

# **Appendix A**



# **Safer Slough Partnership Strategic Assessment 2014/15**

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## Executive Summary

The Safer Slough Partnership (SSP) brings together the key agencies involved in crime prevention and community safety work in Slough. It includes Slough Borough Council, Thames Valley Police (Slough), the Royal Berkshire Fire & Rescue Fire Service, the Probation Service<sup>1</sup>.

### **Our aim is to create a safe environment for all those who live, work and visit in Slough**

Slough is an attractive place in which to live and work. Since 2010 overall crime in the borough has fallen by 32% (more than 5200 crimes). Over the last year, from January 2014 to December 2014, there have been significant reductions in the number of violent crime and vehicle crime.

In order to ensure that we continue to focus resources to effectively address crime, anti-social behaviour (ASB) and Domestic Abuse (DA) that impact on Slough and our residents we:-

- Conduct an annual **Safer Slough Partnership Strategic Assessment** to collate data and analyse the crime patterns for the town
- Listen to the views and concerns of Slough residents on the crime and community safety issues that matter to them
- Monitor performance and delivery against our objectives with quarterly performance reports

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<sup>1</sup> There is now a new probation service and management structure within Thames Valley. The Thames Valley Community Rehabilitation Company (TVRC) and the National Probation Service (NPS)

## Introduction

The annual Safer Slough Partnership Strategic Assessment is a snapshot of crime and community safety, supported by factual data from across the partnership and feedback from residents. We will use this years Strategic Assessment to help us identify our 2015/16 Safer Slough Partnership Priorities.

Many of our priorities continue from year to year as they follow long-term trends. We may, however, decide to re-focus the priorities in response to:

- Emerging or changing trends in crime, ASB and DA
- The impact of previous interventions
- Emerging external national and local factors
- Learning and experiences gained through the delivery of the existing priorities.

This report is a summary of the key findings of Slough's Safer Slough Strategic Assessment 2014/15. I hope that you find this summary of the SSP Strategic Assessment informative and helpful.

We value you opinion and if you would like more information about the assessment please contact the Community Safety Team.

### Production of this report

The data collection and writing of this report has been facilitated by the Community Safety Team at Slough Borough Council.

Any queries or questions about the report should be directed to:

- Garry Tallett, Community Safety Partnership Manager at [Garry.Tallett@slough.gov.uk](mailto:Garry.Tallett@slough.gov.uk) or 01753 47 7907
- Jas Bhath, Community Safety Analyst at [Jaswinder.Bhath@slough.gov.uk](mailto:Jaswinder.Bhath@slough.gov.uk)

**Ruth Bagley**  
**Chief Executive, Slough Borough Council**  
**Chair and of Safer Slough Partnership.**

**Simon Bowden**  
**Superintendent, Local Policing Area**  
**Commander, Thames Valley Police**  
**and Deputy Chair of the Safer Slough**  
**Partnership**

Signed:

Signed:

## Our headline performance

Slough is one of the fastest improving areas for safety

### Crime in Slough<sup>2</sup>

- Overall reduction – from 16,440 crimes in 2010 to 10,751 in 2014 this is nearly 5700 fewer crimes (35%)
- Overall crime has fallen in Slough by over 10% compared to a year ago
- Slough has the 7<sup>th</sup> fastest crime reduction rate in the Thames Valley Police over the past 5 years
- Slough is ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> best performing police force for crime reduction in our comparator, Most Similar Group (MSG)<sup>@</sup>, group for overall crime

### Fewer victims of crime in Slough

Reduced offending means less crime and fewer residents of Slough becoming victims of crime based on the information for 2014 compared to 2010, which is used as baseline

Jan to Dec	2012	2013	2014	% change (from 2013)	Slough Per 1,000 Population
All Crime	12699	12025	10751	-10.59%	0.06 Fewer victims of Theft from a Person
Violent Crime	3352	3041	3004	-1.22%	1.80 fewer victims of violent crime
Robbery	309	191	181	-5.24%	0.34 fewer victims of Robbery
Vehicle Offences	1505	1563	1389	-11.13%	1.55 fewer victims of Theft from Vehicle
Burglary	1808	1600	1110	-30.63%	0.76 fewer victims of Burglary
ASB	4276	3337	3289	-1.44%	Data not available.

Source: iQuanta (and UK Crime Stats for 2014 ASB)

<sup>2</sup> All data provided by Iquanta, ONS and Thames Valley Police Performance Team

@ Slough MSG for 2014/15 is Luton, Hounslow, Northampton, Bristol, Enfield, Portsmouth, Croydon, Ealing, Stevenage, Plymouth, Hillingdon, Harlow, Southampton and Reading.

### **Rate of violent crime and theft of a vehicle have both fallen sharply**

Violent crime and vehicle theft have been long standing issues of significant concern for the Slough community. We are pleased with the 32% reduction in Violent Crime over the past 5 years; Slough has jointly the 7<sup>th</sup> best rate of reduction within the TVP (of 13 Forces) and we are only 1% below the TVP average reduction rate of 33%, however we are aware that there is still work to be done as we saw a slight annual increase last year and violent crime will remain a priority.

What we are doing: The Police operate regular Nightsafe Patrols on during Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights to deter and tackle violent crime in the town centre and are supporting by the Street Angels volunteers. We also expect to see improvements due to the delivery of tactical options through the Violence Multi Agency Panel (VMAP) meetings, which is a pilot looking at using a problem solving approach to tackle repeat incidents.

