



**WOKINGHAM
BOROUGH COUNCIL**

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

Community Safety Strategy
2018-2021

Wokingham Community Safety
Partnership



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About the Community Safety Partnership Our Vision

The aim of the Wokingham Community Safety Partnership is to reduce crime, substance misuse, anti-social behaviour, raising awareness and increasing reporting of hidden crime. This strategy will guide the partnership in delivering its vision during 2018 to 2021.

National Community Safety Policy Context

The 1998 Crime and Disorder Act (as amended by Police and Social Responsibility Act 2011) places a statutory duty on all Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to prepare and implement a partnership strategy to reduce crime, substance misuse and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) within their areas.

The 1998 Act also requires that Community Safety strategies are informed by a document called a strategic assessment which comprises of local data aiming to provide a comprehensive picture of crime and disorder related need in their area. Strategic assessments comprise of data and information from the Police, Local Authority, Public Health, the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) and National Probation Services (NPS) etc.

This strategy was based on a strategic assessment carried out in late 2016, which was refreshed over the course of 2017. Wokingham CSP used this information to set priority areas and address them in order to reduce overall crime, support victims and build resilient communities.

Regional Community Safety Policy Context

The Thames Valley Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) Antony Stansfield, was elected on the 16th November 2012. He oversees the Thames Valley Police which is the largest non – metropolitan force in the country. The PCC's responsibilities include holding the Chief Constable to account, engaging communities, setting the force budget and commissioning services, particularly services for victims of crime.

Under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, the Police and Crime Commissioner has a duty to produce a Plan to reduce crime and related disorder within their localities.

In line with this duty, in 2017 the Thames Valley Police and Crime Commissioner published a Police and Crime Plan setting out his strategic priorities for the Thames Valley Region, these are set out below:

- **Vulnerability** - Managing demand on services through working together
- **Prevention and Early Intervention** - Improving safeguarding in physical and virtual space
- **Reducing Re-Offending** -Targeting and managing harm and risk
- **Serious Organised Crime and Terrorism** - Improving the local response
- **Police Ethics and Reform** - Increasing the pace of change

The Police and Crime Commissioner provides funding to the Wokingham Community Safety Partnership, and as such an effort has been made to ensure that where possible and most relevant, local priorities align with those identified within the Police and Crime Plan.

This should improve our ability to work with cross county partners and access cross county support services, whilst respecting local needs.

Wokingham Borough Policy Context

Under the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act, Statutory members of the CSP partnership have a legal obligation to mainstream actions to reduce crime within their local areas. This strategy aims to mainstream crime and community safety issues by integrating CSP priorities into wider Wokingham Borough Council and Partnership strategies and plans:

- **Wokingham Borough Health & Wellbeing Strategy Action Plan 2017-2020** - The Health and Wellbeing Board and CSP have developed good links over 2017/18. The Community Safety Strategy fits into 'the enabling and empowering resilient communities' theme.
- **Wokingham Council Plan 2014-2017** - The Community Safety Strategy aims to support the Local Authority Plan's underpinning principles to 'look after vulnerable people' and to improve 'health, wellbeing and quality of life'.
- **Wokingham Safeguarding Children's Board (WCSB) Sexual Exploitation Strategy 2017/18** – the WCSB has expanded the strategies to include addressing the wider exploitation of children and young people such as financial, sexual, criminal etc. The Community Safety strategy will aim to identify and refer affected children and young people to support services in line with statutory safeguarding responsibilities.
- **Wokingham Borough Youth Justice Plan** - Young people are disproportionately represented as both offenders and victims. Reducing and preventing young people's offending can have a significant impact on overall levels of crime within a locality.
- **Public Protection Partnership (PPP)** – is the body responsible for delivering a number of services related to the improvement of the public realm across Bracknell Forest, West Berkshire and Wokingham such as taxi licensing, environmental health and trading standards.

The PPP aims to protect and support residents and legitimate business through the successful use of information and intelligence, delivering safe and healthy neighbourhoods. The PPP's cross cutting issues include Vulnerable Persons, Serious & Organised Crime, Modern Day Slavery and eCrime, which clearly link to CSP priorities.

- **21st Century Council Programme** – The 21st program aims to enable the Council to focus on the customer journey. Services will be focused on the following; customer enabling, customer self-service, focused customer case work, specialists and commissioning.
- **Children and Young People Strategic Plan 2018-21** – The Children and Young People's Partnership brings together partners from a wide range of agencies with a shared commitment to helping children and young people to be the best they can be.

Their priorities are: Early identification of Need, Early Help and Prevention; Improvement of Emotional Health and Wellbeing; and Increasing Physical Activity.

- **Wokingham Housing Strategy 2015 – 2018** The Housing Strategy aims to ensure that 'all residents can access well-designed, affordable and sustainable homes and effective support services in the Wokingham Borough'.

The Wokingham Community Safety Partnership

The Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is made up of the key organisations and statutory partners responsible for keeping the Borough safe. These statutory organisations are listed below:

- Thames Valley Police
- Wokingham Borough Council
- National Probation Service
- Thames Valley Community Rehabilitation Company
- Berkshire Health Care Foundation Trust
- Berkshire West Clinical Commissioning Group
- Royal Berkshire Fire and Rescue Service
- The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

The key partners are:

- Public Health
- Magistrates Courts
- Involve
- SMART
- Berkshire Women's Aid
- Youth Offending Service

The CSP agrees the Borough's response to crime and anti-social behavior. It sets priorities to ensure partners are working together to create a safe place to live, work and visit. The partnership also funds specific projects that are targeted to meet its priorities.

The CSP is a high level strategic board, membership is at a senior level across the responsible respective organisations and the group meets on a regular basis in order to ensure the priorities of the Board are delivered. The four priorities are:

- Addressing Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)
- Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), Harmful Misuse and Organised Crime
- Reduce and prevent exploitation and address the needs of vulnerable victims and offenders
- Empower and enable the resilience of local communities

Our mechanism for meeting these priorities is;

- Ensuring the work of subgroups meet the agreed priorities and regularly feed back to the overarching Board.
- Regularly review priorities based on emerging data and local and national crime reduction policies.
- Ensure that partners meet their statutory responsibility to reduce crime, disorder and substance misuse.
- Hold the Police service to account on their performance.

