

Slough Community Safety Partnership Plan 2025-2028



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Foreword

It gives us great pleasure in introducing Slough's new three-year Community Safety Partnership Strategy. This Strategy builds upon work undertaken by the Safer Slough Partnership.

No one agency can tackle crime, particularly in the current economic climate. In Slough, we believe that crime and its causes can only be tackled through partnership working, with a public health approach.

In addition to statutory requirements of the Community Safety Partnerships, they will produce plans setting out how they will address issues of crime and disorder in their local areas. The introduction of the new Serious Violence Duty sets out further requirements for local areas to have a dedicated focus and plan for tackling serious violence.

This Slough Domestic Abuse Strategy 2023-2026 has been set out in the Slough Community Safety Partnership Plan 2025-2028 with all agencies represented at the Slough Domestic Abuse Partnership Board because it is only through

working together and sharing our collective expertise and experience that we can make the most impact on the harm caused by domestic abuse. This strategy charts the course of the next three years and details the commitments that the partnership, along with other agencies and groups, have made to tackle domestic abuse.

Through consultation, listening to local communities and capturing the voices of young people in a way that we haven't before, we are able to hear first-hand their concerns and what action they would like to happen to improve the quality of their neighbourhoods. These concerns, together with the lessons learned, the success and good practice from previous strategies, have also fed into the latest strategic assessment, ensuring that Slough's residents influence the priorities we have identified.

By building on the work that has already been done we will work together to eliminate Community Safety issues in our borough.



**Superintendent Helen Kenny,
Slough Local Police Commander
Thames Valley Police**



**Councillor Ishrat Shah,
Lead Member for Equalities,
Public Health and Public Protection
Slough Borough Council**

Introduction

The Partnership

The SSP is the statutory Community Safety Partnership (CSP) for Slough in which the responsible authorities (local authorities, prescribed probation service providers, chief officer of police, fire and rescue authority, integrated care board) have a duty to work with other local agencies to tackle crime and disorder. It is the mechanism for responsible authorities to work together to formulate and implement strategies for reducing crime and disorder in the area. This includes anti-social behaviour and other adverse behaviour affecting the local environment and combating misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in the area.

The partnership serves to provide strategic, coordinated and proactive responses to reduce crime, and the fear of crime and disorder within the borough, making Slough a place where people want to live, work, visit, and invest.

The SSP is a thematic group and is governed by a Board, currently chaired by the Local Policing Area Commander for Thames Valley Police, supported by representatives from the responsible authorities. These are the police, local authority, fire and rescue, health and the probation service.

The new SSP is ambitious and strongly believe they are better when working together in making our communities safer.

Our duties

Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the authorities forming a CSP have responsibilities to:

- form a strategic group that formulates and implements strategies to reduce crime and disorder, including anti-social and other adverse behaviour affecting the local environment, combatting misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances, reducing re-offending and preventing and reducing instances of serious violence
- seek the views of the public annually
- publish an annual strategic assessment to inform/identify local priorities
- set out a partnership plan and monitor progress
- provide a framework for information sharing
- reduce re-offending
- commission Domestic Violence Homicide Reviews.

Delivery of our duties: where we are

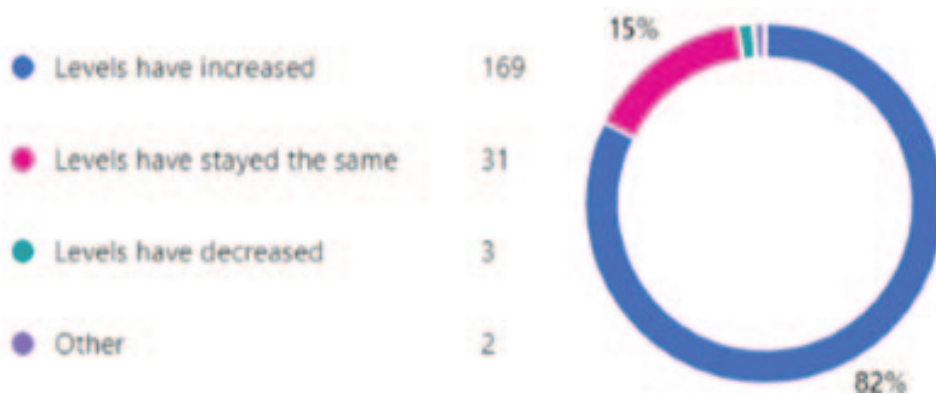
The overarching objective of the SSP is to make our communities safer. Partners have a statutory duty to deliver its strategic priorities. These are performance managed to track progress with evidence-based outcomes. The new SSP constantly challenge 'what difference are we making?'

The governance reporting methods are transparent and, where there are issues or barriers, these are identified and resolved together through the SSP Board. Progress reports are submitted to the Board by responsible strategic leads for each priority on a quarterly basis. The priorities ensure they support the delivery of the Council's Corporate Plan, and the TV Police and Crime Commissioner Police and Crime Plan 2021-2025.

Delivering our priorities are informed by a Community Safety survey. The CSP carried out an online public consultation which asked respondents about how safe they felt and what they felt the partnerships should focus upon.

The survey is conducted annually to inform the SSP about community safety concerns of those who live and work in Slough. A total of 205 responses were received in 2024.

