

DRAFT

Safer Bucks Plan

2014 - 2015



Cllr Martin Phillips Cabinet Member for Community Engagement

Foreword

I am pleased to present the Community Safety Agreement for 2014-15 which is the Community Safety Agreement for the county area on behalf of the responsible authorities in that county area. Our aim is to continue to make Buckinghamshire one of the safest places to live in the country.

In 2013-14 we have worked with the Police and Crime Commissioner to address our priorities in the Safer Bucks Plan and support our colleagues in the Police to help address the priorities identified in the Police and Crime Plan for Thames Valley. We are grateful to the Police and Crime Commissioner for the financial support he has committed to addressing community safety issues in Bucks both in 2013/14 and the future commitment for 2014/15.

Our Community Safety Agreement has been developed in partnership, using the analysis of data and information contained in the Buckinghamshire Joint Partnership Strategic Assessment and the recent survey of Buckinghamshire residents and other sources of information about what matters to local people.

This is an annual plan which builds upon our achievements to date. In 2013/14 we have continued, to see reductions in domestic burglary, successes in addressing anti-social behaviour (ASB), and reductions in reducing reoffending. The reporting of domestic violence has risen; we have increased our treatment support for victims of domestic violence and are piloting the use of earlier interventions and support. Following our recent analysis of the issues affecting Buckinghamshire, we will remain focussed on addressing these issues in 2014/15. We will work with the Police and Crime Commissioner to ensure that there is appropriate support to victims of crime and will continue to develop our response to hate crime and sexual violence, working with partners across Buckinghamshire to address the concerns regarding child sexual exploitation in our communities. Partnership working remains an important factor in our ongoing success.

The Safer and Stronger Bucks Partnership Board will continue to review the partnership structures in place to provide a strategic framework for effective joint working with all our District community safety colleagues. We will strive to deliver successful outcomes, despite the challenges and constraints of recession and a changing policy landscape. The enthusiasm and commitment of all of our staff, partners and members of the public, remains key to our ongoing ability to ensure that Buckinghamshire remains one of the best places to live work and study.

Draft Safer Bucks Plan 2014/15

1. Background and Purpose

Community Safety is an area of concern for all communities and is consistently highlighted as a high priority by our residents. The impact of crime and disorder on the quality of life of individuals and whole communities means that it affects everyone who lives, works and visits Buckinghamshire.

It is widely recognised that tackling community safety issues cannot be achieved solely by the police. It requires the work of a number of organisations, in partnership, along with the community to raise the issues and identify solutions to those issues; and then to work together to put those solutions into action.

2013/14 saw our first year of working with a new Police & Crime Commissioner (PCC). This has enabled the partnership to capitalise on commissioning flexibly through a single new fund for community safety activities, according to presenting local need. In addition we have strengthened our links, with the PCC and his office through his attendance at the Safer and Stronger Partnership Board we have been able to capitalise on better communication with the crime commissioning agenda than was previously possible.

This document, which forms our Community Safety Agreement, is a requirement under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 for upper tier (County) authorities. In response to these requirements this plan is designed to identify:

- how the partners can work together to address the most important community safety issues relevant to the county. These issues are based on analysis of crime and disorder data and on feedback from the community;
- the issues that will be fed into the work of the partnership across the county and will set out how the partners plan to deliver against these priorities.

2. Changes that impact Bucks

2.1 Demographics

The mid-year population estimates developed in 2012 indicate a population of 511,500 across Buckinghamshire. We know that the population in Buckinghamshire is aging and there will be an increase in the numbers of older people living independently. The estimate in 2012 for people over 70 is over 61,000. Against the 2011 baseline the numbers of people over 70 years is estimated to increase by more than 19,000 by 2021. This will potentially increase the number of households more vulnerable to certain types of crime e.g. distraction burglary. We will continue to contribute to planning consultations and require that crime wherever possible is designed out at the planning stage.

2.2 Funding

The PCC has allocated Community Safety Funding for Buckinghamshire for 2014/2015 of £501,717 this represents a reduction of 6.14% (£32,800) on the 2013/14 allocation. This funding supports Drugs Intervention programme and Youth Offending Service as well as community safety and crime reduction activity.

