

Strategic Assessment 2014/15

Contents

<u>Executive Summary</u>	3
<u>Introduction</u>	4
1. <u>Crime</u>	5
2. <u>Priority Crime</u>	8
3. <u>Anti-Social Behaviour</u>	18
4. <u>Factors affecting crime and anti-social behaviour</u>	23
5. <u>Priorities for 2014/15</u>	29

Executive Summary

This Strategic Assessment highlights the main crime and anti-social behaviour problems in Slough and demonstrates how the Safer Slough Partnership addressed these problems in 2013. Our work included interventions in relation to violent and acquisitive crime; in particular domestic abuse and alcohol related disorder. The report shows that between 1st January 2013 and 31st December 2013, reported crime fell by 13.1% and reported anti-social behaviour fell by 22.7%. This is part of a long-term trend: crime has fallen in Slough for the last three years and it fell by 40% between April 2003 and March 2014.

The Partnership has worked hard to drive down crime to make Slough the safest it has been for over ten years. The reductions achieved by the Partnership are across the board; violent crime with injury, acquisitive crime, and stealing are all showing significant reductions.

We hope you will work with us to build on this success. The data in this report demonstrates that a reduction in crime in Slough has a significant impact on the crime figures for the whole of Thames Valley. The data shows that Slough has reduced crime at a higher rate than other local authorities specified by central government as having a similar population demographic.

Over the coming year the Safer Slough Partnership will seek to achieve further reductions in crime and anti-social behaviour. Key initiatives to reduce violent crime will include the provision of new services around domestic abuse and targeted work against gangs. The continuation of the initiatives put in place to address street prostitution and repeat victimisation and intensive work with the most troubled families in the town will reduce levels of anti-social behaviour.

If you want to find out more about the work of the Safer Slough Partnership please visit: <http://www.slough.gov.uk/council/strategies-plans-and-policies/safer-slough-partnership.aspx>

Introduction

The aim of this Strategic Assessment is to identify the current and future opportunities, and risks relating to crime, anti-social behaviour, drug misuse, and behaviour affecting the environment in Slough. This Assessment identifies the priorities, strategic actions, and targets that will be monitored and supported by the Safer Slough Partnership (SSP) for the year 2014/15 where specific action plans will be drawn up to ensure multi-agency delivery at an operational level.

Data timeline

This assessment compares crime data between 1st January and 31st December 2013 against the baseline year (1st January to 31st December 2010¹).

Data sources

- Crime statistics – iQuanta
- Local crime data – Thames Valley Police Cedar
- Anti-social behaviour data – Slough Local Policing Area (LPA) Command & Control
- Anti-social behaviour data – Slough Borough Council Flare
- Alcohol profiles – North West Public Health Observatory
- Drug treatment profiles – Slough DAAT Needs Assessment

Production of this report

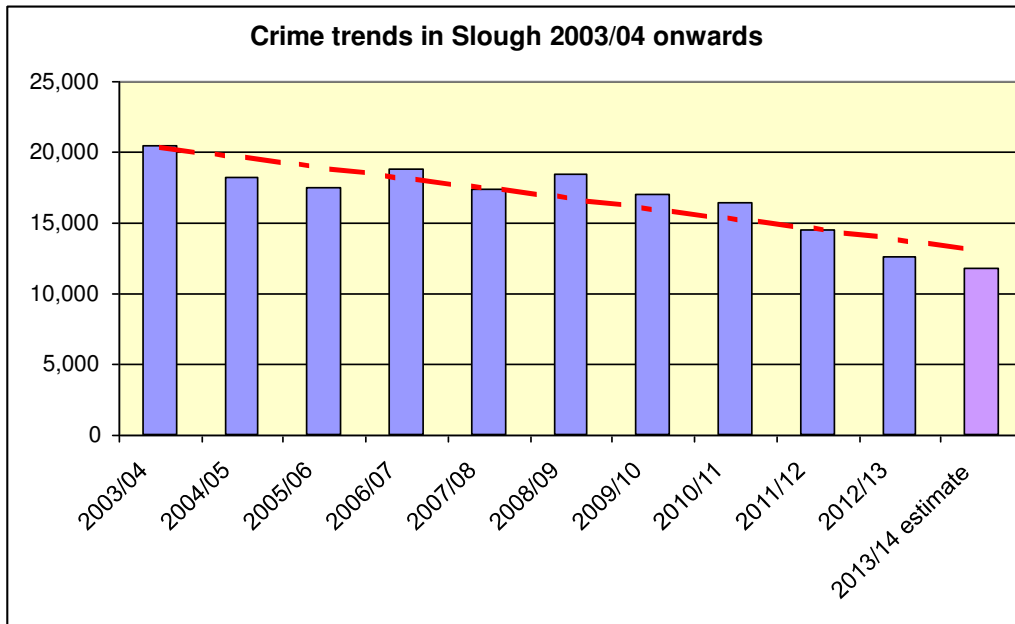
The data collection and writing of this report has been done by the Community Safety Performance Team at Slough Borough Council. Questions about the report should be directed to Louise Asby, Community Safety Manager: Tel 01753 475146 or email louise.asby@slough.gov.uk

¹ This is not always possible due to alternating definitions of crime types and the introduction of new crime types

Crime

1.1 Recorded crime trends in Slough

Figure 1: Long term crime trends in Slough

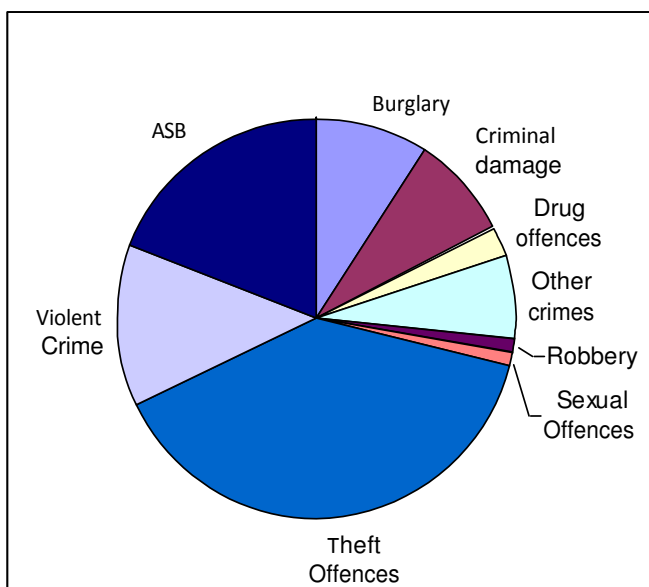


Source: Slough LPA (Slough)

Figure 1 clearly demonstrates a continual and steady reduction in crime since 2003/04; this reduction is approximately 40% from the 2003/04 figure of 20,421 offences. As a result of the substantial reductions achieved by the Partnership, crime levels are at their lowest rate in ten years; the Partnership has successfully created a safer environment for all those who work, visit, and live in Slough.

The reduction in crime levels continues into 2012/13 and for this time period, total crime were at 12,583 offences, a reduction of 13.1% from the 2011/12 figures and so far, for 2013/14 (1st April - 31st December) the data shows a further reduction of 6%. From these figures it is estimated that there will be approximately 11,800 crimes by the end of the year.

Figure 2: Crime and ASB Profile in Slough 2013



Source iQuanta and local data for ASB

Figure 2 shows that theft offences (38%) makes up the majority of offences reported to the Police during 2013; this category includes but is not limited to vehicle theft, shoplifting, and theft from the person. This is followed by anti-social behaviour (19%) and violent crime (13%). The Other Crimes category makes up 6.5% of all reported offences, and covers a wide variety of offences which individually would not register highly.

Table 1: Crime and ASB figures for Slough

Jan to Dec	2011	2012	2013	% change (from 2012)
All Crime	14514	12699	12025	-5.31
Violent Crime	3532	3352	3041	-9.28
Robbery	338	309	191	-38.19
Vehicle Offences	1850	1505	1563	3.85
Burglary	1930	1808	1600	-11.50
ASB	4475	4276	3337	-22.00

Source: iQuanta and local data for ASB

Table 1 shows crime levels for 2013 and with the exception of vehicle offences, clearly demonstrates significant reductions in all major crime types, further analysis of the data shows:

- Bicycle thefts have reduced by 10% (n40) from the 2010 baseline; this is part of a continuing three year trend. Current levels of bicycle theft ranks Slough as above average in its Most Similar Group (MSG²).
- Theft and handling stolen goods have reduced by 13% (n467) from the 2010 baseline; with the exception of 2011, theft and handling stolen goods have decreased year on year. Current levels of theft and handling stolen goods ranks Slough as above average in its MSG.
- Public order offences have reduced by 43% (n330) from the 2010 baseline; this is part of a continuing three year trend. Current levels of public order offences ranks Slough as above average in its MSG.
- Sexual offences have increased by 14% (n28) from the 2010 baseline; although relatively low in numbers, offences over the past 12 months have also shown an increase of 21% (n39). Current levels of sexual offences ranks Slough as significantly above average in its MSG.

The data above highlights the significant improvements made by the Safer Slough Partnership, Slough has secured ongoing reductions in crime and anti-social behaviour; in particular violent crime (reduction of 9.3%) and robbery (reduction of 38%), of which both have been a priority for local residents and the Partnership.

