 57 per cent respectively.

Table 7: Victims of Knife Crime Offences.

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Oxford	90	120	137	143	115
Oxfordshire	226	280	298	333	294
Thames Valley	1042	1302	1504	1514	1387

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS

Table 8: Victims of Knife Crime Offences - Gender

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Male	68	80	85	89	86
Female	21	39	50	50	27
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1	1	2	4	2
Not Recorded	0	0	0	0	0
Total	90	120	137	143	115

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS

Table 9: Victims of Knife Crime Offences - Age

Age	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
0 to 11	1	2	2	1	1
12 to 24	39	57	55	49	44
25 to 64	50	58	76	91	68
65+	0	1	0	1	0
Not recorded	0	2	4	1	2
Total	90	120	137	143	115

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS

Table 10: Perpetrators of Knife Crime Offences - Age

Age	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
0 to 11	0	0	0	0	0
12 to 24	37	52	53	53	49
25 to 64	50	71	54	70	66
65+	0	1	1	0	1
Not recorded	2	0	1	0	0
Total	89	124	109	123	116

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS

Domestic Abuse

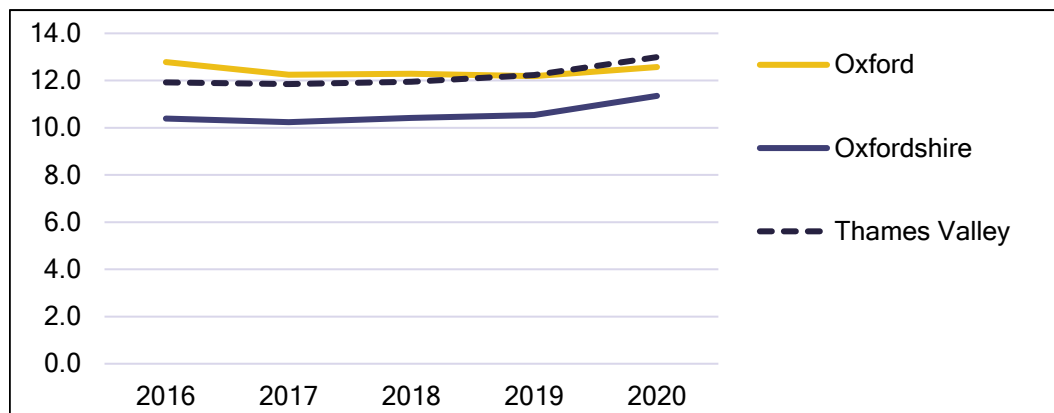
The number of reported domestic abuse crimes in Oxford saw a slight increase in 2020 compared to the previous year. Based on population rates, Oxford had more recorded victims compared to Oxfordshire but slightly lower than in Thames Valley.

Table 11: Domestic Abuse Crimes

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020 rate per 1,000 population	2019 to 2020	
Oxford	1,985	1,894	1,896	1,858	1,917	12.6	59	3.1%
Oxfordshire	7,050	6,986	7,163	7,285	7,851	11.4	566	7.7%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS. ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 6 May 2021]

Fig 6: Recorded Domestic Abuse Victims per 1,000 population rate



Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS. ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 6 May 2021]

Table 8 provides the number of recorded domestic abuse crimes from 2016 to 2020. The number of male victims since 2017 has increased year on year; an increase of 7.4 per cent. 2020 saw no significant change in the prevalence of domestic abuse experienced in the last year compared with the previous year.

Table 12: Victims of domestic abuse - all occurrences gender breakdown

Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	538	500	505	509	542
Female	1437	1391	1380	1334	1347
Indeterminate	1	1	3	3	4
Unknown	5	2	6	11	23
Not Recorded	4	0	2	1	1
Grand Total	1985	1894	1896	1858	1917

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS

Supporting Victims of Domestic Abuse

Oxford City Council provides a Target Hardening Scheme that aims to allow victims of domestic abuse to stay within their homes. This service has been provided for a number of years and in 2020, 77 victims of domestic abuse received improved security measures on their homes.

All local authorities in Oxfordshire contribute towards the costs to provide a county wide outreach service.

In 2020, OSCP agreed to fund an additional post to respond to the domestic abuse agenda. There were two broad streams to the role:

1. To take forward the relevant recommendations from the Thames Valley BAMER Project Report locally in Oxford.
2. To improve the internal responses to domestic abuse within Oxford City Council.

