

**COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY 2014-2017 AND  
ANNUAL PLAN 2014-2015**

**1 Purpose**

- 1.1 To provide the scrutiny committee with the opportunity to comment on the proposed priorities for the new three year Community Safety Strategy 2014-2017, and the action plan for 2014/15.

**2 Recommendations**

That Members:

- 2.1 Note the successes outlined in section 4 in relation to the current strategy period.
- 2.2 Make any relevant comments/amendments on the strategic priorities proposed for 2014-2017 and action plan for 2014/15.

**3 Supporting information**

- 3.1 From April 1<sup>st</sup> 2013 to the end of January 2014 the overall level of crime in the Aylesbury Vale area was 6,510 incidents, a small rise of 0.96% compared to the previous year. The level of serious acquisitive crime (SAC) is 0.29% (3 crimes) higher than the same period last year. Performance in relation to specific areas of crime is as follows;

Burglary fell by 5.63% (16 crimes)

Theft from a vehicle rose by 16% (13 crimes)

Theft of a vehicle rose by 2.75% (17 crimes)

Robbery fell by 22% (11 Crimes)

- 3.2 Current legislation requires Aylesbury Vale Community Safety Partnership (AVCSP) to produce a three year partnership strategy, and an annual action plan, setting out how it will reduce crime and disorder that affect the local community. The current strategy period ends in March 2014.

**4 Successes of the current strategy 2011-2014**

- 4.1 During the last strategy period the AVCSP achieved the Purple Flag Award for the night time economy (NTE) of Aylesbury town in 2011, and were successful in the re-assessment process in 2012. We have also delivered campaigns and operations in Buckingham town centre. In addition in Buckingham we have worked closely with the University to address complaints about ASB of students. Reducing burglary was a key focus over the strategy period. In 2010/11 there were 400 burglaries across the Vale identifying two risk periods during peak summer and when the clock go back.. In 2012/13 the summer campaign featured our first "YouTube" film "don't let thieves house sit this summer". Wintertime campaigns have consisted of a series of awareness raising events in which approximately 1500 households received information packs. This has resulted in burglary being reduced during the strategy period.
- 4.2 AVCSP was concerned about a rise in robbery involving young people during the 2011/12 period and we worked with Mandeville School to write and direct a film called "Snatched". This was then shown in all secondary schools'

assemblies in the Vale, with a property marking session to mark their personal property. Over 12,000 students watched the film, and a further 2500 people viewed the film via our website. Robbery has reduced during the strategic period Operation Ranger was a new TVP rural crime initiative in 2013, based around "action weeks" in various locations throughout the year. During the first week of action 1600 addresses were visited in rural communities giving crime prevention advice and getting people to sign up to the TVP alert (717 new sign ups). 18 heritage sites and 89 farms were visited and crime prevention advice was given to rural businesses at Buckingham Cattle Market. This was a successful campaign engaging with rural communities and businesses to raise awareness of crime prevention.

- 4.3 Theft from vehicles increased during 2012/13, mainly due to thefts of catalytic converters. The increased value of the metal they contain, and ease of stealing them from high sided vehicles, such as vans, makes this an easy crime to commit, and a fairly difficult crime to detect. Etching catalytic converters makes them less attractive as they are identifiable. 18 vehicle servicing garages across the Vale now offer this service with approximately 500 residents taking up the offer to date. This was a successful campaign in working with local businesses in the Vale.

## **5 Identifying priorities**

- 5.1 In 2011/12 all Government targets for Community Safety Partnerships were abolished, and instead local strategies were determined by locally recorded crime (through the strategic assessment) and community consultation findings.
- 5.2 AVCSP considers the priorities of other plans in developing the local action plan. There is a reciprocal duty to have regard to the Police and Crime Commissioners plan which was introduced in November 2012. Additionally in two tier areas there is a requirement to prepare a Community Safety Agreement, which sets out the countrywide priorities, this is known as the Safer Bucks Plan. More details of these plans can be found on page 6 of the strategy.
- 5.3 The draft Community Safety Strategy 2014/17 (attached in Appendix 1) sets out the key priorities for the next three years which have been identified using that approach.
- 5.4 The following paragraphs outline the key points arising out of the strategic assessment for the period July 2012 to June 2013:
- i) 53% of violent crime occurs within the vicinity of the town centre. Analysis shows that  $\frac{3}{4}$  of these offences still occur during the period 9pm to 5am and are assumed to be alcohol related.
  - ii) When looking at "all crime" there were three crime categories where there was an increase in offences, these were theft from vehicles, violence against the person and burglary non dwelling (such as sheds and garages).
- 5.5 Since 2011 AVCSP has conducted public consultation to help shape and inform the activities within the annual action plans. Communities have previously informed us that domestic burglary, bogus callers, ASB, and burglary non dwelling were areas of concern.
- 5.6 The 2013 consultation asked communities what particular crime types they want to see addressed in the 2014/15 action plan, They told us:

- (i) Home burglary
  - (ii) Violent crime
  - (iii) Drug dealing and substance misuse
  - (iv) Speeding.
- 5.7 This lead to the identification of two key priorities for the new strategy;
- (i) Safe and Secure town centres
  - (ii) To cut ASB and Crimes that are of most concern to the public and to protect the most vulnerable members of our community.
- 5.8 In the previous strategy there was a third priority around reducing reoffending. Probation services are facing a major transformation over the forthcoming strategy period. Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is a countywide issue and with the restructuring of local provision it is addressed in the Safer Bucks Plan, it is therefore proposed to be removed from the local strategy.

## **6 Action plan 2014/15**

- 6.1 The action plan for 2014/15 (included at page 13 in Appendix 1) sets out a number of activities for the partnership to deliver to tackle the issues identified and contribute to the overall target of the strategy.
- 6.2 The overall target for the action plan 2014/15 is to achieve a reduction in the overall level of crime in the Vale. The Community Safety Partnership has agreed not to set a numerical reduction target for all crime. This is because:
- Overall crime in the vale has fallen by 32% since 2005,
  - Population of the Vale has grown by approximately 5% since 2005 and continues to grow
  - AVCSP target should reflect the PCC's target to reduce/maintain crime levels locally.
- 6.3 Examples of some of the activities planned for the forthcoming year include:
- i. Safe and secure town centres**
- Continuing to support our ambition to retain our Purple Flag Award, rolling out good practice to other town centres in the Vale, raising awareness of alcohol misuse and supporting community self help initiatives such as "Street Angels"
- ii. To cut ASB and crimes that are of most concern to the public and to protect the most vulnerable members of the community**
- A focus on activities which address the diversity of crime across the Vale, including tackling rural crime (and the many diverse crime types that sit within this category) alongside a focus on areas where crime is still higher than the average for Aylesbury Vale. The CSP will continue to monitor and respond to emerging crime issues by utilising the Police tasking process.
- 6.4 Reducing ASB is still important to the AVCSP and our communities and we will continue to work with partners, and make use of any new ASB powers (introduced through the implementation of the ASB, Police and Crime Bill) to help us address this type of disorder.

## **7 Resource implications**

- 7.1 There are no additional financial implications for the council associated with the publication and implementation of the Community Safety Partnership strategy.

Contact Officer  
Background Documents

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Community Safety Plan 2011-2013  
Police and Justice Act 2006  
Crime and Disorder Act 1998

# COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGY 2014 to 2017

## Vision statement

*To make everyone who lives, works and visits Aylesbury Vale feel safer.*

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## Background

Aylesbury Vale is one of the safest places to live and work in the Thames Valley. We strive to keep it that way by working with local people to tackle crime and disorder and its root causes. The total number of crimes per 1,000 population in the Vale in 2012/13 is 44.46, compared with crimes per 1,000 in Buckinghamshire and crimes per thousand in the Thames Valley Area<sup>1</sup>

Community Safety is the term used to describe the work we undertake with communities and partners to tackle crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime. The Partnership was established in 1998 following the implementation of the Crime and Disorder Act, which made this way of working a statutory function. Section 17 of the Act imposes a duty on responsible authorities to :

“Without prejudice to any other obligation imposed upon it -

- to have due regard to the likely impact of all of their daily functions and services on crime and disorder, and;
- to take reasonable and proportionate action with regard to crime and disorder reduction in all areas of their work.”

