

South and Vale Community Safety Partnership (CSP)

Annual Report 2012/13

The South and Vale CSP annual report 2012/13 provides a brief account of the priorities, results and activities of the projects funded or co-ordinated by the CSP. To measure the impact of its work during 2012/13 the CSP agreed to monitor overall 'direction of travel' using a broad range of indicators, rather than set specific targets. The Partnership carried out this monitoring on a quarterly basis and focussed on exception reporting.

OVERALL CRIME FIGURES IN SOUTH AND VALE DURING 2012/13

South Oxfordshire and the Vale of White Horse are relatively safe areas in which to live, work and visit. This is reflected in the overall reduction in all crime between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2013:

- in **South** there was a six per cent reduction from 5727 crimes during 2011/12 to 5378 crimes during 2012/13. This equates to 349 fewer crimes.
- in **Vale** there was a 15 per cent reduction from 4468 crimes during 2011/12 to 3801 crimes during 2012/13. This equates to 667 fewer crimes.

CSP PROJECTS THAT TACKLED CONCERNS AFFECTING THE WHOLE COMMUNITY

Reducing anti social behaviour

During the year, we continued to support a partnership approach to reducing antisocial behaviour, particularly where it was criminal or targeted at vulnerable victims.

The tables below show the use of ASB powers and legislation in the districts during 2012/13 and the number of ASB repeat victims. The definition of a repeat victim is 'an individual or household who has suffered three or more cases of antisocial behaviour within a three month period'.

2012/13 ASB interventions by neighbourhood	ABC¹	Alcohol seizure letter	Warning letters	Section 27²	Section 59³
Abingdon	24	16	14	114	8
Didcot	3	10	30	39	24
Faringdon	1	41	6	1	1
Henley	31	18	16	66	9
Thame	5	3	38	20	4
Wallingford	4	14	11	18	9
Wantage	5	12	13	88	14
Total across South and Vale	73	114	128	346	69

	South and Vale 2010/11	South and Vale 2011/12	South and Vale 2012/13
Repeat victims	Not recorded	95	121

The Thames Valley Police ASB Officer and Administrator work with the district councils' community safety, housing and environmental protection teams and housing associations to tackle issues at an early stage which helps to ensure that problems don't escalate and require interventions like Criminal Behaviour Orders.

As part of this multi-agency approach, the ASB Officer holds regular Neighbourhood ASB meetings which are attended by neighbourhood officers and representatives from partner agencies (including the CSP) where local cases are reviewed and actioned.

When young people are involved in ASB, there is an emphasis on trying to change their behaviour whilst supporting their family to help implement any changes through services like Oxfordshire County Council's youth service hubs. For example, each time alcohol is seized from under age drinkers, the ASB team sends letters to the parents/carers warning them that if the young person

¹ ABC = Acceptable Behaviour Contract

² Section 27 notices (violent crime related dispersal) are issued by the police to people aged 16 and over who have been involved or are thought to be at risk of being involved in violent alcohol related crime. The notices ban people from a specified area for up to 48 hours. The notices are most effective in town centres where the night time economy is more active.

³ Section 59 notices (anti social use of motor vehicles) are issued to vehicle drivers/owners who undertake antisocial use of vehicles and can lead to the vehicle being seized and possibly destroyed. The police firstly issue a warning letter to the owner/driver, and if within a 12-month period, the vehicle is used in the same manner or the same person uses an alternative vehicle in a similar manner, the vehicle is seized.

is reported for drinking alcohol again, they risk being the subject of an Acceptable Behaviour Contract. The letters also sign post parents/carers to relevant support services.

Some residents do not feel comfortable reporting cases of ASB to the police and often contact the district councils' ASB Co-ordinator to ask them for help in resolving problems which range from harassment, parking disputes, noise nuisance and disturbance caused by young people. The officer works with other council teams and external agencies to investigate the issues and ensure the complainants are kept informed through-out the process. During 2012/13 115 cases were reported to the CSP ASB Co-ordinator.

