Oxford Safer Communities Partnership

COMMUNITY SAFETY ROLLING PLAN 2008-11

Welcome

In 2007-08, Oxford experienced its lowest levels of burglary since the late-1980s. This incredible performance show the true value of working in partnership for a common goal. The Oxford Safer Communities Partnership (OSCP) Rolling Plan for 2008-11 illustrates how the partnership, by working together more effectively, can add value to what individual organisations are already achieving in their "core business".

Over the next three years OSCP will tackle the community safety priorities detailed in this plan. The plan also explains how OSCP will ensure it continue to operate effectively in the delivery of our activities and illustrates the structures in place that drive that activity. The plan will be reviewed annually and altered to recognise any emerging areas of concern within Oxford.

I hope you find it informative and that it is clear to see how the partnership is working to make Oxford an even safer place to work, live and visit.

Superintendent Brendan O'Dowda, Oxford Police Area Commander

The partnership

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires most public sector organisations to work together to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour. In Oxford this group is called the Oxford Safer Communities Partnership (OSCP).

The organisations required to be members of the partnership are known as the responsible authorities and are responsible for delivering the Rolling Plan:

- Thames Valley Police, Oxford Police Area
- Oxford City Council
- Oxfordshire Fire and Rescue
- Oxfordshire County Council Safer Communities Unit
- Thames Valley Probation Service
- Crown Prosecution Service
- Thames Valley Police Authority
- Oxfordshire Primary Care Trust
- Oxfordshire Drug and Alcohol Action Team
- Oxfordshire Youth Offending Service Manager

OSCP commission services through a Spending Plan developed at the beginning of the financial year. These funds are used to address gaps in services, but more commonly partners re-focus existing resources in areas that require additional attention. 79% of OSCP funds will be spent on activities that support Oxfordshire-wide priorities as identified in the Oxfordshire Local Area Agreement.

Priority setting

To identify our priorities, OSCP joined up with the other Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) in Oxfordshire to produce a Strategic Assessment.

Alongside the Strategic Assessment, OSCP commission a community safety TalkBack survey of Oxford residents. In addition to this was our consultation through the Neighbourhood Action Groups that enabled us to identify where these priorities featured within our neighbourhoods.

The Rolling Plan

Crime has fallen steadily in Oxford since OSCP was first set up in 1998-99. For example, car crime has fallen by 60%, burglary of people's homes by 65% and robbery by 10%.

However we cannot be complacent. Drug misuse and alcohol misuse are still major drivers of offending behaviour in the city. Anti-social behaviour affects our communities and our prolific offenders are still committing a disproportionately high level of crime. Alcohol-related violence continues to be one of the top concerns for our communities and contributes to the fear of crime.

In response to this, the next three years will see the partnership concentrate on more serious violent crime, increase community confidence and increase our focus on alcohol-related crime and disorder. Anti-social behaviour remains a priority demonstrated through our support of Neighbourhood Policing and the Oxford City Council's Crime and Nuisance Action Team (CANAcT).

Young people are both victims of crime and some are at risk of beginning a criminal career that often starts with their involvement in low level anti-social behaviour. To address this OSCP will continue to fund and coordinator positive activities for young people in the city.

Reporting of domestic and sexual violence has increased due to the work of the partnerships across Oxfordshire in encouraging reporting at an earlier stage in an effort to reduce the risk of serious harm. These "hidden" crimes account for one third of all murders within the UK. In response to this OSCP will place a greater emphasis on supporting victims of domestic violence, sexual violence and hate crime.

The fear of crime remains high despite falling crime rates. This "perception gap" must be addressed through improved communication with our communities and a greater policing presence on the streets of Oxford.

Emerging violent extremism makes it imperative that the partnership address this through plans to improve community cohesion.

The Oxfordshire approach

Since the inception of OSCP in 1998, the nature of tackling community safety priorities has changed considerably. As the partnerships in Oxfordshire mature there has been a growing recognition that critical to our success are activities outside of Oxford city's boundaries.

It is both inefficient and ineffective to duplicate similar activities in the five Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership areas, when one scheme that covers the whole county will suffice. In pursuit of this OSCP recognises that its action plans will:
- contain activities resourced and driven by OSCP partners at an Oxford level;
- contribute to activities that are best coordinated across the county;
- lobby for interventions at a Thames Valley, regional or governmental level.

Therefore some action plans in this Rolling Plan 2008-11 will detail the OSCP contribution to countywide schemes.

A schematic of the Oxfordshire Community safety structure can be found at the end of this plan.

Alcohol-related disorder

Definition

We will work with our partners to reduce alcohol-related disorder through prevention, education and enforcement activities and treatment programmes. OSCP activities will contribute to the implementation of the Oxfordshire Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy.

