

WCSP

**Wycombe Community
Safety Partnership**



Plan 2015-16

Your safety is our priority

Vision

We all have the right to not be the victim of crime and anti-social behaviour, to feel safe and to live the life we choose.

In addition, we are each responsible for taking reasonable steps to avoid becoming a victim of crime; to not cause harassment or distress to others; and to respect differences in one another.

Your safety is our priority

Did you know that between 1st April 2013 and 31st March 2014, the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) has achieved the following (compared to the previous year):

- Reduction in burglaries of houses of **46%**
- Reduction in cars stolen of **35%**
- Reduction in property stolen from a vehicle of **16%**
- Reduction in violence of **6%**
- Reduction in anti-social behaviour of **34%**

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**Introduction from the Chair,
Karen Satterford**

The Wycombe Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is required to conduct an assessment of crime, anti-social behaviour (ASB) and substance misuse within the district every year. It is also required to publish a plan, to be updated annually, of how it intends to make the community safer. This document sets out the aims and objectives for the partnership over the period of April 2015 to March 2016. The Partnership Plan explains the structure and system for conducting business and the contribution and commitment of our partners. Our plan is forward looking with a focus on community and tackling the issues that matter most to our residents, businesses and visitors.

We have undertaken public consultation about what our priorities should be for the coming year based on our findings from the Police Strategic Assessment of crime and our Partnership Assessment. This helps us ensure we are not only tackling the priorities that we as statutory agencies consider are important but that we have also listened to the community.

Reducing crime and anti-social behaviour requires a careful balance between reducing incidents, encouraging reporting and addressing negative perceptions of those who believe crime and anti-social behaviour is worse than it really is.

The Wycombe Community Safety Partnership has an excellent record of working together. We are determined to continue to improve our partnership record, and are confident that with the continued commitment of our partners and by improving our work within the communities, we will succeed in making Wycombe district a safer place.



Karen Satterford
Chief Executive, Wycombe District Council

Wycombe – setting the scene

Wycombe District is a mainly rural area with most people living in or around the towns of High Wycombe, Marlow and Princes Risborough.

Our local population is growing at a faster rate than previously anticipated – from around 162,000 in 2001 to 173,000 in 2015. The make-up of our population is changing with fewer young people and more older people. Studies show that our population will continue to grow significantly, potentially reaching around 192,000 by 2031.

The district has a rich and historic landscape sculptured by generations of rural activities, with pre and post-industrial revolution manufacturing geared to its rural region, including the once great chair making industry, now in decline. It is a patchwork of rural towns, villages and hamlets. We live in a beautiful part of England, with 71% of the district part of an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The challenge we face is finding suitable places where new homes could be built and new jobs and infrastructure provided.

Modern Wycombe now has a broad-based economy as part of the globally significant Thames Valley economic sub-region. It has particular strengths in three of the six national growth employment sectors. There have been significant job losses over the last decade due to a decline in traditional manufacturing. However, forecasts suggest potential for strong employment growth to 2031, and currently we have a 1.2% unemployment rate. Generally a prosperous area, the District has pockets of deprivation in both urban and rural areas.

Wycombe is in a prime location and has been designated as a town of sub-regional importance (a regional hub). We have excellent access to the M25/M40/M4 corridor, good rail links between London and Birmingham and are close to Heathrow Airport and London.

The District is a popular but expensive place to live and work. Local house prices are increasingly beyond the means of key workers and local people. The level of commuting, both in and out of the District, contributes to a worsening transport situation. Significantly more people commute out of the district than commute in with there being around 22,000 journeys in and 33,000 journeys out.

We have a large and increasing ethnic minority population, with around 13,000 residents in the District having family ties to Pakistan. People of African Caribbean origin form the second largest ethnic minority community. The Muslim faith community is the second largest in the south-east, with 15,000 (nearly 9% of the population) people describing themselves as being Muslim in the 2011 census.

The health of people in Wycombe is generally better than average for England. Life expectancy is higher, although there are health inequalities by area and gender. For example, life expectancy for men is 8.8 years lower in the most deprived areas of Wycombe compared to the least deprived areas. Over the past ten years, deaths from all causes have decreased and are lower than the average in England. Residents have relatively healthy lifestyles compared to the national average in terms of eating healthily and being physically active.

The Community Safety Partnership

According to the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, every local authority must have a Community Safety Partnership. The Wycombe Community Safety Partnership is responsible for delivering the Partnership Plan.

The following are members of the Partnership:

- Buckinghamshire County Council
- Buckinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service
- Buckinghamshire Drugs and Alcohol Action Team
- Buckinghamshire Youth Offending Service
- Chiltern Clinical Commissioning Group
- National Probation Service
- Thames Valley Community Rehabilitation Company
- Thames Valley Police
- Wycombe District Council

The partnership also works with other organisations from the statutory, voluntary and business sectors to deliver projects but there are too many to list here.

Reports on performance of partnership work go to the Wycombe Community Safety Strategy Group. This Group sets up action groups to drive work on the priorities within the Partnership Plan and delivers on projects; is represented on the Buckinghamshire Safer and Stronger Partnership Board; and contributes to the Safer Bucks Plan. The Group will also report on its progress to the Wycombe Partnership, the Local Strategic Partnership for Wycombe.

