

OXFORD SAFER COMMUNITIES PARTNERSHIP

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ROLLING PLAN

2020-2021

Oxford's Safer Communities Partnership annual plan sets out the partnership's priorities for the coming year based on an overview of crime and disorder in Oxford

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Tim Sadler

Chair of Oxford Safer Communities Partnership

Oxford is a thriving city for residents, which is culturally diverse, youthful and mobile; a centre of excellence for further education with two dynamic universities; and a cultural heritage that attracts many people to visit our city. Oxford is also the gateway for Oxfordshire’s growth in housing, education and employment.

Each year, Oxford Safer Communities Partnership (OSCP) develops an annual plan that sets out its priorities for the year. These priorities are identified via Oxfordshire’s Strategic



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Intelligence Assessment, which is an audit that looks at community safety, crime and anti-social trends based on recent data provided by partners.

Over the last six years, the partnership has worked tirelessly to address community safety issues. This has included working in partnership to deliver our Nightsafe operation to tackle alcohol related disorder, making Oxford a safer and more enjoyable place to come to of a night-time.

In 2015 we introduced the Student Warden scheme with Oxford Brookes University and Oxford University. Each year, over 31,000 students come to Oxford; a valuable asset to the city both economically and socially. However, a large transient population brings its own community safety concerns that the partnership must respond to.

In recent years our priorities have concentrated on more victim focussed offences, such as child sexual exploitation and modern slavery. This is reflected by partnerships across the country as the impact of organised crime and county lines drug models put the more vulnerable in our communities at greater risk.

Oxford is leading the way to tackle human exploitation with a number of measures to tackle sexual exploitation within the various licensed trades such as taxis, alcohol, entertainment, sex establishments and hotels. In 2017 the partnership launched Hotel Watch to promote public safety and safeguard customers and visitors to their premises.

Tackling extremism sadly continues to part of our everyday lives. Working in partnership to support those people identified at risk to being turned towards extremism. The partnership has provided a number of awareness raising training sessions for a number of agencies.

The pandemic of Covid-19 has seen many challenges and changes to our city. This is reflected within our Rolling Plan that will also complement the overarching strategic plans of each agency involved with Community Safety Partnership.

Our priorities for 2019 to 2022:

- Address those issues affecting our communities including:
 - Public Spaces Drug Task Force will continue to tackle open space drug use and dealing in response to community concerns.
 - Support those vulnerable people that become homeless and end up rough sleeping on our streets.
 - Support our locality hubs during the country's lockdown to protect those that are most vulnerable.
 - Develop further plans to address anti-social behaviour in the city in response to our public consultation.
 - Support the work of the Prevent and Protect strands of the Counter-Terrorism strategy

INTRODUCTION

- Address serious and organised crime including:
 - Respond quickly to reports of cuckooing by supporting vulnerable adults.
 - Reduce the level of cycle crime in the city through the Bike Crime Reduction Partnership
 - Deliver Safer Streets activities to address burglary and other serious theft.
- Reducing serious violence including:
 - Coordinate activity to address modern slavery, hate crime and alcohol-related disorder.
 - Continue to work with Oxfordshire County Council’s Social Services and other statutory partners to tackle child exploitation.
 - Support the work of the Thames Valley Violence Reduction Unit
 - Continue to tackle domestic abuse and support the delivery of the government’s Violence Against Women and Girls strategy

A number of actions to address these priorities can be seen within our Action Plan which will be monitored by the partnership throughout the year, ensuring Oxford is a safer place for all that live, work or visit the city. The Contact section of this document provides information of all agencies that are represented on OSCP’s Executive Board.

Tim Sadler
Executive Director of Sustainable City
Oxford City Council
May 2020

Introduction

Each year, OSCP provides an overview of crime trends affecting Oxford and information that addresses low and high levels of anti-social behaviour, including environmental issues affecting our communities.

Between year ending September 2018 and year ending September 2019, police recorded crime in Oxford increased from 15,793 to 16,613 (5.24). The number of cases investigated by Oxford City Council’s Anti-social Behaviour Service for the same period decreased from 2374 cases for the same period ending September 2018 to 2277 cases (4%) for the year ending September 2019.

Table 1: Recorded Crimes

Year	Recorded Crimes
Sep-17	16,230
Sep-18	15,713
Sep-19	16,613
2019 to 2020	+823

Source: TVP

CRIME IN OXFORD

Police Crime Data

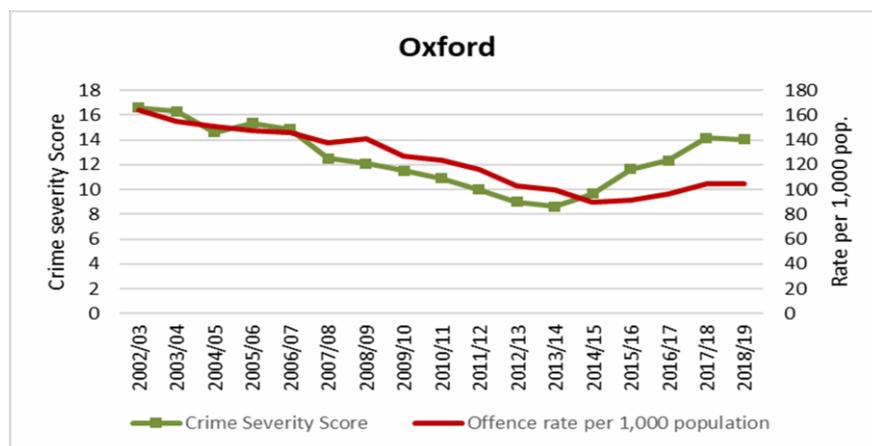
Table 1 shows a slight increase in the number of recorded crimes for Oxford over the last three years. From September 17 to September 19, there has been a 2.4% increase, 383 more crimes. However, some of this increase is likely to be due to changes in recording policy and practice.

