



**WEST OXFORDSHIRE
DISTRICT COUNCIL**

WEST OXFORDSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Name and date of Committee	OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE – 16 APRIL 2025
Subject	WEST OXFORDSHIRE COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP UPDATE
Wards affected	ALL
Accountable member	Geoff Saul, Executive Member for Housing and Social Care Email: geoff.saul@westoxon.gov.uk
Accountable officer	Phil Martin, Director of Place Email: phil.martin@westoxon.gov.uk
Report author	Heather McCulloch, Community Wellbeing Manager Email: heather.mcculloch@westoxon.gov.uk
Summary/Purpose	To note the activities of the West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership during 2024/2025 and the latest insights around crime and the fear of crime in West Oxfordshire and the county as a whole.
Annexes	None
Recommendation(s)	That the Overview and Scrutiny Committee resolves to: I. Note the report
Corporate priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Putting Residents First• A Good Quality of Life for All• Working Together for West Oxfordshire
Key Decision	YES
Exempt	NO
Consultees/ Consultation	None

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1** This report sets out the context and responsibilities of the Council in relation to the Community Safety Partnership and related work. The report also sets out the priorities for 2024/25 and activity undertaken as a result by the Community Safety Partnership members over the past 12 months. Looking ahead the report includes recent data on a number of topics relevant to West Oxfordshire and outlines a range of priorities for the West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership for the year ahead.

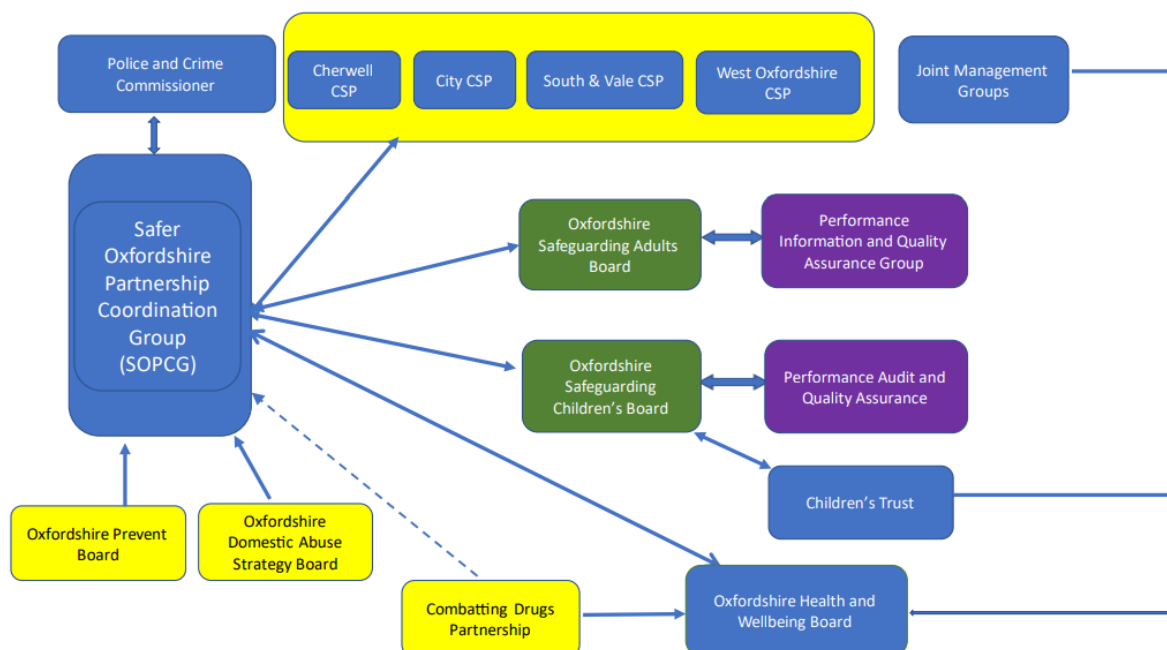
2. COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