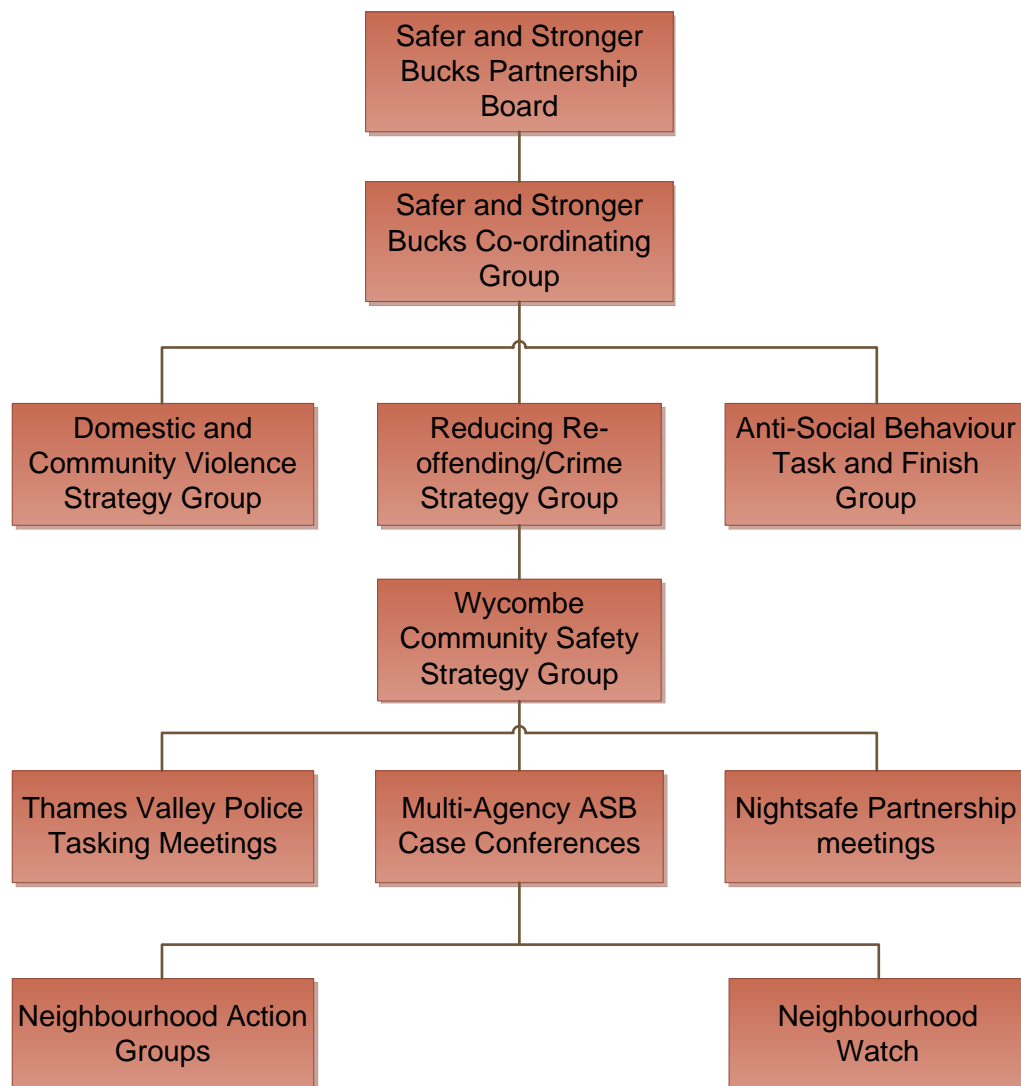
Funding

The Community Safety Fund allocation from the PCC is given to the Safer Bucks Partnership on behalf of all the individual Bucks partners. Included within this allocation are the former Home Office allocations that previously were sent directly to individual service areas in the County including the YOS and Drug Interventions Programme (DIP), and includes other funding that was used to support District Council work-streams such as ASB.

The CSF allocation for 2015/2016 is £500,042, a reduction of £1,675 compared to the previous year.

The CSPs in Bucks have worked closely together to consider how the funding available can be allocated to ensure it meets the needs of the Partnerships and enables continuous delivery of an effective service. Strong cases have been submitted to the PCC and we are hopeful that we will be able to maintain provision with minimal impact on delivery.

Structure of the Partnership



What is the Partnership Plan

The Crime and Disorder Act (CDA) 1998 requires district councils to work in partnership with other agencies to develop and deliver a Plan for reducing crime and disorder in their area. Our plan is refreshed on an annual basis.

The Community Safety Partnership Plan outlines the Partnership priorities, which are determined by a process called the Community Safety Strategic Assessment, which is a statutory requirement to help Community Safety Partnerships decide on their priorities and inform their Partnership Plans.

The strategic period studied in the Strategic Assessment covers all crime and disorder to have occurred in Buckinghamshire from 1st April 2013 to 31st March 2014. It uses data from the TVP crime recording systems (CEDAR, Command and Control and Niche) which was extracted by the BCC Partnership Analyst and the TVP Performance Team.

The aim of the assessment is to provide a localised picture of the main concerns from the past 12 months and uncover emerging issues for the coming year to help develop priorities and drive business.

The overall purpose of the Partnership Plan is to 'add value' to the work already being carried out by the separate partners organisations.

Our Achievements during 2014/15

As a result of the last Partnership Plan some significant steps were taken to address crime and disorder issues. A few examples of activities undertaken in relation to the priorities from the last Plan are highlighted below.

Our 2014/15 priorities were:

- Developing the Nightsafe Partnership
- Tackling anti-social behaviour and gang activity
- Tackling property related crime
- Protecting our communities from violence and abuse

Developing the Nightsafe Partnership

- The Nightsafe Partnership continued to work towards achieving the goals of the 2014/15 Nightsafe Action Plan
- Nightsafe continued to link in with and attend Shopwatch and Pubwatch meetings.
- Links are being developed with the new Neighbourhood Inspector for the rural areas to better develop Nightsafe in Marlow and Risborough.
- Information packs were distributed to local licensees in preparation for the World Cup.
- An engagement event was held in High Wycombe Town Centre prior to one of the England football games – partners included TVP, WDC, HWBidCO and Street Angels.
- A licensee event took place during February 2015, which included an update on Licensing and ASB legislation.
- Work has now started on the redevelopment of the current Nightsafe website.
- In line with the new ASB 2014 legislation, S27s are no longer used. They have been replaced by Section 35s, and the procedure for using these is currently bedding in.
- Nightsafe attended the Bucks New Uni and Amersham and Wycombe College's Fresher's Fairs, handing out information to students.
- Nightsafe also sent out Christmas cards to known offenders, respectfully reminding them that unacceptable behaviour will not be tolerated over the festive period.

Tackling anti-social behaviour and gang activity

- Regular communication is ensured with key partners who are involved with/ can influence our cases.
- On-going interventions with partners include relaying vital information which may influence acceptable behaviour contract conditions.
- Regular updates have been given to and from local neighbourhood teams in relation to acceptable behaviour contract updates, yellow cards, and section 59/27 notices for the team to address accordingly. The teams have been utilised to conduct reassurance patrols in hotspot areas.

- The ASB Team have attended some Have Your Say meetings to find out their key issues and to inform them how to feed back to the relevant department.
- Graffiti removal kits have been promoted via the ASB Bulletin.
- Several referrals have been made to mediation following a conversion to see if they could help, once permission had been obtained.
- Regular case meetings take place to review all cases and to see if they would fit into the Persistent and Resistant case criteria. These are also updated and considered to go onto the Operation Gamin ASB patrol plan.
- Chiltern Rangers and Wycombe Youth Action ran a project during the summer holidays with young people causing ASB. This is being repeated in February/March 2015.
- Plans are in place for the implement the new ASB legislation.
- Graffiti removal kit has been provided to Hughenden parish council.
- The ASB Team successfully obtained an ASBO against an individual in Princes Risborough in November.
- New literature was produced for Halloween/Bonfire night, and distributed via the PSCOS
- Work is underway within WDC, and with our Partners, on the new ASB legislation, and our new powers.
- The Community Trigger leaflet has been produced, by 20th October as required, and is available on the WDC and TVP websites.