Oxford saw the highest number of recorded crimes in Oxfordshire compared to the other four districts¹. However,

data published by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) provides a different perspective on crime trends. The 'Crime Severity Score' gives more severe offence categories a higher weight than less severe ones. Based on this assessment, crime saw a leveling out in 2018/19 compared to the previous year (fig 1). The figures are still less than figures shown in 2002/03. The ONS crime data does not include crimes against businesses or those not resident in households.

Changes in Crime Category

Fig 1: Trend in crime rates per 1,000 population and crime severity score
Source: ONS (released October 2019, next release April 2020); The Crime Severity Score published by ONS gives more severe offence categories a higher weight than less severe ones.

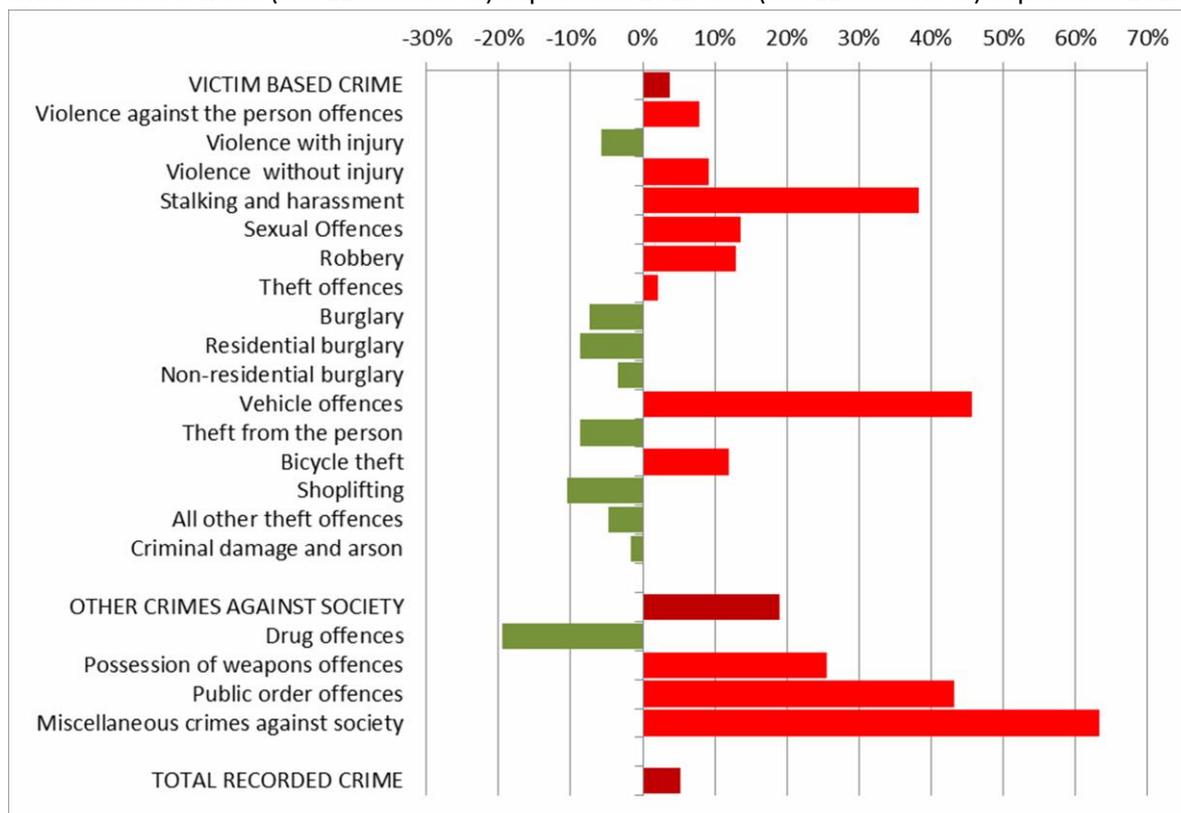


¹ Safer Oxfordshire Partnership Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2020

CRIME IN OXFORD

Figure 2 and table 2 highlight the numbers and rates (per 1,000) of different categories of crime recorded in Oxfordshire and Oxford for the 12 months to the end of June 2019. Oxford has the

Fig 2: Change in overall police recorded crime and individual crime categories and groups for Oxfordshire between (the 12 months to) September 2018 and (the 12 months to) September 2019



Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics (January 2020 data release)

highest rates of most types of crime compared to other districts in Oxfordshire². Violence against the person offences and theft offences were the highest crime types. Residential burglary continues to decrease but a number of crimes against our communities saw significant increases except for drug offences.

² Safer Oxfordshire Partnership Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2020

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Table 2: Rates of all crime per 1,000 population, for Oxford and Oxfordshire for the 12 months to June 2019,

	OXFORDSHIRE		OXFORD	
	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population	Number of crimes	Rate per 1000 population
VICTIM BASED CRIME	38,669	56.2	14,793	95.9
Violence against the person offences	12,551	18.3	4,031	26.1
Homicide	5	0	4	0
Death or injury - unlawful driving	12	0	1	0
Violence with injury	4,018	5.8	1,271	8.2
Violence without injury	5,693	8.3	2,039	13.2
Stalking and harassment	2,823	4.1	716	4.6
Sexual Offences	1,596	2.3	569	3.7
Robbery	309	0.4	183	1.2
Theft offences	19,478	28.3	8,560	55.5
Burglary	2,976	4.3	889	5.8
Residential burglary*	2,088	7.7	661	12
Non-residential burglary	888	1.3	228	1.5
Vehicle offences	3,552	5.2	1,175	7.6
Theft from the person	1,041	1.5	625	4.1
Bicycle theft	2,563	3.7	2,146	13.9
Shoplifting	3,836	5.6	1,575	10.2
All other theft offences	5,510	8	2,150	13.9
Criminal damage and arson	4,735	6.9	1,450	9.4
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	4,800	7	1,820	11.8
Drug offences	1,464	2.1	490	3.2
Possession of weapons offences	351	0.5	157	1
Public order offences	2,062	3	892	5.8
Miscellaneous crimes against society	923	1.3	281	1.8
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME*	43,469	63.2	16,613	107.7

*Total Crime excluding Fraud

Rates per 1,000 population used mid-2018 population estimates.