Our priority: The Safer Slough Partnership will continue to maintain a strong focus on reducing violent crime.

Vehicle crime has reduced in Slough with the rate reduction (66%) above the Thames Valley Police average (61%) giving Slough the 7<sup>th</sup> best reduction rate in TVP. However in the past year this reduction has slowed.

## Community Safety Partnership actions

### Performance assessments against the 2014 strategic priorities

<i>Priority</i>	<i>What we have been doing</i>
<p><b>Reducing property crime: 2% reduction in burglary from the baseline year (2012/13) and increase the detection rate to 18%</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Police sector tasking meetings with partner agencies generates numerous local crime reduction operations.</li> <li>• Partnership bi-weekly TTCG meeting addresses burglary series and problems.</li> <li>• Burglary analyst working for TVP provided data for both meetings and the SSP</li> <li>• Police crime co-ordinator employed with burglary as a priority role.</li> <li>• Operation Clockwork provides crime reduction and detection / enforcement opportunities through Autumn/Winter.</li> <li>• Cross border intelligence sharing meetings with neighbouring forces continued.</li> <li>• A cross border analysts post was created, funded by three forces.</li> <li>• Burglary dwelling reduced by 259 offences by April 2015 (-29.6% compared to 2013/14).</li> <li>• Detection rate improved numerically on 2013/14 but was at 12.8%</li> </ul>
<p><b>Reducing violent crime: 2% reduction in violent crime from the baseline year (2012/2013) and increase the detection rate to 45%</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Police Local Crime meetings review previous two weeks violence and plan for forthcoming three months of violence compared to same period in previous year, this meeting feeds into the Partnership TTCG meeting.</li> <li>• Sector Tasking meetings involve partners and feed into the Partnership TTCG meetings and bids for activity, resources or funding are submitted through LPA TTCG and Level II if necessary</li> <li>• Op Nightsafe patrols are briefed and tasked to patrol specific locations across the LPA to prevent violent crime by providing a presence as well as dealing with lower level public order and ASB before they become assault offences. Council Wardens, Street Angels and Youth Services also provide a presence.</li> <li>• Very effective coverage and intervention by CCTV Operators have proved invaluable in identifying and arresting offenders</li> <li>• Licensing Officers from TVP and SBC address non compliance with conditions and conduct operations and drug testing</li> <li>• Dispersal powers are used frequently</li> <li>• VMAP multi agency problem solving meetings began in August 2014, addressing violence in Britwell/Haymill and Chalvey/Upton.</li> <li>• Violent crime ended the 2014/14 year at +0.8%, with detection rate of 39.7%</li> </ul>

<b>Priority</b>	<b>What we have been doing</b>
<b>Increase in numbers accessing Domestic Abuse Services (victims and perpetrators)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There has been a rise in referrals to all of the DA commissioned services, and to the DASH Charity who have now reached capacity.</li> <li>• There has also been an increase in the complexity of cases presenting to services and the number of families wishing to remain together and be supported to manage their situation.</li> </ul>
<b>Maintain non-police referrals to MARAC, &gt;46%</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The MARAC Self Assessment has been completed and the results will drive future MARAC development. In the past year the MARAC has reviewed 146 cases, which have included 214 children.</li> <li>• 45% of referrals to MARAC came from agencies other than the police. However, a high police referral rate would be expected as MARAC is only for high risk cases, in which the police are often involved.</li> </ul>
<b>Maintain number of gating projects in crime and ASB hotspots, &gt;31</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced crime, ASB and fear of crime, and to reassure local communities which have been suffering from crime and ASB in their neighbourhoods. Residents have reported feeling safer in their homes and neighbourhoods once the gates were installed.</li> <li>• Increased spending on gating projects since 2008. 135 gating schemes have been completed from April 2008 and March 2015, incorporating over 150 gates and offering enhanced security to nearly 1000 properties.</li> <li>• Targeting areas for gating which have been identified by residents, councillors and resident forums including the Neighbourhood Action Groups.</li> <li>• 24 gating projects were completed in 2014.</li> </ul>
<b>Successful completions for criminal justice clients, &gt;15%</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slough's local drug and alcohol recovery service actively works with key criminal justice agencies to ensure criminal justice clients who are substance users engage in treatment.</li> <li>• The overall aim is to ensure these clients complete treatment successfully therefore reducing their chances of reoffending.</li> <li>• For the coming year, the services aim to increase the successful completion rate for criminal justice opiate clients, and if there are any criminal justice non opiate clients, are supported in order to complete their treatment journey.</li> </ul>

<b>Priority</b>	<b>What we have been doing</b>
<p><b>Number of clients referred into rapid prescribing, &gt; 56</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensured that criminal justice clients are being signposted to receive the treatment they require.</li> <li>• Working closely with partner agencies to ensure pathways are in place to support clients and the treatment services will need to be closely monitored in case of an increase of a number of referrals who may impact on the whole service.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Waiting times for rapid prescribing, &lt; 2 days</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the course of the year, prison leavers have always been able to be seen by our clinical services on the day of release.</li> <li>• The clinical provision of Slough Treatment Service has recently been re-commissioned and this part of the service has been reconfigured to deliver a streamline pathway in line with the treatment service. This will result clients being treated by a clinician in a more effective manner.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Referrals into the service from other agencies (non CIP), &gt;322</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slough’s drug and alcohol recovery service continuously promote themselves to other agencies and to the public; this has resulted in a constant amount of referrals into treatment services.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Number of contacts with clients in prison/gate pickups, &gt;11</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slough’s drug and alcohol recovery service make contact with clients in prison during 2014-15 including gate pick-ups.</li> <li>• Relationships are built before the person leaves prison and they are supported to reintegrate back into the community including accessing local treatment services.</li> </ul>
<p><b>First time entrants to the youth justice system, &lt;70</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slough YOT exceeded their set target by 9 entrants this year.</li> <li>• This is a steady improvement over the last 2 years.</li> <li>• The YOT has a strong Prevention Team who work with identified young people and undertake outreach/partnership work following referrals from schools, health, the police etc.</li> <li>• Particular focus has been on weapons in order to keep violent crime levels down.</li> </ul>