Tackling property related crime

- Hotspots are addressed at the TVP fortnightly tasking meetings, which partners attend and subsequent actions are taken.
- Following on from the seasonal trend analysis meeting - WDC's Community Safety and Engagement Officer, along with TVP's Crime Reduction Officer developed a plan of action around our potential hotspots and undertook visits to these areas.
- All burglary victims continue to be offered SelectaDNA kits.
- We regularly encourage the take up on No Doorstep Selling Zones and NHW at our events, along with promoting theses through articles and social media.
- Along with TVP, seasonal crime messages have been promoted in relation to leaving lights on etc. in winter and keeping your home secure whilst on holiday etc.
- Information was handed out at the BNU and A&WC fresher's fairs.
- Timer switches are being given out to people coming to WDC reception
- Community safety information was included in the Christmas Hampers.

Protecting our communities from violence and abuse

- Domestic abuse information is on the web, key messages are tweeted and information leaflets are provided on stands around the district.
- BCC training is promoted internally, reminders are sent when courses are imminent.

- New DV posters have been produced and distributed around the district.
- The BSCB subgroup for CSE have rolled out Chelsea's Choice across schools in the county
- The new CSE campaign, RU Wise 2 it, has launched, with posters and leaflets being distributed and messages going out on websites and via twitter.
- Cards have been produced to promote the Victim Support hate crime reporting number, and these have been distributed across the district and to doctors' surgeries.
- DV posters and information were distributed around the district for White Ribbon Day on 25th November.
- TVP ran a campaign during October to encourage reports of disability hate crime – we also publicised this through our website and Twitter.
- A countywide CSE Strategy is being finalised.
- Micklefield NAG ran a DV awareness campaign during November, posters and literature have been provided.

Strategic Assessment 2014

The Strategic Assessment is a detailed document including mapped data to show hotspots; victim and offender profiles; and other key factors for a range of crimes, anti-social behaviour and drug usage and treatment. The full document will be used by working groups who will be tasked to tackle specific issues.

Wycombe Community Safety Partnership priorities are identified using two analysis documents: The Thames Valley Police Force Strategic Assessment and the Buckinghamshire Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment.

Both documents are produced annually and are complemented by regular monitoring of partnership activity, detailed analyses that explore the key and emerging problems, and consultation with community groups. This process helps the Partnership to direct its resources so they remain focused on the main priorities, adapt to new issues, and are delivered in a manner that gets to the root causes of crime and anti-social behaviour.

Key findings

The table below shows the number of key offences which occurred during 2012/13 and 2013/14, along with the percentage difference.

| Offence Type | Number of Offences During 2012/13 | Number of Offences During 2013/14 | % Change |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| All Crime | 8,744 | 7,878 | -10% |
| Violence Against the Person | 1,325 | 1,249 | -8% |
| Sexual Offences | 136 | 213 | 57% |
| Robbery | 90 | 62 | -31% |
| Burglary Dwelling | 508 | 272 | -46% |
| Burglary Non-Dwelling | 675 | 495 | -27% |
| Theft of Vehicle | 147 | 96 | -35% |
| Theft from Vehicle | 813 | 683 | -16% |
| Bicycle theft | 157 | 112 | -29% |
| Shoplifting | 686 | 754 | 10% |
| Arson | 55 | 62 | 13% |
| Criminal Damage | 1,331 | 1,252 | -6% |
| Drug Offences | 358 | 304 | -15% |
| Public Order Offences | 298 | 253 | -15% |
| Anti-social Behaviour | 2,679 | 1,755 | -34% |

Between 1st April 2013 and 31st March 2014 there has been:

- A reduction of 46% in burglary dwelling offences (236 fewer victims)
- A reduction of over 35% of theft of motor vehicle offences (51 fewer victims)
- A reduction of almost 16% of theft from motor vehicle offences (130 fewer victims)
- 5% fewer violence against the person offences which have resulted in an injury (this equates to 29 fewer victims)

- 6% fewer violence against the person offences not resulting in an injury – for example this would include harassment, possession of weapons etc. (this equates to 44 fewer victims)
- An increase of serious sexual offences by 57% (this equates to 77 more victims)
- A reduction of over 6% in criminal damage offences (79 fewer victims)
- A reduction of 15% in Public Disorder offences
- A reduction of 15% of drug offences

In total Wycombe District has seen a reduction of almost 10% of all crime, which means there have been 866 fewer victims of crime during 2013/14.

The Partnership has achieved reductions in all the main recorded offences over the last 3 years. The only exception to this is the large increase for sexual offences which in the main have come in the aftermath of the Jimmy Saville case and are 'old offences'

| Crime type | % decreases 2011/12 to 2013/14 |
|--|---|
| Burglary Dwelling | -64% |
| Theft of motor vehicle | -44% |
| Theft from motor vehicle | -33.5% |
| Violence against the person with injury | -11% |
| Violence against the person without injury | -22.5% |
| Serious Sexual Offences | +58% |
| Criminal Damage | -20% |
| Public Order | -32% |
| Drug Offences | -29% |
| All Crime | -21.5% |

Over this year's strategic period, Buckinghamshire has seen a 5% reduction across all crime since the same period last year, equating to 1,281 fewer offences. A synopsis of all crime in Buckinghamshire reveals the following:

Offenders

- 43.5% (9,930) of crime was detected (an alleged offender or suspect was identified)
- 34% of detected crime was committed by persons aged 18-26, 86% of which are male
- Repeat offenders are responsible for 68% of all detected crime in Buckinghamshire
- Males committed approximately 83% of detected offences in Buckinghamshire (based on persons arrested) and females 17%.
- A comparison across ethnic groups showed that 67% of offenders were of White European origin, which is much less than the resident population of this group which makes up 89% of the population of Buckinghamshire.
- Those of Asian origin were the largest minority group in the offending population, representing 11% of all offenders. This is compared to a residential population of this group of 6%.

Offending in gangs

Offending behaviour has been linked with the offending behaviour of peers and associates for some time. Young people especially are more likely to offend if influential people in their lives also offend (e.g. peers and/or family). For some young people this can escalate into gang culture and related serious offending.

Known gang activity in Buckinghamshire occurs almost exclusively in Wycombe with gang rivalry that crosses the border into Slough. Wycombe currently has two identified gangs, however this has reduced on previous years as a result of GMAP (Gangs Multi-Agency Partnership) intervention and policing operations which has successfully disrupted many gangs that were in existence in 2012.