1.2 **Performance Against Priorities**

The previous strategic assessment recognised the strength and contribution of every partner and allowed each agency to focus on its core activity; priorities identified for 2013/14 focussed on adding value through increased partnership and multi-agency working and is broadly categorised into three main priorities:

P1. Reduce violent crime. Particular effort will be made to

- reduce: Youth gang-related violence
- Domestic Abuse

P2. Reduce acquisitive crime. Particular effort will be made to

- reduce: Burglary
- Robbery

P3. Reduce anti-social behaviour. Particular effort will be made to

- reduce: Street prostitution
- Repeat victimisation

To support the priorities of the SSP, local targets were also agreed for 2013/14. Please refer to page 7.

² Slough's Most Similar Group for the financial year 2013/14, is Luton, Southend-on-Sea, Enfield, Croydon, Gloucester, Northampton, Torbay, Ipswich, Ealing, Eastbourne, Hounslow, Trafford, Worthing

Safer Slough Partnership local targets

- Reducing property crime: **2%** reduction in burglary from the baseline year (2012/13) and increase the detection rate to **18%**
- Reducing violent crime: **2%** reduction in violent crime from the baseline year (2012/2013) and increase the detection rate to **45%**
- Increase in numbers accessing Domestic Abuse Services (victims and perpetrators)
- Increase in non-police referrals to MARAC, **>46%**
- Increase in number of gating projects in crime and ASB hotspots, **>31**
- Increase in number of residents engaged with via TV Alert and Council-led surveys, **>1,541**
- Successful completions for criminal justice clients, **>15%**
- Number of clients referred into rapid prescribing, **> 56**
- Waiting times for rapid prescribing, **≤2 days**
- Referrals into the service from other agencies (non CIP), **>322**
- Number of contacts with clients in prison/gate pickups, **>11**
- First time entrants to the youth justice system, **<70**

Performance against above targets for 2013/14 will not be ready in time for this strategic assessment, but the quarters 1 to 3 data (April 2013 – Dec 2013) indicates all targets will be met. The SSP have focussed on prevention and to address the underlying causes of crime and disorder such as drug related offending, youth offending, violent behaviour, working with families at risk and target hardening areas to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour.

Priority Crime

This section aims to provide an overview of crime in Slough based on local neighbourhood data. The overview will look at priority crime in Slough which consists of Serious Acquisitive Crime, Violence Against the Person, and Serious Sexual Offences.

2.1 Serious Acquisitive Crime

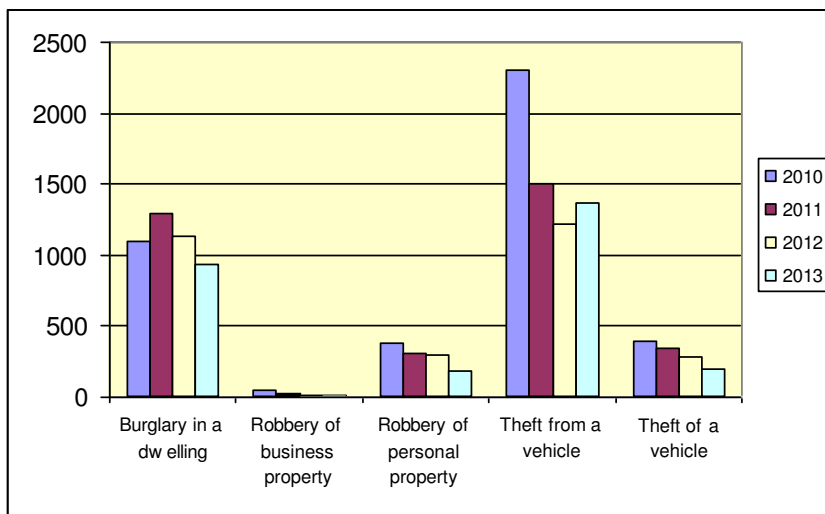
Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) consists of burglary, robbery, theft from vehicle, and theft of or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle.

There were 2,693 SAC offences in Slough during 2013. This is a decrease of 8% on the 2012 figure and a 36% reduction on the 2010 baseline figure of 4,218.

Figure 3 illustrates how the pattern of SAC in Slough between 2010 and 2013 has changed. There have been dramatic changes over the last three years, with significant and continual reductions in Vehicle Crime, and Robbery of Personal and Business Property. Only Domestic Burglary has seen fluctuations and has increased from the 2010 figure, although this is now on a downward trend.

The increase during 2011 can be attributed to Asian Gold burglaries, which has seen a decrease during 2012 and 2013. This is the result of considerable effort made by the Partnership to drive down burglary and as a result of Slough LPA operations which included high visibility presence, crime reduction advice to residents, and the arrests of key criminals, domestic burglary is showing significant reductions.

Figure 3: Serious Acquisitive Crime in Slough 2010 – 2013



Source: iQuanta

Further analysis of local data show:

Theft from vehicle has historically accounted for the highest proportion of SAC offences in Slough and can at any time amount to between 50% and 55% of all SAC offences. Although still the highest in 2013, theft from vehicle offences in Slough have experienced a substantial reduction of 40% (939 offences) from 2,301 offences in 2010 to 1,362 offences in 2013.

When compared to the Most Similar Group (MSG), Slough is ranked as second highest per 1,000 population. The average for the MSG is 5.145 per thousand population compared to Slough at 9.679 per thousand population.

The reductions in theft from vehicle are substantial and have outpaced performance of our most similar group. The Partnership has invested significant resources into reducing theft from vehicle for

example, a SATNAV communication campaign, door knocking, vulnerable vehicle checks, and protective marking of targeted goods.

Domestic burglaries: Domestic burglary accounts for 34% of all SAC offences in 2013, but this was higher in 2011 and 2012 at 38%. Domestic burglary has reduced from its peak in 2011 of 1,239 offences to 939 offences in 2013, a reduction of 29%. For a number of years Slough has ranked highest per 1,000 population amongst the MSG for domestic burglary, the recent reduction achieved by the Partnership has now altered this with Enfield, Croydon and Ealing having higher levels. Despite this, rates of domestic burglary in Slough are still high at 18.497 per thousand population and are significantly above the MSG average of 13.145 per thousand population.

Robbery: During 2013 there were only 9 Robbery of Business Property offences in Slough, an 80% decrease on the 46 offences in 2010. When compared to its MSG, Slough has low rates of business robbery per 1,000 population and is ranked as fifth lowest.

Robbery of personal property (with 182 offences during 2013) has shown a 51% decrease over the past four years (baseline figure: 379). Despite the positive reductions, robbery of personal remains a concern for Slough LPA and its partners given the disproportionate impact on perceived public safety. Levels of robbery for the MSG averages 1.497 per thousand population compared to Slough at 1.2937 per thousand population.

The Partnership has invested heavily in the use of CCTV and re-deployable cameras to tackle areas of robbery. The Dob-A-Robber campaign is used to gather intelligence and reassure at risk groups.

Location and time: Local crime data shows that from the 14 wards in Slough, Central, Britwell and Upton wards have the highest proportion of SAC offences in 2013, accounting for nearly 9% of SAC offences each. This has largely remained unchanged from the previous year. When looking at each SAC offence group, the following wards appear at the top:

- Domestic burglary was the highest in Britwell, Cippenham Meadows, and Baylis & Stoke wards, each accounting for between 9% and 10% of all domestic burglaries; a change from the previous year when Central ward had the highest domestic burglary figure. Britwell has experienced the largest increase in domestic burglary, an increase of 58% (n34) on the 2012 figure.
- Both Central and Chalvey wards have experienced the largest reduction in domestic burglary 46% (n -59) and 53% (n -48) respectively.
- Robbery is most prevalent near the Town Centre; 77 of 182 robberies take place in the Chalvey, Upton and Central wards.
- Theft from vehicle was also the highest in Chalvey and Upton with 223 of the 1,166 thefts from vehicle in Slough committed here.
- Theft of or unauthorised taking of motor vehicles was the highest in Farnham, Britwell and Central wards, with 389 of the 1,362 offences taking place here. Baylis & Stoke witnessed the largest increase in theft from a vehicle; from 45 in 2012 to 97 in 2013.
- The number of SAC offences was the highest in October with 281 offences, followed by January with 268 offences. Analysis of incidents per month since 2010 highlight the following trends
 - Domestic burglaries peak between Nov – Jan,
 - Robbery of personal property peaks between Oct – Jan,
 - Theft from vehicle peaks between Nov and Dec, and March, and
 - Theft of vehicle peaks in Dec and Jan.

2.1.1 **Partnership Activity to tackle Serious Acquisitive Crime**

CCTV: The Slough Borough Council CCTV service works closely with Thames Valley Police and other agencies, to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour in Slough. The CCTV control room has a state of the art digital video monitoring and recording system capable of producing high quality video evidence for the identification of suspects and the prosecution of offenders. Over a rolling 12 month period the CCTV control room has been involved in 1,788 proactively monitored incidents which have led to 881 arrests being made.

Core activities undertaken by the control room include monitoring 82 fixed CCTV cameras located across the borough, 6 re-deployable cameras located at crime hotspots, and 5 fixed site ANPR cameras located at key arterial routes into the town. The location of re-deployable camera(s) and their use is agreed at the fortnightly Tactical Tasking and Coordination Group, where the response to current and emerging anti-social behaviour or crime priorities are discussed and agreed.