The outcome has helped embed support groups into the BAMER community including successfully applying for funding to support the BAED Worlds Group activities. Another area of interest was to organize Sharia Law and Domestic Abuse training for multi-agencies, including domestic abuse service and TVP's Domestic Abuse Intelligence Unit.

The post holder assisted with the role out of the Oxford City Council's Domestic Abuse Pathway for those victims that do not have recourse to public funds but also contributed towards the Council's Domestic Abuse Scrutiny Review Group and the consequential recommendations. The post holder also contributed towards the Council's Well-Being strategy that aims to support all staff within Oxford City Council.

Perpetrators of Domestic Abuse

Men continue to be the dominant group but in 2020 female perpetrators increased by 15.4 per cent. All data excludes duplicate people, so if someone has been recorded as a suspect/offender of an offence multiple times, they will not be counted in these tables.

Table 13: Perpetrators of domestic abuse - Gender breakdown

Gender	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	1261	1304	1265	1271	1256
Female	463	436	449	453	523
Indeterminate	2	0	1	0	1
Unknown	2	2	3	1	18
Not Recorded	4	2	1	2	3
Grand Total	1732	1744	1719	1727	1801

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS

Sexual Abuse

Between 2019 and 2020, the number of recorded rape victims decreased by 12.3% in Oxford. Looking at the average figure over 4 years (Table 12), that reduction is less. A reduction in historical incidents and Covid restrictions has most probably impacted on reporting these crimes.

Oxfordshire and Thames Valley also saw small reductions in 2020 compared to 2019. However, the average figure for Oxfordshire and Thames Valley saw an increase of 7 per cent and 6 per cent respectively.

Oxford City Council contributes towards supporting victims of sexual abuse. Annually, Oxfordshire Sexual Abuse and Rape Crisis Centre receives £23,000 to support the service.

Child Sexual Exploitation, Honour Based Violence, Female Genital Mutilation and Forced Marriages

In 2020 there were no forced marriage crimes reported in Oxford or Oxfordshire.

The number of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) remain low in Oxford and Oxfordshire. Since 2016 both sets of crime have reduced by 32 per cent and 13.7 per cent respectively.

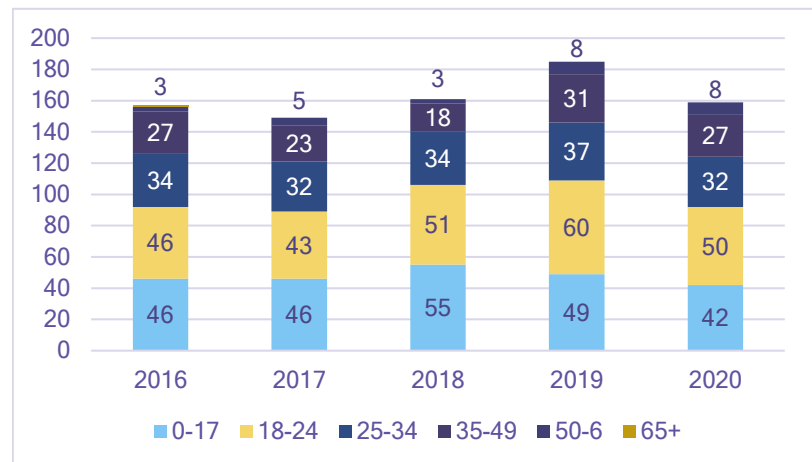
Though OSCP continue to support vulnerable people at risk, lack of reporting cannot be ruled out.

Table 14: Rape Victims

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017 to 2019	2020 compared to average
Oxford	160	151	163	186	163	167	- 4
Oxfordshire Total	421	428	473	508	503	470	33
Thames Valley Total	1435	1548	1618	1762	1747	1,643	104

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS

Fig 7: Victims of Rape - Age Group



Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS

Table 15: Victims of Child Exploitation - All Occurrences

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Difference from 2016	
						(n)	% Rate
Oxford	50	19	57	10	16	-34	-32%
Oxfordshire	109	83	106	60	94	-15	-13.7%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RM

To address those most at risk of exploitation, OSCP funded a pilot project called the Blueprint Project. The Blueprint Project was conceived in late 2019 when a coalition of Oxford based voluntary sector organisations and the Youth Ambition team at Oxford City Council designed a preventative programme targeted at young men facing increased risk of drug exploitation. The project focused on building trusting relationships in safe spaces with adult men in a non-confrontational way and in a creative environment.