Repeat Offending

Repeat offending accounted for 68% of all detected crime in Buckinghamshire during 1st April 2013 and 31st March 2014. 94 offenders (1.6%) committed more than 10 offences each in this 12 months period. This supports a well acknowledged principle that a small group can account for a large share of Buckinghamshire's crime:

| No. of offences | 1 | 2 | 3-5 | 6-9 | 10-19 | 20-Max | Total |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| No. of offenders | 3,351 (59%) | 1,138 (20%) | 865 (15%) | 231 (4%) | 80 (1.4%) | 14 (0.2%) | 5,680 offenders |
| Proportion of crime | 27% (3,351) | 18% (2,276) | 25 (3,121) | 9% (1,160) | 8% (1,010) | 3% (395) | 12,406 incidents |

- 34% of persons arrested for an acquisitive offence have previously been arrested for other acquisitive offences within the 12 months studied, with the activities of those offenders contributing to 67% of all detected offences.
- 36% of persons arrested for burglary offences have previously been arrested for other burglary offences within the 12 months studied, with the activities of these offenders contributing to 68% of all detected burglaries.

Victims and Targets

- The highest proportion of victims were aged 40-49 (20%), followed by 18-26 (17%)
- 30% of victims of violent crime were aged 18-26
- A comparison across ethnic groups (where recorded) showed that 78% of all victims were White European, which is closer to the residents population of this group that makes up 89% of the population of Buckinghamshire. Those of Asian origin were the largest minority group in the victim population, representing 8% of all victims. This is compared to a residential population of this group of 6% suggests that this demographic group are slightly over represented as victims in Buckinghamshire. The other minority groups of Black and Mixed origin represented 3% and 2% respectively of victims compared to a residential population of 2% each. This does not vary significantly across LPAs.

- Jewellery remains the item that is stolen the most, accounting for 17% of all acquisitive crime, 49% of all burglary dwelling offences, and 24% of robbery offences
- Tools are targeted most in non-dwelling burglaries (30%)
- Food items (e.g. meat) accounts for the largest proportion (28%) of shop thefts, followed closely by alcohol.
- Vehicle damage accounts for 46% of all Criminal Damage offences.

Child Sexual Exploitation

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), as defined by the Government, is sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involving exploitive situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive 'something' (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money etc.) as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities. CSE can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain. In all cases, those exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the child or young person's limited availability of choice resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability.

Older People as Victims

Another area of vulnerability that should be noted is the vulnerability of elderly residents to fraudulent offences such as doorstep crime including distraction burglary and rogue trading.

Previous statistics gathered from Buckinghamshire Trading Standards data show that 77% of victims in reported doorstep crime cases are over 70 years old, despite the demographic making up only 17% of the population at the time (2011). The impact of distraction burglary and doorstep crime is damaging and far-reaching especially in terms of health.

Doorstep crime is not a classified crime and therefore is not included in police recorded crime data. In order to build a picture of the problem of doorstep crime in Buckinghamshire, police calls for service were manually trawled to identify incidents that were reported to the police. This identified that approximately 50 incidents were reported to the police each month during the summer (June-August 2013). This is anticipated to be the peak time of year for this type of offending.

This age group are also vulnerable to various other types of fraud which are being increasingly used to manipulate and exhort money from the vulnerable, such as courier fraud, scam mail, postal and telephone scams and high pressure sales, particularly of products such as mobility aids and alarm companies. Courier fraud is

committed whereby the offender contacts the victim claiming to be from the bank and manipulating them into providing their financial details. There has been progress made in this area as various phone lines are automatically disconnecting calls that are not in use much quicker, as many offenders relied on convincing victims they had phoned through to a bank when the offenders had simply not cut the connection, Trading Standards also use call-blocking technology for the use of vulnerable older people and CCTV to target harden those at risk of high-pressure doorstep sales and rogue traders.

Domestic Violence and Abuse

In April 2014, Buckinghamshire Community Safety Team produced a needs assessment of domestic violence in the county. The following table, showing the estimated prevalence of victims of domestic violence in each age group, is sourced from that document.

| Age group | Total population | Estimated number of victims | % of total population |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 16-19 | 25,000 | 1,363 | 5% |
| 20-24 | 26,000 | 884 | 3% |
| 25-34 | 57,000 | 1,824 | 3% |
| 35-44 | 72,000 | 2,376 | 3% |
| 45-54 | 78,000 | 1,524 | 2% |
| 55-59 | 31,000 | 326 | 1% |

This table shows that the age group 16-19 years is more likely to experience domestic violence. As a result of this the national definition of domestic violence has been amended as of April 2013 to include victims aged 16-17 which has already resulted in an increase in reports from this age group.

Using the police recorded count of repeat victimisation shows the number of times an individual has been reported as a victim of any crime to date. This can include both domestic and non-domestic related crimes, and reveals the following:

- Approximately 82% of domestic abuse victims had been a victim of crime before

This reflects the vulnerability of domestic abuse victims not only to repeated domestic abuse but also to other crime types.

- Approximately 25% of children under 16 years old affected by domestic abuse had been a victim of crime before.

This reflects a high level of vulnerability among children that are affected by domestic abuse to becoming victims themselves, before the age of 16.

What is commonly stolen in Wycombe?

The table below lists the top 3 items stolen in key acquisitive offences in Wycombe:

| | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| All acquisitive crime | Fuel (11%) | Money/Containers (11%) | Jewellery (9%) 0.4%=Asian gold |
| Burglary dwelling | Jewellery (36%) 1.8%=Asian gold | Computers (13%) | Money/containers (9%) |
| Burglary non dwelling | Tools (31%) | Garden tools (18%) | Sports/leisure (13%) |
| Robbery | Money/containers (26%) | Mobile phones (20%) | Documents/cards (13%) |
| Shoplifting | Foodstuffs (24%) | Alcohol (21%) | Clothing (12%) |
| Other theft | Fuel (29%) | Money/containers (15%) | Mobile phones (11%) |
| Theft from vehicle | Tools (14%) | Money/containers (11%) | Documents/cards (10%) |

- Theft of jewellery has decreased from 16% of all acquisitive crime in 2012/13 to 9% in 2013/14. This is due to the fact that most jewellery was stolen in burglaries and there have been significant reductions in burglary in Wycombe.
- Tools are the most stolen item in non-dwelling burglaries.
- Shoplifting of clothing has decreased since 2012/13, however, shoplifting of foodstuff and alcohol has increased.
- 'Other theft' of fuel has increased from 22% in 2012/13 to 29%, and is the top stolen items in all acquisitive crime.
- Theft of registration plates from vehicles has decreased from 11% in 2012/13 and is no longer in the top 3.