- 2.1** A Community Safety Partnership is a statutory requirement of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. This places a duty on responsible authorities for a local government area to formulate and implement a strategy for:
- the reduction of crime and disorder in the area (including anti-social behaviour),
 - combatting the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in the area,
 - the reduction of re-offending in the area,
 - for preventing people from becoming involved in serious violence in the area as, well as reducing instances of serious violence in the area.
- 2.2** West Oxfordshire District Council, Police, Fire and Rescue, Health Partners (Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire and Berkshire (West) Integrated Care Board) and Probation Services are all Responsible Authorities and are collectively known as the West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnerships (WOCSP) and the statutory requirements are as follows:
- The Group is ultimately responsible for preparing and implementing a Strategic Assessment and Community Safety Partnership Plan to tackle crime and disorder,
 - Each of the five responsible authorities must be represented on the partnership,
 - At least one of the representatives from each of the five responsible authorities must hold a senior position within their home organisation,
 - Where there is an elected member responsible for community safety on the council for the district/unitary area, they must also be a member of this group.
- 2.3** External partners on the WOCSP are Thames Valley Police, Oxfordshire County Council (OCC) Adult Social Care, OCC Targeted Youth Support; Oxfordshire Fire and Rescue; BOB Integrated Care Board (NHS); Oxfordshire University Hospitals Emergency Department; Probation; Youth Justice and Exploitation Service; Cottsway Housing; Oxfordshire Anti-Slavery Coordinator; Turning Point drug and alcohol service (adults) and Cranstoun Here4YOUth drug and alcohol service (young people)
- 2.4** Duties of the Community Safety Partnership are:
- Bring together local partners to formulate and deliver strategies to tackle crime and disorder in their communities,
 - Undertake a Strategic Intelligence Assessment - an annual strategic assessment is undertaken behalf of all Community Safety Partnerships in Oxfordshire.

- Conduct Domestic Homicide Reviews - this is a multi-agency review of the circumstances in which the death of a person appears to have resulted from violence, abuse or neglect by a person to whom they were related or with whom they were or had been in an intimate personal relationship.
- Undertake Community Trigger Reviews - This allows residents to ask the Community Safety Partnership to review their responses to complaints of anti-social behaviour.
- Reduce reoffending - to protect communities from crime and to deliver a more effective and economically just system

3. SAFER OXFORDSHIRE PARTNERSHIP

- 3.1 The Partnership provides a coordinated approach to responding to shared community safety priorities across the four-district & City level CSPs. Representation on the Safer Oxfordshire Partnership includes the county council (children's social care, fire and rescue, public health), the district/ city councils (who chair the four CSPs), as well as the police, probation service, community rehabilitation company, prison service, Integrated Care System, and the voluntary sector. SOPCG's broad membership ensures strong links between other strategic partnerships, such as the Oxfordshire Safeguarding Children Board, the Oxfordshire Safeguarding Adults Board, the Health and Wellbeing Board and the newly formed Combatting Drugs Partnership.



- 3.2 Each year the partnership produces a Strategic Intelligence Assessment (SIA) for Oxfordshire. The assessment is a snapshot of crime and community safety. It describes

future threats and opportunities and helps us to understand crime and disorder issues. The assessment uses data from Thames Valley Police, the Home Office, and the Office for National Statistics. The SIA, together with the strategic objectives of the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC), and the priorities of the district/ city Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Plans, provide the evidence base to agree our countywide priorities. We also now have included a Violent Crime Strategic Needs Assessment as prescribed by the Serious Violence Act - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/serious-violence-duty>

4. SERIOUS VIOLENCE DUTY

- 4.1 The Serious Violence duty is set out in law under the Police, Crime and Sentencing Act (Chapter 1, Part 2) and requires authorities within a local government area to collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence, including domestic abuse.

“Serious Violence includes specific types of recorded crime, such as homicide, grievous bodily

harm, incidents that involve a knife and areas of criminality where serious violence or its

threat is inherent, such as county lines drug dealing”.

- 4.2 This is an agreed Thames Valley wide definition and Community Safety Partnerships – working together across Oxfordshire - have a responsibility to report back to the Home Office on the following crime types as part of this duty:

- Group 1: All homicide / All grievous bodily harm / All knife crime - inclusive of all ages, location types (public/private) and domestic flags.

- 4.3 Whilst not being reported back to the Home Office, consideration is also given to the following when reviewing the risks around serious crime in our communities:

- Group 2: All actual bodily harm / All drug supply/trafficking / All sexual assault / All rape.

- 4.4 The Safer Oxfordshire Partnership have developed the strategy covering this area and this can be found here: [Violence and Vulnerability Strategy 2024-2027](#)

5. OFFICE OF THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER (OPCC)

- 5.1 West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership (CSP) and the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) have a duty to have regard to each other's plans. The CSP invites a representative from the OPCC as an invited member of the Partnership and we consult with them on the formulation of the CSP plan.

- 5.2 Matthew Barber is the current Police and Crime Commissioner for Thames Valley, this is an elected post. The Police and Crime Plan is created and published by the Police and Crime Commissioner and outlines his priorities for the area and how he will work with partners to achieve them - <https://www.thamesvalley-pcc.gov.uk/police-and-crime-plan/>

- 5.3 The current priorities in the Police and Crime Plan are:

- Protecting Property
- Protecting Communities

- Protecting People

- 5.4 Whilst the Community Safety Partnerships have taken account of the priorities set out in the Police and Criminal Justice Plan 2024-29 they have acknowledged that not all priorities within the Thames Valley wide plan are required to be reflected within the local CSP Plan.
- 5.5 The OPCC provides the Community Safety Fund, a direct grant to support CSPs in delivering on the actions and priorities of their partnership plans. Between 2022/23 and 2024/25 Oxfordshire was allocated a direct grant annually of £686,820 for use by the four Community Safety Partnerships, the Youth Justice and Exploitation Service, Police, Public Health, Probation, Oxfordshire Fire and Rescue and the BOB ICB. The budget available is set for a 3-year period and apportioned to the whole of Oxfordshire. Between 2025/26 and 2027/28 Oxfordshire has been allocated £804,385.90 annually. This gives flexibility to work collaboratively across the county and to plan for longer term projects with greater impact and time for evaluation.