Integrated Offender Management: Slough is served by Thames Valley Probation's East Berkshire Integrated Offender Management (IOM) team which operates in partnership with designated Thames Valley Police colleagues and has close links with a variety of agencies relating to offending needs (including employment, accommodation, mental health and substance misuse)

The team works with prolific serious acquisitive crime offenders who typically display the whole range of offending needs and so require intensive support. IOM offenders have priority access to Probation interventions relating to issues such as thinking skills, citizenship and restorative justice amongst others, as well as local drug and alcohol treatment provision. They are given intensive hands-on support to access and maintain contact with accommodation, employment and health services, which they would not engage with otherwise. In addition to rehabilitative support, IOM offenders are prioritised for speedy enforcement should they re-offend or otherwise fail to co-operate with statutory community orders or post-release prison license requirements. This may include being returned to court for re-sentencing or being recalled straight to prison.

In relation to IOM, research by Thames Valley Police („Report into the offending of the people managed as IOM offenders between April and October 2013" by John Edwards) indicates that although assessing the effectiveness of police and probation interventions with IOM is complex and difficult to show causation, the data shows that the number of convictions drops and the number of those offenders who are not reconvicted increases during the time they are jointly managed.

ANPR (Automatic Number Plate Recognition): Slough Borough Council and Thames Valley Police have funded the use of 12 ANPR cameras, static and deployable) located in strategic points across the borough to gather intelligence and assist in partnership operations to reduce crime. The use of ANPR to identify suspects, disrupt crimes and to gather intelligence has been very successful; some of the outcomes from a sample of 566 positive ANPR hits (reads) have been listed below:

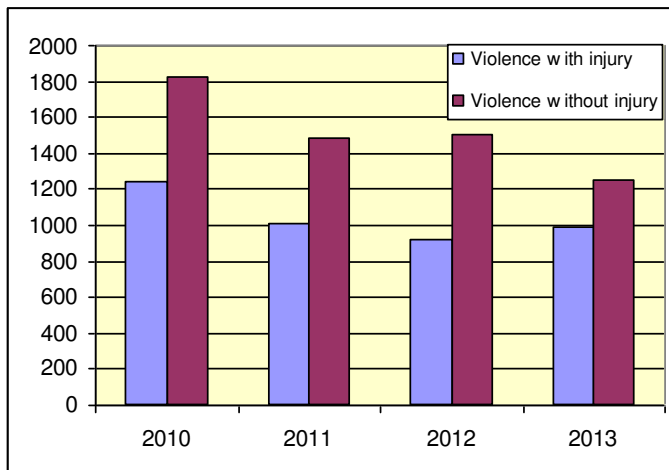
- 78 arrests ranging from shoplifting to murder;
- 15% of hits relating to burglary;
- 21 direct stops relating to burglary were made leading to 12 offenders being arrested (of which one was responsible for 20 burglaries and another for a distraction burglary).

Serious organised crime: Organised crime in Slough is linked predominately to movement of drugs and firearms as well as linked to serious acquisitive crime. Although the number of identified crime groups is very small, the approach taken by Thames Valley Police follows the Government strategy of pursue, prevent, protect and prepare. Actions in place to tackle organised and or problem crime groups are routinely reviewed to consider any changes in activity through the Tactical Tasking and Coordination Group (TTCCG).

2.2 Violent Crime

Violence Against the Person (VAP) consists of violence with injury and violence without injury. Data from iQuanta states there were 2,249 VAP offences in Slough during 2013. This is a decrease of 5.1% on 2011 and 25.9% on 2010 (baseline figure: 3,847). Figure 4 below shows the breakdown between violence with injury and violence without injury. Within these categories lies a range of subsets such as child abduction, threats to kill, assaults and harassment. Figure 4 shows violence without injury is declining from the baseline, but violence with injury has shown recent signs of increase. Approximately one third of violent crime is associated with domestic abuse or with alcohol; which shall be explored further.

Figure 4: Violent Crime rates Slough 2010 – 2013



Source: iQuanta

Violence with injury (VWI): During 2013, there were 995 offences in Slough, an increase of 7.9% on 2012 and 20% on 2010 (baseline figure: 1,244). Within the spectrum of violence with injury, local data show the following are of note:

- Assault occasioning actual bodily harm was the most prevalent violent crime type in Slough, accounting for 87% of all VWI offences. Although assaults occasioning actual bodily harm decreased by 17.8% from 1,070 offences in 2010 to 880 offences in 2013, the 2013 figure showed a 10.8% increase on the 794 offences recorded during 2012.
- Grievous bodily harm was the second most prevalent violent crime type in Slough, accounting for a much smaller proportion (8.9%) of the VWI offences committed in Slough. Grievous bodily harm decreased by 31.8% from 132 offences in 2010 to 90 offences in 2013, but showed an increase of 5.9% on the 85 offences recorded during 2012.
- 361 offences of violence with injury are linked to domestic abuse (36%).

Despite the increase in violence with injury during 2013, Slough is ranked with having one of the lowest levels per 1,000 population amongst the MSG. The average for the MSG is 6.619 per thousand population compared to Slough at 7.071 per thousand population. Torbay has the highest level of violence with injury within the MSG at 9.886 per thousand population. Slough is one of the safest places in its MSG when comparing incidents of violent crime.

Violence without injury (VNI) also experienced a decrease during 2013, with 1,253 offences resulting in a 16% decrease on 2012 and a 31% decrease on 2010 (baseline figure: 1,824).

Local data show that assault without injury was the most reported VNI offence type during 2013, accounting for 945 (58.3%) of all VNI offences committed in Slough. Assault without injury showed a 17.8% decrease on 2010 (baseline figure: 1,150), and an 11.7% decrease on the 2012 figure (1,070 offences). The second most reported VNI offence type was Public Order Act Offences causing Alarm or Distress / Fear or Provocation of Violence. These offences accounted for 214 (13.2%) of the VNI offences committed in Slough during 2013, and showed a 55.4% decrease on 2010 (baseline figure: 480) and an 18% decrease on the 2012 figure (261 offences).

Despite the reduction in violence without injury, Slough has the third highest level per 1,000 population amongst the MSG. The average for the MSG is 7.244 per thousand population

compared to Slough at 8.095 per thousand population. 47% of violence without injury is related to domestic abuse.

Location and time:

- During 2013, VAP offences were the highest in Upton neighbourhood with 367 offences accounting for 16% of all VAP offences committed in Slough.
- Bi-weekly analysis of VAP over the past year has shown that as far as time and location is concerned there is no clear pattern for VAP in Slough and therefore limits the opportunity for targeted work. Although this presents a challenge in reducing violent crime; Thames Valley Police regular commission detailed analysis of violent crime to ensure the actions in place are evidence led and lead to good outcomes.
- VAP offences were higher in June, accounting for 234 (10.4%) of the 2,249 offences committed in Slough.
- Upton has the highest number of offences for both violence without injury (non-domestic) and violence with injury (non-domestic) accounting for 18% and 16% of all offences respectively.
- 10% of violent offences (domestic) occurred in Central and Britwell wards during 2013.

2.2.2 Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse (DA) is not just limited to acts of physical violence and can encompass multiple types of abuse; psychological, physical, sexual, financial, and emotional.

In 2012 the Home Office extended its definition of domestic abuse to *“Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, or threatening behaviour, violence, or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality”*.

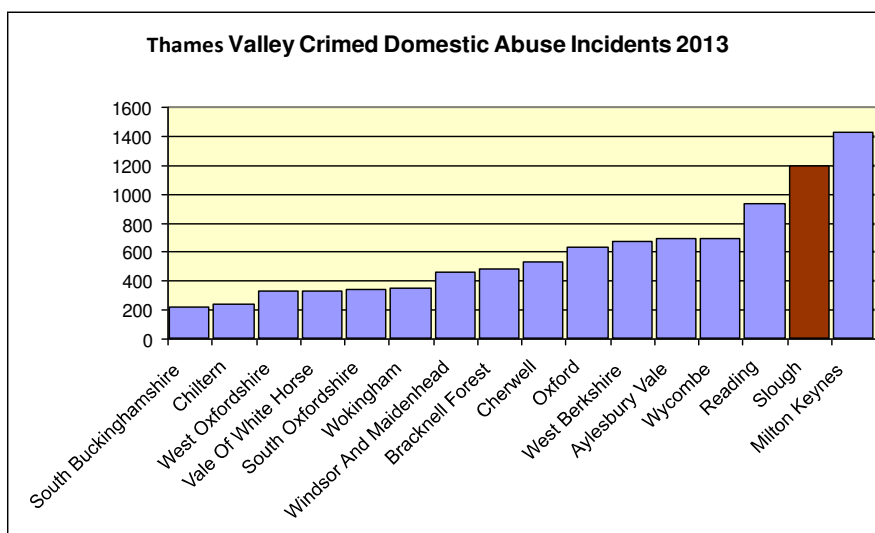
The Slough Borough Council domestic abuse strategy is currently being revised and will be underpinned by the four main principles outlined in the national Government Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy (VAWG);

- Prevent violence against women and girls from happening in the first place, by challenging the attitudes and behaviours which foster it, and intervening early to prevent it;
- Provide adequate levels of support where violence occurs;
- Work in partnership to obtain the best outcomes for victims and their families;
- Take action to reduce the risk to women and girls who are victims of these crimes and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice.