The CSP has strategic links to the following partnership bodies (Appendix A):

Health and Wellbeing Board - The Health and Wellbeing Board is set up to co-ordinate health and wellbeing activity in Wokingham. The CSP is responsible to the Health and Wellbeing Board as part of the Council's oversight and governance structure.

Youth Offending Management Board - The Youth Offending Service (YOS) provides services to young people who come into conflict with the law or are at risk of displaying offending behavior.

Local Children Safeguarding Board – Berkshire West Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) is the key statutory mechanism for ensuring that the relevant organisations in Wokingham cooperate to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people.

Local Adults Safeguarding Board- The Wokingham Adult Safeguarding Board is responsible for safeguarding adults with safeguarding in line with the Care Act 2014 and other statutory guidance.

The CSP also has links to the following Thames Valley wide external partnership bodies focusing on key cross-county policy issues.

Thames Valley Modern Slavery Partnership – A cross county partnership which aims to reduce modern slavery within the area. This includes developing support services, and policies and procedures.

Thames Valley Domestic Abuse Coordinators - This meeting ensures a coordinated approach to addressing domestic abuse within the region.

Police and Crime Panel - The Panel's role is to scrutinise the Police and Crime Commissioners actions, including reviewing the Police and Crime Plan and annual report.

Community Safety Strategy Development

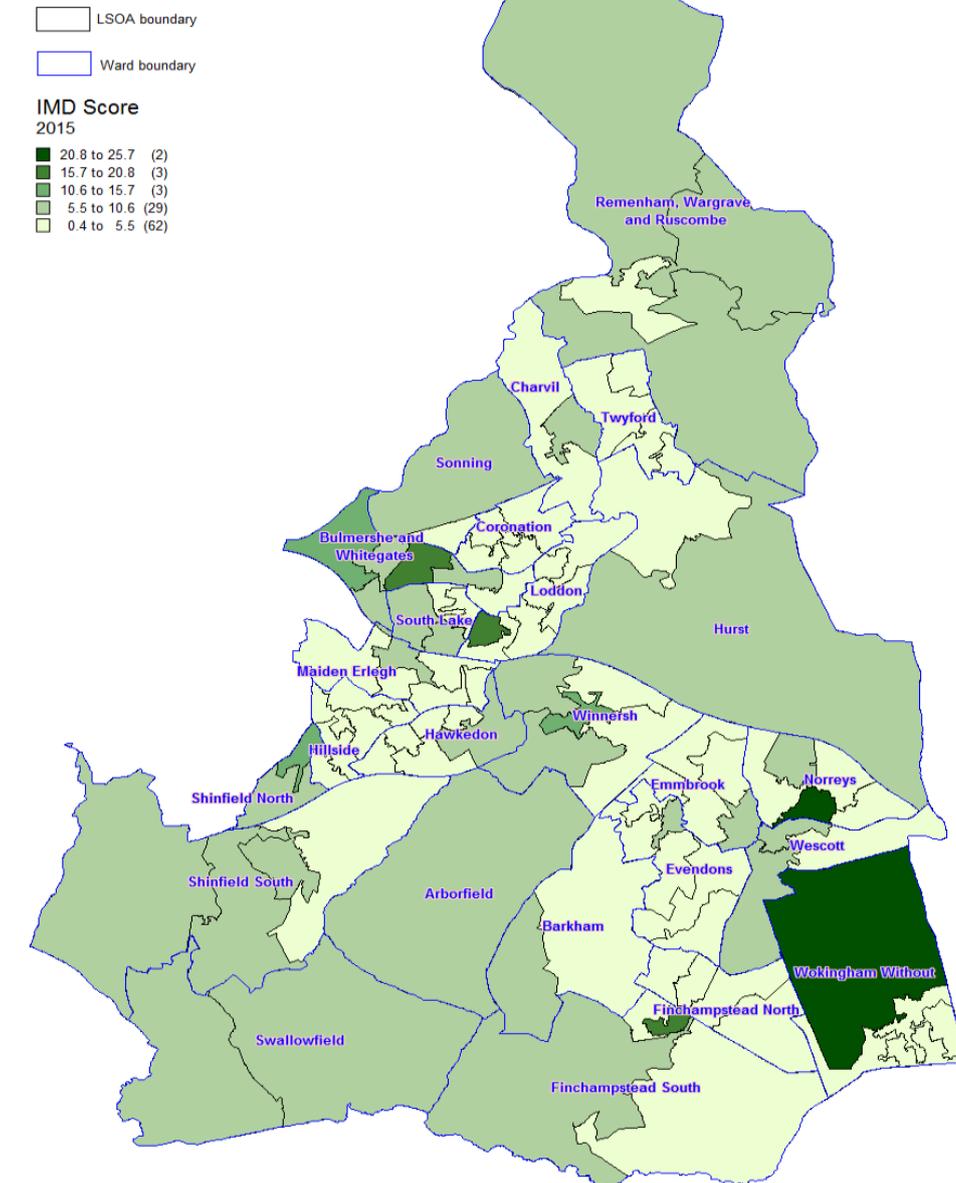
The 2018/21 Community Safety Strategy was developed based on the 2016 strategic assessment which was refreshed in early 2017 and 2018. It includes using:

- Key documents such as national and local crime strategies including:
 - the Police and Commissioner's Crime Plan
 - Recommendations from Her Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Service (HMICFRS) reports
 - the Thames Valley Police Local Cyber Strategy,
 - the Modern Slavery Strategy
 - National Strategy to end Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG): 2016 to 2020
- Local, national and regional crime, community safety, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse related data
- Consultation with key partnership bodies such as the Health and Wellbeing Board and Youth Offending Board.
- Consultation with neighbouring local authorities where relevant.
- Consultation with members of the Community Safety Partnership, its delivery groups, and partners.