6. THAMES VALLEY POLICE REVIEW

- 6.1 In 2022 Thames Valley Police began a review into the structure of the force. This was '*in response to a more complex working environment, a rise in digital crime and increasingly harmful and complex offences such as child sexual exploitation and county drugs lines*'.
- 6.2 Following research and engagement with officers, staff, partner organisations and communities, they concluded that there would be a change to a five-area command model, called Local Command Units (LCUs). Previously we had seen Local Policing Areas (LPA's) – for example West and Cherwell LPA.
- 6.3 The five LCU's are:
- Oxfordshire
 - Buckinghamshire
 - Milton Keynes
 - Berkshire East
 - Berkshire West
- 6.4 Oxfordshire became an LCU in November 2024. All 108 neighbourhood teams remain in place as before with additional officers in many parts of the Thames Valley.

7. WEST OXFORDSHIRE COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP ACTIVITIES 2024/2025

- 7.1 West Oxfordshire had the lowest number of recorded crimes in Oxfordshire when comparing to other district areas, with 5,817 crimes recorded between January 2022 and December 2022. This is evidenced in the SIA 2023.
- 7.2 The West Oxfordshire Community Safety Partnership plan 2024/25 is informed by the SIA, including the new section on Serious Violence. The priorities for the CSP in 2024/25 are:
- Serious Violence
 - Drugs and Alcohol
 - Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls
 - Rural Acquisitive Crime

- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Fraud
- Modern Slavery
- Counter Terrorism

7.3 The West Oxfordshire CSP has undertaken the following activities in 2024/2025:

- Supported victims of Domestic Abuse (DA) co-commissioning the Oxfordshire Domestic Abuse Service,
- Collaborated with the Branch Chipping Norton on a DA communications campaign highlighting the additional risk experienced by victims/survivors living rurally,
- Co-hosted the Rural Domestic Abuse and Own My Life Workshop hosted by the Branch Chipping Norton on 6th December 2024,
- Provided repeat victims of crime and high-risk victims of stalking and domestic abuse with Ring battery operated cameras to support with target hardening and the ability to provide evidence to support prosecution,
- Delivered the Safe Places scheme across the district to ensure that the most vulnerable people in our communities have somewhere safe to go for help if they are ever feeling unsafe whilst out in our towns and villages,
- Delivered exploitation workshops in Henry Box School, Carterton Community College and Abingdon and Witney College,
- Carried out a Night-time Safety survey in December 2024,
- Delivered the Rural Crime project funded by Safer Streets 5,
- Contributed to strategic activity across a wide range of community safety related issues, including exploitation, modern slavery, combating drugs, fraud, serious violence, violence against women and girls, and extremism,
- Collaborated on the Annual Rural Crime Conference at Blenheim Palace,
- Operated the multi-agency Joint Agency Tasking and Coordination Group (JATAC) to tackle local issues including anti-social behaviour and domestic abuse at an operational level,
- Informed by the Night-time safety survey and utilising Safer Streets Round 5 Funding, working to enhance a number of routes of greatest concern to improve feelings of safety for women and girls walking home in the dark, after travelling to Oxford,
- Commissioned Windrush Bike Project to deliver road safety training and cycling equipment to children and adults at the Asylum Hotel to ensure they are safer on the roads. Funded by the OPCC,
- Commissioned Sundial (previously Oxford Against Cutting) to deliver a programme to residents at the Asylum hotel, educating about cultural norms in the UK including appropriate behaviour in relation to women and girls. Funded by the OPCC,
- Currently introducing 3 additional deployable cameras to Chipping Norton and Woodstock to focus on areas of concern,
- Delivered Modern Slavery training to Council staff and GP's,

- Provided youth diversionary activities in Witney during summer holidays.

8. ACTIVITIES AND INTERVENTIONS FUNDED IN OXFORDSHIRE AND THE REGION IN 2024/25

8.1 In 2024/25 the OPCC funded the following resources across Oxfordshire:

- Violence Against Women and Girls Coordinator hosted by Oxfordshire County Council,
- Oxfordshire Anti-Slavery Coordinator hosted by Oxford City Council,
- Countywide problem solving/ASB role hosted by Oxford City Council,
- Refresh Cafe,
- Oxfordshire Domestic Abuse Service,
- Serious violence coordinator role hosted by Oxfordshire County Council,
- Countywide Nightsafe manager role hosted by Oxford City Council.