Proposed Wycombe Community Safety Partnership Priorities 2015/16

Following research into the levels of crime and anti-social behaviour during 2013/14, the following have been identified as priorities for the Wycombe Community Safety Partnership this year:

- **Continue the work of the Nightsafe Partnership**
 - Extending the scheme to our rural areas, working in Marlow to establish PubWatch
 - Extending Nightsafe work to our outer urban premises
 - Refreshing the Nightsafe website, increasing partnership content and involvement
 - Promote and support the Purple Flag - an accreditation scheme that recognises excellence in the management of town and city centres at night
- **Tackling anti-social behaviour and gang activity**
 - Working with other agencies to deal with the perpetrators of anti-social behaviour
 - Supporting the victims of anti-social behaviour
 - Working in partnership to tackle gang related activity (through GMAP – Gangs Multi-Agency Panel)
 - Develop early interventions to prevent future gang activity
- **Tackling property related crime, including shoplifting**
 - Working with partner agencies to deal with the perpetrators of distraction burglary, and supporting the victims of these crimes
 - Reducing domestic burglary and non-domestic burglary (such as from garages or sheds)
 - Working with the police to reduce vehicle crime
 - Working with businesses to reduce shoplifting
- **Protecting our communities from violence, abuse and exploitation**
 - Supporting the victims of domestic abuse, in particular the repeat victims, and dealing effectively with the offenders
 - Work with partners to tackle child sexual exploitation and abuse
 - Work with the police and partners to reduce violence against the person offences
 - Working in partnership to deal with sexual assault offences
 - Protect older people from being defrauded by bogus traders
 - Have a robust response to the ideological challenge of terrorism; protecting the vulnerable; and supporting institutions and the community in opposing the narrative of the radicalisers.

Although they have not been included as individual priorities, the Community Safety Partnership is aware that drugs and alcohol fuel a large proportion of crime and anti-social behaviour and as such will feature in the work we undertake to tackle each of our priorities.

While rural crime rates are relatively low, the Partnership acknowledges the nature of targeted rural crime - for instance plant and machinery theft in remote locations and the difficulty of access to resources to deal with the crime and disorder. Therefore the Partnership will consider rural crime and its impacts in our suggested priority areas of work.

Have your say survey results

From November 2014 to February 2015 a survey was posted on the Community Safety pages of the Wycombe District Council website to ascertain the views of the local residents in relation to the proposed priorities for 2014/15. The survey ran for 12 weeks and was completed by 217 residents of the district.

Key findings from the survey

- Over 89% of respondents agreed with the priorities identified, with fewer than 4% disagreeing.
- When rating the level of priority for certain crimes and disorder, the following were identified as the top 7 high priorities for respondents:

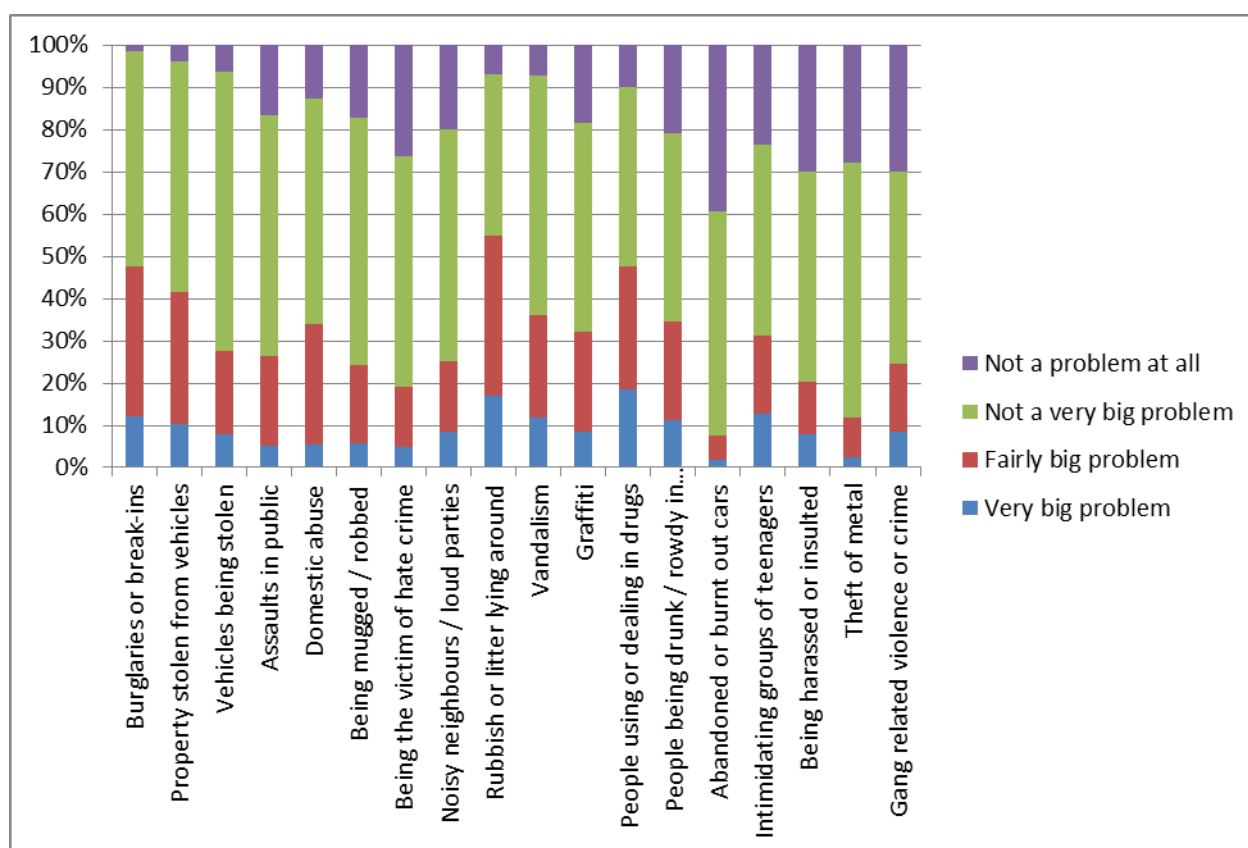
| | High |
|---|-----------|
| Tackling gangs and gang related violence | 176 (81%) |
| Reducing burglary | 168 (77%) |
| Reducing anti-social behaviour | 165 (76%) |
| Reducing robbery | 155 (71%) |
| Reducing night time related assaults | 150 (69%) |
| Reducing drug and alcohol problems | 140 (65%) |
| Tackling domestic abuse | 119 (55%) |