Number of ASB incidents reported	2011/12	2012/13				
	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Reported to the police	Not recorded	953	1070	666	640	3329
Reported to South & Vale councils	Not recorded	35	37	23	20	115
Total	Not recorded	988	1107	689	660	3444
Repeat victims*	95	30	49	23	19	121

* **Repeat victims:** the definition of a repeat victim is 'an individual or household who has suffered three or more cases of antisocial behaviour within a three month period'.

Repeat victims are priority cases and as such, they are classed as being medium-high risk and consequently they are reviewed by a wide range of agencies at the monthly Joint Agency Tasking and Co-ordination (JATAC) meetings. This helps to ensure that significant cases are being managed effectively.

Tackling medium risk ASB cases through Joint Agency Tasking and Co-ordinating (JATAC) – case study

Due to the high number of calls the police were receiving from different residents about anti social behaviour in Kiln Lakes, Chinnor, JATAC agreed a number of simple actions with partners to address the issue of social housing tenants' behaviour:

The Police Neighbourhood Team arranged more patrols in the area and regularly held 'Have your say' meetings to monitor the problem. Information was collated and passed to Catalyst Housing Association who issued six Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs). There was one arrest for a public order offence and two S.59 warning issued for anti social use of motor vehicles.

A meeting was held between Taylor Wimpey, the residents, Catalyst Housing Association and the police where tenancy agreements and enforcement actions were explained. Residents were encouraged to report any further incidents. Three termination warnings were subsequently issued and Catalyst attended court to obtain possession of the properties. This enabled problem tenants to be removed and sent out a clear message to other tenants that their behaviour was unacceptable and not tolerated. Actions taken were communicated to the residents association, through Neighbourhood Watch and Thames Valley Crime alerts. One offender attended court after admitting five breaches and was ordered to complete restorative justice with the witness.

Anti social behaviour also occurs in the form of 'enviro-crimes' which the CSP monitor in terms of the levels of fly tipping, graffiti and street cleanliness. The table below provides data about the number of fly tips in each district by type and the levels of enforcement action taken.

Fly tipping	2011/12	2012/13				
South	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Target number of fly tips is less than 59 per month						
Actual average number of fly tips per month	777 (total number of fly-tips)	47	66	50	50	53 (639 total number of fly-tips)
Target enforcement ratio target is to exceed 0.70**						
Actual enforcement ratio target	Not recorded	0.20	0.36	0.62	1.17	-

Fly tipping	2011/12	2012/13				
Vale	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Target number of fly tips is less than 33 per month						
Actual average number of fly tips	271 (total number of fly-tips)	20	44	34	34	33 (411 total number of fly-tips)
Target enforcement ratio target is to exceed 0.70**						
Actual enforcement ratio target	Not recorded	2.0	1.71	1.11	1.21	-

****Fly tipping:** The fly tipping measures are as follows:

- a) number of fly tips in South and Vale
- b) rural enforcement performance ratio for each district is measured by dividing the weighted number of enforcement actions per council by the number of fly tips in the council's area. The Oxfordshire enforcement performance ratio is 0.7.

In 2012/13, the district councils' waste team carried out 150 surveys every four months to monitor levels of street cleanliness and graffiti. The surveys are divided across ten different types of land use and are only carried out on land that South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse Districts Councils are responsible for cleaning (e.g. adopted footpaths and roads). Each survey covers a 'snap shot' of 50 metres width. The figures in the table below show the percentage of surveyed areas, which fell 'below standard'.

Street cleanliness and graffiti	South 2010/11	South 2011/12	South 2012/13		Vale 2010/11	Vale 2011/12	Vale 2012/13
Litter	5%	3.6%	2.1%		4%	6.9%	2.5%
Detritus	13%	21.8%	9.8%		15%	37.3%	8.5%
Graffiti	0%	0%	1.5%		0%	0%	1.9%
Fly posting	0%	0%	1.3%		0%	0%	1.1%

Levels of criminal damage are a useful indicator for measuring levels of anti social behaviour. The table below provides the annual figures for the number of incidents reported to the police and shows a significant reduction in both districts between April 2012 and March 2013.

