

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 BACKGROUND

2.1.1 This Strategic Assessment has been produced to comply with The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007.⁴

2.1.2 The Crime & Disorder Act 1998 established CSPs and required that they undertake an annual audit (strategic assessment) of crime, disorder and the misuse of drugs within their areas and then publish a 3 year CSP Plan. The 2007 regulations require CSPs to refresh their Strategic Assessment and Plan annually. This is a useful way for the CSP to review progress in these 3 areas as well as identify priorities for the following year. A new 3-year plan will begin in 2014.

2.1.3 The statutory members of CSPs are:

- Local Authority
- Police
- Fire Service
- Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) (Previously Primary Care Trusts)
- Probation Service

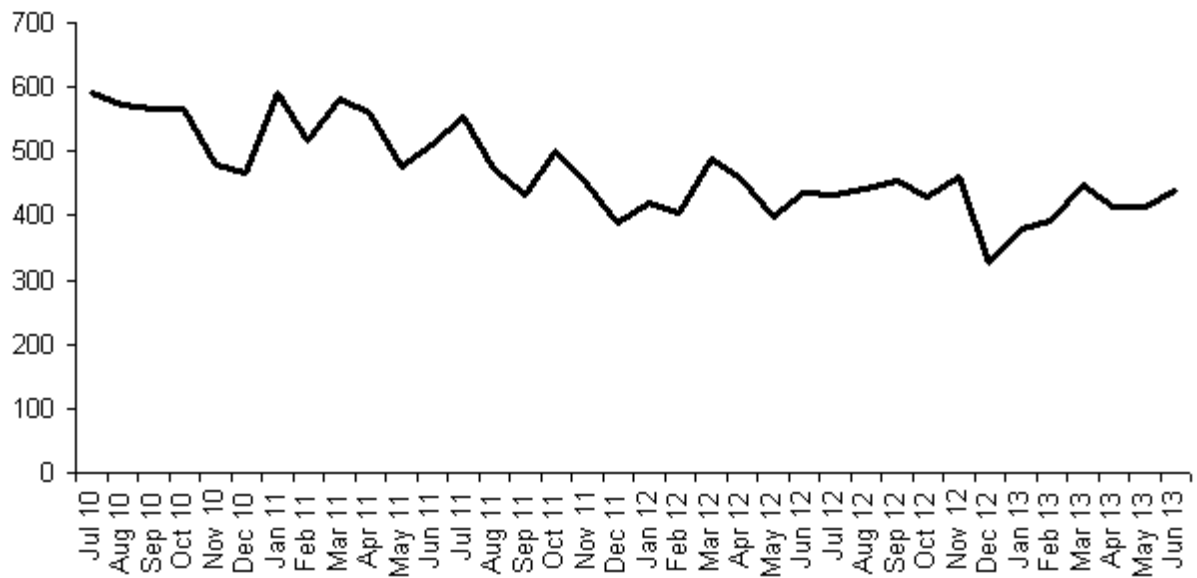
2.2 PERFORMANCE

2.2.1 Performance Management

2.2.1.1 Since the withdrawal of National Indicators and Local Area Agreements by the Coalition Government in 2010, Bracknell Forest Council has established a local performance framework that includes a number of local measures as well as some of the familiar National Indicators that have been measured for a number of years. Council performance is monitored and reported through Quarterly Service Reports (QSRs). These reports are available on the Council's website at <http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/councilperformance>

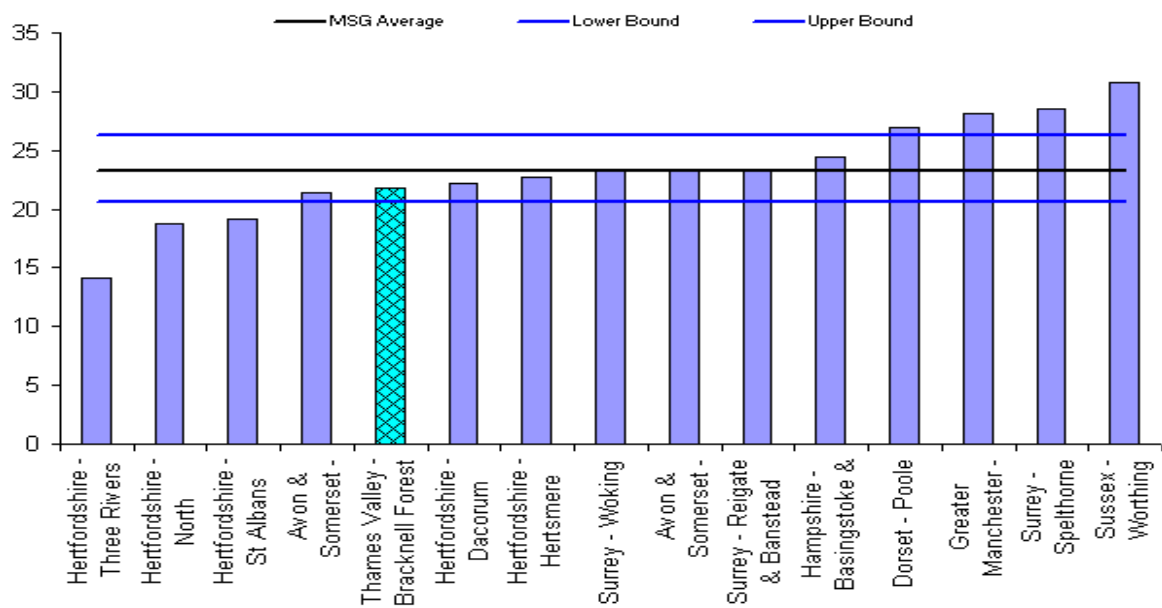
⁴ http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2007/uksi_20071830_en_1

iQuanta Volume Chart - Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Crimes
01 Jul 2010 - 30 Jun 2013



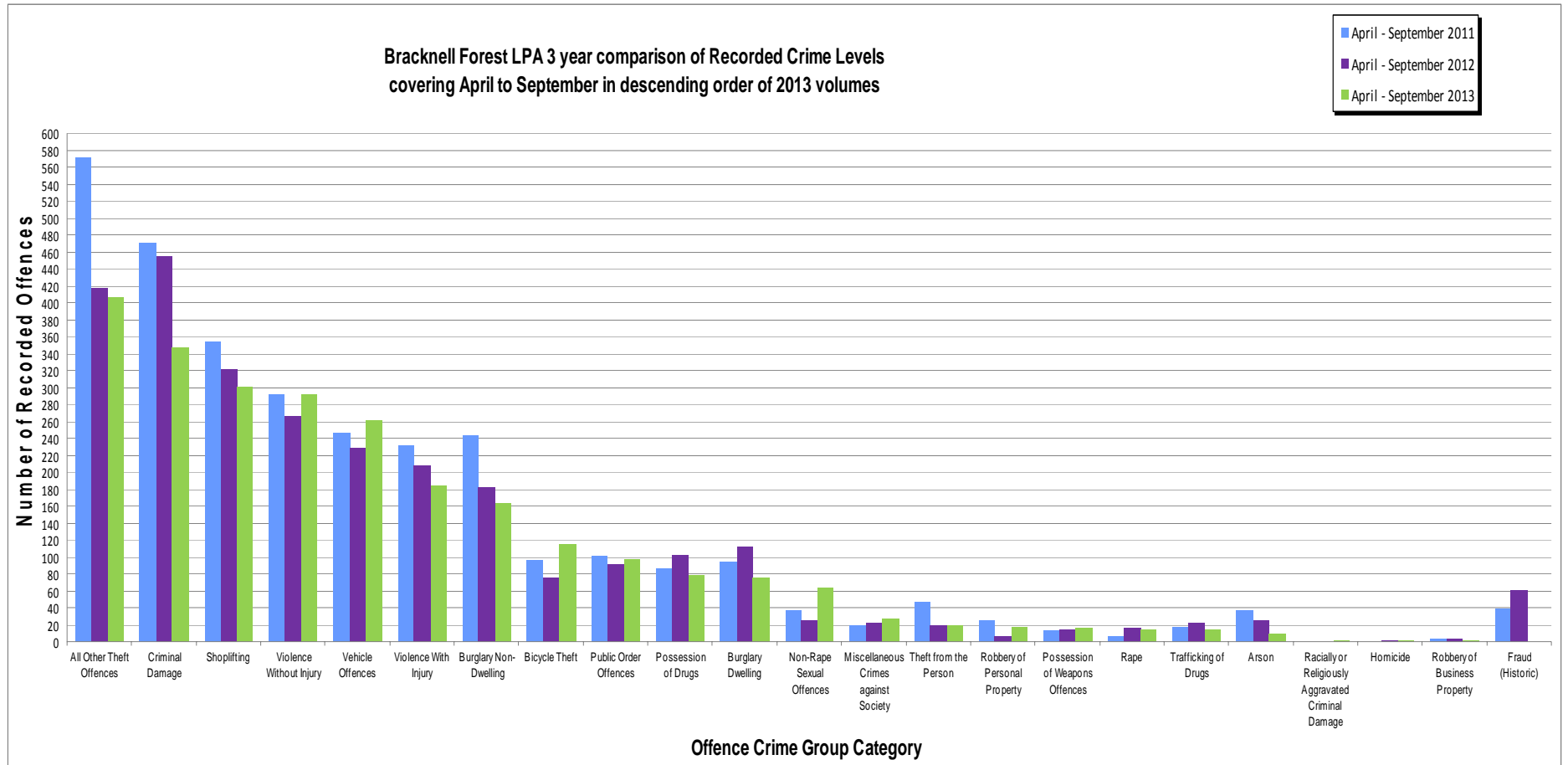
PROTECT - Provisional data before it is finalised and published as National Statistics

(Source of both graphs: iQuanta)



PROTECT - Provisional data before it is finalised and published as National Statistics

3.1.1.2 Volume Summary of Reported Crime Incidents



(Source: Thames Valley Police)

The above graph comprises the highest recorded categories of crime for the time period 1 April -30 September 2013 in Bracknell Forest compared to the same period in 2012 and 2011. Due to their relevance, they have been used in the Paired Comparison exercise at 3.1.1.7, subject to the following explanations and exclusions:

Note 1: The crime category shown on the above graph with the highest number of recorded incidents is 'All Other Theft Offences'. This category is not made up of any single crime type but comprises all the smaller volume categories related to theft which are grouped together in accordance with TVP's 'Business Objects' reporting tool. These smaller volume categories are shown in footnote ⁵ below. Due to difficulties in comparison, it has not been included in the paired comparison exercise.

Note: 2: The crime category 'Miscellaneous Crimes against Society' (13th highest on the above graph) is similar in that it captures a number of smaller categories. These are shown in footnote ⁶ below. Again, due to difficulties in comparison, it has not been included in the paired comparison exercise.

Note 3: The following 4 crime categories have also not been included in the paired comparison exercise for the reasons stated:

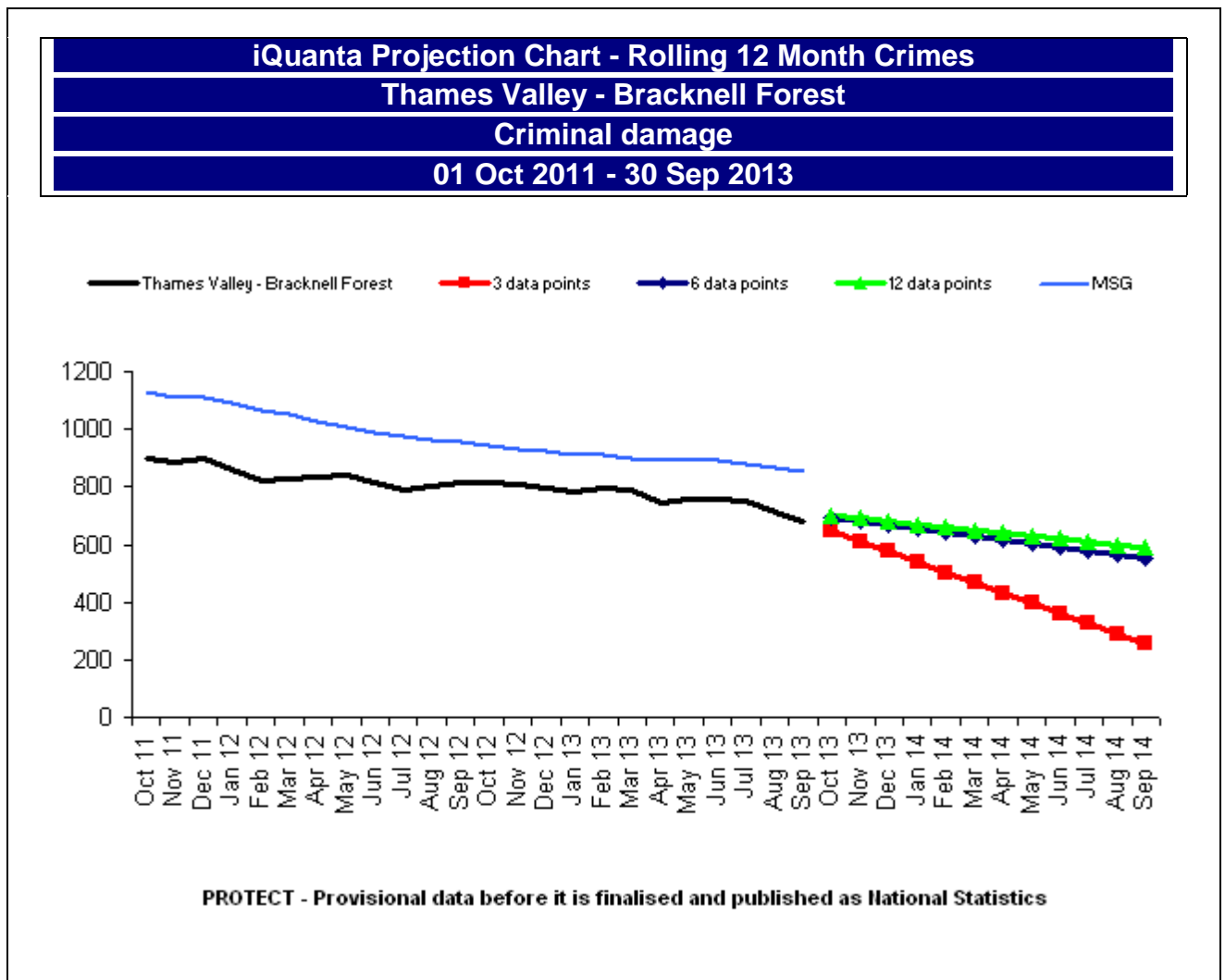
Crime Category	Reason
Racially or Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No incidents in 2011 and 2012 o 2 incidents in 2013
Homicide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 1 incident in 2013 o Due to nature of crime, difficult to prevent
Robbery of Business Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 1 incident in 2013 o Decreasing trend
Fraud (Historic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Historic