Overview

Violent crime has risen significantly since 1998-99 in Oxford and national research estimates that approximately one third of violence offences are alcohol-related. Some of this increase is attributable to changes in police recording practices during the period and some to the increase in domestic violence reporting. However, pictures of town centre violence on national television has increased the pressure on partnerships to tackle this crime. The Licensing Act 2003 deregulated much of the industry, at the same time giving powers to local authorities and the police to dealing with poorly run premises..

In Oxford our East Oxford and City Centre Neighbourhood Action Groups (NAGs) identified alcohol related violence as one of their top priorities. The TalkBack survey shows that 44% of people don't feel safe going out in the city centre alone after dark. These results vary with age with more than half of respondents over 55 feeling unsafe compared to just over a third in the 25-34 age bracket.

In response to these concerns OSCP set up our Nightsafe scheme in 2005. Nightsafe has four key strands to it - increased police presence, targeting repeat offenders, running public information campaigns and working with licensees to improve management of premises.

In support of this are alcohol education programmes in schools, improved data capture in the John Radcliffe II Emergency Department, the introduction of an Alcohol Arrest Referral Scheme in Oxfordshire and dedicated alcohol workers in local hostels.

Legislation has been used to introduce a Designation Order for alcohol across Oxford, making it an offence to drink in a public place if asked by a police officer not to. There has also been the introduction of two Special Saturation Policies, one in the city centre and one in East Oxford that limits the number and capacity of licensed premises in the area.

How we will assess our impact on this priority

Reduction in the number of assaults with injury that are not domestic violence offences.
Increase satisfaction in the way the police and local council's deal with anti-social behaviour.

We will address this priority through the following action plan(s)

OSCP NightSafe Project Board

Tackling alcohol-related crime and anti-social behaviour in Oxford City Centre and East Oxford through public awareness campaigns, targeting repeat offenders, high visibility policing and working with licensed premises.

Project areas are:

NS - High visibility policing

Provide adequate numbers of police officers at key times in hotspot locations in the city centre and East Oxford.

NS - Licensing liaison

Work with licensed premises to improve and maintain high standards of management, using licensing conditions and reviews when necessary.

NS - Performance

Support functions for the Nightsafe project including funding, data, etc.

NS - Public awareness campaigns

Promote responsible drinking and behaviour through targeted public awareness campaigns.

NS - Targeting repeat offenders

Identify and employ appropriate interventions on those who repeatedly commit anti-social behaviour or violent offences in the NightSafe areas.

Oxfordshire Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy

Oxfordshire-wide strategy to reduce the harm caused by alcohol. The strategy comprises interventions to prevent, treat and enforce against alcohol-related anti-social behaviour across Oxfordshire.

Project areas are:

ALC - Alcohol Related Health Issues

Work with the ED to improve data collation and analysis of alcohol-related incidents and introduce brief interventions for victims.

ALC - Alcohol Strategy Coordination

Provide OSCP officer involvement in the drafting of the new strategy

Anti-Social Behaviour

Definition

Improve community satisfaction in the way in which we tackle the anti-social behaviours that are of the most concerns to our communities, identified by our Neighbourhood Action Groups (NAGs) and Talkback surveys.

Overview

Anti-social behaviour means different things to different people. OSCP seek to identify which issues our communities prioritise as the most important. Our Talkback survey identified the following areas of greatest concern and whether the perception is that the issues are increasing or not:

- Drug misuse - a high priority and the perception is that its increasing
- Young people intimidating people - a high priority and the perception is that its increasing
- Anti-social driving - a high priority and the perception is that its increasing
- Neighbourhood nuisance - a low concern but the perception is its increasing
- Litter - a high priority and the perception is that its increasing
- Rough sleeping - a high priority and the perception is that its increasing
- Abandoned vehicles - a low concern and the perception is its decreasing
- Arson - a low concern and the perception is its decreasing

Our Neighbourhood Action Group (NAG) consultation process allows OSCP to find out where in Oxford these issues are of greatest concerns. Interventions are implemented by either the Local Neighbourhood Team, or where appropriate are coordinated city-wide.

To tackle these problems we have undertaken a number of activities including the implementation of our Neighbourhood Policing Programme across Oxford, CCTV schemes, activities for young people, our Crime and Nuisance Action Team, Operation Falcon targeting drug misuse, Oxford City Council's environmental enforcement policy and the Fire and Rescue Service's 365 Alive programme.

Action plans supporting young people and tackling drug misuse can be found in the Vulnerable Young People and Drug Misuse priorities.

How we will assess our impact on this priority

The public's perception of the way local authorities and the police tackle anti-social priorities.

We will address this priority through the following action plan(s)

CCTV Management Plan

Management of CCTV schemes in Oxford and their ahderence to quality standards.

Project areas are:

CCTV - City Centre scheme

Management of CCTV in the city centre

CCTV - Cowley Rd scheme

Implementation of CCTV in the Cowley Road

CCTV - Estate schemes

Management of CCTV in Oxford estates including Barton, Wood Farm and Rose Hill and our car parks.