Of the 205 responses, 169 felt the level of crime in the last 12 months has increased.



In the past 12 months, the following issues have been perceived as either a big problem or a fairly big problem.



The survey aids the SSP to deliver its key priorities. Valuing and listening to the voices of the communities underpin these priorities as follows:

The Community Safety Partnership undertook a Strategic Assessment during the spring and summer of 2023, which has informed us about the crime and anti-social behaviour issues, trends, and emerging themes, that have informed the development of this strategy.

Domestic Abuse: include sexual abuse, violence against women and girls

Serious Violence: tackle gang and knife related crime

Anti-Social Behaviour: develop a partnership place-based approach

Substance use: substance misuse and mental health

Anti-Social Behaviour

Police recorded ASB has decreased year on year since 2021, there are 31% fewer ASB recorded occurrences in 2023 than in 2021. Slough’s ASB is 73% community ASB, which consists of occurrences relating to noise, rowdy behaviour, nuisance behaviour, hoax calls and animal-related problems ([Defining and measuring anti-social behaviour \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)). Other ASB consists of a number of ASB offences that have been recorded including Closure Orders, Criminal Behaviour Order, Community Protection Notice/Community Protection Warning, Problem Solving ASB, as well as breaches of the orders.

Data for Police recorded Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) from 2020-2023 will be used for this section. Once the Police ASB data has been mapped there were a total of 6,523 offences. When mapping Police recorded ASB two hotspots can be identified. The first is Slough high street and the second in the area of Alexandra Plaza.

Through the Clear Hold Build Project, we have implemented several new projects designed to prevent young people from being criminally exploited. We know that children who engage in anti-social behaviour are also vulnerable to being drawn into serious violence, therefore these young people will also be targeted for support through these projects including detached youth work.

We will engage with residents to better understand their experiences of ASB.

We will carry out public awareness raising campaigns showing we do not tolerate ASB and enable people to report incidents.

We will work with partners including drug and alcohol services to ensure agencies are utilising the referral pathways to encourage people to access treatment.

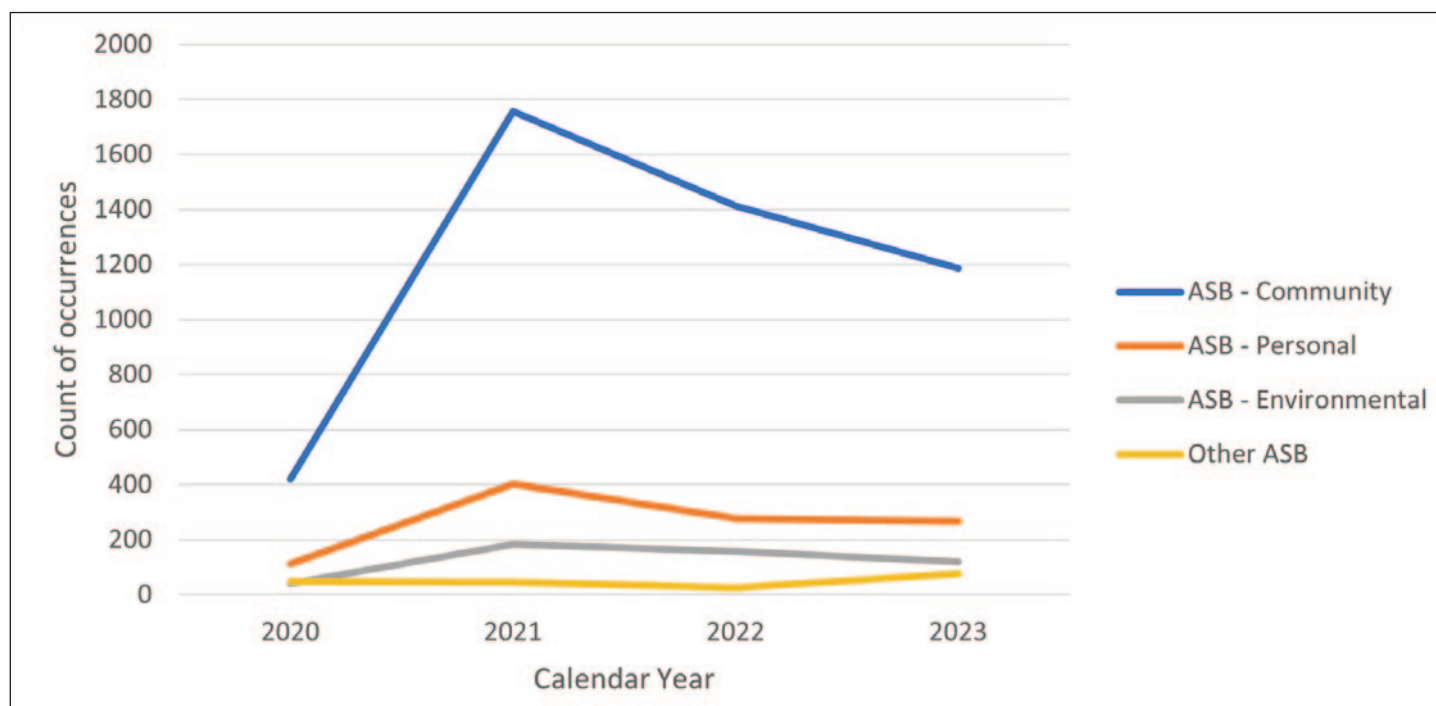


Figure 11: Police recorded ASB for Slough

Domestic Abuse

Domestic Abuse (DA) flagged crimes in Slough have increased year on year over the last six years, with a 41% increase in DA flagged occurrences from 2018-2023. Within DA recorded crimes, Violence Without Injury has seen the greatest increase in the number of occurrences and makes up 60% of DA recorded between 2018-2023.