- Surveys carried out to find out the views of the public, for example the schools 'fear of crime survey' carried out in 2016 as part of the development of the strategic assessment.

Part 2: Wokingham Demographic Context

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 by Lower Level Super Output Areas



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Map creator: WBC Public Health Intelligence
Date: November 2017

Wokingham is located in Berkshire, which is in South East England, West of London and is one of the Home Counties. It is part of the Thames Valley Police area which includes Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire as well as the unitary authorities of Milton Keynes, Slough and Reading.

Wokingham is located in the centre of Berkshire. In 2017 the total estimated resident population was 163,353 persons. The population is evenly divided between male and female. 11.8% of the population is from a black and ethnic minority group, and the largest

Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) group is people from an Indian background. The demography of the area is changing and 26% of the school population is from a BME background. Wokingham's population continues to age with 17.4% of the population aged 65 and over in 2016, compared to 13.4% in 2006. This is similar to the England figure of 18.7%. The Wokingham population is increasing in line with national trends. The highest increase in numbers is estimated to be in people who age 10-14, 60-64 and 75-79 years old.

The Borough also has one hospital, 13 GP Practices, 24 pharmacies, 39 primary schools, 10 secondary schools and 5 Special Educational Needs schools. There is currently 1 Police Station within the locality. Wokingham does not have any prisons within its borders and main prisons that Wokingham residents are sent to include HMP Bullingdon, Woodhill and Springhill.

Wokingham is the least deprived Borough in Berkshire and ranks 325th out of 326 local authorities in the country. The main areas of deprivation score are in Norreys (including the Norreys estate) and Wokingham Without wards.

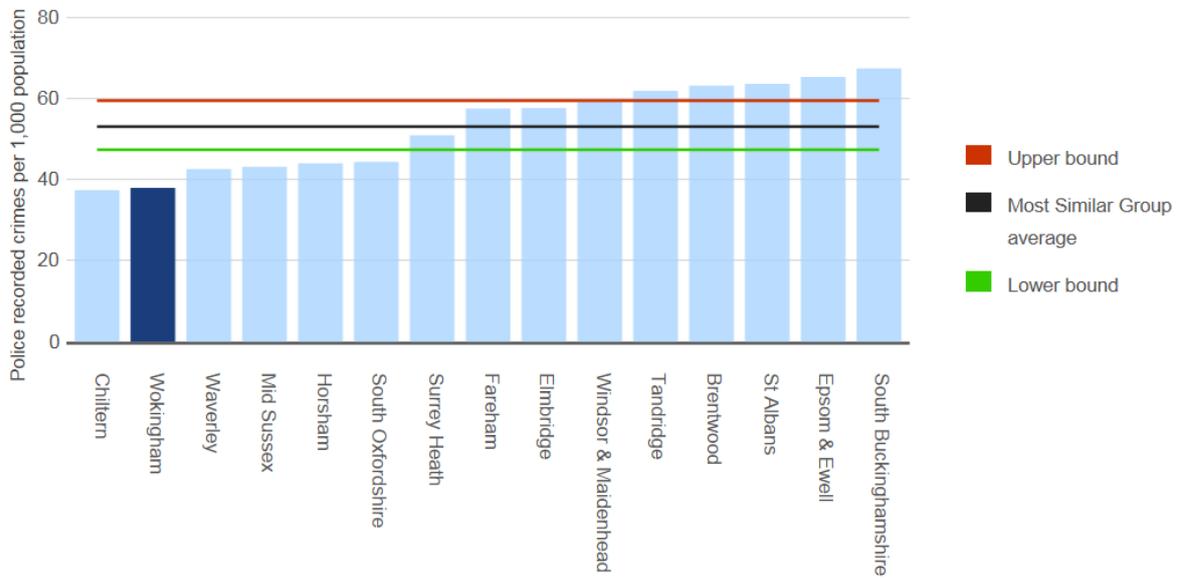
Whilst Wokingham is a prosperous place there can be pockets of deprivation within more wealthy areas and there are also communities which spread across Wokingham that suffer significant degrees of deprivation for example the Gypsy, Roma and Traveller (GRT) community.

Wokingham Crime and Community Safety Context

Wokingham is a low crime Borough, with one of the lowest crime rates within the Country and the Thames Valley Partnership areas. Wokingham is divided into 6 neighbourhood policing areas:

- Wokingham Town
- Wokingham Without (Finchampstead)
- Woodley
- Earley
- Twyford
- Fields (Arborfield, Swallowfield etc.)

In the year ending September 2017, the crime rate in Wokingham was lower than the average crime rate across similar areas.



Wokingham has lower rates of reported criminal activity than many other areas in the Thames Valley policing area; with Wokingham having 36 reported crimes per thousand resident population compared with the Thames Valley police area average of 59 reported crimes.

In addition to low crime rates, until recently Wokingham has good community safety outcomes with offenders having low reoffending rates, a reduction in the number of young people entering criminal justice systems, good retention of service users in drug and alcohol treatment.

However, this is changing. In common with other areas in the Country, Wokingham has seen an increase in its crime levels with a rise in reported crime in 2016/7, over 2015/6, of 6% compared to a Thames Valley average increase of 7%.