Source: ONS Police Recorded Crime Statistics (January 2020 data release)

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Comparisons to similar areas

Comparing to areas most similar to Oxford for the year ending June 2019, Oxford was ranked 7th (with 1 = highest crime rate area). The following tables summarises the police recorded crime rate comparison and trend.

Fig 4: Rates of all crime per 1,000 population, for Oxford for the 12 months to June 2019, with statistical neighbour comparisons

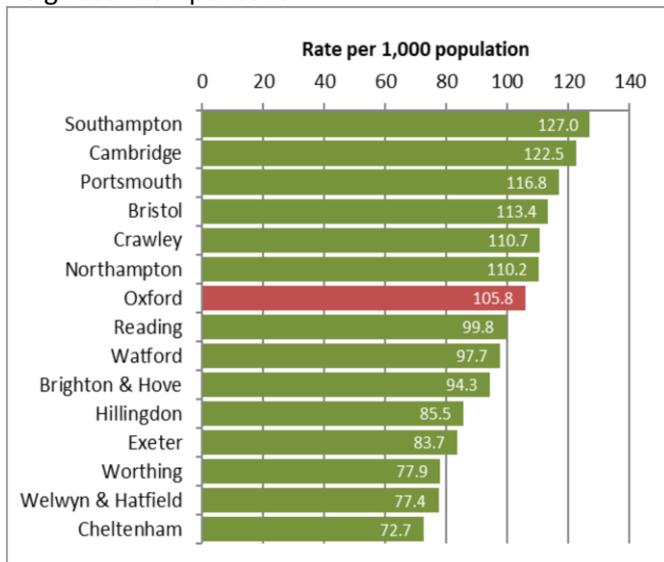


Table 3: recorded crime rate comparison (12 months to June 2019) and trend 12 months to June 2018 and June 2019

	Oxford	
All crime	Average	↑
Bicycle theft	Above	↓
Burglary	Average	↓
Criminal damage & arson	Average	↓
Drugs	Average	↓
Other crime	Average	↑
Other theft	Above	↓
Possession of weapons	Average	↑
Public order	Below	↑
Robbery	Average	↑
Shoplifting	Average	↓
Theft from the person	Above	↓
Vehicle crime	Average	↑
Violence & sexual	Average	↑

Source: HMICFRS (September 2019 data release), rate calculated using

For the comparison with most similar local authorities:

- **“Above”** means that the crime rate was within the highest 25% for the corresponding “similar areas group”
- **“Average”** means that the crime rate was within the middle 50% for the corresponding “similar areas group”
- **“Below”** means that the crime rate was within the lowest 25% for the corresponding “similar areas group”

The change in crime rate.

- **“↑”** means that for the 12 months ending 30 June 2019, the crime rate was up compared with the 12 months ending 30 June 2018.
- **“↓”** means that in the 12 months ending 30 June 2019, the crime rate was down compared with the 12 months ending 30 June 2018.

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Anti-Social Behaviour

ASB is defined as: "Behaviour by a person which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the person"

There are three main strands of Anti-Social Behaviour:

- Nuisance - Incidents where an act, condition, thing or person causes trouble, annoyance, inconvenience, offence or suffering to the local community in general rather than to individual victims;
- Environmental - Incidents where individuals and groups have an impact on their surroundings including natural, built and social environments;
- Personal - Targeted at an individual or group or having an impact on an individual or group rather than the community as a whole.

Each complaint received is triaged into one of 3 categories.

- Category 1 incidents are cases where there is a serious risk to individuals or the peace of the neighbourhood and which may include violence, serious threats of violence or other criminal activity.
- Category 2 incidents generally concern behaviour such as verbal abuse or persistent noise nuisance.
- Category 3 incidents are generally disputes between neighbours, minor noise issues and the majority of environmental crime.

The number of cases investigated by the ASB Service increased in 2019-20 by 6.5%. This was due to the number of low level recorded incidents.

Table 5 provides an overview of enforcement notices issued over the 3 year period. The majority of enforcement activities are around environmental issues, such as fly-tipping, commercial waste infringements or domestic waste infringements.

Table 4: Number of ASB cases investigated from 1/4/17 to 31/3/20

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	n	%
ASBIT	428	353	333	20	-5.6%
CRT	2035	1968	2152	184	9.3%
TOTAL	2463	2321	2485	164	6.5%

Table 5: Number of enforcement notices issued from 1/4/17 to 31/3/20

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
S.34, Environmental Act	116	31	53
S.46, Environmental Act	126	0	64
S.47, Environmental Act	40	6	29
Community Protection Notice (Warning)	173	164	140
Community Protection Notice	29	37	10
Fixed Penalty Notice	87	86	89
Court Prosecutions	0	3	2
Total	571	327	387

Source: Oxford City Council

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Domestic Abuse

The number of reported domestic abuse crimes in Oxford has seen a slight decline in 2019 compared to 2018. However, the number of reported crimes is still 44% higher than in 2006. Non-crime incidents increased slightly compared to Oxfordshire that saw no increase.

Table 6: Domestic Abuse Crimes

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 rate per 1,000 pop aged 16+	2018 to 2019	
Oxford	1,006	1,008	1,603	1,572	12.4	-31	-2%
Oxfordshire	3,151	3,352	5,592	5,976	10.7	384	7%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2020). ONS mid-year population estimate 2017, aged 16+

Table 7: Domestic Abuse Incidents (non-Crime occurrences)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 rate per 1,000 pop aged 16+	2018 to 2019	
Oxford	2,431	2,311	1,661	1,698	13.4	37	2%
Oxfordshire	8,604	8,566	6,378	6,374	11.4	-4	0%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2020); Non-crime occurrences are incidents which have come to the attention of the police, and would normally amount to a notifiable crime, but a resultant crime has not been recorded. Specific circumstances in which this would happen are: the occurrence is reported by a third party and the alleged victim either declines to confirm the crime or cannot be traced OR the occurrence is being dealt with by another police force OR the National Crime Recording Standard or Home Office Counting Rules for Recording Crime direct that a crime should not be recorded.