It is worth noting that Slough has extended the strategy to include male victims of domestic abuse.

2.2.1.1 Incidents

Figure 5: Numbers of Domestic Abuse (crime) per area in Thames Valley Jan – Dec 2013



Slough has significantly higher levels of reported domestic abuse when compared to other local authorities in the Thames Valley; Figure 5 shows both Milton Keynes and Reading have comparable levels to Slough.

Source: Thames Valley Police (Headquarters)

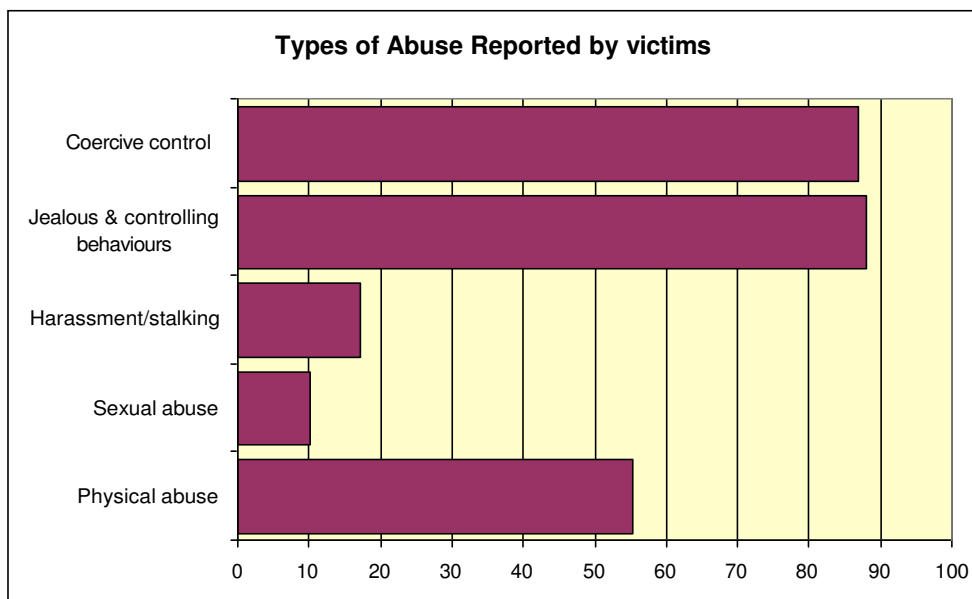
There were almost 3,786 (1,191 crime and 2,595 non-crime) incidents being reported between January 2013 and December 2013, a slight increase from the previous year of 3,523 (1,218 crime and 2,305 non crime respectively). During this period it was found that approximately 40% of victims had suffered domestic abuse previously and many had witnessed domestic abuse as a child. 40% of incidents reported to Thames Valley Police are repeats compared to 46% for Milton Keynes and Reading. Despite high rates of domestic incidents, Slough has lower repeat rates when compared to the TVP average of 43% as well as Milton Keynes and Reading, in fact the repeat rate has reduced from the previous year of 42% to 40%, and indicates that the response in place is having an impact on improving the safety of victims.

Risk Rating: Data from Thames Valley Police show that during 2013, 7% of all domestic abuse incidents were classified as high risk; these cases are monitored through the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). During 2013 there were 161 domestic abuse cases monitored through the MARAC, 19% of these cases were repeats (discussed at a previous meeting), as well as supporting victims, the MARAC considers safety for dependents and as such 258 children were supported through this process.

A third (32%) of all domestic abuse incidents were classified as medium risk, with the remainder being classed as a standard risk. It is worth noting that the percentage breakdown of risk will vary by reporting agency; not all victims will choose to disclose domestic abuse to statutory agencies such as the Police. Victims of domestic abuse can disclose abuse in a variety of settings; Children Centres, Family Nurse Partnerships, Youth Services, Family Support, and Home Start to name a few, and can also access specialised support in a similar partnership setting within different locations. Figure 6 (below) provides a breakdown of the types of abuse reported to Slough Domestic Abuse Services, one of the three main DA service providers based in Slough, it is worth noting, victims will report multiple types of abuse.

Figure 6: Types of abuse reported by victim

Note: victims will report multiple types



Source: Slough Domestic Abuse Services

Domestic abuse affects individuals and families and puts significant demands on the resources of Slough LPA, the local authority and other local services such as health. Data from Slough Borough Council Education and Children's Services show that:

- The average number of domestic related contacts to the Early Help Team is 2 per day,
- 63% of Domestic Abuse contacts were received from the Police,
- Of 1,233 Child in Need cases, 153 have a parental factor* of DV recorded,
- Of 252 Child Protection cases, 57 have a parental factor* of DV recorded, and
- Of 198 Looked After Children cases, 70 have a parental factor* of DV recorded.

* It may not be the primary/secondary reason the children are CIN, CP or LAC

2.2.2 **Partnership Activity to tackle Violent Crime**

Local Alcohol Action Area: Slough submitted a successful bid to become one of the government's Local Alcohol Action Areas. The aim of this scheme is to tackle the health and social effects of excessive drinking; in particular admissions to A&E, mortality rates and crime. This is a multi-agency approach and includes licensing, health, enforcement and the police to address local problems being caused by alcohol. For Slough, the work will be focussed on

- increasing alcohol specific interventions; in particular with accident and emergency services;
- increasing alcohol rehabilitation services;
- increasing open access services and outreach; and
- launching the Community Alcohol Partnership.

Launch of a Community Alcohol Partnership: UK Alcohol Treatment Trial (UKATT) suggests that for every £1 spent on alcohol treatment, the public sector saves £6. The Council is seeking support to launch a Community Alcohol Partnership (CAP) to cover the Town Centre, Chalvey, and the Farnham Road areas of the town where the most negative impacts of alcohol occur. We want to utilise local partners including businesses to help tackle the problem of underage drinking, counterfeit alcohol, street drinkers and anti-social behaviour.

Street Angels: The Partnership funds a local Street Angels scheme; this consists of a bank of 30 volunteers who support people on the streets who could be vulnerable as a result of homelessness, intoxication, drug abuse, assault or any other issue which has caused personal distress or the potential for physical harm. They help people whoever they are and whatever their situation, for example by listening, caring, offering practical help or by referring people to other (specialist) agencies who can help them. Street Angels operate under the management of the Town Centre Chaplaincy, with volunteers representing people of different faith. This is similar to programmes such as Street Pastors which have been in place in the UK over the last 2-3 years.

The Police Foundation project: The Police Foundation is carrying out a programme of research and analysis in order to develop an in-depth understanding of crime in Slough. Early phases of the project identified violence, including domestic violence, as the key focus for the project in Slough, and Britwell and Chalvey wards as priority areas. Most recently, Phase 4 of the project has consisted of a detailed problem analysis of violence in Britwell and Chalvey. Activities included:

- Detailed analysis of four years of police recorded-crime data, supplemented with data from other agencies including local ambulance, A&E and probation data;
- Qualitative interviewing with perpetrators and victims of violence in both wards; and
- On-going engagement with local practitioners and stakeholders.

The findings of Phase 4 were presented to local stakeholders in Slough in November 2013 and stakeholders have agreed to develop action planning on the following themes:

- Recurring people and addresses
- Violence in dwellings
- Adapting and developing responses to domestic violence

Responding to Domestic Abuse: Support for victims of domestic abuse in Slough is provided by two agencies, Slough Domestic Abuse Services and Berkshire East and South Bucks Women's Aid; the former commissioned by Slough Borough Council, whereas the latter covers a wider geographical area and is independently funded.

In 2012 Stonham (part of Home Group Ltd), were commissioned to provide an advocacy and outreach service, refuge accommodation and associated support under the operating name of Slough Domestic Abuse Services. Since the launch of the new service 201 victims of domestic abuse have accessed the service, of which 46% are high risk. Referrals have primarily come from Social Services (as 151 victims have children with a social care status). 37 women and 31 children have accessed the refuge service and 59 women have accessed the Freedom Programme.

Berkshire East and South Bucks Women's Aid (BESBWA) also support victims of domestic abuse in Slough; and between April 2013 and October 2013, supported 302 domestic abuse victims through the Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVA) service. The number of children supported through their specialist Children Service between September 2012 and October 2013 is equal to 129 through one to one sessions, and 1,185 through group works and workshops. In addition BESBWA supported 12 male and 33 females through their refuge service (September 2012 to October 2013).

(High Risk)

1. **Multi-Agency Referral Assessment and Coordination (MARAC)** for high risk victims of domestic abuse. The MARAC is a monthly multi agency meeting, which focuses on the safety of victims of domestic abuse identified as being at high risk. The identification of high risk victims of domestic abuse has been made possible by the use of a risk identification checklist called DASH (Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour Based Violence). Between April and December 2013, 161 high risk cases have been discussed at the MARAC.
2. **Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVAs)**; IDVAs provide support to those victims deemed at a high risk of further serious harm and provide intensive and practical support for an average period of three months. They will support clients throughout the court system where necessary and ensure a multi-agency approach to support is in place.
3. **Refuge accommodation:** This is for victims and dependents that become homeless because of abuse, violence or threats and need to access a safe place in another part of the country.

