

OXFORD COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2026-27



INTRODUCTION

The Oxford Safer Communities Partnership's (OSCP) 2026-27 Rolling Plan sets out the partnership's priorities for the year based on the Oxfordshire Community Safety Strategic Intelligence Assessment. It provides an overview of the work undertaken by the partnership during the previous year and planned activities for the year ahead.

OSCP's purpose is to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour in Oxford by fulfilling the partnership's statutory duties as set out in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and other relevant legislation. Section 6 of the 1998 Act requires the responsible authorities, collectively referred to as a Community Safety Partnership (CSP) in a local government area, to work together in formulating and implementing strategies to tackle local crime and disorder in the area.

The OSCP Executive Group oversees the delivery and oversight of plans and activities developed under the auspices of the partnership. The partnership's Responsible Authorities are the Police, Oxford City Council, Oxfordshire County Council, Oxfordshire Fire and Rescue Service, Thames Valley Integrated Care Board and the Probation Service.

Other members of the partnership include representatives from John Radcliffe Hospital, Brookes University, the University of Oxford, Turning Point, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and Registered Social Landlords.

OSCP's priorities compliment the priorities of the Police and Crime Commissioner's Police and Crime P2024-29. Police and Crime Commissioner funding supports the delivery of OSCP's priorities.

OSCP work with the countywide Safer Oxfordshire Partnership (SOP) to address community safety priorities including modern slavery, serious violence, and domestic abuse. SOP provide the strategic leadership and development, with OSCP delivering local plans and projects in Oxford.

To view the full Joint Strategic Intelligence Assessment or TVP's Police & Crime Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan, please click on the links below.

<https://data.oxfordshire.gov.uk/jsna/>

<https://www.thamesvalley-pcc.gov.uk/police-and-crime-plan/>

OSCP PRIORITIES 2026/27

Building on the activities of 2025-26, OSCP's priorities for 2026-27 are:

- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Serious Violence
- Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)
- Modern Slavery and Exploitation

Priority 1: Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) takes many forms, from aggressive, noisy, or abusive behaviour to abandoned cars, littering and fly-tipping.

The Council's Anti-Social Behaviour Service is comprised of two teams and works closely with Neighbourhood Policing Teams to tackle these issues. The majority of ASB cases involved domestic noise nuisance and environmental ASB, such as fly-tipping and littering. The City Council's Community Response Team dealt with 1800 cases of these types. The Council's Anti-Social Behaviour Investigation Team (ASBIT) investigated a further 403 neighbour dispute cases, sometimes involving violence, threats, or other criminal activity.

Priorities for the year ahead:

- Develop and implement problem-solving plans for ASB hotspot areas, including undertaking crime prevention surveys with our communities.
- Address environmental crime such as littering, fly-tipping and waste in gardens that can blight our neighbourhoods.
- Continue to improve CCTV across Oxford in partnership with the police.
- Oversee ASB Reviews that enable victims of anti-social behaviour to request a review of how agencies addressed persistent ASB complaints.
- Coordinate ASB forums between the police, social landlords, local authorities, and other partners to address neighbour disputes and other types of anti-social behaviour.

Achievements in 2025:

- Establishment of multi-agency ASB meetings across Oxford City, enabling review of victims and perpetrators.
- Implementation of targeted ASB hotspot approach, including the city centre, Cowley Road, Blackbird Leys).
- Delivery of Operation Bibo providing real-time response to ASB incidents.
- Safer Streets initiative with high-visibility patrols and community engagement.
- Roll-out of CommonPlace platform and tenant engagement activity to gather community intelligence on ASB.
- Delivery of Have Your Say meetings to set local priorities based on community feedback.
- Completion of ASB case reviews and learning applied to organisational procedures.
- Implementation of CCTV improvements in Cowley Road and situational interventions through environmental design and surveys.

Priority 2: Reduce Serious Violence

OSCP works with the Safer Oxfordshire Partnership to deliver the statutory Serious Violence Duty requirements set out in Chapter 1 of Part 2 of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022. These are:

- to work together and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence.
- identify the kinds of serious violence that occur in the area and the causes of that violence.
- prepare and implement a strategy for preventing and reducing serious violence in the area.