Oxford was the second greatest rate of recorded DA victims per 1,000 population at 24.4%. Table 8 below provides an overview on police recorded victims of domestic abuse.

Table 8: Number of police recorded victims of Domestic Abuse (Crime and Incidents) in Oxfordshire

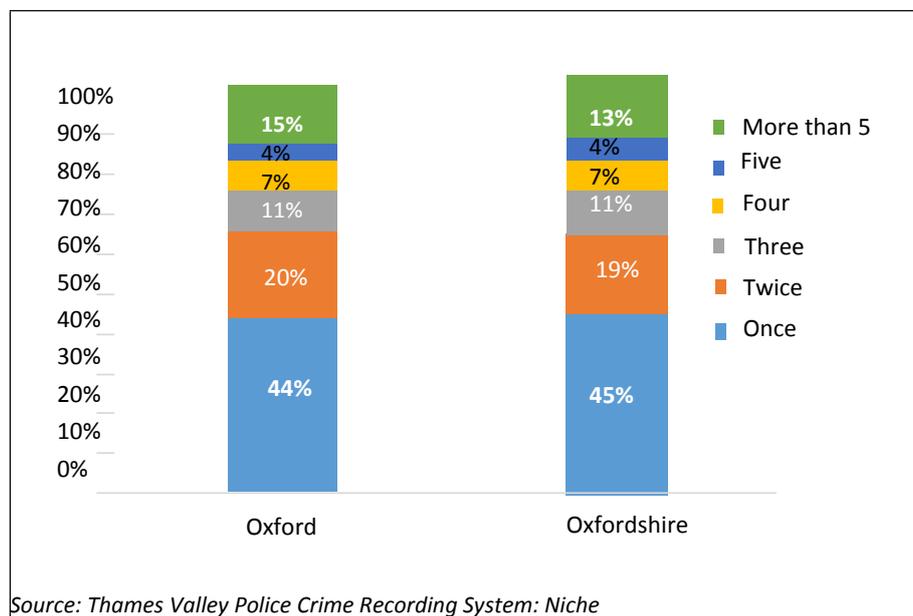
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 rate per 1,000 pop	2018 to 2019	
Oxford	3,278	3,174	3,170	3,095	24.4	-75	-2%
Oxfordshire	11,194	11,446	11,586	11,779	21.1	193	2%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2020)

Oxford has a higher proportion of victims who were victims more than once and victims more than 5 times. (Fig. 5)

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Fig 5: Repeat victims of domestic abuse: % victims by number of times recorded as a victim in 2019



Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System: Niche

Local police data was unavailable to review age group of victims and when domestic abuse involved children (as aggrieved, suspect, offender or witness). In partnership with Oxford City Council, Oxford also supports a number of domestic abuse projects including:

- Contributing towards the costs for an county wide outreach;
- Improved security measures, allowing victims to remain in their home.

Target Hardening Scheme

From March 2019 to April 2020 85 victims of domestic abuse were supported by Oxford City Council’s Sanctuary Scheme Coordinator. Of those victims, only 2 victims moved out of the area. The approximate cost to provide improved security features in 2019/20 was £21,000.

Sexual Abuse

Between 2018 and 2019, the number of recorded rape offences increased by 12.0% in Oxford, similar to figures across Thames Valley (Table 9). Oxford saw an increase in reporting over the three years and also had the greatest number of report crimes within Oxfordshire.

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Table 9: Rape offences 2016 to 2019

	For period to January-December			2018-19 change		
	2017	2018	2019	(n)	%	
Oxford	173	204	216	+12	+5.9%	↑
Oxfordshire	490	541	617	+76	+14.0%	↑
Thames Valley	1,724	1,844	2,071	+227	+12.3%	↑

Source: Thames Valley Police: Summary of Notifiable Offences (2019)

Table 10 provides total of rape victims over the last four years. Compared to 2018, there was a reduction of 15% of recorded rape victims.

Table 10: Number of police recorded victims of Rape (Crime and Crime Related Occurrence)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 % of total	2018 to 2019	
Oxford	228	222	293	248	36%	-45	-15%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	548	611	699	698	100%	-1	0%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2020)

Oxford City Council contributes towards supporting victims of sexual abuse. Oxfordshire Sexual Abuse and Rape Crisis Centre receives commissioned funding towards the rental costs of their accommodation. In 2020, this will be increased due to the demise of Oxford Friend.

Child Sexual Exploitation

In 2019, Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 78 victims of Child Sexual Exploitation in Oxfordshire, well below that in 2018 (138) with the greatest decrease in Oxford (12 in 2019 down from 78 in 2018).

A significant amount of work has been undertaken by OSCP including supporting vulnerable young people. For a number of years, OSCP has contributed £12,000 towards Oxford City Council's Youth Ambition Programme that supports those vulnerable young people at risk of school exclusion and / or on the fringes of crime.

Oxfordshire Safeguarding Boards provide awareness training for those front line staff who work within our communities to identify and report any concerns they come across during their day to day work.

Table 11: Number of police recorded victims of Child Sexual Exploitation (Crime and Crime Related Occurrence) in Oxfordshire, calendar year

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total 2015-19	% of total
Oxford	92	94	21	78	12	297	45%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	163	170	106	138	78	655	100%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2020);

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Modern Slavery

In 2019, Thames Valley Police recorded 168 victims of Modern Slavery in Oxfordshire, above the number recorded in 2018 (144).