8.2 In addition, a number of interventions have been delivered across the Thames Valley, which have benefitted residents of West Oxfordshire.

8.3 Hospital navigators: Funded by the Violence Prevention Partnership is a project that placed trained volunteers into A&E units across the Thames Valley to offer support to those admitted in “risky circumstances”. In Oxfordshire this has operated in the John Radcliffe Hospital A&E department and overseen by Oxfordshire Youth. Their aim was to make the contact with a patient a “reachable moment” – a point when someone is more reflective on what’s happening in their life. This project has been running since 2022 and ends in March 2025.

8.4 Custody Navigators: Funded by the Violence Prevention Partnership. The scheme works in the Abingdon custody suite. It aims to engage adults to help them make the right choices and to step away from crime at a key ‘reachable and teachable’ moment with the help of a team of volunteers.

8.5 DRIVE: Funded by the OPCC. This is a perpetrator intervention scheme for high-harm, high-risk, and serial perpetrators of domestic abuse. The Drive Project aims to reduce abuse and increase the long-term safety of adult and child victim-survivors by disrupting, challenging, and changing the behaviour of those who are causing harm.

8.6 The Thames Valley Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Mediation Service. Funded by the OPCC. This is delivered by Alternatives to Conflict (previously known as Mediation Bucks) and is available to residents across Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire and Milton Keynes. The service aims to prevent the escalation of anti-social behaviour by making mediation more widely accessible to our communities.

9. SPOTLIGHT ON THE RURAL CRIME PROJECT – 2023-2025

- 9.1 The project, funded by the OPCC, operated across South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse District and West Oxfordshire District. It deployed a dedicated Rural Crime Advisor to act as a bridge between TVP officers and the farming community. In addition, the funding from the OPCC provided a Project Support Officer, who was based at the Council.
- 9.2 Data had identified increase in rural crime including theft. It had also noted that levels of reporting of crime from the farming community was low.
- 9.3 The Advisor was in post for 6 months, from June to end of November, and visited over 150 farms during this time. Between November and March TVP continued to support utilising existing Police staff and a further 50 farms were visited.
- 9.4 During the visits security measures were installed for free on large and small pieces of equipment, such as trailers, tools and portable equipment. This provided a foot in the door to start a wider conversation about crime and crime prevention.
- 9.5 The visits resulted in a rise in the number of farmers who said they would report incidents in the future. Welfare concerns were identified during a number of visits and the Advisor was able to share information about wider support services and provide a level of reassurance.
- 9.6 In addition to the farm visits the funding enabled the purchase of 50 wildlife cameras - 20 for TVP, 10 for South Oxfordshire and Vale of the White Horse and 20 for West Oxfordshire. These have been used to target Fly Tipping – an issue raised by the public as a priority in surveys conducted by all three Councils.
- 9.7 In almost all cases, where either signs alone or signs and cameras were used, fly tipping stopped.
- 9.8 The funding also enabled the purchase of a number of off-road quad bikes for use by the Police and training for staff. The vehicles have attracted significant interest, fostering positive community engagement. They enable officers to reach remote locations, inspect areas usually accessible only by foot, conduct stop checks, and liaise with farmers and landowners directly in their fields.
- 9.9 A Rural Crime Survey was conducted throughout the project. In total, 90 responses were received - 75% of responses were from West Oxfordshire, 13% from the Vale of White Horse, 3% from South Oxfordshire and 9% were unknown. The key findings were -
 - 65% of respondents reported experiencing rural crime, with theft, particularly of tools and vehicles, being the most common.
 - 76% of these crimes were reported to the police.
 - A disproportionate number of unreported crimes were agricultural crimes, accounting for 56%.
 - The most common reason for not reporting crimes was the belief that nothing would be done, which aligns with findings from the Office for National Statistics (ONS). According to the latest ONS's report (Reasons for not Reporting Crime in England and Wales, 2018) 33% of people reported perceived inaction of the police as the main reason for not reporting crimes.

10. SPOTLIGHT ON RURAL DOMESTIC ABUSE

10.1 Nationally 1 in 5 adults experience Domestic Abuse during their lifetime. This equates to 1 in 4 women and 1 in 6-7 men. This harm is often hidden from view. In the most rural areas the abuse can last longer.

10.2 The 'Captive and Controlled' report was published by the Rural Services Network in 2019. The report captures the findings of a major research project across seven police force areas in England commissioned by the National Rural Crime Network and Police and Crime Commissioners of Durham, Derbyshire, Devon and Cornwall, Dorset, Lincolnshire, North Yorkshire, and Nottinghamshire. This report tells the previously untold story of Domestic Abuse in rural areas; how it manifests, progresses and ends, and how it can be distinctly different from abuse in urban settings. The report is based on the testimony of 881 victim/survivors of domestic abuse - 57 of whom were men. It was initiated on the basis of the significant difference between police-reported data and incidence rates for rural and urban areas of England and Wales in 2017.