Priorities for the year ahead:

- To address drug dealing in open spaces through a problem-solving approach.
- Support the work of the multi-agency Serious and Organised Crime group to identify and disrupt organised criminal groups.
- Increase joint working with Trading Standards, TVP and City Council to disrupt Serious Organised Crime
- Work with young people who are at risk of offending or socially isolated by providing diversionary activities and becoming more inclusive within our communities, including attendance at Multi Agency Child Exploitation Panels.
- Work with partners and housing providers to identify, support, and protect vulnerable people whose property has been taken over (cuckooing).
- Continue the successful NightSafe partnership that aims to improve safety in Oxford's nighttime economy areas.

Achievements in 2025:

- Delivery of STRIVE mentoring programme for high-risk young people at risk of serious violence and exploitation.
- Development and implementation of NightSafe partnership approach, including targeted policing model and scenario-based vulnerability training for licensed premises.
- Completion of environmental visual audits to identify crime risks in public spaces and inform prevention activity.
- Delivery of the Blackbird Leys youth survey on knife crime perceptions and
- Community consultations and "Have Your Say" approaches to inform local priorities.
- Deployment of high-visibility policing operations and targeted campaigns (e.g. Op Servator, Op Bibo, Op Purchase).
- Implementation of Operation Sceptre (knife crime campaign planning and delivery).
- Installation of 4 bleed kits in high-footfall areas to improve response to serious incidents

Priority 3: Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

VAWG describe acts of gender-based violence and abuse that disproportionately affect women and girls. The term encompasses a wide spectrum of physical, sexual, psychological, economic, and digital abuses. Common examples include

- Domestic abuse and coercive control
- Rape and other sexual offenses (including indecent exposure and upskirting)
- Stalking and harassment
- Modern-day slavery and human trafficking
- "Honour-based" abuse, forced marriage, and female genital mutilation (FGM)
- Online-facilitated abuse, intimate deepfakes, and cyberflashing

Priorities for the year ahead:

- Commission Domestic Homicide Reviews and implement recommendations.
- Support Oxford City Council to maintain gold status Domestic Abuse Housing Accreditation (DAHA)
- Support The Safer Oxfordshire Partnership's delivery of the Oxfordshire Domestic Abuse Strategy.
- Increase the safety of women and girls in the night-time economy through our NightSafe programme that works with licensees, Higher Education partners, student bodies, and our communities.
- Oxford City Council, through co-production with Oxford City Housing tenants, will continue to raise awareness of all forms of domestic abuse across communities.
- Initiation of Domestic Abuse training programme commissioning cycle, with recommissioning process planned based on needs assessment.
- Partnership work to address barriers to housing in relation to HBA.
- Shared understanding of responses to spiking across Oxfordshire to ensure agreed, overall, partnership response to spiking.
- Development of 16 days of activism plan to include local priorities and partners, focusing on:
 - community facing activity,
 - awareness of VAWG services,
 - local initiatives, including nighttime economy safety.

Achievements in 2025:

- Work underway to improve outcomes for survivors of honour-based abuse (HBA), including at MARAC to strengthen risk management.
- Identification of Honour-Based Abuse (HBA) learning themes and barriers for survivors.
- Collaboration with housing providers to improve responses to HBA survivors, including culturally appropriate accommodation pathways.

- Delivery of cross-district coordination to strengthen the “Ask for Angela” scheme, embedding checks into licensing and operational practice.
- Delivery of Student Safety Survey (Oxford Brookes University) identifying:
 - Night-time safety concerns
 - Links to VAWG and underreporting
 - Need for improved lighting, patrols, and reporting awareness
- VAWG Needs Assessment completed and associated actions established.
- Progress on Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) with panels established and reports underway.

Priority 4: Modern Slavery and Exploitation

Modern Slavery can take many forms including the trafficking of people, forced labour, domestic servitude, and slavery. Oxfordshire’s Modern Slavery Coordinator develops plans to partners to identify, protect and support victims, and disrupt perpetrators of these offences.

Priorities for the year ahead:

- Utilise pathways to support victims and disrupt perpetrators of modern slavery and exploitation.
- Develop the Thames Valley Anti-Slavery Network to increase awareness and cooperation in prevention, communications, and disruption of activities, preventing victims becoming exploited.
- Identify trends in the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and pathway referrals to identify emerging themes. Focus targeted work around findings.
- Develop and build partnership with the Modern Slavery Policy and Evidence Centre (PEC) to have direct access to their expertise, latest evidence, and wider networks to help strengthen our work locally around identification, safeguarding, and victim supports, and help inform wider national conversations.