Whilst the majority of respondents agreed with the proposed priorities, the following were noted as issues which respondents felt should be addressed:

- Working with local residents on Speedwatch events to raise awareness of speed limit areas.
- Increasing public police presence
- Engaging with local rural communities / villages and ensuring rural communities are kept aware of crime in their areas and additional precautions that they can take. Also an accurate record of rural crime would be helpful.
- Reducing Rural Crimes
- Communicating with local communities by email and local meetings
- Sexual exploitation of children
- Extending the CCTV coverage and keeping it (very) local as knowing an area intimately is half the battle!
- Enhancing community cohesion to empower communities to take responsibility for their local area
- Motoring offences
- Parking, speeding
- On line grooming, bullying
- Helping the Homeless link in with agencies, especially if new faces to the streets of Wycombe, instead of moving them on, they always come back. They need help not ignorance.
- Enforcement of driving offences such as use of mobiles, jumping red lights, parking (e.g. Double yellow lines, zebra crossings, bus stops).
- Racism, intolerance and victimisation of the vulnerable.
- Hate crime
- Working with government agencies to combat terrorist activities
- Anti-social behaviour on public transport
- Online Safety Awareness

People were asked **how much of a problem, if at all, are a number of issues in the local neighbourhood**. As the following graph shows, the biggest perceived problems, in order of priority (determined by combining responses where the perception is that there is a very big or a fairly big problem) are:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Rubbish or litter lying around | 10 Vehicles being stolen |
| 2 Burglaries or break-ins | 11 Assaults in public |
| 3 People using or dealing in drugs | 12 Noisy neighbours or loud parties |
| 4 Property stolen from vehicles | 13 Gang related violence or crime |
| 5 Vandalism | 14 Being mugged/robbed |
| 6 People being drunk or rowdy in public | 15 Being harassed or insulted |
| 7 Domestic abuse | 16 Being the victim of hate crime |
| 8 Graffiti | 17 Theft of metal |
| 9 Intimidating groups of teenagers | 18 Abandoned or burnt out cars |



Conclusion:

The majority of respondents agreed with the priorities for the Wycombe Community Safety Partnership for 2015/16, and the issues that were raised as concerns will be addressed through these priorities.

Wycombe District Residents' Survey 2014

In September/October 2014 a survey was undertaken of Wycombe District residents, for which we received 1,027 responses. The survey was undertaken to provide a picture of the level of satisfaction residents felt towards the services provided by Wycombe District Council.

Some elements of this survey reflect people's feelings about crime and disorder, and these findings are summarised below:

- 69% of respondents felt Wycombe District Council is doing a good job working to make the area safer.
- When asked whether Wycombe District Council is working to make the area safer, 10% said 'a great deal', 59% said 'a fair amount' and 31% said 'not very much'.
- When listing the most important factors that make somewhere a good place to be, 58% said the level of crime was an important factor.
- When asked to choose the things that most need improving in the local area, only 18% selected 'the level of crime'.
- 80% of those who responded felt satisfied with their local area as a place to live – this is a decrease on the 90% achieved in 2012.
- When rating the value of services for the wider community of the Wycombe district, 66% valued the anti-social behaviour social 'a great deal', and 21% 'a fair amount'.

2015 - 2016 Priorities

Priority 1 – Continue the work of the Nightsafe Partnership

Background:

The night-time economy in the District continues to be popular, with many people now visiting our town centres including High Wycombe, Marlow and Princes Risborough, specifically to socialise in the evenings. This raises a number of concerns for our community including violence, noise and anti-social behaviour.

The Wycombe Community Safety Partnership aims to reduce the negative impact of night-time related disorder and street crime in order to ensure everyone in the District can enjoy the benefits that a safe and vibrant night-time economy can bring.

Outcomes required:

- Nightsafe seeks to let people know that disorderly behaviour is not acceptable in Wycombe, reassuring others that something is being done - including police enforcement where necessary.
- To reduce incidents of alcohol related violence and disorder.
- To increase public confidence and improve feelings of safety, by all related agencies working together in partnership.
- To build on the positive work and behaviour of most young people, encouraging everyone to make respecting themselves and others a greater consideration.
- To improve the Night-time economy within the District's towns.

Local delivery:

Nightsafe Partnership
Pubwatch meetings
Purple Flag meetings

What will we do?

- Increase public confidence and feelings of safety
- To continue to implement and raise awareness of the Nightsafe scheme in High Wycombe town centre.
- To develop the Nightsafe scheme in Marlow and Princes Risborough.
- To carry out targeted operations with partners.
- Support HW BidCo to maintain the Purple Flag Award Scheme

How will we measure success?

- 100% of Section 35's which relate to alcohol/drugs to receive drug/alcohol information
- 3 partnership events held
- Purple Flag maintained

Priority 2 – Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour and Gang Activity

Background:

Anti-social behaviour can degrade the local environment and have an adverse affect on communities and directly influences people's perceptions of fear of crime. Anti-social behaviour includes criminal damage, underage/anti-social drinking, noise, graffiti and harassment.

Evidence shows that gang membership increases the likelihood of serious violence. Gangs create a culture of violence and criminality which can stretch beyond the gang itself. Even though the gang membership involves a relatively small group of people, they can have a seriously damaging effect on the whole community.

Outcomes required:

- Residents feel confident to report anti-social behaviour and know that the problem will be tackled robustly.
- A reduction in local gang activity, and criminal activity associated with gangs

Local delivery:

Countywide ASB Task and Finish Group
Countywide ASB Practitioners Group
GMAP (Gangs Multi Agency Partnership)
Street drinker/sex worker meeting
Multi-agency ASB case conferences

What will we do?

- Hold joint case conferences to discuss key offenders.
- Joint interventions with partner organisations working to prevent the escalation of anti-social behaviour.
- Targeted outreach work, including youth work, in hot spot anti-social behaviour areas
- Continue to utilise ASB powers e.g. for Crack House Closure Orders, ASBOs etc. including protection for victims/witnesses and the community.
- Work closely with Neighbourhood Policing teams on tackling lower level ASB.
- Communicate ASB actions to the community via a combination of media and promotional campaigns.
- Utilise the new ASB Tools once launched by Government
- Work with the Mediation Buckinghamshire to resolve low level crime and anti-social behaviour.
- Identifying and tackling the Persistent and Resistant cases.
- Promote the ASB Team and how people can report incidents
- Work with YOS to utilise Unpaid Work
- Review the town centre DPPO – creating a PSPO
- Run an early interventions project for gang members
- Through GMAP develop action plans for working with gang members
- Utilise the new ASB powers

How will we measure success?