This increase is mainly a result of recording practice following the change of guidance. Police forces are now required to classify every National Referral Mechanism (NRM) submission that they receive as a crime, both from their own officers and external agencies.

There has been also been an increase due to the increase in NRM referrals generally.

Table 12: Number of police recorded victims of Modern Slavery and Trafficking Offences in Oxfordshire

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018 to 2019
Oxford	20	50	52	78	26
Oxfordshire TOTAL	37	106	144	168	24

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2020). The above data is for all victims of Modern Slavery and Trafficking offences. Modern Slavery offences have been identified where either the HO Category Number is 106 or the Modern Slavery Finalisation Qualifier has been used. Trafficking offences have been identified where either the classification or Occurrence Type has been recorded as Trafficking for Sexual exploitation (out of, into, within the UK) and Trafficking for non-sexual Exploitation (out of, into, within the UK)

Hate Crime

There are five centrally monitored strands of hate crime:

- Race or ethnicity
- Religion or beliefs
- Sexual orientation
- Disability
- Transgender identity

Table 13 provides an overview on the number of police recorded victims of Hate crime offences. 2019 saw a 7.8% increase and accounts for 45% of all recorded victims in Oxfordshire. Oxford had the greatest number of hate crimes in each category and accounted for most of the increase in racist crimes and occurrences (Table 12).

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Table 13: Number of police recorded victims of Hate crime offences (all occurrences, crime and non-crime) in Oxford

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018 to 2019
Oxford	304	416	393	424	31
Oxfordshire TOTAL	681	862	882	934	52

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2020).

Table 14: Number of hate crimes by type and district 2019 and change between 2018 and 2019

Recorded crimes in 2019 (Jan to Dec)					
	Racist Crime	Faith Crime	Disablist Crime	Homophobic Crime	Transphobic Crime
Oxford	304	25	18	43	11
Oxfordshire	581	38	74	92	20
CHANGE 2018 to 2019					
	Racist Crime	Faith Crime	Disablist Crime	Homophobic Crime	Transphobic Crime
Oxford	35	2	-10	8	5
Oxfordshire	51	-2	-2	13	0

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS (extracted Jan 2020)

Fraud and Cyber related offences

With greater use of the internet and mobile banking, fraud and cyber-crime across the Thames Valley region has increased. Table 16 provides an overview on offences recorded by TVP over 4 years.

Table 15: Fraud offences recorded by Thames Valley Police (passed from Action Fraud as requiring further action)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018 to 2019	
Oxford	64	91	178	200	22	12%
Oxfordshire TOTAL	244	288	545	670	125	23%
THAMES VALLEY	1,118	1,211	2,024	2,546	522	26%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche (extracted Jan 2020)

Thames Valley Police provide regular campaign materials to raise awareness on cyber-crime. Table 16 shows 2019 saw an increase of 29% of cyber-crime offences.

Table 16: Cyber-related Offences (Crime and Non-Crime) Oxfordshire (calendar year)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018 to 2019	
Oxford	145	141	84	124	160	36	29%
Oxfordshire	506	560	324	816	727	-89	-11%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS, January 2020

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Child victims of crime

National Crime Survey for England and Wales data shows an increase in the rate of victims of crime for young people aged 10-15, driven by increases in robbery, personal theft and criminal damage to personal property. Child victims of violence has decreased over recent years.

Table 17: Number of children (aged 0 - 17) recorded by Thames Valley Police as victims of crime in Oxfordshire for the calendar years 2015 - 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018 to 2019		per 1,000 pop aged 0-17
Oxford	856	961	986	1,165	1,228	63	5%	4%
Oxfordshire	2,562	2,894	3,086	3,526	3,939	413	12%	3%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System: NICHE RMS, extracted 18/02/2020.

Oxford has seen a year on year increase in the number of children who are victims of crime and in 2019, accounts for 31% of crimes against children in Oxfordshire.

Older victims of Abuse

Oxford has seen a year on year increase in the number of older victims aged over 65 of violence or sexual abuse. Oxford accounts for 23% of violent crimes in Oxfordshire.

Table 18: Police recorded victims of violence and sexual offences aged 65 and over, 2016 to 2019

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018 to 2019	per 1,000 pop aged 65+
Oxford	48	73	76	88	12	4.7
Oxfordshire	211	239	376	377	6	3.0

Source: Thames Valley Police; rate calculated as a proportion of population aged 65 and over ONS 2019 mid-year estimate

Offending and Re-offending

Youth Justice System

The rate of first-time entrants to the Youth Justice System (per 100,000 people aged 10-17 years) in Oxfordshire in 2018/19 was 201. This is higher than the average of English County Local Authorities (177), however below previous years (213 in 2017/18 and 260 in 2016/17).

In the period January 2017 to December 2017, there were 255 Juvenile offenders and 71 re-offenders committing a total of 351 re-offences. This was below the 284 juvenile offenders and 110 re-offenders committing 376 re-offences in 2018.

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For the period January 2017 to December 2017, 27.6% of Juvenile offenders were from Oxford.

Adult re-offending

The one-year proven re-offending rate of adult offenders in Oxfordshire, for the period January 2017 to December 2017 was 28.7%.³ This was lower than the previous re-offending rate of 29.3 percent for the period January 2016 to December 2016.

For the period January 2017 to December 2017, 34.2% of adult re-offenders were from Oxford.

Mental Health

Section 136 of the Mental Health Act enables the police to act if they believe that someone is suffering from a mental illness and needs immediate treatment or care. The police may take that person from a public place to a place of safety, either for their own protection or for the protection of others.

From 2014 to 2019 there were 803 Section 136 detentions in Oxford, 43% of all detentions in Oxfordshire. Oxford saw the highest rate of Section 146 detentions per 1,000 population of 2.7% compared to 1.5% for the rest of Oxfordshire.

Alcohol and Drugs

Thames Valley Police recorded a total of 982 alcohol related crimes in Oxford, an increase of 6% compared to the previous year. The rate per 1,000 population aged 16+ in 2019 was highest in Oxford, 7.7% compared to the rest of Oxfordshire.