The increases in flagged DA year on year were not at their highest point from 2022-2023 despite the increase of 138 offences. Between 2022 and 2023 DA flagged crimes increased in the following higher offence categories, Violence Without Injury, Sexual Offences and Acquisitive Crime.

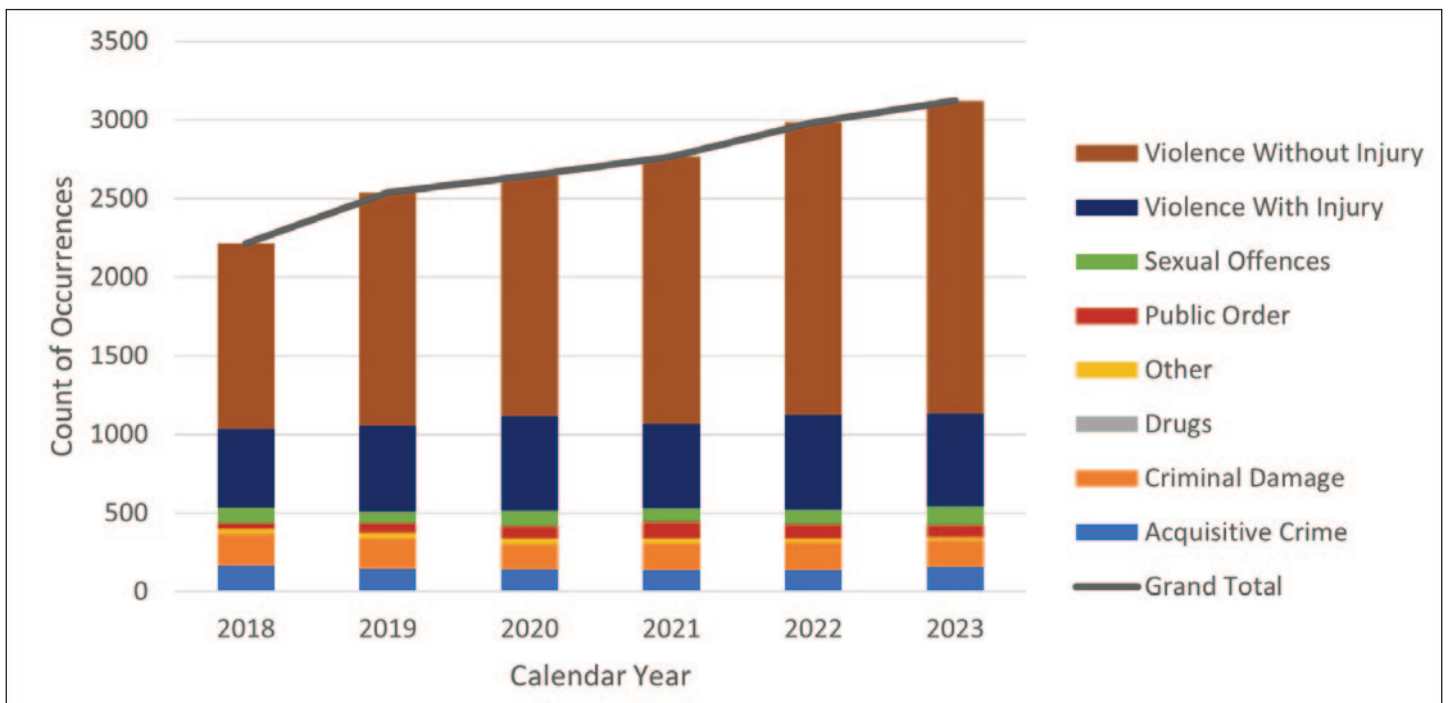


Figure 13: Domestic Abuse flagged crimes in Slough 2018-2023

Violence against women and girls

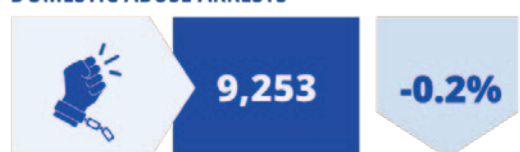
OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES - CHARGES



RAPE OFFENCES - CHARGES



DOMESTIC ABUSE ARRESTS



STALKING AND HARASSMENT CHARGES



Domestic abuse accounted for **9,253** of all arrests made between 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024 in the Thames Valley which equates to 28% of our overall arrests.

Formal outcomes for domestic abuse (DA) incidents show a reduction of **18.4%**. The drop is attributable to a large reduction in the use of out of court disposals (OOCd) in DA (and more widely). The largest volume of OOCds is for a community resolution where there is no formal sanction imposed on a perpetrator.

