

OSCP ROLLING PLAN 2022-23



Introduction

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

Statutory duties and responsibilities

Oxford Safer Communities Partnership are required by law to:

- undertake a Strategic Intelligence Assessment - Working with Oxfordshire Communities Safety Partnership an annual strategic assessment is undertaken for the whole of Oxfordshire. An overview of Oxford is shown below.
- conduct Domestic Homicide Reviews – 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.
- conduct Community Trigger Reviews - a process which allows members of the community to ask the Community Safety Partnership to review their responses to complaints of anti-social behaviour.
- reducing reoffending - is critical to both protecting communities from crime and to delivering a more effective and economic justice system.

Crime in Oxford

Each year community safety partnerships undertake an assessment of crime using data from various partners. In doing so, the multi-agency partnership aims to improve safeguarding, reduce vulnerability, reduce crime and anti-social behaviour, and improve the well-being of our residents.

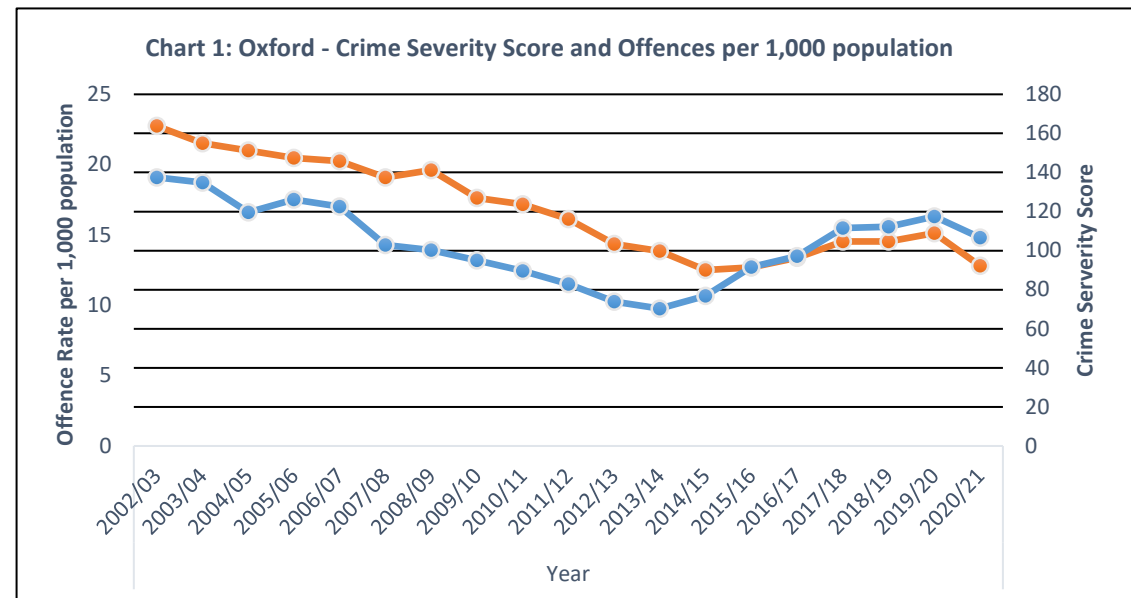
Total recorded crimes in Oxford increased by 10 per cent in 2021 compared to the previous year. Part of the increase in crime was due to the lifting of Covid restrictions.

Developed by the Office of National Statistics (ONS), the ‘Crime Severity Score’ opposite gives more severe offence categories a higher weight than less severe ones. Based on this assessment, the crime severity score reduced in 2020/21.