(Medium/Standard Risk)

1. **Advocacy and Outreach Support** for clients of medium to standard risk; this provides one to one tailored support to victims of domestic abuse living in the Slough area. Each situation is completely unique and safety and support plans will be developed according to the individual dynamics of each client. Outreach Workers focus on the long term safety and wellbeing of clients and seek to empower them through helping to increase independence, self confidence and their understanding of domestic abuse.
2. **Freedom Programme**, 12-week rolling programme providing women with the opportunity to explore the realities of domestic abuse and learn how to recognise the signs of an abusive relationship. The Freedom Programme is provided in English and Punjabi and is delivered through the Sure Start Centres in Slough.
3. **Resettlement Support** offered to survivors moving out of a refuge and gives advice and assistance in settling utilities, changing address, budgeting support, sustainment of tenancy and advice and assistance to help survivors rebuild their life.

Responding to perpetrators of domestic abuse: In 2012 the Domestic Violence Intervention Project (DVIP) was commissioned to provide support programmes to perpetrators of domestic violence. The service provided by DVIP supports residents who are abusive to their partner and want to change their behaviour. Clients can self refer or can be referred by another agency. The support available includes group work programme for men to explore their use of abuse within relationships, its effect on partners and children, and how to make behavioural changes. Within the first 12 months of the perpetrator programme, 53 perpetrators have been referred to the service. After an initial assessment to test clients' motivation and suitability; 22 people were offered to start the 26 week programme, another 8 received one to one support. From the 53 referrals, 16 were not appropriate or the client chose to disengage. As well as working with the perpetrator, DVIP provide support to partners during the programme through the Women's Support Worker; 34 women have accessed this service.

2.3 Serious Sexual Offences

These offences consist of rape, sexual activity and sexual assault.

According to local data, there were 201 serious sexual offences (SSO) in Slough during 2013. This is an increase of 18.2% on 2010 (baseline figure: 176) and an increase of 25.6% on the 2012 figure (n160). With 87 offences during 2013, rape accounted for 43.3% of SSO in Slough. This is an increase of 55.4% on both the baseline figure (56 offences in 2010) and the 2012 figure (n56).

Rates of serious sexual offences are above average when compared to the MSG. The average for the MSG is 0.885 per thousand population compared to Slough at 0.995 per thousand population.

2.3.1 Responding to Serious Sexual Offences

Sexual Assault Referral Centre: There are two SARC centres operating in the Thames Valley of which one is based in Slough. Known as the Solace Centre, the SARC is a one-stop service providing medical care and forensic examination following assault or rape in a confidential and supportive environment. The SARC is victim focused and victims can self refer as well as being referred by the Police. All of the victims' needs are met, for example victims will receive counseling and have access to sexual health services, have the right to choose the pace of support as well as deciding if or at what stage they want the Police to be involved. Previously, medicals have been carried out at the police examination suites; this has now changed.

According to Home Office research, SARCs offer benefits for the victim, the health service and the criminal justice process – offering a high standard of victim care, high levels of victim satisfaction and an improved standard of forensic evidence.

2.3.2 Child Sexual Exploitation

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a form of abuse which involves children (male and female, of different ethnic origins and of different ages) receiving something in exchange for sexual activity. Perpetrators of sexual exploitation are found in all parts of the country and are not restricted to particular ethnic groups. Nationally, CSE can be difficult to identify and children and young people rarely disclose abuse through sexual exploitation due to a number of complex factors, for example, children not being aware that they are being abused, fear and shame and feeling 'in love' with the perpetrator(s). Locally, we suspect that an under reporting / identification of both female and male victims of CSE is present in Slough. Males are disproportionately represented, which is demonstrated in the figures.

An audit in April 2013 was carried out by a specialist panel of cross-authority workers, as part of the Slough Local Safeguarding Board Action plan. The audit report stated 45 cases of young people in Slough were at risk of child sexual exploitation. It added, of the cases 13 were known to Slough Borough Council's children's social care team, 12 to Thames Valley Police and 38 to the Engage Project (some of these cases of course known to all 3 agencies). The audit is likely to be an under representation of numbers due to incomplete data or nil returns from key partner agencies; although there are opportunities for further work to be carried out in this matter. This means that there are varying degrees of risk factors present in Slough and within the child or young person's own circumstances which increase vulnerability to CSE. Such risk factors do vary from child to child.

2.3.2.1 Responding to Child Sexual Exploitation

Slough Local Safeguarding Children's Board (SLSCB) have placed CSE as a priority as set out in the SLSCB Business Plan 2013 – 2016 and has established a Child Sexual Exploitation & Trafficking sub-group to deliver against the actions outlines in the plan. This group brings key partners together to make sure an effective response is delivered to children and young people at risk of, or being abused, through CSE and child trafficking through preventative and awareness raising initiatives including the training of professionals.

In October 2013 the SSP funded through the SLSCB a CSE Coordinator to drive through strategic and operational developments. This includes Slough's response to CSE by implementing key recommendations from the 2013 Office Children's Commissioner Report 'If Only Someone had listened' and the DSCF 2009 Safeguarding C&YP from CSE: Supplementary guidance. Priority areas also include CSE workforce training, supporting Education to raise awareness within school settings and developing mechanisms to receive data regarding CSE.

For young people affected by CSE, Slough Young People's Service has Engage Workers who work directly with young people affected by CSE in strong partnership with schools, Thames Valley Police, Children's Social Care and health departments.

Looking ahead the Child Sexual Exploitation & Trafficking sub-group will

- Continue to raise awareness of CSE.
- Undertake creative initiatives to ensure the communities and professionals recognise the signs of CSE and are able to refer concerns as appropriate.
- Deliver a CSE Action Plan based on current priorities which relate to embedding a consistent pathway for children and young people affected by CSE. Ofsted also identified that developments are required to enable the identification of boys and young men as victims of CSE. Prevent, Protect, Pursue and Prosecute are the key elements to tackling CSE.
- Ensure that there is a good level of knowledge and understanding of CSE in the professional setting and that CSE is included within their safeguarding practices.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

3.1 ASB reported to Thames Valley Police (TVP)

During the 2013 period, TVP received 3,337 reports of ASB occurring in the Slough Local Policing Area (LPA). This is a 21.7% reduction on the 2012 period. Please refer to Table 2 below for a breakdown of ASB figures by LPA sector and council-defined wards.

Table 2: Year-on-year comparison of ASB in Slough reported to TVP (by ward)

Anti-social behaviour reports received by Thames Valley Police																		
Source: Thames Valley Police Command and Control																		
	Slough LPA	EAST							NORTH					SOUTH				
		SECTOR TOTAL							SECTOR TOTAL					SECTOR TOTAL				
			Central	Colnbrook with Poyle	Foxborough	Kedermister	Langley St. Mary's	Wexham Lea		Baylis and Stoke	Britwell	Farnham	Haymill		Chalvey	Cippenham Green	Cippenham Meadows	Upton
01 Jan 2012 to 31 Dec 2012	4262	1439	373	180	204	277	147	258	1279	215	422	396	246	1544	651	163	333	397
01 Jan 2013 to 31 Dec 2013	3337	1226	327	145	166	228	143	217	987	186	260	330	211	1124	478	149	192	305
actual change	-925	-213	-46	-35	-38	-49	-4	-41	-292	-29	-162	-66	-35	-420	-173	-14	-141	-92
% change	-21.7	-15	-12	-19	-19	-18	-2.7	-16	-23	-13	-38	-17	-14	-27	-27	-8.6	-42	-23

It is clear from Table 2 above that of Slough's 14 wards, Cippenham Meadows in South Slough and Britwell in North Slough experienced the biggest reductions in reported ASB.

The most noticeable reduction in the number of ASB reports in Cippenham Meadows was for Streamside. During the 2012 period, TVP received 28 calls from Streamside residents; during 2013, none. In Britwell it was for Wentworth Avenue, with the number of calls reducing from 42 in 2012 to 26 in 2013.

Due to limited classification options when recording ASB on Command & Control³, it is not possible to provide a breakdown of the different types of ASB reported to TVP.

3.2 ASB reported to Slough Borough Council's Enforcement & Regulatory Services (ERS)

During the 2013 period, ERS recorded 1,738 reports of ASB occurring in Slough. This is a 15.5% (n318) reduction on the 2012 period.

The most recorded type of ASB during 2013 (and 2012) was fly-tipping, followed by noise nuisance. During 2013, fly-tipping accounted for 33.4% of ASB reports logged by ERS and noise nuisance for 29.1%.

Table 3 on the next page provides a sector and ward breakdown of the ASB types most recorded by ERS.

When adding Housing Service data to the fly-tipping figures in Table 3, it shows that fly-tipping is the most prevalent in Kedermister with 446 recorded fly-tips followed by Chalvey with 288 recorded fly-tips.