There is a place for OOCd, but we need to ensure we don't underplay the seriousness of DA and continue to take action to address the behaviour of perpetrators. We are currently withdrawing the use of simple cautions (a formal action but with no consequence for the offender) in favour of conditional cautions or charge.

All of this is reflected in our charge rate where the reduction in formal action taken is more representative. Over a rolling 12-month period the

charge rate for DA has dropped by less than 1% from 12.8% to 11.9%. Our charges have dropped 7% in the same period which equates to 150 fewer charges across the force for the year (from 2,151 charges to 2,001). The reason the charge rate has fallen more in % terms than the volume of charges is because recorded DA crime has fallen.

It's an area we need to improve on, and it is within our DA improvement plan as well as the Strategic Plan 24/25.

Extensive focus on this area of offending has led to significant increases in the volume of formal action taken against offenders across two particular crime types when compared to the same period in 2022/23. This includes:

- Sexual offences (not including rape): 13.6% increase in offences resulting in a charge, from **426 to 484**
- Rape offences: 17.4% increase in offences resulting in a charge from **121 to 142**

Drugs Offences

Drugs offences have increased for the first year since 2019. Whilst drug possession offences have decreased in Slough in 2023 and are at the lowest point when compared with 2018-2022 data, drug supply offences have increased and are at their highest level for the last six years.

The greatest increase for drug offences has come specifically from the classification 'Unlawful importation of a drug controlled under misuse of drugs act class B' with 58% (106) of the occurrences reported in the last six years being reported in 2023.

The hotspot for drugs offences in Slough is Slough High Street and surrounding areas, with multiple offences being recorded with the same location of the high street, this suggests that these offences did not occur within a building/property. When looking at the location type, 4% of Slough's drugs offences are recorded as having been in a public space which includes open spaces and public buildings (shops, education, hospitality etc.), 94% of location types are blank and not recorded.

The majority of drug offences recorded for Slough are related to Class B drugs, this is the same for both Drug Possession and Drug Supply offence. The increases seen in Drug Supply offences from 2022 to 2023 within Slough have come from increases in both the Class A (18%) and Class B (130%) categories. There have been decreases across all drug classifications within the Drug Possession offences. Both Class A and Class B categories have had a reduction of 14 recorded occurrences.

Cannabis has been the most recorded drug year on year within drugs offences. When a specific drug has been named, over the six years, 59% have had cannabis named. A proportion of occurrences have not had a specific drug named and have instead been classified under the drug Class A, B or C; this equates to 24% of drugs offences. Cocaine and Heroin are the next most commonly reported drugs with 7% and 5% respectively; the prevalence of these drugs being named in the classification have decreased from 2022 to 2023.

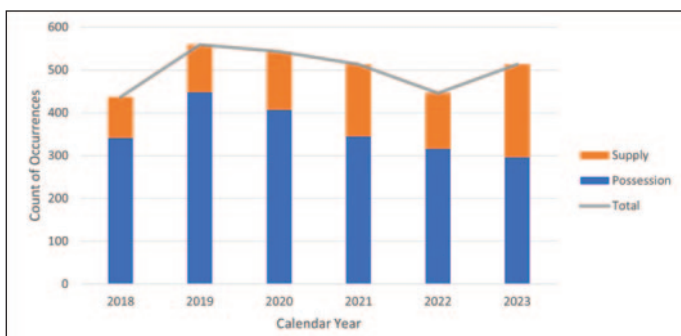


Figure 15: Drugs Offences broken down by lower offence category and calendar year

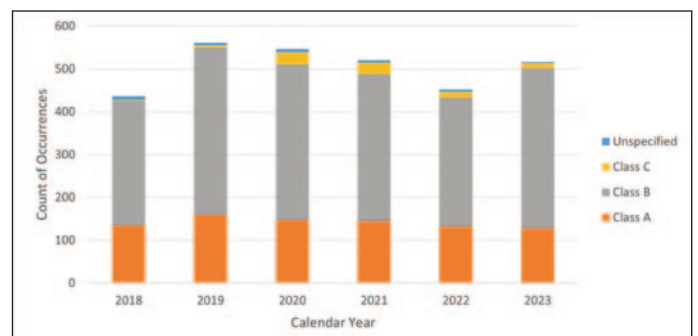


Figure 16: Drugs Offences broken down by Class of drugs and calendar year

Berkshire Combating Drugs Partnership

In December 2021 the government published an ambitious 10-year Drug Strategy 'From Harm to Hope'. Following that, in June 2022 guidance was published which set out the requirements for local authorities in order to meet the outcomes contained within the drug strategy.

A key requirement is for each local authority area to establish a Combating Drugs Partnership (CDP). This is to be a new partnership that works closely with already established partnerships such as Health & Wellbeing Boards, Community Safety Partnerships, Integrated Care Partnerships and Violence Reduction Units.

The purpose of the Berkshire Combating Drugs Partnership is to oversee and report progress against the three strategic priorities in the national drug strategy:

- break drug supply chains
- deliver a world class treatment and recovery system
- achieve a shift in the demand for drugs.

Partnerships will also be measured against the six overarching outcomes to successfully deliver against the drug strategy:

- to reduce drug use
- to reduce drug related crime
- to reduce drug related deaths and harm
- to reducing drug supply
- to increased engagement in treatment
- to improve recovery outcomes.