Table19: Alcohol-related crimes, number and % of all crimes in Oxfordshire (2014 to 2019)

Number of alcohol-related crimes								2019 rate per 1,000 pop aged 16+
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018 to 2019		
Oxford	593	647	417	923	982	59	6%	7.7
Oxfordshire	1,365	1,529	1,155	2,248	2,221	-27	-1%	4.0

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS, January 2020

During 2019, OSCP undertook a review of Oxford's night-time economy. The review aimed to identify any changes to policing the areas was required along with identifying how crime and disorder affected the night time economy.

Oxford City Centre and East Oxford's Cowley Road are the two main late night entertainment areas. Prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, there were 53 venues that have a capacity of over 250 people and 135 venues which have a capacity below 250.

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-january-to-march-2017>

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Oxford City Council and Thames Valley Police work in partnership to address issues affecting both these areas and liaise closely to support the Licensing Committees for alcohol and taxis.

Analysis of Thames Valley Police recorded crimes (Niche) that were reported within one hour of the offence occurring, has seen a decrease in crimes

Table 20: No of recorded crimes from 2017 to 2019 between the hours of 20:00 and 06:00

	2017	2018	2019	N	%
Criminal Damage	296	297	228	69	30.26%
Other Sexual Offences	84	53	60	-7	-11.67%
Possession of Drugs	135	75	63	12	19.05%
Possession of Weapons Offences	45	25	27	-2	-7.41%
Public Order Offences	133	145	153	-8	-5.23%
Rape	70	30	24	6	25.00%
Trafficking of Drugs	22	21	30	-9	-30.00%
Violence with Injury	472	486	399	87	21.80%
Violence without Injury	511	643	575	68	11.83%
Grand Total	1768	1775	1559	216	13.86%

Table 21: No. of recorded Violence Offences from 2017 to 2019 between the hours of 20:00 and 06:00

Violent Offences (Violent with injuries, Violence without injuries and possession of weapon offences)	20	21	22	23	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sun/Mon	44	57	52	39	65	20	19	12	17	7	0
Mon/Tue	59	39	36	32	58	31	32	41	9	5	2
Tue/Wed	37	60	35	44	60	17	21	23	15	6	2
Wed/Thurs	52	43	56	34	72	25	45	34	4	8	16
Thurs/Fri	57	58	29	49	64	32	32	32	19	7	17
Fri/Sat	51	58	67	61	100	71	83	83	42	13	4
Sat/Sun	53	69	73	60	116	109	114	123	66	11	14
Total	353	384	348	319	535	305	346	348	172	57	55

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS

that affect the night-time economy. Using the same data, there were slight increases in other sexual offences, possession of weapon offences, public order offences and trafficking of drugs in 2019 compared to 2018. Table 21 provide a thematic overview of when crimes are likely to occur. Analysing data reported within one hour of the offence occurring, Saturday and Sunday from midnight to 03:00 saw the greatest number of recorded crimes from 2017 to 2019.

Knife crime

Between 2018 and 2019 there was a slight increase in the number of crimes related to the possession of a knife in Oxford from 74 to 76. This is below the increase across Oxfordshire and Thames Valley.

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Table 22: Number of crimes relating to the possession of an article with a blade or point (calendar year)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018 to 2019	
Oxford	63	81	74	76	2	3%
Oxfordshire	131	155	146	167	21	14%
Thames Valley	552	657	671	744	73	11%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS extracted 23/03/2020. (The data is inclusive of valid crimes only. The period covered is anything recorded between 1st January 2016 and 31st December 2019. Home Office Category Number in list to 10D - includes classification of; 'Possession of Article with Blade or Point', 'Having an article with a blade or point in a public place', 'Having an article with a blade or point on school premises', 'Threaten with an article with a blade or point in a public place' and 'Threaten with an article with a blade or point on school premises').

In 2019 there were 159 violent, sexual and robbery offences recorded in Oxford where a sharp or bladed implement was linked to the offence as a weapon. This was 21% above the the number in the previous year (2018).

Table 23: Violent, sexual and robbery offences recorded in Oxfordshire where a sharp or bladed implement was linked to the offence as a weapon (calendar year)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2018 to 2019	
Oxford	91	114	131	159	28	21%
Oxfordshire	202	267	312	335	23	7%
Thames Valley	971	1,240	1,477	1,560	83	6%

Source: Thames Valley Police Crime Recording System - Niche RMS extracted January 2020. Note: the above information is for knife crime offence that meet the Home Office definition. These are certain violent offences, sexual offences and robbery offences where a sharp, pointed or bladed instrument has been used to pierce the skin or used as a threat.

OSCP's aims for 2019-20 concentrated on more victim-focused offences, which were:

- Tackling negative street culture and its connection to drug dealing, young people and vulnerable adults at risk of exploitation;
- Reducing serious violence and to undertake a review into policing Oxford's late night entertainment;
- Developing a project to embed restorative approaches across partner organisations;
- Tackling Organised Crime Groups;

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- Supporting the Government’s Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy by tackling domestic abuse and other interpersonal crimes; and,
- Tackling the open drug markets that impact on our communities feelings of safety.

Table 24 highlights how these priorities were tackled and whether any barriers prevented the work from being completed.