Achievements in 2025:

- Identification and referral of cases into modern slavery pathways, with victims identified across multiple exploitation types.
- Engagement with the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) consultation and policy development.
- Delivery of partner training on modern slavery and exploitation.
- Anti-Slavery Day events and awareness activity.
- Targeted action on labour exploitation, sexual exploitation and criminal exploitation including “cuckooing.”
- System and process improvements in the transition from children to adult services for exploited individuals.

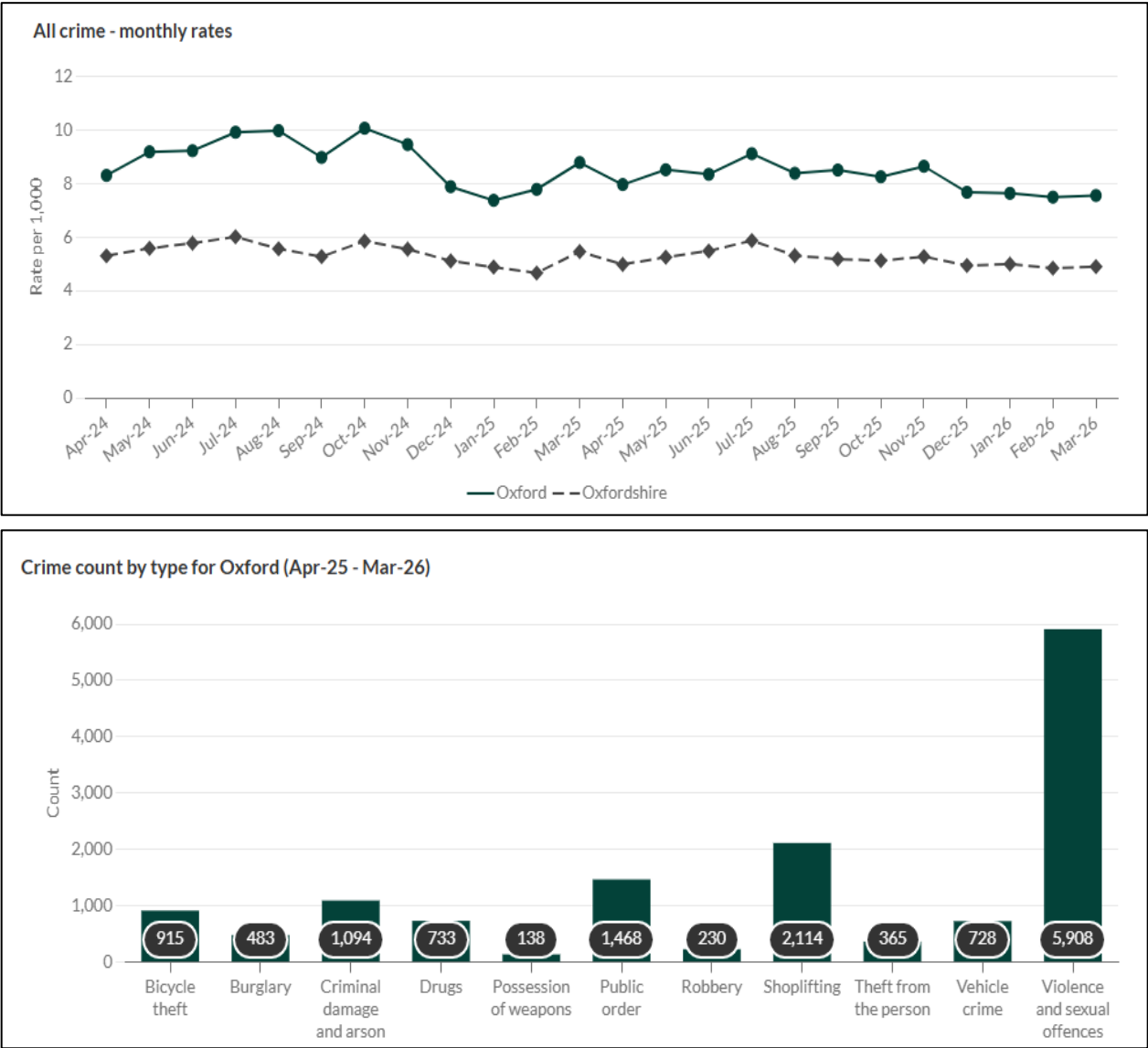
Valuing Diversity

Oxford is known as city of internationalism and solidarity, rich in cultures and heritage. This is reflected in the city’s commitment to being a recognised City of Sanctuary, demonstrating a formal pledge to create