10.3 Key findings were:

10.4 *Abuse lasts, on average, 25% longer in the most rural areas*

- Exiting abuse is harder, takes longer and is more complex for rural victims as there are significant additional barriers in rural communities compared to urban.

10.5 *The policing response is largely inadequate*

- Whilst the service provided by the police is improving, feedback from victims shows the response in rural areas is not as good as that in urban areas.

10.6 *The more rural the setting, the higher the risk of harm*

- Given a rural victim of domestic abuse will live with their abuse for almost 25 per cent longer than their urban counterparts, and that the pattern and escalation of abuse seems to be replicated, it is inevitable rural victims suffer more harm, be it emotional or physical.

10.7 *Rurality and isolation are deliberately used as weapons by abusers*

- Financial control, removal from friends, isolation from family are all well understood tools of abuse. However, we now have clear evidence that abusers specifically move victims to rural settings to further isolate them, or systematically use the isolation to their advantage should they already be there.

10.8 *Close-knit rural communities facilitate abuse*

- Strong community spirit is one of the joys of rural life, but it can be equally powerful in keeping domestic abuse hidden and in facilitating abuse – not knowingly, not willingly, but by virtue of the way communities are in rural Britain.

10.9 *Traditional, patriarchal communities control and subjugate women*

- In depth interviews with victims and survivors revealed a consistent and telling reality – that rural communities are still dominated by men and follow a set of age-old, protected and unwritten principles.

10.10 *Support services are scarce – less available, less visible and less effective*

- Victims were clear that domestic abuse support services are much harder to find and much harder to engage with than in an urban setting.

10.11 Retreating rural resources make help and escape harder

- The availability of public services in rural areas more generally is on the decline, limiting the support networks and escape routes available to victims.

10.12 The short-term, often hand-to-mouth funding model has created competing and fragmented service provision

- Clearly commissioners, policing and support services set out to do their best for victims, but this sometimes isn't enough.

10.13 An endemic data bias against rural communities leads to serious gaps in response and support

- Rural victims are half as likely as urban victims to report their abuse. This under-reporting means much less is known about the needs of rural victims, of what good interventions are, or how to effectively prevent rural domestic abuse.

10.14 A2Dominion is contracted to deliver the Oxfordshire Domestic Abuse Service. The service is commissioned by all local authorities in Oxfordshire and the OPCC. The Council agreed funding for 3 years from 2023 to 2026 of £24,500 annually. OCC as lead commissioners have indicated that they are seeking support from the Council to continue this contract for an additional 2 years from 2026-2028. A further, more detailed report on this matter will come forward to Executive later in the year.

10.15 In West Oxfordshire there is additional specialist support provided by The Branch in Chipping Norton and Reducing the Risk.

11. LOOKING AHEAD – 2025 ONWARDS

11.1 The Executive summary of the [Oxfordshire Strategic Needs Assessment 2024](#) (SNA), which captures data reflecting the whole of Oxfordshire, states:

- There were 268,562 valid crimes committed between January 2018 and December 2023. Of these 37% were acquisitive crime, 35% were violent crimes (74% of which was without injury, 26% with injury),
- While there has been only a 1.5% increase in valid crime (almost in-line with population growth) from 2022 to 2023 there has been a 17% increase in valid crimes from 2018 to 2023,
- The Vale of White Horse experienced the largest increases in valid crimes since 2018, in terms of absolute numbers, West Oxfordshire experienced the biggest increase in terms of %,
- Serious violence has continued to decline with a 20% decline from 2022. It has declined every year since 2018 and is now 50% lower than it was in that year. The police data on the nature of serious violence is supported by hospital data,
- Sexual offences decreased (4%) from 2022 to 2023 but are significantly higher than pre-pandemic levels (22%),

- Both violence against women and girls and domestic abuse have seen significant increases in reported crime since 2018. As with sexual offences this could represent a success for the programs encouraging victims to come forward,
- Violence without injury is the fastest growing reported offence with harassment, stalking and coercive behaviour now being frequently reported,
- However Acquisitive crime is the most common form of occurrence after dipping during the pandemic,
- Hate crime has seen increases but research conducted indicates this is not part of a coordinated campaign and is not associated with the arrival of refugees or asylum seekers,
- Although data is limited there is some indication of ethnic minorities being slightly overrepresented in crime figures (both as suspects and victims), but the problem does not appear to be hugely significant.