<i>Priority</i>	<i>What we have been doing</i>
<b>Rate of Proven Re-offending by Young Offenders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Slough YOT revamped its re-offending forum structure this year to ensure that those re-offending and on the cusp of re-offending were targeted and their issues addressed.</li><li>• Whilst acknowledging that the re-offending rate still remained high for this year it should be noted that there was improvement in the re-offending rate in quarter 4.</li></ul>

## The Crime Picture

Quick facts – All Recorded Crime																											
Current figures refer to 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2014 to 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2014																											
Level of Crime	<b>83.32</b> per 1000 population																										
Peer Comparison	10 <sup>th</sup> /13 in TVP and 13 <sup>th</sup> /15 in 'Most Similar Group'																										
Annual Change	Reduction of 873 crimes or 7.3% compared to one year ago																										
General trend	<p>Crimes</p> <table border="1"> <caption>General Trend Data (Estimated)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Crimes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>16,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>14,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>12,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>11,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>11,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Crimes	2010	16,500	2011	14,500	2012	12,500	2013	11,500	2014	11,000														
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2014	11,000																										
Seasonality	<p>March and October were peak months</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Seasonality Data (Estimated)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Percentage Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jan-14</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb-14</td> <td>-10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar-14</td> <td>14%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr-14</td> <td>-2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>May-14</td> <td>-3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun-14</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul-14</td> <td>-2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aug-14</td> <td>-1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sep-14</td> <td>-2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct-14</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nov-14</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dec-14</td> <td>-12%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Month	Percentage Change	Jan-14	5%	Feb-14	-10%	Mar-14	14%	Apr-14	-2%	May-14	-3%	Jun-14	5%	Jul-14	-2%	Aug-14	-1%	Sep-14	-2%	Oct-14	16%	Nov-14	4%	Dec-14	-12%
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Dec-14	-12%																										
Breakdown of crime types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Others - 39%</li> <li>Violent crime - 33%</li> <li>Theft from a vehicle - 11%</li> <li>Burglary - 11%</li> <li>Theft from a person - 3%</li> <li>Sexual offences - 2%</li> <li>Robbery - 2%</li> </ul>																										