a welcoming, inclusive environment where all residents, particularly those seeking refuge, are supported, respected and able to contribute to community life. OSCP partner organisations work together when these shared values are tested. We share information, align resources, and work together to strengthen local resilience against hate crime, manage the right to peaceful protest, and promote community cohesion.

Crime overview for Oxford – extracts from the Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2026

All recorded crime

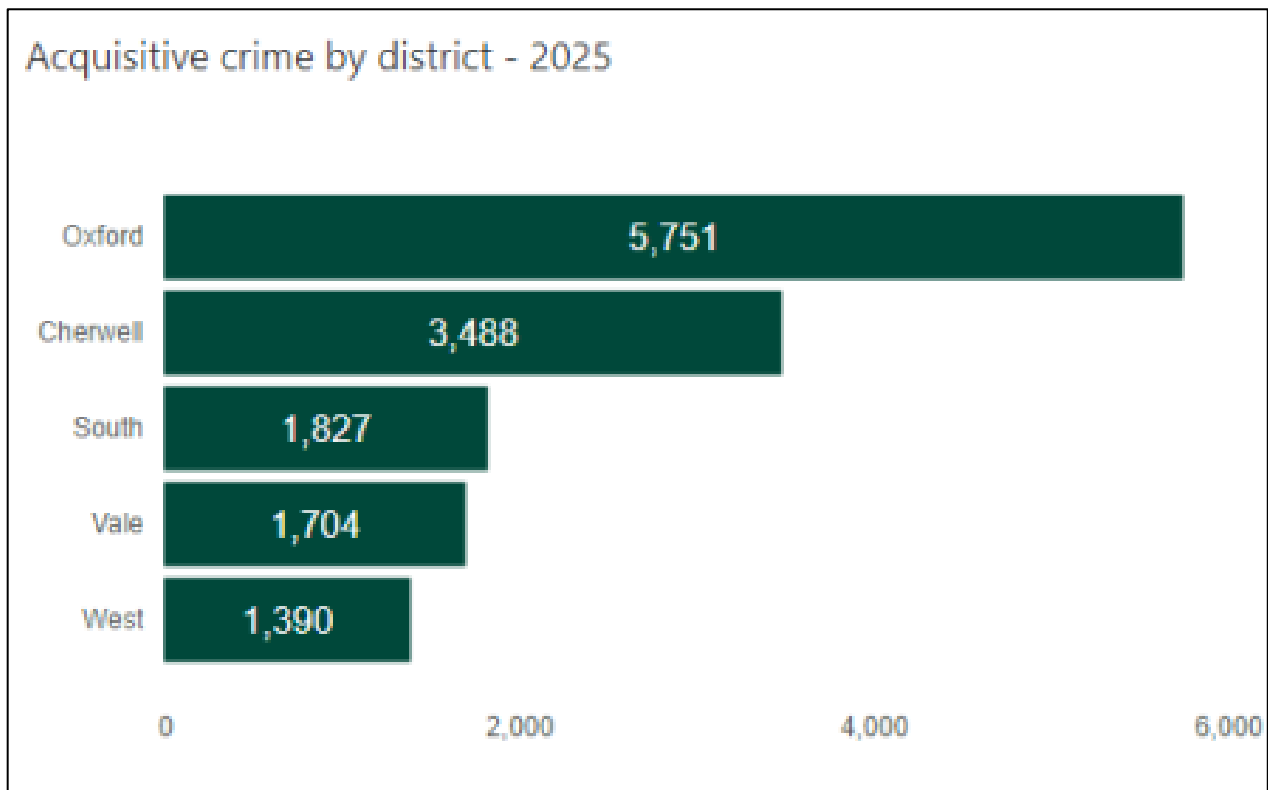
In total, there were 45,042 recorded offences in 2025, representing a 2.7% decrease from 2024, but an 11.1% increase from the 2018 baseline data. According to current and historical population estimates from the Oxfordshire Data Hub, Oxfordshire’s population grew by approximately 8.6% since 2018.