Wokingham Community Safety Partnership data - 2016/7 compared to 2015/6							
		Wokingham			TV	2016/7 Crime rate per 1,000 population or household *	
		2016/7	2015/6	% change	% change	Wokingham	TV
Total recorded crimes (excl fraud)		5753	5404	6	7	36	59
Victim based crimes							
	Violence against person	1118	1139	-2	8	7	13
	Homicide	1	1	-	-	0	0
	Violence with injury	438	471	-7	6	3	5
	Violence without injury	679	667	2	9	4	8
	Sexual offences	156	206	-24	3	1	2
	Robbery	25	25	-	7	0	0
	Theft Offences	3170	2809	13	8	20	30
	Burglary	683	634	8	9	4	5
	Domestic burglary	278	224	24	13		
	per 1,000 population					2	2
	per 1,000 households					4	5
	Non domestic burglary	405	410	-1	6	3	3
	Vehicle offences	533	468	14	10	3	6
	Theft from the person	117	89	31	0	1	2
	Bicycle theft	252	162	56	18	2	2
	Shoplifting	681	593	15	13	4	7
	All other theft offences	904	863	5	1	6	8
	Criminal damage and arson	825	789	5	6	5	8
		10265	9550				
Crimes against society							
	Drug offences	182	192	-5	-3	1	2
	Possession of weapons offences	31	23	-	18	0	0
	Public order offences	160	133	20	-2	1	5
	Miscellaneous crimes against society	86	88	-2	16	1	1
		459	436				
		10724	9986				
	crimes: total	1.9	1.8				
* 2015 mid year population 160,400 and households 63,000							

In some cases the crime types have had larger increases than other community safety areas within Thames Valley. Between 2015/6 and 2016/7 the following crimes saw increases:

- theft which has increased by 13% in Wokingham but has only increased by 8% within other areas.
- domestic burglary has increased by 24% in Wokingham but has only increased by 13% in other areas
- vehicle offences have increased by 14% in Wokingham but have only increased by 10% in other areas
- theft from the person has increased by 31% in Wokingham but has not increased in other areas.

- Bicycle theft has increased by 56% in Wokingham but has only increased by 18% in other areas
- Public Order offences have increased by 20% in Wokingham but have decreased by 2% in other areas.

This increase has been caused by a number of possible factors; more people are reporting crimes, there is increasing economic insecurity and an increase in County Line Dealing (See Priority 2). Patterns of crime are also changing, for example, Wokingham has seen a recent increase in violence offences and reports of historical sexual abuse.

In addition to the increase in crime, there are also indications that within the local area there is more social need. Over 2017/18 there has been an increase in the number of 'children and young people in need' being referred to children services, an increase in the number of young people being sanctioned for substance misuse (cannabis warnings) and increasing reports of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) by young people across the whole Borough.

Whilst this is concerning, this data must be seen in context. Wokingham Borough still has levels of crime, substance misuse and Anti-Social Behaviour well below national and regional averages, and in some instances increases could be interpreted as a measure of success, for example increasing reports of ASB can be often be seen as a measure of confidence i.e. members of the public report issues if they think that authorities will address them.

Community Safety Approach

The local area partnership has stretched resources and therefore has to consider how to prioritise actions. The strategy will therefore focus on the areas where the data shows:

- There is most demand on public services.
- The most harm is caused
- Where outcomes need to be improved, because we compare unfavourably to our statistical neighbours

We have not set specific volume crime priority¹ targets. However, 'volume crime' will be measured and addressed as part of the overall strategy. We believe this is of high importance and research tells us Wokingham's low crime rate is a key factor when considering moving and living in the area.

Therefore the reduction of volume crime will be included in 'Priority Four: Champion the resilience of local communities'.

Wokingham Community Safety Partnership have four key priorities for 2018-2021 and they are;

- Addressing Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)
- Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB), Harmful Misuse and Organised Crime
- Reduce and prevent exploitation and address the needs of vulnerable victims and offenders
- Empower and enable the resilience of local communities

Priority One: Addressing Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG)

The Community Safety Partnership decided to make domestic abuse, particularly hidden domestic abuse, one of its key priorities in the 2016 Strategic Assessment. To deliver this priority the CSP agreed a Domestic Abuse Strategy in 2017.

The Wokingham Domestic Abuse Strategy is designed to support children, adults and families within Wokingham Borough, by developing an understanding of the needs of both victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse. The strategy is designed to enable Wokingham Council to meet its statutory duties for example the Care Act 2014 and the Children and Families Act 2014. The main role of the CSP is to hold the Domestic Abuse Strategic Group in delivering the current domestic abuse strategy.

The Wokingham Domestic Abuse Strategy developed over 2016/17 is focussed on prevention, provision and risk reduction, and is implemented by annual action plans which are overseen by the Domestic Abuse Strategic Group;

- Prevention
- Provision

¹ Volume crime often includes priority crimes such as street robbery, burglary and vehicle-related criminality, but can also apply to criminal damage or assaults.

- Risk Reduction

Writing the 2018/21 Community Safety Strategy provided the opportunity to refresh a few actions in line with newly emerged priorities;

- In response to i) The increase in the number of reports of sexual assault which were up by 34% in 2016 from 2015, ii) the increasing vulnerability of girls involved in County Line Dealing iii) and a growing awareness of issues such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Honour Based Violence (HBV), where the numbers affected are very low, but the harm caused can be serious, the Wokingham Domestic Abuse Strategic Group has become the Violence Against Women and Girls Strategic Group. This is in line with government policy i.e. the Violence Against Women and Girls National Strategy.
 - The needs of men and boys (including trans, gay and bisexual men) affected by domestic abuse, sexual violence and related issues are acknowledged and included in the work of the CSP for example ensuring support for male victims of sexual assault, exploited boys etc. as part of Priority 3.
- The OPCC has recently commissioned a range of Thames Valley wide services to support domestic abuse victims and offenders including services for:
 - Black, and Asian Ethnic Minority and Refugee (BAMER) victims of VAWG,
 - Services for victims of sexual violence e.g. SARCs², counselling and other support services
 - A service for perpetrators of domestic abuse.
- Wokingham has been affected by a higher than average number of domestic homicides and in response has developed a number of action plans to improve practice.

Objectives

- Implement the recommendations of the Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) to ensure that lessons are learnt
- Take on the violence Against Women and Girls Agenda by:
 - Increasing the awareness of VAWG issues such as sexual violence, FGM and HBV amongst professionals, members of the public, victims and perpetrators.
 - Develop referral pathways to ensure that Wokingham residents have access to Thames Valley Police and Crime Commissioner commissioned VAWG services.
 - Addressing cyber related sexual offences and risk of victimisation such as underage sexting etc.
- Develop robust pathways to enable Wokingham residents to access newly commissioned Thames Valley wide VAWG provision.

² A Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) provides services to victims/survivors of rape or sexual assault regardless of whether the survivor/victim chooses to reports the offence to the police or not.