The Crime and Disorder Act (98) was amended in 2006 with the Police and Justice Act and more recently the Police and Crime Act 2009, which added to this duty the consideration of further elements,

“anti-social behaviour and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment, the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances and re-offending in it’s area”

Please note that this para and the table in page 2 will reflect the end of 2013/14 years data available in April

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<sup>1</sup> Current crime statistics can be found at [www.police.uk](http://www.police.uk)

## Previous achievements

The Aylesbury Vale Community Safety Partnership (AVCSP) has an excellent track record of reducing crime within the Vale, with 'all crime' levels falling over the last eight years by XX % . The table below sets out the total number of crimes in Aylesbury Vale in four categories. Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC)<sup>2</sup> offences have seen a small increase in the last 2 years, due to increased vehicle crime offences such as thefts of number plates and catalytic converters.

	End of 2005/06	End of 06/07	End of 2007/08	End of 2008/09	End of 2009/10	End of 2010/11	End of 2011/12	End of 2012/13	End of 2013/14
Domestic Burglary	681	611	582	572	524	400	435	363	TBC
Theft of Vehicle	349	288	296	212	197	190	136	93	
Theft from a vehicle	1017	963	739	742	803	575	630	774	
Robbery	57	80	81	84	89	70	51	64	
Total SAC <sup>3</sup>	2,104	1942	1698	1610	1613	1235	1252	1289	
Total all crime	11,510	11,856	10,772	10,863	10,380	9,500	8149	7741	
Total crime per 1,000 population	n/a	70.93	64.08	63.16	60.51	54.43	46.84	44.46	

The AVCSP co-ordinates local activities to reduce crime and disorder and ensures agencies and groups work together, rather than in isolation. The Partnership uses opportunities with community groups such as Neighbourhood Action groups (NAG) and Local Area Forums (LAF) to gain a better understanding of the issues that are of most concern to communities. For the last 2 years AVCSP have also consulted with communities about the priorities for its annual action plan.

<sup>2</sup> SAC is a collective term for a group of crimes including burglary, vehicle crime and robbery.

<sup>3</sup> Total Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) is the sum of domestic burglary, vehicle crime and robbery.

The AVCSP is made up of the following organisations:

- Aylesbury Vale District Council
- Buckinghamshire County Council (this includes the DAAT And Youth offending Service)
- Buckinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service
- Aylesbury Vale Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)
- Thames Valley Police (Aylesbury)
- Thames Valley Probation<sup>4</sup>

Police and Crime Commissioners (PCC) were elected in November 2012 and replaced the Police Authority which was a responsible authority within the Community Safety Partnership. AVCSP and the PCC now have a reciprocal duty to consult on each other's plans.

The strategic objectives of the PCC plan are:

1. To cut crimes that are of most concern to the public and to protect the most vulnerable members of our community
2. To increase the visible presence of the police and partners to cut crime and fear of crime and reassure communities.
3. To protect the public from harm arising from serious organised crime and terrorism.
4. To communicate and engage with the public in order to cut crime and the fear of crime, and build trust and confidence with our communities.
5. Work with criminal justice partners to reduce crime and support victims and witnesses.
6. To ensure policing, community safety and criminal justice services are delivered efficiently and effectively.

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<sup>4</sup> Probation services are currently being transformed into two separate organisations. Which organisation will have this statutory function may change.

## Setting the strategy

The Police and Justice Act 2006 requires all Community Safety Partnerships to undertake a strategic assessment once a year. This consists of a wide range of information taken from a number of different data sources. The 2014/17 strategy uses the strategic assessment review for the period 1st July 2012 to 30th June 2013, to identify priorities for the strategy and projects that deliver outcomes to meet these priorities which are all included in the Action Plan. The Plan is designed around a robust performance management framework to ensure that it is a 'living' document, allowing partners to review and monitor progress. The AVCSP also analyses the types of crime Aylesbury Vale is experiencing on an on-going basis to know what prevention and intervention methods to employ.

The strategic assessment highlighted a slight increase in three offence types: theft from motor vehicle; violence against the person; and burglary non-dwelling (such as sheds and garages).

Theft from vehicles has shown an increase for the last three years and is generally accounted for by spates in catalytic converter theft. However, the most common type of car crime is theft of property from vehicles in residential areas.