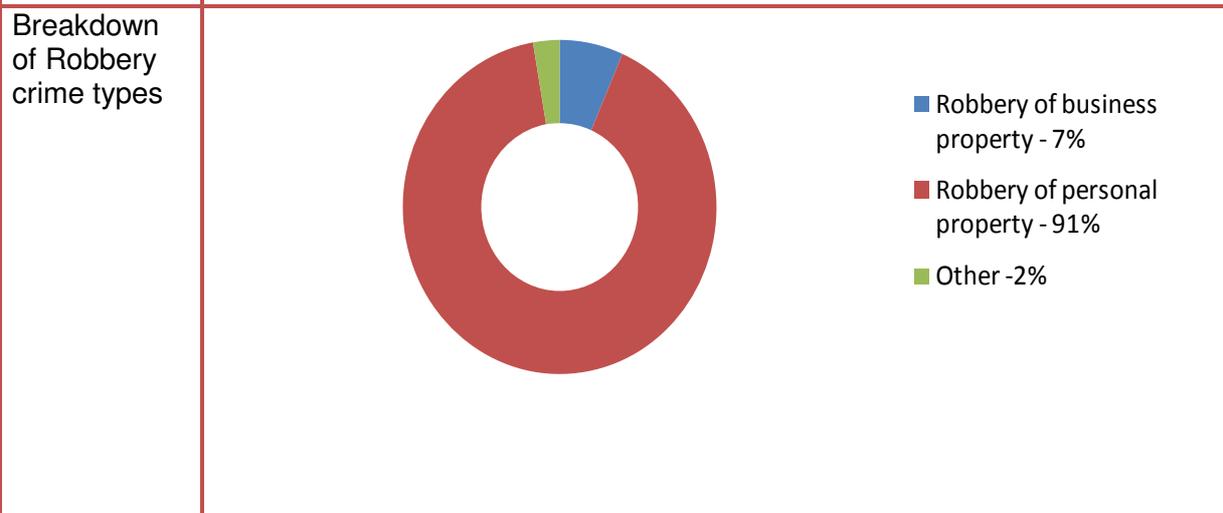
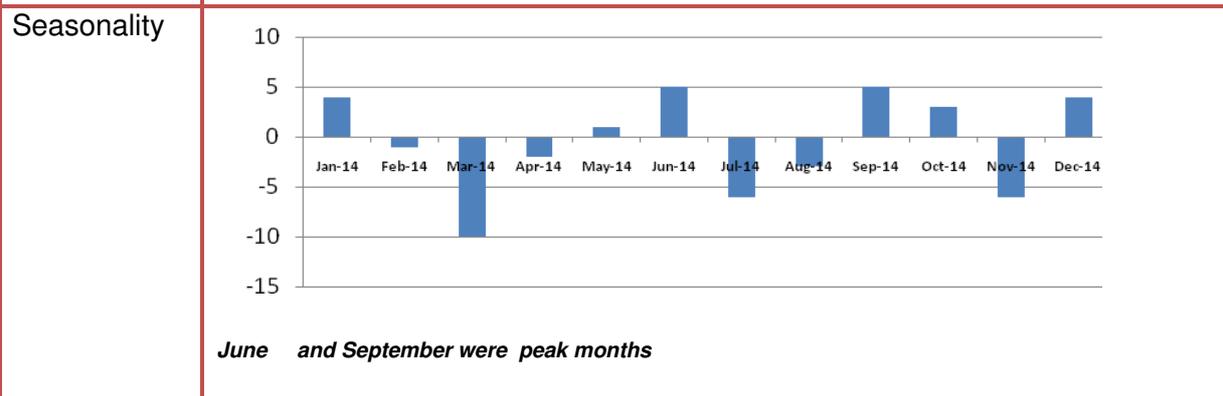
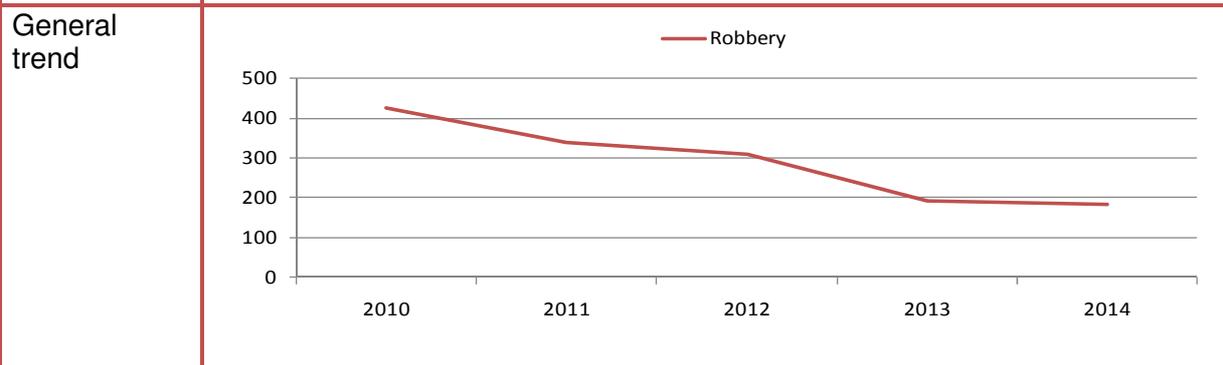
Quick facts – Violent Crime	
Current figures refer to 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2014 to 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2014	
Level of Crime	21.21 per 1000 population
Peer Comparison	11 <sup>th</sup> /13 in TVP and 6 <sup>th</sup> /15 in 'Most Similar Group'
Annual Change	Increase of 40 crimes / 1% compared to one year ago
General trend	
Seasonality	<p><i>June and November were peak months</i></p>
Breakdown of violent crime types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Violent crime without injury - 53%</li> <li>■ violent crime no injury - 33%</li> <li>■ other - 14%</li> </ul>

Quick facts – Burglary																											
Current figures refer to 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2014 to 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2014																											
Level of Crime	11.10 per 1000 population																										
Peer Comparison	11 <sup>th</sup> /13 in TVP and 5 <sup>th</sup> /15 in 'Most Similar Group'																										
Annual Change	Reduction of 427 crimes / 27% compared to one year ago																										
General trend	<p style="text-align: center;">— Burglary</p> <table border="1"> <caption>General Trend Data (Estimated)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Crimes (Estimated)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>1700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>1950</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>1800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>1600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>1150</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Crimes (Estimated)	2010	1700	2011	1950	2012	1800	2013	1600	2014	1150														
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Breakdown of Burglary crime types	<table border="1"> <caption>Breakdown of Burglary Crime Types</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Crime Type</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Burglary non dwelling</td> <td>37%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Burglary to a dwelling</td> <td>54%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Crime Type	Percentage	Burglary non dwelling	37%	Burglary to a dwelling	54%	Other	8%																		
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## Quick facts – Robbery

Current figures refer to 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014

Level of Crime	1.34 per 1000 population
Peer Comparison	13 <sup>th</sup> /13 in TVP and 7 <sup>th</sup> /15 in 'Most Similar Group'
Annual Change	Reduction of 7 crimes / 4% compared to one year ago