Table 24: Overview of the work undertaken by OSCP set against its priorities for 2019-20

Objectives	Progress
Tackle organised crime groups by supporting Thames Valley Police’s Stronghold campaign.	Attending MADE meetings
Work in partnership to keep our communities safe from the harm caused by drug lines operating from other major cities, including addressing child drug exploitation.	Completed Crime Prevention Survey’s on areas affected by open drug dealing/use. Surveys completed on Gloucester Green Car Park, St Clements Car Park and St Mary’s and St Johns Church. Working in partnership with Drug Task Force and Neighbourhood Teams to tackle drug dealing in open spaces. Operating on the Clear- Build – Hold model.
Identify hot-spot areas that are affected by the open drug markets and lead and support communities to take back their streets.	Working with Neighbourhood Police Team and Drugs Task Force to tackle drug dealing/use in open spaces. Areas identified using Police data and data taken from ODS Sharps, Drugs Paraphernalia & Condoms Data. Area identified in the last 6 months includes St Clements Car Park, Gloucester Green Car Park, Gillians Park, Marsh Park, St Marys and St John Church and James Street to Leopold Street. Identifying local communities and capable guardians to take back and monitor their areas. Suitable groups have been highlighted through consultation and engagement. Deployed temporary CCTV in hotspot areas to deter and apprehend offenders. CCTV has been used to support TVP, CRT, ASBIT, Sanctuary Co-ordinator and residents.
Continue the Streetwise project in the city centre to tackle begging, drug abuse, street drinking and environmental crime.	Oxford City Council have worked in partnership to address the negative street culture affecting area of our city. The Council’s City Centre Ambassadors undertake daily patrols in the city centre and East Oxford to identify any rough sleepers for signposting to Outreach Services.
Protect vulnerable adults who are at risk of being “cuckooed” into hosting	The screening tool has been developed and used by TVP & the Council The City Council website has dedicated pages for cuckooing, which include an online reporting tool which goes to Safer Oxford and a dedicated email with TVP

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<p>drug dealing.</p>	<p>Clear pathways</p> <p>Relevant City Council departments have been briefed on responding to concerns of cuckooing</p> <p>The internal safeguarding training includes a slide on cuckooing</p> <p>Where appropriate victims go through the NRM and supported by Willow Project</p> <p>The pilot is being independently evaluated</p>
<p>Provide a local response to a County-wide Modern Slavery Action Plan, currently being developed.</p>	<p>Controlling Migration Fund-Modern Slavery Research Project. Data collection has been a major issue which has now been resolved. The report is in its final stages and will be available for partners to comment in early summer 2020.</p> <p>A Stakeholder event was held on 18th October 2019. Over 20 partner agencies attended</p> <p>In February 2020 three Brooke's students carried out research into three individual areas of the Delivery Plan. Each project provides recommendations to be carry forward.</p> <p>Members of the ASBIT team have attended the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) First Responder training provided through the OSAB.</p>
<p>Continue to undertake environmental audits of our neighbourhoods to tackle fly-tipping and litter that blight our communities.</p>	<p>This will incorporate city centre patrols that address littering. Also trade waste duty of care visits to ensure commercial organisations are disposing of waste legally.</p>
<p>Work with partners across Oxfordshire to protect victims of domestic abuse.</p>	<p>DA Strategic and Operational Boards are more aligned</p> <p>Referral pathways for adults and children embedded in agencies</p> <p>Multi-agency DA training</p> <p>Working group to align the DHR processes with SARs & SCRs and share learning</p> <p>Updated MARAC protocol</p> <p>VAWG BAMER project to identify needs of victims and improve response</p> <p>Recruited a new Sanctuary Scheme Coordinator</p> <p>Commissioning of 2 DHRs</p>
<p>Develop a local hate crime action plan to support victims of hate crime</p>	<p>OSCP Hate Crime Action Plan developed and compliments the Thames Valley Police's Action Plan.</p> <p>TVP's local CADD0 liaises with all local communities and works once a week within Council offices, enabling a link up with the Council's Locality Officers.</p>
<p>Promote, advise and support all activities</p>	<p>TVP are the lead agency addressing cyber-crime. Regular updates are provided for all agencies to raise awareness.</p>

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<p>incorporated within Thames Valley Police Cyber Crime Strategy</p>	
<p>Support for sex workers</p>	<p>SWIP is held every 6-8 weeks. It is regularly attended by 10-12 agencies. Any domestic abuse or safeguarding issues are taking forward by the referring officer.</p> <p>Due to the relations developed within the SWIP in recent weeks a very vulnerable former sex worker was helped to get into a complex needs refuge somewhere in the UK. Although this female did not take up the offer of the placement as she removed herself from the relationship. Agencies are aware of which refuge can assist in the future should be required.</p> <p>SWOP (Sex Worker Outreach Project) has been run every 4 weeks except February 2020. The partner agencies who support these patrols are the Willow Project, Turning Point, TVP Neighbourhood team; City centre and East Oxford, Terrence Higgins Trust and Oxford City Council.</p> <p>Business cards have been printed to hand out by agencies to anyone they feel is at risk and may need help and support.</p> <p>On Tuesday 10th February 2020 JackFM ran interview clips from members of the SWIP including Linda Ludlow (Chair) and Pc Chrisy Jupp (TVP East Oxford Neighbourhood Team)</p> <p>Continue the successful work of the Sex Workers Intervention Panel that support vulnerable individuals who have chaotic lifestyles to reduce the harm to themselves and the wider community.</p> <p>Development and piloting of 20 Harm Reduction Packs for sex workers or those at risk. A large number of items were donated by partner agencies.</p>
<p>Develop and build on the successful rollout of the national 'Ugly Mug' scheme that protects sex workers from being victims of crime</p>	<p>No further training has taken place since the initial training.</p> <p>Ugly Mug information provided to all SWIP partners and known sex workers.</p>
<p>Build on Oxford City Hotel Watch that protects vulnerable individuals from exploitation and promotes safeguarding within the hospitality industry</p>	<p>Oxford City Hotel Watch runs two meeting a year for the Tactical Group and Working Group.</p> <p>At the last Working Group meeting held on 4th March there was 12 attendees, 9 from the hotel sector. There are new members joining at every meeting.</p> <p>A website has been developed by Linda Ludlow for the hoteliers to access. The website covers: What is the aim Hotel Watch, the active members of the Working Group including minutes, training resources.</p>
<p>Review the partnership response to policing the night-time economy</p>	<p>Data analysis has been undertaken and produced on mapping software to show the number of recorded crimes within the areas of the night time economy for the last 3 years.</p>