Sept 2024 CDP update

The frontline challenges for the Combating Drug Partnership is ensuring that consistent funding is maintained for the sector. This will provide long term meaningful and improved service provision to deliver the outcomes of the Harm to Hope National drug strategy (reduce demand for drugs, reduce supply of drugs and improve treatment and recovery).

The drug market is volatile. Now more than ever, with the proliferation of deadly Nitazenes and potent synthetic drugs, this threat is faced by a much wider community, including children, and the need for public and professional awareness has never been greater.

The opportunities which are being realised is system wide destigmatisation of addiction. Targeting addiction as a protected characteristic will enhance outcomes for individuals, communities and the partnership.

The Combating Drug Partnership requires commitment from all stakeholders. Pathways to recovery flow through each strand of the partnership - from education to justice, from the public to the business community. Together we can meet the objectives to reduce the demand for drugs.

[Combatting Drug Partnership Delivery Plan - Berkshire Delivery plan review 2 5 24](#)

Serious Violence

The Serious Violence Duty is a new law that requires relevant public services, such as the council and police, to work together to prevent and reduce serious violence. It is part of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts (PCSC) Act 2022 and came into force on 31 January 2023. It requires local areas to publish their local strategies by 31 January 2024.

The Government also announced an amendment to the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, to ensure that serious violence is a priority for Community Safety Partnerships and ensure they have a Serious Violence Strategy in place. The Serious Violence Duty also requires a Strategic Needs Assessment to be completed to understand crime trends in the area and identify cohorts most vulnerable to serious violence.

The PCSC Act does not define serious violence for the purposes of the Duty, but requires specified authorities to work together to identify the kinds of serious violence that occur in their area as far as possible. In determining what amounts to serious violence in their local area, the specified authorities must take into account the following factors listed in Section 13 (6) of the PCSC Act:

- a) the maximum penalty which could be imposed for any offence involved in the violence
- b) the impact of the violence on any victim
- c) the prevalence of the violence in the area
- d) the impact of the violence on the community in the area.

What is serious violence?

The Partnership has adopted a definition through the wider work of Thames Valley's Violence Reduction Unit, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, and local community safety partnerships.

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 in county lines drug dealing. Partners agreed that offences will be broken down into the following two categories for our own local performance framework:

Group 1 offences

- All homicide
- All grievous bodily harm
- All knife crime (as collected for Home Office recording)

Group 2 offences

Slough and other areas in Thames Valley were keen to ensure that a narrow definition of serious violence did not detract from the overall approach to violence. Therefore, in addressing serious violence, other offences which contribute to the overall threat, inhere and understanding of serious violence, are also encompassed within this strategy.

This incorporates:

- All actual bodily harm
- All drugs supply
- All sexual assaults
- All rape

The serious violence strategy

Our Serious Violence strategy 2024-2027 is based upon a prevention model, focusing on three key prevention priorities. This strategy recognises that long-term change cannot be achieved without a sustainable long-term plan. These priorities will drive that serious violence plan. By reflecting on effective strategies and practices that have worked, through the review of cases and the evaluation of the data around serious violence in Slough, the Safer Slough Partnership (SSP) has devised an action plan. This will be a working document which will be owned by the SSP and hold partners and stakeholders accountable for the work they have delivered and achieved according to the plan.

Primary Prevention

To prevent serious violence before it occurs. By challenging the attitudes and behaviours which foster serious violence, we can help prevent it from happening. If we are to reduce serious violence, it will take all community members and professionals to change mindsets and believe that it is preventable.

Secondary Prevention

By developing prevention mechanisms that specifically target those at risk of either committing serious violence or being the victim of serious violence, we will reduce both the number of future assaults and make a sustainable positive change.

Tertiary Prevention

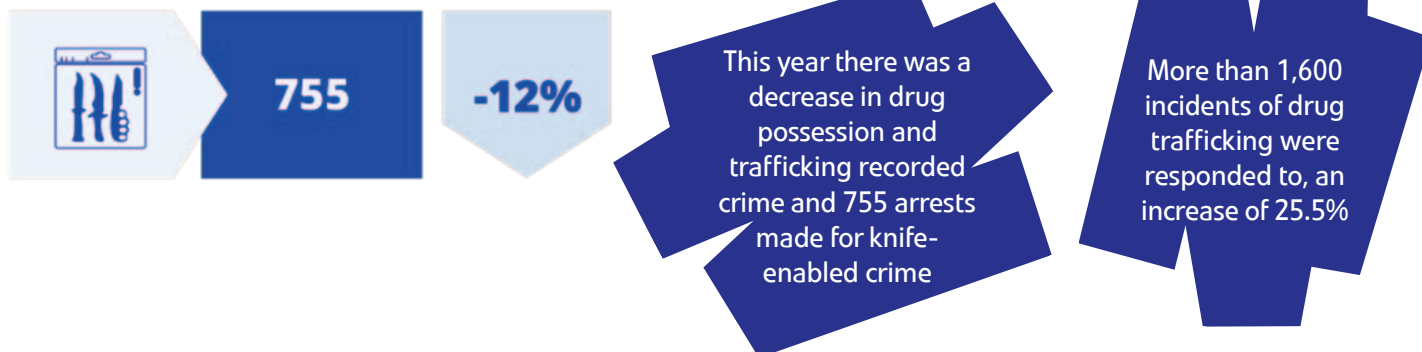
By providing effective support for victims and interventions for those who have previously committed serious violence, we will reduce re-victimisation and reoffending. We will capitalise on 'teachable moments' in order to change behaviour.

