



**Strategic Assessment
1 April 2015 to 30 September 2015**

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Appendix A

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Each year, the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) undertakes a strategic assessment to review performance and reconsider its priorities and targets. This document is known as the Bracknell Forest CSP Strategic Assessment and covers the period 1 April 2015 to 30 September 2015. The Strategic Assessment is a partnership document and takes full account of the priorities of all the statutory partners of the CSP and the views of our communities. As such, it will also influence the 2016 refresh version of the CSP Plan (2014-2017).

1.2 The Strategic Assessment that took place in 2014 prioritised the following areas of crime and disorder which formed the basis of the 2015 Refresh of the CSP Plan 2014-2017, the targets of which are monitored on a quarterly basis at CSP Executive meetings:

1.2.1 Crime theme:

- Priority 1: Serious Violence
 - Violence Against the Person
 - Sexual Offences
- Priority 2: Protection of Vulnerable People
 - Domestic Abuse
 - Internet-Related Crime and Abuse
 - Child Sexual Exploitation
 - Preventing Violent Extremism
- Priority 3: Drug Offences
- Priority 4: Youth Crime Prevention
- Priority 5: Acquisitive Crime
 - Burglary Dwelling
 - Shoplifting

1.2.2 ASB theme:

- Environmental ASB
 - Fly Tipping
- Nuisance ASB
 - Loutish, Rowdy and Noisy Behaviour
 - Suspicion or Observation of Drug Dealing
- Personal ASB
 - Nuisance Neighbours
 - Neighbour Disputes

1.3 This year, the exercise has been repeated and the data and priorities identified in this document are based upon consideration of current trends and projections, volume of incidents and partner and community consultation. A paired comparison exercise is

also included which is explained fully under paragraph 2.3.2 (Methodology). A number of the initial priorities do not feature in the 2015 update of the Strategic Assessment. This reflects the excellent progress that has been made in addressing crime within the Borough in the last two years. A thorough analysis therefore suggests that the following areas should be considered as priority areas in the core work of the CSP in 2016:

| Recommended Priority | | Reason |
|---|--|---|
| CRIME (categories below are defined as per the Home Office's National Crime Recording Standards¹) | | |
| Sexual Offences | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High harm to community • Increasing trend |
| Violent Offences | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High harm to community • Increasing trend |
| Domestic Abuse | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High harm to community • Increasing trend • Recognised significant contributor to children on CPP |
| Drug Offences | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact on community • Recognised driver of crime |
| Burglary | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact on community |
| Internet Related Crime | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High harm to community • Increasing trend |
| Youth Crime Prevention | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important preventative work to break the cycle of offending |
| ASB | | |
| Personal ASB with a particular focus on: | Nuisance Neighbours | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended by National Police Improvement Agency (NPIA) • High impact on community |
| | Neighbour Disputes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended by NPIA • High impact on community |
| Nuisance ASB with a particular focus on: | Loutish, Rowdy and Noisy Behaviour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended by NPIA • High impact on community |
| | Suspicion or Observation of Drug Dealing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact on community • Highlighted on TVP priorities |

¹ 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.

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| Environmental ASB | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended by NPIA • Highlighted in TVP priorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended by NPIA • High harm to community • Highlighted in TVP priorities |
|--------------------------|--|--|

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 BACKGROUND

2.1.1 This Strategic Assessment has been produced to comply with The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation Strategy) Regulations 2007.²

2.1.2 The Crime and 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 began in 2014 and progress against the second year of this plan will be reviewed in this document.

2.1.3 The statutory members of CSPs are:

- Local Authority
- Police
- Fire Service
- Clinical Commissioning Group (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 the Quarterly Service Reports (QSRs). These reports are available on the Council's website at <http://www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/councilperformance>.

² http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2007/uksi_20071830_en_1

2.2.2 **Bracknell Forest CSP Plan 2014-17 Quarterly Performance**

2.2.2.1 The CSP Executive reviews its performance against targets set in the 2015 Refresh of the CSP Plan 2014-2017 at their quarterly meetings and its progress is recorded as well as any expected limitations in achieving these targets.

2.2.3 **Crime and ASB Reductions in 2014/15 and 2015/16 (first half)**

2.2.3.1 2014/15

Successful reductions (compared to 2013/14) included the following:

- 31.7% reduction in Robbery of Personal Property
- 14.1% reduction in Burglary Dwelling
- 33.6% reduction in Motor Vehicle Offences
- 29% reduction in Bicycle Theft
- 34.2% reduction in Public Order Offences

2.2.3.2 2015/16

Successful reductions (12 month period up to 30 September 2015 compared to 12 month period up to 30 September 2014) included the following:

- 43.2% reduction in Robbery
- 52.7% reduction in Burglary Dwelling
- 22.9% reduction in Burglary Non Dwelling
- 18.6% reduction in Vehicle Crime
- 11.6% reduction in Bicycle Theft

2.3 **METHODOLOGY**

2.3.1 All crime and ASB data available to the CSP was collected and grouped together according to type. Time periods were kept as similar as possible to facilitate comparison and all efforts were made to minimise gaps in data.

2.3.2 In order to identify and motivate the strategic priorities that the CSP should focus on and reflect in the CSP Plan 2014-2017 (2016 update), a paired comparison qualitative technique has been used within the online consultation. The output from this analysis is essentially a ranking of each crime and ASB type. The survey was advertised on the Council's website, advertised in the local press and on social media and distributed to stakeholders, including the business community, and community groups. Using a standard matrix, users were asked to compare different crime types and determine which they considered to cause the most harm to individuals or communities. The resulting ranking was then plotted against crimes per 1,000 residents. A similar plot was produced for ASB.

2.3.3 215 online surveys were completed in addition to 4 completed paper copies, giving a total of 219 consultation responses.

- 2.3.4 These paired comparison exercise graphs are shown at 3.2.7 and 3.3.3.
- 2.3.5 The results of the paired analysis questions were considered alongside trend and projection graphs, volume groups as well as partner and community consultation.

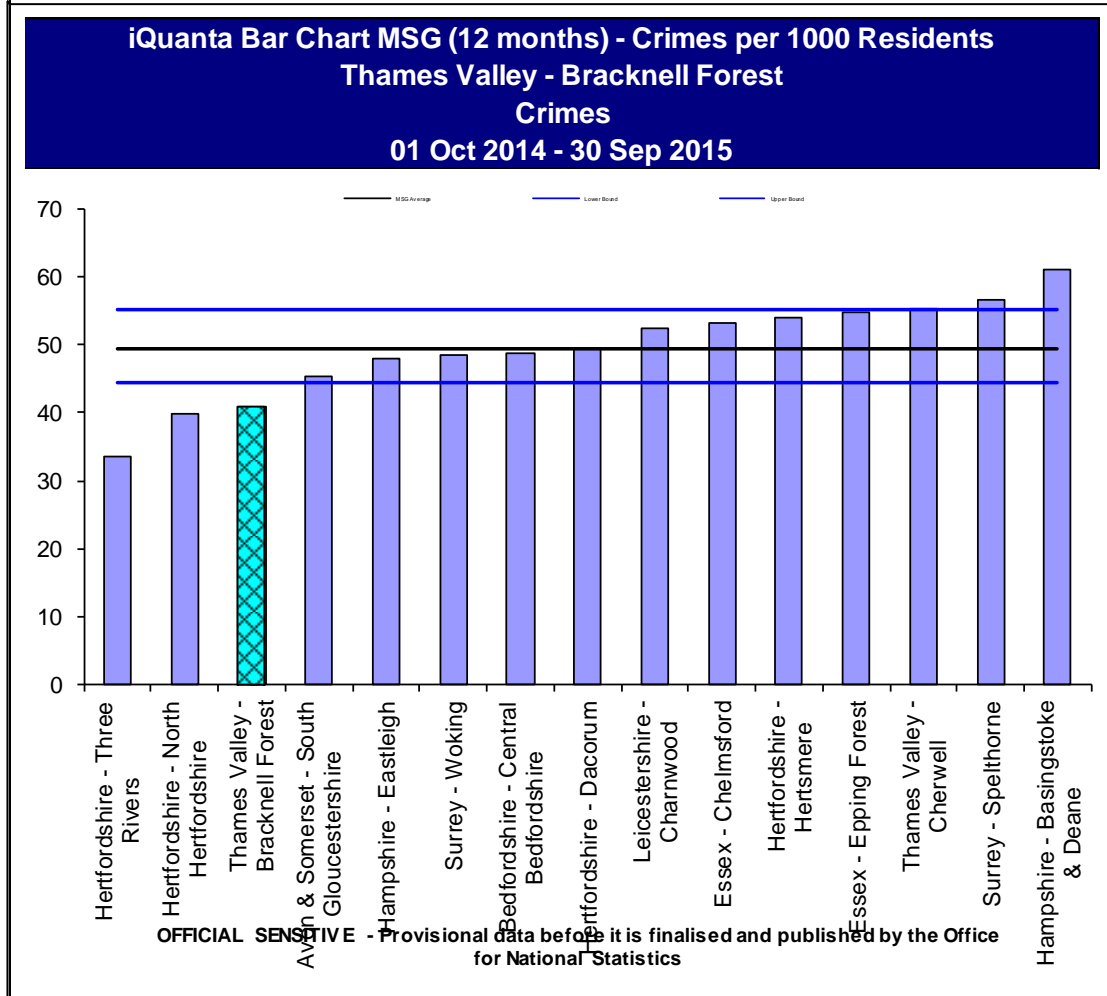
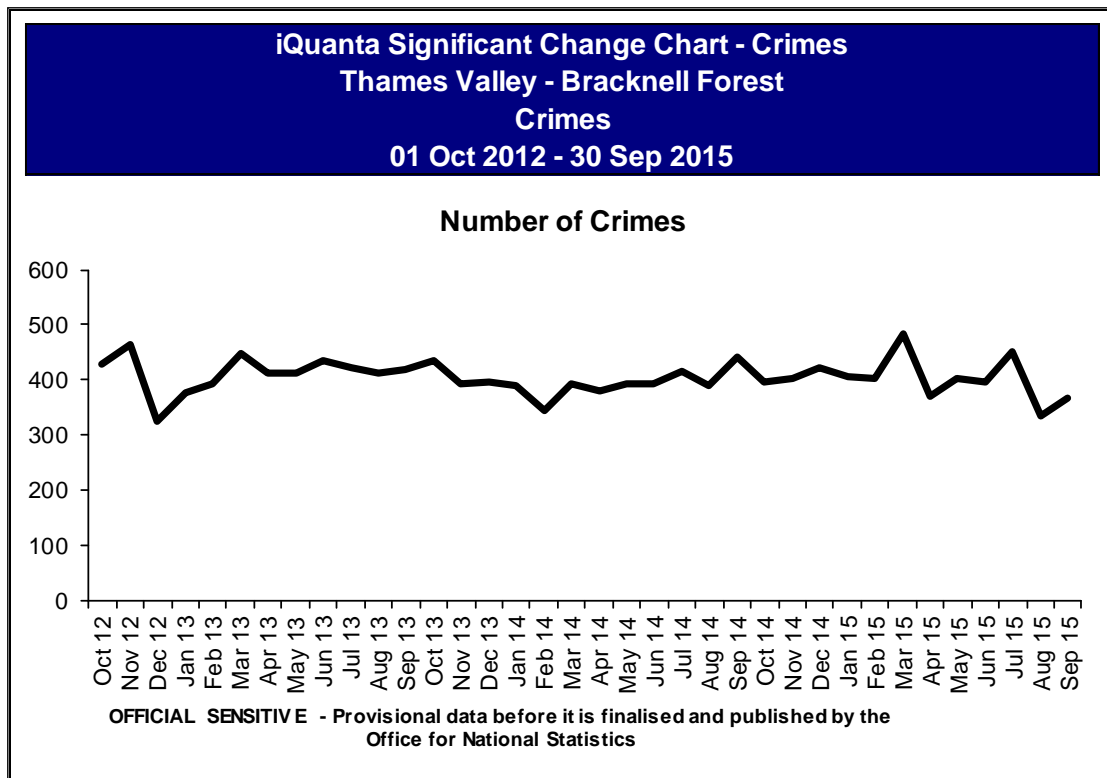
3.0 THE ANALYSIS

3.1 The Scanning Exercise

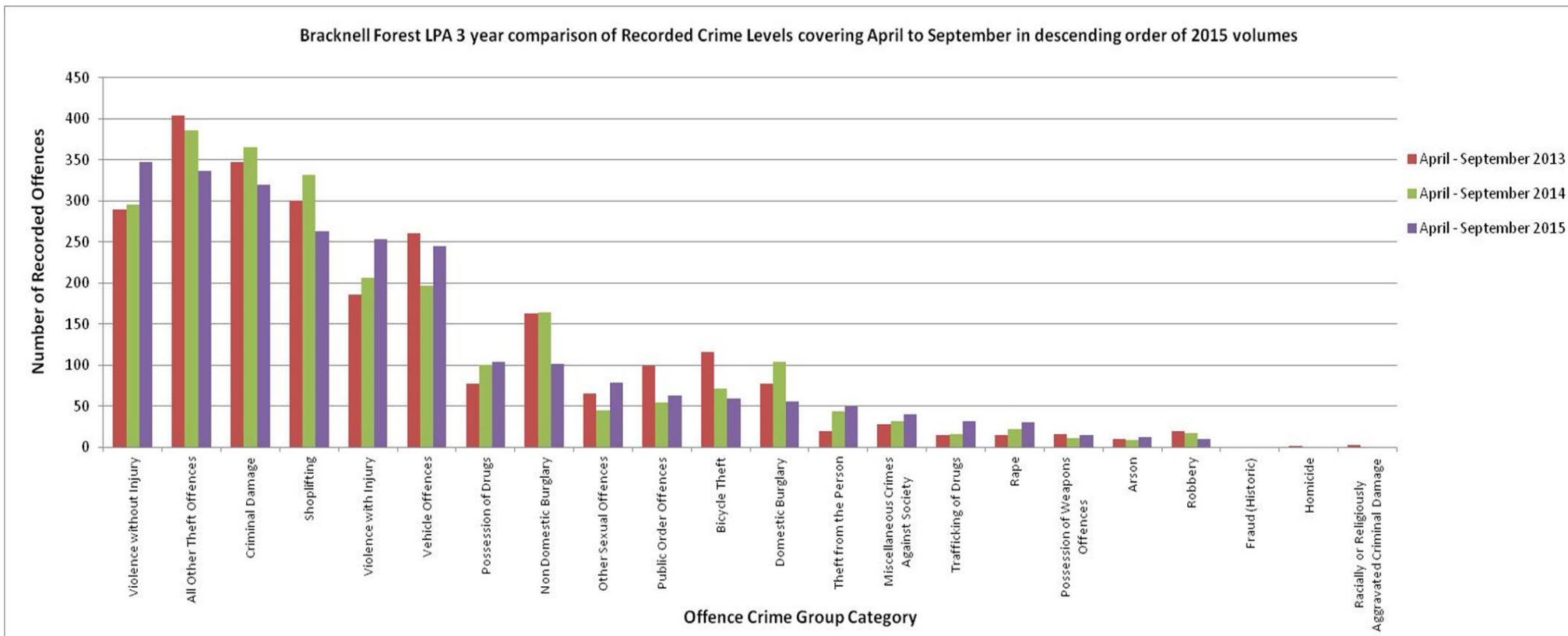
- 3.1.1 The purpose of the scanning exercise is to consider all relevant crime and ASB issues to help identify CSP priorities as well as issues requiring further analysis.

3.2 Crime

3.2.1 Performance Overview



3.2.2 Volume Summary of Reported Crime Incidents (updated)



(Source: Thames Valley Police)

3.2.2.1 The above graph comprises the highest recorded categories of crime for the time period 1 April 2015 to 30 September 2015 in Bracknell Forest compared to the same time period in 2014 and 2013. Due to their relevance they have been used in the Paired Comparison questions at 3.2.7, subject to the following explanations and exclusions:

3.2.2.1.1 The crime category shown on the above graph with the second 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 Objectives' reporting tool. These smaller volume categories are shown in footnote ³ below. Due to difficulties in comparison it has not been included in the paired comparison questions.

3.2.2.1.2 The crime category 'Miscellaneous Crimes against Society' is similar in that it captures a number of smaller categories. These are shown in footnote ⁴ below. Again, due to difficulties in comparison it is not been included in the paired comparison questions.

3.2.2.1.3 The following 4 crime categories have also not been included in the paired comparison questions for the reasons stated:

| Crime Category | Reason |
|------------------------------|--|
| Homicide | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No incidents in 2014/15 • Due to nature of crime, difficult to prevent |
| Robbery of Business Property | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 incidents in 2014/15 |
| Hate Crime | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low number of incidents in 2014/15 (Disability 1; Transphobic 0; Homophobic 1; Religious 0, Racist 15) |
| Bicycle Theft | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreasing trend |

3.2.2.1.4 Domestic Abuse does not feature in the above graph as it is not made up of any single crime type but comprises a variety of offences which are 'flagged' as domestic

³ 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

⁴ 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

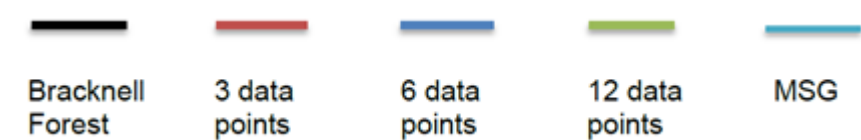
abuse due to the context in which they take place. Despite this it was decided to include Domestic Abuse in the consultation survey to get the views of stakeholders and residents about the harm it causes. This is due to the fact that a significant proportion of funding available to the Community Safety Partnership is used to address Domestic Abuse.