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<p>Develop and strengthen peer monitoring and our restorative approaches</p>	<p>Commissioned Mint House to identify the best approach for the ASB service. ASBIT and CRT officers completed bespoke mediation training. Commissioned Resolve Mediation to assist in embedding a robust mediation process within the ASB service for early identification and resolution. Update ASB Service web pages on the Council Website Development of information sheets to be given to new service users to clarify expectations of case progression and a partnership approach.</p>
<p>Continue to work with our Oxfordshire local authorities to address safeguarding responses under the Joint Operating Framework for Taxis and transporting vulnerable adults.</p>	<p>All new driver applicants for Oxford City are required to successfully complete the combined Safeguarding and Disability Awareness Training provided by Oxfordshire County Council. All existing licence holders are required to complete a refresher session of the training every three years. We have shared documents with other Oxfordshire LAs, where we share basic information for new drivers, revocations, suspensions and sub-committee decisions.</p>

In recent years OSCP’s priorities have concentrated on more victim focused offences, such as child exploitation and modern slavery. This is reflected by partnerships across the country as the impact of organised crime and county lines drug models put the more vulnerable people in our communities at greater risk.

Our work is challenging and demanding but over the years, OSCP has worked together successfully to reduce crime across the city, support vulnerable communities and making Oxford a safer place to live, work and visit.

The COVID-19 pandemic brought new challenges in addressing crime and anti-social behaviour. This is reflected within our priorities for 2020-21 set out on Page 4.

The Action Plan will help to drive our priorities for the new financial year.

Issues affecting our communities	
Outcome	Action
<p>Public Spaces Drug Task Force will continue to tackle open space drug use and dealing in response to community concerns.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify hot-spot areas that are affected by the open drug markets and lead and support communities to take back their streets. 2. Working with our communities to design our drug misuse and dealing in public spaces. 3. Continue to complete Crime Prevention Survey’s and supporting Neighbourhood Teams and Drugs Task Force. 4. Complete work undertaken at Gillian’s Park and Marsh Park. 5. Work closely with Turning Point to monitor and address drug use in hotspots areas. This will include all partners receive regular updates on needle finds, needle sweeps and referrals.
<p>Support those vulnerable</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work in partnership with St Mungo’s, Turning Point and other

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<p>people that become homeless and end up rough sleeping on our streets.</p>	<p>homeless support services to engage and support people off the streets.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Protect clients from exploitation and enable them to access the services they need. 3. Address anti-social behaviour and direct people into support through our StreetWise initiative.
<p>Support our locality hubs during the country's lockdown to protect those that are most vulnerable.</p>	<p>Based on the organisational experiences and learning during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown period, partners will work together in support of locality-based hubs. Hubs will be a focal point for local engagement with communities, support for vulnerable people, and assist in problem-solving local priorities. Hubs will be an ideal opportunity for public health promotion and awareness campaigns.</p>
<p>Oxford City Council will develop further plans to address anti-social behaviour in the city in response to our public consultation.</p>	<p>The partnership will continue to address anti-social behaviour in our communities and review our approach in the city centre in response our public consultation. The City Council will consult on the current Alcohol and Dog Control Public Spaces Protection Orders.</p>
<p>Support the work of the Prevent and Protect strands of the Counter-Terrorism strategy.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue to safeguard those at risk through the Channel process 2. Deliver activities to prevent extremism 3. Work in partner to implement Protect activities to secure higher risk locations in the city.
<p>Tackling serious and organised crime</p>	
<p>Respond quickly to reports of cuckooing by supporting vulnerable adults.</p>	<p>Work closely with social housing providers, hotels and private landlords to address the exploitation of vulnerable tenants whose properties are taken over.</p>
<p>Reduce the level of cycle crime in the city through the Bike Crime Reduction Partnership.</p>	<p>The Oxford Bike Crime Reduction Partnership will continue to work on the reduction of bike theft in the city. Partners include British Transport Police, the Local Police Area, City and County Councils, the University of Oxford and Brookes University.</p>
<p>Deliver Safer Streets activities to address burglary and other serious theft.</p>	<p>The partnership have received support from the Home Office's Safer Streets programme to address burglary, cycle crime and other theft offences in hot spot areas of the city. Activities will centre on crime prevention and target hardening approaches. Support and advice campaigns for people on cyber-crime and on-line fraudulent activity that has increased significantly during the pandemic.</p>
<p>Reduce serious violence</p>	
<p>OSCP will coordinate activity to address modern slavery, hate crime, and alcohol-related disorder.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OSCP will address alcohol-fuelled disorder through our Nightsafe approach 2. OSCP will continue to address hate crime through our Hate Crime Action Plan 3. Continue to support the Oxfordshire Modern Slavery Partnership activities including SWIP and Hotel Watch

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	4. Conclude the Oxford Modern Slavery Project with Elmore Community Services and implement its recommendations.
Support the work of the Thames Valley Violence Reduction Unit	OSCP will work with the newly formed Thames Valley Violence Reduction Unit to address serious violence affecting young people under the age of 25. Areas of work focus on early intervention, community engagement, effective use of the criminal justice system, and the reduction of harm caused by drugs.
Work with Oxfordshire County Council's Social Services and other statutory partners to tackle child exploitation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue to support the work of the OSCB Child Exploitation sub-group to address the exploitation of young people. 2. Work with partners to address risk and harm to young people by drug gangs through the Multi-Agency Drug Exploitation meeting. 3. Participate in the Youth Justice and Exploitation Service network and panels meetings to protect young people. 4. Deliver interventions for young people through Oxford City Council's Youth Ambition programme.
Continue to tackle domestic abuse and support the delivery of the government's Violence Against Women and Girls strategy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the work of the Oxfordshire Domestic Abuse Strategy Group. 2. Review and implement the recommendations from the BAME report into domestic abuse services.

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