

RUNNYMEDE



Community Safety Partnership 2025/28

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Version Control

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1. Background – The Community Safety Landscape in Surrey

Community safety is best described as an aspect of our quality of life in which individuals and communities are protected from, equipped to cope with, and have increased capacity to resist crime, and anti-social behaviour.

Surrey is a two-tier local authority area meaning we have a County Council and local Borough and District Councils. Surrey County Council has a Community Safety Team with Officers who support the Borough and District Community Safety Partnerships (CSP's).

Community Safety Partnerships are statutory multi-agency groups that were introduced by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to bring together local partners to tackle crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour. They are based on the principle that partnership work is vital for safer communities.

The Runnymede Community Safety Partnership (RCSP) is the local (Borough) Community Safety Partnership which brings together both statutory and non-statutory strategic partners.

The Partnership is represented by the following partners:

Statutory:

- Local authority (Chair)
- County Council
- Police
- Fire and Rescue Service
- Integrated Care Board (ICB)
- Probation Service

Non-statutory:

- Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
- Local and County Councilors
- CrimeStoppers

Community safety in Surrey is led by the new Community Safety and Prevention Board (CS&PB). The CS&PB oversees the Community Safety Agreement that the RCSP is signed up to. The CS&PB is chaired by the Police and Crime Commissioner for Surrey and brings together key organisations to focus on keeping communities safe, preventing harm, and protecting people across the county.

Statutory Duties and Functions

As a two-tier local authority, Runnymede's Community Safety Partnership works in conjunction with other Surrey lead groups supporting the delivery of shared statutory duties and share priorities in relation to crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour.



Serious Violence Duty

The Serious Violence Duty commenced on 31 January 2023 and requires specified authorities within a local government area to collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence.

CSPs are also subject to the Duty and amendments have been made to the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to ensure that they have an explicit role in evidence based strategic action on serious violence. These amendments require CSPs to formulate and implement strategies to prevent people from becoming involved in, and reduce instances of, serious violence in the area.

In Surrey the Office of Police Crime Commissioner (OPCC) takes a collaborative and convening role for local partnership arrangements for the Duty to support the development and implementation of the local strategy.

A Surrey Serious Violence Reduction Partnership (SSVRP) has been established to agree and oversee the Serious Violence Reduction Strategy and delivery plans for Surrey, supported by a Serious Violence Operational Group.

Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews (DARDRs)

Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews (previously known as Domestic Homicide Reviews or DHRs) were established on a statutory basis under Section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 which came into effect in 2011.

Community Safety Partnerships have overall responsibility for carrying out a review when a death occurs which has, or appears to have, resulted from abuse, violence or neglect by a relative, intimate partner or member of the same household.

DARDRs are carried out to ensure that lessons are learnt when a person has died as a result of domestic abuse, either by homicide or suicide. The purpose of a DARDR is to:

- Establish what lessons can be learned from the homicide regarding the way in which local professionals and organisations work individually and together to safeguard victims
- Identify clearly what those lessons are both within and between agencies, how and within what timescales they will be acted on, and what is expected to change as a result
- Apply those lessons to service responses including changes to policies and procedures as appropriate
- Prevent domestic abuse and domestic homicides and suicides, and improve service responses for all domestic abuse victims and their children through improved intra and inter-agency working

Other duties placed on specified authorities

The CSP takes a lead role to support, and co-ordinate duties placed on specified authorities.

Anti-social Behaviour Case Reviews

The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 introduced the ASB Case Review (formally known as the Community Trigger) to give victims of persistent antisocial behaviour the right to request a multi-agency review of their case. The statutory duty is placed on the local authority, the local housing provider, the Police, and relevant Integrated Health and Care System, rather than the CSP itself. In Surrey it is considered that the local CSP is best place to co-ordinate requests for ASB Case Reviews from victims.

Prevent duty

The Prevent duty aims to stop people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. Local authorities and their partners are specified authorities listed in Schedule 6 Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015.