Crime Graphs

3.2.3

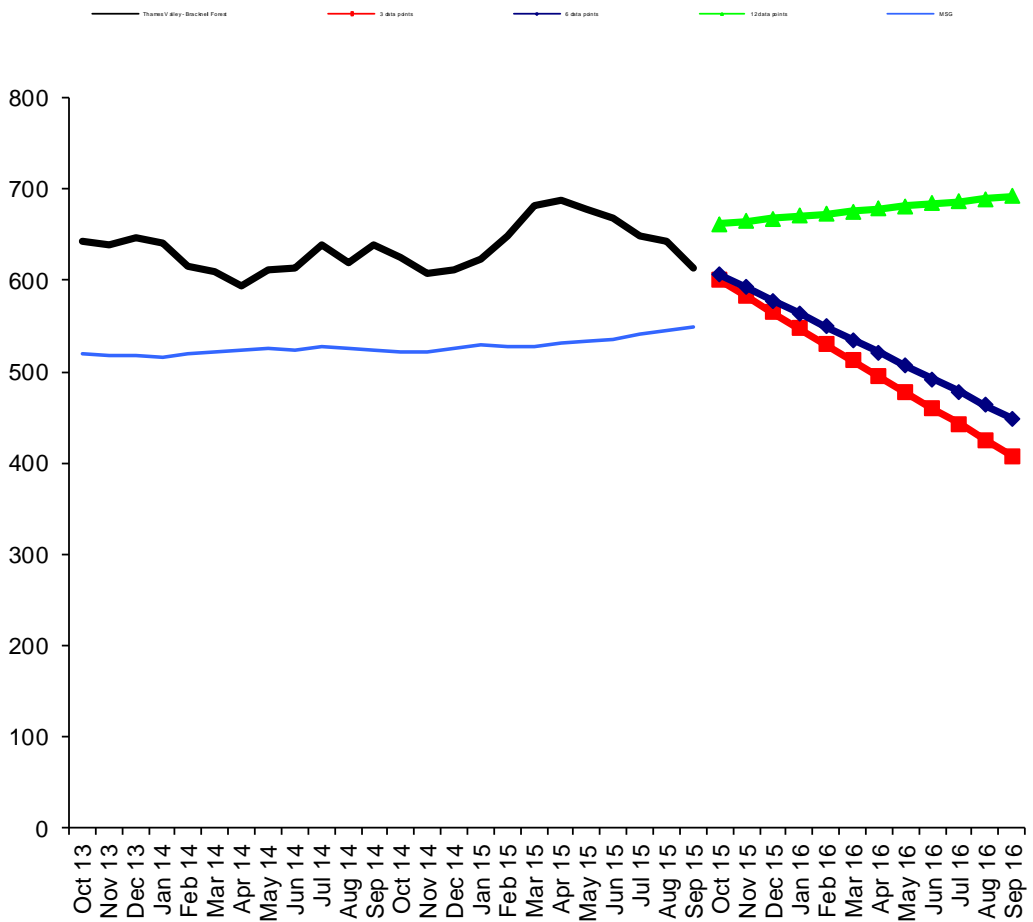
3.2.3.1 iQuanta projection graphs of all crime categories identified in the graph at 3.2.2 are also shown below (Note: not all categories of crime were available). For the reasons outlined in 3.2.2.1.3 above, graphs for the categories 'All Other Theft Offences', 'Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society', 'Racially or Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage', 'Homicide', 'Robbery of Business Property' and 'Fraud (Historic)' are not included below.

3.2.3.2 In each of the charts on the following pages the following legend labels are used:



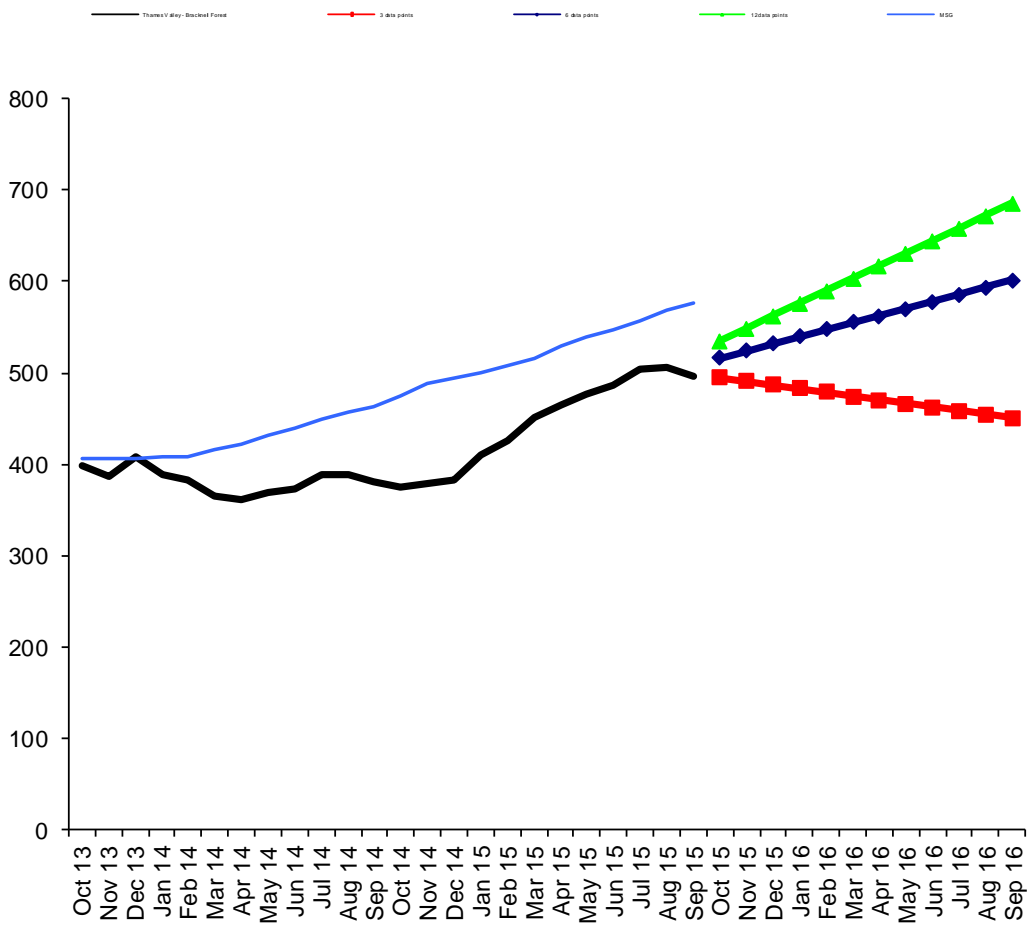
3.2.3.3 At the point the following charts were created the data was sensitive as it was provisional. The crime data is now publically available however these charts have been included as they illustrate projected crime figures that were not available at the time of writing.

**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Shoplifting
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



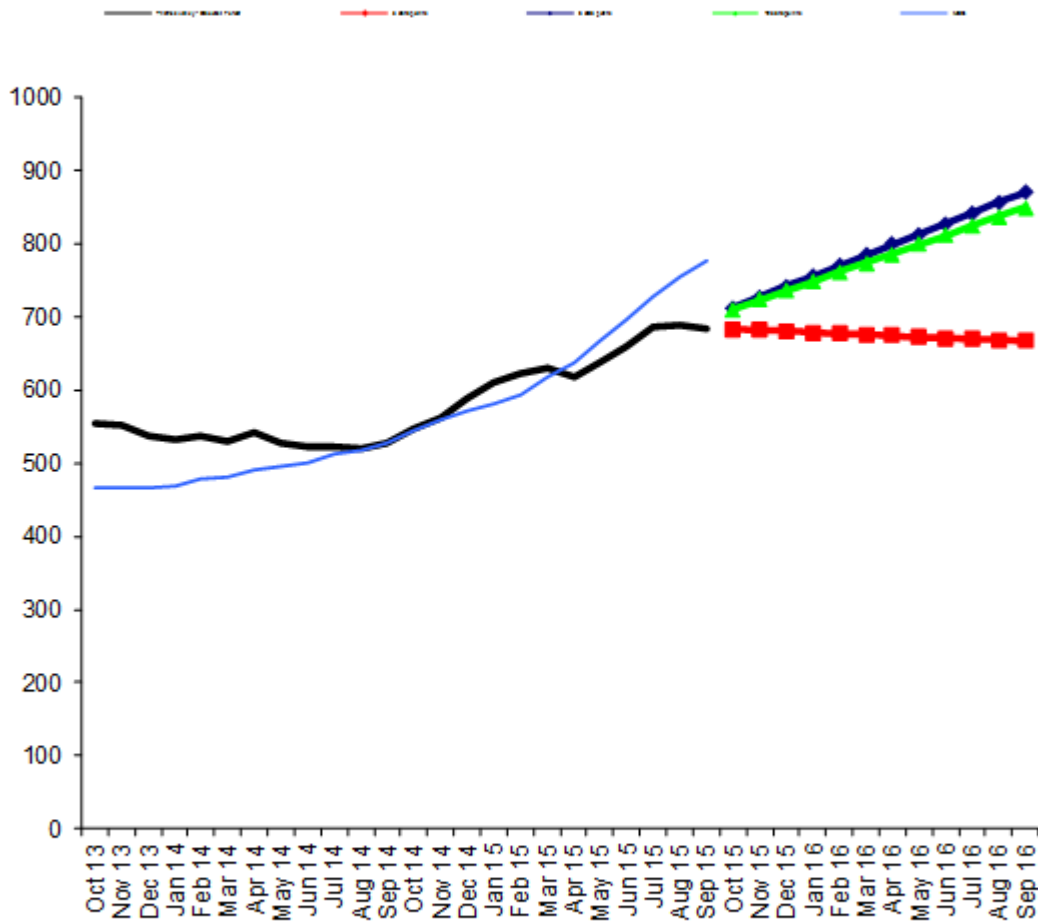
OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics

**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Violence with injury (ONS)
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



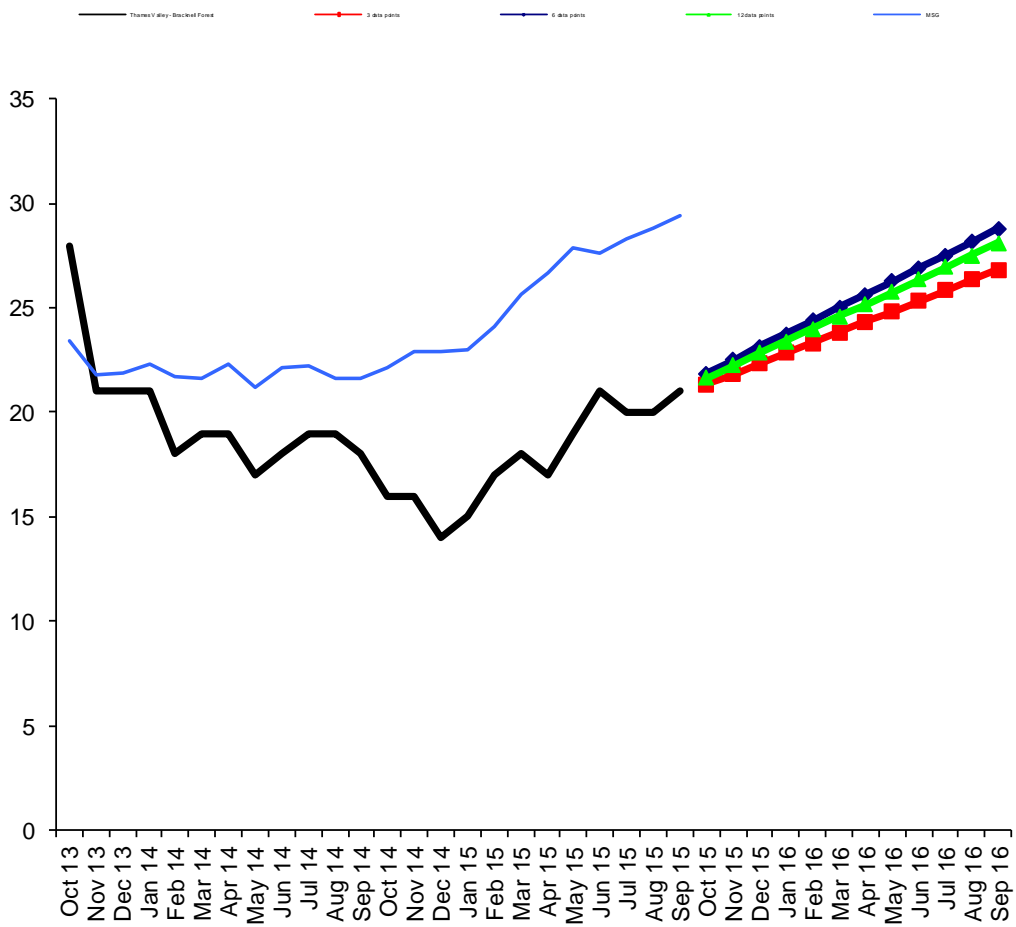
OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics

**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Violence without injury (ONS)
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



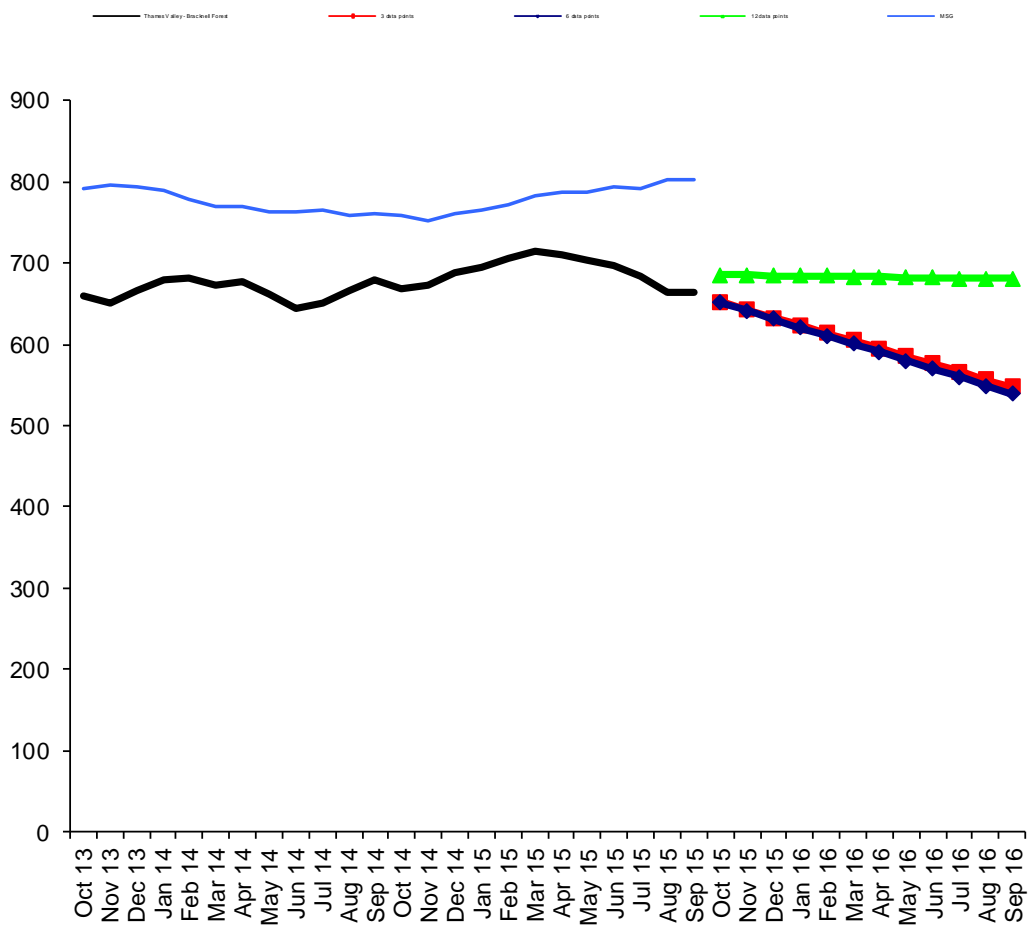
OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics

**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Arson
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



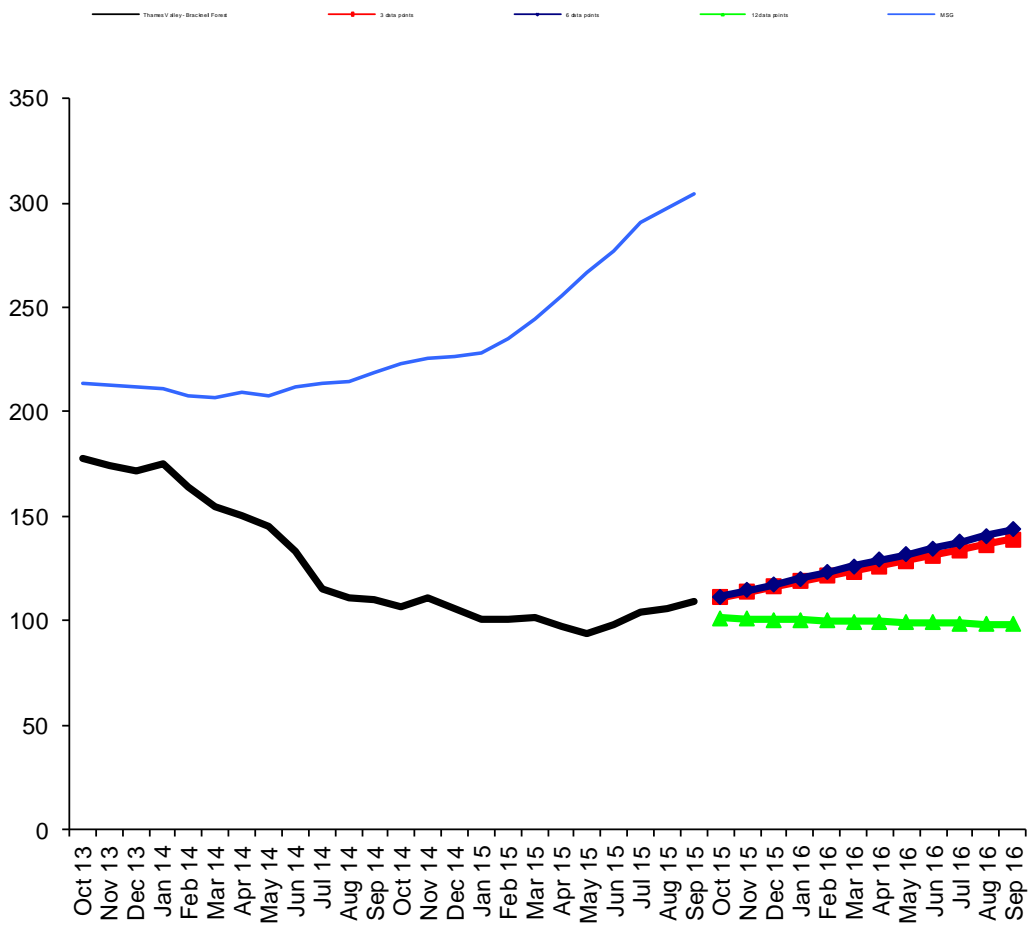
OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics

**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Criminal damage
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



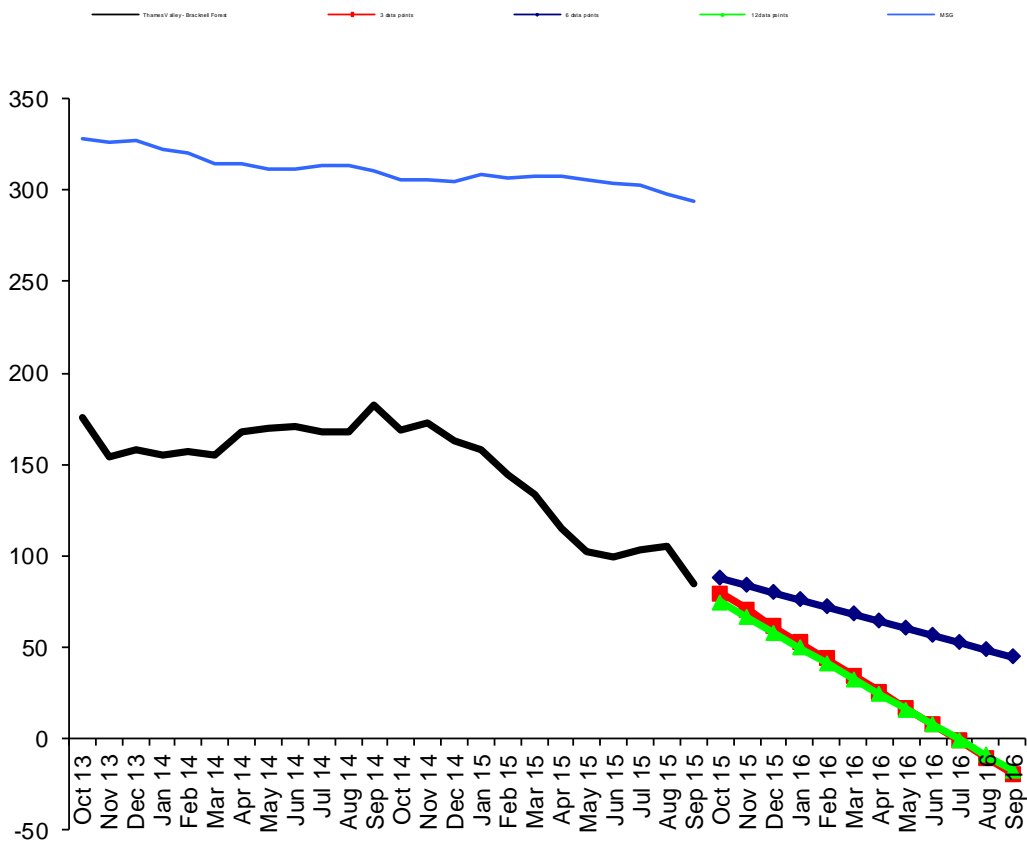
**OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the
Office for National Statistics**

**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Public order offences
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



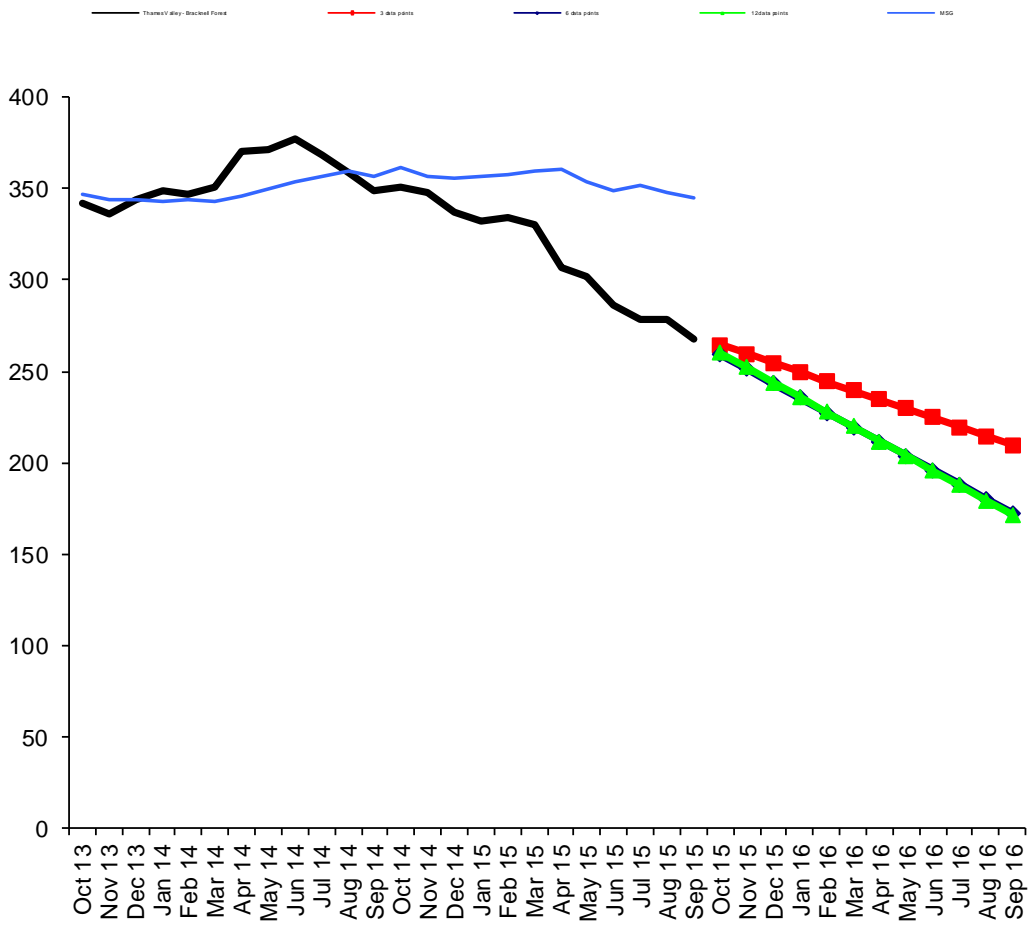
OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics

**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Burglary in a dwelling
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



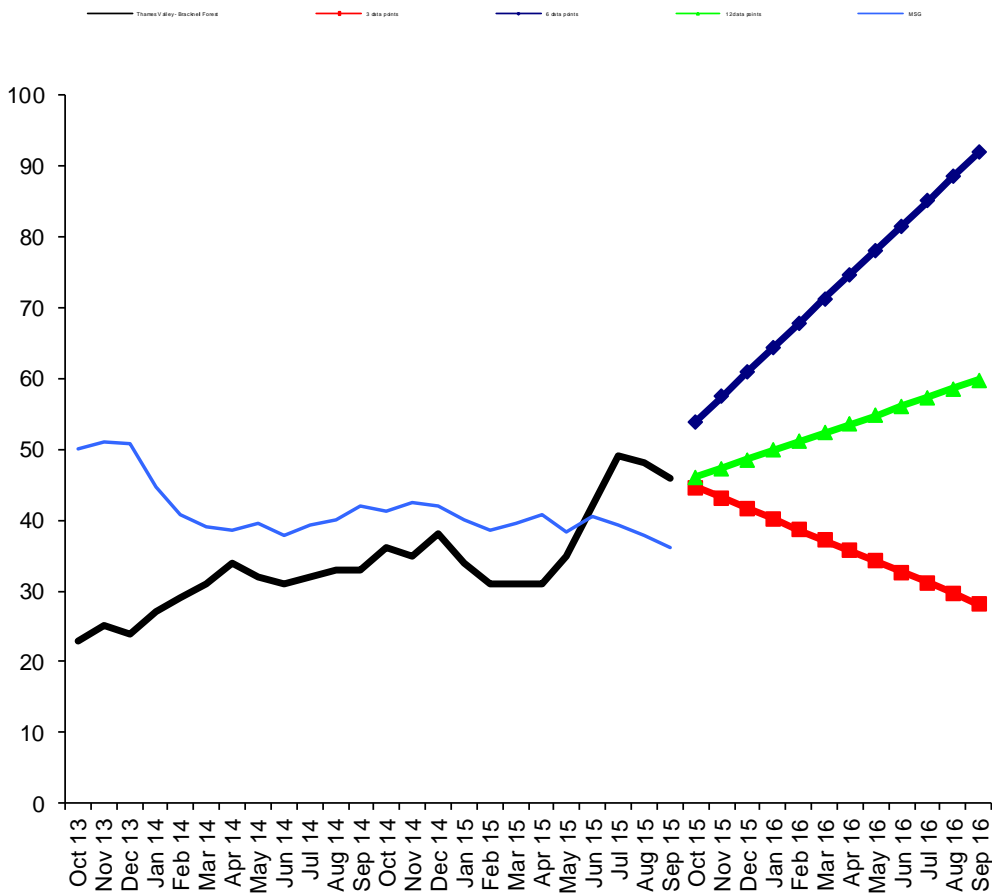
OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics

**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Burglary in a building other than a dwelling
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



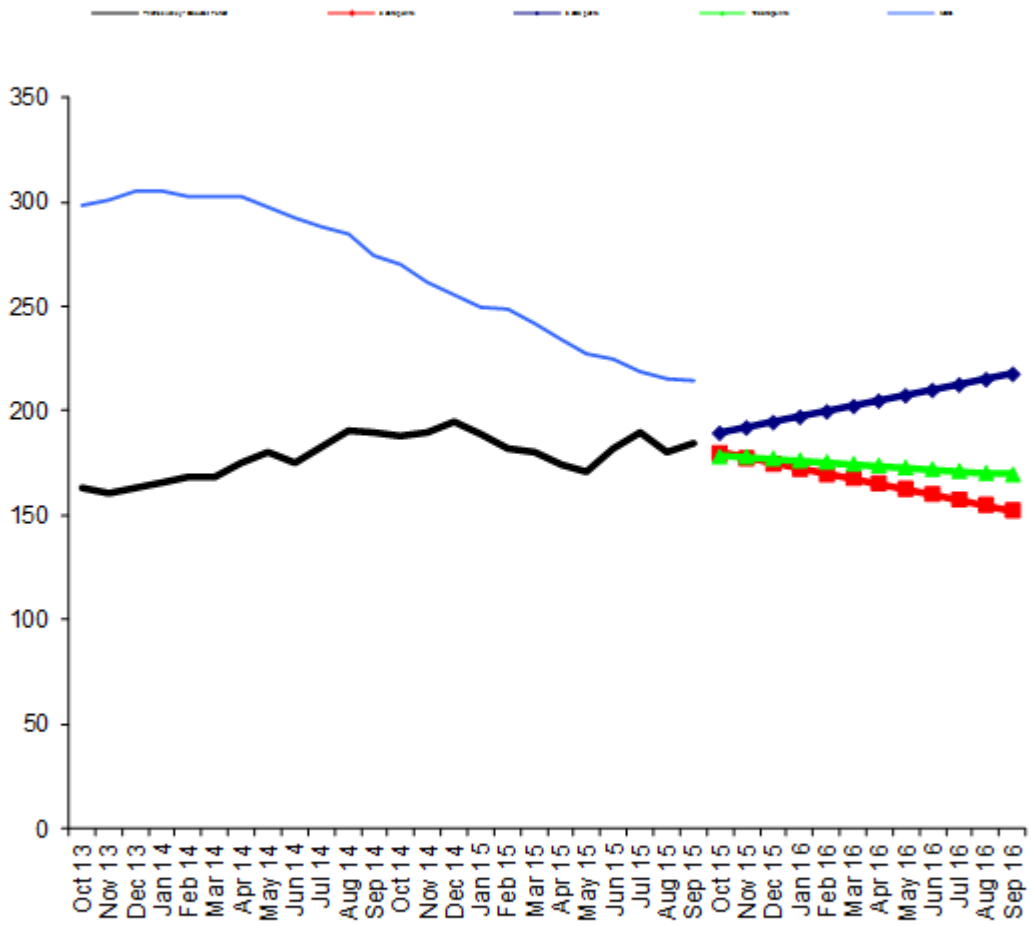
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**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Trafficking of Drugs
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



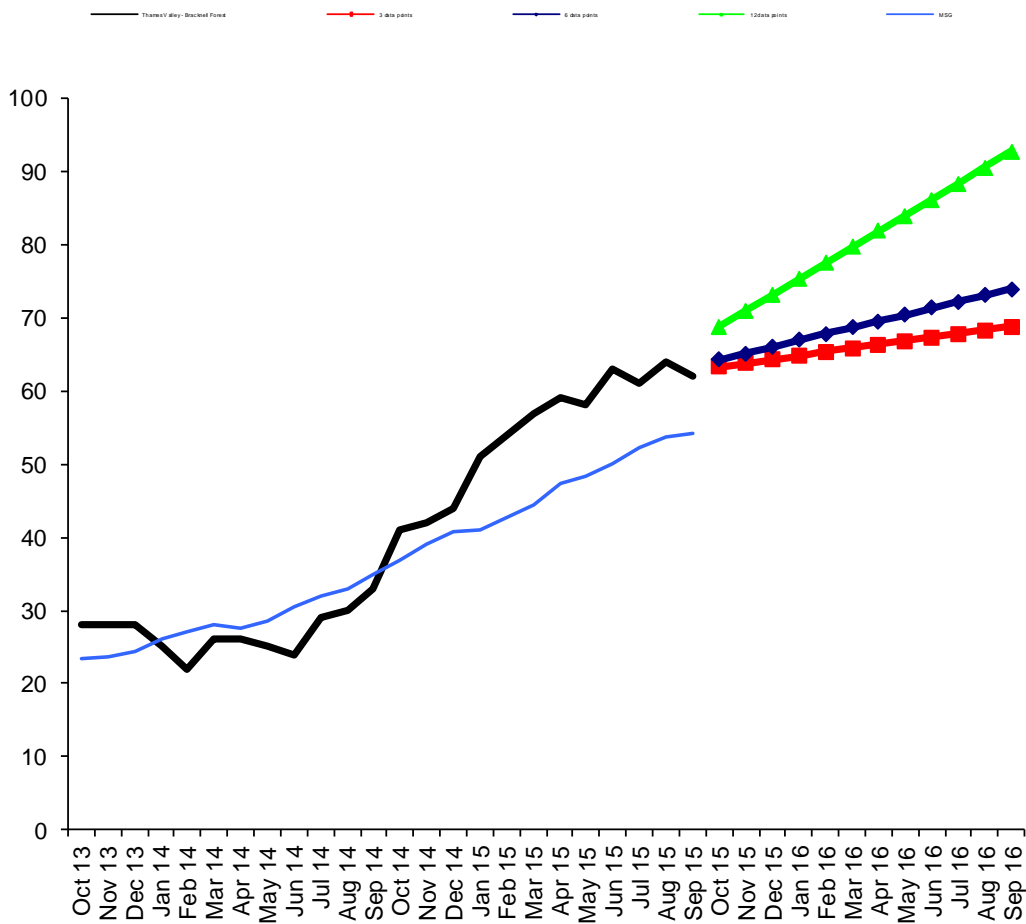
OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics

**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Possession of Drugs
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



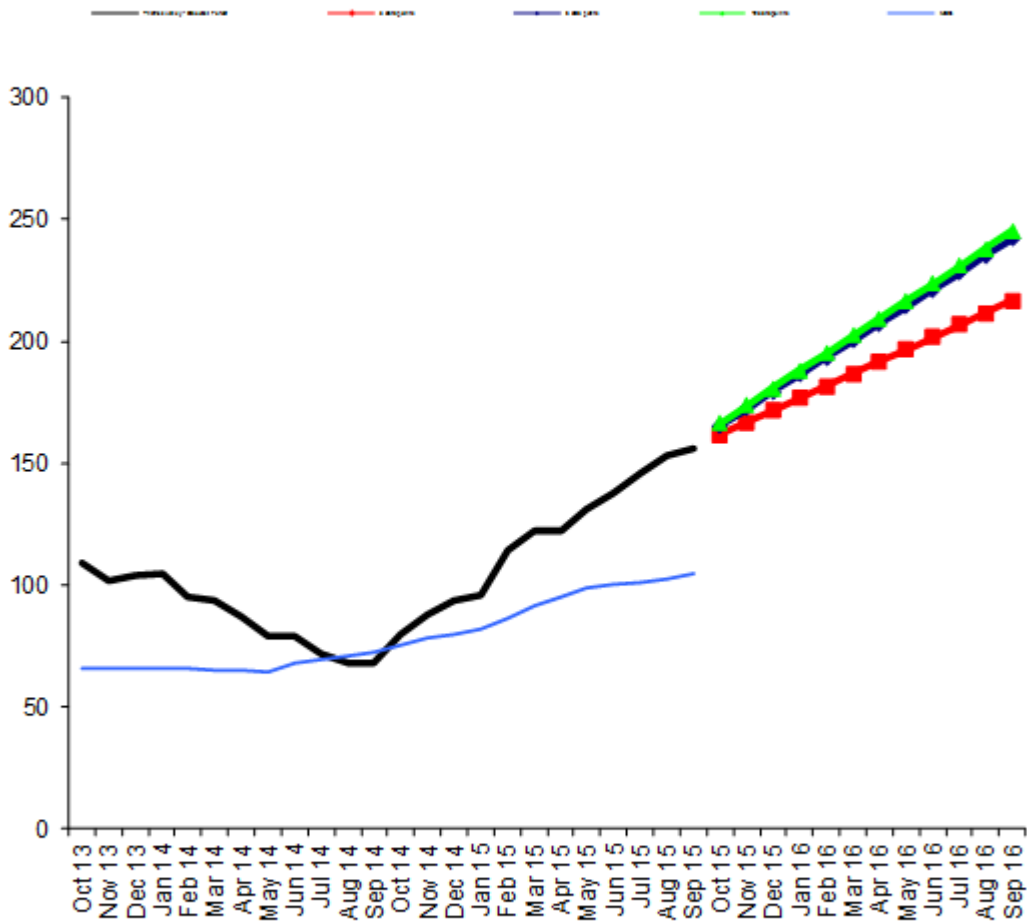
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**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Rape
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



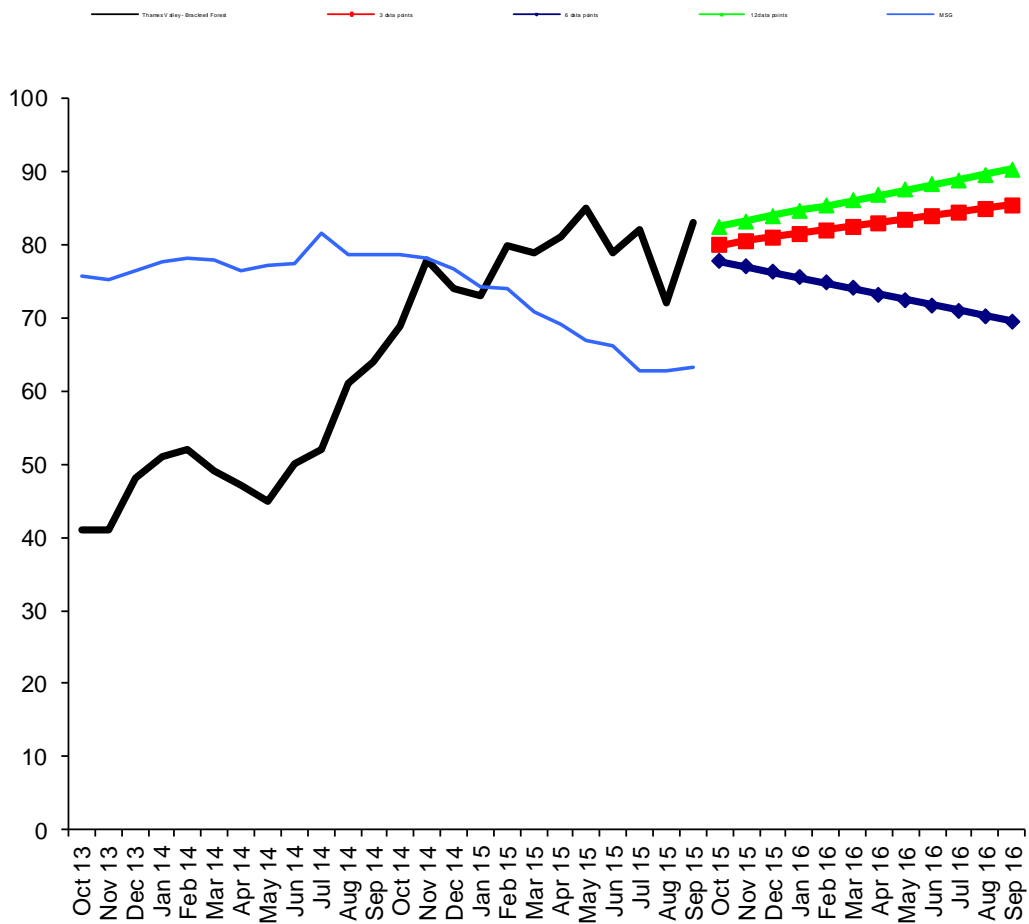
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iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Other sexual offences (ONS)
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015



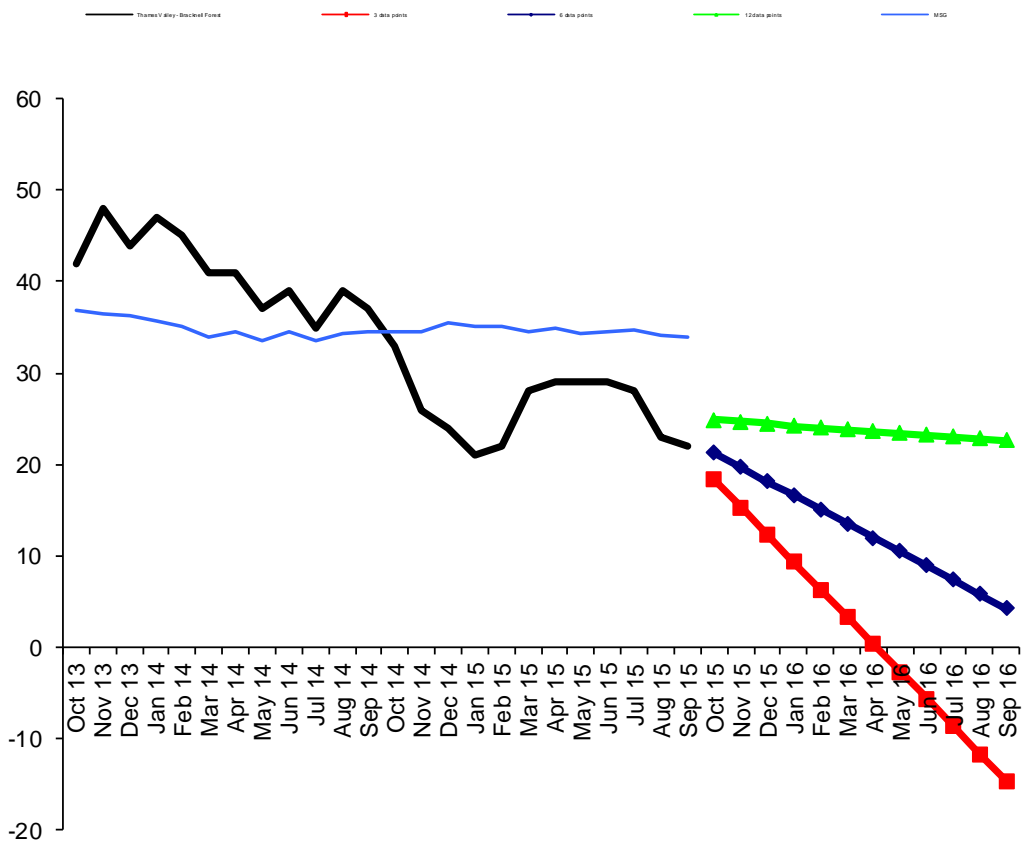
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**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Theft from the person
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**

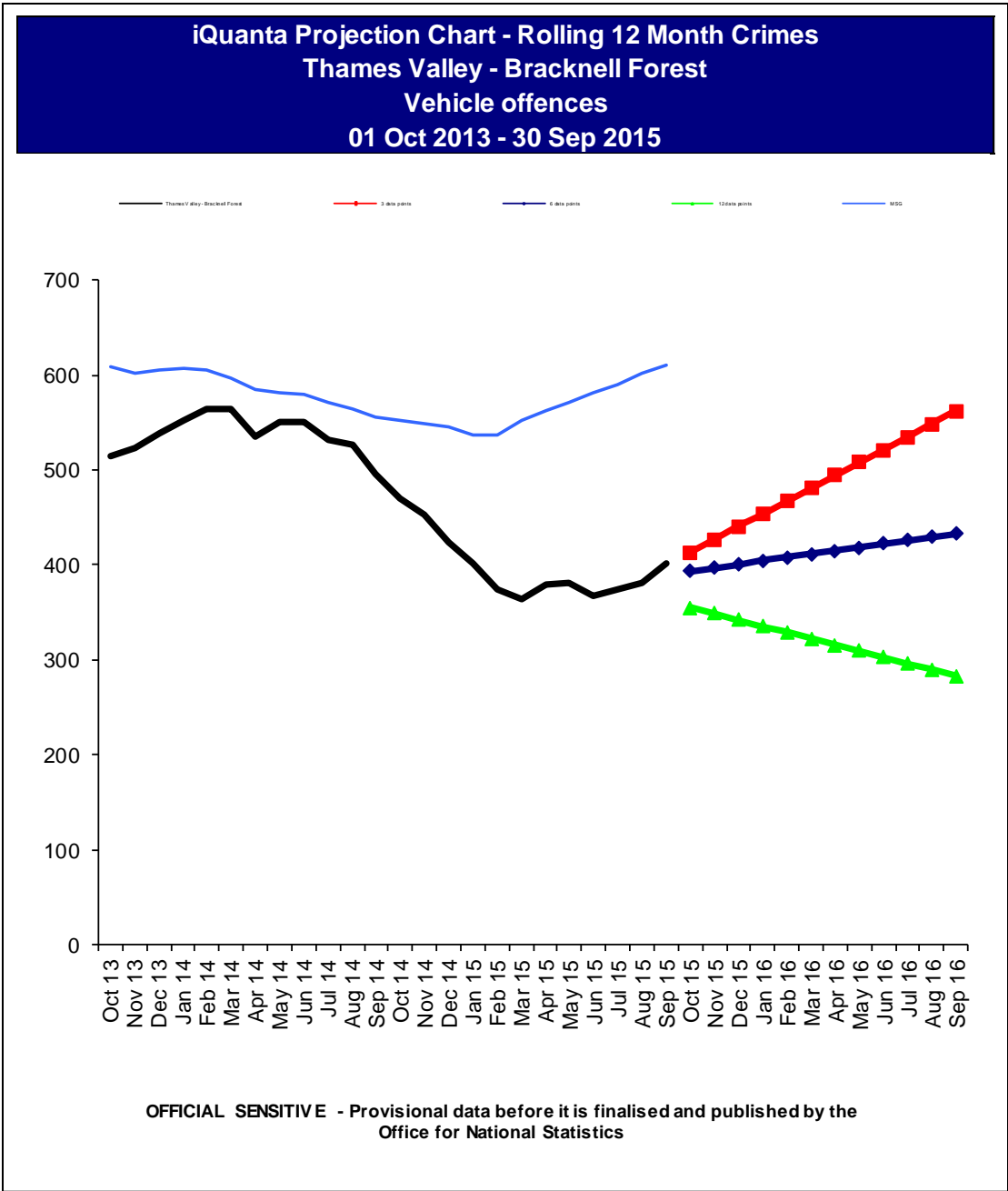


**OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the
Office for National Statistics**

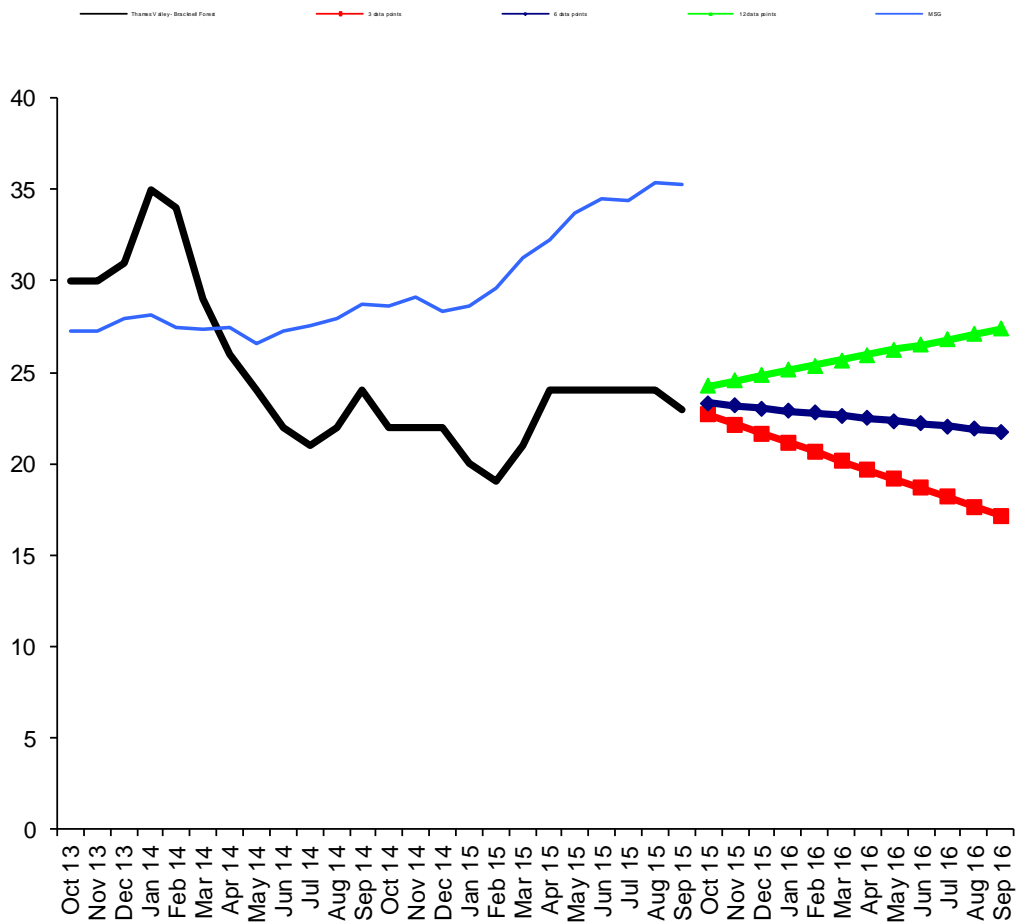
iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Robbery of personal property
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015



OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics



**iQuanta Projection Chart - Rolling 12 Month Crimes
Thames Valley - Bracknell Forest
Possession of weapons offences
01 Oct 2013 - 30 Sep 2015**



OFFICIAL SENSITIVE - Provisional data before it is finalised and published by the Office for National Statistics