⁵ Blackmail, Making Off Without Payment, Theft By An Employee, Theft in a Dwelling, Theft Not Classified Elsewhere, Theft or Unauthorised Taking of Conveyance, Theft or Unauthorised Taking of Mail

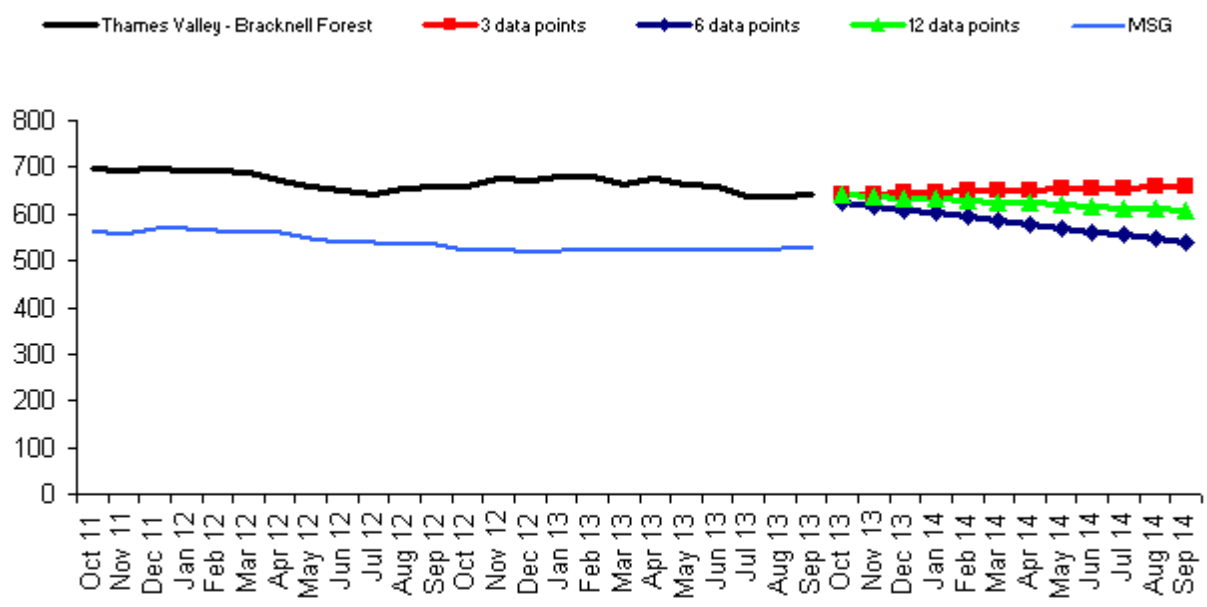
⁶ Dangerous Driving, Forgery of Drug Prescription, Forgery other than Drug Prescription, Fraud – Vehicle/Driver Document, Going Equipped, Handling/Receiving Stolen Goods, Making or Supplying Articles for Use in Fraud, Perverting the Course of Justice, Threat or Possession with intent to Commit Criminal Damage

3.1.1.3 Crime Graphs

In addition to those crime categories identified in 3.1.1.2, iQuanta projection graphs of all crime categories show in the graph at 3.1.1.2 are also shown below (Note: not all categories of crime were available). For the reasons outlined in 3.1.1.2 above, graphs for the categories 'All Other Theft Offences', 'Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society', 'Racially or Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage', 'Homicide', 'Robbery of Business Property' and 'Fraud (Historic)' are not included below:

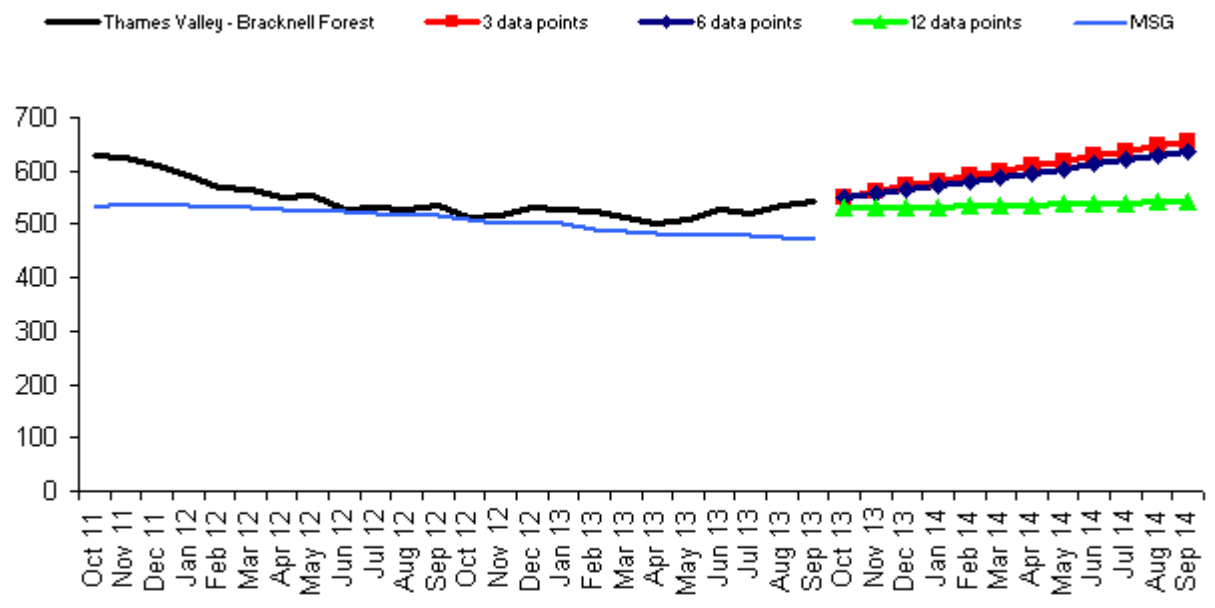


iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Shoplifting
01 Oct 2011 - 30 Sep 2013



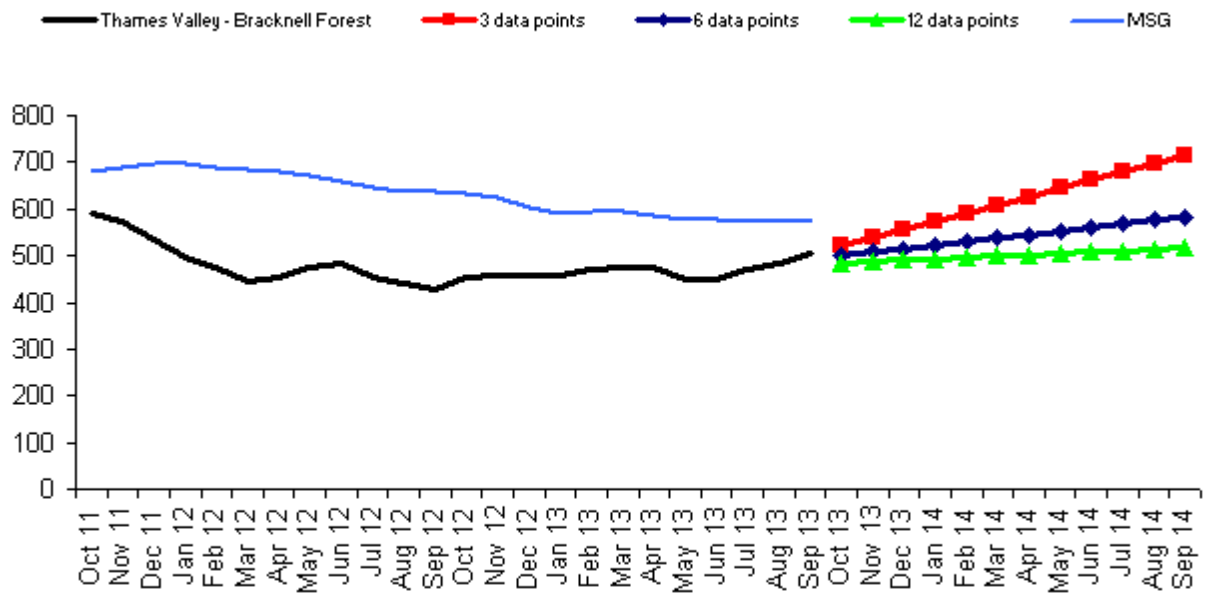
PROTECT - Provisional data before it is finalised and published as National Statistics

iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Violence without injury (HMIC)
01 Oct 2011 - 30 Sep 2013



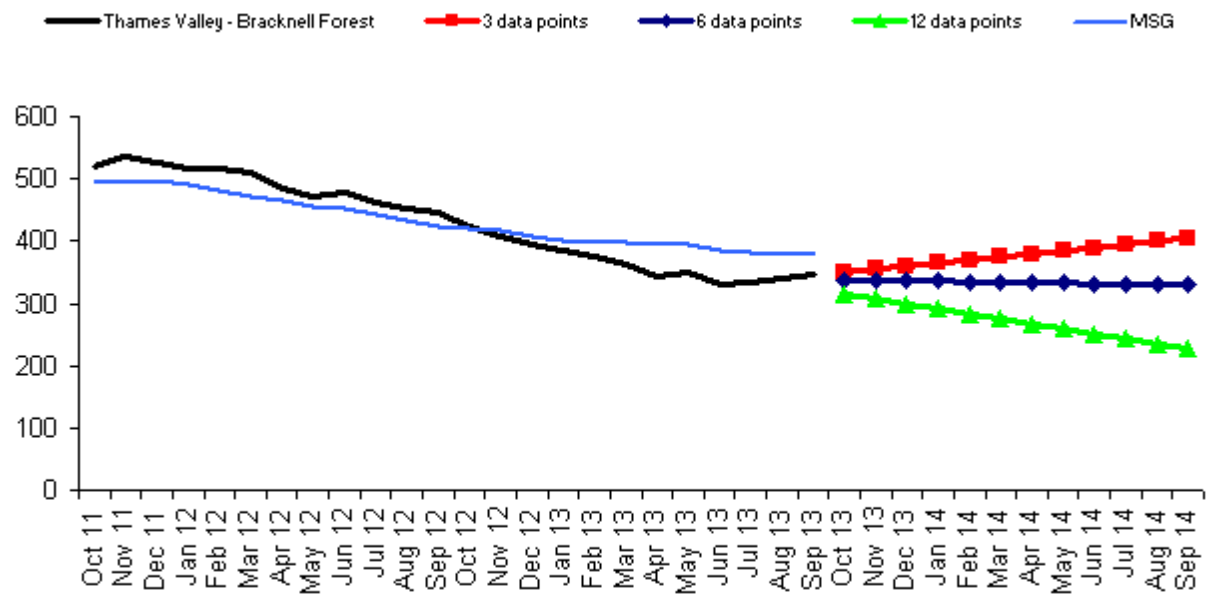
PROTECT - Provisional data before it is finalised and published as National Statistics

iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Vehicle offences
01 Oct 2011 - 30 Sep 2013