Leadership and Governance

To ensure system-change through effective leadership and cultural change across all three areas of prevention.

Knife Crime

KNIFE CRIME ARRESTS



There were **755 arrests made for knife-enabled crime** with this decreasing from last year by **12%**.

This is in large part thanks to specialist teams and activity put in place and the rollout of **Operation Deter**.

Safer Langley - Clear Hold Build

Langley has been identified as a focal point for Clear, Hold, Build due to concerning incidents of serious crime and violence. Clear, Hold, Build is a framework to allow a multi-agency approach to tackling and preventing serious and organised crime whilst working more closely with local partners to build resilience in communities and prevent those at risk from being drawn into crime.

Recent events such as two murders of young men within 18 months, instances of serious youth violence and a firearm discharge at a cannabis grow highlight the urgent need for a coordinated approach to address safety and security issues within the community. Additionally, high levels of theft, robbery, and anti-social behaviour, coupled with significant deprivation in the Foxborough Ward, further emphasises the necessity of proactive intervention.

Since February 2024, extensive efforts have been made to establish and strengthen partnerships with local authorities, community organisations and law enforcement agencies. A key milestone was a two-day partnership event at Langley College, attended by 70 partners, including the National Home Office

Lead and Regional Lead for Clear, Hold, Build. Insights from this event have shaped the Clear, Hold, Build strategy, emphasising the collaborative nature of addressing Serious Organised Crime and community challenges.

In April 2024, initial funds have been secured as well as the appointment of a dedicated Neighbourhood Policing Team Sergeant, focusing on Langley and Clear, Hold, Build initiatives. A thematic approach was adopted, leading to the formation of Operational Delivery Groups (ODGs), focusing on Youth, ASB, Crime, Wellbeing and Health, Business and Enterprise, and Employability. These groups have identified respective priorities and quick wins to drive tangible change within the community.

Current efforts include the development of a community-centric name and branding for the initiative, seeking input from partners, youth groups and residents. Engagement activities, such as community safety surveys and student feedback mechanisms aim to capture the voices of the community and guide decision-making processes with a 'you said, we did' approach. Intelligence gathering and the formation of a 'Silver Strategic LRO Group' (to review and drive the ODGs) are underway to ensure a targeted and effective execution of Clear, Hold, Build. By fostering collaboration, engaging the community and focusing on targeted interventions Clear, Hold, Build aims to create a safer and more cohesive environment for all residents in line with Thames Valley Police's mission to protect our communities.

Exploitation

The Community Safety Partnership recognises and works in partnership with other statutory and voluntary sectors to reduce harms identified as a form of exploitation.

The CSP works with the Slough Safeguarding Partnership to ensure partners are confident in the identification, referral and support of victims of exploitation and the disruption activities.

The following is an extract from the Exploitation Strategy 2024-2026 providing a summary of these harms.

Exploitation is a form of abuse characterised by power imbalance and restriction or absence of consent. An individual or group takes advantage of the power imbalance to coerce, control, manipulate and/or deceive the child, young person or adult. The child or adult is exploited through violence or threat of violence and/or for financial or other advantage of the perpetrator and/or for something the victim needs or wants.

Exploitation is a multifaceted and fluid form of abuse, which crosses several different categories, and is defined across different parts of UK legislation.

- **Child sexual exploitation:** an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child, young person or young adult into any kind of sexual activity. The child, young person or young adult is exploited by being offered something that they need or want. It does not always involve physical contact and can also happen through the use of technology, as defined by the [Home Office](#).
- **Child criminal exploitation:** individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, or manipulate a child or adolescent into any criminal activity. It does not always involve physical contact and can happen through the use of technology, as defined in the [Serious Violence Strategy](#).

- **County Lines:** a violent, exploitative form of drug distribution. A feature of county lines is the exploitation of children and adults who are instructed to deliver and/or store drugs, and associated money or weapons, to dealers or drug users, locally or in other local areas, as defined by the [Home Office](#).
- **Modern Slavery:** the 'umbrella term' which relates to the exploitation of children and adults in slavery, servitude, or forced or compulsory labour.
- **Human trafficking:** the recruitment, movement, harbouring or receiving of children and adults through force, coercion, or deception for the purposes of exploitation, as defined by the [National Crime Agency](#).
- **Debt bondage:** a form of entrapment when a victim owes money to an exploiter or exploiters and is made to repay their debt, either financially or through another means such as transporting drugs, as defined by the [Home Office](#).
- **'Cuckooing':** criminals involved in County Lines, or other forms of exploitation take over a property, normally belonging to a vulnerable person, and use it as a location from which to operate criminal activity. This is known as cuckooing, as defined by the [National Crime Agency](#). We recognise all activities that victimise people via home-based exploitation, including crimes that are not drug related. We recognise the wide variety of needs and vulnerabilities that can lead to exploitation including neurodiversity.

Key Yearly Highlights

Below is a list of what has happened across the partnership to tackle issues of crime and disorder in the last three years.