Priority Two: Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour, Harmful Misuse and Organised Crime.

These three issues can often be interlinked and this priority is aimed at reducing all and to prevent members of our community from exploitation and their risk and involvement in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and/or harmful misuse escalating to serious organised crime.

Instances of Anti-Social Behaviour have been of concern across the Borough during the start of 2018 and the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) and Thames Valley Police have been working together to address this. This priority will aim to address the causes of ASB and the CSP Problem Solving Task Group will be tasked with managing geographical areas and individuals of concern on a multiagency level.

Nationally and locally, the rates of serious organised crime; specifically county line dealing are, as stated previously, part of the reason for the increased crime levels. According to the national crime agency 'County Line Dealing' (CLD) has a number of components:

- A group establishes a network between an urban hub and a county to enable the supply of drugs.
- The use of mobile phones to facilitate communications between 'group members.
- Exploitation of young and/or vulnerable people including using them to supply drugs.
- Travel between urban and county line locations.
- Propensity for high levels of violence and intimidation.
- Taking over a vulnerable persons property to use as a base for dealing and other crimes

The Police have been proactive in addressing county line dealing for example running successful operations such as 'Operation Stronghold' which aims to decrease the risk from organised crime by reducing vulnerabilities and criminal opportunities.

However nationally, regionally and locally not enough is known about patterns of organised crime. The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and Home Office has planned research to understand local patterns of CLD, which will better enable both local Community Safety Partnerships and Thames Valley Police to develop effective crime reduction strategies. The research will be conducted in April 2018 and will be used to inform the development of action plans in 2018/19.

In addition, as crime gangs can be very flexible and change their offending to adapt to policing tactics, a key aspect of our strategy will be to increase and improve the intelligence submitted to Thames Valley Police from both professional partners and community groups to better understand local patterns of crime.

Objectives

- Working with community groups to establish what youth provision there is across the Borough currently and supporting initiatives to address any gaps.
- To work with the Children and Young People's Partnership to ensure the needs of young people and families are clearly understood and that the Drug and Alcohol Strategy is effective at reducing the impact of alcohol and substance misuse on children and young people.
- Engaging and working with Partners including Neighbourhood Action Groups to analyse areas of concern and actions to be taken to reduce levels of ASB and harmful misuse.

- Support Police actions to prevent and reduce organised crime including:
 - schools programmes for at risk children
 - Using local policing as a deterrent
 - Use of civil powers where appropriate
- Raise awareness of the impact of County Line Dealing focusing on the impact on children, young and vulnerable people.
- Through Problem Solving Tasking Group, work with Police and other partners on combined operations, including review of actions and evaluation.
- Increase the range of intelligence about organised crime from community groups, partners and residents.
- Ensure that vulnerable people, identified during enforcement action have access to appropriate support.

Priority Three - Reduce and prevent exploitation and address the needs of vulnerable victims and offenders

The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) recognised that vulnerability of both victims and offenders has an impact on demand for police and other emergency services. Supporting victims, particularly repeat victims of crime will improve their resilience. Supporting vulnerable offenders will decrease their level of offending. This will have a positive impact on crime rates, but most importantly ensure people have access to services which will improve the quality of their lives.

Vulnerable Victims

National figures show that that victims, particularly repeat victims are more likely to have vulnerabilities (for example support needs such as homelessness, substance misuse and mental ill health) than the general population. In 2014, the PCC took over responsibility for commissioning services for victims from the Ministry of Justice, in order to ensure locally responsive services.

Locally the PCC has commissioned 'Victim First' to provide a Pan Thames Valley service to support all victims of crime within the area.

Data from that service has provided the CSP with information about local victims' needs, including for example Wokingham victims are more likely to be young under 19 and victims of violence, theft or harassment. A small number of victims have a disproportionate impact on public services and a number of repeat victims are known to other support services such as Local Authority, Police and Health Services.

Vulnerable Offenders

Like victims, national figures show that offenders are more likely have greater support needs than the general population. Offenders have higher than average levels of substance misuse, physical and mental health need, and are more likely to have lower rates of engagement in education employment and training.

In general, Wokingham has good outcomes for offenders:

- The Borough has lower levels of offending than statistical neighbours, fewer offenders reoffending and the types of offences tend to be less serious.
- The numbers of young people entering the criminal justice is reducing.
- Wokingham has an Integrated Offender Manager (IOM) service in place. There are low numbers of priority offenders and their level of offending is lower than national averages.
- Low numbers of people enter substance misuse treatment through the criminal justice system. However once they do engage they are likely complete treatment.

The current Wokingham Substance Misuse Strategy contains a number of actions to address the links between substance misuse and offending which will be supported by the wider CSP. The aim of the strategy therefore should be to ensure that vulnerable ex-offenders are supported, particularly when they are most vulnerable for example at the point of arrest, or prison release.

Youth Offending will be an area of focus during this strategy. Though numbers are still low, young people are showing some signs of increasingly being affected by crime. The number of young people involved with the Youth Offending Service is rising in 2017-18 and there has been an increase in the number of Youth Cannabis Warnings issued in 2017-18. In addition in 2017-18, there has been an increase in violent offences amongst girls and boys, the number for 2017-18 year to date is already higher than the whole of 2016-17.

Exploitation

There is an increasing understanding of the impact, risks and effects of exploitation. Exploitation can be financial, criminal and sexual and can include forced marriage, forced labour and modern slavery. An increasing number of people become victims of exploitation through cybercrime for example grooming, exploitation of romantic relationships and friendships.

Exploitation is a hidden crime therefore the data we have available is limited. However, the information we do have suggests that only a small percentage of crimes are reported and detected and only a very small number of victims are referred to support services.

Wokingham data shows that only 43 cybercrimes were reported to local Police in 2017, but regional figures show that there were around 50,000 cybercrimes in the Thames Valley region. In 2016, Police and other criminal justice system figures show there were around 533 Modern Slavery victims in the Thames Valley region. However, when more extensive research was undertaken (consultation with service providers etc.) figures suggest that the likely number was closer to 2500. The PCC's support service for victims of exploitation only saw around 143 people that year, which shows further attrition.