2.3 Legislation and emergent themes

2.3.1 Welfare Benefit Reforms

Welfare Benefit Reforms may impact negatively on community safety issues generally. There are risks associated with the reduced income for hard pressed families which might have a range of impacts on more disadvantaged communities including:-

- Increases in offending
- More people becoming vulnerable
- Reduced cohesion in communities as families need to move away into cheaper accommodation
- Disruption in cohesion in communities and support for some vulnerable individuals
- Increased use of loan sharks/ borrowing
- Properties falling into disrepair and increased criminal damage
- Cross authority migration precipitated by unaffordable rents

2.3.2 Domestic Violence

The Government broadened the definition of domestic violence in 2013 to include 16 and 17 year olds and coercive control. This is likely that will impact on number of referrals and support needed.

Following a successful 14-month pilot in four police areas, a domestic violence disclosure scheme (commonly known as *Clare's Law*) allowing police to disclose to individuals details of their partners' abusive pasts, will be extended to police forces across England and Wales from March 2014. The national scheme will ensure that more people can make informed decisions about their relationships and escape if necessary. Requests made under *Clare's Law* will be thoroughly checked by a panel made up of police, probation services and other agencies to ensure information is only passed on where it is lawful, proportionate and necessary. Trained police officers and advisers will be on hand to support victims through the difficult and sometimes dangerous transitional period.

The government has announced the extension of Domestic Violence Protection Orders from March 2014, which will provide further protection to vulnerable victims.

2.3.3 Serious Organised Crime Strategy

The Government's strategy for addressing serious and organised crime, (published in October 2013), places a responsibility on assisting with the disruption of organised crime on local community safety partnerships. Partners have access to additional tools and powers e.g. Trading Standards or anti-social behaviour legislation which could add to the armoury in challenging perpetrators of serious organised crime.

2.3.4 Anti-Social Behaviour

We continue to await the revised anti-social behaviour (ASB) legislation which was initially consulted upon in 2011 and is based upon the Government's White Paper '*Putting Victims First: Effective Responses to Anti-Social Behaviour*'. It is intended to put victims at the heart of the response to ASB, whilst giving professionals flexibility to respond to situations. The draft proposes six powers, including two new measures to give victims and communities a voice in responding to ASB. One of these is the Community Trigger that 'gives victims the ability to demand action, starting with a review of their case, where the locally defined threshold is met'. The ASB Partnership is preparing for these changes and it is likely that the legislation will be implemented during 2014.

2.3.4 Tackling Metal Theft

Amendments have been made to the *Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment Act 2012*, which have strengthened the *Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964* and prohibits cash payments for the purchase of scrap metal. Since the changes to legislation, we have seen a significant reduction in the instance of metal theft both nationally and locally within Bucks.

2.3.4 Prevent

Wycombe District was designated a Tier 1 Prevent Priority Area in early 2013. In May 2013 the Government setup an Extremist Task Force to examine whether or not more could be done to confront extremism and radicalisation. The resulting report recommended that the delivery of Prevent to be a legal requirement in those areas of the country where extremism is of particular concern. The report also recommended that the delivery of the Channel programme become a legal requirement in England and Wales.

2.3.5 Changes to the Partnership landscape

Probation services in England and Wales are undergoing the most significant change. From 1st April 2014 we are entering a period of transition whereby the functions of Probation will be separated into the National Probation Service who will be responsible for those at risk of serious harm and the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) which will be responsible for lower risk offender management and will take the lead on working with partners on Integrated offender management. A provider for the will be appointed over the next 12 months and commence delivery from 1.14.15. How this will impact on partnership working is unclear and the Safer and Stronger Bucks Partnership Board will be watching closely for any negative impact

2.3.6 Emerging trends

There have been reports from professionals and the community regarding increasing use of Novel Psychoactive Substances (NPS) commonly referred to as 'legal highs'. These substances are readily available, are harmful, often funded through crime and are not as detectable in drug tests as their illicit counterparts.

There have been a number of high profile police operations that have significantly heightened awareness regarding child sexual exploitation (CSE), notably Operation Bullfinch in Thames Valley. Whilst CSE is not a new issue, the learning from Thames Valley and nationally has led to improved identification and a better understanding about how to develop more effective interventions.