	Finally Recorded				Crimes per 1,000 population/ household		
Criminal damage reported to the police	2010	2011	2012	% change	2010	2011	2012
South	1,211	918	744	-18.9%	9.02	6.84	5.76
Vale	885	781	658	-15.7%	7.31	6.46	5.44
South & Vale	2,096	1,699	1,402	-17.5%	8.21	6.66	5.61
Thames Valley	24,321	20,776	17,629	-15.1%	10.72	9.15	7.77

South and Vale Joint Agency Tasking and Co-ordination (JATAC) group

JATAC is the 'operational, action focused' arm of the CSP and covers both South and Vale areas to mirror the joint CSP and the South and Vale Local Police Area. JATAC is regularly attended by Thames Valley Police Neighbourhood Inspectors, South Oxfordshire District Council Environmental Health Officers Oxfordshire County Council hub managers, Community Health Team, thriving families Vale of White Horse District Council Environmental Health Officers, Oxfordshire Fire and Rescue, Environment Agency, Soha and Sovereign Vale.

Partners meet on a monthly basis to discuss and address short term priority issues that cannot be resolved locally and are likely to need support from a number of agencies. The priorities are updated before each meeting and any partner can ask for a priority to be added to the agenda with background evidence of the problem. At each meeting, agencies also receive an update on repeat victims/callers relating to anti-social behaviour and an update on priority people (prolific and priority offenders, young offenders).

The ASB Co-ordinator, based in the district councils' community safety team, co-ordinates the meetings which are chaired by a member of the CSP.

During 2012/13, the JATAC group took action on seven different priorities: one relating to serious acquisitive crime, three relating to complex ASB cases and three which related to enviro-crimes.

A wide range of agencies continued to attend meeting during 2012/13 including Soha, Sovereign Vale, Environmental Agency (EA), Young Addaction, Early Intervention Hub (EIS) and Environmental Health (EH). Thriving Families are the most recent agency to become a member and attended their first meeting in December 2012.

Example of a JATAC priority from 2011/12 - illegal waste and pollution, Faringdon

Partnership work between Thames Valley Police, Oxfordshire Fire and Rescue, Environment Agency, Vale of White Horse District Council was established to tackle illegal waste and pollution on a local farm. The actions taken by the agencies included:

- a site visit by the police to establish the extent of the problems and gather intelligence to share with the group
- arrangements for BOC to remove gas cylinders from the site
- updating the group about court proceedings against the main offender

Delivering alcohol awareness campaigns and tackling premises that contribute to alcohol related crime and disorder

South and Vale Nightsafe is a sub group of the CSP, providing a multi-agency programme of communication, education and partnership working to reduce incidents of alcohol related crime in the districts. At monthly meetings, the Nightsafe group reviews intelligence and incident reports to focus on:

- priority locations
- premises of concerns
- crime and Incident series
- subjects
- other risk issues, for example Henley Regatta, Abingdon fair

This allows the group to prioritise and resource appropriately.

Partners involved in Nightsafe include the South and Vale licensing and community safety teams, Thames Valley Police and Pubwatch.

In 2012/13, there was a positive reduction in the levels of violent assault across South and Vale, the work of Nightsafe had a positive impact on this outcome.

Level of violent assault	Finally Recorded				Crimes per 1,000 population/ household		
	2010	2011	2012	% change	2010	2011	2012
Total cases of violence with injury							
South	985	771	668	-13.4%	7.33	5.74	4.97
Vale	793	677	554	-18.2%	6.55	5.60	4.58
South & Vale	1,778	1,448	1,222	-15.6%	6.96	5.67	4.79
Thames Valley	27,556	21,625	19,509	-9.8%	12.14	9.53	8.60

During 2012/13 the CSP introduced Nightsafe in Didcot to encourage pubs to promote responsible drinking and behaviour. The scheme is already in existence in Wantage, Abingdon and Henley and 46 premises have signed up to the scheme in South and Vale.