When looking at violence against the person, 53% of all non domestic violence offences (410 out of 771) occur in 4 key locations of the Vale, these are Aylesbury town centre, Quarrendon, Elmhurst and the Aylesbury south neighbourhood. 218 of the offences occur within the town centre of Aylesbury, and whilst this is a lower level than experienced in previous years, analysis shows that 75% of these offences still occur during the period between 9pm to 5am and are therefore assumed to be alcohol related.

Burglary non-dwelling has continued to cause concern during this crime period. Although a few series have been identified through the police tasking process, the Strategic Assessment did not identify any specific areas for focussed activity. There is intelligence to suggest that burglars are turning to this offence type as some rural locations have "rich pickings" in outbuildings and garages. The analysis also suggests that there is a relationship between offence types (burglary non dwelling and burglary) during the winter period.

This information supports two strategic priorities for the period of the strategy, these being:

- Safe and secure town centres;
- To cut crimes that are of most concern to the public and to protect the most vulnerable members of our community.



During the previous strategy period AVCSP consulted with the community prior to setting the annual action plan to identify common issues of concern to be addressed. The community safety survey in 2012/13 focussed on 4 wards within the Vale to explore the concerns raised in the previous year. Domestic burglary and ASB were of concern for residents, with half of respondents feeling fairly or very worried about becoming a victim of this type of crime/incident. These will continue to be priorities within AVCSP plan.

The residents' survey undertaken in December 2013<sup>5</sup> asked residents from across the district their opinion on the proposed priorities for the new strategy 2014-2017. 80% of the respondents said that the safety of town centres should be a priority for the strategy period, and 96% of them agreed that the partnership should focus on crimes that have a significant impact on victims and communities.

Under each priority area, residents were then asked to identify which three types of crime or disorder the partnership should focus on within the action plan, for safer town centres these were:

1. Drunk and disorderly behaviour
2. Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour
3. Underage drinking and sales.

For crimes that have a significant impact on victims and communities, these were identified as:

1. Home burglary
2. Violent crime
3. Drug dealing and substance misuse
4. Speeding

These responses are used to inform the actions of the plan, and confirm that the right strategic priorities are selected.

This Partnership Strategy is for the period 2014 to 2017. However the Plan will be revised annually to reflect any emerging or changing trends .

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<sup>5</sup> The full survey can be found on Aylesbury Vale District Council website at <http://www.aylesburyvaledc.gov.uk/community-living/community-safety/community-safety-partnership/>

## Linking with other plans

As outlined on Page 3, AVCSP has a reciprocal duty to have regard to the PCC plan priorities. There are other plans which are taken into consideration when developing this strategy, which consider countywide areas of common interest, which ensures that together we are more effective and efficient. These include:

- Thames Valley Police Strategic Assessment of Crime between July 2012 and July 2013
- The Safer Buckinghamshire Plan 2013/14
- Aylesbury Vale District Council's Corporate Plan
- Countywide Domestic Abuse strategy.

In two-tier local authority areas (such as ours) there is a strategic requirement for the 'County Strategy Group' (the Safer and Stronger Bucks Partnership Board) to prepare an annual 'Community Safety Agreement'. This Agreement should identify:

*“(a) the ways in which the responsible authorities and partners in the county area might more effectively implement the priorities set out in the strategic assessment through coordinated or joint working; and*

*(b) how the responsible authorities and partners in the county area might otherwise reduce crime and disorder or combat substance misuse through coordinated or joint working.”<sup>6</sup>*

In Buckinghamshire this is called the Safer Bucks Plan and it sets out how we will work together in partnership with responsible authorities across the county to ensure that we maximise the opportunities to share best practice, and achieve economies of scale. For some issues it is appropriate to work at a local level and for others it may be more appropriate to work at countywide level for example, on domestic abuse services and treatment services for drug and alcohol misuse. We are committed to working in partnership to deliver the most sensible approach to respond to local need.

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<sup>6</sup> New duty for county councils in the Police and Justice Act.