³Thames Valley Police's incident logging and resourcing datab

Table 3: Year-on-year comparison of ASB in Slough reported to SBC ERS (by ward)

W A R D	Source:	Dog fouling			Fly-tipping			Littering			Noise nuisance		
	Slough Borough Council Flare	2012	2013	actual change	2012	2013	actual change	2012	2013	actual change	2012	2013	actual change
	East	46	44	-2	290	326	36	61	74	13	200	208	8
	Central	10	7	-3	79	96	17	20	14	-6	45	43	-2
	Colnbrook with Poyle	6	6	0	66	63	-3	7	5	-2	19	30	11
	Foxborough	13	7	-6	27	46	19	15	25	10	25	27	2
	Kedermister	5	11	6	22	31	9	9	9	0	39	39	0
	Langley St. Mary's	8	10	2	25	23	-2	6	16	10	31	36	5
	Wexham Lea	4	3	-1	71	67	-4	4	5	1	41	33	-8
	North	39	34	-5	182	123	-59	24	10	-14	178	148	-30
	Baylis and Stoke	9	4	-5	57	35	-22	9	3	-6	44	33	-11
	Britwell	10	11	1	35	22	-13	2	1	-1	31	41	10
	Farnham	2	2	0	54	60	6	5	2	-3	56	40	-16
	South	32	31	-1	188	132	-56	33	37	4	166	149	-17
	Chalvey	8	8	0	63	67	4	11	12	1	59	34	-25
	Cippenham Green	8	10	2	25	5	-20	4	3	-1	24	35	11
	Cippenham Meadows	11	8	-3	50	30	-20	5	12	7	48	43	-5
	Upton	5	5	0	50	30	-20	13	10	-3	35	37	2
	Total	117	109	-8	660	581	-79	118	121	3	544	505	-39
	Est. error rate for 2013's data	11%			17%			19%			11%		

3.2.1 ASB reported to Slough Borough Council's Community Safety Team

Slough Borough Council's Community Safety Team dealt with 224 ASB cases⁴ during the 2013 period, compared to 236 in 2012 and 298 in 2011. Table 4 below shows a monthly breakdown of the number of cases received during 2013.

Table 4: Cases logged by month in 2013

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
No. of cases	26	10	10	22	15	27	43	24	18	17	7	5

Source: Slough Borough Council Flare

During both 2013 and 2012, there was a rise in the number of cases logged in July and August. This corresponds with the seasonal increase in anti-social behaviour over the school summer holiday period. There has also been a drop in cases logged in November and December, and again this corresponds with the seasonal decrease in anti-social behaviour during the winter months.

Table 5: Anti-social behaviour calls received by Community Safety during 2013

Nature of call													
Neighbour nuisance	Rowdy nuisance behaviour	Ball games	Harassment/Alarm/Distress	Group gatherings	Neighbour dispute	Missiles thrown	Other	Alcohol related activity	Brothels	Drug related activity	Noise nuisance	Kerb crawling	Damage to property
76	58	25	20	10	6	6	6	5	4	3	2	2	1

Source: Slough Borough Council Flare

⁴ Excludes ASB cases managed by Slough Borough Council's Housing Service or other social landlords

Harassment/Alarm/Distress: These cases vary from ASB in a block of flats, children verbally abusing residents, parking disputes, threatening behaviour and harassment from neighbours. Examples of these cases include:

- Multiple issues in flats – reports of drug dealing, general rowdy behaviour, nuisance neighbours, and intimidation within the block. Most victims feel scared and worry about the ramifications of reporting. Regular contact with victims to provide assurance and partnership working is crucial; in this case action was taken against the perpetrators.
- Reports of youths hanging around the street, verbally abusing and threatening residents in the area. Neighbourhood Wardens and PCSO's are regularly deployed to patrol known areas as well as engagement with the Youth Services for outreach.

Neighbour nuisance: These cases are recorded as such when a neighbour causes nuisance to other neighbours and often complainants are not able to enjoy their property or the nuisance neighbour affects their quality of life. The issues included ASB within a house of multiple occupation, children causing a nuisance, inconsiderate driving, threatening and intimidating behaviour, and parking dispute.

- Multiple complaints regarding various tenants within a house of multiple occupation, including misuse of drugs and alcohol, and threatening and intimidating behaviour. In cases such as this, engagement with the landlord is critical as well regular patrols by the Police, Neighbourhood Wardens and visits from the ASB Caseworker. In some cases, the landlord will serve notices on the main perpetrators, unless of course there is a change in behaviour.
- Disputes amongst neighbours is often resolved through mediation, most complaints take form of behaviour of children, inconsiderate parking or dangerous driving. Often this is resolved with shuttle mediation or by a warning letter from the Police regarding driving.

Rowdy nuisance behaviour: These cases are recorded as such when the rowdy nuisance behaviour causes distress to other people and deters them from using public spaces. Rowdy and nuisance behaviour includes drunken behaviour which results in fighting, intimidation of passers-by, criminal damage, shouting and swearing.

- Youths were reported causing a nuisance in their local area by throwing stones at cars causing criminal damage. The youths were identified and it was agreed that ABC's should be used to tackle their ASB. The youths were spoken to and ABC's were signed with Police and the ASB Caseworker. The local community was happy with the action taken as the ABC's had the desired effect and the ASB stopped.
- Residents in an estate complained of youths causing criminal damage and nuisance on a regular basis and being threatening and intimidating. Street surveys were carried out by police, NET and ASB Caseworker. 9 youths were identified and ASB warning letters were issued to all. The area continued to be monitored by the police and no further reports were received.
- Residents from outside the borough reported that Slough youths have been causing criminal damage, theft and intimidation. The ASB Caseworker investigated the case, together with the ASB Team at Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead and youths were identified. A cross-border joint case conference was held with police and other partners. The private company involved agreed to put up CCTV and fencing to stop the problem. The area was monitored by the ASB Teams, community wardens and police and no further incidents were reported.

Ball games: During the summer months, year on year, there is an increase in the number of ball games complaints received by the Council. A multi-agency case conference was called to decide how to deal with these complaints and for all partner agencies to be relaying the same information to residents on how we tackle ball games complaints. It was agreed that a joint ball game letter is sent out each time there is a ball game complaint – this letter will go out to the entire street providing advice and guidance on the issue of ball games.

Complex needs: The ASB Caseworker has dealt with cases where mental health, substance misuse needs and chaotic lifestyles where the underlying causes of ASB. In 2013, 2 cases involved

alleged perpetrators with a mental health need, 4 cases involved substance misuse and 2 with chaotic lifestyles.

Early intervention, information sharing and ensuring correct support measures are in place for both victims and perpetrators are key in all ASB cases, resulting in effective case management.

ASB Victims Matrix scoring: The ASB Victims Matrix is used in all cases to assess the extent to which a vulnerable complainant/victim is at risk of experiencing harm. With this, the ASB Caseworker is able to identify the factors that are putting the complainant at risk and tailor the support offered based on these factors in order to reduce the risk of harm.

In 2013, the ASB Team did not assess any victim as high risk, however assessed 2 victims as medium risk and 56 victims as standard risk.

In all cases, the appropriate steps were taken to reduce the risk of harm and support the victims.

Location based crime and ASB – gating: Slough Borough Council has funded the gating scheme since 2008. The purpose of gating schemes is to reduce crime and ASB and fear of crime, and to reassure local communities who have been suffering from crime and ASB in their neighbourhoods. 60 gating schemes were completed between April 2008 and March 2013, incorporating over 100 gates and offering enhanced security to nearly 1000 properties. Residents have reported feeling safer in their homes and neighbourhoods once the gates have been installed. A further 92 locations have been considered so far in 2013/14 and 36 schemes have been completed since April 2013.

Street sex work: Reducing street prostitution is an SSP priority; Actions to reduce street working and kerb crawling are covered in the local Prostitution Action Plan which covers four strands:

- Prevention of ASB related to prostitution:- this involves targeted patrols in areas used for kerb crawling, and supporting workers to access stable accommodation
- Intelligence:- this involves cross border information sharing, joint working with London and Thames Valley boroughs and CCTV to identify street workers and kerb crawlers
- Enforcement: - this involves sending out warning letters to kerb crawlers, joint working with the UKBA and prosecutions
- Reassurance: - ensuring prostitution is a key priority for the Partnership, keeping residents updated on local activity and regular police presence in known „hotspots“.

This plan is supported through the monthly street prostitution case review meeting to enforce legislation and support vulnerable workers. Outcomes include arrest operations against kerb crawlers, the issuing of removal letters by the United Kingdom Border Agency (UKBA) to Eastern European sex workers, and support offered including access to drug treatment, safe housing, assistance with applying for benefits, and counselling and support for those who are eligible.

Reports to Thames Valley Police show that there were 25 reports of prostitution or kerb crawling during 2012; this increased to 31 in 2013. It is widely recognised that this is under reported and complaints regarding street working have been voiced through local community groups or through local Councillor casework.

3.3 Responding to Anti-Social Behaviour

ASB Case Review: The Partnership ASB Case Review meeting is held monthly in Slough and coordinates multi-agency actions for new and ongoing ASB cases. At these meetings, each case is carefully considered along with the recorded evidence and an action plan is put together. Actions may take the form of home visits, mediation, victim support or enforcement routes such as Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs) or Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs).

In addition Slough LPA lead on monthly sector tasking meetings to address ASB issues in each neighbourhood. The meetings focus on persistent and resistant ASB cases with a strong focus on offender management, victim support and location improvements. There have been 57 case conferences (including safeguarding and chaotic lifestyles meetings) and 12 ASB Case Review Meetings, together with partners. Action plans put in place from case conferences are followed up during the ASB Case Review meetings.