3. Our aims

We aim to reduce opportunities for criminals to commit crime, support those who are most vulnerable to crime and support those who are most fearful of crime and to enable them to feel safer.

We also aim to work with our local communities to increase their resilience and community cohesion and enable them to deal with issues affecting their neighbourhoods. We want to help communities to become more aware of the part they can play in reducing crime and disorder and for this to be long lasting. This involves working with a number of agencies to raise awareness and help change behaviour, as well as addressing some of the factors which contribute to crime and fear of crime, such as deprivation.

Lastly, we aim to ensure that by joint planning, co-ordination and working closely together we will achieve better outcomes. We remain committed to ensuring that our decision making is based on sound evidence and reflects the feedback from our communities and we will continue to secure value for money, effectiveness and efficiency.

4. Overview of progress against the 2013/14 Priorities

4.1 The Countywide priorities in 2013/14 were identified as: -

- Reducing violence both in a community and a domestic setting
- Reducing acquisitive crime and reoffending
- Reducing anti-social behaviour
- Tackling the negative impact of drug and alcohol misuse
- Addressing concerns and issues related to gangs
- Dealing with concerns around hate crime reporting, rogue traders, sexual exploitation of children
- Achieving better cohesion in communities

4.2 Performance

4.2.1 Reducing violence both in a community and a domestic setting:

Between April and Dec 2013, there were 2,752 incidents of ‘Violence Against the Person’ across the county. This is an increase of 2% (53 more incidents) when compared to the same period last year. The picture varies across the 3 Local Policing Areas however:

Police Area	2012	2013	Difference	% Change
Aylesbury	976	1074	+98	+10%
Chiltern & South Bucks	720	684	-36	-5%
Wycombe	1003	994	-9	-1%
Total Bucks	2699	2752	+53	+2%

As was the case last year, a significant proportion of violence is accounted for by the reports of Domestic Violence (DV) related incidents however it should be noted that domestic violence offences are known to be substantially under-reported.

The Independent Domestic Violence Advisers (IDVA) continue to be a primary and essential support to the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC’s) which take place in both the North and South of the County. An increase in IDVA capacity has led to a significant increase in clients supported by the service. A total of 347 clients were supported by the IDVA service in 2012/2013, with a total of 438 women supported so far in the first three quarters of 2013/2014. The IDVA service has achieved an 83% year to date reduction in risk category for those clients who have engaged with the IDVA which is exceeding the Bucks County Council corporate and partnership DVA Strategy targets.

The MARACs have both undertaken a self-assessment in conjunction with Co-ordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse (CAADA). Feedback from CAADA was very good. Whilst the assessments highlighted some areas for improvement and/or development which are being addressed, they found much evidence of good practice. The MARAC has a low repeat referral rate of around 17% compared to the national average. One area for improvement is the number of referrals into the MARAC from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME), Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transgender (LGBT) groups and male victims. Referrals for BME victims and male victims has increased from 2012/2013 data, and is in line with the picture across the Thames Valley. LGBT referrals require more work, but representation for this group is now being provided at the MARAC,

DV has been identified as one of the key work streams of the Chesham Community Wellbeing Project following a problem profile analysis of low and medium domestic violence related repeat crimes which found that the majority of repeat victims identified within incidents and crimes in Chiltern and South Bucks LPA were white females, aged 21-30 years of age and living in Chesham. The majority of alleged repeat offenders during the same period and police area, were white males, aged between 21-30 years and also living in Chesham. Earlier interventions are being set up in response to these findings, which include a DV Engagement Worker being employed by TVP to engage with victims and perpetrators of reported 'standard risk' DV within Chiltern and South Bucks and facilitate support. In addition, the remit of the arrest referral workers in custody has been extended to include screening for DV and assessing suitability for the Fresh Start 121 perpetrator programme. Some co-location of services is being progressed.

DV is currently commissioned and funded independently by a number of different service areas and partners. The DV Joint Commissioning Project Group is looking at a more joined up commissioning approach. A needs assessment has been undertaken and will be used to inform future commissioning of DV via a new delivery model to join up commissioning of DV services across Buckinghamshire.

4.2.2 Reducing acquisitive crime and reoffending

Between April and Dec 2013, there were 886 domestic burglaries across the county. This is a decrease of 20% (222 fewer incidents) when compared to the same period last year. The target for burglary was a 2% decrease and so the result has been very positive.