11.2 The SNA goes on to make the following recommendations:

- The October anomaly for acquisitive crime should be noted when promoting retail or domestic security,
- There is a peak in youth violence in the time slot immediately after school, this should be considered when formulating intervention strategies,
- The increase in reported domestic abuse, violence against women and girls and sexual offences should not necessarily be viewed negatively as it could be seen as more victims coming forward. However, it should be considered that existing campaigns focusing on respect for women and girls be expanded,
- The peak age group for reported sex offence victims was 11-14, this should be taken into account when formulating awareness campaigns and intervention strategies,
- The night-time economy clearly is playing a role in violent offences (despite the decrease in serious violence) and possibly more work should be done on limiting this,
- The peak age band for suspects of many crime types is 18-21, this indicates that school or school age intervention programmes could be effective.

11.3 Specifically for West Oxfordshire the SNA reports the following:

11.4 West Oxfordshire has the lowest recorded number of valid crimes in Oxfordshire.

	Valid crimes	Population	VC per capita
Oxford	96,209	162,100	0.59
Cherwell	64,923	161,837	0.40
South Oxfordshire	29,796	150,024	0.20
Vale of White Horse	47,386	139,487	0.34
West Oxfordshire	30,252	115,161	0.26
Oxfordshire	268,566	726,530	0.37

Table 1 Comparison valid crimes across Oxfordshire districts 2018 to 2023

11.5 West Oxfordshire has seen an increase in valid crime of just over 40% between 2018 and 2023. It should be noted though that in terms of absolute numbers West Oxfordshire did not have the highest increase in occurrences. A high-level scan indicated the main sources were drugs, public order but the largest in terms of numbers was violence without injury.

West Ox	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Acquisitive Crime	1774	1788	1368	1277	1726	1882	6.09%
Criminal Damage	583	602	606	524	552	493	-15.44%
Drugs	83	183	164	162	150	184	121.69%
Other	78	68	75	88	132	98	25.64%
Public Order	142	213	353	680	649	433	204.93%
Sexual Offences	114	136	122	186	214	179	57.02%
Violence With Injury	468	517	434	468	595	608	29.91%
Violence Without Injury	866	1107	1232	1529	1717	1899	119.28%
Grand Total	4108	4614	4354	4914	5735	5776	40.60%

Table 18 West Oxfordshire source of increases (2018-2023)

11.6 There was a large increase in possession occurrences from 2018 to 2019 but numbers have stayed at the same level since. While the total number of supply occurrences remains low it is nearly double the number of supply occurrences recorded in 2018 and 2019, and an increase of 43% between 2022 and 2023. This might not be a cause for concern yet but perhaps should be monitored.

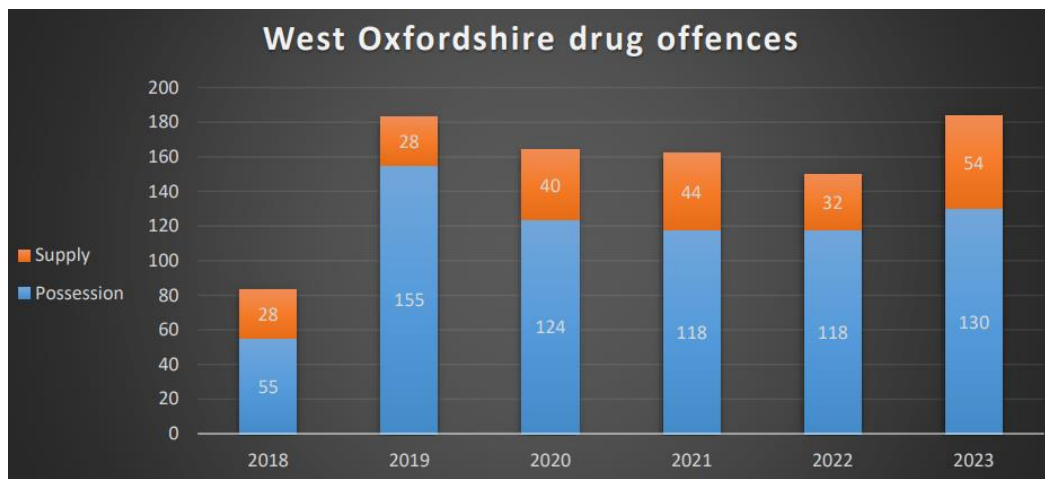


Figure 22 West Oxfordshire drug trends (2018-2023)

11.7 Overall violence without injury has nearly doubled in West Oxfordshire, the biggest component being common assault which has risen by 65%. The other offences have seen very significant increases in recorded occurrences but one of them is a new offence (coercion and controlling behaviour) and the others were likely to have been under-reported. Violence without injury has increased across the Thames Valley so this increase is not anomalous.