In response, the Thames Valley PCC has prioritised actions to prevent and reduce the exploitation of vulnerable people through a number of initiatives including; commissioning services to support those affected by exploitation, setting up partnerships to address exploitation and targeted enforcement. Therefore developing referral pathways to the newly funded Thames Valley wide provision will be key.

The CSP Strategy also aims to reduce and prevent the exploitation of children. Locally there is evidence that children are becoming increasingly vulnerable to exploitation; Schools, the Police and substance misuse services say that they are seeing more young people with substance misuse problems, there are increasing numbers of children and young people subject to a Child Protection Plan and Child in Need. National evidence shows that missing children and runaways are particularly vulnerable to being exploited, and local data shows that in Wokingham there has been an increase by 14% in the number of children missing in

2017-18 compared with children missing in 2016-17. However, the number of children at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) has decreased from 19 to 17 during the same period and in addition, according to the same data the number of occasions children at risk of CSE have gone missing has reduced by close to 41%.

Objectives

- Ensure that all vulnerable offenders and victims are supported through robust case management processes.
- Ensure that Police and other enforcement agencies work closely with adults and children safeguarding policies, procedures and structures
- Increase the number of people entering mental health, substance misuse and other treatment throughout the criminal justice system.
- Participation in Thames Valley wide partnerships such as the Modern Slavery Partnership to ensure that the needs of Wokingham are considered in the development of cross county services.
- Ensure Channel Panel processes support and divert vulnerable people, children and young people from radicalisation.
- Implement public awareness campaigns to encourage reporting around modern slavery, cybercrime etc.

Priority Four: Empower and enable the resilience of local communities

The focus of this priority is the relationship with the wider Wokingham Community. In addition to reducing crime, substance misuse and disorder, central government guidance states Community Safety Strategies should work to reduce the fear of crime, improve community cohesion, build the relationship with the voluntary and community sector and support community engagement.

This theme is in line with the approach taken by wider Wokingham strategies such as the Wokingham Council Plan, Health and Wellbeing Strategy, and Policing Strategies which all champion the resilience of local communities, i.e. aiming to support communities and individuals to more proactively meet their own needs. Community groups within the CSP structure such as the Neighborhood Action Groups and Rural Crime Action Group, are enabling this approach, however governance and communication links between those groups and the CSP could be improved.

Wokingham is an attractive place to live as it has good schools, easily accessible to London and the M4 corridor, has good rail links and a wide range of amenities including restaurants and shops. Wokingham does not suffer from alcohol misuse associated with the night time economy. Wokingham is seeing a significant increase in population with around 10,000 new homes being built in the area. This new population will not have a significant impact on public services. Our aim should be ensure that they are encouraged to integrate with the wider community by contributing their social capital.

Prevent Strategy

The Prevent agenda comes under this heading. This agenda aims to address all potential forms of terrorism including right-wing and radical Islamic Terrorism. According to the Police

risk assessment, Wokingham is a very low risk area, none the less the Local Authority still has a requirement to implement a number of statutory responsibilities under the Prevent Duty³. This includes

- Developing a Prevent Action Plan
- Developing policies that ensure resources such as IT equipment is not used to promote radicalisation.
- Implementing staff training that is relevant and up to date.
- Raising the awareness of the Prevent Agenda across both public and private sectors and members of the public
- Supporting partners such as the Health Sector and Further Education Colleges to implement their Prevent related responsibilities

The Prevent Strategy subgroup of the CSP is responsible for the implementation of the Prevent Agenda locally through the delivery of a strategy and action plan, which includes community engagement, reducing hate crime, improving community cohesion and increasing public reassurance.

The Prevent Strategy and Action Plan 2018/19 works to address emerging issues including

- developing support systems for any possible families returning from warzones
- addressing the needs of unaccompanied child asylum seekers from high risk areas
- actions to impact rightwing terrorism
- tackling causes of radicalisation
- safeguarding and support those most at risk of radicalisation through early intervention
- enabling those who have already engaged in terrorism to disengage and rehabilitate

Volume Crime Reduction

This theme will also address 'volume crime' and the reduction of other priority crime areas, using evidence based solutions and holding the Police to account.

Neighbourhood Crime priorities which the Police develop in partnership with the community will be included in this action to ensure that the CSP as far as possible meets the expectations of Wokingham residents.

This will reduce overall crime levels as well as fear of crime.

Fear of crime

Reducing the fear of crime has been adopted as an outcome measure by the Health and Wellbeing Board due to its impact on overall wellbeing.

In 2016, the Community Safety team carried out a local survey of 3,000 10 to 17 year-olds which found that just under four out of 10 (38 per cent) were worried about being the victim of crime or anti-social behavior.

This is in line with national averages however, Wokingham has much lower levels of crime than national averages, which means fear of crime levels are disproportionate to actual crime.

³ The **Prevent duty** is the **duty** in the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 on specified authorities, in the exercise of their functions, to have due regard to the need to **prevent** people from being drawn into terrorism.

Objectives

- Work with Local Authority partners to engage with residents from new housing developments to ensure integrated cohesive communities.
- Implementation of Prevent Strategy including actions to address hate crime against excluded groups.
- Reduction of volume crime, including rural crime with a focus on the most deprived areas in the Borough.
- Use the Problem Solving Process, Police Tasking and other Local Authority Tasking Processes to more effectively address crime issues in the Borough, focussing on areas of highest need.
- Ensure that issues that disproportionately affect rural communities are addressed such as illegal encampments, poaching and fly tipping.
- Address the fear of crime through the development of a multi-agency communication and engagement group.

Part 4: Delivering the Strategy

Wokingham CSP's governance holds partners to account, scrutinises performance data and ensures operational delivery of its priorities, which enables it to fit into Wokingham Council's wider decision making structures.