CCTV - Oxfordshire Review

Oxfordshire review of public space CCTV, supported by TVP and all local authorities

CCTV - Performance

Funding, data and performance tasks associated with the running of public space CCTV in Oxford.

Neighbourhood Policing Implementation Plan

Implementation and management of our Neighbourhood Policing Programme.

Project areas are:

NP - Accommodation

Neighbourhood offices for Neighbourhood Teams across the city.

NP - Comms and engagement

Implementation of communication activities and effective methods of public engagement between Neighbourhood Teams and the communities they serve.

NP - NAG development

Support activities in the implementation and development of Neighbourhood Actions Groups.

NP - Performance

Provision of data, analysis, budget management and performance assessment of Neighbourhood Policing.

NP - Tasking and Coordination

Neighbourhood tasking, briefing and intelligence gathering systems.

Single Homeless Action Plan

Management of Housing Support Directorate funds to provide facilities for single homeless clients and address their support needs.

Project areas are:

HHSD - Fund Management

Management of funds for support services to single homeless clients.

HHSD - Performance

Processes and procedures in support of this action plan, including funding, performance management and needs assessment.

Tackling Neighbourhood Nuisance Action Plan

Activities to support our communities in challenging anti-social behaviour.

Project areas are:

Domestic and Sexual Violence

Definition

We will implement actions that reduce the risk of domestic and sexual violence through the OSCP DV Action Group. The activities will contribute to the implementation of the Oxfordshire Domestic Violence Steering Group Strategy.

Overview

Levels of DV and sexual violence in Oxford. Sexual violence overlap with DV. HBV and the reduction project.

The Oxfordshire Domestic Violence Steering Group (ODVSG), founded in 2004, is the partnership leading on the Oxfordshire DV strategy. Its work encompasses sustaining a dedicated multi agency partnership (ODVSG) to forge an integrated approach to work with 1) victims, 2) children, and 3) perpetrators; encompassing prevention and early intervention, risk assessment, safety and justice, and ongoing support. ODVSG's most recent strategy document is the Domestic Violence Reduction Strategy 2007-2010. This illustrates Oxfordshire's community response model.

It is hoped in the coming years there will be greater collaboration between the Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence Delivery Plan, which will guide local Partnerships to marshal resources more effectively. Work will continue to raise the impact of domestic abuse on children via the Common Assessment Framework and the Safeguarding Boards.

The ODVSG has identified areas where they want an increase in disclosure from the following areas of the community:
- Men and people from the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender community
- Ethnic minority groups including also forces personnel, asylum seekers and people without access to public funds (initial work in Oxford), HIV victims, people with physical and/or learning difficulties
- Older victims – the county council do not have a specific strategy for work with older victims whether the perpetrator is their partner or another family member

Activites to tackle domestic and sexual violence include:
- the introduction of an Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA) service in Oxfordshire
- Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs)
- Specialist Domestic Violence Court in Oxford city
- Champions network. Endorsed by the Home Office as a model of good practice, there are now over 200 trained frontline Champions in Oxfordshire.

How we will assess our impact on this priority

Reduction in domestic violence assault with injury.
Reduce the number of repeat victims of domestic violence cases discussed at the MARAC.

We will address this priority through the following action plan(s)

OSCP Domestic Violence Action Plan

Tackling domestic violence through the OSCP Domestic Violence Action Group. This group contributes to the delivery of the Oxfordshire Domestic Violence Reduction Strategy. Areas of work include Honour-based violence and forced marriage.

Project areas are:

DV - Communications subgroup

Activities to improve communication on domestic violence including activities to improve access for minority communities and women with no recourse to

DV - Honour Based Violence

Training and education project on tackling HBV.

DV - IDVA Service

Supprt the implementation of the Independent Domestic Violence Adviser Service, ReducingTheRisk.

DV - LAYP

Provide education and training project for children in primary school in protective behaviours.

DV - MARACs

Implement and support Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences in Oxfordshire

DV - No Recourse to Public Funds

Tackling dv against people with no access to public funds (NRPF).

DV - Oxford Champions

Network of frontline staff who are trained in domestic violence and are a reference point within their organisation.

DV - Performance

Assessment of DV data to inform the OSCP DV Action Group and ODVSG of performance issues

DV - Perpetrator programmes

Implement a voluntary Perpetrator Programme.

DV - Sanctuary Scheme

Household security and support measures for victims of domestic violence.

DV - Specialist Courts

Implementation of SDV Courts in Oxford and Banbury.

DV - Strategic Positioning

Working to ensure ODVSG is recognised as key to delivering DV interventions in Oxfordshire.

DV - TV Coordinators

Coordination of DV activities and good practice across the Thames Valley.

OSCP Sexual Violence Action Plan

OSCP will be delivering the requirements from the government guidance relating to the implementation of a Sexual Violence Action Plan. Much of this work will be coordinated across Oxfordshire and overseen by ODVSG.