As a two-tier authority, Surrey County Council acts as the strategic lead of the Prevent duty. The Prevent duty is delivered locally via individual partners' policies recognising that Prevent is predominantly a safeguarding mechanism in recognition that radicalism of susceptible individuals is comparable to the other forms of harm and abuse considered by wider safeguarding activities.

1. Introduction – Runnymede Community Safety Partnership Plan

This document sets out how the 'responsible authorities' (statutory partners) who make up the RCSP, will work together to reduce crime and disorder in Runnymede. Our priorities are shared by all statutory partners, and we work alongside community and voluntary sector partners.

The range of problems and behaviours involved in community safety is varied and sometimes complex. This requires strong multi agency partnership working, effective communication and often complex problem-solving approaches.

This 3-year plan sets out our priorities for delivering an action plan, directing partnership resources effectively to where they are most needed.

To support delivery of our action plan, the RCSP:

- Needs commitment of partners to work together.
- Uses multi agency problem solving through operational delivery groups and ASB Case Review meetings.
- Selects and effectively uses anti-social behaviour (ASB) tools to address local issues.
- Funds targeted intervention projects and events in response to local issues.
- Has an effective communications plan.

- Coordinates the delivery of training.
- Needs effective information sharing.

Most of the activity and intervention across the Partnership is undertaken through the operational delivery groups:

- Serious Organised Crime [SOC] & Joint Action Group [JAG] (SOC/JAG)
- Joint Action Group (JAG)
- Community Harm and Risk Management Meeting (CHaRMM)
- ASB Case Review Meeting

These groups bring together frontline professionals to share information and problem solve solutions to community safety concerns. Each group has a specific focus on either vulnerable individuals, geographic cases, or types of crime, although there is some cross over between groups in managing victims and perpetrators.

We use a secure case management system called ECINS to share information and manage risks.

The successful outcomes achieved by these groups are a direct result of the commitment of all agencies to work together to reduce crime, disorder, and anti-social behaviour.

Snapshot Data

To understand the current picture of crime within Runnymede, publicly available data from [Surrey-I](#) has been analysed and the following trends have been identified:

- There was a 2.9% increase in reported crime between 2023/24 and 2024/25. This is different to the trend seen within wider Surrey, which saw an overall decrease of 1.5%.
- There was a 4% decrease in domestic abuse between 2023/24 and 2024/25. This is similar to Surrey wide data which shows a drop of 7%.
- There was a 1% increase in ASB reported incidents between 2023/24 and 2024/25.

2. Legislation

The need for the RCSP and this plan is a statutory duty set out in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, as amended by the Police Reform Act 2002 and the Police and Justice Act 2006.

The statutory role of the RCSP is:

- To assist information sharing.
- Identify local priorities.

- Coordinate a planned response to the prevention of crime, disorder, antisocial behaviour, and reoffending, at a Borough level
- Undertake Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews (DARDRs)

Other relevant legislation for the RCSP includes:

- Antisocial Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
- The Domestic Abuse Act 2021
- Care Act 2014
- Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (and subsequent amendments in 2019)
- Serious Crime Act 2015
- Modern Slavery Act 2015
- Psychoactive Substances Act 2016
- The Children's Acts 2004 and more recently the Children and Social Work Act 2017
- Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022
- Victims and Prisoners Act 2024
- The Victims and Court Bill 2025

3. Runnymede Community Safety Partnership Priorities 2025/28

The RCSP has a statutory duty to produce a Community Safety Partnership Plan, which sets out the Partnership's response to address and reduce crime, disorder, and antisocial behaviour.

The RCSP have identified three key strategic priorities for 2025/28 having considered:

- What community safety is and what the impact is on our communities.
- Where joint working is the best solution to the address the problem.

1. Preventing Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

Goal 1: Progress DARDR's accordingly and share reports once finalised.

Goal 2: Promote the Street Safe Service to increase its use.

Goal 3: Raise awareness of Anti-Victim blaming practices.

2. Reducing Antisocial Behaviour

Goal 1: Deliver and support CHaRMM and JAG meetings to reduce the impact of antisocial behaviour.