Quick facts – Theft from a vehicle																											
Current figures refer to 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2014 to 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2014																											
Level of Crime	9.37 per 1000 population																										
Peer Comparison	12 <sup>th</sup> /13 in TVP and 8 <sup>th</sup> /15 in 'Most Similar Group'																										
Annual Change	Reduction of 166 crimes / 12% compared to one year ago																										
General trend	<p>— Theft from a vehicle</p> <table border="1"> <caption>General trend data (approximate values)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Crimes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>2300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>1500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>1400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>1450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>1200</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Crimes	2010	2300	2011	1500	2012	1400	2013	1450	2014	1200														
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Theft from a vehicle Vs theft of a vehicle crimes	<table border="1"> <caption>Theft from a vehicle Vs theft of a vehicle crimes</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Theft of a vehicle</td> <td>14%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Theft from a vehicle</td> <td>86%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Theft of a vehicle	14%	Theft from a vehicle	86%																				
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Quick facts – Theft/ Other Theft Offences																											
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Level of Crime	1.85 per 1000 population																										
Peer Comparison	10 <sup>th</sup> /13 in TVP and 6 <sup>th</sup> /15 in 'Most Similar Group'																										
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Seasonality	<p>March and November were peak months</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Seasonality data (Estimated)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Jan-14</td><td>-5</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb-14</td><td>-15</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar-14</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr-14</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>May-14</td><td>-5</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun-14</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul-14</td><td>-5</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug-14</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep-14</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct-14</td><td>-5</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov-14</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec-14</td><td>0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Month	Value	Jan-14	-5	Feb-14	-15	Mar-14	10	Apr-14	5	May-14	-5	Jun-14	5	Jul-14	-5	Aug-14	2	Sep-14	0	Oct-14	-5	Nov-14	10	Dec-14	0
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Quick facts – ASB	
Current figures refer to 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2014 to 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2014	
Level of Crime	26.17 per 1000 population
Peer Comparison	N/A
Annual Change	Reduction of 1065 incidences / 22% compared to one year ago
General trend	<p style="text-align: center;">— ASB</p>
Seasonality	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>March and September were peak months</i></p>
Breakdown of ASB by incident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ball games - 36%</li> <li>■ Bonfires - 3%</li> <li>■ Dog fouling - 3%</li> <li>■ Fly Tipping public - 18%</li> <li>■ Duty of Care - 4%</li> <li>■ Noise - 16%</li> <li>■ Littering - 4%</li> <li>■ Fly Tipping private - 4%</li> <li>■ Other - 46%</li> </ul>

## What has changed?

### **Changing crime trends and changing environmental conditions**

#### **Violent Crime trends**

Slough recorded 40 more violent crimes in 2014 than in 2013. This was the first increase since 2010. Violent crime with an injury also recorded a small increase (18) on 2013 figures. However, it was not as big an increase (77) as that seen between 2012 and 2013. In comparison, although violent crime without an injury is still falling, compared to previous years the reduction rate is slowing down.

#### **Domestic Abuse**

More DA offences are being reported to the police and DA services, which is likely due to an increased awareness of DA as a crime and more accurate recording rather than an increase in the prevalence rate. This is a positive development and reflects a concerted effort at local and national level to raise awareness about DA and the impact that it has on both adults and children.

#### **Offending trends**

Offending rate has fallen in several areas including:-

- Burglary in a dwelling
- Serious acquisitive crime
- Burglary
- Theft

## **New Probation service and management structure (Thames Valley)**

From 1 June 2014, the rehabilitation of offenders across England and Wales will be managed and delivered by 21 regional Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs) and the new National Probation Service (NPS).

In Slough these two new agencies are now:-

### ***Thames Valley Community Rehabilitation Company (TVRC)***

This agency will be responsible for the management and supervision of:-

- Low to Medium Risk of serious Harm offenders in the community or custody
- Prisoners serving less than 12 months;
- High likelihood of reoffending cases months (includes additional licence supervision for 12 months)

By delivering the following:-

- Integrated Offender Management
- Domestic Abuse Programmes
- General Offending Programmes
- Activities designed to reduce re-offending (as part of the new Rehabilitation Requirement).

### ***National Probation Service (NPS)***

This agency will be responsible for the management and supervision of:-

- High Risk of Serious Harm offenders in the community or custody
- All MAPPA<sup>3</sup> offenders
- Victim Liaison Service
- Approved Premises

By delivering the following:-

- Court services, including all pre-sentence reports, breaches/enforcement (both for NPS and TVRS cases)
- Recalls (as above)
- Sex offender treatment
- Risk assessments and allocation of all cases to either NPS or TVCRC

For now, all staff of the both agencies are working from the same place, on the same systems and with many of the same offenders.

Both organisations will continue to support partnership arrangements locally and contribute to SSP objectives

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<sup>3</sup> Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements

## Emerging risks

### Key themes that have emerged from the Strategic Analysis

Our research and analysis has identified a number of emerging risks, which have a considerable impact on crime, ASB and community safety in Slough. Below is a summary of the most important risks.

#### Residential burglary

For 2014 Slough had one of the highest per 1000 population rates for burglary in Thames Valley Police and our Most Similar Group. However, overall residential burglary for TVP fell by 19% compare to 25% for Slough. The partnership recognises this type of offending is subject to wide variations, for example the increase in the value of gold led to a significant increase in domestic burglary. Therefore we have put in measures to improve intelligence and help direct our response to robbery and burglary.

#### Anti-social behaviour (ASB)

Operational responsibility for ASB sits with Neighbourhood Services, and the overall strategic control sits with the Safer Slough Partnership, supported by the Community Safety Team. Our aim is to ensure every neighbourhood provides a safe and healthy environment for any resident or visitor.

We are developing a targeted, focused enforcement service, tackling our hotspot areas and developing proactive programmes of work. Key to this is the on-going development of multi-agency tasking and co-ordination processes, alongside effective information sharing, staff training and learning. This will lead to better results for the service and wider community satisfaction, more efficient use of resources and a skilled effective workforce.

#### ASB Legislative Changes:

The ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014 brought in several new powers to tackle ASB, replacing existing tools. To ensure compliance with the Acts changes, an **ASB Implementation Group** was established. This is a multi agency group including Heads of Service from TVP and SBC, ASB practitioners, SBC Legal Team and Communications Team. The new legislation was looked at in detail and then an action plan formulated.