Police Area	2012	2013	Difference	% Change
Aylesbury	260	236	-24	-9%
Chiltern & South Bucks	481	449	-32	-7%
Wycombe	367	201	-116	-45%
Total Bucks	1108	886	-222	-20%

Wycombe has shown very strong performance this year. The Integrated Offender Management (IOM) programme has enabled partners to identify, track and interrupt the offenders who cause the most crime, especially burglary, and has contributed significantly to this reduction.

Targeting the re-offending rate of prolific offenders has been the primary mechanism for reducing burglary and other priority volume crimes. Bucks County Council has continued to invest in the IOM programme and it will remain a key area of investment going forward into 2014/15.

4.2.3 Reducing anti-social behaviour

The most recent Partnership Strategic Assessment identifies that anti-social behaviour (ASB) has seen a substantial reduction (35%) in incidents across the whole of Buckinghamshire, equating to 4,372 fewer incidents than the previous year. However, this is still an average of over 600 reports a month.

The Strategic Assessment has focused upon particular issues within ASB

- The existence of ASB within violence hotspots is evidence of the cross cutting nature of crime and disorder and the necessity to tackle them together.
- Unsurprisingly, areas of highest population density and footfall attract the highest levels of ASB but do so within specific time periods.

- It important to acknowledge that ASB can be a signal for an already well-established criminal record, or worse, a history of vulnerability to domestic violence and abuse, child protection issues, substance misuse or mental health.
- Although it does stress that becoming a criminal is not a product of being a youth perpetrator of ASB, a correlation between Acceptable Behaviour Contract (ABC) and Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO) recipients and their criminal prowess has been established, thus evidencing the need for early intervention
- Across the three Local Police Areas within Buckinghamshire, there is potential for almost half of the most difficult cases of ASB (named 'persistent and resistant cases') to be linked to mental health, substance misuse and youth involvement. The Strategic Assessment makes several recommendations around how to better identify these individuals within our data recording in order to enhance our knowledge of the situation.

Partners across Buckinghamshire have undertaken a range of diversionary projects aimed at reducing youth related anti-social behaviour. Diversionary projects not only seek to engage with specific groups of young people to 'divert' them away from anti-social activities, but also evidences to the wider community that we are seeking to address local issues reported. Targeted work in local areas demonstrates to local communities that we take their issues seriously and strive to respond to them. We have been working in partnership with other agencies to support the Families First Initiative, drug and alcohol agenda, child sexual exploitation and gangs work. Much of the work we do around ASB has strong links with these areas of work, and requires us to consider the most vulnerable in society.

4.2.4 Tackling the negative impact of drug and alcohol misuse

The DAAT has re-commissioned both the adult and young people's substance misuse treatment services. The new adult treatment services incorporate three former contracts into one, providing simpler client pathways and treatment more aligned to the recovery ambitions of the Government's 2010 drug strategy. A payment by results element has been incorporated into the contract to incentivise the movement of opiate users from methadone maintenance programmes into detoxification programmes and achieving abstinence.

In response to this emergent trend of NPS or '*legal highs*', the Drug and Alcohol Team (DAAT) has commissioned a number of training events to ensure that professionals, who may come into contact with users of legal highs, have a greater understanding of the signs of use and what treatment is available. To ensure that the long term commissioning needs are understood, the DAAT has commissioned a needs assessment, in partnership with the PCC. This work will look at the prevalence of legal high use in Bucks, the best communication methods for the different groups misusing these substances. It will make recommendations regarding the best forms of engagement and treatment. The research will be undertaken by Professor Neil McKeganey, an internationally regarded researcher in the substance misuse field.

A post has been commissioned with one of the substance misuse treatment providers to work with communities to better understand the effects of substance misuse on that community and assist in ensuring a targeted response is delivered. This process is assisted by Falcon, a multi-agency meeting, hosted by the DAAT, looks to understand issues substance misuse through the interpretation of data and intelligence and then provide co-ordinated enforcement and treatment activity.