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

Table1

	2020	2021	Difference	
			n	%
Total recorded crime (excluding fraud)				
Oxford	14490	15964	1474	10.17
Oxfordshire	41973	46597	4624	11.01
Thames Valley	157050	171119	14069	8.96



Year to Dec 2019	2800
Year to Dec 2020	3609
Year to Dec 2021	3733*
	+124

Table 2 provides the number of cases investigated by Oxford City Council’s ASB service. Data provided, shows a year on year increase in the number of cases investigate by the Anti-Social Behaviour Investigation Team and Community Response Team. Table 3 provides the number of reports received by TVP. Incidents are broken down into 3 occurrence types; those

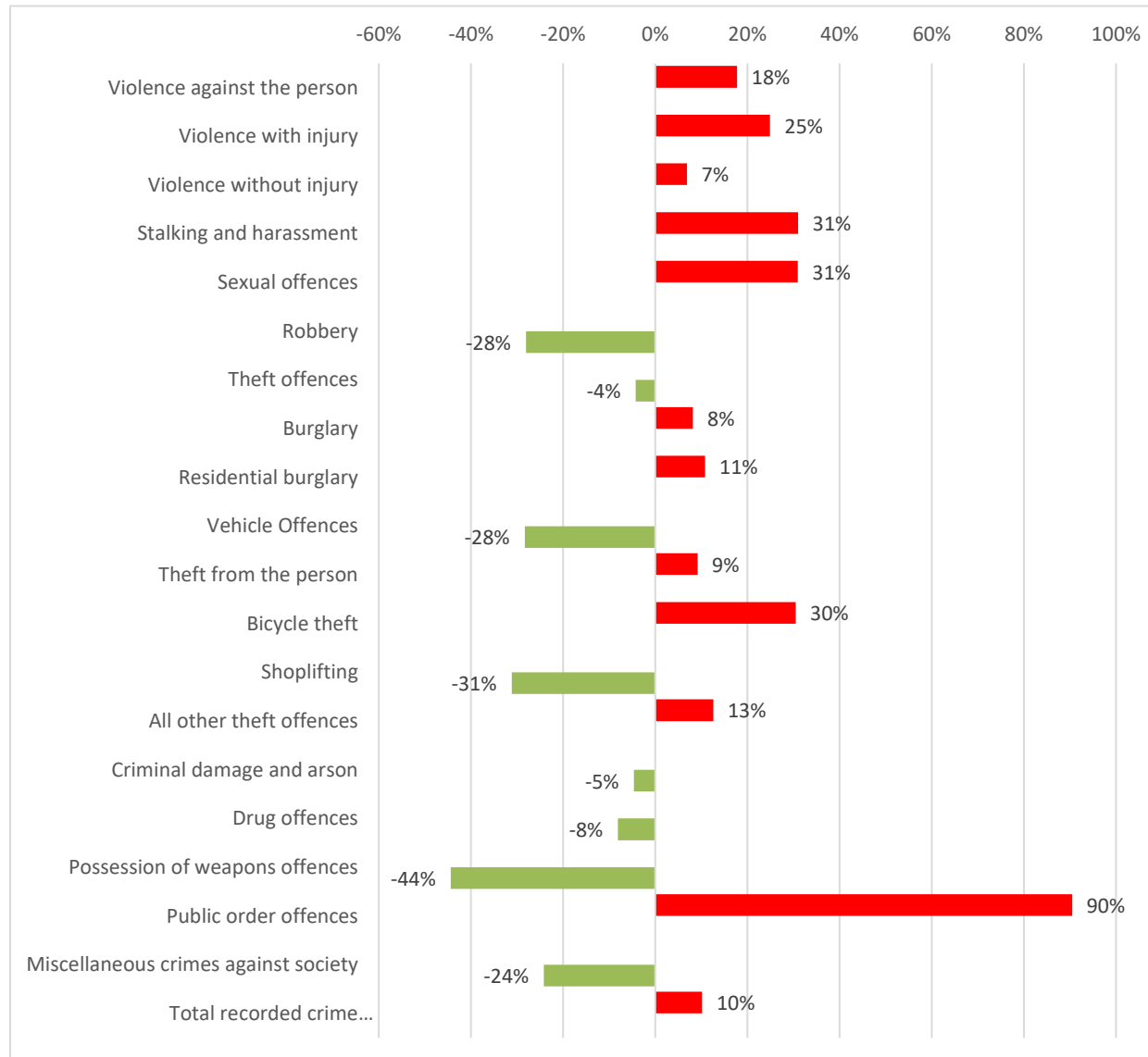
that affect the community, those that affect the environment and those that are personal to the complainant. Oxford accounts for 28 per cent of all police recorded ASB incidents in Oxfordshire.