- 100% of complainants responded to within 3 working days
- Tackle the persistent and resistant ASB cases
- The number of referrals made to GMAP, and
- The successful outcomes achieved by GMAP.

Priority 3 - Tackling Property Related Crime, including shoplifting

Background:

The Wycombe Community Safety Partnership understands that these crimes occur in peaks and troughs throughout the year, so we need to continue to plan for these peaks and make every effort to limit any increases during these periods.

Outcomes required:

- Reduction in burglary of homes and an increased awareness among residents about pro-active measures to guard against the likelihood of burglary.
- Reduction in car crime and an increased awareness among residents about pro-active measures to guard against being a victim of this crime
- Reduction in shoplifting and an increased awareness among local businesses about pro-active measures to guard against being a victim of this crime

Local delivery:

Fortnightly TVP Tasking meetings and fortnightly TVP Priorities meetings
Shopwatch Meetings

What will we do?

- Identify and target hot spots
- Keep communities informed on how to make their homes more resistant to burglary and personal behaviours less liable to distraction techniques.
- Keep communities informed on how to keep their car and belongings secure.
- Launch regular media and promotional campaigns to convey the message about burglary, distraction burglary and car crime
- Work with local business partners to develop initiatives around shoplifting
- Encourage the take up of Watch schemes (including Neighbourhood Watch and Country Watch) and TV Alert.
- Undertake regular partnership prevention/reduction visits to hotspot areas.

How will we measure success?

- Seek to reduce the level of burglary dwelling offences compared to 2014/15.

Priority 4 – Protecting our Communities from Violence, Abuse and Exploitation

Background

Domestic abuse is a very under-reported crime and it is believed that those who are brave enough to come forward represent only the tip of the iceberg in terms of those who experience it. Consequently, organisations find it difficult to measure the true extent of domestic abuse in the district as they are not able to get a full picture and extent of domestic abuse. By encouraging victims to report incidents, agencies will be in a better position to identify victims and help prevent further incidents of domestic abuse committed against them.

Sexual exploitation is a form of sexual abuse in which a young person is manipulated or forced into taking part in a sexual act often in return for attention, affection, money, drugs, alcohol or accommodation. Agencies across the district and county are working together to protect these vulnerable young people and prosecute the perpetrators.

Scams are schemes to con you out of your money. They can arrive by post, phone call, text message or email or from someone on your doorstep turning up at your home, when you are not expecting them. Although anyone can fall for a scam, some people are vulnerable and more likely to be targeted. People who can be especially vulnerable to scams include older people and people with mental health problems, learning difficulties or dementia.

Prevent is a sensitive matter for our communities, not least because it deals with matters related to national security, and as such requires a great deal of trust and confidence between us, the police, counter terrorism agencies and our communities. At the heart of our Prevent Delivery Plan is an approach to mainstreaming and better working arrangements across the partnership and stakeholders to ensure not only a consistent and efficient approach but also one that is targeted and cost effective.

We acknowledge that there are many factors that contribute to such vulnerability, but it is the ideological narratives that prey on these vulnerabilities that give rise to terrorism and violent extremism

Outcome:

- Increased confidence in reporting and reduced repeat victimisation.
- The intention of the Prevent Delivery Plan is to safeguard individuals against being drawn into terrorism and violent extremism.

Local delivery:

Countywide Domestic and Community Violence Group
Bucks Safeguarding Children Board
Bucks CSE Sub group
Wycombe Prevent Delivery Plan

What will we do?

- Raise awareness of domestic abuse, support services and referral pathways for those affected by domestic abuse, the general population and professionals.
- Raise awareness of support services for victims of sexual violence.
- Raise awareness of Home Office campaigns and any other suitable national campaigns
- Provide information to friends and families of those experiencing domestic abuse about how best to support them and get support themselves.

- Promote training for professionals around DA to support early intervention and prevention.
- Following a domestic violence homicide the CSP will undertake a Domestic Homicide Review (DHR)
- Implement the recommendations made in any (DHR) undertaken.
- Work with countywide colleagues on the implementation of the Domestic Violence and Abuse Strategy and Action Plan
- Continue the roll out of Chelsea's Choice to schools within Wycombe District
- Promote the Victim Support helpline for hate crime victims
- Raise awareness of distraction burglaries and measures to protect vulnerable people
- Raise awareness of scams which target vulnerable people
- WRAP training to be delivered to secondary schools
- Awareness raising training on Prevent to be delivered to local agencies.

How will we measure success?

- Improvements in services to victims of domestic violence/abuse as a result of DHR recommendations both local and regional.
- Number of young people attending Chelsea's Choice drama and feedback from evaluations from pupils and teachers
- Via the targets set in the countywide DVA Action Plan
- To monitor the levels of domestic related violence
- To monitor and seek to reduce the amount of violence repeat DV victims experience
- Seek to maximise positive outcomes for victims of DV

Anti social behaviour (ASB) 'Acting in an anti social manner ... that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress'. Covers a wide range of selfish and unacceptable activity that can blight the quality of community life.

Anti-Social Behaviour Team - A partnership between Thames Valley Police and Wycombe District, working together to tackle anti-social behaviour within the District.

Buckinghamshire Safer and Stronger Partnership Board County-level group to help coordinate the work of the district community safety partnerships (this recognises that community safety issues do not always respect district borders and may sometimes be better organised at a county level).

Child Sexual Exploitation is illegal activity by people who have power over young people and use it to sexually abuse them. This can involve a broad range of exploitative activity, from seemingly 'consensual' relationships and informal exchanges of sex for attention, accommodation, gifts or cigarettes, through to very serious organised crime.

Community Plan Produced by the local strategic partnership, it sets a long-term, vision for an area across all services and informs the priorities in the **local area agreement**

Community Safety Agreement A document prepared by the Buckinghamshire Safer and Stronger Communities Partnership setting out how the district level Community Safety Partnerships will cooperate to deliver their priorities.

Community Safety Partnership (CSP) The local name for the crime and disorder reduction partnership introduced by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. Its purpose is to bring together **responsible authorities** to work with other local organisations to develop and implement strategies to tackle crime and disorder including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment as well as the misuse of drugs.

Criminal damage Where a person 'who without lawful excuse destroys or damages any property belonging to another, intending to destroy or damage any such property or being reckless as to whether any such property would be destroyed or damaged'. It includes damage to property e.g. broken windows and car wing mirrors.

Domestic abuse 'Any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults, who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality'.

Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) A legal requirement to undertake a partnership review following a domestic homicide with the intention of learning lessons to improve the way partners deal with domestic incidents and improved outcomes for domestic abuse victims.