ASB Awareness Week - over the last two years, this was led locally by the council's Anti-Social Behaviour Team, which now forms part of its annual programme of activities. Each weekday included a range of activities taking place in Slough during ASB week, including litter picks, and promotional activity about how to report ASB.

Installed knife amnesty bins in key locations in the town to encourage people to surrender bladed articles.

Introduced a Serious Violence Action Plan and Slough Serious Violence Strategy 2024-2027 endorsed by key partners, including Slough Borough Council and Thames Valley Police to implement and monitor a public health approach across the partnership to reduce violent crime in the town.

The new Slough Domestic Abuse Strategy 2023 - 2026 has been delivered and is responsible for Slough's Domestic Abuse Board.

As part of improving safety in the Langley ward of Foxborough and nearby wards, Thames Valley Police, Safer Slough Partnership and the community are working with the Home Office to adopt the College of Policing's 'Clear, Hold, Build' framework. Working together, this approach will focus on reducing the harm caused by crime in the town and, contribute towards building more resilient communities.

This activity takes place over three stages and aims to bring communities together as part of a long-term commitment to root out anti-social behaviour and serious and organised crime and, importantly sustain a reduction in crime. Slough's delivery of the Prevent Duty was assessed by the Home Office to be performing well across the benchmarks of the Duty and considered it an example of good practice for an unfunded area in 2022.

Project Vigilant is a ground-breaking initiative led by Thames Valley Police. We are using a range of tactics and working closely with other agencies, especially in Reading town centre, to tackle those perpetrators who commit violence against women and girls.

The new Partnership Sector Tasking is now formed, and meetings commenced with terms of reference completed.

Meetings are held monthly - jointly chaired by SBC and TVP.

Key focus - identify top three priority locations, three top individuals and up to a maximum of three referrals.

Group monitor open ASB Case Reviews (formerly community triggers).

ASB Partnership Policy - the ASB Action Ltd has been commissioned to develop ASB policy plan, hold resident consultation meetings, staff training and ASB case management. Funded by SBC Community Safety Team and Housing Services.

Local Housing resident board will be part of the process.

Key performance ASB Enforcement 2023-2024

2 Prosecution investigations in process to be submitted to legal

6 FPNs issued under s34 EPA 1990

3 Hearings heard at Slough Magistrates - S80(4) EPA 1990 for breaching of an abatement notice and forfeiture of noise equipment

1 Prosecution submitted to legal for failing to comply Community Protection Notice Outcome from Magistrates Court of S33 EPA 1990, Guilty plea. The Magistrates deliberated briefly and imposed a £150 fine to mark the offence after giving him credit for his early guilty plea. He was also ordered to pay £100 towards the costs of the prosecution and victim surcharge of £60, making a total of £310

2 Trial for S80(4) EPA 1990 listed at Reading Magistrates

1 Prosecution being submitted to legal for offences S33 & S34 EPA 1990, 55(7)(a) Control of Pollution Act

About Slough

With a population of 158,500, Slough is more than 10 times more densely populated than the average for England.

There is an average of three people per household - the highest average size in England, and 16% of households are overcrowded.

Slough has the second youngest population in the country - with 25% of residents aged 15 and under.

The town is also one of the most ethnically diverse in England and 44% of residents were born outside of the UK.

Slough has low healthy life expectancy - the average number of years that a person can expect to live in full health - at just 58 for men, and 60 for women.

28% of year 6 children in Slough are obese, compared to a Southeast average of 20% and only 52% of adults are physically active.

Slough has pockets of severe deprivation and 70% of neighbourhoods fall below the national average in the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

Slough has a 45% higher crime rate than the average for the Thames Valley area.

Slough's residents earn £28 less per week than the regional average, and there is a gap of £84 between residents and all those who work in Slough.

Slough overall has good levels of educational attainment-with 63% of Key Stage 4 students achieving grade 5 or above in English and Maths GCSEs.



ROYAL BERKSHIRE FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

Hub Prevention Managers will continue to develop the RBFRS risk-based prevention programme. This will develop a robust system to analyse risk levels within the community, better informing our interventions moving forward. Teams will attend Community Safety Partnership events and respond to risk areas identified accordingly, adopting a joint response across East Hub Prevention, Protection and Response departments.

Accidental and Deliberate Fires will undertake a series of proactive and reactive activity to help address risk in relation to accidental and deliberate fires. Hub teams will look to formalise post incident processes across all departments, to ensure consistency of approach and quality of output. Teams will continue to pursue attainment of corporate targets in these areas. Prevention, Protection and Response departments will develop a clear communication strategy, to ensure ongoing situational awareness of relevant issues affecting East Hub communities. Joint working opportunities will be explored at every opportunity where value can be added. These departments will target interventions based on previous risk data collected, to ensure our limited capacity for interventions is targeted appropriately within the Hub.

Education Activity will continue to engage in a range of educational activities. Teams will deliver targeted safety messaging and activities to reduce risk to members of the public. These activities will include work with Primary and Secondary Schools. They will also extend outside of the education environment to local business, community groups, organised events and the wider community. Subjects including Fire Safety, Water Safety, Road Safety and Safeguarding awareness will be promoted by hub teams through a variety of channels. Activity will be deliberately varied, to help ensure access to these services across East Hub's society.