Table 3: Police ASB Incidents Recorded from 1/1/21 to 31/12/2021

	Community	Environmental	Personal	Total ASB
Oxford	1266	163	302	1731
Oxfordshire	4190	570	1279	6039
Thames Valley	16852	2232	5004	24088

Chart 2, on the next page provides a breakdown of crime types for Oxford. Significantly, public order offences increased in 2021 compared to 2020. Violent crime also saw increases compared to the previous year but 2021 saw limited covid restrictions compared to 2020. Possession of weapons saw a significant decrease in offences, along with robbery, vehicle offences and shoplifting.

Chart 2: Percentage difference in crime types in 2021 compared to 2020



Domestic abuse and exploitation

Table 4 provides an overview on recorded crimes from 2017. There was a slight reduction in recorded domestic abuse occurrences compared to the previous year. The 2021 figure is the lowest recorded crime figure over the last 5 years. This may have been as a result of the Covid restrictions during 2020/21.

Table 5 provides an overview on all domestic occurrences in Oxford involving children. This data was counted where the domestic abuse qualifiers were applied to the offence and where a child has been recorded as 'involved'. This data covers DA crimes, DA non-crime occurrences and total DA occurrences.

Table 4: Domestic Abuse Offences Recorded
(non-crime occurrences not included)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Difference	
						n	%
Oxford	1,894	1,896	1,858	1,917	1768	-149	-8.43
Oxfordshire	6,986	7,163	7,285	7,851	7156	-695	-9.71

Table 5: All Domestic Occurrences in Oxford Involving Children

	April to June	July to September	October to December	January to March
2018/2019	383	414	381	353
2019/2020	362	385	373	370
2020/2021	387	440	359	395
2021/2022	400	428	375	

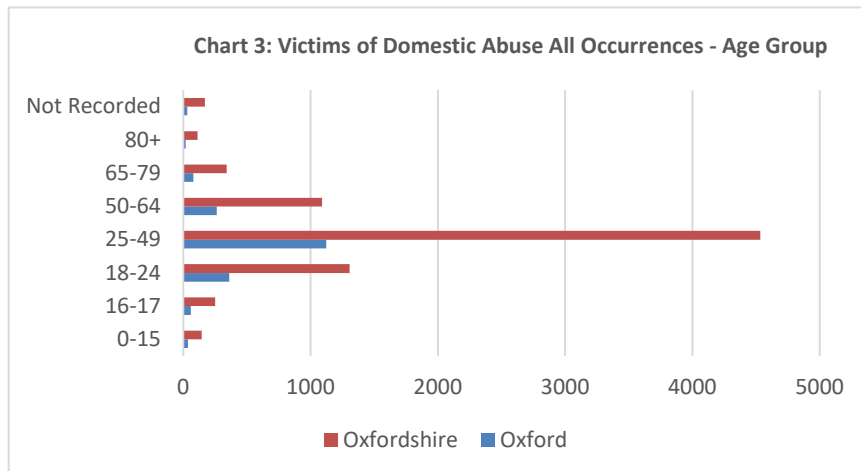


Chart 3 provides age group of victims of Domestic Abuse. Both Oxford and Oxfordshire saw the age group from 25 to 49 with 1,122 victims and 360 victims aged 18 to 24. 362 victims of domestic abuse were over the age of 65 years.