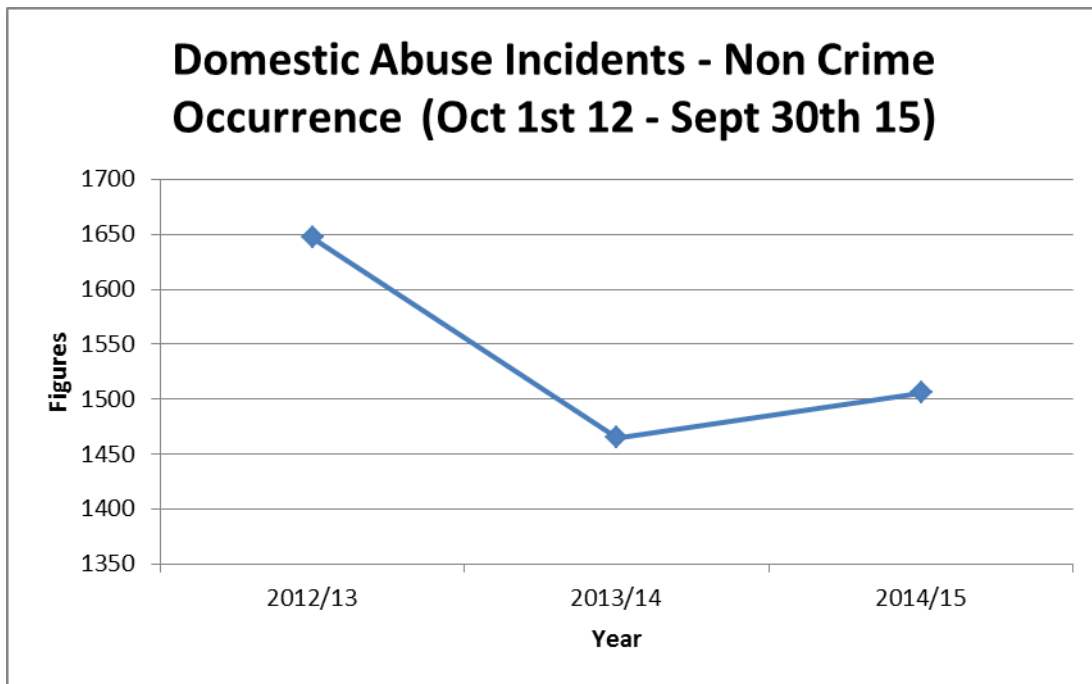
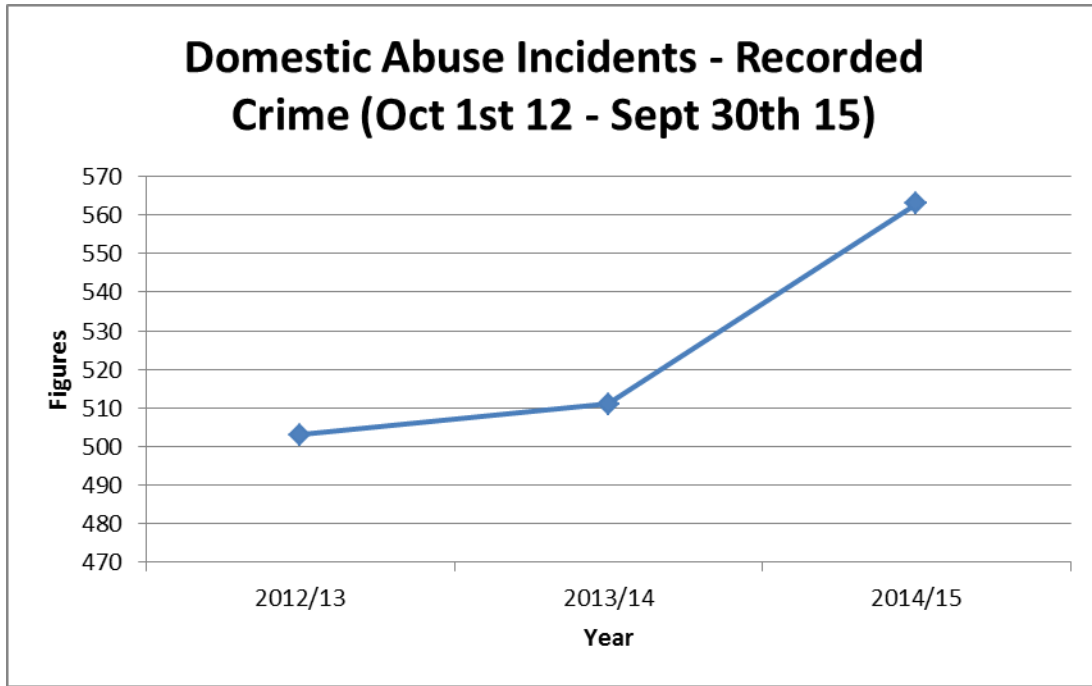
3.2.4 Domestic Abuse

3.2.4.1 Incidents

3.2.4.1.1 As at 31st March 2015, domestic abuse recorded crime (i.e. where a crime has been committed) has increased by 10% 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 the police) has remained at approximately the same level compared to the same period last year.

3.2.4.1.2 It should be noted that following the introduction of Niche RMS the number of crimes with a domestic abuse qualifier that have been finalised as domestic abuse under the national definition has fallen from around 94% to 80%. At the same time the number of domestic abuse non crime occurrences has fallen from around 70% to 40%. This is due to the fact that key information to identify whether an occurrence is compliant with the national definition has not been recorded. Given this, the data used in this strategic assessment is taken from crimes and incidents with a domestic qualifier only and is therefore not directly comparable with last financial year to date.

3.2.4.1.3 However looking at a broader 3-year picture (taking account of the above caveat), the graphs below show that recorded crime (the more serious DA crimes such as assaults) has increased but that non-recordable (verbal arguments etc.) have decreased. The increase in recorded crime is unlikely to be statistically significant given the data issues related to the transfer to Niche RMS.



3.2.4.1.4 The data below looks at a 3 year picture of all DA assaults with injury, all DA assaults without injury as well as other DA incidents.

Domestic Abuse Incidents and Crimes in Bracknell Forest

| Year | Non Crime Occurances | Recorded Crime | Outcomes of recorded Crime | Outcome rate | All Incidents |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 2012/13 | 1,647 | 503 | 211 | 41.9% | 2,150 |
| 2013/14 | 1,465 | 511 | 184 | 36.0% | 1,976 |
| 2014/15 | 1,506 | 563 | 189 | 33.6% | 2,069 |

The below data has been broken down for recorded crimes

Assault with Injury Occurrences where Domestic Flag is set to Yes and National Definition is met

| | Recorded Crime | Outcome | Outcome Rate |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 2013/14 | 124 | 56 | 45.2% |
| 2014/15 | 157 | 67 | 42.7% |
| 2015/16 (April to September) | 84 | 37 | 44.0% |

Assault without Injury Occurrences where Domestic Flag is set to Yes and National Definition is met

| | Recorded Crime | Outcome | Outcome Rate |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 2013/14 | 230 | 84 | 36.5% |
| 2014/15 | 241 | 59 | 24.5% |
| 2015/16 (April to September) | 111 | 26 | 23.4% |

All other Crime Occurrences where Domestic Flag is set to Yes and National Definition is met

| | Recorded Crime | Outcome | Outcome Rate |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 2013/14 | 510 | 197 | 38.6% |
| 2014/15 | 557 | 175 | 31.4% |
| 2015/16 (April to September) | 259 | 84 | 32.4% |

(Source: Thames Valley Police)

- 3.2.4.1.5 As at 31 March 2015 the outcome rate for domestic abuse recorded crime is 33.6%. This compares to an outcome rate of 36% in 2013/14 and 41.9% in 2012/13.
- 3.2.4.1.6 It is encouraging to see the outcome rate for domestic assaults, especially where injury has been caused. Assaults, and in particular domestic related assaults, are a priority focus area for the police and partners (such as engagement through DASC). The partnership will continue to work with and engage victims to support them to reduce the risk of harm and prevent reoffending.

3.2.4.2 DASC (Domestic Abuse Service Coordination)

- 3.2.4.2.1 The results from the Cambridge University monitoring of the DASC project are now available. The findings of this evaluation of the DASC approach to addressing the harm caused by repeat incidents of serious domestic violence show potentially encouraging results.
- 3.2.4.2.2 As part of the methodology required by Cambridge the DASC group compiled two cohorts; a Treatment group (91 clients) which formed the agenda for the monthly DASC meetings and attracted a range of bespoke interventions and a Control group (88 clients) which only received the pre-DASC service.
- 3.2.4.2.3 The researchers then took into account the seriousness of the offences committed using the Cambridge Crime Harm Index (CHI) (Sherman et al 2014). This approach challenges the idea that a simple count of crime can represent the harm caused because crimes differ in their seriousness.
- 3.2.4.2.4 Using the CHI as a measure of harm the change in the number of recorded crime and non-crime incidents recorded from the Control group during and after the treatment period shows a rise of 17%. By comparison the Treatment group shows a reduction of 91%.
- 3.2.4.2.5 A full copy of the Cambridge Preliminary Report on a Randomised Experiment Comparing Two Treatments for Domestic Abuse will not be available until the full evaluation has been concluded. The preliminary report recommends monitoring the first three cohorts for a further 12 month period in addition to expanding the project to include a new cohort in anticipation of providing more robust evidential outcomes.
- 3.2.4.2.6 In 2015 work began with the new cohort of 30 couples (with a further 30 control couples identified). The results will be forwarded to Cambridge in 2016 to complete their research.

3.2.4.3 DAPS (Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Service)

3.2.4.3.1 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. The following data covers the financial year 2014/2015.:

- The total number of men to go through the service is 33.
- 19 men had children on CPPs at the point of referral. Of these 19 men:
 - 13 have had children removed from CPPs and placed on CIN plans (a total of 28 children)
 - 2 had their children's cases transferred out of area (a total of 4 children)
 - 4 men's children remain on CP to date (a total of 7 children)
- 14 men with children on CIN plans at the point of referral were referred to DAPS for preventative work. Of these 14 men:
 - 12 had successful interventions and did not have their child/ren's CIN plans escalated to a CPP (a total of 17 children)
 - 2 had their children's CIN plan escalate to CP despite intervention (a total of 5 children)

3.2.5 Hate Crime

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

- Racially or Religiously Aggravated Crime⁵
- Homophobic Incidents – Recorded Crime
- Homophobic Incidents – Non Recordable Crime
- Racist Incidents – Recorded Crime⁶
- Racist Incidents – Non Recordable Crime

3.2.5.2 The figures for the period 1 April 2015 to 30 September 2015, including comparisons with the same period for the last 3 years, is shown in the table below:

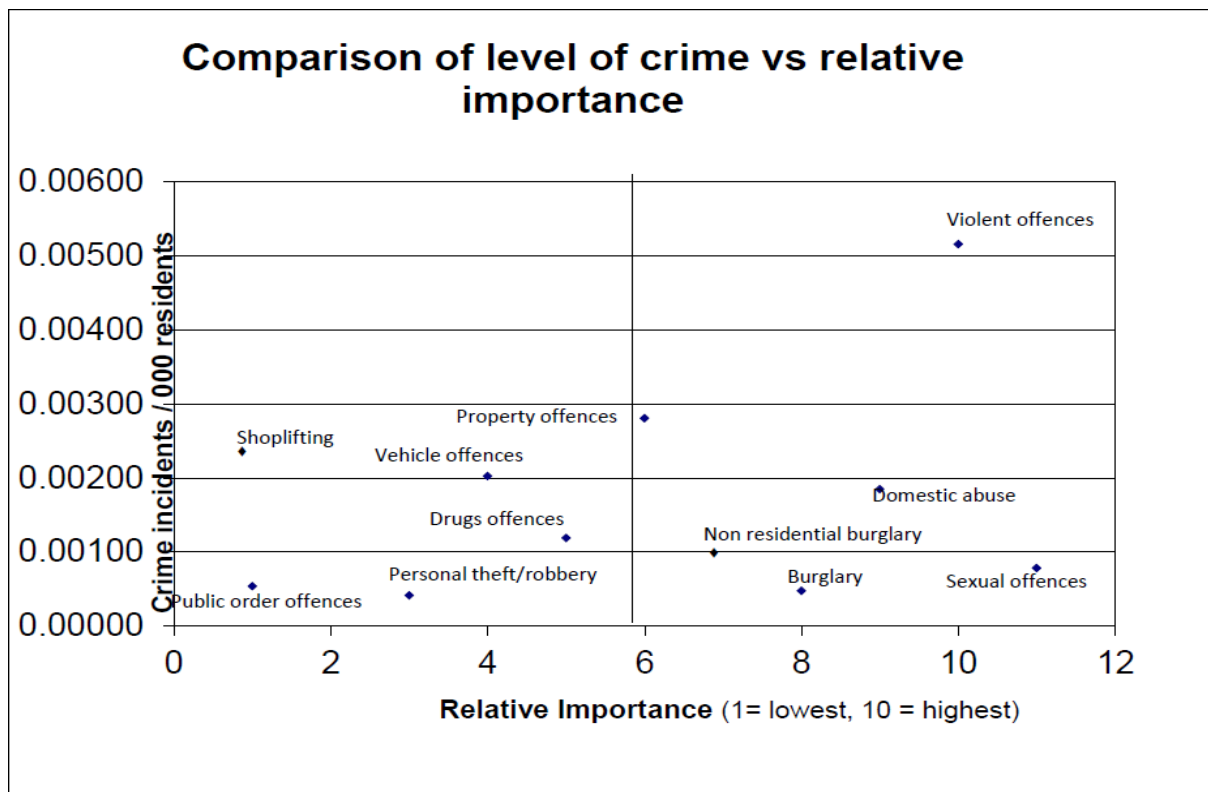
⁵ Racially or religiously aggravated crime means that certain offences are aggravated if the offender at the time of the offence or immediately before or after demonstrates hostility based on the victim's membership (or presumed membership) of a racial or religious group or the offence is motivated (wholly 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.

⁶ 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.

| Year (1 st April to 30 th September) | Racially or Religiously Aggravated Crime | Racist Incidents - Recorded Crime | Religious Incidents - Recorded Crime | Homophobic Incidents - Recorded Crime | Transphobic Incidents - Recorded Crime | Disability Incidents - Recorded Crime | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|-------|
| 2012 | 12 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 28 |
| 2013 | 21 | 31 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 60 |
| 2014 | 12 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 29 |
| 2015 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 32 |

3.2.5.3 The above summary shows low numbers of reported hate crime. With the exception of 2013, which saw a sharp rise in reported hate crime, reported levels of hate crime have remained consistently low since 2012.

3.2.6 Paired Comparison Results: Crime



3.2.6.1 Crimes of the highest relative importance as well as volume will appear in the top right corner of the above graph. As is evident, the only crime category that features here is Violent Offences. Thereafter, crimes of highest relative importance i.e. Sexual Offences, Domestic Abuse, Burglary (Residential and Non-residential) are

prioritised. There are no crimes in the top left hand box (i.e. crimes of highest volume) to be prioritised.

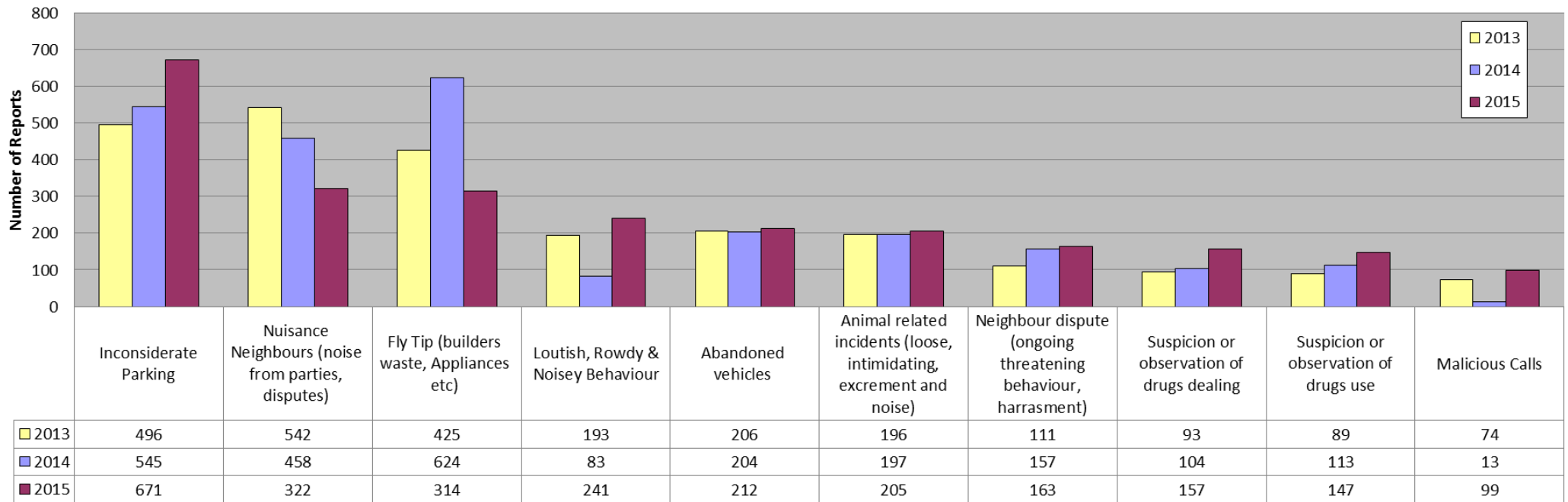
3.2.6.2 Therefore, the crime categories of most significance are as follows:

- Violent Offences
- Domestic Abuse
- Sexual Offences
- Burglary
- Non Residential Burglary

3.3 Anti Social Behaviour

3.3.1 Volume Summary of Reported ASB Incidents

**Bracknell Forest Anti-Social Behaviour Levels
April - September 2013 v 2014 v 2015
in decending order of volume for 2015**



3.3.1.1 The above graph comprises the highest recorded categories of ASB on CADIS for the time period 1 April to 30 September 2015 in Bracknell Forest compared to the same period in 2013 and 2014.