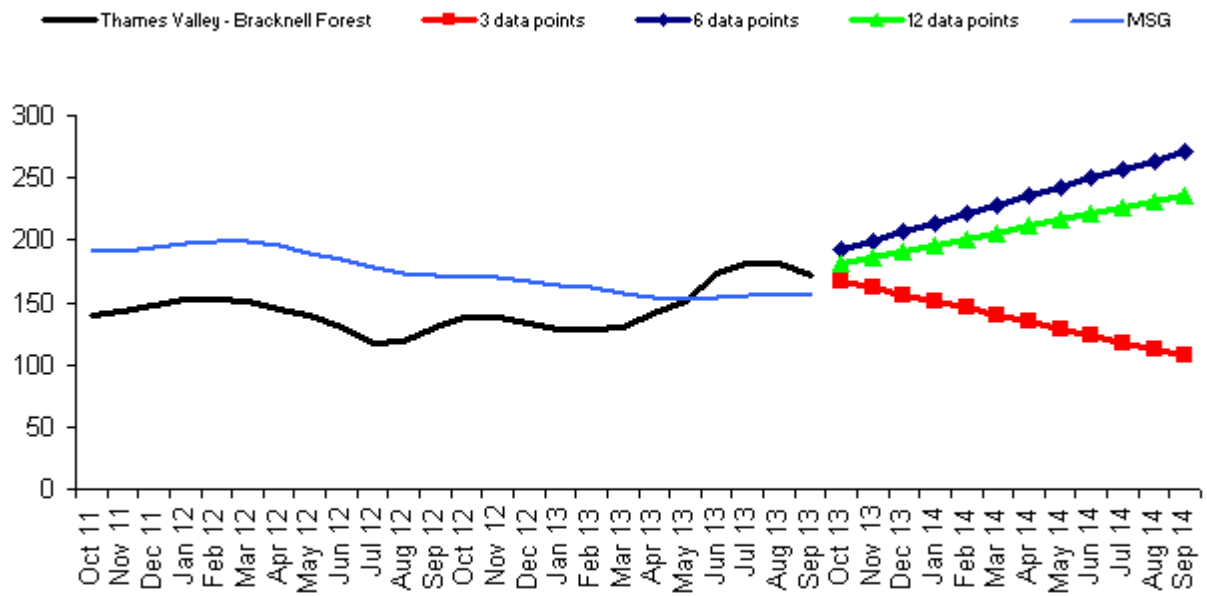
PROTECT - Provisional data before it is finalised and published as National Statistics

iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Burglary in a building other than a dwelling
01 Oct 2011 - 30 Sep 2013



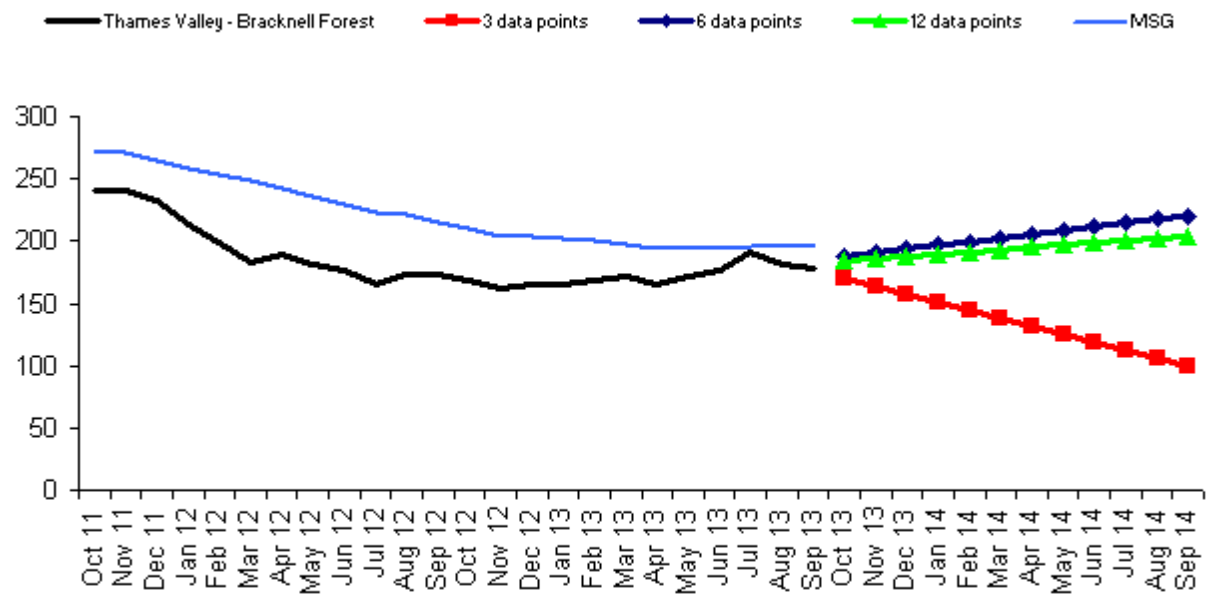
PROTECT - Provisional data before it is finalised and published as National Statistics

iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Bicycle theft
01 Oct 2011 - 30 Sep 2013



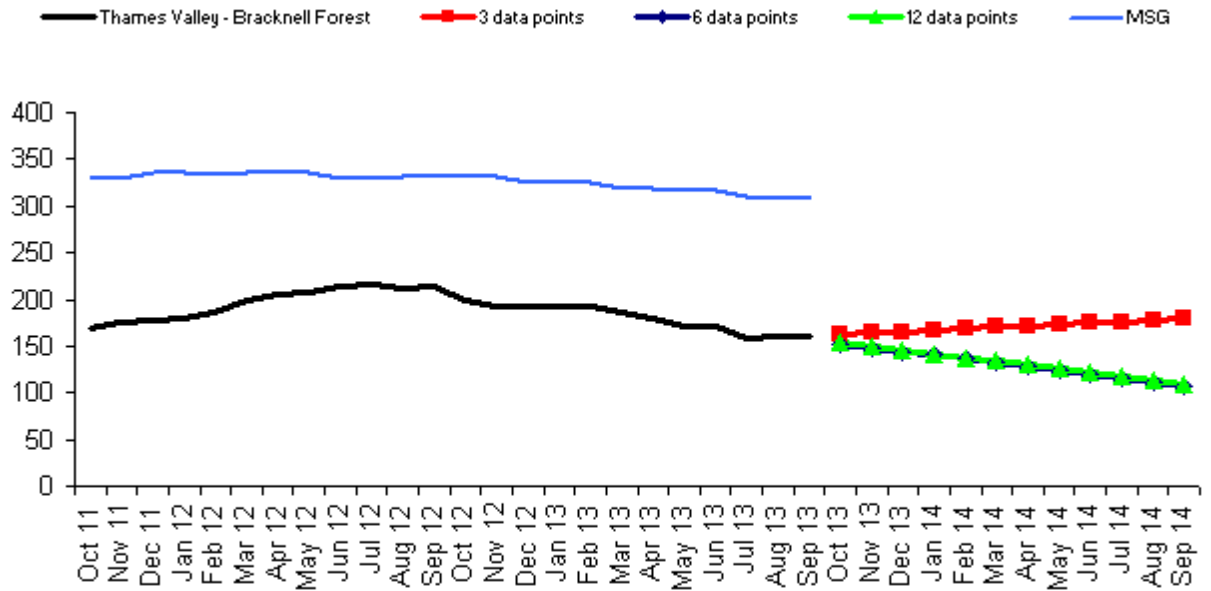
PROTECT - Provisional data before it is finalised and published as National Statistics

iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Public order offences
01 Oct 2011 - 30 Sep 2013



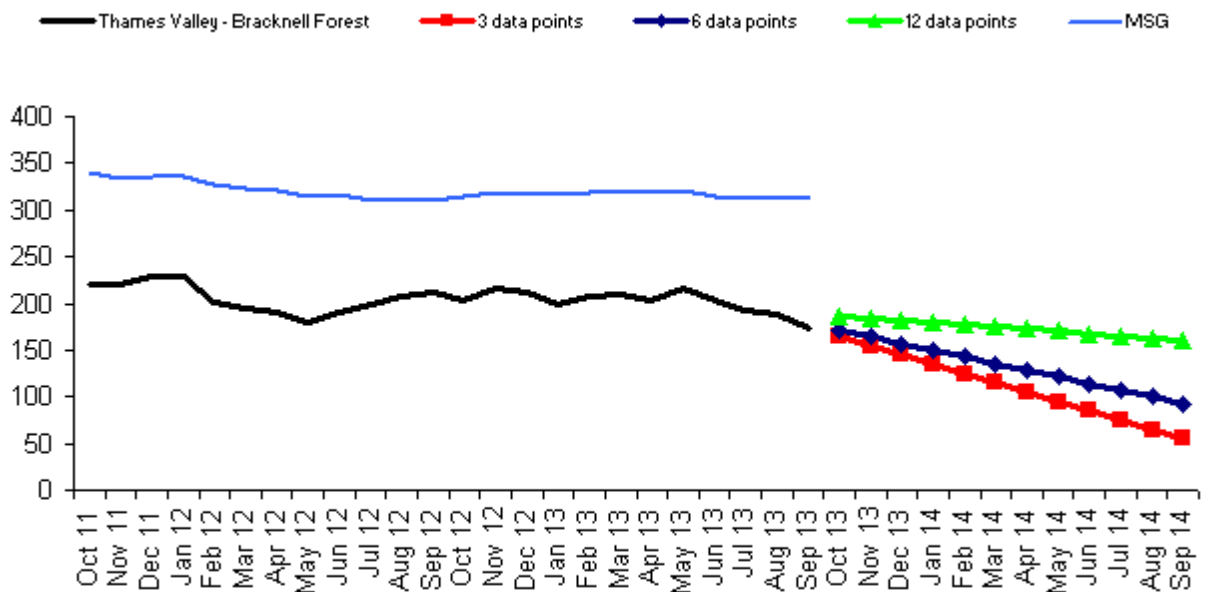
PROTECT - Provisional data before it is finalised and published as National Statistics

iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Possession of Drugs
01 Oct 2011 - 30 Sep 2013



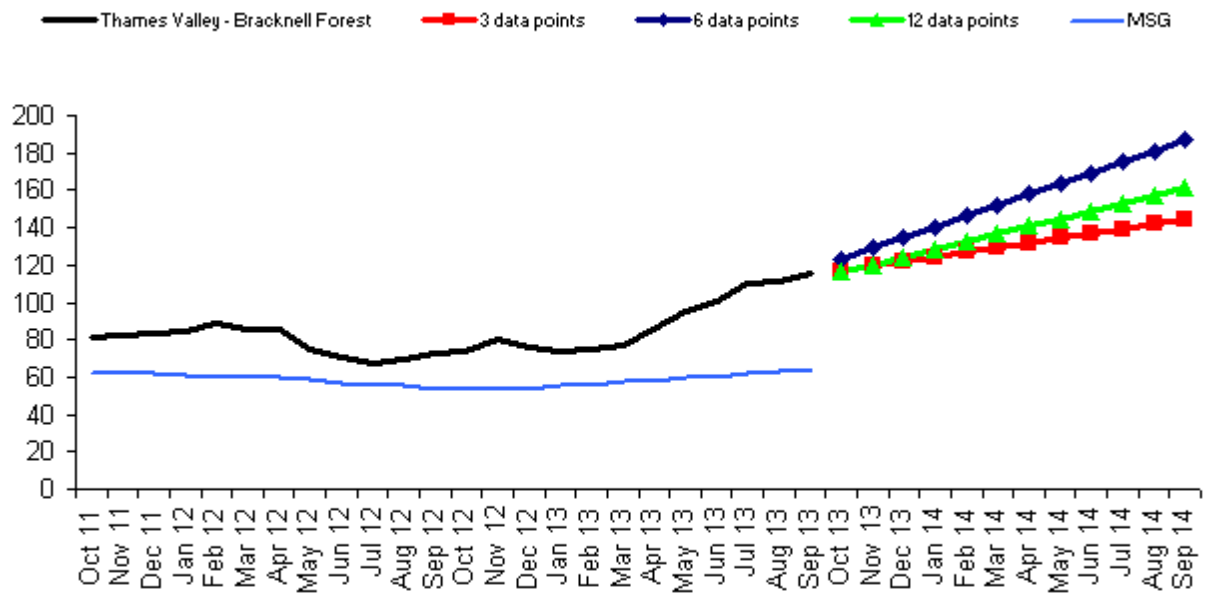
PROTECT - Provisional data before it is finalised and published as National Statistics

iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Burglary in a dwelling
01 Oct 2011 - 30 Sep 2013