Project areas are:

SV - Campaigns

Publicity activities targeted at potential perpetrators, victims and the public. Messages include consent, "myths" and staying safe when drinking.

SV - Forum

Oxfordshire-wide forum to oversee and monitor the local response to sexual violence.

SV - Performance

Systems and procedures necessary to support the SV Action Plan.

SV - Prostitution

Ensure specialist support is available to protect and safeguard young people, reduce harm and develop routes out of prostitution.

SV - SARCs and ISVAs

Investigate access and referrals to a Sexual Abuse Referral Centre and where applicable support the introduction of Independent Sexual Violence Adivis

SV - Training

Training for frontline practitioners and policy makers on dealing with sexual violence victims

Drug Misuse

Definition

OSCP will contribute to the actions of the Oxfordshire Drug Misuse Strategy that aims to reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs through prevention, enforcement and treatment programmes.

Overview

Oxford City dominates the county's drug scene, acquisitive crime backs up this inference. The drug testing facilities at Oxford shows that 41% of arrested burglars test positive for drug use, and the Drug Intervention Programme data confirms that there is a high level of drug misuse within acquisitive crime offenders.

In 2007-08 there were 923 persons presenting themselves for drug treatment in Oxford City - the most common being heroin - and there are a significant amount of individuals seeking treatment for crack cocaine. The proportion of crack users in treatment in Oxford is 9% more than the county average; users of heroin is 3% higher. Joint work between Operation Falcon and CANAcT has successfully closed a number of properties for drug dealing.

Reduction in DAAT funding may have an impact in the City, as Oxford has the highest amount of registered drug users seeking treatment

In relation to enforcement activity, OSCP will target drug users and dealers who are of most concern to our communities. For example, activities close to schools and young people's centres, drug houses, visible street dealing and drug activity associated with violent crime.

How we will assess our impact on this priority

Effective drug treatment service
Reduction in Class A drug offending rates.

We will address this priority through the following action plan(s)

Drug enforcement action plan

Activities to disrupt drug activities that are of greatest concern to our communities.

Project areas are:

Drugs - Operation Falcon

Operation to target drug dealers and provide support for vulnerable victims. This includes the use of the Oxford city Drug House Protocol.

Drug treatment activities

Activities and support for the Drug and Alcohol Action Team's Adult and Young People's Treatment plans

Project areas are:

Drugs - Drug education

Promote drug education in schools through the Looking After Yourself project and commissioning of other providers.

Fear of Crime

Definition

Increase the public's knowledge of community safety and inform them at a neighbourhood level of the activities the partnership are undertaking.

Overview

The fear of crime is an area that community safety partners have not succeeded in addressing. The "perception gap" highlights the difference between what is actually happening and how the public perceive crime to be.

In Oxford our TalkBack survey tells us that the majority of people feel that the fear of crime has little or no impact on their lives. However, most belive that crime is rising even though we are at our lowest crime levels for years.

National media stories will always work against reducing the fear of crime. OSCP recognise this and have chosen to increase the public's satisfaction with how we tackle anti-social behaviour and crime, how visible our Neighbourhood Teams area and how accessible they are. TalkBack tells us that the fear of crime doesn't affect the majority of our communities but also tells us we don't communicate the issues and interact effectively. This is the area we will strive to improve. The activities undertaken by Neighbourhood Teams are included in the Anti-social behaviour priority.

How we will assess our impact on this priority

Satisfaction of how local authorities and the police are at dealing with anti-social concerns.
Effectiveness of communicating activity to local communities.
How the fear of crime affects people's quality of life.

We will address this priority through the following action plan(s)

OSCP Fear Of Crime Action Plan

We will increase the public's awareness of the activities of OSCP in dealing with their priority concerns through engagement within our neighbourhoods.

Project areas are:

FOC - OSCP Newsletter

Production of a bi-annual OSCP newsletter for all households in Oxford, informing them of OSCP activities.

FOC - OSCP Website

saferoxford.org.uk OSCP's website with information on all OSCP projects including domestic violence, neighbourhood policing and acquisitive crime.

FOC - Press liaison

Active engagement with local media agencies to improve the number and quality of coverage of OSCP activities.

FOC - Student engagement

Continue to develop communication channels to access and inform the 30,000 students living in Oxford each year about crime prevention ideas.

Organised Crime Groups

Definition

Complement the Level 2 activity on Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) through the implementation of local partnership action plans to tackle known OCGs.

Overview

There are a number of individuals in Oxford with local organised crime networks, who are not eligible for enforcement activity by Thames Valley Police Headquarter teams. The offenders are known Level 2 offenders and OSCP will bring together partners to target these individuals and their networks.

How we will assess our impact on this priority

Number of OCG cases being problem-solved that result in a positive outcome.