3.3.1.2 Due to their relevance the above categories have been used in the Paired Comparisons questions at 3.3.3, subject to the following explanations and exclusions:

- Inconsiderate Parking, Abandoned Vehicles and Malicious Calls have not been included in the paired comparisons questions as it is felt that they do not compromise core CSP work.

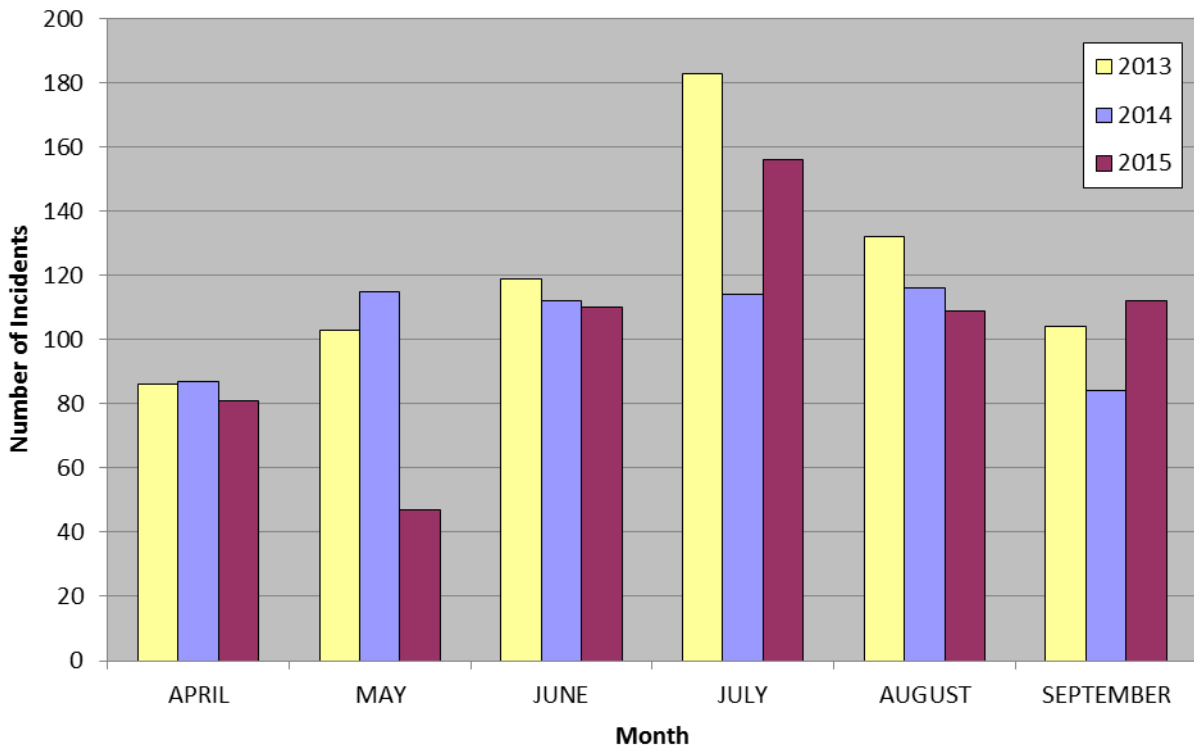
3.3.2 **CADIS – Prioritised Categories of ASB**

3.3.2.1 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 Reporting (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:

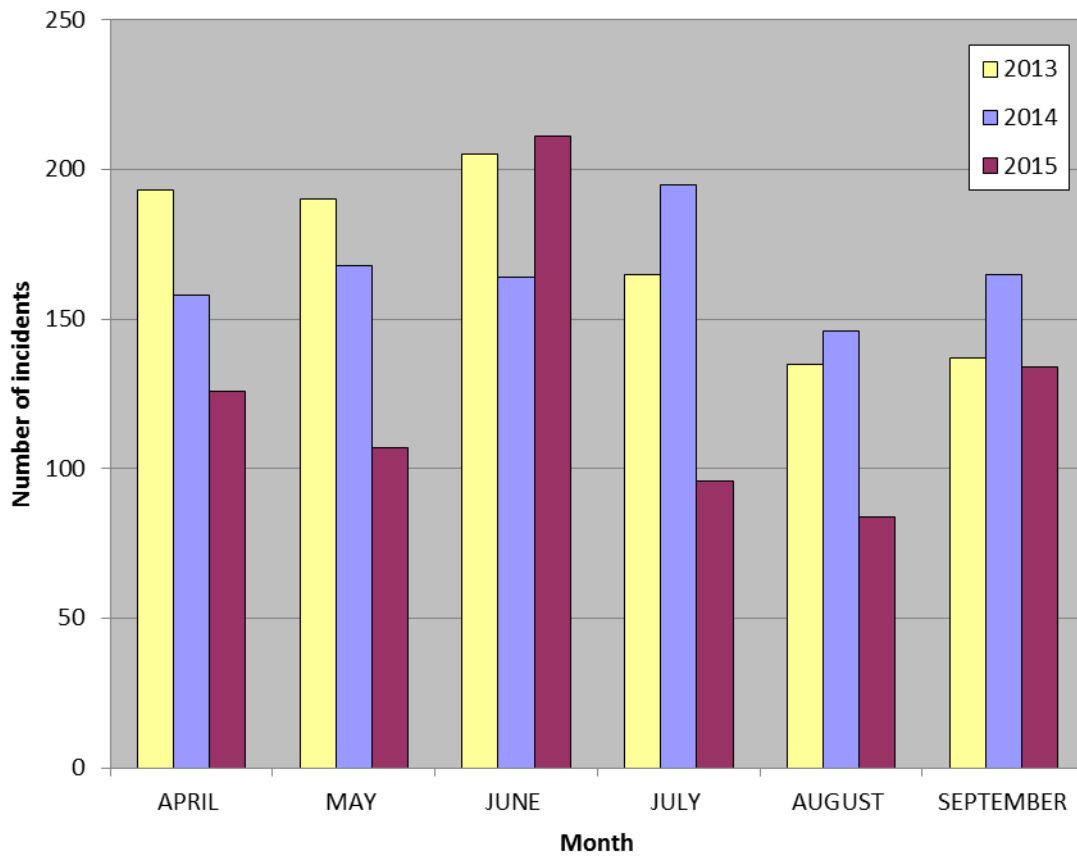
- Environmental ASB
- Nuisance ASB
- Personal ASB

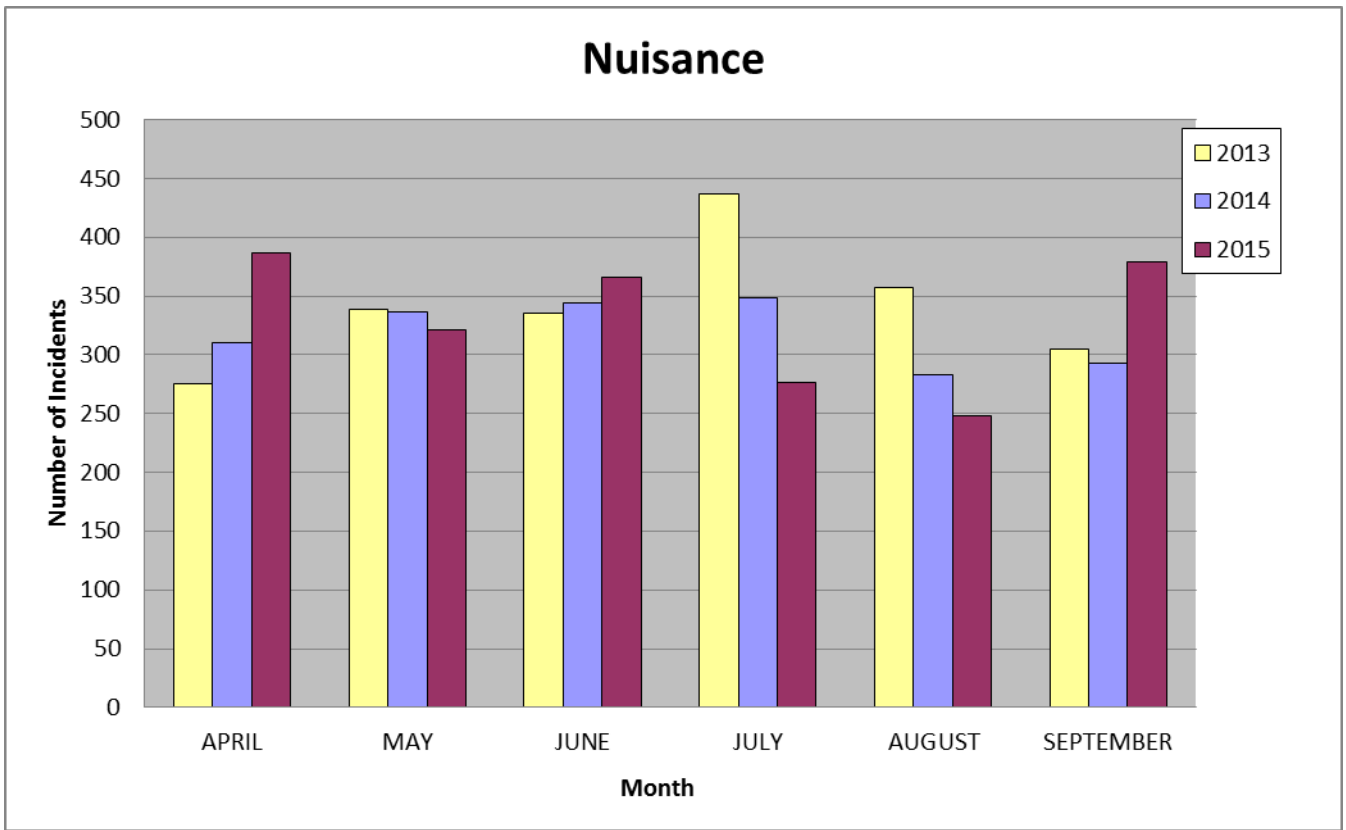
3.3.2.2 Graphs of these 3 categories are shown below to show volume and trends.

Personal

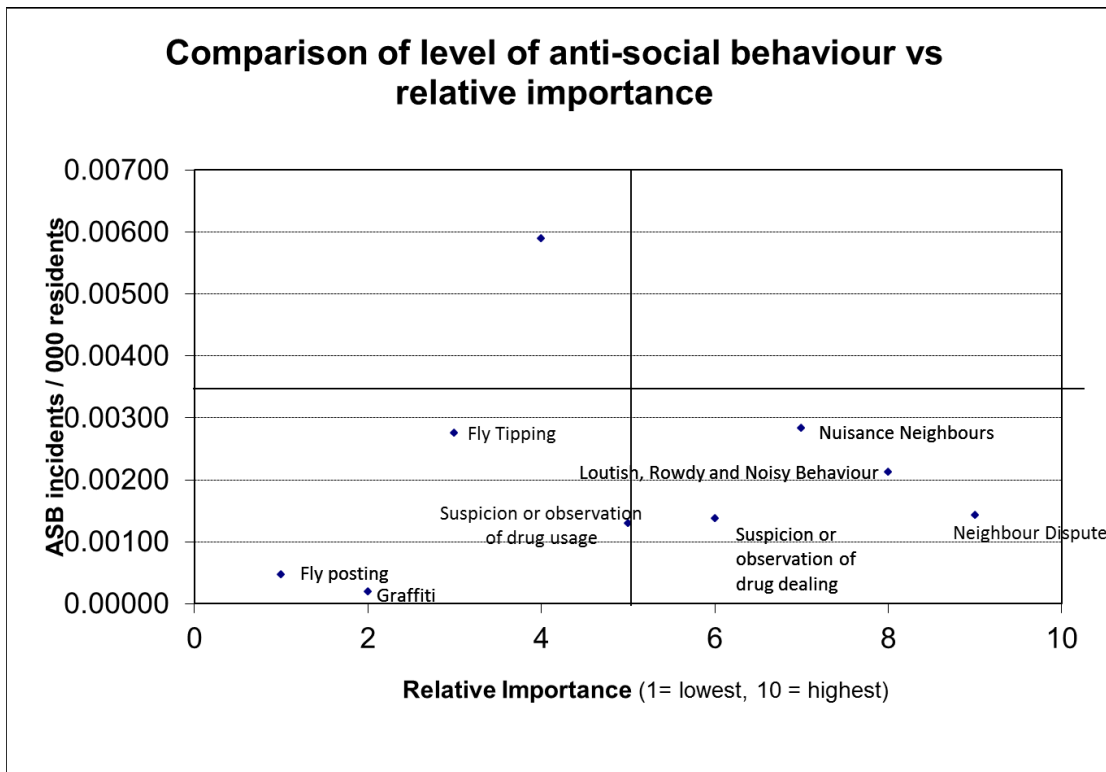


Environmental





3.3.3 Paired Comparison Results: ASB



3.3.3.1 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, there are no categories that appear in that corner. Thereafter, ASB categories of high relative importance i.e. Neighbour Disputes, Nuisance Neighbours, Loutish, Rowdy and

Noisy behaviour and Suspicion or Observation of Drug Dealing and Drug Usage are prioritised.

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

- Nuisance Neighbours
- Neighbour Disputes
- Loutish, Rowdy and Noisy Behaviour
- Suspicion or Observation of Drug Dealing and Usage

3.4 Substance Misuse (Drugs and Alcohol)

3.4.1 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.

3.4.2 A summary of headline data relating to clients in contact with the criminal justice system is outlined below. This data pertains to the period 01/10/2014 to 30/09/2015.

3.4.3 Numbers in Treatment

3.4.3.1 Proportion of the treatment population in contact with the criminal justice system:

| | Latest period | | National average |
|------------------------|---------------|----------|------------------|
| | (%) | (n) | (%) |
| Opiate | 25.3% | 28 / 119 | 23.0% |
| Non-opiate | 10.2% | 6 / 59 | 20.5% |
| Alcohol | 8.6% | 15 / 175 | 6.3% |
| Alcohol and non-opiate | 11.5% | 6 / 52 | 14.6% |

3.4.3.2 These figures have remained relatively steady over recent years and demonstrate that performance in all four substance categories is better than the national average.

3.4.4 Successful completion and re-presentations

3.4.4.1 Successful completions as a proportion of Criminal Justice clients of all in treatment:

| | Latest period | | National Average |
|------------------------|---------------|--------|------------------|
| | (%) | (n) | (%) |
| Opiate | 3.6% | 1 / 28 | 5.3% |
| Non-opiate | 50.0% | 3 / 6 | 41.9% |
| Alcohol | 46.7% | 7 / 15 | 41.3% |
| Alcohol and non-opiate | 11.5% | 6 / 52 | 37.5% |

3.4.4.2 Proportion of criminal justice clients who successfully completed treatment in the first 6 months of the last 12 month period and re-presented within 6 months:

| | Latest period | | National Average |
|------------------------|---------------|-------|------------------|
| | (%) | (%) | (%) |
| Opiate | 0.0% | 0 / 0 | 19.4% |
| Non-opiate | 0.0% | 0 / 1 | 5.8% |
| Alcohol | 0.0% | 0 / 5 | 8.6% |
| Alcohol and non-opiate | 0.0% | 0 / 2 | 6.9% |

3.4.5 Referrals to / from Criminal Justice system

3.4.5.1 The proportion of referrals to structured treatment that go on to have a triage or new intervention in structured treatment. Looking at referrals from (a) the community criminal justice system to community treatment, (b) from community treatment to prison treatment and (c) prison treatment to community treatment:

| | Latest period | | National average |
|--|---------------|-------|------------------|
| | (%) | (n) | (%) |
| (a) picked up within 42 days / all referrals from the community Criminal Justice system in the reporting period | 66.7% | 4 / 6 | 50.2% |
| (b) picked up within 21 days / all journey exits of 'transferred in custody' in the reporting period | 50% | 1 / 2 | 36.8% |
| (c) picked up within 21 days / all exit dates within the reporting period where exit destination is a partnership and discharge reason is 'transferred not in custody' | 66.7% | 2 / 3 | 25.2% |

3.4.5.2 Again for this target, for which national average data is available, Bracknell Forest performs significantly better than other areas in terms of the proportion of referrals to structured treatment that go on to have a triage or new intervention in structured treatment.