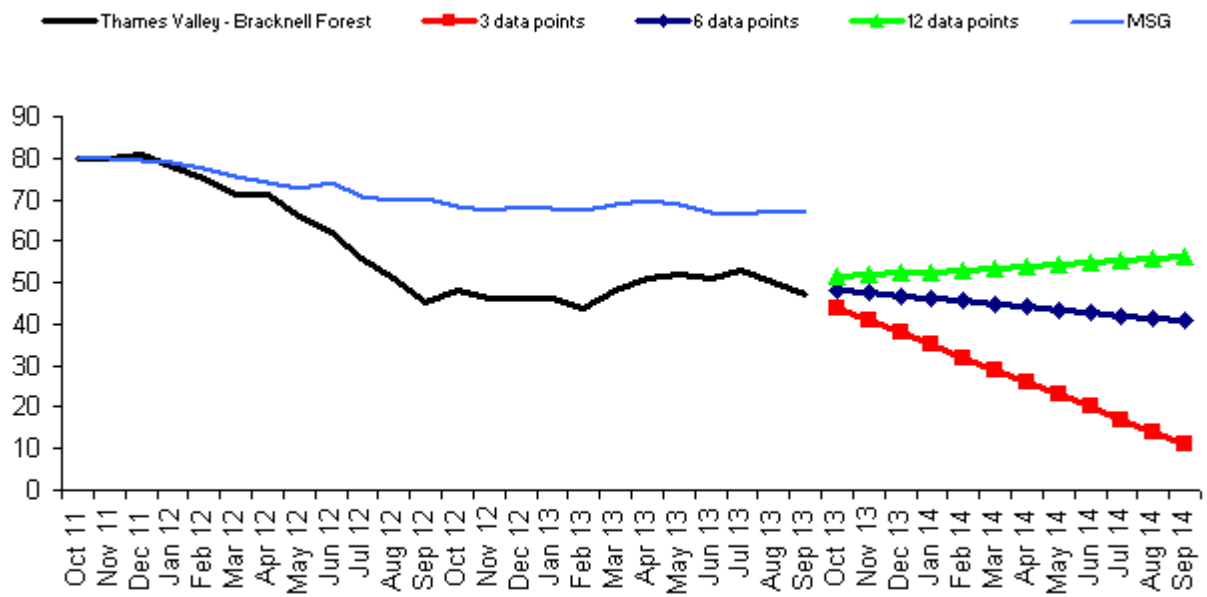
PROTECT - Provisional data before it is finalised and published as National Statistics

iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Other sexual offences (HMIC)
01 Oct 2011 - 30 Sep 2013



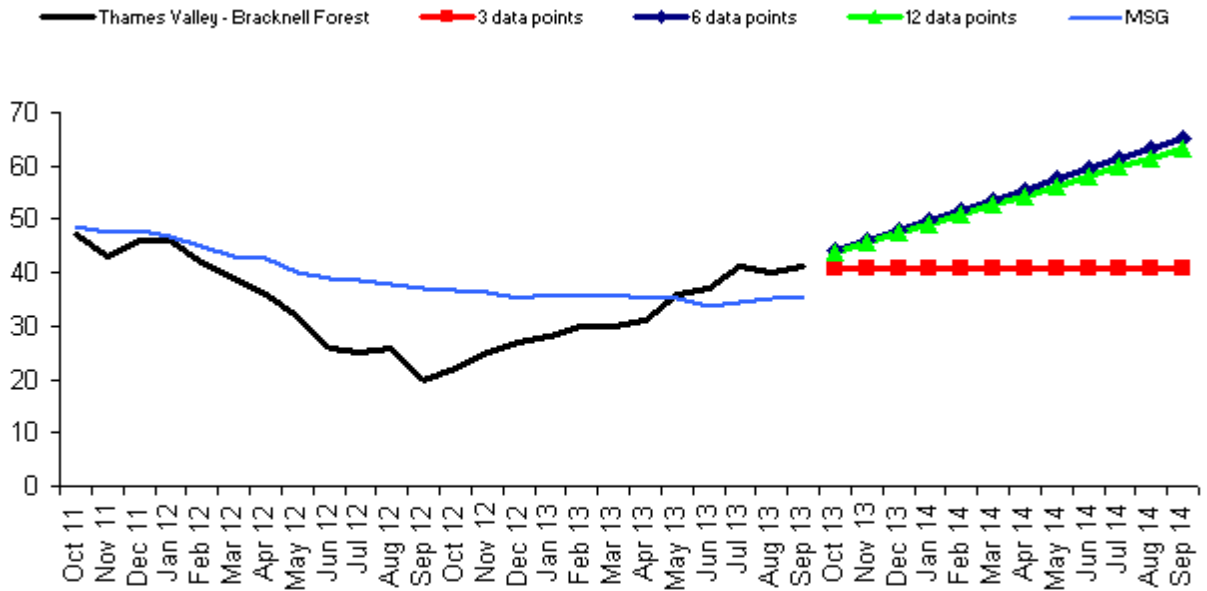
PROTECT - Provisional data before it is finalised and published as National Statistics

iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Theft from the person
01 Oct 2011 - 30 Sep 2013



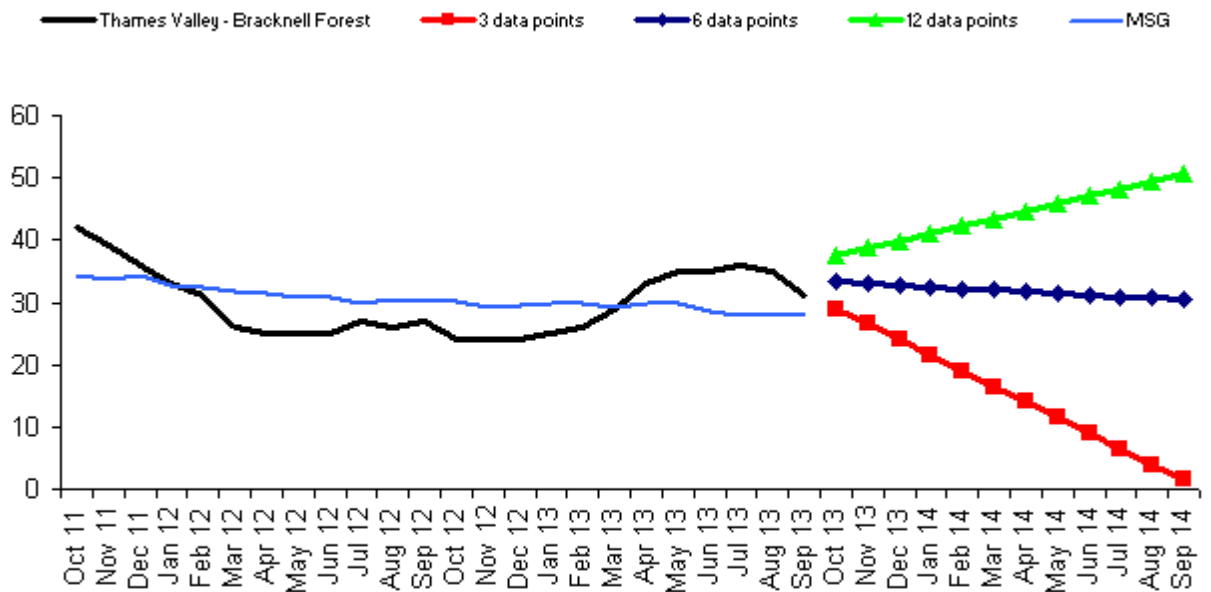
PROTECT - Provisional data before it is finalised and published as National Statistics

iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Robbery of personal property
01 Oct 2011 - 30 Sep 2013



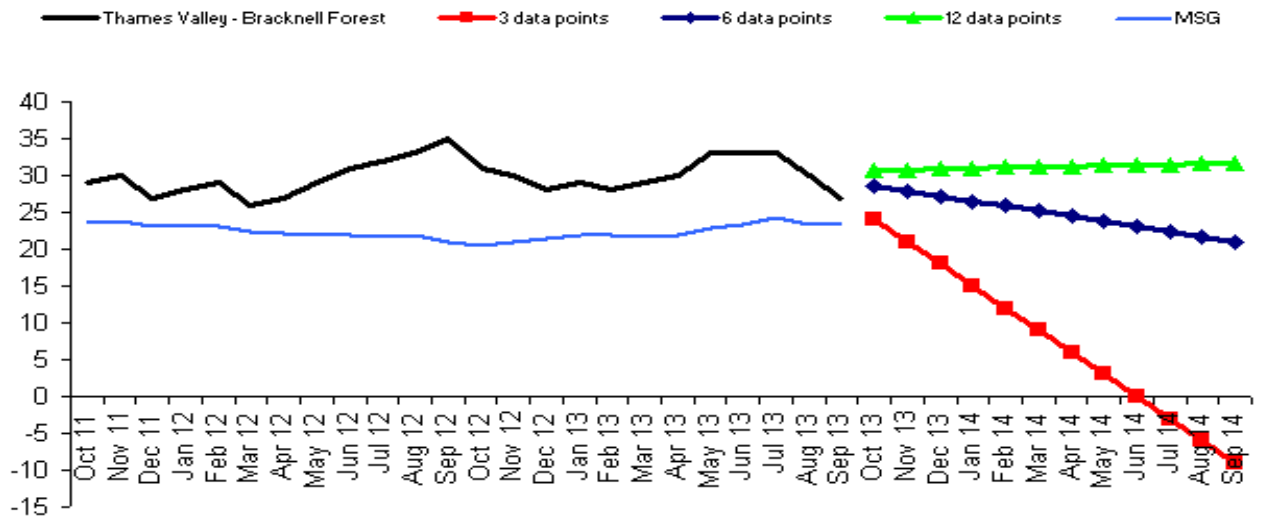
PROTECT - Provisional data before it is finalised and published as National Statistics

iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Possession of weapons offences
01 Oct 2011 - 30 Sep 2013



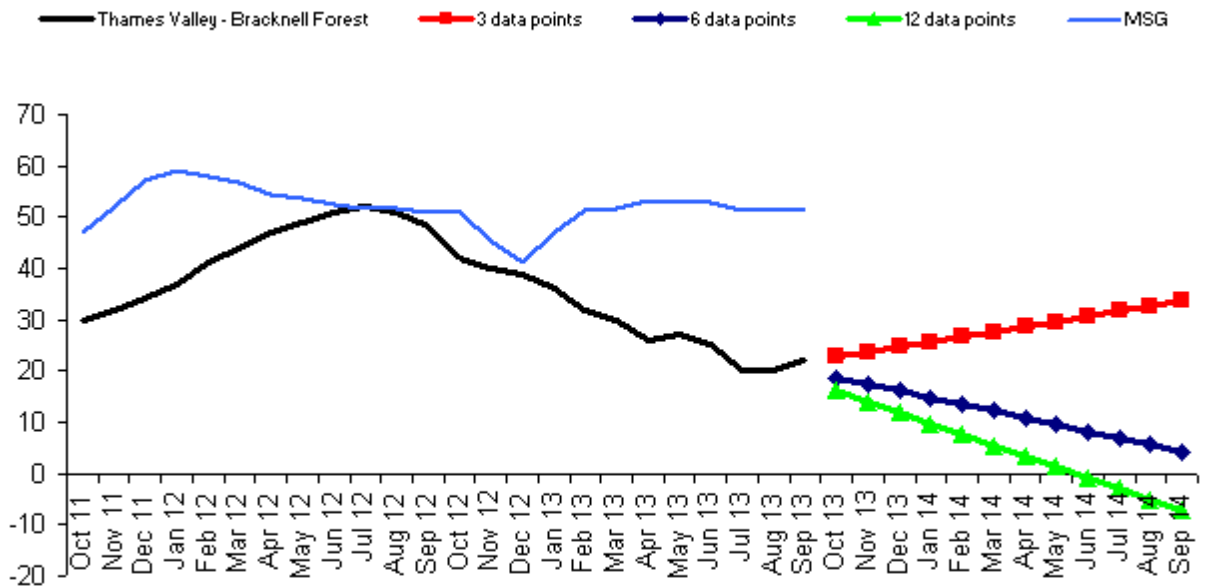
PROTECT - Provisional data before it is finalised and published as National Statistics

iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Rape
01 Oct 2011 - 30 Sep 2013



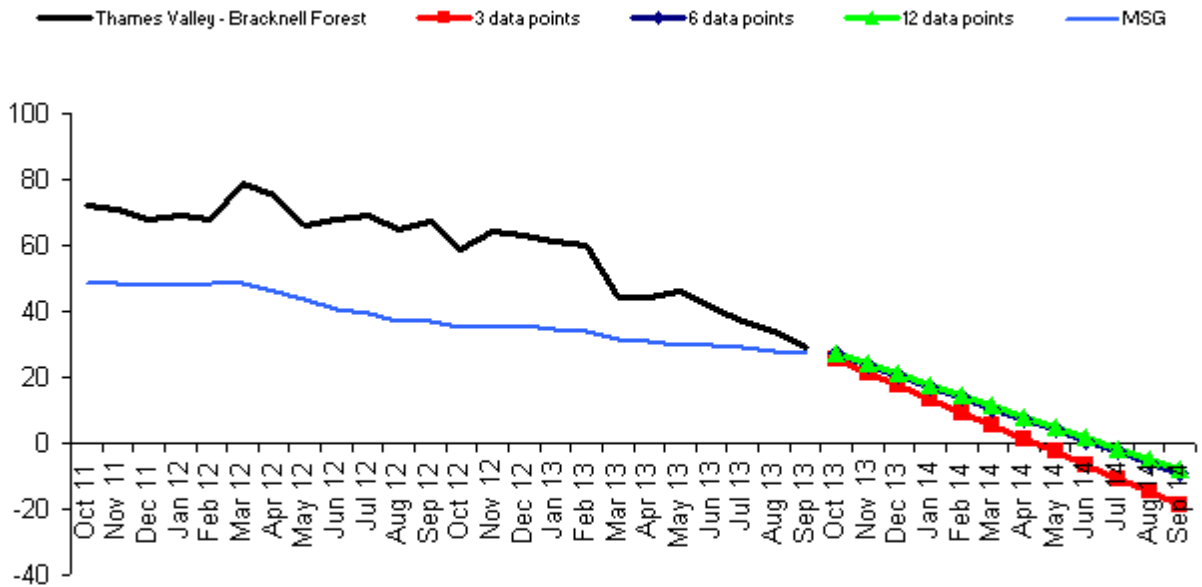
PROTECT - Provisional data before it is finalised and published as National Statistics

iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Trafficking of Drugs
01 Oct 2011 - 30 Sep 2013