Goal 2: Raise awareness of ASB and channels of handling it e.g., Antisocial behaviour case reviews.

Goal 3: Review ASB data to highlight and deal with hotspot areas.

3. Protect vulnerable individuals from fraud

Goal 1: Raise awareness and educate communities on fraud techniques to reduce the likelihood of individuals becoming victims.

Goal 2: Use data to identify high-risk populations and geographic areas where fraudulent activity is most prevalent, enabling targeted prevention, awareness, and enforcement efforts.

4. Strategic Assessment and Data Collection

To develop the RCSP plan for 2025/28, a strategic assessment of crime and disorder, community input and a review of national and regional priorities has been conducted.

To capture the voices of our community the RCSP conducted a survey that asked respondents a series of questions about their experiences and perceptions of crime. This survey was open for one month and was promoted through various channels, including social media, at community engagement events and through our partners, receiving a total of 131 responses. The data from this survey was analysed to identify the most experienced types of crime and disorder, as well as the priorities that individuals would like to see addressed.

A review of national and regional CSP plans was also undertaken. Priorities from a range of plans, including neighboring boroughs and more distant areas were mapped to identify commonalities. Recognising shared priorities highlights prevalent issues that the RCSP must consider when determining its own focus areas.

Lastly, publicly available data on crime and disorder have been analysed, highlighting the prevalence of different crimes and trends across previous years.

5. Delivery and Review Mechanism

The Runnymede Community Safety Partnership has established delivery mechanisms through a series of multi-agency problem solving groups. These are regularly attended meetings of which some will reported back to the Runnymede Community Safety Partnership on a quarterly basis.

Partnership delivery groups include:

- SOC/JAG: The Serious Organised Crime Joint Action Group is a multi-agency meeting for problem solving options in relation to Serious Organised Crime

(SOC) themes such as County Lines, Cuckooing, Modern Slavery, and Human Trafficking. The meeting is held quarterly.

- JAG: The Joint Action Group is a multi-agency problem solving group in relation to hotspot locations for antisocial behaviour and crime. The group meets every six weeks and reports quarterly to the RCSP.
- CHaRMM: The Community Harm and Risk Management meeting is a multi-agency problem solving group which supports victims and deals with problem individuals or families in the Borough. The group meets every six weeks and reports quarterly to the RCSP.
- PPOMP: The Priority and Other Prolific Offenders Management Panel meets monthly and works with prolific offenders and fast tracks them through the Criminal Justice System.
- MAPPA: The Multi-Agency Public Protection Agreement meets monthly and monitors dangerous individuals, including sex offenders.
- MARAC: The Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference meets fortnightly to assess high-risk domestic abuse cases to agree appropriate actions.
- RVM: Risk & Vulnerability Management Meeting meets bi-weekly to monitor and risk assess missing and exploited children.
- MASH: The Surrey Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub is the initial point of contact that aims to improve the safeguarding response for adults at risk of abuse or neglect through better information sharing and high-quality and timely responses.
- C-SPA: The Children's Single Point of Access is the front door to children's services in Surrey and provides direct information, advice, and guidance about where and how to find the appropriate support for children and families.
- Domestic Abuse Management Board meets quarterly and oversees county wide domestic abuse work, including any campaigns.
- YES: The Youth Engagement Scheme is run by Surrey Fire and Rescue Service, aimed at addressing anti-social behaviour, youth crime, low self-esteem, and low motivation for those aged 14-17.
- Voluntary organisation networks, including Runnymede Neighbourhood Watch, Crimestoppers.

Where an issue identified is the core responsibility of one partner agency, this will be dealt with through that agency's normal business processes. This includes the local authority's plans, relevant Integrated Care Board plans, the Surrey Fire and Rescue Local Station Plan for Runnymede, and the Local Policing Plan.

6. Funding

A small amount of funding is provided by Runnymede Borough Council and made available to the RCSP to support the priorities contained within this plan, otherwise work is supported by core funding from the various partner organisations. In addition, funding bids are made, for example to the Police and Crime Commissioner's grant scheme.