3.5 Youth Offending

3.5.1 There are 3 Impact and Transparency National Indicators for the Youth Justice System which were introduced in April 2011 without targets. These are:

- Reoffending of young people in the youth justice system
- First time entrants to the youth justice system
- Use of custody for young people

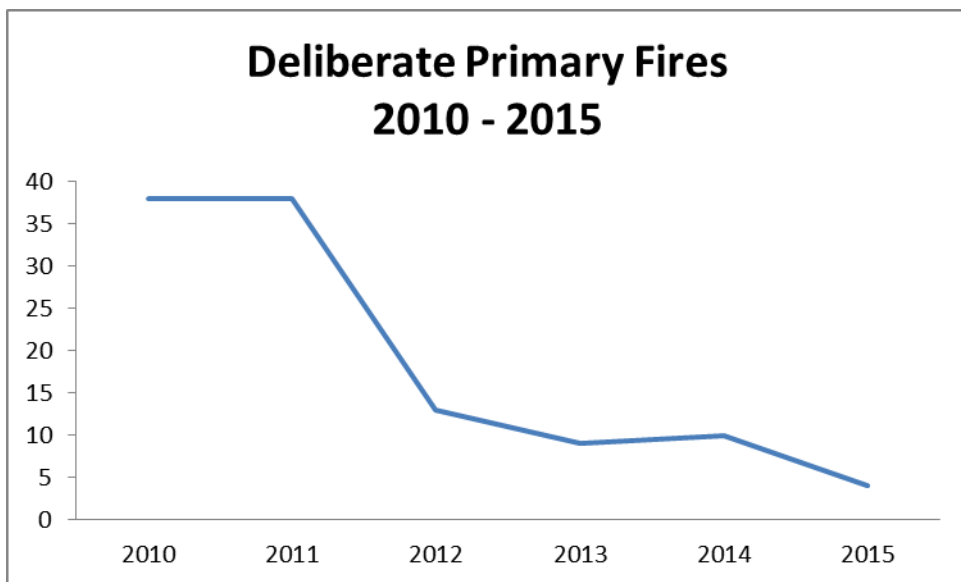
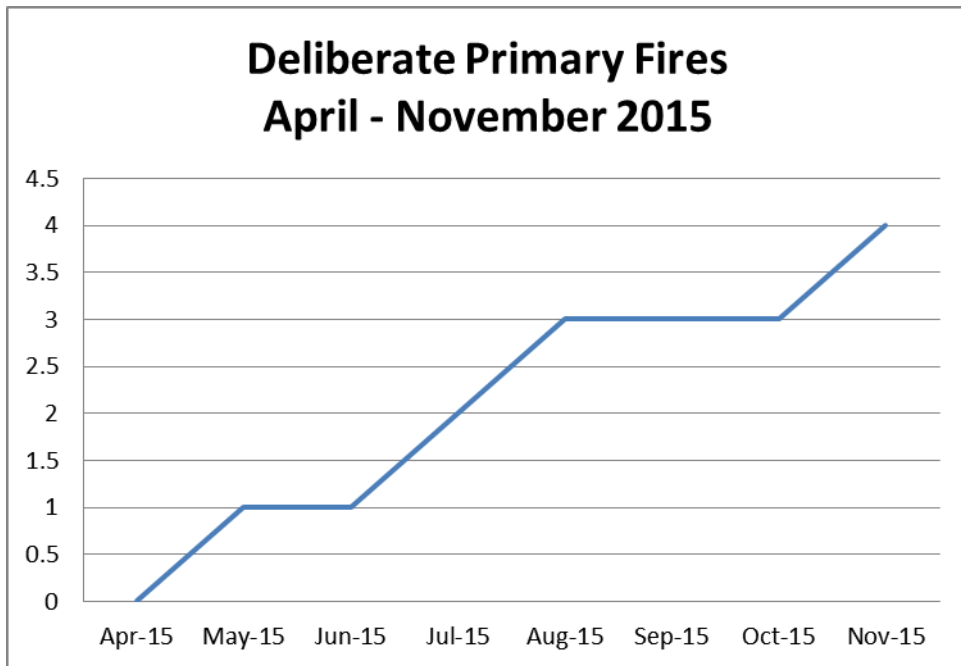
- 3.5.2 The 2015 Refresh of the 2014-17 CSP Plan identified two targets under the priority of youth crime prevention; reducing reoffending and reducing first time entrants to the youth justice system.
- 3.5.3 For the purposes of reoffending rates the cohort being used is for the period January 2014 to December 2014. This cohort is tracked for 12 months to determine the total number of offences committed by those in the cohort. Data collated during the tracking period is cumulative and is shown in the table below:

| | Total cohort (01/01/14 – 31/12/14) | 3 mths – March 15 | 6 mths – June 15 | 9 mths – Sept 15 |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Total number of cohort offenders | 62 | | | |
| Number who re-offended | | 9 | 13 | 17 |
| % of re-offenders (binary) | | 14.5% | 21.0% | 27.1% |
| Number of offences | | 44 | 50 | 64 |
| Rate of re-offending (frequency) | | 0.71 | 0.81 | 1.03 |
| Average number of re-offences per 100 young people (Population 10-17) | | 0.34 | 0.39 | 0.50 |
| Number of young people who were LAC | 8 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Number of offences for LAC cohort (frequency) | | 20 | 20 | 28 |

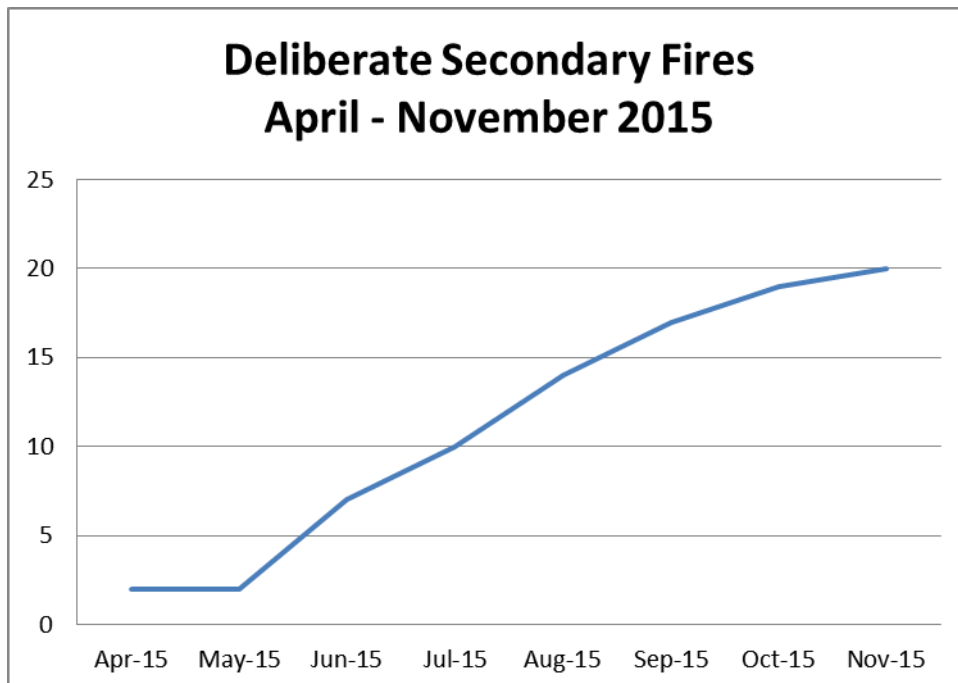
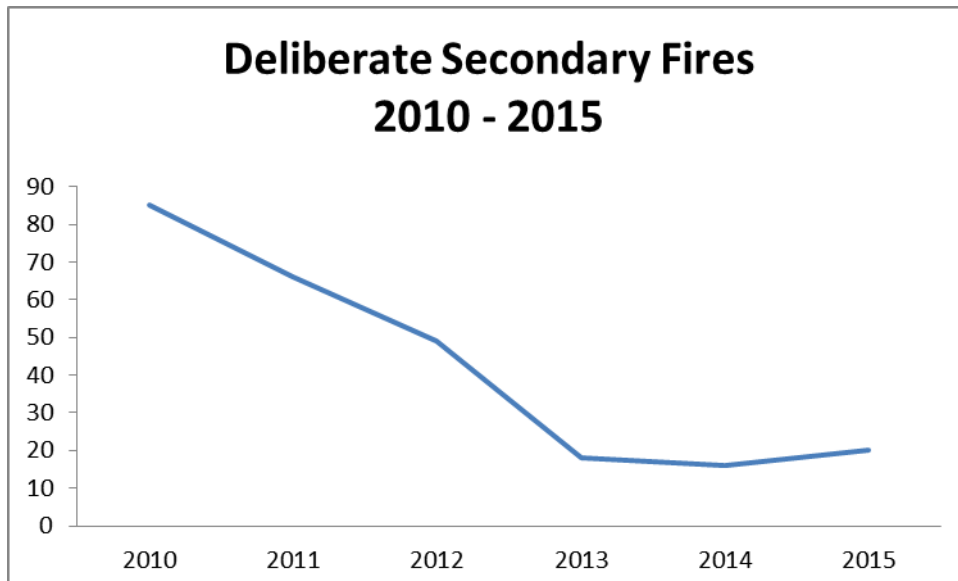
- 3.5.4 The rate of reoffending has increased in comparison with the same period last year. This reflects the trend nationally and across both the South East and TV PCC area. There are a relatively high number of young people with complex needs within the cohort and the YOS are working to reduce the risk of reoffending through targeted intervention programmes specific to each young person's assessed risk and areas of need.
- 3.5.5 The YOS has been successful at achieving a significant reduction in the number of first time entrants into the Youth Justice System through their prevention and early intervention work. For the period January 2014 to December 2014 a total of 78 referrals were received. Of these, 40 engaged positively with the prevention service. This cohort is being tracked during 2015 and up until the end of September 2015, only 4 out of 40 young people had offended.

3.6 Fire

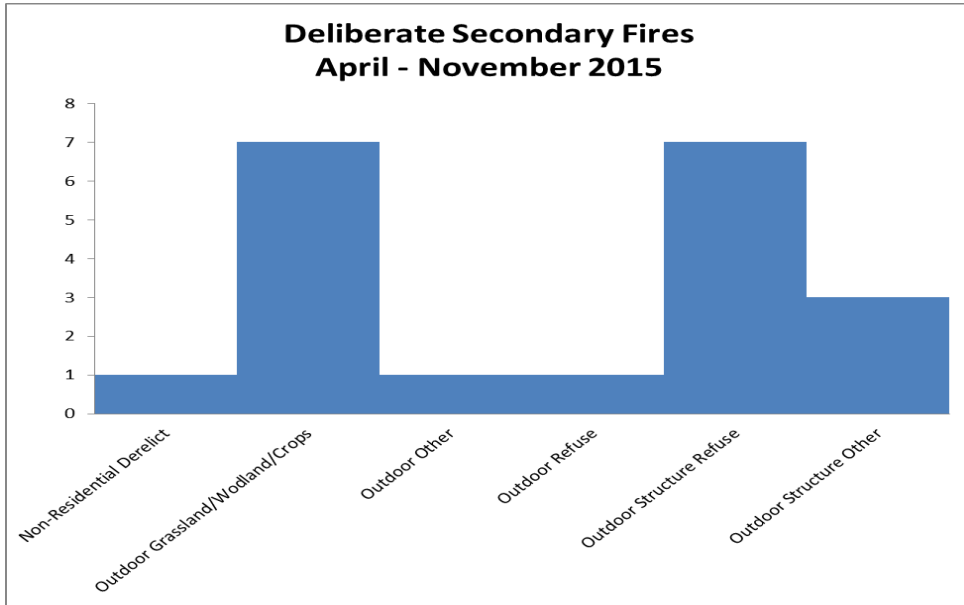
3.6.1 Deliberate Primary Fires



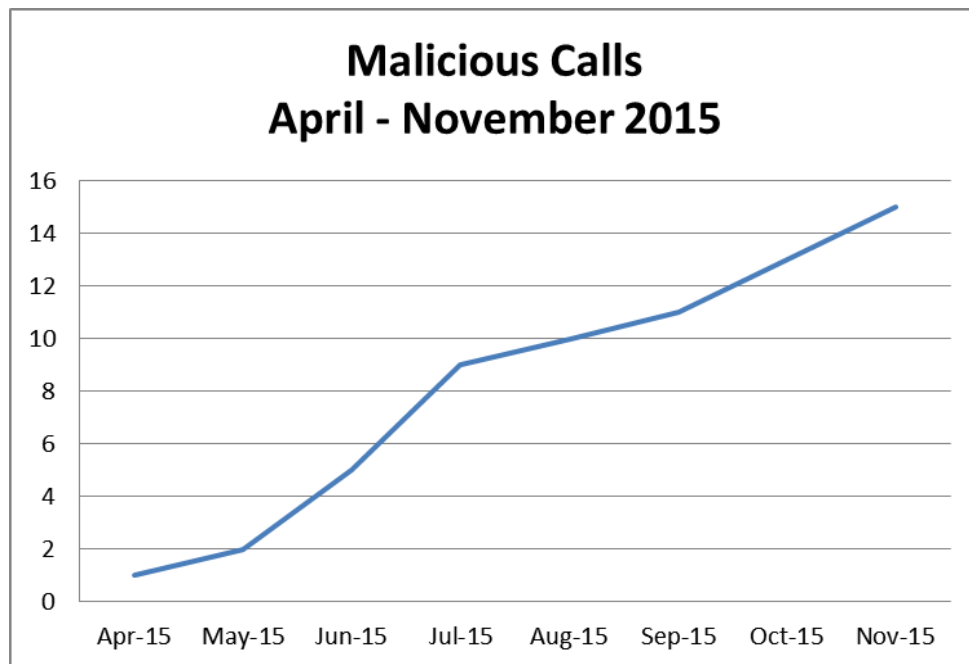
3.6.2 Deliberate Secondary Fires



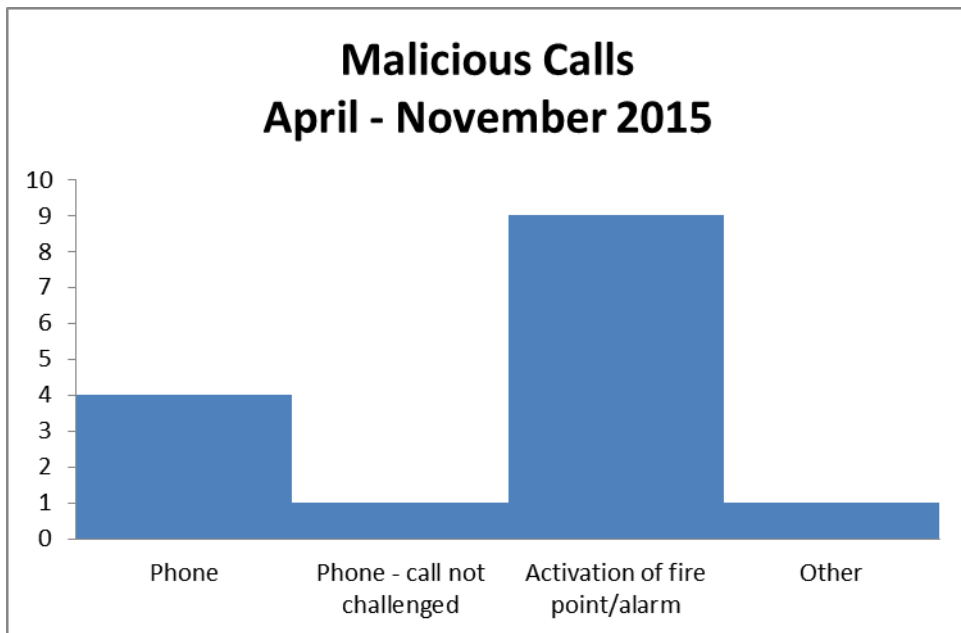
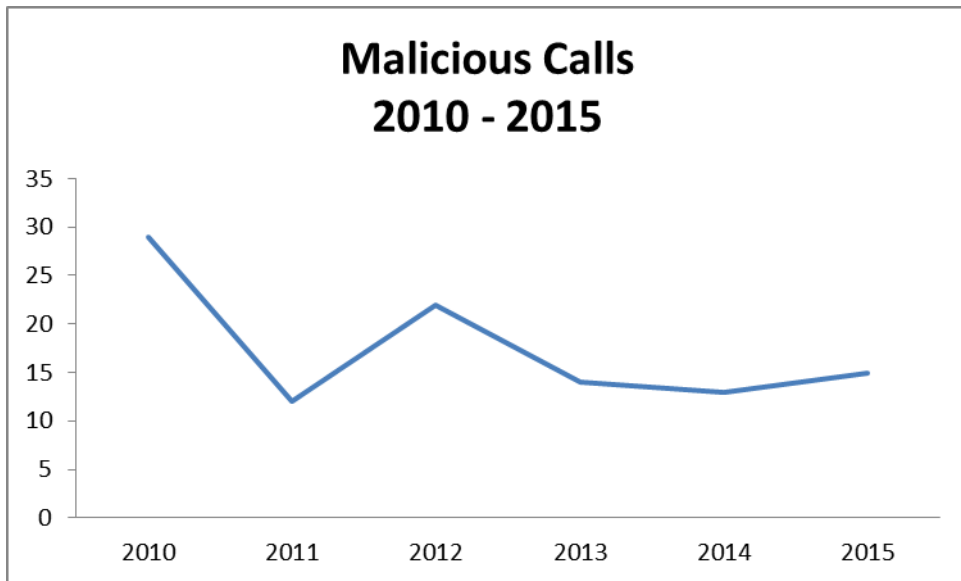
This table shows a slight upward trend indicated in outdoor grassland/woodland/crops. This type of area can be influenced by the weather trends.