Enforcement against ASB: During 2012 and 2013, the ASB Caseworker, together with the relevant crime reduction partners, used the following ASB tools and powers to tackle anti-social behaviour in Slough:

	2012	2013
Anti-social behaviour orders (ASBOs)	2	2
Anti-social behaviour injunctions (ASBIs)	1 ASBI 4 interim gang injunctions	2
Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs)	13 (11 signed & 2 refused)	13 (9 signed & 4 refused)
Parenting Contracts (PCAs)	3 (3 offered & 3 signed)	3 (3 offered & 3 signed)

Currently, there are 5 ASBOs, 7 injunctions (incl. 4 gang injunctions), 7 ABCs and 3 PCAs in place in Slough.

Factors affecting crime and anti-social behaviour

4.1 Underreporting of crime and ASB

Critical to managing a problem is accurate understanding of the level and nature of the problem of offending. Like other urban areas with diverse populations, under reporting is an issue. A diverse population brings about a difference in cultural attitudes towards crime and ASB. Some communities will not report crime; others have higher thresholds, whereas some may distrust local authorities given their own experiences in the country of origin.

The following crime and ASB types are most likely to be under reported in Slough:

- Sexual offences
- Domestic abuse
- Violent crime – assaults, wounding
- Vehicle crime
- Criminal damage
- Alcohol nuisance

4.2 Substance misuse

4.2.1 Drug related offending

The link between drugs and crime is a strong one. The Home Office estimates that between a third and a half of all acquisitive crime (also known as “trigger offences” which includes theft, burglary, car crime, shoplifting and begging) is linked to the use of heroin, crack and cocaine. It is also estimated that Class A drug use generates £15.4 billion in crime and health costs each year, of which 99 percent is accounted for by problematic drug users⁵.

The Slough DAATs key aims are directly in line with the Government’s Drug National strategy which focuses on recovery from drug and alcohol dependence and contributes directly to the Slough Public Health Strategy 2013-2016. Specifically to; Reduce drug and alcohol misuse and their impact on domestic abuse and violent crime and more widely improving the health and well-being of those residents accessing treatment services.

The Glasgow Study is used to calculate the estimated number of Opiate and Crack users in a population. The estimated number for Slough is 1066, making Slough one of the highest levels of Opiate and Crack use amongst people aged between 15-64 years in the South East. The prevalence of Opiate and Crack use may appear high in Slough; however this figure has remained fairly static and is comparable to regional and national averages.

The main drug used by the Slough treatment population in 2012/13 was dual use of Opiate and Crack, and sole Opiate use; both with 16.6%, this is in line with the regional and national averages. Crack alone is a bigger problem in Slough when compared regionally or nationally with 9.6% locally, 6.7% regionally and 6.9% nationally. These figures could be due to more availability of the drug in this area, as it is thought that Slough is an area where drugs are distributed from. It could also simply be due to preference of the local drug using population and it’s relatively low cost.

4.2.2 Alcohol

Excessive or binge drinking is associated with numerous different types of crime and ASB. However, the relationship between crime and alcohol is complex and can contribute different types of crime such as criminal damage, sexual offences, acquisitive crime and assault. There has been a considerable amount of research done on the nature of the link between alcohol and crime and it is generally acknowledged to be complex. Alcohol is not always a causal factor in crime.

⁵ ‘Drugs: protecting families and communities 2008’ Produced by COI on behalf of HM Government

Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE) state that for 2010/11 for Slough

- Alcohol related crime was 12.3 per thousand population. This is compared to the national average of 6.1 per thousand population.
- Violent crime is equal to 8.4 per thousand population. This is compared to the national average of 4.7 per thousand population.

Data provided by Thames Valley Police show that during 2013

- there were 333 (out of 995) incidents of violence with injury where alcohol was flagged as a factor
- there were 339 (out of 1,253) incidents of violence without injury where alcohol was flagged as a factor

4.2.3 The Slough Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT)

The Slough DAAT have funded a range of initiatives which have tackled drug and alcohol related offending through the provision of high quality, effective services that enable individuals to reduce substance misuse and go on to become drug free and sustain recovery; for example the DAAT has

- Improved wrap around provision and access to suitable housing, education and employment to support individuals in their recovery and reduce the number of re-presentations to treatment.
- Improved provision for criminal justice clients including access to rapid prescribing, more contact in prisons and increased support with Alcohol Treatment Requirements.
- Increased outreach services by implementing mobile needle exchange, community hubs and improved work with the outreach team. As well as demonstrating other positive outcomes such as training and employment opportunities and improved housing opportunities.
- Set up the Family Intensive Engagement Service (FIES) engages with families who have substance misuse issues to motivate them and provide opportunities for change. They aim to provide intensive, structured and practical support, tailored to the needs of individual families, to enable families to live safely and achieve positive and stable outcomes; including reducing offending and anti-social behaviour. The team has been in place since July 2012 and with an increasing number of referrals; currently they are working with 17 families. All the families who have engaged with the service have had positive outcomes.
- Target the rise of alcohol related hospital admissions through funding a worker based in the hospital that identifies those who are admitted for alcohol related issues. The worker has engaged a significant number of clients which has included completing brief intervention work, completing assessments and linking them in with services both locally and when they have resided out of the borough. The proactive approach of this post has been successful in engaging those alcohol users presenting to Wexham Park Hospital.
- The Young Person's Service is key to working with young people to support them to making changes to their substance misuse. As mentioned previously there has been an increase in referrals to the service. In relation to alcohol use this is an opportunity for the service to complete early intervention work around the harm of alcohol with the aim to reduce problem drinking amongst this age group.

4.3 Young Offenders

The Slough Youth Offending Team (YOT) oversees activities for young people at risk of crime or known to the criminal justice system; in its goal to prevent and address offending behaviour, Slough YOT focuses on three National Indicators from the Ministry of Justice and three local indicators to support the national indicators. The indicators are as follows:

National Indicators;

- Reduce Re-offending
- Reduce the numbers in custody
- Reduce First Time Entrants

Local Indicators;

- Ethnic Composition of Disposals
- Education, Employment, Training engagement
- Access to Suitable Accommodation

Performance against these targets is outlined in Table 6 below.

Table 6: YOT performance against targets 2010-2013

Indicator	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Targets
Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders	39.5% YJB data	22.9% In-house	15.49% In-house	Low is good
Young people within the Youth Justice System receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody	5.97%	12.1%	10.4%	Low is good
First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10–17	60 entrants	86 entrants	70 entrants	74
Ethnic composition of offenders on Youth Justice System disposals	49.5%	48.1%	47.4%	47% Low is good
Young offenders engagement in suitable education, employment or training	82.4%	72.9%	73.3% In-house	82%
Young offenders access to suitable accommodation	93.5%	88.9%	97.7% In-house	95%

Table 6 shows between 2010 and 2013, the Slough YOT showed an overall upward trend in respect of using effective practice, and in partnership working to tackle youth crime. Re-offending rates have gone in the right direction although, custody rates have seen an increase, these have been related to high risk offences with custody ensuring that the public were protected.

The change in performance have been due to successful completion of Orders and an experienced team who have applied evidence based strategies to target cohorts to reduce offending. Examples include increased partnership working to increase opportunities for employment, training and education. In addition, the expertise of multi-professional and multi-disciplinary staff was used to provide holistic outcomes have led to the reduction in youth crime.

Looking Ahead: Slough YOT 2013 – 2016 Priorities

The following priorities have been identified by the YOT, in conjunction with young people, staff and the YOT Management Board, for the next three years. These will be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure they remain relevant to the needs of the service and are in line with the direction of youth crime and child protection within Slough, regionally and nationally.

- Continuing to focus on having a low number of children and young people re-offending, receiving custodial sentences and entering the criminal justice system
- Building on the developed partnership work, particularly with Social Care following the advent of the Legal Aid Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders (LASPO) Act 2012
- Maintaining the strong safeguarding elements identified in the 2012 YOT inspection, and continuing to build on effective practice related to risk of harm. This will be around violent crime (gangs, robbery etc), safeguarding (Child Sexual Exploitation, child to parent violence etc.)
- Sustaining practice utilising regular risk panels, practice meetings, file audits, scrutiny of supervision of staff (utilising managers support and oversight)
- Continuing to seek to increase the “Voice of the Child”, in respect of crime prevention.
- Developing and consolidating the volunteer services and consider any additional services that will result in increased effective practice where youth crime and community safety is concerned

4.4 Adult Offenders

Slough is served by Thames Valley Probation's Trust and provides interventions which punish, control, help and change their behaviour. In essence this includes:

- Assessing the likelihood of reconviction and the risk of serious harm posed by the offenders.
- Providing a range of evidence based community sentences to reduce criminal behaviour.
- Working with our prison colleagues to help manage the risk posed by prisoners.
- Supervising offenders on community orders and prison licences.
- Enforcing community and prison licences, which can result in re-sentencing or recall to prison.
- Working with victims using restorative justice and also liaison to prevent re-victimisation for victims of serious crime.

The Trust has nearly 800 Slough offenders, of whom about 500 are being supervised in the community. 43% of our Slough offenders are White British, 32% Asian, 10% Black, 9% White Other and 6% Mixed Ethnicity.

About 200 (25%), over half of whom are in prison, Slough probation offenders are subject to the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA), which ensure that information on offenders who commit serious harm is shared between all relevant agencies who use it to make joint plans to manage risk.