4.2.5 Addressing concerns and issues related to gangs

The majority of referrals to the Gangs Multi-Agency Panel (GMAP) come from the Youth Offending Service and the police, and a re-launch of GMAP was held in October to encourage other agencies to identify people they feel may be at risk of involvement in gang activity and refer to GMAP. Most GMAP referrals are boys, but RU Safe has been

commissioned to do some intervention work with missing girls who may be involved in gangs.

4.2.6 Hate crime reporting

Following a pilot project to explore third party reporting and support for victims of hate crime Victim Support has become a third party reporting centre for victims of hate crime from Buckinghamshire with effect 1 January 2014. Thames Valley Victim Support will be the lead agency and provide case and risk management for hate crime incidents referred by the Victim Care Unit to the local Victim Support team. They will offer emotional support, information and practical help to victims of crime whether or not the crime has been reported to the police or a third agency. It is hoped that victims will feel enabled to report matters, and that reporting of hate crime in Buckinghamshire will increase as a result.

4.2.7 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Protecting vulnerable young people is a key priority. Following operations across the county there has been enhanced cooperation between agencies both within and outside of the CSPs.

The CSE working Group has been established by the Buckinghamshire Children's Safeguarding Board (BSCB). Consisting of both statutory and voluntary agencies, its

objectives are to develop and oversee the initial implementation of a multi-agency strategic

response to CSE in response to identified local requirements and national trends. The group will cooperate with, and contribute to, a Thames Valley Wide Strategy for responding to CSE and to keep the BSCB apprised of local issues and any service needs. The Working Group has been divided into work streams to focus on training, data collection and increasing awareness with services and local communities.

The Bucks SERAC (Sexual Exploitation Risk Assessment Conference) runs monthly. It is attended by key services, hosted by social care and chaired by the police. The purpose is to discuss high risk (of CSE) individuals from Bucks, identified primarily by the police and ensuring appropriate action is taken to reduce/manage their risk.

4.2.8 Doorstep Crime

Research has shown that doorstep crime occurs mostly with victims that are vulnerable. The average age of those who experience doorstep crime is 77 years old and only one out of ten crimes are reported. The impact of distraction burglary and doorstep crime is damaging and far-reaching especially in terms of health. Victims are significantly more likely to access hospitals and care settings following experiencing doorstep crime. The Community Safety team are working in partnership with Trading Standards and Thames Valley Police to analyse current and potential hot spots to help with applying strategies to protect vulnerable individuals and communities.

The initial signs are that door step crime is highly organised and that rogue trading often escalates into more serious crimes of extortion and burglary.

5. Priorities for 2014/15

5.1 Thames Valley wide priorities

The strategic objectives which relate to the work of wider partners in the Police and Crime Plan include: -

1. To cut crimes that are of most concern to the community
2. To increase the visible presence of the police and partners to cut crime and the fear of crime, and reassure communities
3. To protect our communities from the most serious harm
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

There are many common themes across the Thames Valley and it is important that those at a Buckinghamshire level are considered in light of these.

5.2 How we set our priorities

Buckinghamshire benefits from a partnership analyst and close working with the police to prepare an annual partnership 'Strategic Assessment' which contains analysis of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder and substance misuse for a year.

We consider a range of information when setting our priorities including:

- ⇒ **Volume of crime** – the actual numbers of reported incidents
- ⇒ **Predicted direction of travel** – whether an issue is known to be getting worse and would continue to do so without intervention.
- ⇒ **Impact on the community** – some people are repeat victims of a crime, and some crimes cause more harm than others.
- ⇒ **Performance** – what has and has not been achieved in the last year.
- ⇒ **Community concern** – some issues are raised more frequently than others by those who live in the county and these issues are seen as important to our communities

In addition to the analysis from the Partnership Strategic Assessment, we are also able to consider priorities identified in the Thames Valley Police Force Strategic Assessment. This provides an account of the emerging trends, risks and threats that are likely to cause the Police Force, and the community safety partners, concern in the forthcoming months.

6. Countywide community safety priorities for 2014/15

6.1 Reducing violence

- Work with partners to reduce night time economy violence against the person
- Domestic violence - support the ongoing management of high risk victims through IDVA/MARAC and improve responses to repeat medium / standard risk victims of domestic violence.
- Support the commissioning and development of interventions for perpetrators
- Trialling demand management strategies regarding domestic violence through earlier intervention strategies with both victims and perpetrators via the Chesham Wellbeing Project.
- Setting up of structures to jointly commission domestic violence interventions.