Serious Violence Duty, East Hub Managers will continue to pursue our commitments in relation to Serious Violence Duty (SVD). SVD workstreams aim to identify the root causes of Serious Violence within the Hub. Making interventions that reduce the incidence of serious violence in the future. Historically this activity has been management led, primarily through our Prevention teams. East Hub will look to develop activity taken at ground level in relation to SVD. We will designate that a proportion of frontline prevention activity is consistently focused on reducing Serious Violence in the community.



Slough objectives

Reduce community safety risk and serious violence

- Maintain our commitments in line with the serious violence duty as outlined in legislation under the police, crime sentencing and courts (PCSC) act 2022.
- Engage with partner agencies through community safety partnership working. Reduce risk in the community through the identification, management, signposting and of safeguarding concerns, making every contact count.
- Work with partner agencies to ensure that Threat of Arson referrals are dealt with appropriately and completed within 48 hours.

Reduce risk in the community through integrated working with partner agencies

- We will work with our partners across the Thames Valley to reduce risk to the community.
- We will contribute to and attend community safety partnerships.
- We will contribute to and attend water safety partnerships.
- Understand and improve “Equality of access” to the services that RBFRS provides through integrated community engagement.

Reduction in deliberate fires across the hub

- Undertake proactive activity to identify problem areas, trends, and areas of risk to enable partnership working to drive reduction.
- Undertake reactive post fire arson reduction activity with partner agencies to drive reduction.

Ensure Prevention activity is focused on highest risk areas

- Undertake activity and assurance measures to ensure RBFRS’ Prevention activity is adequately triaging risk to target highest risk areas.
- Deliver a risk-based prevention programme to ensure reduced risk to those most vulnerable.
- Increase partner agency referrals to those most vulnerable through the ARP programme.
- Undertake evaluation of the referral data to ensure those most at need are prioritised for safe and well activity.



Slough Town Centre Business Improvement District (Slough BID) is a business led, not for profit organisation representing and working on behalf of 400 businesses, driving positive changes in the town centre. Our focus is to promote and improve the designated BID Zone by helping to make Slough a thriving, welcoming, safe place to visit, live, work and do business.

Business Improvement Districts nationwide provide a mechanism for businesses in a designated area to pool their resources and invest in agreed products and services. Slough BID was established in April 2020 and has a mandate to deliver a set of proposals set out in our business plan over a 5-year term. The BID entered its 2nd term phase with a ballot in September 2024.

BIDs are governed by a board made up of BID levy payers representing the BID area.

Slough BID has five key projects to focus on from the 2020-2025 business plan:

- 1) Safe and Secure
- 2) Environment
- 3) Marketing and Events
- 4) Business Support
- 5) Representation

Achieved

- Retained a loyal, committed, professional Slough BID Warden Team. Slough BID working with Lodge Security and has two full time wardens operating on the high street six days a week, providing more than 100 hours of support per week.
- The BID Warden Team continues to be key in working with our levy payers, reporting of ASB and assisting businesses and the local community.

- Supporting the Town Link Radio for 35 BID levy Payers, including TVP Community Support Officers and TVP CCTV Team providing a strong communication link for all.
- On boarding 145 members to DISC, to become a DISC Partner please email disc@sloughbid.co.uk - this is free to join.
- There have been 1,503 reported incidents with 658 known subjects on the DISC database.
- Co-ordination of the Slough Town Against Crime (STAC) meetings, which is open for all retailers to attend and ensuring that the STAC meetings are fully documented and shared.
- Over the past three years the BID has facilitated 22 successful and proactive STAC meetings.
- Success in working with TVP in securing numerous individuals on remand over the last three years.
- Representing Slough in supporting the TVP Retail Crime Strategy.
- Working with the communities mitigating impact and build resilience.
- Facilitated a total of 25 businesses to become part of the Safer Places Scheme.
- Actively worked with TVP and SBC on bringing in the PSPO addressing street drinking within the Borough of Slough.
- Slough BID Facebook page continues to grow with Impressions up to 8,200 and Reach up to 6,800.
- Slough BID Instagram page now has 1,180 followers and a reach of 4,100.
- Sending out bi-monthly Slough BID newsletter celebrating events taking place, new businesses opening in the town and sharing details of business funding available.

- Street Trading Consent granted by SBC - Q4 2024 focus for Market days in the High Street.
- Building a mobile responsive customer facing website providing a web presence, the B2C website will be a 'one stop shop' for details on local business, events, and shopping, promoting Slough as a positive destination place.

Town Centre Warden - Slough Town Centre Business Improvement District Job Function

- The Town Centre Warden is core to the BID and serves to welcome and nurture visitors to the town providing a safe, secure and inviting environment, creating a managed feeling of wellbeing in Slough Town Centre through daily patrols.
- The role of the Warden is to provide a highly visible, approachable, uniformed presence on the streets of the BID area for customers and businesses, and to act as the eyes and ears of the BID company, dealing directly with a defined range of issues and escalating and reporting any other issues to the appropriate authority.

Incidents by Offence

This report shows the number of Incidents of each 'offence' type. Note that some Incidents may be associated with more than one offence (so will count towards totals for each). Use the chart icon buttons to change chart type (applies to all charts).