We will address this priority through the following action plan(s)

OSCP Organised Crime Group Action Plan

OSCP will work to tackle local organised crime by offenders who operate in the city and are not targeted by TVP's central units. Multi-agency meetings will case conference individuals identified by the Area Intelligence team and actions allocated.

Project areas are:

OCG - Case conferences

Multi-agency case conferences to target identified local organised crime groups

Serious Acquisitive Crime

Definition

Serious acquisitive crimes are burglary of people's homes, car crime and robbery. OSCP will tackle these through our Action Groups and target our most prolific offenders through the Oxfordshire-wide PPO schemes and Oxford Priority Crime Teams.

Overview

There has been a decrease in domestic burglary in the city as a programme of remanding prolific offenders paid dividends in targeting offenders. Laptops continue to be taken with the influx of new students particularly vulnerable to burglary.

Oxford has approximately four times as many offences as elsewhere in the Oxfordshire. Cash and mobile phones are the goods most in demand.

Oxford City has the lowest car ownership and the highest offences of theft from motor vehicles in the county, but again the ration of offences per registered vehicle is extremely low.

How we will assess our impact on this priority

Reduction of Burglary dwelling, Theft of and theft from vehicles, vehicle interference and robbery.

We will address this priority through the following action plan(s)

Autocrime

Car crime reached its lowest annual level in 2007-08, a drop of 65% since 1998-99. The action plan will endeavour to sustain these reductions through offender, location and victim management processes for Theft Of and Theft From a vehicle.

Project areas are:

AC - Campaigns

Public awareness campaigns

AC - Crime Reduction Initiatives

Crime reduction intitiatives to reduce autocrime

AC - Location Management

Identification and action planning of hotspot streets and beat areas.

AC - Offender Management

Assertive management of autocrime offenders

AC - Peformance Management

Information sharing and analysis using the National Intelligence Model (NIM) to allocate resources and improve tasking and coordination.

Burglary dwelling

Burglary dwelling reached its lowest annual level in 2007-08, a drop of 60% since 1998-99. The action plan will endeavour to sustain these reductions through offender, location and victim management processes. This includes distraction burglary.

Project areas are:

BD - Communications

Communications activity to increase the public's awareness of burglary and reduce offending.

BD - Distraction Burglary

Schemes to reduce victimisation by distraction burglars and rogue traders. Elderly victims often suffer severe health issues, post-offence.

BD - Location Management

Providing additional security and patrolling in idenfitied hotspot areas.

BD - Offender Management

Proactive approach to the management of offenders by the Priority Crime Team, IRIS Team and high-visibility/undercover operations.

BD - Performance Management

Performance management, information sharing and tactical assessment activities to support and inform the subgroup.

BD - Target Hardening

Security products for victims of burglary. Joint funding by OSCP, Oxford City Council and Registered Social Landlords.

Supporting Community Cohesion

Definition

Promote tolerance and understanding between the diverse communities of Oxford to reduce the risk of radicalisation and violent extremism

Overview

Since the July bombings in London in 2005 and the subsequent attacks, violent extremism has become a very real problem in the UK. At present there are over 100 people under arrest for terrorism offences and 2000 known individuals of interest to the security service.

Oxford is no different from Aylesbury, High Wycombe or Luton towns where the bombers lived and trained and to believe that it couldn't happen here is misguided. As a partnership we need to work closely with our communities to prevent extremism and improve community cohesion.

We will develop an action plan in support of this that enables us to reduce vulnerability to radicalisation through 'myth busting' and encouraging tolerance.

How we will assess our impact on this priority

Perceptions of community cohesion through our TalkBack survey.
Increased detection rates for hate crime.

We will address this priority through the following action plan(s)

Community Cohesion Action Plan

Activities to promote community cohesion to reduce disaffection and violent extremism.

Project areas are:

CC - Community cohesion activities

Activities to increase community cohesion.

Hate Crime Action Plan

Activities to deal with incidents of race crime or those perpetrated against our Lesbian, Gay or Trans-Gender communities. Objectives are to increase the level of reporting and increase the detect rate of these offences.

Project areas are:

CC - Hate crime performance

Activities to support the crime reduction and detection activities of the partnership and assess performance.

CC - MANTRAH

Development of a 3rd Party reporting mechanism for all forms of discrimination.

Vulnerable Young People

Definition

OSCP will contribute to providing access to support, education and diversion for young people at risk of offending. Wherever necessary OSCP will work with our partners to apply the most appropriate enforcement interventions.

Overview

The estimated amount of young persons between 10-19 years old is 82,000. Cherwell has the highest amount of youth offenders with (28.5), City (28%), South Oxfordshire (14%), Vale of White Horse (11.5%) and West Oxfordshire (11.5%) Out of County (6%).

Young male offenders are more likely to commit Violence, Criminal Damage, Theft/ Handling and Drugs offences. Female offenders commit theft / handling, Violence, Criminal Damage / public order offences.