PROTECT - Provisional data before it is finalised and published as National Statistics

**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Arson
01 Oct 2011 - 30 Sep 2013**



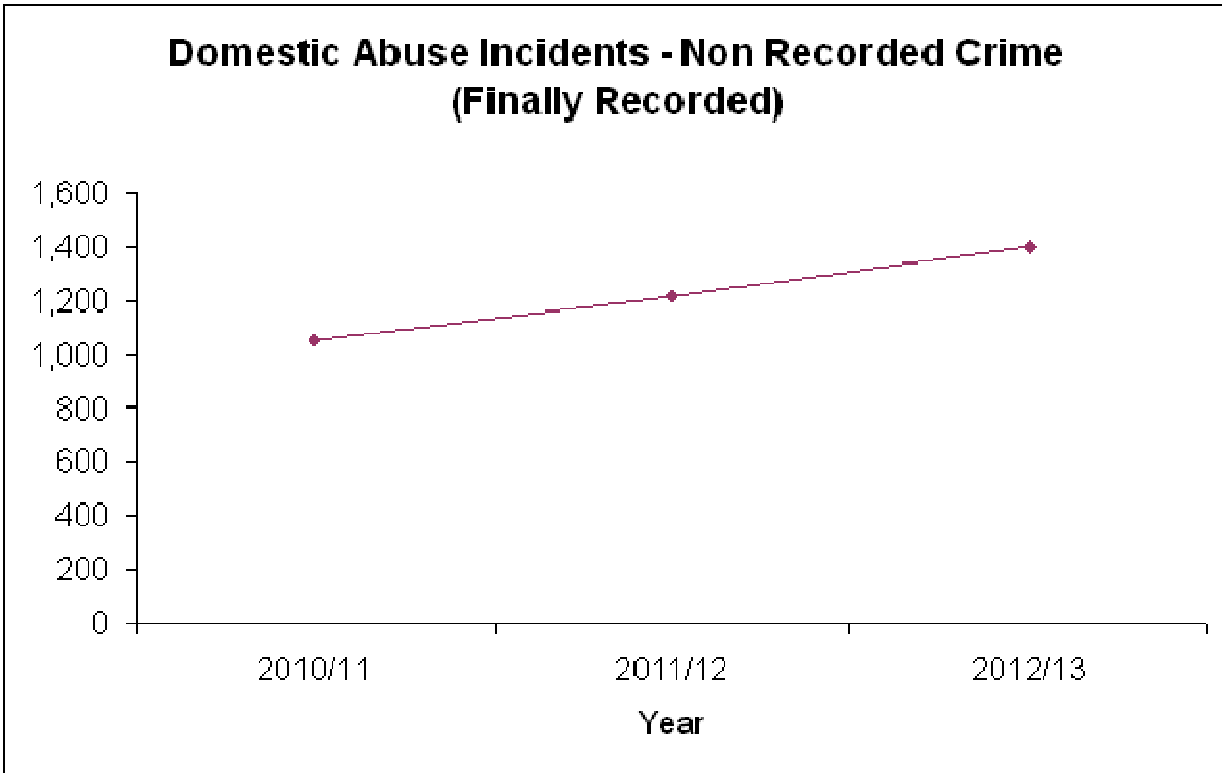
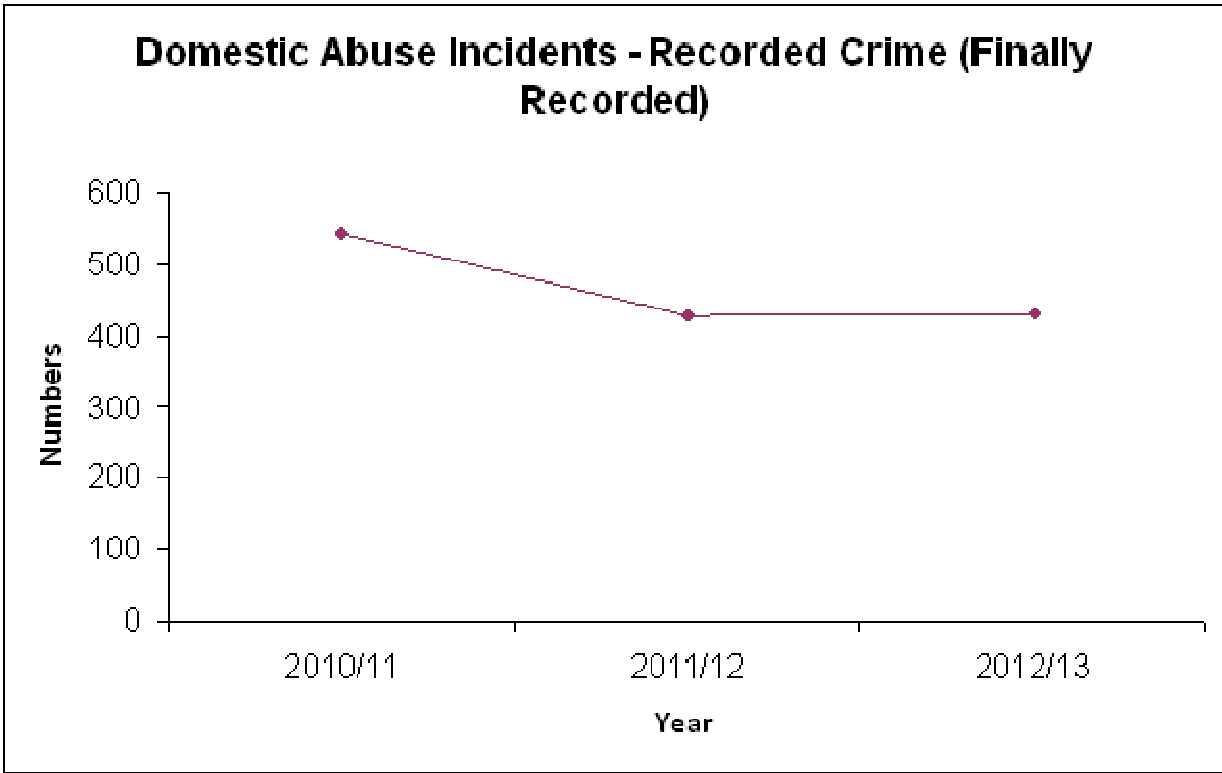
PROTECT - Provisional data before it is finalised and published as National Statistics

3.1.1.4. Domestic Abuse

3.1.1.4.1 Incidents

3.1.1.4.1.1 As at 30 September 2013, domestic abuse recorded crime (i.e. where a crime has been committed), had increased by 9% compared to the same period last year. Domestic abuse non-recorded crime (i.e. where a crime has not been committed but the incident has been reported to police) had increased by 3% compared to the same period last year.

3.1.1.4.1.2 However, looking at a broader 3 - year picture, the graphs below show that recorded crime (the more serious DA crimes such as assaults) has decreased but that non-recordables (verbal arguments etc.) have increased.



(Source: Thames Valley Police)

3.1.1.4.1.3 A few points to bear in mind with regard to the increase in non-recorded crime since 2010/11:

- Research conducted by Davis, Weisburg and Taylor (2008) showed that second responder programs (programs where follow up visits are made after police attendance to offer support and also explain the zero tolerance approach to further DA) doesn't cause the continuation or cessation of family violence but does somewhat increase victims' willingness to report incidents to the authorities when they occur.
- This point above may explain the increase we are seeing in less serious DA incidents (in some cases, very petty e.g. arguing over a plastic bag, being hugged too tightly etc). These are often with couples separating where there are child custody issues or other complex issues such as jealousy/betrayal/financial issues. In these cases, there is a lot of 'tit for tat' reporting which may be encouraged by solicitors or support organisations.
- It is also worth noting that there have been changes to the legal aid process this year whereby financial assistance is only granted to victims where there has been evidence of police reports. It is expected that this will increase reports to police.
- In addition, due to the substantial amount of DA work that has been taking place in Bracknell Forest since 2011, we would expect reports to increase as the culture of zero tolerance of DA in the borough is fed through from practitioners to service users.

3.1.1.4.1.4 With regard to the decrease in recorded crime since 2010/11, the DA Forum recently requested additional data from Thames Valley Police, looking at a 3 year picture of all DA assaults with injury, all DA assaults without injury as well as all other DA incidents. This data is shown below:

Domestic Abuse **Incidents & Crimes** in Bracknell Forest

	CRIs	Recorded Crime	All Incidents	Outcome	Outcome Rate
2010/11	1056	571	1627	256	44.8%
2011/12	1246	468	1714	191	15.3%
2012/13	1449	447	1896	184	12.7%
2013/14 (as at September)	743	239	982	96	12.9%

The below data has been broken down for recorded crimes.

Domestic Abuse Assaults **with Injury** Data in Bracknell Forest

	Recorded Crime	Outcome	Outcome Rate
2010/11	162	91	56.2%
2011/12	122	57	46.7%
2012/13	136	63	46.3%
2013/14 (as at September)	54 (108 annualised)	23	42.6%

Domestic Abuse Assaults **with no Injury** Data in Bracknell Forest

	Recorded Crime	Outcome	Outcome Rate
2010/11	178	77	43.3%
2011/12	169	70	41.4%
2012/13	126	38	30.2%
2013/14 (as at September)	77 (154 annualised)	30	39.0%

Domestic Abuse **Other Offences** in Bracknell Forest

	Recorded Crime	Outcome	Outcome Rate
2010/11	231	88	38.1%
2011/12	177	64	36.2%
2012/13	185	83	44.9%
2013/14 (as at September)	108 (216 annualised)	43	39.8%

The figures in the above table follow the Home Office definition of Domestic Offences, excluding those offences where the victim or offender/suspect are under the age of 16 and those where there is no valid relationship between the victim and the offender/suspect.

Please note data has been refresh for 2013/14 to include 1st April to 30th September

(Source: Thames Valley Police)

3.1.1.4.1.5 It is noted that the above 3 tables show that levels of DA Assaults with Injury, DA Assaults with no injury and DA Other Offences are all at lower levels compared to 2010/11. If the 2013/14 half year figures are annualised, DA Assaults with Injury has dropped compared to 2012/13 whereas DA Assaults with no Injury and DA Other Offences has increased compared to 2012/13.

3.1.1.4.2 Repeats

3.1.1.4.2.1. The data above covers all reported incidents but it is also important to look at the levels of repeat DA reported to TVP. The table below shows the September 2013 figure:

Bracknell Forest - April to September 2013			
	Number of Domestic Incidents	Repeats	Repeat Rate
Valid Crime	243	120	49.4%
Non crime incident and non recordable crime	746	364	48.8%
TOT	989	484	48.9%
* The above data follows the NEW Home Office guidelines to exclude any offence where the offender and victim is under 16 (we have also excluded those with no date of birth in the CEDAR record), and where there is no valid relationship between the victim and offender.			

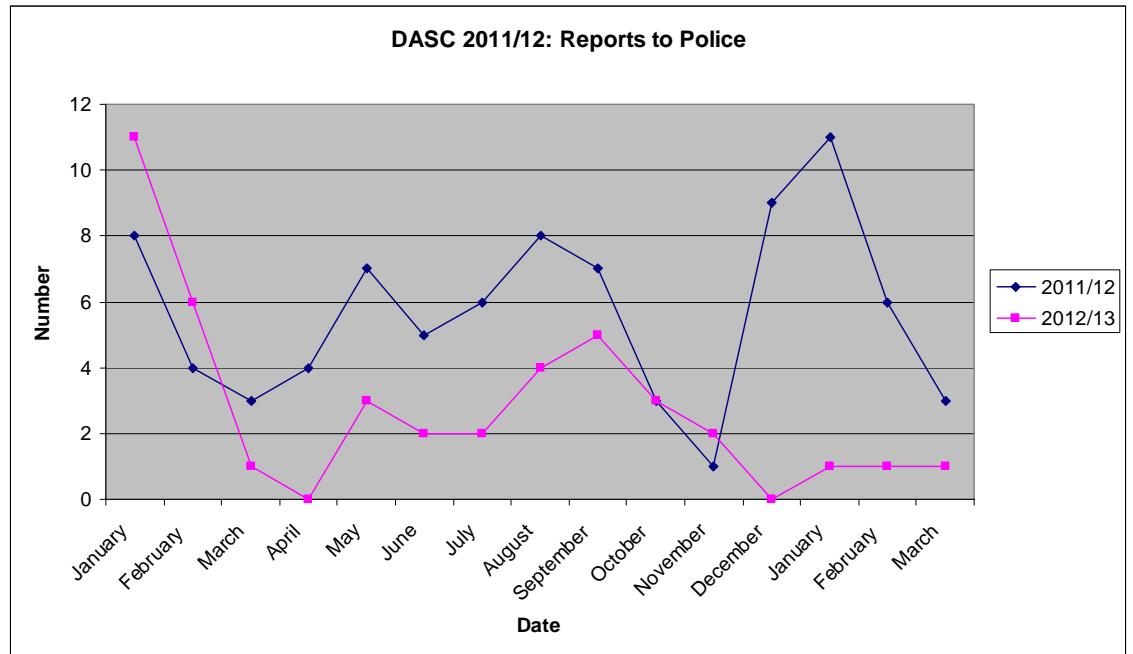
3.1.1.4.2.4. To provide context, the repeat rate for previous months is as follows:

August 2013: 49.0% (total)
 July 2013: 48.4% (total)
 June 2013: 49.7% (total)
 May 2013: 51.6% (total)
 April 2013: 51.8% (total)

3.1.1.4.3 DASC (Domestic Abuse Service Co-ordination)

3.1.1.4.3.1 Due to the success of the first phase of the DASC project (which began in April 2011) (see graph below), where the level of reports to police by the cohort reduced substantially from 2012/13 when compared to 2011/12 (including a nil report rate in the high-incident month of December), additional funding was sourced from Thames Valley Police

to expand the cohort from 11 to 90 in 2013. This expanded DASC project is being conducted in conjunction with Cambridge University who have agreed to scientifically evaluate the effectiveness of the DASC project.