The key areas of focus were:

- developing and agreeing policies and procedures
- embedding changes into working practices
- ensuring a co-ordinated and consistent approach across agencies
- defining roles and responsibilities
- delegating powers appropriately, and the
- development of a communication strategy.

One key area developed was the **Community Trigger**, which gives victims of ASB the opportunity to demand action, starting with a review of their case, where they have met the

local threshold. Since 20/10/14, Slough has received 3; 2 met the threshold, 1 did not.

We have also developed our local processes, procedures and templates for the new **Community Protection Notices (CPN's)**. This is a 3 stage process, starting with a warning letter, then a CPN if behaviour continues and then a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN), if the CPN is breached. CPN's are mainly being issued by Neighbourhood Services, however TVP will when required. To date we have issued approx. 70 warning letters, most resulting in improved behaviours, so only 5 CPN's have been issued, of which 1 has been breached. This is a very flexible tool, which can be used to tackle anything ASB related.

TVP are also using the new **Dispersal powers**<sup>4</sup> effectively; the tools more flexible approach is being used widely. We have recently secured our first **Closure Order** taken against a brothel and first **Criminal Behaviour Order** against an aggressive beggar.

### **Award:**

The ASB Implementation Group was presented with a 2015 Achievement Award from The Berkshire Environmental Health Managers Group, at their Annual Symposium, recognising the co-ordinated multi-agency approach Slough has taken and our positive progress to date.

### **Next Steps:**

The ASB Implementation Groups work will be on-going, until we have worked through all the areas of legislative change. We are currently evaluating all our current DPPO's and looking to transfer them over to Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPO's).

We will also work closely with Registered Social Landlords (RSL's) to develop a co-ordinated and consistent approach to tackling ASB across the borough.

Our approach to community resilience will also be reviewed, looking at how we engage and empower local communities to tackle issues themselves.

We also introduced a Local Alcohol Action Area and the launch of a pilot Community Alcohol Partnership in Langley and Kederminster. The aim of this scheme is to tackle drink-related crime and disorder and the damage alcohol causes to people's health.

Slough put in a successful bid to become one of the government's Local Alcohol Action Areas and facilitated the development of an Alcohol Strategy. There is already a lot of good work going on in Slough which supports this work and adds value by ensuring we are working with the right people, putting effective strategies in place, sharing best practice and carrying out appropriate analysis and evaluations.

UK Alcohol Treatment Trial (UKATT) suggests that for every £1 spent on alcohol treatment, the public sector saves £5<sup>5</sup>. Local partners, including businesses, are helping to tackle the problem of underage drinking, counterfeit alcohol, street drinkers and anti-social behaviour.

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<sup>4</sup> On 20 October 2014, sections 34 - 42 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 came in to force and introduce new dispersal powers. The new dispersal power replaces those available under section 30 of the ASBA 2003 and section 27 of the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006.

The Slough DAAT continue to fund 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.

The Young Persons' Service remains 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.

Other initiatives include:-

- **Targeted multi-agency enforcement operations, where identified hotspots have been established**
- **Improvements to multi-agency tasking and co-ordination processes**
- **Targeted project work in hotspots areas to include education, prevention and enforcement activities**
- **Supporting and working with local communities to tackle issues they have identified**
- **Enforcement training to all staff**

## **Re-offending**

Reduce offending has translated into less crime, fewer victims of crime and a reduction in the costs relating to crime. We know that a small proportion of the most prolific offenders are responsible for a disproportionately large amount of crime. National studies (NTA, Drugscope) and local analysis (DAAT Needs Assessment) show that substance misuse (drugs and alcohol) is a significant causal factor for both acquisitive and violent offending. Major initiatives that will contribute to successfully tackling include:-

- The Police run regular Nightsafe Patrols on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights to deter and tackle violent crime in the town centre, supporting by the Street Angels volunteers.
- The delivery of tactical options through the Violence Multiagency Panel (VMAP) meeting, a partnership problem solving approach, is due to commence in August 2014.
- The launching of the Community Alcohol Partnership (CAP) pilot, which initially covering Langley and Kedermister. Local partners, including businesses, are helping to tackle the problem of underage drinking, counterfeit alcohol, street drinkers and anti-social behaviour.

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<sup>5</sup> Review of the effectiveness of treatment for alcohol problems published November 2006  
September 2015 - Version 3

In addition, by focusing on reducing the offending of this prolific cohort, in particular through the work of the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Programme<sup>6</sup>, we have been able to drive down overall crime and so reduce the number of people in Slough who become victims of crime. We intend to continue developing this programme to deliver further reductions in offending and crime.

### **Domestic Abuse (DA) and violence against women and girls**

Analysis of the commissioned services for Early Help, IDVA and Outreach show that victims of DA in Slough come from a wide range of ethnic backgrounds with the largest groups identifying themselves as White British (39.8%), followed by Asian/Asian British (31.2%), which is not dissimilar to the population.

The Freedom Programme, which supports DA victims is now delivered in English, Punjabi, Urdu and Polish, with interpreters used for face to face consultations when necessary. Efforts have been made to raise awareness amongst practitioners about the importance of referring high risk cases to the MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) where partnership services can be co-ordinated. It is concerning that there are a number of repeat referrals to the MARAC, and this will be further investigated as part of the MARAC Development Plan.