Theft and handling remains the most common offences for females at every age after 13. At the age of 12, the most common female offence is violence. When looking at male offenders, violence is the main crime for offenders aged between 12 and 15, and then as the age of the offender increases, drug offences become the most common.

In 2003, young people in the Looked After System were over nine times more likely to get into trouble than those not in the Looked After System. Thanks to the successful diversion scheme this figure was reduced to less than three times greater by 2006.

The trend to reduce the number of young offenders experienced a 4.7% reduction in numbers of offences in 2006 compared with 2005, and an overall reduction of 3.5% since 2000.
During the first quarter of 2006/2007, a total of 649 offences were committed by young people in Oxfordshire. This is a fall of 2.2% on the figures from the same period last year.

How we will assess our impact on this priority

Reduction in the number of new entrants to the Youth Justice System.
Reduction in re-offending by young people.

We will address this priority through the following action plan(s)

Vulnerable Young People

OSCP's Vulnerable Young Persons Action Group supports diversion and education projects that reduce the risk of commiting crime or antic-social behaviour, and tackles offending by using the most appropriate interventions.

Project areas are:

VYPAG - Holiday Activities

Provision of activities in areas of deprivation during school holiday periods.

VYPAG - OSCP Funded Projects

OSCP spending plan for young people's diversionary activities.

VYPAG - Performance

Data, funding and other functions to support VYPAG activities.

VYPAG - Rose Hill Project

Contribution to the Rose Hill Young Persons Scheme.

VYPAG - Young People and enforcement

Activities to improve working arrangements between agencies that enforce anti-social behaviour legislation

Community Engagement

Definition

OSCP will engage with our communities to not only identify the priority areas for action but to involve our communities in our our problem-solving approach. This is particularly pertinent for our Neighbourhood Action Groups.

Overview

When asked about visibility of our Neighbourhood teams, just one third of TalkBack respondents answered that they thought visibility had increased over the last 12 months, 58% of respondents thought that the visibility had stayed the same and 11% thought that the visibility had decreased. Many more South East, East and Cowley respondents felt that visibility had increased.

Only 9% of respondents knew who their Neighbourhood Policing Team members where. Older people and those who have lived in the city for a long time where much more likely to know their Neighbourhood Policing Team members.

We asked whether the police and the city council were good at informing the community of their activities to combat anti-social behaviour. 14% felt the police were good at informing the communty and 25% felt the council were good at informing the community.

How we will assess our impact on this priority

Satisfaction of how local authorities and the police are at dealing with anti-social concerns.
Effectiveness of communicating activity to local communities.

We will address this priority through the following action plan(s)

Community Engagement Action Plan

This action plan puts into place the processes to enable effective community engagement plan to inform the public on the activities of the partnership.

Project areas are:

Eng - Communication Plan

OSCP Communication Plan that plans all communication activity at a partnership level. This plan does not include NAG comms activities.

Eng - Community Mapping

Mapping our communities at a neighbourhood level to develop community cohesion and engagement through our Neighbourhood Policing Programme.

Eng - OSCP contact database

Database of partner agencies, community building and members of the public interested in community safety.

Intelligence Assessments

Definition

OSCP will contribute to the annual Strategic Assessment and use it to refresh our Rolling Plan. OSCP will develop medium-term assessments to provide our Subgroups and Projects Boards with detailed information to support their decision making.

Overview

The Strategy Assessment is used to shape the OSCP rolling plan. It identifies emerging trends, risks associated with crime types and anti-social behaviour and priority areas for action. It provides a guide to necessary interventions by identifying problems and how to deal with these risks.

However, the result is often the need for further detailed analysis.

OSCP is developing the capability to produce more detailed assessment at time periods that fit the needs of the subgroups and project boards. Partner's datasets are invaluable to this process to give a more complete picture. We call these Medium Term Assessments and they are the lifeblood of our crime reduction activities.

How we will assess our impact on this priority

All necessary Medium Term Assessments completed at required intervals.

We will address this priority through the following action plan(s)

Community Safety Assessments Action Plan

OSCP activities require the support of data analysis and research, thereby ensuring OSCP employ intelligence-led decision making at both a strategic, medium-term and tactical level.

Project areas are:

Data - Data systems

Employ the correct data systems to data mine, analyse and present community safety data for the medium term and strategic assessments.

Data - Datasets

Collation, cleaning and analysis of community safety datasets in support of medium term and the strategic assessments.

Data - Medium term assessments

Short to medium term assessment of data to support subgroups, resource allocation and interventions.

Data - Strategic assessment

Oxfordshire strategic assessment identifies the priorities for Oxford city and updates the Rolling Plan.

Leadership, accountability and scrutiny

Definition

OSCP will continue to work with partners at a strategic level to obtain support for its work. This is particularly pertinent with regard to the Local Area Agreement

Overview

OSCP must ensure that it continues to have effective leadership.