‘Supporting a safer Henley Regatta’

For the 2012 Henley Regatta, the CSP:

- ran a ‘take it slow have an H2O’ Nightsafe alcohol awareness campaign to encourage people to drink responsibly during Regatta. The campaign was extended throughout South and Vale. We continued to operate the Designated Public Place Order (DPPO) to give police the power to deal with alcohol related anti social behaviour in public areas
- worked with Henley Town Council and other agencies to fund extra bus services to help people get home safely and speedily.
- recommended outreach provision from Young Addaction who provided advice to approximately 200 young people, to prevent alcohol and drug misuse during the event

There were 25 crimes reported or discovered by the police (on the Oxfordshire side of the river. This was a reduction of four crimes on 2011. The Designated Public Place Order (DPPO) introduced by the CSP in 2011 gave police the powers to deal with alcohol related anti-social behaviour in public areas. This continues to be used to good effect especially during Regatta. There are also DPPO’s in Thame and Abingdon.

Improving community cohesion and reducing tensions

The CSP monitored the public perception of how well people from different backgrounds get on together. The residents’ survey consists of 1,100 residents from South Oxfordshire and 1,100 residents from the Vale of White Horse. Residents were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area. In South Oxfordshire 78 per cent agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together. In Vale of White Horse 88 per cent of respondents agreed (definitely and tend to agree) that people get on well together compared to just four per cent who disagreed.

Providing advice and support for community groups to help reduce crime and the fear of crime

FRIENDS ACROSS THE FENCE

In 2012 the CSP set up a campaign to help residents come to a peaceful resolution to their neighbourhood problems. Friends Across the Fence offers advice and help to those who might be facing issues of anti-social behaviour from their neighbours. The CSP’s role is to support people in resolving incidents of anti-social behaviour. We produced a flowchart on both councils’ websites

that explains the best course of action for the main kinds of anti-social behaviour, including relevant contact details should they be required. In South Oxfordshire 221 people viewed the web pages and in the Vale of White Horse 313 people viewed the web pages on the district councils' websites. The campaign aimed to empower residents to take responsibility of smaller problems before escalating to the council or police. The campaign also aimed to raise awareness of preventative steps residents can take to maintain healthy relationships with their neighbours.

NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTION GROUPS (NAG)

The CSP provided support for Neighbourhood Action Groups throughout the year through attendance at the NAG chair meeting and by sending regular community safety bulletins from the district councils. In 2012/13 the CSP provided funding for an anti-speeding campaign in NAG group 5 which encompasses the rural villages of Appleford, Drayton and Sutton Courtenay. Children from the village primary schools (Sutton Courtenay CofE Primary School and Drayton Community Primary School) were invited to design anti -speeding pictures for the campaign. The winning pictures(s) were used to create posters that could be displayed in place of the SpeedWatch posters on posts and roads coming into the village.

FARINGDON COMMUNITY MURAL PROJECT

The Community Safety Project Officer worked in partnership with Faringdon Academy of Schools on the final phase of the community mural. The aim of the project was to help reduce anti-social behaviour by improving the appearance of the area for residents. The art work on the inside of the subway was a collective design produced by students from Faringdon Community College. The students previously designed and painted the murals for the walls of the underpass in 2010 and 2011. Oxfordshire County Council Highways prepared the wall for painting and sealed the wall on completion with anti-graffiti coating. Officers from the district council received a positive response to the new design when they asked walkers passing through the underpass for the comments.

"The paintings have made a huge difference to the area, the kids love it and their work has not been destroyed".
"Fantastic! I mean it; I am not just saying it to please you"

92 per cent of residents believe the artwork improved the appearance of the area and over half the people questioned felt safer using the underpass as a result of the improvements. Natalie Thomas, Head of Art and Design at Faringdon Community College said: "Students have brightened up the walkway with an underground theme, with pictures of fossils, animals and their lairs. The project has given them an opportunity to express themselves and improve the local area."

The underpass has remained graffiti free.

CSP PROJECTS THAT SUPPORTED VICTIMS OR PREVENTED PEOPLE FROM BECOMING A VICTIM OF CRIME OR ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Providing additional support for victims and children affected by domestic abuse

As part of a countywide approach, the CSP encourages early intervention and support in cases of domestic abuse. By encouraging people to report incidents at an early stage, it is easier for services to work with victims to improve their situation before issues escalate. To understand if cases are being addressed as early as possible, the partnership monitors the number of domestic abuse reports to the police (both recordable and non recordable) and also the number of high risk cases being managed by the Independent Domestic Violence Adviser Service.