## Challenges to the delivery of this strategy 2014-2017

Throughout the previous strategy period the community safety agenda has seen significant changes in funding, resources, partners, monitoring arrangements and policy framework. Some of this work is ongoing and we have highlighted the key challenges that we know we need to be addressed over the next three year period. These are:

- Further reductions in funding – following the elections of Police and Crime Commissioners in November 2012, community safety funding from central Government now goes directly to the PCCs. This money is not ring fenced for any particular services and includes a number of funding streams that previously funded youth offending teams, drugs intervention work and community safety. The total amount is also significantly smaller than in previous years, but allows the Police and Crime Commissioner to direct funding to evidenced areas of need within their Police and Crime plan.
- Pressure on partners' budgets;
  - o Commissioning of services – due to reductions in funding over the coming years some of our countywide services are being reviewed to see if they can be re-commissioned on countywide/Thames Valley scales to achieve efficiencies. Such services include domestic violence services, drugs and custody based interventions schemes.
  - o Reductions in funding, for example for CCTV services, which has initiated a review of the service requirements for Aylesbury within the strategy period.
- Changes in legislation and powers;
  - o The Police and Antisocial Behaviour Bill is currently making its way through the House of Lords, with the main purpose of streamlining current ASB powers. Implementation of new powers is likely to take place during 2014/15. Some of the new powers such as the Community Trigger and Community Remedy will take time to embed and may increase demand on the service in the short term.
  - o In May 2011 a new duty was given to the AVCSP to conduct domestic homicide reviews. The purpose of the review is to establish whether any lessons can be learned, by responsible authorities, about the support that victims receive in the time leading up to their death. The average cost of a review is £5,000, this is an unpredictable expense and a resource issue.
- The Probation service is facing a major transformation. 35 Probation Trusts covering England and Wales are being abolished to create 21 new Community Rehabilitation Companies to deliver outsourced services. The five Thames Valley's Probation Local Delivery Units will be retained but within two clusters, Berkshire and Oxon/Bucks/MK. Integrated Offender Management continues to be an essential approach for dealing with those people who commit the most crime and are therefore the greatest

risk to communities. Details of how the new service will engage with the CSP is unclear and will be developing throughout this strategy period.

## **Opportunities – Troubled Families**

In 2011 The troubled families programme was launched by the Government as a way of agencies joining together their responses and services to families who cause problems to the community around them. The government is committed to working with local authorities and their partners to help troubled families in England turn their lives around by 2015 ensuring the children in these families have better life chances. The scheme, known locally as Families First, started in 2013 identifying those families who have significant involvement with a variety of services and who still cause problems to the wider community.

As part of the Troubled Families programme, the government will work alongside local authorities to:

- get children back into school
- reduce youth crime and anti-social behaviour
- put adults on a path back to work
- reduce the high costs these families place on the public sector each year

By working in a co-ordinated way with these families we hope to improve the outcomes for the family.

## **Working with our communities**

The AVCSPP recognises the important role it has to play in helping communities to help themselves and examples include:

- Pubwatch, for publicans to manage customers who cause problems within licensed premises in the town centres.
- Neighbourhood Watch, a scheme which helps communities address local crime and disorder issues and provide a “watched environment”
- Aylesbury Street Angels scheme, organised by local churches provide additional support to users of the NTE.
- Thames Valley Alert, allows individuals within communities to hear about crime and disorder issues that are pertinent to the area they live or work so they can take appropriate action or provide feedback.

- Neighbourhood Action Groups bring together the Police, local authorities and local people in a problem solving meeting for a joint agency and community response to problems.
- Country Watch, working in partnership with rural businesses and communities to help prevent them becoming victims of crime.

AVCSP continues to support and work with groups like these to identify issues of greatest concern as well as ways of tackling crime.

## Community engagement

The Partnership is fully aware that it must remain accessible to the community. Links must be maintained and in some cases improved/forged to ensure that there is an effective communication and engagement system. As well as listening to our community, we must also improve connections with community groups so that we can inform, promote and encourage their involvement in creating safer communities

The key principles to underpin the Partnership strategy are:

- The development of relationships between the AVCSP and local groups.
- Open and clear communication with the public.
- Making community safety engagement 'worthwhile' for local groups.
- Understanding the diverse groups and respective needs within the Vale.

During the previous strategy period we developed a quarterly newsletter for the Partnership, this is sent to partners, parish councils and all TVP Community Alert members. We utilise parish magazines/newsletters to give partnership updates and information on local crime risks. We have re-introduced the community safety survey giving residents an annual opportunity to influence the partnership priorities and plans. We have focused on specific communities in order to find out their priorities for action. AVCSP will build on this work within the new strategy period in order to work with communities to address local needs and concerns.