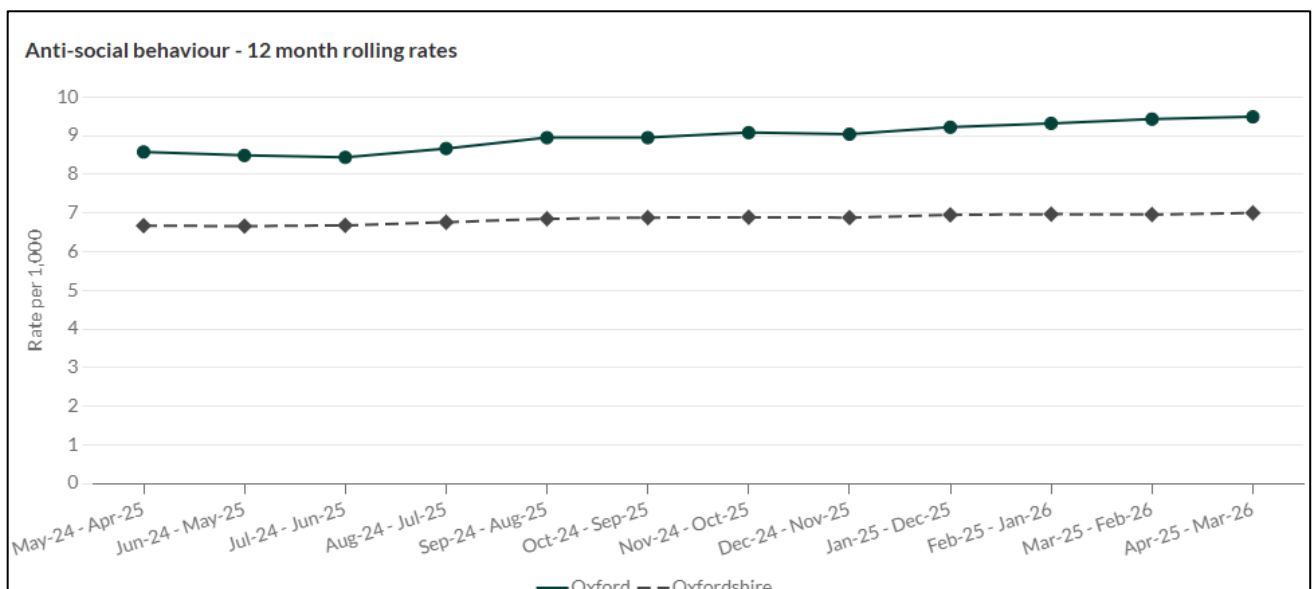
Acquisitive Crime

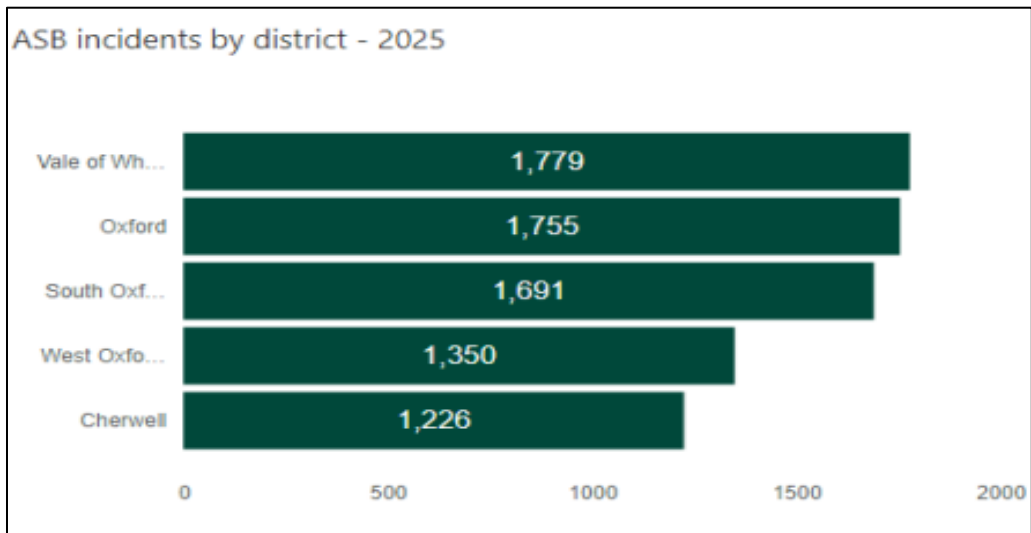
Acquisitive crime refers to offences committed with the primary intention of obtaining financial or material gain. Common examples include theft, burglary, robbery, shoplifting, fraud, and certain forms of vehicle crime. These offences are typically motivated by the acquisition of money, goods, or other assets of value.