Levels of domestic abuse reported to the police	Finally Recorded				Crimes per 1,000 population/ household		
	2010	2011	2012	% change	2010	2011	2012
Recorded domestic abuse incidents							
South	386	331	345	4.2%	2.9	2.5	2.6
Vale	320	283	286	1.1%	2.6	2.3	2.4
South & Vale	706	614	631	2.8%	2.77	2.41	2.47
Thames Valley	11,086	9,443	9,073	-3.9%	4.9	4.2	4.0
Non- recordable domestic incidents (crimes that do not include any physical abuse) ie shouting							
South	740	874	1,020	20.4%	5.5	6.3	7.6
Vale	846	885	984	11.2%	7.0	7.3	8.1
South & Vale	1,586	1,732	2,004	15.7%	6.21	6.78	7.85
Thames Valley	20,839	22,975	24,565	6.9%	9.2	10.1	10.8

Number of high risk domestic abuse cases dealt with by IDVA the	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				
	Total	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
New clients	55	49	10	11	7	1	29
Cases closed	82	24	3	6	1	4	14

There has been an increase in the number of recorded domestic abuse incidents. However, the number of crimes per 1000 population in South and Vale is 2.47 for 2012 compared with a Thames Valley figure of four.

In addition there has been an increase in the number of non-recordable crimes. Again, the number of crimes per 1000 population in the South and Vale (7.85) is less than the Thames Valley figure of 10.8. Non-recordable domestic abuse incidents continue to increase however, this could be a sign of increased confidence that reports are taken seriously.

In 2012/13, the CSP funded the South and Vale dedicated outreach service to support victims and children affected by domestic abuse. The type of confidential support the service provides can include safety information through to offering refuge accommodation for victims. Between April 2012 and March 2013, the outreach workers supported over 50 victims and their families across both districts.

Number of cases referred to South and Vale domestic abuse outreach service	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13				
	Total	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
South new clients	33	30	8	3	5	10	26
Vale new clients	28	18	3	11	7	5	26
Total new clients	61	48	11	14	12	15	52
South cases closed	Not recorded	16	11	3	5	9	28
Vale cases closed	Not recorded	12	3	5	7	9	24
Total cases closed	Not recorded	28	14	8	12	18	52
South average waiting time***	Not recorded	Not recorded	This will be Available from Q2	11 days	25 days	12 days	16 days
Vale average waiting time***	Not recorded	Not recorded		11 days	8 days	25 days	15 days
Average waiting time***	Not recorded	Not recorded		11 days	17 days	19 days	16 days

*** **Average waiting time:** Is the number of calendar days between the date the victim confirms they would like outreach support and the date when they are taken on as a new case by the outreach worker.

It was agreed to record the average waiting times to show the available capacity of the outreach workers, as an issue arose from a specific case. Additional outreach workers were employed on a temporary basis to ensure quicker support and reduce waiting times. Although the waiting time for outreach increased over the year, victims were supported via the helpline until an outreach worker became available.

Domestic abuse champions	2011/12	2012/13				
	Average	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Average
South & Vale	Not measured	262	237	256	257	253

In 2012/13, the Community Safety Partnership Officer co-ordinated network and training days for Domestic Abuse Champions. The domestic abuse champions are a large ‘virtual’ group of front line workers across a range of agencies that are committed to helping victims of domestic abuse. On average victims can go to as many as 10 agencies before they find the right help, advice and support. By having champions in many agencies the aim is to dramatically reduce this number. The Champion network aims to make the whole process of reporting and receiving help much easier. Victims will only have to tell their story once, a standard form is then completed and with the victims consent sent to the right agencies for their individual case. At present we have five trained champions within the South and Vale district councils.

Domestic abuse outreach service – case study

Emily*

Background to referral

Emily had left a refuge and returned to her partner who continued to abuse her. Emily managed to get him to leave the house but he continued to abuse her by stalking and harassment (loitering at the school where the children go). A harassment order was issued. Emily did not want her ex partner to have contact with the children and understood that she would need to go to court as he wanted access. She called Helpline for support and was referred to Outreach.