3.6.3 Malicious Calls



The current figures for malicious calls are up however with the introduction of the new Thames Valley Fire Control Service this may have impacted with call challenges being reduced in the early months.



The above graph details Call Activation Points which are still an issue for RBFRS. The majority of the calls relating to Activation of fire point/alarm have been received from two locations within Bracknell Forest.

3.7 Community Feedback

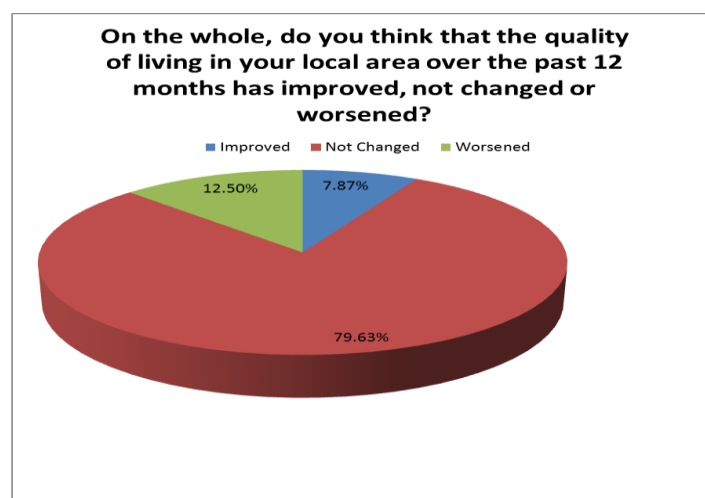
3.7.1 The table below shows the TVP neighbourhood priorities, arranged in to clusters.

| Cluster Name with Wards | Priorities |
|---|--|
| Crowthorne (Crowthorne) | ASB Speeding |
| Bracknell Central North (Priestwood and Garth, Warfield Harvest Ride, Bullbrook, Harmans Water, Crown Wood) | Road Safety (speeding, parking) Environmental Issues Crime Reduction (situational) |
| Bracknell Central South (Great Hollands North, Great Hollands South, Wildridings and Central, Old Bracknell, Hanworth) | ASB Speeding Drug Dealing |
| Bracknell Northern Parishes (Winkfield and Cranbourne, Binfield with Warfield, Ascot) | Speeding Environmental Issues Burglary Non-Dwelling |
| Sandhurst (Little Sandhurst and Wellington, Central Sandhurst, Owlsmoor, College Town) | Speeding Parking Environmental issues |
| Bracknell Town Centre (within Wildridings and Central) | ASB Environmental Issues Alcohol Offences Cycling in Town Centre |

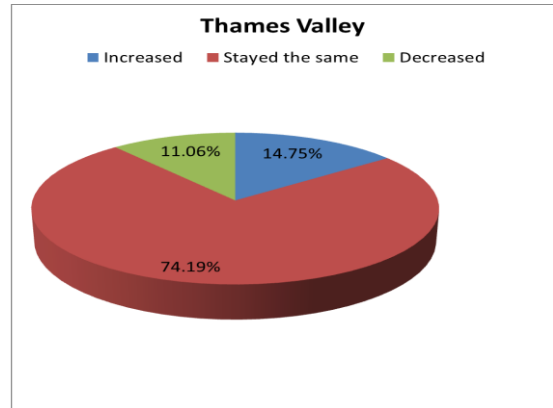
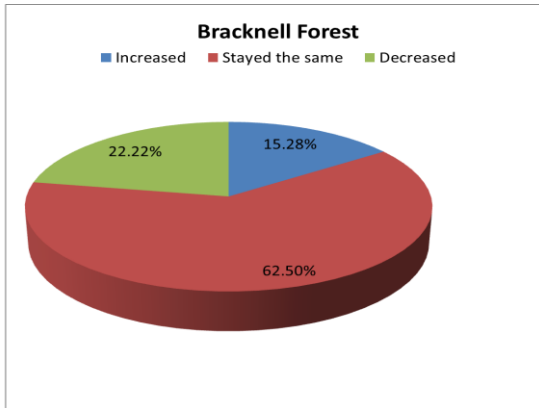
3.7.2 These priorities are considered at the exercise at 4.1.1.1.

3.8 Perception and Fear of Crime

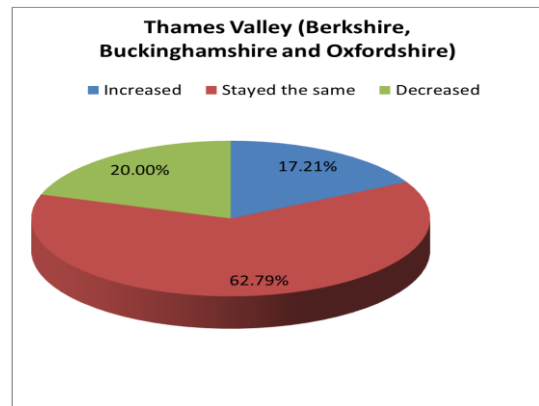
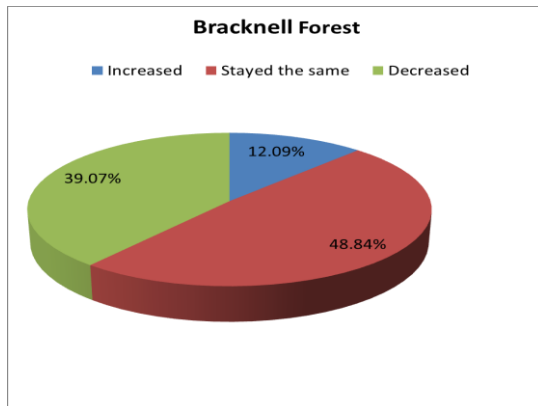
3.8.1 As part of the online consultation respondents were asked a series of questions about their perception of crime and anti social behaviour and their feelings of safety. The findings of these questions are highlighted below:



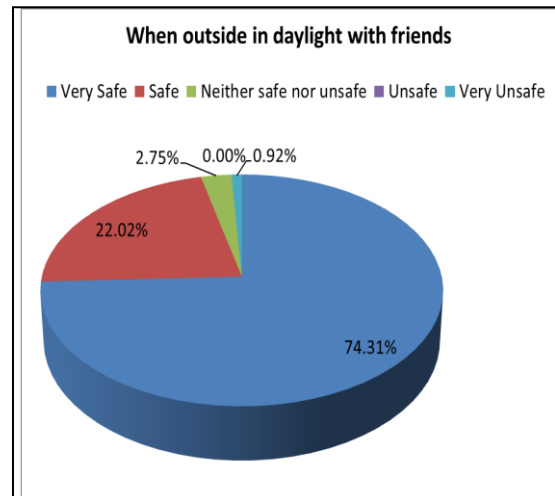
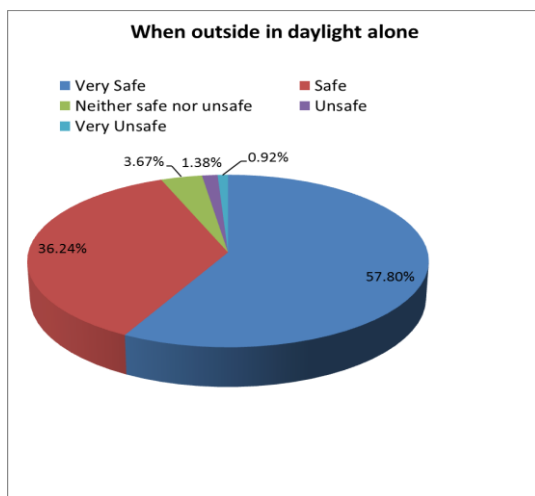
3.8.2 From what you know or have heard, over the past 12 months, do you think the overall amount of crime in the following areas has increased, stayed the same or decreased?

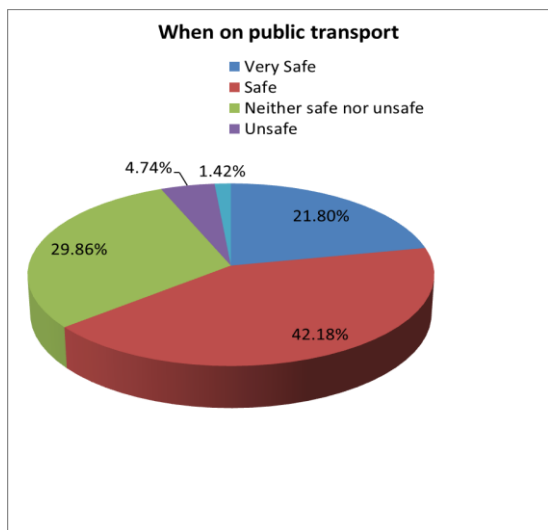
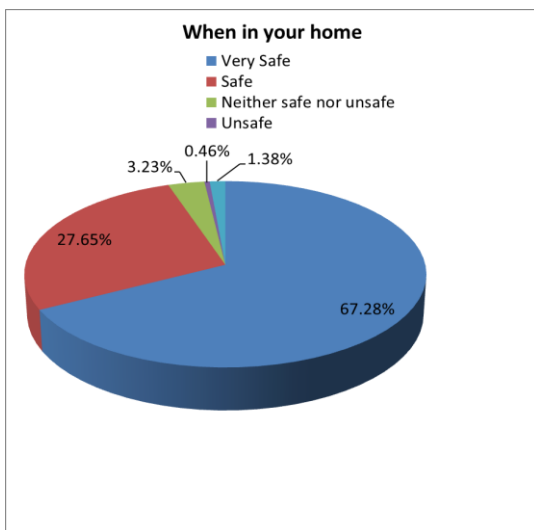
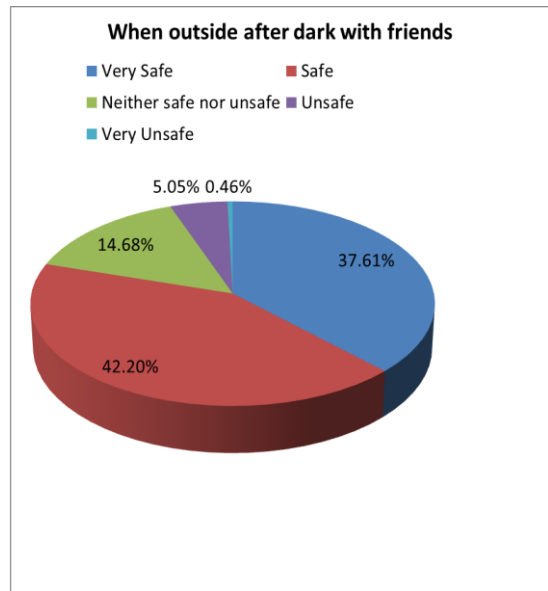
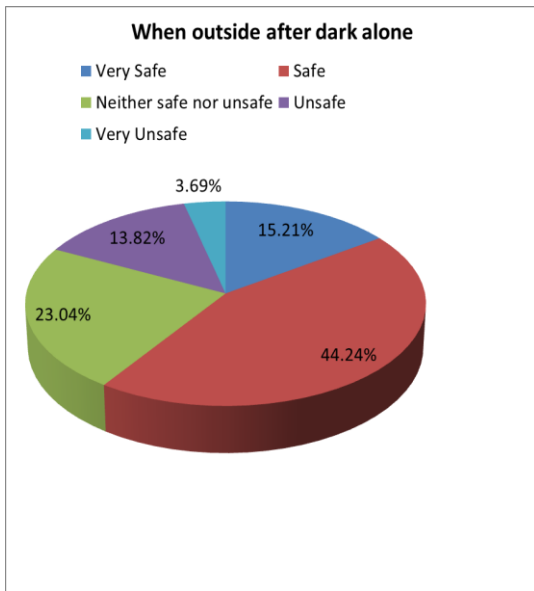


3.8.3 From what you know or have heard, over the past 12 months, do you think the overall amount of anti social behaviour (ASB) in the following areas has increased, stayed the same or decreased?



3.8.4 How safe do you feel in your local area:





3.8.5 These results demonstrate that the majority of respondents felt that Bracknell Forest has either become a better place to live or there has been no change over the last year. The perception from the vast majority of people is that levels of crime and anti-social behaviour have either gone down or stayed the same. It is to be expected that people are more likely to feel safe during daylight or when they are with friends, however it is encouraging to see that the overwhelming majority of people feel safe within the borough.

3.8.6 The 2014 Bracknell Forest Residents' Survey was carried out by QA Research between September and November 2014. It sought to provide data on residents' quality of life and their attitudes towards local public services, including the Council.

3.8.7 Residents were asked to indicate the three things they liked best about living in the borough. This was an entirely spontaneous question and respondents were not prompted with answers. The low level of crime in the borough was one of the top 5 responses given by residents.

4.0 THE ANALYSIS

4.1 THE PRIORITY SELECTION PROCESS

4.1.1 Paired Comparison, Trends and Projections and Community Consultation

4.1.1.1 As mentioned previously in the document, the paired comparison method of priority setting described under 2.3.2 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 | | | | |
| Shoplifting | | | | |
| Violent Offences | ✓ | ✓ | | 2 |
| Vehicle Offences | | ✓ | | 1 |
| Burglary Non-Residential | ✓ | | ✓ | 2 |
| Public Order Offences | | ✓ | | 1 |
| Drugs Offences | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 3 |
| Burglary Residential | ✓ | | | 1 |
| Sexual Offences | ✓ | ✓ | | 2 |
| Theft From The Person / Robbery | | | | |
| Arson | | ✓ | | 1 |
| Domestic Abuse | ✓ | ✓ | | 2 |
| Hate Crime | | | | |
| Fly Tipping | | | | |
| Graffiti | | | | |
| Fly Posting | | | | |
| Neighbour Disputes | ✓ | | | 1 |
| Loutish, Rowdy and Noisy Behaviour | ✓ | | | 1 |
| Nuisance Neighbours | ✓ | | | 1 |
| Deliberate Primary Fires | | | | |
| Deliberate Secondary Fires | | | | |
| Malicious Calls (Hoax Calls) | | | | |

4.1.1.2 Year one of the 2014-17 CSP Plan grouped ASB into 3 broad categories (recommended by the National Police Improvement Agency when it was operational) i.e. Environmental, Nuisance and Personal ASB. Therefore these 3 categories have been used again this year and the sub-categories highlighted above have been aligned with the relevant category.

- 4.1.1.3 The CSP 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 and the exploitation of vulnerable people. There is also a statutory requirement for the Local Authority, in the exercise of its functions, to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. These are also of concern to the Thames Valley Police and Crime Commissioner.
- 4.1.1.4 It is recommended that the CSP continue to focus on Youth Crime Prevention and Drug Offences as ongoing necessary work. Drugs offences emerged as the highest priority category from the scanning exercise.
- 4.1.1.5 The CSP should also take into account the priorities identified by partner agencies where the combined effect of the CSP will assist the agency achieving its goals.
- 4.1.1.6 Despite not scoring in two categories in the table above, the partnership recognises the impact that Burglary Dwelling has, particularly as a driver of fear of crime, and therefore it is recommended that this remain a strategic priority during the period of the current Plan.

4.1.2 **Community Safety Partnership**

- 4.1.2.1 It is noted that the recommendations contained in this document are based on the data analysed as well as community consultation. However, the CSP will discuss the recommendations contained in this report at its meeting on 7 December and decisions will be made on the priorities that it would like to take forward into 2016.
- 4.1.2.2 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) Police and Crime Plan 2013-2017 as household burglary, drug and alcohol fuelled crime and ASB and abuse of vulnerable people. However, this document focuses on a local picture of crime and disorder as well as local community consultation and, particularly as a significant proportion of CSP work is locally funded, it recommends some priorities which do not feature in the PCC's plan.

5.0 **CONCLUSION**

- 5.1 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 2016. Therefore the following areas are recommended priorities:

| Recommended Priority | | Reason |
|---|--|---|
| CRIME (categories below are defined as per the Home Office's National Crime Recording Standards⁷) | | |
| Sexual Offences | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High harm to community • Increasing trend |
| Violent Offences | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High harm to community • Increasing trend |
| Domestic Abuse | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High harm to community • Increasing trend • Recognised significant contributor to children on CPP |
| Drug Offences | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact on community • Recognised driver of crime |
| Burglary | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact on community |
| Internet Related Crime | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High harm to community • Increasing trend |
| Youth Crime Prevention | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important preventative work to break the cycle of offending |
| ASB | | |
| Personal ASB with a particular focus on: | Nuisance Neighbours | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended by National Police Improvement Agency (NPIA) • High impact on community |
| | Neighbour Disputes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended by NPIA • High impact on community |
| Nuisance ASB with a particular focus on: | Loutish, Rowdy and Noisy Behaviour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended by NPIA • High impact on community |
| | Suspicion or Observation of Drug Dealing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High impact on community • Highlighted on TVP priorities |
| Environmental ASB | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended by NPIA • Highlighted in TVP priorities | |

⁷ 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.

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 |