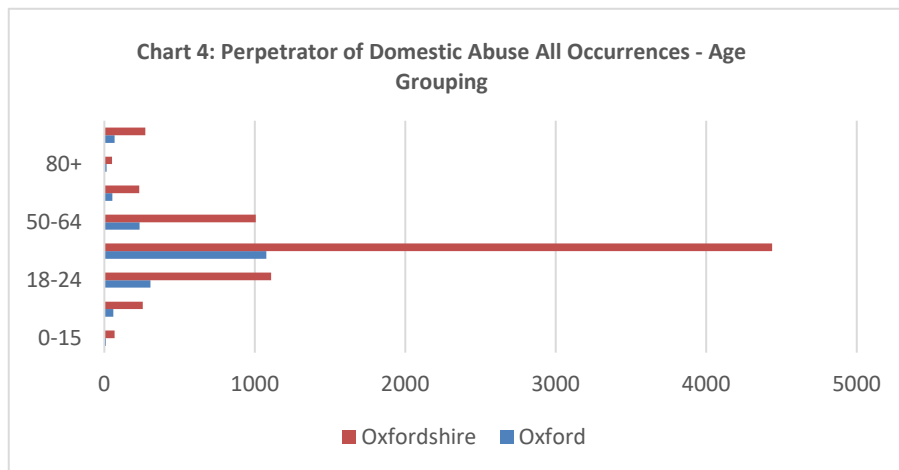


Chart 4 provides the age group of perpetrators of all domestic abuse occurrences. Again, the most significant group for both Oxford and Oxfordshire was 25-49 year olds.

Table 6 provides the number of victims of CSE, FGM, Forced Marriage and HBV. This data will exclude those who have been victims of crime multiple times.

Oxford	73
Oxfordshire Total	182
Thames Valley Total	613

Table 7 provides the number of victims of modern slavery and trafficking in 2021. This data is of those victims where it has been reported to the police. No further data from other agencies involved in supporting these victims has been included.

	Child Sexual Exploitation	Female Genital Mutilation	Forced Marriages	Honour Based Violence
Oxford	24	0	0	10
Oxfordshire Total	90	0	0	26
Thames Valley Total	314	9	4	178

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Hate Crime

Table 8 provides the number of recorded victims of Hate Crime in 2021 by subject.

Table 8: Victims of Hate Crime Offences by Hate Crime Strand - All Occurrences					
	Race	Faith	Disablist	Homophobic	Transphobic
Oxford	420	40	44	64	26
Oxfordshire Total	873	61	188	171	55
Thames Valley Total	3846	235	671	592	163

Repeat Victimization

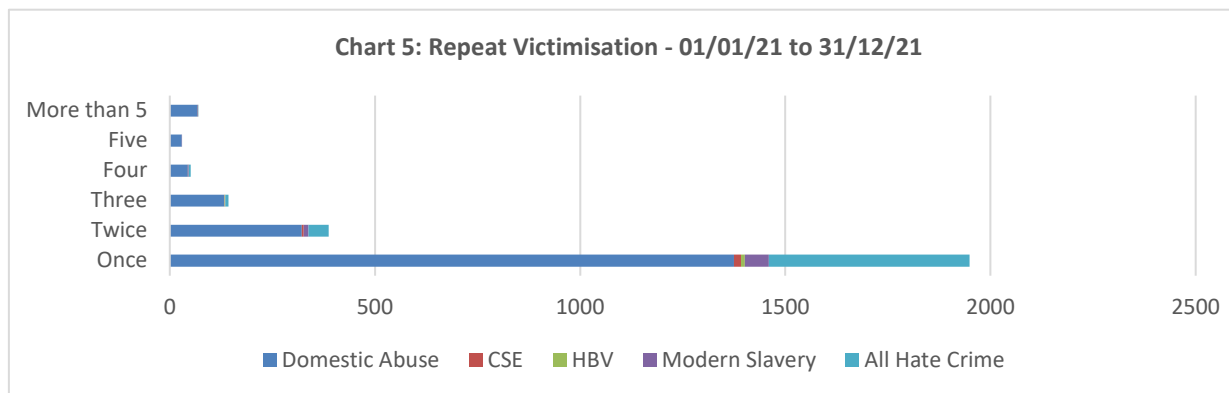


Chart 5 provides an overview on repeat victimization. Sixteen per cent were a victim of domestic abuse on two occasions. Similarly, CSE and Modern Slavery victims were repeat victims (17% and 16 % respectively).