Outreach support

Emily accepted outreach support and was able to go to court, where after a lengthy process the judge ordered that her ex should have contact. This was difficult for Emily to accept, however she complied and with the help of the support worker worked through

how she was feeling and how she could manage those feelings. After a few contact sessions with the children, Emily reported that she had some concerns. Her eight year old daughter looked depressed and her three year old son appeared to be re-living the abuse he had witnessed.

Her ex apparently “interviews” the children throughout the contact sessions and puts pressure on them. For instance, he encouraged the children not to talk to the social worker who was previously involved. Children and Family Court and Advisory and Support Service (CAFCASS) became involved as the ex wanted shared residency. The court date has been set for 19/04/13. Both parties have solicitors and the outreach service has supported Emily throughout this process.

Meetings were held with the Children’s Centre to see how they could support the children. Emily was concerned about how to speak to the children and what to tell them. Meetings were held with the school and pre-school. Enquiries were made about the possibility of a psychologist for her daughter. She has been offered a school counsellor, but has refused to talk to her. A teacher at school has supported Emily regarding homework, as her first language is not English. Emily is very able and knows that she has the support of her agencies around her. The most important element of this support has evolved to keeping the children safe. By attending the Freedom Programme Emily has gained support from her peers in similar situations. She is now enrolled onto the Recovery Toolkit (self help training) to start in September.

Outcome

This client is still being supported. CAFCASS and Children’s services still engaged with family as children have made disclosures recently of a child protection concern.

* not her real name

Tackling hate crime

1 April 2012 – 31 March 2013	Finally Recorded				Crimes per 1,000 population/ household		
	2010	2011	2012	% change	2010	2011	2012
Hate crime reported to TVP							
South	41	44	55	25.0%	0.31	0.33	0.41
Vale	32	39	29	-25.6%	0.26	0.32	0.24
South & Vale	73	83	84	1.2%	0.29	0.33	0.33
Thames Valley	1,717	1,438	1,321	-8.1%	0.76	0.63	0.58

The CSP introduced an alternative reporting service for victims of hate crime who are reluctant to go to the police. Stop Hate UK is a new 24-hour freephone helpline for anyone who has been on the receiving end of, or is witness to, hate crime. Stop Hate UK service is being supported and funded by county and district councils and CSPs across the Thames Valley Police Area, including South and Vale CSP. The CSP recognise that no one should suffer abuse because of who they are and that help should be available for both victims and witnesses.

Tackling serious acquisitive crime and rogue traders

Levels of domestic burglary, car crime and robbery	Finally Recorded				Crimes per 1,000 population/ household		
	2010	2011	2012	% change	2010	2011	2012
Serious acquisitive crime							
South	365	244	235	-3.7%	6.8	4.6	4.4
Vale	163	117	125	6.8	3.4	2.4	2.6
South & Vale	528	361	360	-0.3%	5.2	3.6	3.6
Thames Valley	9,601	8,815	7,068	-19.8%	10.9	10.0	8.0

Levels of serious acquisitive crime in both South and Vale remain significantly low, as the figures in the table above show. The Vale saw a 6.8% increase which equates to an additional eight crimes. During the year, the CSP supported a number of initiatives which will have had a positive impact on this reduction:

PREVENTING CAR CRIME

- the CSP funded “trap vehicles” in South and Vale (in South, deployed on 50 occasions and in Vale deployed on 30 occasions that resulted in no positive results). This project has not been funded 2013/14.
- to help prevent theft of tools from vans in 2012/13, the partnership helped the police by funding ‘no tools left in van’ stickers. Victims of theft from vans were sent advice and stickers and neighbourhood police teams also visited DIY stores, garden centres, town centre events and ‘have your say’ events to give crime prevention advice and stickers. The crime reduction adviser confirmed that the use of the stickers had a positive impact on reducing the number of thefts of this nature in the districts: incidents fell from 748 to 712 are reduction of 4.8% between April 2012 and March 2013.