Accountability structures must be put into place that adhere to Government guidance under the CDRP Reform Programme. This includes the requirement for OSCP to be accountable to Local Authority scrutiny committees.

Effective leadership is particularly pertinent to the new Local Area Agreement structure. Areas that have both a District and County Council now have a complex accountability structure that also controls resource levels. A diagram of the Oxfordshire and Oxford City Cummunity Safety structure can be found at the end of this plan.

OSCP currently attends the Oxford City Council's Community Scrutiny Committee and provides updates on projects and performances. In addition, the Police Commander and Community Safety Manager attend the Local Area Policing Board for the same purpose.

Area Committees also receive three-month updates from their local police Inspectors on activities and performance.

How we will assess our impact on this priority

Annual OSCP self-assessment to check on progress on these action plans.

We will address this priority through the following action plan(s)

CDRP Reform Action Plan

OSCP will ensure that it is adhering to the six Hallmarks of Effective Partnerships as described by the CDRP Reform Programme. Much of this work is being coordinated across Oxfordshire although there will be local contributions.

Project areas are:

Reform - Hallmarks

Review and undertake actions to adhere to the six Hallmarks of Effective Partnerships under the CDRP Reform Programme.

Oxfordshire Safer Communities Partnership

OSCP will continue to contribute to the Oxfordshire Safer Communities Partnership and take forward actions it is leading on.

Project areas are:

SCOG - Activities

OSCP's contribution to the management and delivery of the Oxfordshire Safer Communities Partnership actions.

Performance Management Framework

Definition

OSCP will manage its performance and accountability processes through a robust Performance Management Framework. Data will be provided to those groups who hold OSCP accountable for delivery.

Overview

The Oxfordshire Sustainable Communities Strategy sets out the long-term vision for the county. Within the strategy are shorter term priorities and targets detailed in the Oxfordshire Local Area Agreement.

OSCP will contribute to the achievement of these targets and set local targets in support of activities to tackle additional priorities relevant to Oxford.

In addition to these indicators with targets there are other indicators that OSCP will be judged by, some of which are included in the Government's National Indicator set, others in the Aseessment of Police and Community Safety. OSCP will monitor these indicators to identify any emerging performance issues and take corrective action.

How we will assess our impact on this priority

Exception reporting and implementation of community actions.

We will address this priority through the following action plan(s)

OSCP Performance Framework

Assessment of relevant data for performance management of OSCP, including performance against local targets contained in this plan, contribution to the Sustainable Communities Strategies targets and exception reporting on key indicators.

Project areas are:

Perf - Performance Framework

The assessment of performance data to identify areas in need of improvement and OSCP's contribution to LAA targets.

Perf - Project Evaluations

Undertake evaluations of OSCP supported projects.

Tasking and Information Sharing

Definition

OSCP will ensure that the relevant partner officers are involved at the correct level for tasking to tackle our priorities.

Overview

The Tactical Tasking and Coordination Group (TT&CG) process takes places every two weeks at St Aldates Police Station. It is a product of the Police National Intellgence Model, chaired by the police with specific partners invited to attend. It tasks resources towards community safety problems within the city.

Complementary to the TT&CG is the Daily briefing that assesses the previous 24 hrs activities and allocates tasks. These breifings also occur within our Neighbourhood Teams who are then able to request additional resources from the TT&CG.

OSCP has an information sharing protocol that allows partners to exchange information for the purposes of preventing or detecting crime.

How we will assess our impact on this priority

Annual OSCP self-assessment to check on progress on these action plans.

We will address this priority through the following action plan(s)

Tasking and Information Sharing Action Plan

Development of effective tasking and coordination activities across the partnership. Information sharing, training and ensuring the right partner officers are contributing to the right meetings.

Project areas are:

Intel - Information Sharing protocol

Information sharing protocol to facilitate the sharing of personal and depersonalised data between partners.

Intel - Intelligence gathering

Ensure frontline staff are able to gather and report community intelligence.

Intel - Tasking and Briefing

OSCP will implement effective tasking and briefing processes. Neighbourhood Policing tasking activities can be found in our NP Implementation Action

Monitoring our performance

OSCP will monitor performance through a framework that includes:
- a series of targets associated with our priorities have been agreed by the partnership. Some of these targets show OSCP's contribution to an Oxfordshire target, others are local to Oxford.

- a broader range of indicators prescribed by the government or determined locally. Although these indicators will not have targets associated with them, any significant exceptions to the norm may result in corrective action being implemented for a specific indicator. These indicators will be crime and anti-social behaviour data and project outputs.