3.1.1.4.3.2 It is noted that the aims of the DASC project are to provide an enhanced level of support to victims of DA (as well as their children) and to also provide an enhanced level of management and supervision of perpetrators of DA. The interventions that are offered to victims and perpetrators are:

- referral of victim to Berkshire Women’s Aid (BWA) for enhanced support
- referral of the perpetrator to DAPS (Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Service) by BFC Children’s Social Care
- referral of the perpetrator to the DASC counselling service (for relationship counselling, stress management, anger management etc.)
- where appropriate, referral to the TVP neighbourhood team to conduct a visit to check on the couple after a police report

3.1.1.4.3.3 The enhanced DASC project has been divided into 3 intakes of 30 to make up the cohort of 90. The interventions with, and reported assaults of, each cohort are recorded for a 6-month period and then submitted to

Cambridge University for analysis. These results are compared against the reported incidents of a control group of 30 in each cohort (who would not have had the treatment in 3.1.1.4.3.2. above) to ascertain whether the DASC intervention is effective in reducing DA assaults. The results of this scientific evaluation are expected in Autumn 2014.

3.1.1.4 4 DAPS (Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Service)

3.1.1.4.4.1 DAPS is a 'one to one' domestic violence and abuse intervention orientated at fathers in families in which a CPP is in place or likely to be put in place. This intervention was recently evaluated and the headline findings are summarised below:

- Total number of men to go through the service from September 2011 to September 2013 is 46
- Number of men with children on CPPs at the point of referral is 27
- Of these 27 men, 21 have had children removed from CPPs and placed on CIN plans (45 individual CPPs reduced)
- 1 man had his child's case transferred out of area
- 5 men had children who were on CPPs who subsequently became LAC
- Number of men with children on CIN plans at point of referral who were referred to DAPS for preventative work is 18
- Of these 18, 15 men were referred to DAPS for preventative work – subsequently their child/ren's CIN plans were not escalated to CPP
- 1 man had his children's CIN plans discontinued but had disengaged from DAPS after only one session
- 2 men had children on CIN plans that were subsequently made subject to CPPs despite preventative work.
- 1 man's children were LAC at the point of referral and remained LAC.

3.1.1.5 Hate Crime

Hate crime is recorded by Thames Valley Police in the following categories:

- Racially or Religiously Aggravated Crime⁷
- Homophobic Incidents – Recorded Crime
- Homophobic Incidents – Non Recordable Crime
- Racist Incidents – Recorded Crime⁸
- Racist Incidents – Non Recordable Crime

The figures for the period 1 April 2013 to 30 September, including comparisons with the same period for the last 2 years, is shown in a table below:

	Racially or Religiously Aggravated Crime	Homophobic Incidents – Recorded Crime	Homophobic Incidents – Non-Recordable Crime	Racist Incidents – Recorded Crime	Racist Incidents – Non-Recordable Crime
1 April 2011 to 30 September 2011	10	2	2	19	20
1 April 2012 to 30 September 2012	9	2	3	14	13
1 April 2013 to 30 September 2013	16	2	0	30	10

The above summary shows that there has been an increase in Racially or Religiously Aggravated Crime and Racist Incidents (Recorded Crimes).

⁷ Racially or religiously aggravated crime means that certain offences are aggravated if the offender at the time of the offence or immediately before or after demonstrates hostility based on the victim's membership (or presumed membership) of a racial or religious group or the offence is motivated (wholly or partly) by hostility towards members of a racial or religious group based on their membership of that group. The only offences that can be aggravated by race or religion are assaults, criminal damage, public order and harassment. These are recorded as a full crime.

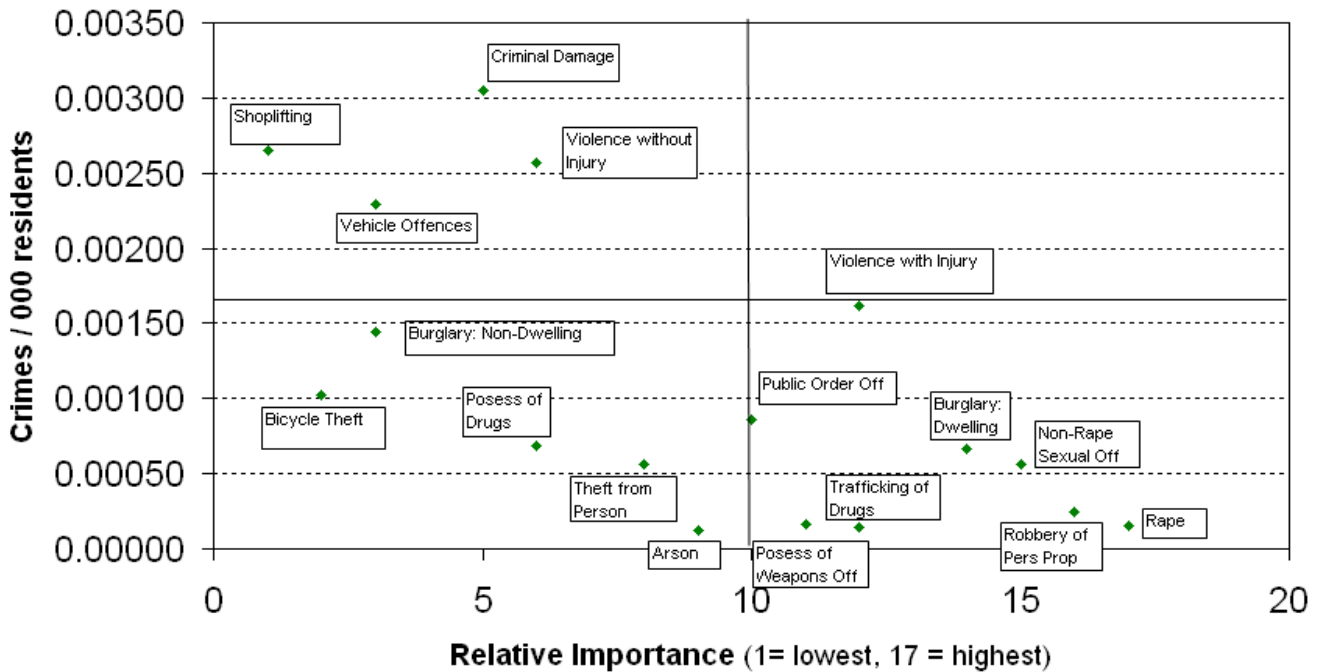
⁸ A racist incident is defined as any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person. These are recorded as a CRI – crime related incident – but are not a notifiable crime to the home office under their crime recording standards.

3.1.1.6 Data Gaps

No data gaps have been identified.

3.1.1.7 Paired Comparison Results: Crime

Comparison of level of crime vs relative importance



Crimes of the highest relative importance as well as volume will appear in the top right corner of the above graph. As is evident, no crime categories feature here. Thereafter, crimes of highest relative importance i.e. Rape, Robbery of Personal Property, Non-Rape Sexual Offences, Burglary: Dwelling, Violence with Injury, Trafficking of Drugs, Possession of Weapons Offences and Public Order Offences as well as crimes of highest volume i.e. Criminal Damage, Shoplifting, Violence without Injury and Vehicle Offences are prioritised.

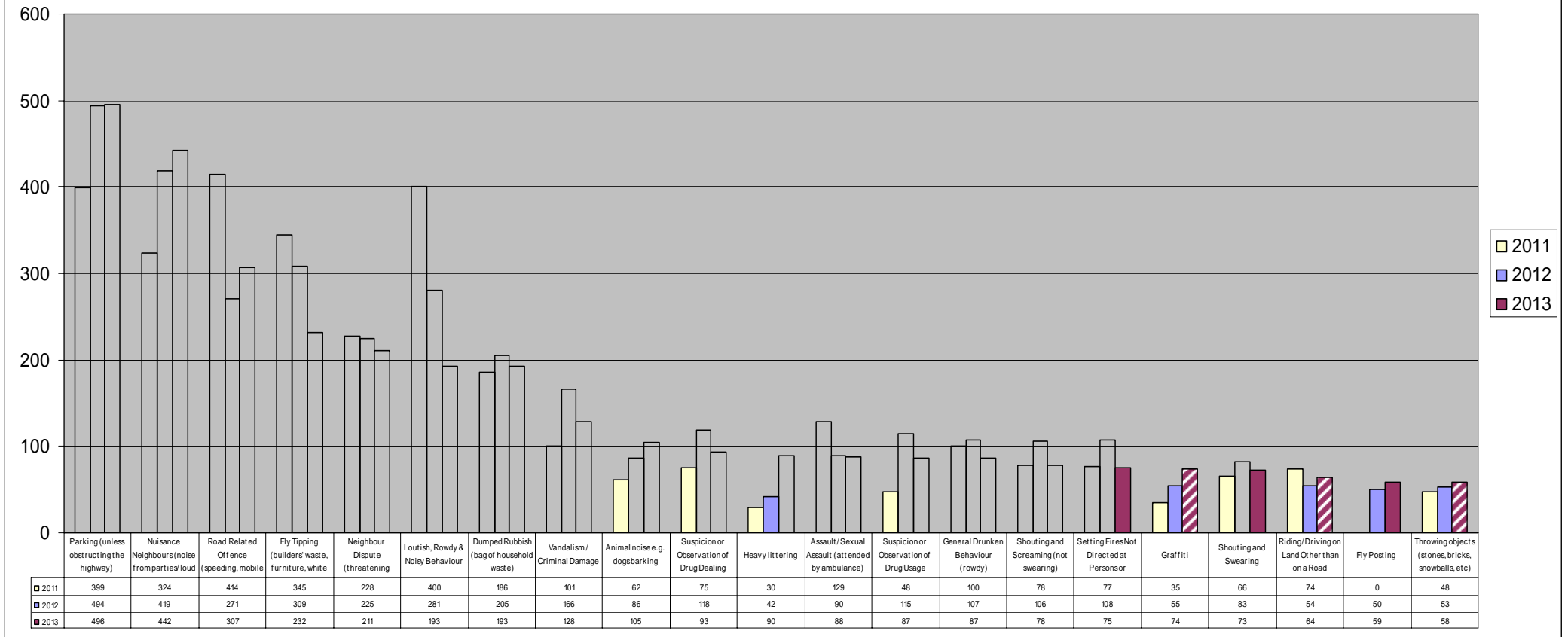
Therefore, the crime categories of most significance are as follows:

- Rape
- Robbery of Personal Property
- Non-Rape Sexual Offences
- Burglary: Dwelling
- Violence with Injury
- Trafficking of Drugs
- Possession of Weapons Offences
- Public Order Offences
- Criminal Damage
- Shoplifting
- Violence without Injury
- Vehicle Offences

3.1.2. Anti-Social Behaviour

3.1.2.1 Volume Summary of Reported ASB Incidents

**Bracknell Forest Anti-Social Behaviour Levels
April - September 2011 v 2012 v 2013
in descending order of volume for 2013**



The above graph comprises the highest recorded categories of ASB on CADIS for the time period 1 April – 30 September 2013 in Bracknell Forest compared to the same period in 2011 and 2012.

Due to their relevance, they have been used in the Paired Comparison exercise at 3.1.2.3.