East Berkshire prolific offenders who commit serious acquisitive crime (robbery, burglary and theft of and from vehicles) are managed via the probation and police Integrated Offender Management (IOM) team, based at Slough Probation office.

Needs of Adult Offenders: The main needs impacting on offending behaviour are usually known as the seven priority pathways. Below is a list of those accompanied by the percentage of East Berkshire offenders for whom each is a significant problem issue. That information was collected and collated from OASys (Offender Assessment System) assessments last year:

- Housing – 20%
- Education, training & employability – 24%
- Finance, benefits & debts – 43%
- Families, children & relationships – 80%
- Drug / alcohol misuse – 66%
- Mental & physical health – 31%
- Thinking, behaviour and attitudes – 92%

Probation has nationally set standards and performance targets in relation to the effective supervision of offenders and consistent, timely and accountable delivery of service which it has achieved most of the time. Intervention requirements, many of which are delivered in partnership with other agencies (e.g. drug treatment providers) are also subject to quality standards. Interventions include the following:

- Groupwork programmes (.e.g. Thinking Skills, Domestic Violence, Sex Offending)
- Drug Rehabilitation requirements (DRR)
- Alcohol Treatment requirements (ATR)
- Specified Activities (.e.g. re: citizenship skills, women's issues, managing money, responsible drinking et al)
- Education, Training and Employment (ETE)
- Unpaid Work

There were a total of 301 such interventions delivered in Slough in 2013 of which 199 (66%) were completed successfully. Those 199 break down as follows:

- ATR: 19
- DRR: 33
- Programme: 26
- Specified Activity: 65
- Unpaid Work: 56

Looking Ahead: Transforming Probation Services

On 31st May 2014, in line with the Ministry of Justice's Transforming Rehabilitation agenda, Thames Valley Probation will cease to exist and its staff will divide into two new organisations: the National Probation Service (NPS) and a Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC). There will be a share sale of the 21 CRCs nationally in the autumn, with eight organisations registered to bid for Thames Valley CRC. NPS Thames Valley and Thames Valley CRC are aiming to work to a joint business plan for the 2014-15 fiscal year, maintaining current strategic priorities around public protection and reducing re-offending. MAPPA and other high risk cases will be managed by the NPS and all others by the CRC. The CRC will develop its IOM focus to include work with domestic abuse perpetrators. Both the NPS and CRC are keen to develop partnership working in relation to troubled families, domestic abuse, offender health, services for women and young adults. It is likely that the CRC will represent both organisations on Community Safety Partnerships.

4.5 Families at risk of ASB and crime

The Troubled Families Programme was launched in 2011 and is defined by the DCLG as *"Troubled families are those that have problems and cause problems to the community around them, putting high costs on the public sector"*

Slough is committed to the Troubled Families Programme and aims to will work alongside partners to:

- get children back into school
- reduce youth crime and anti-social behaviour
- put adults on a path back to work
- reduce the high costs these families place on the public sector each year

In December 2012 each local authority was provided with the indicative number of families that they were expected to be "turned around". SBC figure was 330. DCLG are unable to provide a detailed breakdown to justify this number. Each local authority was expected to identify their "troubled families" based on set criteria:

- Education
- Youth Crime / Anti – Social Behaviour (ASB)
- Workless

Local authorities were also able to add local criteria to help support the identification of families. In Slough the following were agreed:

Health & Misuse –

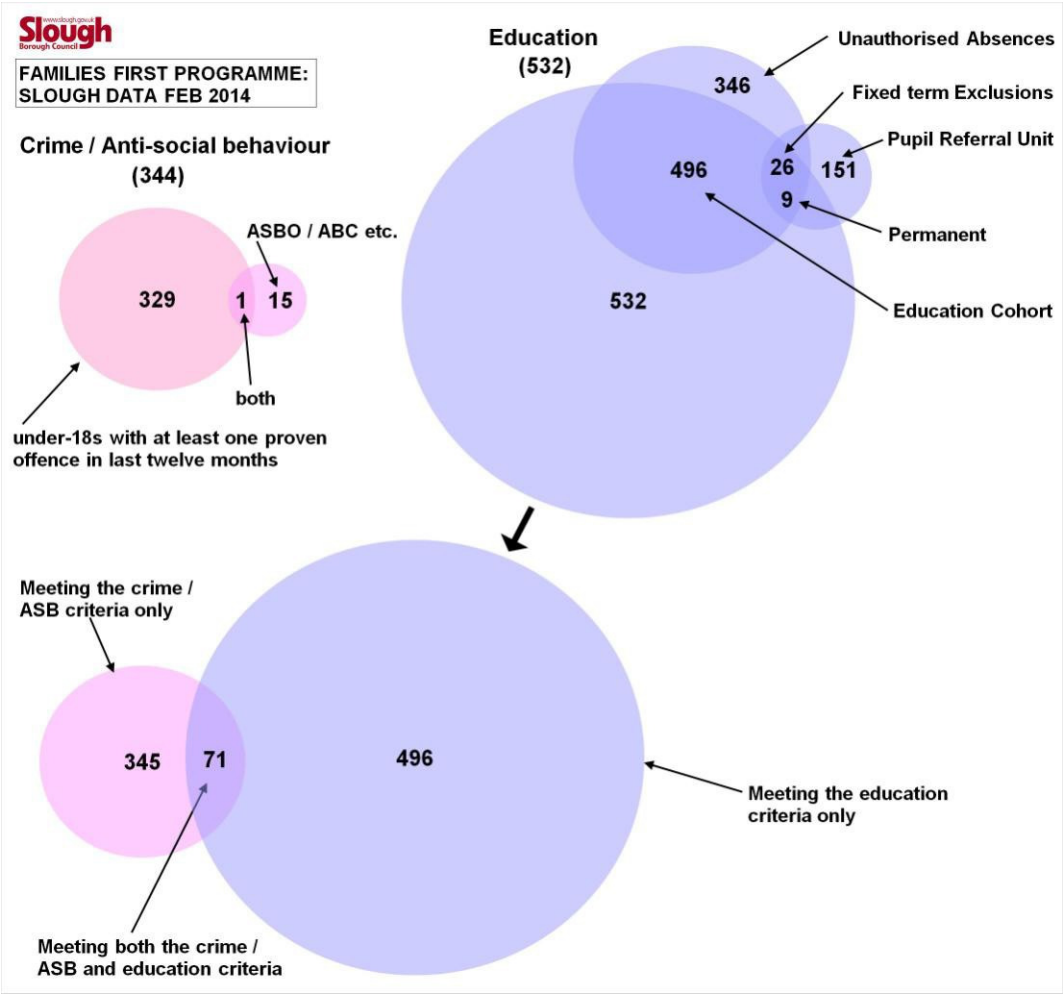
- Family member with substance misuse
- Family member with mental health problems
- Family member who is a victim of domestic abuse
- Child in family suffered sexual exploitation or at risk of
- Family member under age of 18 who is pregnant
- Homeless family or at risk of becoming homeless

Social Care –

- Looked after Child
- Child subject to Child Protection Plan
- Child subject to Child in Need Plan

SBC have identified 198 families who meet the criteria and all these families are being "worked with". The breakdown of the cohort is shown in Figure 7 on the next page.

Figure 7: Troubled Families – Families First cohort data



Priorities 2014/15

The Partnership as a whole has identified three key strategic priorities and has agreed to focus its efforts and resources to implement strategies and develop an action plan for the next 3 years to (in no particular order):

P1. Reduce violent crime. Particular effort will be made to reduce, with a focus on *alcohol* as a contributory factor:

- Domestic Abuse

P2. Reduce acquisitive crime. Particular effort will be made to reduce:

- Burglary

P3. Reduce anti-social behaviour.

- Responding to ASB casework

The partnership will support (but not lead on) the work of the Local Safeguarding Children's Board including around Child Sexual Exploitation and Female Genital Mutilation, and the Safeguarding Adults Partnership Board around protecting vulnerable adults.

The partnership also supports Thames Valley Police in disrupting Organised Crime Groups and raising awareness of cybercrime.

Targets:

- Reducing property crime – **19.8%** reduction in burglary from the base line year (2013/14) and increase the outcome rate to above **20.4%**
- Reducing violent crime – **2.3%** reduction in violent crime from the baseline year (2013/2014) and increase the outcome rate to **above 52%**
- Reducing anti-social behaviour – **21%** reduction in reports from the baseline year

Partners' measures that we report to the PCC have been amended to include 3 new targets around CSE:

- Number of Slough premises provided with CSE information packs
- Numbers of professionals attending LSCB multi-agency CSE training
- Number of children and young people referred to Multi-agency CSE Panel
- Increase in numbers accessing Domestic Abuse Services (victims and perpetrators)
- Increase in non-police referrals to MARAC
- Increase in number of gating projects in crime and ASB hotspots
- Successful completions for criminal justice clients
- Number of clients with multiple 'tests on arrest'
- Number of drug-related offences
- Number of clients referred into rapid prescribing
- First time entrants (FTE) to the Youth Justice system

An action plan will underpin delivery of the priorities outlined above and will set out how local agencies will work together to stimulate activity across the Borough, focusing on those activities that add value as a result of being delivered in partnership.