Key actions to combat DA in Slough include:-

- The Domestic Abuse Strategy has been ratified by the DA Strategic Partnership, and an Action Plan is being developed focusing on 4 key themes:- Prevention and Early Intervention. Support Services. Risk Reduction and Enforcement. Partnership and Community.
- A monthly Operational DA group has been developed with sub groups focusing on specific projects: - Working Together. Action Planning. MARAC Development and Young People
- Coordination of services for parental factors to increase capacity and maximise impact. These include DA, Mental Health and Drug and Alcohol services
- The Sanctuary Scheme is now in operation to enable victims and their families to remain in their own home safely
- VMAP – (Violence Multi-Agency Panel) which was developed by the Police Foundation has completed its extensive research and analysis into violence, both domestic and non-domestic in the Chalvey and Britwell areas. The findings will support future development of DA services

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<sup>6</sup> Integrated Offender Management (IOM) brings a cross-agency response to the crime and reoffending threats faced by local communities. The most persistent and problematic offenders are identified and managed jointly by partner agencies working together.

## **Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)**

CSE has been a key priority area since 2011 for the Slough Local Safeguarding Children Board (SLCSB). The SSP has funded a CSE coordinator to support this work, via a grant from the police & Crime Commissioner.

Developing CSE knowledge and processes are set out in the SLSCB Business Plan. We will continue to raise awareness of CSE by undertaking creative initiatives to ensure the communities and professionals recognise the signs of CSE and are able to refer concerns as appropriate. Four Ps “Prevent, Protect, Pursue and Prosecute” will be the key elements to tackling CSE.

## **Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) an important part of our work and a working group on FGM is hosted by the Adult Safe Guarding Board which includes GPs and our local hospitals. The multiagency safeguarding children procedures include FGM as abuse; in 2012, the Council commissioned further training on FGM and was the focus of the SLSCB annual conference last year.

## **Families First**

In April 2012 the government launched the first Troubled Families Programme – a £448m scheme to incentivise local authorities and their partners to turn around the lives of 120,000 troubled families by May 2015. The programme target were families with children not attending school regularly, young people committing crime, families involved in anti-social behaviour and adults out of work.

The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) target for Slough Borough Council was 330 families to turn around by May 2015.

In March 2015 DCLG confirmed Slough had successfully achieved its target and agreed Slough's entry to the expanded programme from April 2015, also known as Phase 2. This programme is intended as a five year programme from April 2015. Slough's target for the 5 year period is to 'turnaround' 1260 families. There is an option to claim turn around of up to 213 families in 2015/16.

There are significant changes to delivery arrangements of the expanded programme. It has a widened eligibility criterion which will enable Slough Borough Council's inclusion of families that are of most concern and are high cost.

The programme has 6 strands, of which families must have at least 2 to be eligible for inclusion in the programme

1. Parents and children involved in crime or anti-social behaviour.
2. Children who have not been attending school regularly.
3. Children who need help.
4. Adults out of work or at risk of financial exclusion and young people at risk of worklessness.

5. Families affected by domestic violence and abuse.
6. Parents and children with a range of health problems.

Under these themes partners have collaborated actively in agreeing indicators. The early help sub group of the Children and Young Peoples Partnership will be suggesting interventions for workers to consider when families present with these issues, and setting out clearly the principles and expectations for all organisations work with families in the programme.

The Outcomes plan is Slough's tool which will allow Audit agree claims for families making significant & sustained progress for Payment by Results (PbR) money.

Other key features of changes in the programme are: mandatory reporting on costs saved through the programme using the Cost Benefit Calculator tool introduced by DCLG, contributing to the National Impact Study (NIS) through providing data on families, increased information for reporting to Family Progress Data (FPD) process and reporting on how we are transforming services to better meet the needs of whole families a whole family approach to working with families and improve services they receive and help them build their resilience to sustain improvements they make.

## **Youth Crime**

Slough's Youth Offending Team (YOT) continues to work to enable and support young people not to offend, particularly in respect of violent crime. Hence robbery has fallen and is no longer in the 'Top Three offences' after three years (2011/12- 2013/14). However the YOT/partnership is aware that research shows that young people not in education are prone to offend more. Taking this into consideration, and the fact that the number of young offender's engagement in suitable education, employment or training fell from 73% in 2011/12 to 67% in 2014 it is envisaged that the focus will be on this area over the coming year.

## **Organised Crime**

Serious and organised crime is a threat to the national security of the United Kingdom and is estimated to cost between £24 - £40 billion each year<sup>7</sup>. It can include drugs trafficking, human trafficking, organised illegal immigration, high value fraud, counterfeiting, organised acquisitive crimes, sexual exploitation and cyber crime.

Organised criminals are using increasingly sophisticated methods of avoiding detection and protecting their assets and the criminal justice system is often found struggling to cope. A multi agency approach is key to dealing effectively with OCG's.

The approach of the Slough police area is to firstly identify those individuals involved in organised crime and then to map the individuals and their activity onto a central Thames Valley Police Database.

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<sup>7</sup> National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime 1 May 2014  
September 2015 - Version 3

Once mapped, a 'Lead Responsible Officer' (LRO) sets investigation plans to allow a concerted effort of investigation and disruption to take place. This disruption is essentially using all available tactics to make criminal activity more difficult for those involved. Ultimately the aim is to dismantle the organised crime group so as to remove its effectiveness and prevent it from operating and posing a risk of harm to local communities and this is recognised by way of an official 'disruption'.