3.1.2.2 CADIS – Prioritised Categories of ASB

There are approximately 100 different anti-social behaviour categories recorded in CADIS. These are split into 3 main types of anti-social behaviour, as designated by the National Standard for Incident Recording (NSIR), being Environmental, Nuisance and Personal. In 2013, the CSP identified the following 3 priorities within the broader theme of ASB to focus on reducing:

Environmental ASB

Nuisance ASB

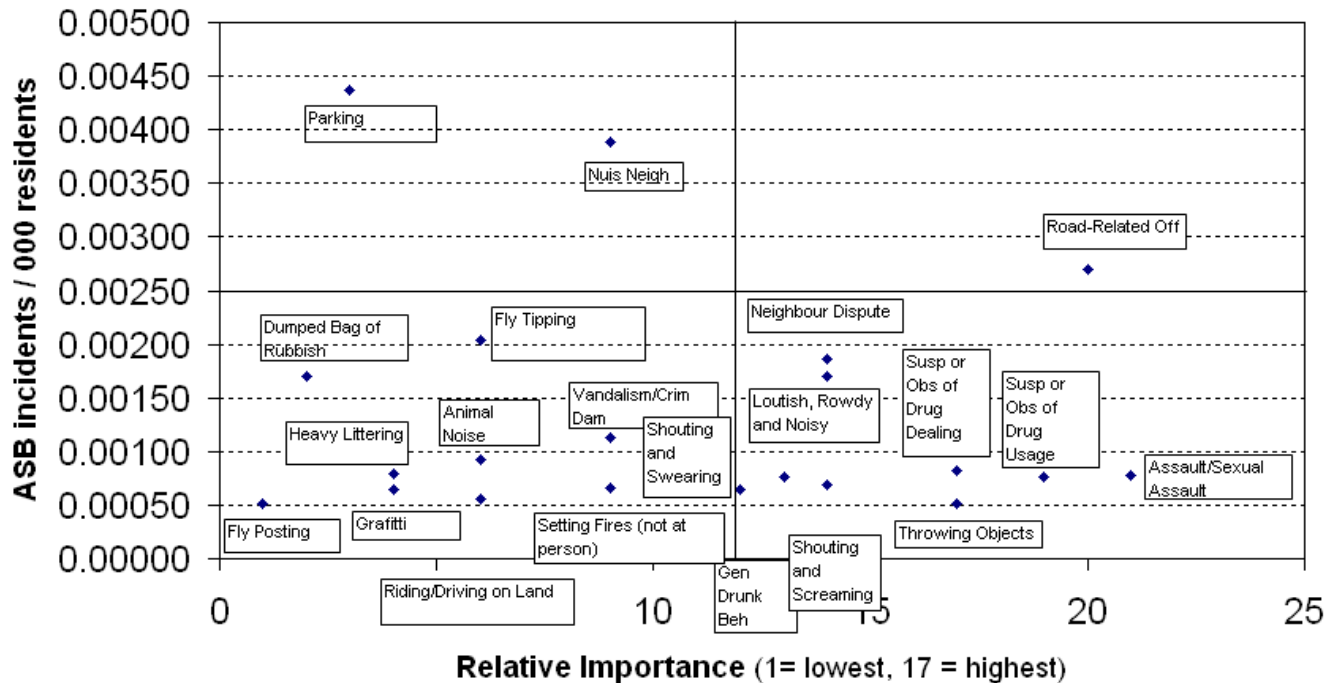
Personal ASB

(For definitions of these categories, please refer to Appendix D).

Graphs of these 3 categories are shown below to show volume and trends and the results reflected at 4.1.1.

3.1.2.3 Paired Comparison Results: ASB

Comparison of level of anti-social behaviour vs relative importance



Anti-social behaviour categories of the highest relative importance as well as volume, will appear in the top right corner of the above graph. As is evident, Road-Related Offences appears in that corner. Thereafter, ASB categories of high relative importance i.e. Assault/Sexual Assault (attended by ambulance), Suspicion or Observation of Drug Usage, Suspicion or Observation of Drug Dealing, Throwing Objects, Neighbour Disputes, Loutish, Rowdy and Noisy Behaviour, Shouting and Screaming, General Drunken Behaviour and Shouting and Swearing as well as those of highest volume i.e. Parking and Nuisance Neighbours are prioritised.

Therefore, the recommended specific focus areas within the overarching CSP priority of anti-social behaviour are as follows:

- Road-Related Offence
- Assault/Sexual Assault (attended by ambulance)
- Suspicion or Observation of Drug Usage
- Suspicion or Observation of Drug Dealing
- Throwing Objects

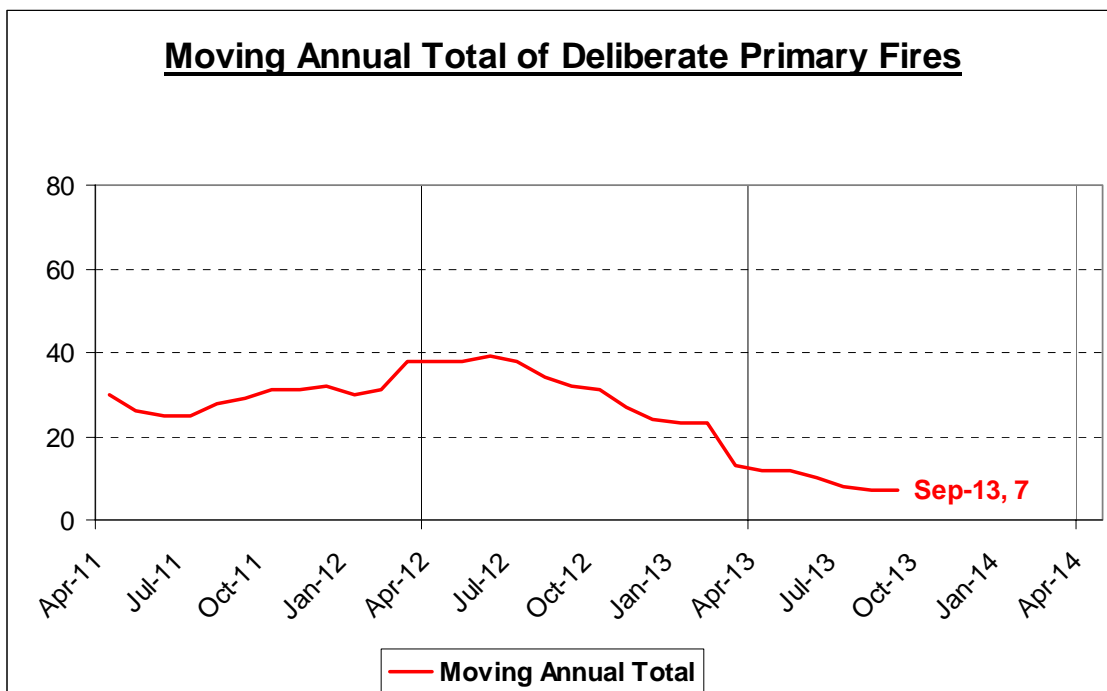
Neighbour Disputes
 Loutish, Rowdy and Noisy Behaviour
 Shouting and Screaming
 General Drunken Behaviour
 Shouting and Swearing
 Parking
 Nuisance Neighbours

3.1.3 Substance Misuse (Drugs and Alcohol)

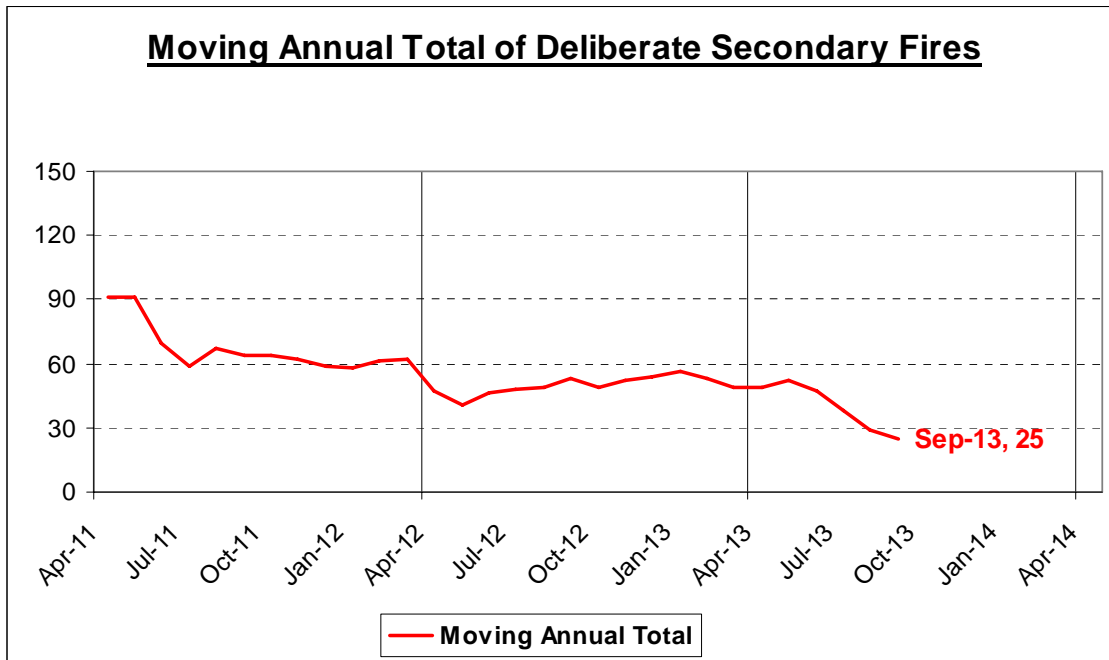
A detailed summary is available in the Drugs and Alcohol Support Materials for the Bracknell Forest Joint Strategic Needs Assessment which is available through the Drug and Alcohol Action Team of BFC.

3.1.4 Fire

3.1.4.1 Deliberate Primary Fires



3.1.4.2 Deliberate Secondary Fires



3.1.4.3 Malicious Calls

Malicious false alarms attended (hoax calls)		Actual	Current Target	Previous Year	
	April	1	2	3	
	May	1	3	6	
	June	1	4	11	
Qtr 2	July	3	5	12	
	August	3	7	12	
	September	4	8	15	
Qtr 3	October		9	17	

The above summary of Malicious False Alarms shows that, as at 30 September 2013, the total is 4 compared to 15 for the same period last year.

3.1.5 Community Feedback

3.1.5.1 BFC no longer supports the Neighbourhood Action Groups and Neighbourhood Forums although some still run independently of BFC.

In addition to the above, TVP have rearranged their 14 neighbourhoods into 6 clusters with amended priorities as follows:

Cluster Name	Priorities
Crowthorne	ASB Speeding
Bracknell Central North	Road Safety (speeding, parking) Environment Issues (littering, cleanups) Crime Reduction (situational)
Bracknell Central South	ASB Speeding Drug Dealing
Bracknell Northern Parishes	Speeding Litter Burglary Non-Dwelling
Sandhurst	Speeding Parking Litter
Bracknell Town Centre	ASB Environmental Issues (litter, graffiti, street cleaning) Alcohol Offences Cycling in Town Centre

These priorities are considered at the exercise at 4.1.1.

3.1.6 Fear of Crime

3.1.6.1 QA Research was commissioned by BFC in 2012 to undertake research to evaluate fear of crime amongst residents of the borough. This reported is called the 'Fear of Crime Survey 2012'. Interviews were carried out by telephone and 750 interviews held with householders in the borough.

3.1.6.2 The research showed that the majority of residents (60%) were 'not very worried' or 'not at all worried' about being a victim of crime. A target to improve this percentage by 5% was set for 2013/14. However, funding has not been identified to repeat the survey to measure whether this target has been achieved or not.

3.1.6.3 Notwithstanding the above, however, fear of crime has, for a number of years, been one of the three main themes of the CSP's work and, it is recommended that this continue in the 2014/15 CSP Plan.

4 PRIORITIES

4.1 THE PRIORITY SELECTION PROCESS

4.1.1 Paired Comparison, Trends and Projections and Community Consultation

As mentioned previously in the document, the paired comparison method of priority setting described under 3 above was used in conjunction with current trends and projections as well as partner and community consultation. A summary of these results are shown below:

Category	Highlighted in Paired Comparison (see 3.1.1.7 and 3.1.2.3)	Increasing Trend (Projection Graphs at 3.1.1.3 [looking at 6 point projection] and at 3.1.1.2)	Highlighted in TVP Priorities (3.1.5)	Total
Criminal Damage	✓	x	x	1✓
Shoplifting	✓	x	x	1✓
Violence Without Injury	✓	✓	x	2✓
Vehicle Offences	✓	✓	x	2✓
Violence With Injury	✓	x	x	1✓
Burglary Non-Dwelling	x	x	✓	1✓
Bicycle Theft	x	✓	x	1✓
Public Order Offences	✓	✓	x	2✓
Possession of Drugs	x	x	x	0✓
Burglary Dwelling	✓	x	x	1✓
Non-Rape Sexual Offences	✓	✓	x	2✓
Theft From The Person	x	x	x	0✓
Robbery of Personal Property	✓	✓	x	2✓
Possession of Weapons Offences	✓	x	x	1✓
Rape	✓	x	x	1✓
Trafficking of Drugs	✓	x	x	1✓
Arson	x	x	x	0✓
Domestic Abuse – Recordable	x	x	x	0✓
Domestic Abuse – Non-Recordable	x	✓	x	1✓
Racially or Religiously Aggravated Crime	x	✓	x	1✓
Homophobic Incidents – Recorded Crime	x	x	x	0✓
Homophobic Incidents – Non-Recordable Crime	x	x	x	0✓
Racist Incidents – Recorded Crime	x	✓	x	1✓
Racist Incidents – Non-Recorded Crime	x	x	x	0✓
Anti-Social Behaviour	x	x	✓	1✓
Speeding (see Road-related Offences below)	-	-	-	-
Parking	✓	✓	✓	3✓
Drug Dealing (see Suspicion/Observation of Drug Dealing below)	-	-	-	-
Alcohol Offences	x	x	✓	1✓
Cycling in Town Centre	x	x	✓	1✓
Road-Related Offences (Speeding, Mobile Phones etc)	✓	✓	✓	3✓
Assault/Sexual Assault (attended by ambulance)	✓	x	x	1✓
Suspicion or Observation of Drug Usage	✓	x	x	1✓
Suspicion or Observation of Drug Dealing	✓	x	✓	2✓