Priorities for 2022-23

Since the partnership's inception in 1998, OSCP is an incredibly strong partnership, where everyone round the table see's the need to work closely on areas such as address concerns that affect our communities. As with other community safety partnerships, OSCP aligns its priorities with those of the Thames Valley Police and Crime Commissioner. Diagram 1 provides all five broad strategic priorities that are set out in Thames Valley Police and Crime Plan. Those Oxford priorities that are aligned to the PCC's Crime Plan are:

1. Recruiting more police officers, supporting neighbourhood policing and focusing on driving down the crimes that matter most to the public.
2. Cracking down on the threat from "county lines" drugs gangs to protect children from exploitation and abuse.

OSCP Priorities:

The table below provides an overview of OSCP's priorities and their connection to the PCC priorities. An action plan has been developed in order monitoring of these priorities is reviewed by OSCP's Executive Board.

Diagram 1: Police and Crime Plan Priorities



OPPC Priority	OSCP Priorities
1	Develop responses to neighbourhood crime priorities such as open space drug misuse and dealing, anti-social behaviour and alcohol-related violence through the work of the Community Safety Problem Solving Officer.
1	Address anti-social behaviour that effects our communities through support and enforcement processes.
2	Coordinate and implement Oxfordshire's Modern Slavery Strategy through the work of the Oxfordshire Anti-Slavery Coordinator
2	Prepare for and deliver the Serious Violence Duty in partnership with the Thames Valley Violence Reduction Unit.
1	Coordinate activity to address the violence against women and girls agenda with the Safe Journey, Safe Destination project that aims to keep women safe when out and about in Oxford late at night.
1	Continue to tackle domestic abuse and support the delivery of the government's Violence Against Women and Girls strategy through the introduction of DAHA accreditation in social housing stock, support for the Oxfordshire DA Strategy Group and the implementation of Oxford City Council's scrutiny review recommendations.
1	Build on the work of the Safer Streets 3 project to improve our approach to alcohol-related disorder through the Nightsafe Oxford Network.
1	Develop a hate crime action plan to support communities.
1	Reduce the level of cycle crime in the city through the Bike Crime Reduction Partnership.
1	Support the work of the Prevent and Protect Duty of the Counter-Terrorism strategy.

1	Work with partners in Oxfordshire to evaluate the feasibility of an Oxfordshire CCTV Hub.
	Use our Common Place consultation process to engage with our communities in order to understand their community safety concerns and develop responses.
	Develop partner support and use of the Interact web-based dashboard to better understand local community safety trends and evaluate interventions.
	Review our membership, structures and working groups to ensure we have the partnership capacity to support delivery of our priorities.

Achievements in 2021

Covid activities

OSCP partners played a significant role in supporting residents and businesses during the pandemic, ensuring people were kept safe. Work included:

- Re-opening the city to business and community activities, including Broad Street Meadow.
- Addressing residents who did not comply with the restrictions, especially with house parties.
- Provided support to those vulnerable residents who were unable to leave their home.

Safety in the night-time economy

- With the support of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, Oxford City Council was awarded £426,000 to address Violence against Women and Girls. “Safe Journey, Safe, Safe Destination” brought together Oxford City Council, Oxfordshire County Council, Oxford Police Area, the Police and Crime Commissioner, Oxford University Security Services, and Oxford Brookes University, university student unions, West Oxfordshire, South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse district councils, in a unique partnership to help prevent violence against women and girls travelling in and out of Oxford at night. A number of initiatives were set up that included:
 - The launch of Nightsafe Oxford Network that brings together partners and organisations in the night-time economy, including the police, CCTV operators, Street Pastors, night bus drivers, taxi drivers, fast food outlets and licensed premises. Members of the network will be trained in spotting and assisting people in need, communicate with each other through a radio system, have direct contact with the police CCTV control room and receive briefings from the police on what to expect during the weekend.
 - Safe Places scheme to provide a place where people can get support in a safe environment.
 - Provision of training programmes for members of the Nightsafe Network that includes:
 - Bystander Intervention for sexual violence.
 - Licensing Security and Vulnerability Initiative (SAVI) is an online assessment programme designed to help the owners and operators of licensed premises provide a safe and secure environment for their managers, staff, customers and local communities.