On a weekly basis the OCG mapping is updated and the matrix reviewed to take into consideration any new research or developing intelligence, this in turn allows for a review of the plan in place for disruption. Every month, the local DCI chairs an OCG management meeting where the overall picture is assessed with analytical support, Intelligence input and plan owners update on progress or problems.

These criminal organisations are involved in a wide range of crime-types, including:

- Local and cross-border (London) drug networks
- Child Sexual Exploitation issues which extend across local borders
- Rogue traders, based in Slough, but with victims across the country
- Local youth violence -related issues
- Local prostitution, possibly involving human trafficking

### **Other Initiatives**

The Safer Slough Partnership supports a number of work areas designed to help reduce crime and make positive contributions to the community. These include:-

- Child Sexual Exploitation in Slough
- Street Angels
- High Profile Events (HPE) to reduce ASB Fire
- Fire Service engagement with the young to promote aspiration and attainment
- Environmental visual audits in partnership with Slough Borough Council

## 2015 Strategic Priorities

<b>Priority</b>	<b>What we will be doing</b>
<b>Reduce total crime, specifically high volume and serious crimes against the person</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring violent crime</li> <li>• Monitoring burglary</li> <li>• Focus upon crimes against the person</li> <li>• Continue to work in partnership to engage prolific offenders and victims of violent crime</li> </ul>
<b>Focus on alcohol as a contributory factor in violent crimes and Domestic Abuse</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publish and Implement the Domestic Abuse Strategy</li> <li>• Recruit a Domestic Abuse Coordinator</li> <li>• Implement a comprehensive DA training programme in a tiered approach to ensure suitability for all professionals</li> </ul>
<b>Focus on responding to ASB casework and Environmental ASB through enforcement and design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with Registered Social Landlords to develop a co-ordinated and consistent approach to tackle ASB</li> <li>• Supporting and working with local communities to tackle issues they have identified</li> <li>• Targeted project work in hotspots areas to include education, prevention and enforcement activities</li> <li>• Targeted multi-agency enforcement operations where identified hotspots have been established</li> <li>• Improvements to multi-agency tasking and co-ordination processes</li> </ul>
<b>Support work around Child Sexual Exploitation and Female Genital Mutilation, and protecting vulnerable adults.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Embed the CSE action plan and revised SERAC process enabling the Slough CSE 'work' to be as near to being 'business as usual' for all partners, ensuring its sustainability in delivery and funding</li> <li>• Provide safe guarding training to Taxi drivers</li> <li>• Review the current partnership strategic and operational structures</li> </ul>
<b>Disrupt Organised Crime Groups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form a sub group to explore the issues related to organised crime, such as people trafficking, prostitution, money laundering, counterfeit /pirate goods and other fraudulent trading.</li> <li>• Understand the depth of the problem</li> <li>• Gather data and information to help form an action plan</li> </ul>
<b>Raising awareness of cybercrime.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We will set up a task group to research and understand the impact of cyber crime in Slough</li> <li>• The task group will make recommendations and form an action plan</li> </ul>

<b>Priority</b>	<b>What we will be doing</b>
<b>Reducing First time entrants to the youth Justice system by 3%</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Slough YOT will continue to work with partners and provide tailored programmes, working in partners.</li><li>• We will continue to undertake school outreach to ensure that we reduce the numbers of FTE into the system and focus on areas such as weapons awareness and substance misuse.</li></ul>
<b>Reducing – Rate of Proven Re-offending by Young Offenders by 3%</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• We will continue to target young people identified as being at risk of re-offending utilising a live tracking tool with the aim of utilising focused programmes, supported by partners as required.</li><li>• The aim is to reduce the rate by 3%.</li></ul>

## Glossary

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
ASB	Anti-social behaviour, a broad term used to describe day-to-day incidents of nuisance and disorder that affects people's lives.
CAP	Community Alcohol Partnership
CPN	Community Protection Notice
CRC	Community Rehabilitation Companies
CSE	Child Sexual Exploitation, a type of child abuse when a young person is encouraged, or forced, to take part in sexual activity in exchange for something.
DA	Domestic Abuse
DAAT	Drug and Alcohol Action Team, a partnership combining representatives from various agencies that have an interest in addressing substance misuse in the local area
DASH	Domestic Abuse Stops Here, charity founded in 1976, formerly Berkshire East Women's Aid.
DPPO	Designated Public Places Order
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation, an illegal procedure that intentionally alters or causes injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.
FPN	Fixed Penalty Notice
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advisor
IOM	Integrated Offender Management
IQuanta	Web based service which provides crime data before finalised National Statistics are published

## Glossary

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
MAPPA	Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements, a process designed to protect the public from serious harm by sexual and violent offenders.
MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference, part of a co-ordinated community response to domestic abuse
MSG	Most Similar Group, an area or location which has similar figures to another, for example in terms of population and ethnic diversity.
NPS	National Probation Service
OCG	Organised Crime Group, serious crime planned, coordinated and conducted by people working together on a continuing basis.
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PSPO	Public Spaces Protection Order
RSL	Registered Social Landlord, not-for-profit housing providers approved and regulated by Government via Homes & Communities Agency
SBC	Slough Borough Council
SSP	Safer Slough Partnership
TVP	Thames Valley Police
TVRC	Thames Valley Rehabilitation Company
VMAP	Violence Multi Agency Panel
YOT	Youth Offending Team, multi agency team with a primary role to prevent young people offending or re-offending