Governance and Reporting lines (Appendix A&B)

The CSP Board reports to Wokingham Borough Council's Health and Wellbeing Board, whose role is to receive regular updates from the CSP on progress in delivering its strategies and to hold the CSP to account.

The CSP is linked to the Council's wider political decision making structures through the attendance of two Councillors at CSP meetings, and the provision of regular reports to the Local Authority's Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

One of the Councillor representatives also sits on the Thames Valley wide Police and Crime Panel which holds the Police and Crime Commissioner to account.

Delivery and impact

The Community Safety Strategies are delivered by annual action plans which ensures that the objectives that the CSP sets for itself are achieved. Wokingham CSP will develop the action plans including performance measures during the first year of the Community Safety Strategy in 2018/19.

Delivery and working groups (Appendix B)

The CSP Board oversees a number of delivery subgroups who are responsible for the operational delivery of the CSP priorities. These groups report to the CSP on a regular basis. They are responsible for:

- Implementing the CSP's action plans
- Setting targets, managing performance and making recommendations to the CSP on how to address any areas of underperformance.
- Horizon-scanning to ensure that the CSP is able to identify emerging areas of need, changing local and national policy and ensuring that these are included in future strategy development.
- Collating data and intelligence from partner organisations in order to acquire as accurate a picture of crime, disorder and substance misuse in Wokingham as possible.

Delivery groups are also able to set up short term task and finish working groups to work on specific projects on behalf of the CSP.

To manage performance delivery groups will use two types of data a) performance data which shows how the CSP is meeting its targets and b) analytical data which will explain why the targets are not being met.

The remit of each delivery subgroup is outlined below. (See Appendix C)

- **Problem Solving Tasking Group (PSTG)** meet as a partnership on a monthly basis to address persistent crime and community safety related issues.

- **Rural Crime Group** – Community led group which aims to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour within the rural areas of Wokingham. The Rural Crime Group reports to the PSTG
- **Drug and Alcohol Strategic Group** – This group meets quarterly to oversee the effective implementation of the Wokingham Substance Misuse Strategy.
- **Domestic Abuse Strategic Group now the Violence against Women and Girls Strategic Group** - which oversees the Domestic Abuse Strategy and aims to reduce domestic abuse locally by taking enforcement action against perpetrators, raise awareness of the issues and ensure that vulnerable victims have access to appropriate support services.
 - Recently the group decided to change its remit to include the Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) agenda, which includes actions to address Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), sexual violence, Honor Based Violence (HBV) etc.
 - The Police led Domestic Abuse Repeat Incident Meeting (DARIM) and A Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) report to this group. The MARAC is a victim focused information sharing and risk management meeting attended by all key agencies where high risk cases are discussed. The DARIM manages repeat incidents of Domestic Abuse.
- **Integrated Offender Management Subgroup** meets on a monthly basis to case manage priority offenders identified by the police. The subgroup includes partners such as the Police, probation service, housing and substance misuse services to ensure that identified offenders have access to the support services which will enable them to reduce their offending. It reports to the Problem Solving Group and Strategic Substance Misuse Group.
- **Prevent Strategy Group** – This group meets on a quarterly basis, to oversee actions to prevent and reduce the threat from terrorism by improving community cohesion, and ensuring the Local Authority and other partners meet their statutory obligations under The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015.
- **Channel Panel** – The channel panel is organised monthly and meets to case manage vulnerable adults, young people and children who are at risk of becoming radicalised. The Channel Panel reports to the Prevent Strategy Group.

As well as CSP Delivery Groups, the CSP also works closely with and is a member of partner safeguarding meetings including the Thames Valley Police Tasking Meetings. One outcome of this meeting is for early identification, intervention and intelligence sharing of potential perpetrators.

Cross cutting issues

These are areas of work to improve CSP functionality. They do not sit easily within the subgroup structure, so will be directly overseen by the CSP Board. The CSP lead officer will provide regular updates on progress at CSP meetings for review and action.

1) Closer Working with Neighbouring Boroughs

In 2018 Wokingham CSP is exploring the possibility of developing an approach to working more closely with Bracknell Council and other neighbouring local authorities on crime and

community safety issues in order to increase efficiency, share best practice and improve partnership arrangements

2) **Information sharing protocols**

Information sharing protocols should be reviewed and refreshed on a regular basis to ensure that all partners understand how they can legally share information to support the reduction of crime and disorder, and in addition to ensure they continue to be in line with relevant legal developments.

3) **Data and Intelligence**

Community Safety depends on robust data therefore the CSP should continue to prioritise actions to improve the range and quality of data available to the Community Safety partnership.