This Plan will be shared with communities in order to inform them of the priorities. We keep them and partners informed of progress via the following ways;

- Neighbourhood Action Group (NAG) meetings
- Local Area Forums
- Local press/radio

- Quarterly newsletters
- Crime reduction initiatives i.e. posters, bill boards, community awareness roadshow
- Twitter, Facebook, and Thames Valley Alert.
- AVDC Website [www.aylesburyvaledc.gov.uk/communities](http://www.aylesburyvaledc.gov.uk/communities)
- The District Council's Community Scrutiny Committee
- Annual Community Safety Survey
- Thames Valley Police website, your neighbourhood.
- Community communications channels such as Parish newsletters.

## How we operate

### Flexibility to react to changing circumstances

Although the Partnership utilises the strategic assessment to formulate the priorities for the three-year strategy, we are actively reviewing emerging and current crime levels through:

- The Joint Action Group (JAG), which meets quarterly and reviews crime data pertinent to the priority themes identified in the plan;
- The Tasking and Co-ordinating Group – which meets monthly to review crime data at the Local Policing Area (LPA) level.

The outcomes of these two meetings enable partnership agencies to identify and implement projects which help to reduce crime and are reactive in their nature.

The AVCSP meets four times a year and receives a monitoring report on the progress of all the projects and targets within the current plan. These are identified in the sections below.

### Planned and established activities to address predicted trends

During the lifetime of the AVCSP we have conducted many successful projects and initiatives to tackle certain types of crime. During this time the data, and our ability to interpret it, have improved which helps the Partnership to predict certain crime patterns

during the year. Many of our established projects are working so well that they are now considered “business as usual”. These projects are identified in the sections below.

## 1 Seasonal crime patterns

We know from our analysis that Aylesbury Vale has peaks and troughs in ASB and various crime categories depending on the time of year, these are:

<b>Spring (March – May)</b>	<b>Summer (June – September)</b>	<b>Autumn (October - November)</b>	<b>Winter (December - February)</b>
Increased risk of sexual violence.	<p>Increased risk of burglary due to windows and doors being left insecure.</p> <p>Increased risk of ASB due to lighter evenings and longer school holidays.</p> <p>Increase in thefts from and of vehicles from our beauty spots.</p>	<p>Rise in ASB due to Halloween and fireworks activities.</p> <p>Rise in burglary due to the increased opportunity to commit crime and identify vulnerable properties due to darker evenings.</p>	<p>Increase in burglary due to Christmas - presents, and people being away from their property.</p> <p>Increased risk of thefts from vehicles due to Christmas presents being left in them.</p> <p>Increased risk of alcohol related ASB.</p> <p>Increased risk of being a victim of sexual crimes.</p> <p>Increased risk of domestic abuse due to the additional stress of the festive season.</p>

We use local and national data to formulate our plans in relation to seasonal crime issues. In line with this information we base our operations in areas of need identified through the JAG and Tasking groups.

## 2 Criminology and understanding the causes

Improved analysis allows us to better recognise patterns of offending behaviour. As Aylesbury Vale has a low level of crime, one offender can be responsible for a high level of crime which can significantly increase the crime levels in the area. We have implemented national frameworks locally which allow us to effectively manage and deal with local offenders, examples of these include:

- Priority and Prolific Offenders (PPO) scheme, identifying those people who commit the most crime and providing intensive support to prevent re-offending.
- Integrated Offender Management introduced in 2009 to build on the principles of the PPO scheme.

Investment in community safety nationally means we have access to better research that shows the impact of those policies and the circumstances within people's lives which may make them more vulnerable to committing crimes. For example, we know that drug misuse may cause people to commit crimes to fund a habit; that housing allocations policies may disadvantage offenders from gaining their own home; and offenders may commit further crimes if they do not have the right support structures to help them. These include:

- Drug and alcohol management, such as the drug and alcohol arrest referral schemes, which target people whilst in custody to enter them into treatment programmes.
- Developing diversionary activities that are suitable to the needs of young people who are at risk of criminality.
- Targeted outreach work - to increase activity levels, reducing boredom factors and opportunities that may lead young people into crime.