PROVIDING PRACTICAL SUPPORT TO VICTIMS OF DISTRACTION BURGLARY AND ROGUE TRADERS

To help prevent repeat incidents of domestic burglary and domestic abuse, the partnership funds a small repairs scheme for elderly and vulnerable residents. Over one hundred referrals were made to this service between April 2012 and March 2013, ranging from door chains to safe rooms.

Number of properties secured by the small repairs scheme	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
	Total	Total	Total
Number of repairs	207	83	107
Number of domestic abuse repairs	21	20	15
Total spend	£17233	£6812	£7688
Average domestic abuse cost	£164	£90	£115
Average repair cost	£74	£65	£66

The reduction in the number of domestic abuse repairs carried out by the service in 2012/13 when compared to the previous year is likely to be a result of the registered social landlords taking a more pro-active role in managing repairs for their tenants.

DETECTING DIESEL THIEVES

Through JATAC in 2012/13, the partnership

- funded the sign writing for the police trailer to discourage trucks from parking in the lay-by advising them that the area is a diesel theft hot spot area.
- match funded an undercover operation which involved the police who were aiming to catch the criminals in the act of diesel thefts.

HELPING TO PREVENT BURGLARIES

Managed through the CSP, South Oxfordshire District Council joined forces with Thames Valley Crimestoppers to launch a month-long campaign in November 2011 aimed at reducing the number of burglaries in the area.

Postcards were produced to encourage people to secure their properties and mark their valuables. A competition to win one of 20 smartwater kits was publicized and over 130 households in South Oxfordshire entered. Smartwater is a colourless forensic liquid that is applied to valuable items. In the event of a burglary the items can be traced back to their original owner.

WORKING WITH SCHOOLS TO HELP IMPROVE ROAD SAFETY FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

In 2012/13, Oxfordshire County Council's road safety team worked with schools and pre-schools in South and Vale to encourage children to learn the skills necessary to take responsibility for their own safety at the roadside. 25 schools in the South were developing programmes along with 15 schools in the Vale.

CSP PROJECTS THAT TACKLED OFFENDERS OR THOSE WHO ARE AT RISK OF COMMITTING CRIME AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Working in partnership to support local diversionary activities for vulnerable young people

To help prevent young people from committing or becoming involved in crime or ASB, the CSP gave funding to Didcot TRAIN in 2012/13 to provide outreach support and activities for vulnerable young people in the town. Approximately 300 young people benefited from their work, example of projects that they ran are:

- clearing and cutting back bramble and bushes from a walkway between Cow Lane bridge and Sainsburys
- clearing, digging, cutting back shrubs and general ground maintenance at Didcot All Saints Church yard
- litter picking at litter hotspots on the Ladygrove and Didcot Town Centre
- two Restart candidates were also involved in a UK Social Action trip to Liverpool and the Toxteth area to help build homes as part of the habitat for humanity campaign.

A 2012/13 case study from Didcot TRAIN

TRAIN worked with a boy called Frank since his early teens when they first encountered him on the streets. His home life was very unstable and he was erratic in his school attendance. He gradually dropped out of education and ended up getting into a pattern of destructive anti social behaviour, often as a consequence of misusing alcohol and street drugs. He eventually ended up in prison for repeated assaults on others. After his most recent release from custody, TRAIN helped him to find stable accommodation and to complete a CV and job applications which eventually led to him finding employment. He has been in work for the last 4 months and is enjoying his job. He said that he would not have succeeded in making these positive changes to his life without the help and encouragement he received from TRAIN.

Reducing underage sales of alcohol and underage drinking

In 2012/13, the CSP funded four test purchase operations which were co-ordinated through Nightsafe. Based on intelligence reports received by the police and the councils' licensing teams, Thames Valley Police Officers managed the operations where young volunteers under 18 years old entered licensed premises to seek to purchase alcohol.