- Drink Spiking Awareness Course aims to train as many front-line workers such as bar and security staff as possible, in order to raise awareness about drink spiking amongst venues, ensuring staff know what they can do to help victims, and minimising the frequency of this crime.
- Upgrading of CCTV cameras in Oxford, including new areas covered by CCTV such as The Plain and Temple Cowley area.
- Improved street lighting on transport routes across Oxford, Abingdon, Didcot and Witney.
- Improvement of sight-lines and removal of street furniture.
- Free mobile charging shelves will be available to use at both Oxford and Didcot rail stations
Once fully embedded within all services, this initiative will become the norm for all who visit Oxford at night.
- Operation Vigilant - Introduced in Oxford in 2019, Project Vigilant targets predatory behaviour in the evening economy in order to prevent sexual offending. Dedicated uniformed and plain clothed officers patrol areas of the city to identify people who may be displaying signs of predatory behaviour. This includes behaviour such as sexual harassment, inappropriate touching and loitering.
- Working in partnership with TVP and late night entertainment venues to implement a new scheme that identifies if a drink has been spiked. OSCP awarded to TVP to purchase a number of drink spiking kits to venues across Oxford.

Domestic Abuse

- DAHA Accreditation and Domestic Abuse Housing Link Workers - Oxford City Council has become a member of the Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance (DAHA) and are working towards accreditation. The accreditation requires a client-led approach for all customers who have or are experiencing domestic abuse. Policies and procedures, robust

risk and case management, inclusivity, domestic abuse informed staff will all be embedded into working practices. To support this programme, two full time Domestic Abuse Housing Link workers have been recruited. They will provide a single point of contact for the customer journey through the process from homelessness to secure accommodation. In addition they will identify good practice and areas for improvement within the Council departments which will assist in achieving the DAHA accreditation.

- Scrutiny Review into Domestic Abuse Services - Members of the Council conducted a scrutiny review of provision to support survivors of domestic abuse in Oxford. There were 48 recommendations, the majority of which will be completed through the DAHA accreditation. Training of staff was a common theme through the review and a programme of training has already started.

Modern Slavery

Following on from the commissioned report into modern slavery and exploitation work has commenced to identify and reduce those people vulnerable to exploitation. The newly appointed Modern Slavery Coordinator has developed a programme that aims to provide pathways and disruption.

- A new structure and pathway has been developed on Oxfordshire's approach to identify and support adult victims of exploitation and slavery. To ensure a strong response, all cases of modern slavery and human trafficking cases are alerted to Anti-Slavery Coordinator who records and assesses the information and coordinates the response. If needed, additional information may be sought within the newly developed Anti-Slavery Multi Agency Response Team (AS MART) – the police, Gangmasters Labour Abuse Authority, DWP and Adult Safeguarding.

- There have been four cases where this approach has been used since its development in late-2021 with successful outcomes on all. Two of the cases have already been closed as the victims have been removed from their exploitation and found housing and benefits support. In another case there was successful disruption activities involving the police, Fire Service, Victims First Specialist Service and Oxford City Council's Community Response Team, Anti-Social Behaviour Investigation Team, Planning, Revenues and HMO Enforcement teams. These examples shows the importance of a multi-agency approach with partners safeguarding victims and working collaboratively to make Oxford a hostile place in which to perpetrate exploitation.

Anti-social behaviour

- Continuing the successful work on deploying mobile CCTV units where community safety concerns were raised by partners, including the ASB service and TVP. These units have been deployed within the Covered Market to prevent business burglary along with identified hot spots to prevent drug abuse and anti-social behaviour. Reports to the police on drug hotspots were reduced while the units were deployed.
- Continued attending the multi-agency JTAC and TTCG meetings to discuss any new hot spot areas for drug abuse and anti-social behaviour.

Serious Violence

- Op Beaming II – This operation ran across Blackbird leys. It is an annual multi agency, month long operation to tackle knife crime. Partners included Council who assisted with closure orders, Turning Point with naloxone and

community pop ups, RAW workshop with referrals of relevant children, Green Space team with park sweeps and target hardening, local schools with Mini Police, Neighbourhood Watch with info sharing and intel gathering.