The majority of the young men who attended identified themselves as black and topics discussed which they could relate to were race, risk and exploitation. At the end of the programme, feedback from the group included:

- *I have loved coming to blueprint*
- *I feel so more confident around people and for my voice to be heard.*
- *No one from the project is doing that stuff (selling drug) anymore, I don't even smoke weed now! It has made a difference.*
- *I understand that shit (exploitation) more now.*
- *I'm trying to tell my brothers (friends) about it.*

Honour Based Violence

Table 12 and 13 provide the number of recorded crimes for Honour Based crimes (HBV) and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).

Though crime figures remain low, OSCP provides a small amount of funds to Oxford Against Cutting to raise awareness of FGM. During Covid a number of posters were printed and sent to GP surgeries throughout Oxfordshire to increase awareness of this issue.

Modern Slavery

Modern slavery is defined as the recruitment, movement, harbouring or receiving of children, women or men through the

Table16: Victims of Honour Based Violence - All Occurrences

						Difference from 2016	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	(n)	% Rate
Oxford	28	33	19	11	13	-15	-53.5%
Oxfordshire	50	47	33	34	24	-26	-48%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RM

Table 17: Victims of Female Genital Mutilation - All Occurrences

						Difference from 2016	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	(n)	%Rate
Oxford	3	3	5	1	1	-2	-66%
Oxfordshire	4	5	6	2	1	-3	-25%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RM

Table 18: Victims of Modern Slavery and Trafficking

						2019 to 2020	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	(n)	% Rate
Oxford	14	46	42	57	76	19	33%
Oxfordshire	27	99	124	132	149	17	13%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RM

use of force, coercion, abuse of vulnerability, deception or other means for the purpose of exploitation.

The Police now classify every National Referral Mechanism (NRM) submission that they receive as a crime, both from their own officers and external agencies.

Hate Crime

The term 'hate crime' can be used to describe a range of criminal behaviour where the perpetrator is motivated by hostility or demonstrates hostility towards the victim's disability, race, religion, sexual orientation or transgender identity. A hate crime can include verbal abuse, intimidation, threats, harassment, assault and bullying, as well as damage to property. The perpetrator can also be a friend, carer or acquaintance who exploits their relationship with the victim for financial gain or some other criminal purpose.

Table 15 below highlights 5 of the most prominent crimes. Compared to 2019, 2020 saw an increase of 8.7 per cent of victims that reported a hate crime due to their faith. This is similar nationally, in year ending March 2020, there was an increase of 8 per cent compared with year ending March 2019. County wide, there was a 16.8 per cent increase of hate crime due to their faith compared to 2019.

Table 19: Victims of Hate Crime - All Occurrences

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Oxford	Oxon	Oxford	Oxon	Oxford	Oxon	Oxford	Oxon	Oxford	Oxon
Race	243	511	315	600	266	556	309	616	336	720
Faith	11	23	28	50	26	50	20	40	16	26
Homophobic	29	72	41	90	37	90	42	104	50	118
Disablist	13	48	24	81	36	107	23	104	38	141
Transphobic	6	15	5	8	7	22	15	28	7	28
All Hate Crime	292	648	387	783	355	786	384	843	428	996

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RM

All hate crime increased in Oxford by 11 per cent and by 18 per cent in Oxfordshire compared to the previous year. The number of victims defined by ethnicity has seen some slight

Table 20: Victims of all Hate Crime - Self Defined Ethnicity

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Oxford	Oxon	Oxford	Oxon	Oxford	Oxon	Oxford	Oxon	Oxford	Oxon
Male	182	381	202	450	207	473	230	471	229	528
Female	102	250	175	317	133	288	137	338	162	390
Indeterminate	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2
Unknown	6	11	8	10	15	24	16	32	36	75
Not Recorded	1	4	2	4	0	1	1	1	0	1

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RM

changes. From 2016 to 2020 the percentage of women being victims of hate crime has

increased from 35 per cent to 38 per cent. Men has seen a decrease from 62 per cent to 54 per cent.

Victims of Crime

Oxford has seen a year on year increase in the number of older victims aged over 65 of violence or sexual abuse. Oxford accounts for 29% of violent crimes in Oxfordshire.

Table 21: Police recorded victims of violent crime aged 65+

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2019-20	per 1,000 pop aged 65+	
Oxford	49	77	83	94	132	38	40%	6.9
Oxfordshire	234	250	403	410	555	145	35%	4.3

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RM

The number of victims aged 17 or under of all crimes saw a reduction of 30% in Oxford compared to the average number of 2017 to 2019. Some of the reduction was most probably due to Covid and its restrictions.