The results of the four operations are detailed in the table below:

Town	Date	Outcome
Abingdon	07 June 2012	Eight premises were visited and one sold to the underage volunteers: The Boundary House, Oxford Road. A fixed penalty notice was issued at the point of sale. Warning letters were issued and recommendations complied with.
Wantage/Grove/ Faringdon	03 Aug 2012	Five premises were visited and two sold to the underage volunteers: Family Bargains, Wantage and Spar (Costcutters), Faringdon. A meeting between the DPS, regional manager and TVP Licensing Officer took place. An FPN was issued at the point of sale at Family Bargains. A warning was given to the sales person in Spar as they were underage.
Didcot/Wallingford	30 Nov 2012	Ten premises were visited and one sold to the underage volunteers: The Crown. A warning was given on the night and a letter was sent to DPS/PLH. A follow up visit took place in January to ensure the premise complied with suggestions. A refusal book is now in place and members of staff attended a licensing course.
Abingdon	21 Dec 2012	Ten premises visited, all passed.

Providing early intervention support and treatment services for people misusing drugs and alcohol

The CSP monitors the take-up of drug and alcohol support services through the work of the Oxfordshire Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT). In 2012/13, 487 people in South and Vale started structured treatment, 371 left structured treatment and 23 (6%) successfully completed training. The number of drug users accessing needle exchange services in pharmacies in South and Vale in 2012/13 was 907 (a reduction of 14 per cent from the previous year). The pharmacies are in Faringdon, Abingdon, Grove, Didcot, Wallingford, Berinsfield and Henley.

Supporting and developing projects that utilise the services of the Thames Valley Probation ‘Community Payback’ (unpaid work) scheme and the Youth Offending Service

In 2012/13, the CSP co-ordinated a diversionary project in Abingdon that gave young people from the local youth club an opportunity to work with an artist to express themselves by creating designs for the kickabout play area. The Youth Offending Service removed the graffiti from the play area in South Abingdon before the project commenced. The project funding was matched by the Vale Arts Team and has remained graffiti free.

Targeting speeding, dangerous driving and inconsiderate parking

The CSP recognises that NAGs, community groups and neighbourhood policing teams all play an important role in helping to improve road safety in South and Vale. Schools also have a responsibility to help educate pupils and parents about road safety, particularly around the school gates and the partnership monitored this by looking at the number of schools that were engaged with Oxfordshire County Council in developing parking programmes. At the end of 2012/13 nine schools in South Oxfordshire were developing programmes compared to 10 the previous year and five schools were doing the same in the Vale compared to 18 in the previous year.

South & Vale CSP 2012/13 final spend

South & Vale CSP	£	£	£	£
Community Safety Fund				Actual
2012/13	Total	Capital	Revenue	Spend
Income 2012/13	184463		184463	
Carry forward from 2011/12	30443		30443	
Carry forward - Alcohol funding	1769		1769	
Carry forward - LAA reward	76265	28041		
Carry forward - LAA1 reward				
OCC revenue	30000		30000	
Total income	322940	28041	294899	
	Total	Capital	Revenue	Actual
Expenditure	Budget	Budget	Budget	Spend
Projects 2012/13				
Shared Community Safety Officer	25000		25000	25000
Shared Community Safety Partnership Officer	17500		17500	14586
Shared Community Safety Project Officer	35500		35500	31235
Shared Community Safety ASB Co-ordinator	17500		17500	21998
Shared ASB assistant (TVP)	15800		15800	15800
Shared Crime Reduction Adviser (TVP)	34100		34100	9457
Domestic Abuse co-ordinator (OCC)	15000		15000	15000
Domestic abuse outreach	14104		14104	14104
TRAIN	6500		6500	6500
Asset recovery	8240	8240		8240
Target hardening	6000	6000		6000
JATAC	5000	2500	2500	980
Nightsafe	5115		5115	2335
Community payback / Unpaid work	2000		2000	36
Project funding (revenue only)	24287		24287	6944
Alcohol funding	1769		1769	0
Allocation LAA reward revenue	48224		48224	0
Allocation of LAA reward capital	11301	11301		0
Allocation of LAA1 reward	30000		30000	0
Total expenditure 2012/13	322940	28041	294899	178214
Income	322940	28041	294899	
Expenditure	322940	28041	294899	178214
Surplus/(Deficit)				144726

The South and Vale Budget group made a conscious decision to carry forward the sum of £144,726 because the funding position for 2013/14 was uncertain.

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