5.2 Reducing acquisitive crime and reducing reoffending

- Maintain reductions in domestic burglary and other SAC (including theft from motor vehicle) and continue to target prolific offenders through IOM programmes
- Work with Trading Standards and Thames Valley Police to reduce doorstep crime.
- Reducing acquisitive crimes which target rural communities.

6.3 Reducing anti-social behaviour

- Work to challenge negative perceptions of groups of young people and whether this constitutes ASB.
- Deliver diversionary activities to reduce the instance of ASB.
- Reduce the impact of ASB and target interventions on those most vulnerable victims and those least able to cope with ASB.

6.4 Working with communities to address the negative impact of drug and alcohol misuse

- Work with Trading Standards colleagues to challenge supply chains of legal highs and apply disruption strategies as appropriate.
- Develop strategies to understand, communicate, engage and provide treatment to users of legal highs.
- Targeted education and awareness raising to communities experiencing concern and experiencing drug and alcohol related crime
- Engage with community forums where substance misuse is of concern and deliver targeted interventions.

5.5 Working together to address emerging concerns

- Working with Community Safety Partnerships across Buckinghamshire to address the universal community safety concerns and minimise duplication
- Develop understanding and skills in relation to economic crimes: Increased criminality in a recession (fraudulent trading/proceeds of crime e.g. systematic clocking of used cars) Loan Sharks and illegal money lending (links to promotion of credit unions as a legal alternative).
- Maximising opportunities to work with partners to address serious emerging issues, sexual exploitation, disrupting drug markets, addressing gang activity, underreported hate crime, rogue traders with a focus on assisting vulnerable victims.

5.6 Addressing concerns and issues relating to gangs

- Supporting and evaluating the effectiveness of GMAP.
- Working in partnership to identify vulnerable young people and help to prevent them from experiencing child sexual exploitation or becoming involved in gangs.
- Working with preventative services such as Education, Youth Offending Service and the County Youth Services to support young people.

5.7 Countywide priorities for supporting stronger communities

- Support District Councils and other community safety partners in delivering their cohesion strategies.
- Support the partners to host the Community Cohesion Conference.
- Support communities to build skills and capacity to enhance community safety, including working with Neighbourhood Watch.
- Working with communities both geographic and of interest to strengthen community cohesion and deliver targeted activities to address vulnerable young people at risk of radicalisation.

5.8 Protecting the vulnerable

- Identify individuals and communities vulnerable to doorstep crime and work with partners in Adults and Family Wellbeing to provide training on identifying potential doorstep crime and what to do to help.
- Assess need to ensure victims of domestic violence receive high quality support.

- Delivers activities to prevent vulnerable young people at risk of radicalisation, sexual exploitation or gang activity.
- Extend the safer places scheme county-wide.
- Raising awareness and encouraging reporting of hate crime.

6. The local priorities (District based)

Community Safety work happens at a number of levels and, the Safer Bucks Plan is a county level plan, however in line with legislation each of the local district-based Community Safety Partnerships has developed a Partnership Plan. There will be identified issues that are important to the whole county area and will be addressed at a local and, with additional and complementary activity, at a county level, such as county wide awareness raising campaigns rather than each local area doing something different. There will also be identified issues that are of more concern in one area than in any other and these will be addressed more at a local level. For information the district priorities are listed in Appendix 1.

7. How will we deliver this?

7.1 Structure

The Community Safety partners in Buckinghamshire will continue to work at the local level with the district based Community Safety Partnerships and county level through the Safer and Stronger Bucks Partnership Board (SSBPB).

The County Council has its own Community Safety structure which is in place to oversee the work that crosses over the boundaries of local district areas. They have lead and / or supported the existing work of the:

- Domestic and Community Violence Strategy Group
- Reducing Re-offending Strategy Group
- Anti-social Behaviour Steering Group
- Drug and Alcohol Action Team, Joint Commissioning Advisory Group

Additionally they work to strengthen the links between internal county council functions so that better outcomes can be delivered through existing services.