Hate Crime A Hate Crime or Incident is any behaviour that you or someone else thinks was caused by hostility, prejudice or hatred of: Disability (including physical, hearing and visual impairments, mental health problems and learning disabilities); Gender identity (people who are transgender, transsexual or transvestite); Race, skin

colour, nationality, ethnicity or heritage; Religion, faith or belief (including people without a religious belief); Sexual orientation (people who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, or heterosexual)

Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) Non-statutory, multi agency partnerships which bring together the different parts of the public, private, community and voluntary sectors allowing different initiatives and services to support one another so they can work more effectively.

Neighbourhood Action Group (NAG) Group of the Police, partners and community members which meets around every six weeks to discuss and collectively tackle the issues identified as priorities by the local community.

Police and Crime Commissioner - This is an elected post and started in November 2012. The role of the PCC is to be the voice of the people and hold the police to account. Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) will aim to cut crime and deliver an effective and efficient police service within their force area.

Property Related Crime All crime where items are stolen including burglary and attempted burglary, robbery and theft including the theft of and from vehicles and the theft of pedal cycles.

Responsible authorities The responsible authorities are the police, police authorities, local authorities, fire and rescue authorities and primary care trusts.

Sexual crime Sexual crime includes a range of offences such as sexual harassment and paedophilia. Some sexual crimes involve violent assaults such as rape.

Stakeholder Organisations that have a direct interest in a service being provided and may be able to be involved in the delivery by contributing resources such as funding, knowledge, skills etc.

Wycombe Partnership The **local strategic partnership** for Wycombe.

Youth Offending Service (YOS) A Countywide service dealing with young offenders

Appendix B

Glossary of Acronyms

ABC - Acceptable Behaviour Contract

ANPR - Automatic Number Plate Recognition

ASB - Anti Social Behaviour

ASBI - Anti-Social Behaviour Injunction

CBO - Community Behaviour Order

CPN - Community Protection Notice

CSE - Child Sexual Exploitation

CSF - Community Safety Fund

CSP - Community Safety Partnership

CAMHS - Child and Adult Mental Health Service

Econ - Economic

DAAT - Drug and Alcohol Action Team

DHR - Domestic Homicide Review

DPPO - Drinking in Public Places Order

DVA - Domestic Violence and Abuse

FPN - Fixed Penalty Notice

GMAP - Gangs Multi Agency Partnership

IOM - Integrated Offender Management

LSP - Local Strategic Partnership

MAPPA - Multi Agency Public Protection Assessment

MARAC - Multi Agency Risk Assessment Committee

MHT - Mental Health Team

MK - Milton Keynes

NAG - Neighbourhood Action Group

PCC - Police and Crime Commissioner

PCSO - Police Community Support Officer

PPO - Priority and Prolific Offender

PSPO - Public Spaces Protection Order

TVCRC - Thames Valley Community Rehabilitation Company

WDC - Wycombe District Council

YOS - Youth Offending Service

Appendix C

Risk Register/ Risk Log

| Ref | Risk Description/ Impact | Risk Likelihood | Risk Impact/ Severity | Risk Mitigation Recommended Preventative Actions: | Owner of the Risk |
|-----|--|---|---|---|--|
| | <p><i>A Risk is any event likely to adversely affect the ability of the project to achieve the defined objectives</i></p> <p><i>Add a brief description of the risk identified and its likely impact on the project (e.g. scope, resources, deliverables, timescales and/or budgets)</i></p> | <p><i>Describe and rate the likelihood of the risk eventuating (i.e. Low, Medium or High)</i></p> | <p><i>Describe and rate the impact on the project if the risk eventuates (i.e. Low, Medium or High)</i></p> | <p><i>Add a brief description of any actions that should be taken to prevent the risk from eventuating</i></p> <p><i>Recommended Contingent Actions:</i> <i>Add a brief description of any actions that should be taken, in the event that the risk happens, to minimize its impact on the project</i></p> | <p><i>Which partner will have responsibility for managing and monitoring the risk?</i></p> |
| 1 | Staffing/ resources – key staff could change/ move on within all our partner agencies | Medium | Medium | <p>Preventative Actions: Ensure progress on projects is documented, contact lists stored</p> <p>Contingent Actions: Ensure a handover takes place</p> | Individual Managers of each organisation |
| 2 | Funding/ finance – The Partnership will no longer receive direct funding as all Community Safety funds will go to the Police and Crime Commissioner | Medium | Medium | <p>Preventative Actions: To be more proactive to identify alternative funding</p> <p>Contingent Actions: Review the funding situation to identify possible cuts to projects. Also make appropriate representations and cases for funding to the PCC</p> | Community Safety Partnership through the Community Services Manager |
| 3 | Legislation changes – could change the partnership's focus | Medium | Low | <p>Preventative Actions: ensure the partnership is kept informed of relevant White Papers that may influence the agenda.</p> <p>Contingent Actions: inform the partnership of new changes; ensure training/ new skills are</p> | Community Safety Partnership through the Community Services Manager |

| Ref | Risk Description/ Impact | Risk Likelihood | Risk Impact/ Severity | Risk Mitigation Recommended Preventative Actions: | Owner of the Risk |
|-----|--|-----------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| | | | | provided to members of the partnership. Seek advice from relevant legal departments | |
| 4 | Change of political leadership at District Council level – may have different priorities/ focus | Low | Low | Preventative Actions: Ensure all Councillors are kept informed of the work of the partnership and included in community engagement work. Contingent Actions: work with the new Council Leader to promote the work of the partnership. | Community Services Manager |
| 5 | Change of government – may have different priorities/ focus | Medium | Medium | Preventative Actions: Unable to prevent Contingent Actions: inform the partnership of new changes; ensure training/ new skills are provided to members of the partnership. | Community Services Manager |
| 6 | Agency buy-in – organisations could change their priorities/ targets during the time of the partnership plan or lose resources/ staff/ funding that means they need to re-focus. | Medium | Medium | Preventative Actions: ensure strategic level buy-in. Ensure all organisations are aware of the importance of the partnership plan and offer training to staff where necessary. Contingent Actions: look at targets/ priorities to see if there is a need to re-prioritise with fewer resources/ funding/ staff. | Individual Managers of each organisation and Community Safety Partnership |
| 7 | A crime that was not originally a priority increases and needs to be addressed. | Low | Low | Preventative Actions: Ensure the partnership regularly monitors partnership data (especially police and fire) to identify new trends. Contingent Actions: Take steps to reduce the crime before it gets out of control. Ensure that it is considered at the JAG | Community Safety Partnership through the Community Services Manager |