OSCP targets in support of the Rolling Plan

OSCP targets using 2007-08 data as the baseline are

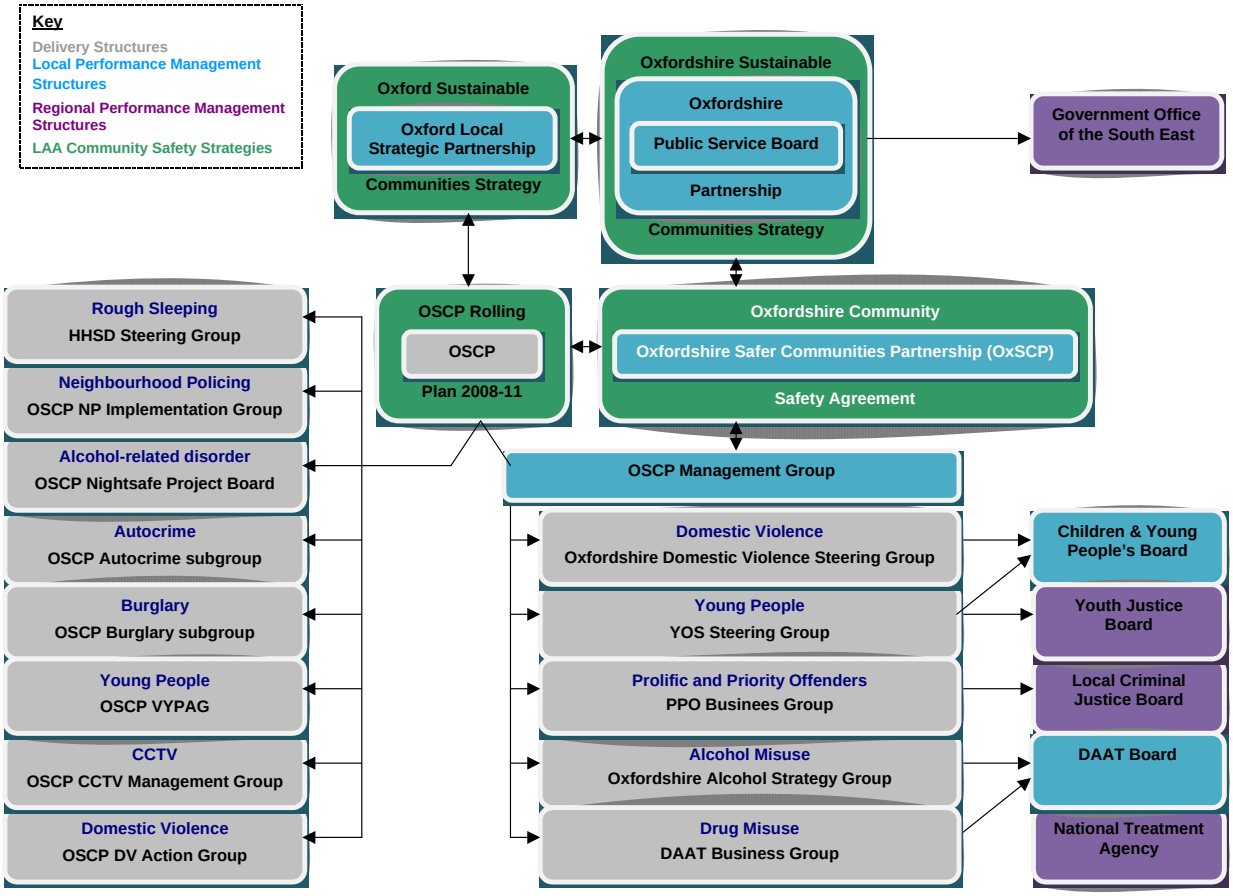
- 5% reduction in assault with injury that occurs in the city centre or East Oxford between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.
- Increase in satisfaction in the way local authorities and the police deal with anti-social behaviour in Oxford from a baseline set in Autumn 2008
- No increase in the number of burglary dwellings
- 4% reduction in the number of car crimes (not including criminal damage to vehicles)
- No increase in the number of robberies.
- 10% reduction in criminal damage
- 10% reduction in anti-social behaviour incidents logged on the police Command and Control system.

In addition, OSCP activities will contribute to the acheivement of the following Local Area Agreement targets:

- 5% reduction in Assault with Injury in Oxfordshire.
- Increase in satisfaction in the way local authorities and the police deal with anti-social behaviour in Oxfordshire from a baseline set in Autumn 2008
- Reduction in the number of new entrants to the Youth Justice System in Oxfordshire
- Improvement in effective drug treatment services
- Reduction in the number of repeat domestic violence cases presented at the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs)

Oxfordshire Community Safety structure

A schematic of OSCP's links to the Oxfordshire Local Area Agreement structures.
It is important to note that the diagram below relates to OSCP only. The other four district level Community Safety Partnerships are linked in the same way but with their own local subgroups, replacing those listed on the left hand-side of this diagram.



Contact Us

For more information contact OSCP c/o:
The Community Safety Team,
Oxford City Council,
Blue Boar Street
Oxford
OX1 1BX
Tel: 01865 252283
Email: saferoxford@oxford.gov.uk
Website: www.saferoxford.org.uk