7.2 Cross border working

We will further develop the existing opportunities to work across the boundaries of Buckinghamshire and beyond to improve efficiency and effectiveness. We will support the office of the Police and Crime Commissioner in identifying opportunities to share best practice across the Thames Valley and apply in Buckinghamshire as appropriate. We will look for opportunities to work differently with our geographic partners to deliver efficiencies

We will continue to improve intelligence with other authorities to tackle highly organised and mobile crime gangs committing burglary across a number of police force areas.

7.3 Integrated Offender Management

Maintain our support for IOM, and ongoing analysis of the interventions having the biggest impact on reducing reoffending.

7.4 Developing an evidence base – Value for Money and effectiveness

We will seek to build upon our knowledge and understanding of what works. Where possible we will seek to design evaluation into our interventions to improve our understanding of the outcomes achieved and the value for money of our activities.

7.5 Supporting communities and groups with specific needs

We will continue to identify those people who are vulnerable or at increased risk due to ethnicity, age, disability and encourage support that is better designed to support their particular requirements.

8. Measures of success, progress and outcomes

Included in Appendix 2 is a table of activities which address each priority and identifies the desired outcome, a specific measure and the global indicator which we will use to demonstrate progress and success.

9. How the financial resources support the priorities

In the 2014/15 Medium Term Planning process, BCC has identified the need for continued investment in Community Safety, although there will be some reductions in investment in the coming years which will be delivered by efficiency, strategic alliances and some reduction in service. The Police and Crime Commissioner has indicated that in 2014/15 it is his intention to continue to deploy resources to reduce crime and disorder through the Community Safety Partnerships. He has identified the following areas of concern which he will want CSPs to assist in addressing:-

- alcohol related crime issues, particularly antisocial behaviour and domestic abuse
- drug-user related burglary
- rural crime and how vulnerable our rural communities feel.

9.1 Draft Safer Bucks Spending Plan 2014/15

In addition to the resourcing of the Community Safety Team, below is an indication of the deployment of funding and grant investment in the coming year. This does not include the funding for the team.

Priority	Activities	Resource (to be confirmed)
Reducing violence	Independent Domestic Violence Advocates Investment in domestic violence intervention programmes Sanctuary schemes Healthy relationships for young people	£75k CSF/ PCC £115k BCC (ring fenced for IDVA) £18k BCC
Reducing stealing and acquisitive crime	Crime reduction activities tbc including and rural crime Property marking, items on display initiatives, tackling door step crimes	BCC £43K
Reducing reoffending	Integrated Offender Management Tracker Support to GMAP and activities to divert young people at risk of offending	£25k CSF/PCC £46k BCC
Reducing ASB	ASB co-ordination in Districts other diversionary activities tbc Investment in community mediation	£20k CSF/PCC £10k BCC
Addressing substance misuse	Drug and Alcohol community prevention, education, awareness raising, support to enforcement activity and co-ordination, community mobilisation. Substance misuse intervention to support offending reduction programmes	£121k CSF/PCC (£3.5 million PH BCC tbc)
Building capacity in communities	Police Community Support Officers Small project to support community initiatives	£300k CADEX £5K BCC
Being evidence based and intelligence led	Analysis of crime and preparation of analytical products Support financial investigations	£10k CSF/PCC £10k BCC £30k BCC Trading Standards
Protecting the Vulnerable	Deliver interventions for vulnerable young people YOS partnership funding and early intervention work	£52K CSF/PCC £198K CSF/PCC
Total	Expected budget	BCC £246k PCC £501k

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
CAADA	Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse
CSF	Community Safety Fund
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
DAAT	Drug and Alcohol Team
DV	Domestic Violence
DVA	Domestic Violence and Abuse
GMAP	Gangs Multi Agency Panel
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advocate
IOM	Integrated Offender Management
LPA	Local Police Area
MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference
NPS	Novel Psychoactive Substances
PCC	Police and Crime Commissioner
SSBPB	Safer and Stronger Bucks Partnership Board