Fly Tipping	x	x	x	0✓
Dumped Rubbish	x	x	x	0✓
Vandalism/Criminal Damage	x	x	x	0✓
Graffiti	x	✓	✓	2✓
Animal Noise	x	✓	x	1✓
Heavy Littering	x	✓	✓	2✓
Setting Fires not Directed at Persons	x	x	x	0✓
Riding/Driving on land Other than Road	x	✓	x	1✓
Fly Posting	x	✓	x	1✓
Throwing Objects	✓	✓	x	2✓
Neighbour Disputes	✓	x	x	1✓
Loutish, Rowdy and Noisy Behaviour	✓	x	x	1✓
Shouting and Screaming	✓	x	x	1✓
General Drunken Behaviour	✓	x	x	1✓
Shouting and Swearing	✓	x	x	1✓
Nuisance Neighbours	✓	✓	x	2✓
Deliberate Primary Fires	x	x	x	0✓
Deliberate Secondary Fires	x	x	x	0✓
Malicious Calls (Hoax Calls)	x	x	x	0✓
Internet-related Crime and ASB	x	✓	x	1✓

Notes:

1. Although Domestic Abuse has not scored highest in the above exercise, it is acknowledged that a number of crime categories would have included DA incidents such as Assault without Injury. The CSP may wish to continue prioritising DA in recognition of it being a significant contributor to a child going onto a child protection plan as well as the fact that a number of DA projects and evaluations are currently in progress.
2. The National Police Improvement Agency (NPIA), on behalf of ACPO, recommended that the 3 broad ASB categories i.e. Environmental, Nuisance and Personal are monitored in addition to the sub-categories (e.g. noise/ graffiti etc.) as it enables vulnerable individuals, communities and environments most at risk and in need of a response to be identified. Therefore, these 3 categories have been considered and, although they are not considered priority areas in terms of the exercise above, they have been added to the recommended priority list for monitoring.

3. Although Parking and Road-Related Offences and speeding score highly in the above exercise, it is felt that they do not comprise core CSP work. Ongoing work to tackle these two areas would fall to BFC's Planning and Transport Section and may be helped by the planned introduction of residents' parking permits in a number of areas around Bracknell Town Centre.
4. The CSP also needs to recognise that there are issues of crime and disorder associated with rural crime and issues of public safety associated with misuse of the internet and technology (of which there is also evidence of an increasing trend). These are also of concern to the Thames Valley Police and Crime Commissioner.
5. It is recommended that the CSP continue to focus on Youth Crime Prevention and Drug Offences as ongoing necessary work.
6. The CSP should also take into account priorities identified by partner agencies where the combined affect of the CSP will assist the agency achieving its goals.
7. The CSP decided at their meeting on Monday 9 December 2013 that it would like to retain the priority 'Burglary Dwelling' due to the high level of harm to the victim and community when it incurs. Therefore, although now at very low levels, burglary dwelling will be monitored for the forthcoming year. It also decided that 'Throwing Objects' will be excluded from the recommended priorities. This is due to the fact that this category includes relatively minor incidents such as the throwing of snowballs and is the lowest reported category of ASB reflected on the graph on page 33.

4.1.2 Community Safety Partnership

It is noted that the recommendations contained in this document are based on the data analysed as well as community consultation. However, the CSP discussed the recommendations contained in this report at its meeting on Monday 9 December 2013 and decisions were made on the priorities that it would like to take forward into 2014.

A copy of this strategic assessment will also be shared with the Thames Valley Police and Crime Commissioner. It is noted that there are overlaps between the recommended priorities in this Strategic Assessment and the Thames Valley Police and Crime Commissioner's (PCC's) Police and Crime Plan 2013-2017 as household burglary, drug and alcohol fuelled crime and ASB and abuse of vulnerable people are common strategic priorities. However, this document focuses on a local picture of crime and disorder as well as local community consultation and, particularly as an ever-increasing proportion of CSP work is locally funded, it recommends some priorities which do not feature in the PCC's plan.

4.2 CONCLUSION

Based on the above, and in consideration of the number of ticks in each category, it is suggested that those categories where there are 2 ticks or more, are prioritised in 2014. Therefore, the following areas are recommended priorities:

Recommended Priority	Reason
CRIME (categories below are defined as per the Home Office's National Crime Recording Standards⁹)	
Burglary Dwelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact on community • CSP decided to retain this priority because of its potential negative impact on perceptions
Violence Without Injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High harm to community • Increasing trend
Vehicle Offences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High harm to community • Increasing trend
Public Order Offences ¹⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High harm to community • Increasing trend
Non-Rape Sexual Offences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High harm to community

⁹ The national crime recording standard (NCRS) is a standard for recording crime in accordance with the law. It is based on applying legal definitions of crime to victim's reports. The aim of NCRS is to be victim focussed and maintain a consistent data set of recorded crime allegations across all forces.

¹⁰ These are offences as defined in the Public Order Act of 1986 and includes rioting, violent disorder and affray.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing trend
Robbery of Personal Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High harm to community Increasing trend
Domestic Abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognised significant contributor to children on CPP Existing projects being evaluated and work ongoing
Internet-related Crime ¹¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High harm to community Increasing trend
Drug Offences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognised driver of crime Links strongly to crime and disorder
Youth Crime Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Important preventative work to break cycle of offending
ASB	
Environmental ASB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended by National Police Improvement Agency
Nuisance ASB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended by National Police Improvement Agency
Personal ASB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended by National Police Improvement Agency
Suspicion or Observation of Drug Dealing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High harm to community Highlighted in TVP priorities
Graffiti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing Trend Highlighted in TVP priorities
Heavy Littering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing Trend Highlighted in TVP priorities
Nuisance Neighbours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High harm to community Increasing trend

¹¹ Defined as incidents reported to police where the internet and mobile technology have been used to cause harm to another person (s) where the law has been broken.

Appendix A

Glossary of Acronyms

A&E	Accident and Emergency
ABC	Acceptable Behaviour Contract
ABH	Aggravated Bodily Harm
ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
ASBO	Anti-Social Behaviour Order
AWLSI	Assault with Less Serious Injury
BFC	Bracknell Forest Council
BME	Black & Minority Ethnic Groups
BRP	Bracknell Regeneration Partnership
BWA	Berkshire Women's Aid
CADIS	Community Nuisance & Disorder Information System
CIN	Child in Need
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CPP	Child Protection Plan
CSC	Children's Social Care
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
DAAT	Drug & Alcohol Action Team
DA	Domestic Abuse
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
DIP	Drug Intervention Programme
DV	Domestic Violence
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
HQ	Headquarters
IOM	Integrated Offender Management
IMD	Indices for Multiple Deprivation
LAC	Looked After Children
LPA	Local Police Area
MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Assessment
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
MSFG	Most Similar Family Group
NAG	Neighbourhood Action Group
NF	Neighbourhood Forum
NCRS	National Crime Recording Standard
NDTMS	National Drug Treatment Monitoring Service
NI	National Indicator
NIM	National Intelligence Model
NPIA	National Police Improvement Agency
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PPO	Prolific & Priority Offender
RBFRS	Royal Berkshire Fire & Rescue Service
RBWM	Royal Borough of Windsor Maidenhead
SAC	Serious Acquisitive Crime
SBC	Slough Borough Council
SMART	Drug and Alcohol Service
TVP	Thames Valley Police
UA	Unitary Authorities
YOS	Youth Offending Service
YRD	Youth Restorative Disposal
YJS	Youth Justice System

Appendix B

Thames Valley CSPs Crime

Council	Bicycle theft	Criminal damage and arson	Domestic burglary	Drug offences	Fraud offences to 2012/13	Non-domestic burglary	Robbery	Sexual offences	Shoplifting	Theft from the person	Vehicle offences	Violence with injury	Violence without injury	Grand Total	Population (000s)
Aylesbury Vale	122	1,131	358	485	227	484	64	201	683	133	906	530	787	7,734	174
Bracknell Forest UA	130	832	209	216	241	363	34	106	664	48	474	399	512	5,125	113
Cherwell	238	1,082	178	527	387	423	37	136	979	129	586	444	660	7,663	142
Chiltern	64	605	298	112	110	398	22	66	180	43	431	185	354	3,532	93
Milton Keynes	725	2,513	750	1,178	988	1,083	219	244	2,664	402	2,258	1,326	1,517	19,409	249
Oxford	2,202	1,703	643	938	341	689	150	178	1,502	676	1,026	642	919	15,681	152
Reading UA	545	1,580	854	587	489	684	174	174	1,862	568	1,540	946	1,071	13,973	156
Slough UA	416	1,587	1,022	420	513	714	274	178	1,101	285	1,663	925	1,412	12,581	140
South Bucks	66	494	331	144	399	429	41	43	230	46	723	190	238	4,074	67
South Oxfordshire	147	786	234	368	310	569	16	91	432	58	604	309	361	5,380	134
Vale of White Horse	156	680	125	296	156	265	10	75	362	29	245	199	355	3,801	121
West Berkshire	166	1,319	402	375	337	839	53	108	722	75	900	531	756	8,149	154
West Oxfordshire	103	711	137	228	127	238	9	59	367	40	305	359	387	3,898	105
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	235	1,120	642	395	328	914	61	116	666	251	1,213	572	650	9,001	145
Wokingham UA	170	796	378	248	272	411	38	80	344	64	540	276	360	4,909	154

Wycombe	157	1,387	505	358	610	677	90	130	686	146	1,020	545	780	8,743	172
Thames Valley Total	5,642	18,326	7,066	6,875	5,835	9,180	1,292	1,985	13,444	2,993	14,434	8,378	11,119	133,653	2,270

Appendix C

Thames Valley CSPs Quartile Ranking within England & Wales on crime per 000 residents (Q1 is the best quartile, Q4 the worst)

Council	Bicycle theft	Criminal damage and arson	Domestic burglary	Drug offences	Fraud offences to 2012/13	Non-domestic burglary	Robbery	Sexual offences	Shoplifting	Theft from the person	Vehicle offences	Violence with injury	Violence without injury	Grand Total
Aylesbury Vale	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q3	Q4	Q2	Q3	Q3	Q1	Q3	Q2
Bracknell Forest UA	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q1	Q4	Q2	Q2	Q3	Q3	Q2	Q2	Q2	Q3	Q2
Cherwell	Q4	Q2	Q1	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q3	Q3
Chiltern	Q2	Q1	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q2	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1
Milton Keynes	Q4	Q3	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q3	Q4	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q4	Q3	Q4	Q4
Oxford	Q4	Q4	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q4	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q4	Q4
Reading UA	Q4	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q4	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q4	Q4	Q4	Q3	Q4	Q4
Slough UA	Q4	Q4	Q4	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q4	Q4	Q4	Q4	Q4	Q4	Q4	Q4
South Bucks	Q2	Q2	Q4	Q2	Q4	Q4	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
South Oxfordshire	Q3	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q4	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q2	Q2	Q2	Q1	Q1	Q1
Vale of White Horse	Q3	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q2	Q1	Q1	Q1	Q1	Q1	Q1	Q1	Q1	Q1
West Berkshire	Q3	Q2	Q2	Q2	Q4	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q3	Q3	Q3	Q1	Q3	Q2
West Oxfordshire	Q2	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q2	Q1	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q2	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q1
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	Q3	Q2	Q4	Q2	Q4	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q2	Q3	Q3
Wokingham UA	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q1	Q1	Q1
Wycombe	Q2	Q2	Q3	Q2	Q4	Q3	Q3	Q2	Q2	Q3	Q3	Q1	Q3	Q2

Appendix D

Definitions of CADIS Categories

(Community Nuisance and Disorder Information System)

Anti-Social Behaviour Indicators as extracted from CADIS

There are approximately 100 different anti-social behaviour categories recorded in CADIS. These are split into 3 main types of anti-social behaviour, as designated by the National Standard for Incident Recording (NSIR), being Environmental, Nuisance and Personal. This report shows progress with all of these three. Within these the Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment has identified 3 behaviours which either have large numbers or which are considered to be key indicators of anti-social behaviour. These are also monitored as part of this report.

For 2011-12 the anti-social behaviour indicators are therefore:

ENVIRONMENTAL	Abandoned/untaxed vehicles and vehicle enquiries; Arson; Broken glass and general vandalism; Fly posting and Graffiti; Dumped rubbish, fly tipping, heavy littering; Drugs paraphernalia.
NUISANCE	Animal problems; Begging / vagrancy; Prostitution related activity; Inappropriate use of fireworks; Noise complaints (other than regarding neighbours); Rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour; Street drinking or substance misuse; Vehicle Nuisance.
PERSONAL	Malicious communications e.g. texts, emails, Facebook, phone calls; Nuisance neighbours; Trespass.