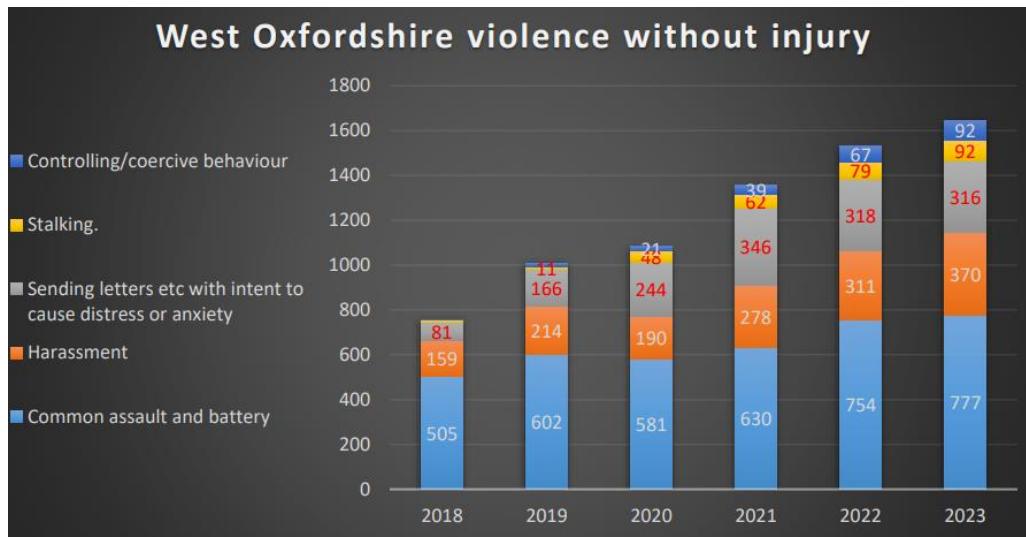


Figure 23 Violence without injury West Oxfordshire (2018-2023)

11.8 Oxford has had significantly more sexual offences than any other district, it had nearly three times the number of sexual assaults recorded in West Oxfordshire between 2018 and 2023. Points of concern are rape and sexual assault which decreased during the pandemic but have since increased.

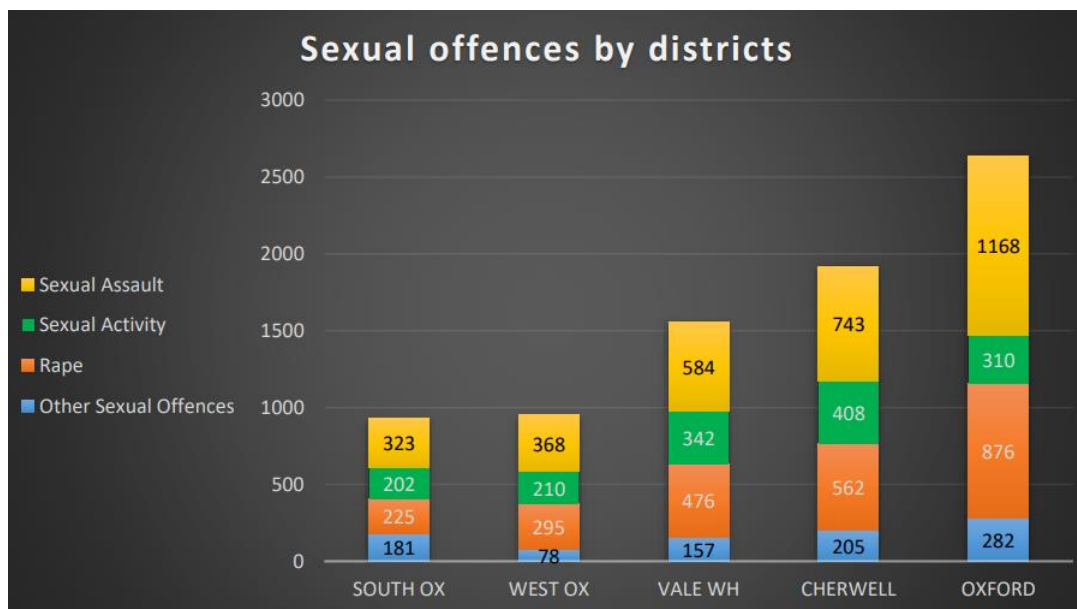


Figure 31 Sexual offences by districts (2018-2023)

11.9 Nearly two-thirds of serious violence occurred in the two most urbanised districts. The % decrease in SV has been evenly spread across the district, though the districts with most SV have seen the biggest numeric falls.