Appendix 1 District Community Safety Partnership Priorities**

Aylesbury Vale	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safe and secure town centres 2. Dealing with crimes that are significant to victims (burglary, metal theft, ASB, DV) 3. Reducing re-offending
Chiltern	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce serious acquisitive crime and violent behaviour in our communities 2. Reduce anti-social behaviour in our communities 3. Community Integration / Cohesion and Prevent 4. Reduce the fear of crime and perception of ASB by effective communication
South Bucks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce burglary 2. Reduce the impact of anti-social behaviour in our community 3. Reduce vehicle crime 4. Protect vulnerable individuals and communities 5. Reduce the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse 6. Reduce the number of casualties occurring on our roads*
Wycombe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tackling anti-social behaviour (including gangs) 2. Tackling property related crime (particularly burglary, car crime and theft of metal) 3. Tackling domestic abuse and sexual violence 4. Reducing night time related assaults, disorder and personal robbery

**Road safety is a priority for South Bucks Community Safety Partnership, but not in other Community Safety partnership plans. At the local level there is support for this work through public awareness campaigns, community speed watch schemes and targeted work for different types of driver's e.g. young drivers or motorcyclists.*

***District Community Safety plans will be refreshed for 2014/15.*

Appendix 2 Measures of Success

Challenge	Activity	Desired Outcome	Specific Measure	Global indicator
Reduce violence	Support continuation of effective MARAC IDVAs	Increase safety of high risk DV victims by co-ordinating delivery of support plan in partnership	Reduce the assessed level of risk of high risk DV victims managed through the MARAC	Reduction in violence against the person
	Develop new mechanism for identifying and supporting repeat DV victims	Standard and medium risk DV victims are less likely to experience repeat incidents	Reduction in the number of incidents of DV repeat victims experience	
	Raising awareness about the steps and individual can take to increase personal safety at night time	Individuals are less likely to be victims of crime on a night out	Reduction in violence against the person linked to night time economy	
Reduce stealing (acquisitive crime) and reoffending	Awareness raising and intelligence led targeted crime reduction activities e.g. items on display, property, marking, use of timer light switches	Limiting opportunities for acquisitive crime	Reduction in offending in targeted areas Reduction in incidents of domestic burglary	Reduction in stealing (including acquisitive crime and domestic burglary)
	Work in partnership to address crimes which have a negative impact on businesses	Reduce the negative impact of crime on business development and growth		
	Partnership capacity and support for Integrated Offender Management	Robust management of IOM cohort. IOM cohort change their behaviour	Reduced reoffending of IOM cohort	

Challenge	Activity	Desired Outcome	Specific Measure	Global indicator
	Targeted activity to reduce doorstep crime	Fewer repeat victims and associated negative consequences for the vulnerable.	Targeted areas demonstrate a reduction in door step crime and there is a reduction in the fear of crime.	Door step crime does not continue to increase at the current level in the context of the national trend
Reducing anti-social behaviour	Analysis and evaluation of ASB systems	Application of lean systems processes to managing ASB	Case management improves – measures still to be discussed	Reduction in reports of ASB in Bucks
	Apply learning from current interventions and intergenerational ASB activities	Concerns of ASB are addressed and communities reassured	Improved public perception in targeted areas	
	Intelligence led interventions with vulnerable victims	Vulnerable victims are less likely to experience ASB	Qualitative - Vulnerable victims feel supported	
Addressing negative impacts of substance misuse	Targeted community support for local areas concerned about substance misuse	Residents feel concerns about drug users and drug dealing are being addressed Individuals with specific support needs receive appropriate information	Qualitative – residents feel they have been heard and someone has done something	Contributes to the perception about Bucks being a safe place
	Campaign to raise awareness about legal highs and the associated harms	There is greater awareness of potential harms	Accurate information is available and people know where to go for help	Contributes to the perception about Bucks being a safe place
	Continued commissioning of arrest referral and drug treatment services	Offenders with drug and alcohol related issues are assessed in custody and referred into appropriate treatment services	Maintaining good engagement from arrest referral into drug and alcohol treatment	Numbers of drug users and alcohol users successfully discharged
Challenge	Activity	Desired Outcome	Specific Measure	Global indicator
Building community capacity	Promote the Thames Valley alerts Map the sign up to TV alerts and	More people receive TV alerts and know the facts for their neighbourhood	Increase in numbers signed up for TV alerts	People feel better informed

	identify areas which might need more activity to promote sign up			
	Work with voluntary sector to explore opportunities to increase community resilience and capacity	More proactively engaged communities playing a greater part in keeping themselves safe	A new model (s) of community engagement is developed and tested	An increase in the number of volunteers active in improving their local communities

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