### 3 Environments that make people more vulnerable to crime

Some environments are more susceptible to crime, or types of crime, within the Vale for a number of reasons. For example, rural isolation can reduce the opportunity for criminals to be seen whilst committing crime and they are therefore unlikely to be identified and caught, whilst locations that have high volumes of people increase the potential for more victims, i.e. town centres. Areas where there are more licenced premises such as town centres are more susceptible to alcohol related crime. Examples of projects which seek to address these vulnerabilities include:

- Close Circuit Television in areas of high footfall
- Night time economy project, making sure people who use the town centres between 19.00 hours to 0400 hours are safe.

Risks and vulnerabilities are identified in the strategic assessment process and annual plans identify areas where targeting crime series/specific crimes may help reduce overall crime figures.



## Annual Plan 2014/15.

The main targets that the Community Safety Plan 2014/15 seeks to achieve, are also reflected in the Thames Valley Police plan and the Aylesbury Vale District Council Corporate plan and include;

- A reduction in overall crime compared to 2013/14

### Priority 1: Safe and secure town centres

Following the Purple Flag accreditation we have formed a working group of interested parties to help deliver the priorities for action in Aylesbury town centre and to ensure our success in the reassessment in 2014.

The Buckinghamshire Alcohol Strategy was updated in 2012/13 to cover the next 5 years and AVCSP will work with partners to deliver on this plan.

As outlined in the strategy there are also a number of projects which the CSP will continue to support because of the valuable role they play in creating a safer town centre and these include:

- The CCTV Partnership
- Aylesbury Business Against Crime group (ABACG)<sup>7</sup>
- Pubwatch

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<sup>7</sup> This group was rebranded in 2012 to include organisations outside the retail sector.

<b>Target</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Lead Agency /resource</b>	<b>Timescale</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>
To retain the purple flag during the reassessment in October 2014.	Implement the purple flag action plan 2013/14.	NTE group, Partnership resources	October 2014	People using the night time economy in Aylesbury town centre are safe
	Apply for reassessment of the award in October 2014.	AVDC lead, Partnership resources	November 2014	People using the night time economy in Aylesbury town centre are safe.
Reduce violent crime, related to the night time economy in Aylesbury town centre. (compared with 2012/13).	Working with AVDC licensing and the NTE Group (including Pubwatch) - conduct a publicity campaign in licensed premises warning of the dangers of excessive alcohol consumption and reminding people of how to stay safe when travelling home.	Night time Economy group	May 2014	People are educated about alcohol misuse and are less likely to become involved in violence and disorder.
Reduce the level of ASB associated with Street drinking in Aylesbury Town Centre.	Identify perpetrators and develop supporting action plans to reduce their persistent alcohol and drug misuse and associated ASB.	PST	October 2014	Residents and customers of Aylesbury town centre feel safer and report fewer incidents.
Ensure that changes to licensing legislation are deployed when applicable to control late night licensing in Buckingham town centre.	Collect data from police, community safety and environmental health noise survey and determine whether the current licencing policy for Buckingham is appropriate.	AVDC Licensing Services Manager	March 2015	Residents and customers of Buckingham town centre feel safer and there are fewer incidents.

**Priority 2: To cut ASB and crimes that are of most concern to the public and to protect the most vulnerable members of our community.**

<b>Target</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Lead agency /resources</b>	<b>Timescale</b>	<b>Outcomes.</b>
Reduce SAC compared with 2013/14.	Use the police tasking process to identify areas of the Vale which are experiencing higher levels of burglary and provide crime prevention advice/campaigns.	AVDC Community Safety team	Ongoing	Burglary dwelling is reduced.
	Reduce the number of thefts from vehicles through the Clear Car campaign <sup>8</sup>	TVP PCSOs	March 2015	Theft from vehicles is reduced.
	Include as part of the wintertime burglary campaign, specific information in regards to outbuildings, sheds and garages as identified at risk in the strategic assessment.	AVDC and neighbourhood teams	March 2015.	Opportunities for theft and burglary are reduced and residents feel safer.
Reduce the level of Violent Crime.	Reduce the levels of repeat victimisation in domestic abuse by raising awareness of support services.	TVP	March 2015	Communities feel safer and better informed about how to protect themselves.
	Use the police tasking process to identify areas of the Vale which are experiencing higher levels of violent crime.	TVP &AVDC	March 2015	Communities feel safer and better informed about how to protect themselves.
Reduce the levels of rural crime <sup>9</sup> .	Visit farms and churches and provide crime prevention advice to	TVP & AVDC	March 2015	Opportunities to steal from farms and churches are

<sup>8</sup> Clear Car campaign uses PCSO to identify at risk vehicles then sending the owner a letter through the DVLA to give advice.