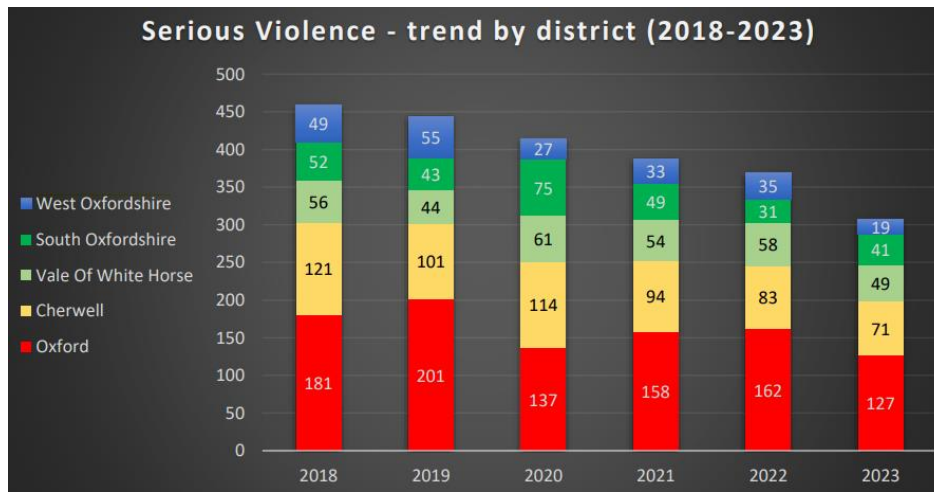


Figure 58 Serious violence – trend by district (2018-2023)

- 11.10** Police data for Anti-social behaviour only goes back as far as 2022. The number of recorded ASB occurrences has decreased from 2022 to 2023. Across Oxfordshire the bulk of ASB is community related (72%) with personal ASB being 19% and Environmental 9%. Community related ASB relates to noise and nuisance issues. Environmental involves fly tipping, littering and vandalism. Personal involves intimidation and harassment.

ASB - % decrease	
ASB - Community	7.38%
ASB - Environmental	39.26%
ASB - Personal	13.82%
Total	11.18%

Table 25 ASB % decrease (2022 & 2023)

- 11.11** There has been a decrease in ASB across all types. The decrease in environmental ASB is greatest in terms of % while community ASB is greatest in terms of absolute numbers. With just two years data it is very difficult to determine trends but in future years this will be possible.

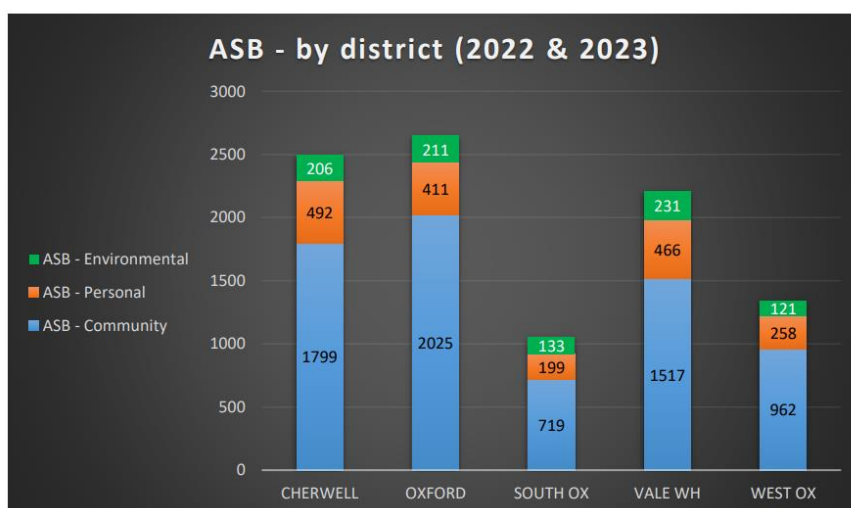


Figure 47 ASB by district (2022 & 2023)

- 11.12 The West Oxfordshire CSP will meet in June to renew the rolling action plan, taking into account the data above and any more immediate insights from partners. It is not envisaged that the partnership will make any changes to the 7 priorities set out above.
- 11.13 It is our understanding that TVP intends to include a sharp focus on Anti-social behaviour in their work in the coming year. The JATAC will continue to operate to support this. A new subgroup of the CSP has been established to focus on this topic and ensure we work together with best effect.
- 11.14 The new Youth Development Officer will be enabling greater partnership working with other agencies and groups, actively pursuing the development of opportunities for young people and engaging in conversations related to ASB, Exploitation and Serious Violence.
- 11.15 Given the success of the Rural Crime project the CSP is optimistic that further funding can be forthcoming to build on the project and retain a focus on the rural community and rural crime. It is the intention to pick up the findings of the Rural Crime survey within this work.
- 11.16 Additionally, the partnership will continue to highlight the need to recognise and support Domestic Abuse victim/survivors living rurally, undertake some research into the experience of victim/survivors living locally and review the recent Night time Safety Survey results, taking the necessary actions where resources permit.

12. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 12.1 This is not considered relevant for this report.

13. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 13.1 There are no financial implication arising from this report.

14. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 14.1 There are no legal implications arising from this report.

15. RISK ASSESSMENT

- 15.1 This report is for information only.

16. EQUALITIES IMPACT

- 16.1 This report is for information only.

17. CLIMATE AND ECOLOGICAL EMERGENCIES IMPLICATIONS

- 17.1 This report is for information only.

18. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 18.1 None.

(END)