Acquisitive crime has fallen by more than 10% in Oxfordshire, compared with 2024, reversing three consecutive years of growth following the post-pandemic low point in 2021.

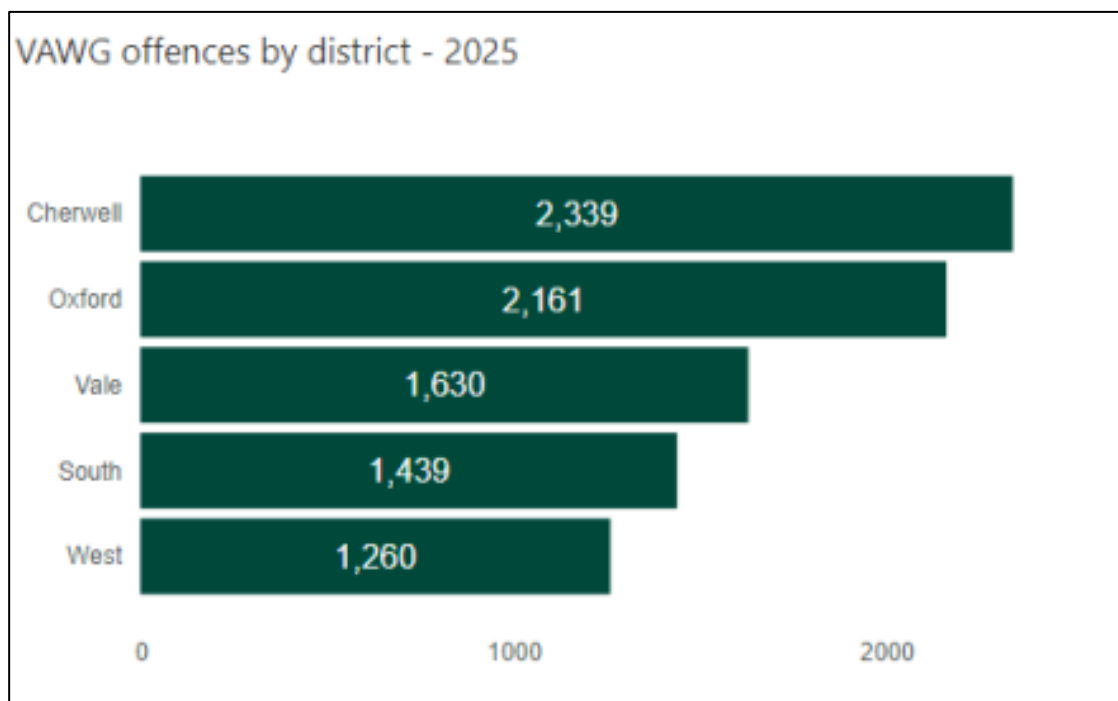
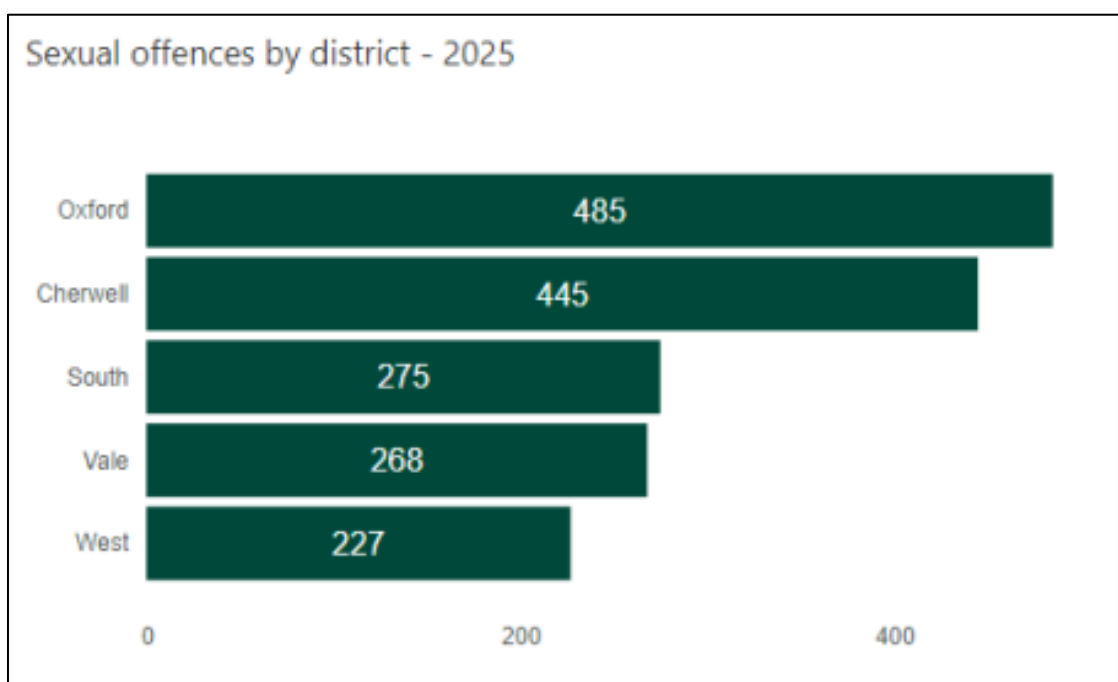