Table 22: Number of Victims aged 17 or under of All Crimes

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017 to 2019 average	2020 minus average	%
Oxford	1202	1341	1384	1272	937	1,332	-395	-30%
Oxfordshire	3879	4231	4152	4001	3608	4,128	-520	-13%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RM

Table 23: Number of Victims aged 17 or under of all crime by age

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	difference from 2019 to 2020	
						(n)	%
0 to 5	182	169	214	156	133	-23	-17%
6 to 11	242	294	315	261	178	-83	-47%
12 to 17	778	878	855	855	626	-229	-37%
Oxford Total	1202	1341	1384	1272	937	-335	-36%
Oxfordshire Total	3879	4231	4152	4001	3608	-393	-11%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RM

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2020-21

Priorities	Outcome	Achievements
Issues affecting our communities	Public Spaces Drug Task Force will continue to tackle open space drug use and dealing in response to community concerns.	<p>Sharp and condom data obtained from Oxford Direct Services is discussed at the weekly MADE meeting.</p> <p>Under the Safer Streets Project crime data highlighted number of hotspot areas that required interventions to reduce drug abuse and crime. Areas targeted were Manzil Way, Alhambra Lane, The Plain, St Clements and Cowley Road. Interventions included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • working with all partners to reduce cycle theft providing bicycle locks for students, • the purchase of mobile CCTV cameras to address burglaries in East Oxford, • increasing the number of CCTV along the Cowley Road, • with the support of Magdalen College, installing CCTV cameras around The Plain and St Clements, • the introduction of dusk till dawn street lighting ensuring improvement in uniformity and colour rendering. This aims to reduce fear of crime and aid in the identification of offenders.
	Support our locality hubs during the country's lockdown to protect those that are most vulnerable.	Community Response Officers undertook welfare visits to vulnerable residents across the city as well as continuing with their normal day to day work.
	Oxford City Council will develop further plans to address anti-social behaviour in the city in response to our public consultation.	Due to Covid restrictions, this action will be taken forward to 2021-22.
	Support the work of the Prevent and Protect strands of the Counter-Terrorism strategy.	Thames Valley Police take the lead in all strands and partners provide support whenever necessary.

Tackling serious and organised crime	Respond quickly to reports of cuckooing by supporting vulnerable adults.	Both Thames Valley Police and Oxford City Council work closely to identify any vulnerable person at risk of cuckooing. Covid restrictions has led to a reduction in County Line drug dealers who exploit vulnerable tenants and victims.
	Reduce the level of cycle crime in the city through the Bike Crime Reduction Partnership.	<p>The Cycle Crime Reduction Group (CCRG) developed an effective strategic and tactical action plan that focused on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enforcement, • education and engagement, and • environment <p>Under the Saferstreets project a number of cycle equipment was purchased to help raise public awareness and communications to support this activity.</p>
	Continue with the implementation of CCTV projects in East Oxford and the City Centre	<p>Throughout 2020-21, work has been ongoing to improve and enhance the current CCTV system. Funding received from TVP will see the extension of the system to cover The Plain, St Clements and another portion of Cowley Road.</p> <p>Work will continue in 2021-22 to upgrade the operating system along with the upgrade of a number of outdated cameras.</p>
Reduce serious violence	OSCP will coordinate activity to address modern slavery, hate crime, and alcohol-related disorder.	<p>OSCP has been instrumental in the development of the Modern Slavery Delivery Plan for the County wide partnership.</p> <p>OSCP's Hate Crime Action Plan feeds in to the Thames Valley Hate Crime Action Plan, which TVP are the lead agency. The current plan will be reviewed in 2021-22.</p>
	Support the work of the Thames Valley Violence Reduction Unit	Work with our partners across the county to implement the Oxfordshire Violence and Vulnerability Plan.
	Work with Oxfordshire County Council's Social Services and other statutory partners to tackle child exploitation.	Continue to play an active part in the Oxfordshire Safeguarding Children Board Child Exploitation sub-group, and support the delivery of action plans to address child exploitation.
	Continue to tackle domestic abuse and support the delivery of the government's Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) strategy	Continue to support the work of the Oxfordshire Domestic Abuse Strategic group through active involvement in the delivery of domestic violence, and other VAWG workstreams.

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