Target	Activity	Lead agency /resources	Timescale	Outcomes.
	reduce theft; and encourage sign up to Country Watch and the Thames Valley Alert system.			reduced
Reduce the level of ASB.	Address persistent and resistant ASB	Public Safety Team	March 2015	Residents feel safer in their communities
	Implement the new powers and tools to tackle ASB from the and Antisocial behaviour, Crime and Policing Bill,	Public Safety Team	March 2015	Residents feel safer in their communities
	Work with partners and the community to address the levels of Youth ASB complaints in locations of the vale through the provision of diversionary activities for young people.	AVDC Community Safety Team & Leisure Team  TVP Neighbourhood team	March 2015	Young people are diverted from becoming involved in anti-social behaviour
Increase the number of people who feel safe or very safe by using appropriate communication channels.  (based on the baseline set within the community safety residents' survey 2012 - 97% of respondents said	Keep residents informed about community safety issues through the CSP communication channels, such as twitter, facebook, TVP Alert.	AVDC	March 2015	Residents feel better informed about local crime issues and how to avoid being a victim.

<sup>9</sup> Thames Valley Police now define rural crime as any case where: The offence occurred at a: farm barn, farm shop, farm building, farm yard, farm house, farm field fish farm. or the property involved is: agricultural machinery, agricultural tools, fencing, hay straw, heating oil and red diesel, horses, horse boxes, livestock and the offence is: burglary, robbery, theft, criminal damage public health offences (fly tipping). Hare coursing and poaching offences are included under the definition.

<b>Target</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Lead agency /resources</b>	<b>Timescale</b>	<b>Outcomes.</b>
they feel safe or very safe in the daytime and 80% said they feel safe or very safe in hours of darkness)				
Reduce the community concern about drug dealing and substance and alcohol misuse as identified by the Community Safety Survey 2013.	Run drug awareness initiatives in areas of high concern.	BCC	March 2015	Residents feel better informed about drug misuse support services in their localities.
	Raise awareness of alcohol misuse within communities.	BCC	March 2015	
	Raise awareness of the dangers associated with the legal highs drugs market	BCC	March 2015	
Reduce the community concern about speeding as identified by the community safety Survey 2013.	Promote and encourage community participation in community speed watch initiatives in areas of high concern.	TVP	March 2015	Residents feel better able to prevent speeding in their communities.
Increase the number of people signed up to Thames Valley Alert by 1000 compared to 2013/14.	Promote the TVP Alert messaging scheme 'Community Alert' in all crime prevention and crime reduction campaigns in 2014/15.	TVP/AVDC	Ongoing	Residents are well informed about crime prevention and vigilant against crime in their communities
Improve the protection of vulnerable people by working with our partners to ensure that the most at risk are identified and the risk is reduced.	Continue to identify those at risk of child sexual exploitation and radicalisation, and those who seek to exploit them by safeguarding the vulnerable and bringing to justice the perpetrators.	Safeguarding Boards	2015	Residents feel safer and better able to recognise risks to the community.
	Roll out Chelsea's Choice to all secondary schools in the Vale area, to raise awareness to CSE.	Safeguarding working group	March 2015	

Target	Activity	Lead agency /resources	Timescale	Outcomes.
	Raise awareness and encourage reporting of hate crime.	AVDC?TVP	March 2015	

## Glossary

AVCSP Aylesbury Vale Community Safety Partnership

AVDC Aylesbury Vale District Council

ASB Antisocial behaviour

BCC Buckinghamshire County Council

CCG Clinical Commissioning Group

DAAT Drug and Alcohol Action Team

JAG Joint Action Group

LPA Local Police Area

LAF Local Area Forum

NAG Neighbourhood Action group

NTE Night time economy

PPO Persistent and Priority Offenders

PCC Police and Crime Commissioner

PST Public Safety Team  
SAC Serious acquisitive crime  
TVP Thames Valley Police

DRAFT