Anti-social behaviour

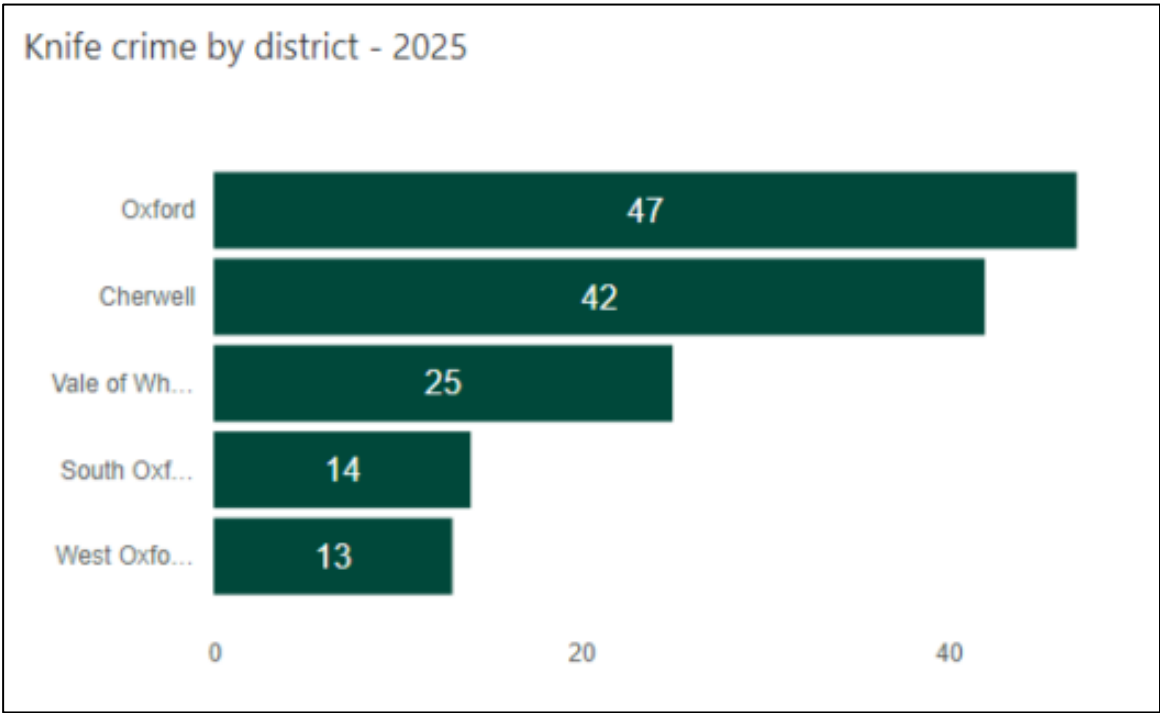




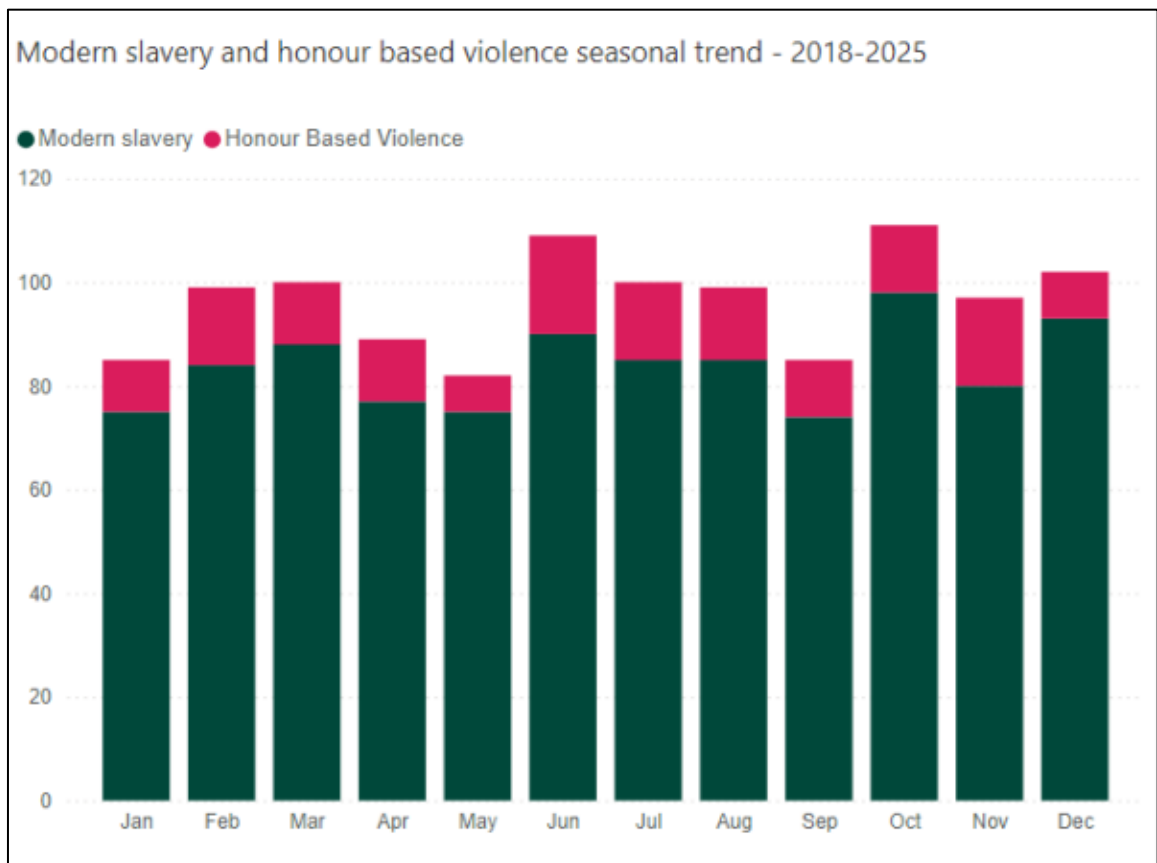
Violence Against Women and Girls



Knife crime



Modern Slavery



Residents' Survey

From July to September 2025, Oxford City Council received responses to a resident's survey. Conducted online, the survey is completed by a resident's panel which is broadly representative of Oxford residents. 406 responses were achieved from a panel of over 1000 residents.

The survey asked: "How safe or unsafe do you feel outside?." Responses showed:

	Day		After dark	
	Local Area	City Centre	Local Area	City Centre
Safe	90%	88%	68%	63%
Unsafe	6%	4%	17%	20%

Hate Crime

Hate crimes by district - 2025