Next steps

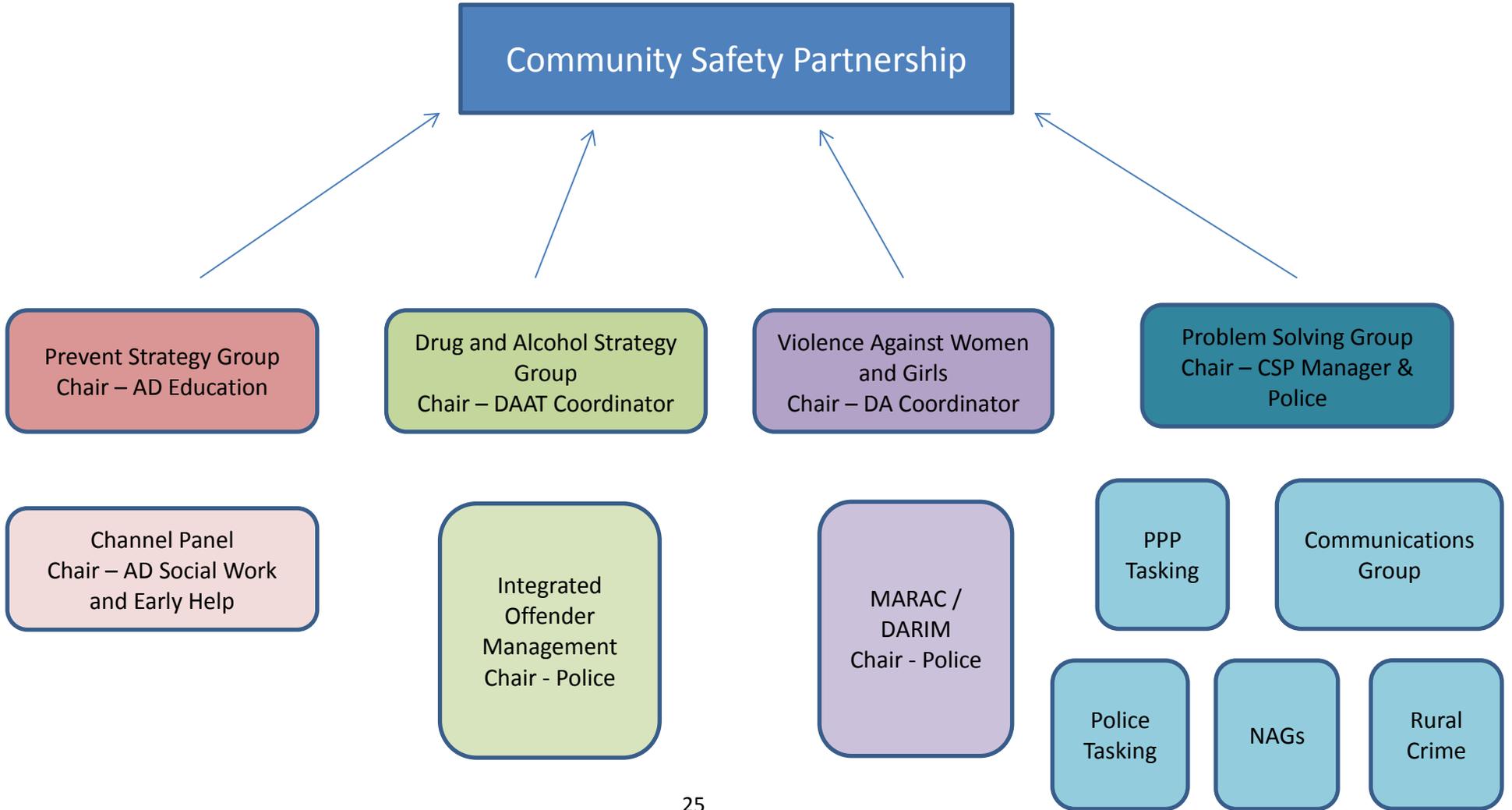
Once the CSP Board approves the strategy, the CSP delivery groups will be tasked with setting measurable targets, performance measures and developing annual action plans to ensure that these targets and the objectives set out in this strategy are met. Each delivery group will also be required to submit their action plan to the CSP on a 6 monthly basis for overview and scrutiny.

Appendix A: Partnership Links



Appendix B: Governance and Reporting Lines

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Appendix C: Delivery Groups

Delivery Group	CSP Priority	Performance Measure
Integrated Offender Management Subgroup	<p>Priority Two: Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour, Harmful Misuse and Organised Crime</p> <p>Priority Three: Reduce and prevent exploitation and address the needs of vulnerable victims and offenders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in the number of offenders being re-arrested. Reduce number of First Time Entrants to the youth justice system
Problem Solving Tasking Group	<p>Priority Two: Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour, Harmful Misuse and Organised Crime</p> <p>Priority Three: Reduce and prevent exploitation and address the needs of vulnerable victims and offenders</p> <p>Priority Four: Empower and enable the resilience of local communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeat cases referred to the Anti-Social Behaviour Panel Number of Community Triggers Volume crime reduction e.g. dwelling burglary offences, theft of vehicle offences Reduction in Deliberate Primary Fires Reduction in Deliberate Secondary Fires
Drug and Alcohol Strategic Group	<p>Priority Two: Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour, Harmful Misuse and Organised Crime</p> <p>Priority Three: Reduce and prevent exploitation and address the needs of vulnerable victims and offenders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful completion of drug treatment (adults) Successful completion of drug treatment (children)
Violence against Women and Girls Strategic Group.	<p>Priority One: Addressing Violence Against Women and Girls</p> <p>Priority Three: Reduce and prevent exploitation and address the needs of vulnerable victims and offenders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor number of cases reviewed by Wokingham Borough MARAC Monitor percentage of repeat cases reviewed by Wokingham Borough MARAC Reduce percentage of repeat reports of Domestic Abuse to Thames Valley Police Increase number of Domestic Incidents reported to Thames Valley Police
Prevent Strategy Group.	<p>Priority Four: Empower and enable the resilience of local communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Racially or Religiously Aggravated crime reported to Thames Valley Police Number of Racist incidents reported to Thames Valley Police Number of homophobic incidents reported to Thames Valley Police Number of transphobic incidents reported to Thames Valley Police number of disability hate incidents reported to Thames Valley Police
Channel Panel	<p>Priority Four: Empower and enable the resilience of local communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referrals to Channel Panel
Rural Crime Group	<p>Priority Two: Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour, Harmful Misuse and Organised Crime</p> <p>Priority Four: Empower and enable the resilience of local communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent Fly-Tipping from increasing to an unacceptable level Reduction in Rural related Theft Offences Reduction in Rural related Criminal Damage
Communications Group	<p>Priority Four: Empower and enable the resilience of local communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce Fear of crime

Glossary

Acronym	Description
ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
BAMER	Black and Asian Ethnic Minority and Refugee
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
CLD	County Lines Dealing
CRC	Community Rehabilitation Company
CSE	Child Sexual Exploitation
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
DARIM	Domestic Abuse Repeat Incident Meeting
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GRT	Gypsy, Roma and Traveller
HBV	Honour Based Violence
IOM	Integrated Offender Manager
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
NAGs	Neighbourhood Action Groups
NPS	National Probation Service
OPCC	Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
PCC	Police and Crime Commissioner
PPP	Public Protection Partnership
PSTG	Problem Solving Task Group
SARC	Sexual Assault Referral Centre
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
WSCB	Wokingham Safeguarding Children's Board
YOS	Youth Offending Service