



Bradford on Avon Area Board Report

September 2018

Hello and welcome to this month's Community policing report.

Modern Slavery

Modern Slavery is the recruitment, movement, harbouring or receiving of children, women and men through the use of force, coercion, deception, and abuse of vulnerability or other means for the purpose of exploitation.

Modern Slavery can take many different forms.

Labour Exploitation

Vulnerable victims are exploited for labour and are forced to work against their will under the threat of some form of punishment often in isolated locations. Victims can live on offenders' property and are often subjected to repeated abuse and are very rarely paid.

Victims can work directly for the offenders in businesses or sites that they own or control, or work for others and have their wages 'taxed' for living expenses by the offender.

The main method of exploitation is not paying or illegally underpaying victims. It can be very difficult for victims to leave, for example because of threats, the perpetrator holding their passport or using a position of power over the victim.

Sexual Exploitation

Victims can be forced, or appear willing, to work in the sex industry in a variety of locations. Sexual Exploitation often involves the use of the internet and can involve both adults and children.

Victims may be brought to the UK on the promise of legitimate employment, or moved around the UK to be sexually exploited. Victims are typically female, but can also be male.

Forced sex work can occur in fixed or changing locations. Fixed location is where victims are trafficked and exploited in established locations set up specifically for sex work. This can include brothels or rooms in legitimate business premises (e.g. a massage parlour).

Forced sex work in changing locations is where victims are forced into sex work where the location of exploitation frequently changes. Locations include streets, clients' residence, hotels or 'pop-up' brothels in short-term rented property. Victims are frequently advertised online.

Victims can be trafficked to residential sites controlled by offenders and sexually exploited for the offenders' own gratification. Some victims may be confined to the site for a long period of time.

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) can be by an individual or group of offenders. CSE carried out by a group of offenders is usually for personal gratification, but sometimes the exploitation involved forced sex work in a fixed or changing locations. Offenders frequently transport victims to different locations to abuse them.

CSE carried out by a single exploiter often involves the grooming of children and transporting them for the purposes of sexual exploitation with the offending carried out by one individual.

Forced Criminality

Forced Criminality is where victims are forced or coerced into criminal activities for someone else's gain. For example victims could be coerced into begging, shoplifting, benefit fraud, drug cultivation or forced marriage.

A growing phenomenon is the use of children and young people to transport drugs and money between cities and rural areas on behalf of crime gangs, known as county lines.

Domestic Servitude

Victims are forced to carry out household tasks and their movements are often restricted. Victims can be exploited by their own partner and forced to undertake household chores for their partner and often their partner's relatives. If married, the marriage may have been arranged or forced and the servitude sadly often occurs alongside domestic abuse and sexual exploitation.

Victims can also be exploited by their own relatives and exploited for household chores and childcare by family members, usually extended family. Many victims are children.

Some case see victims exploited by people they are not related to. Victims live with offenders who are often strangers and forced to undertake household chores are mostly confined to the house.

It is very difficult for them to leave, for example because of threats, the perpetrator holding their passport, or using a position of power over the victim.

Signs of exploitation

There are many potential signs of exploitation – it's really important to be aware of what these are and to report any concerns you may have. Here are some examples :

- Their appearance may offer clues; they might have physical signs of abuse such as bruising or cuts
- They might be unkempt, have poor personal hygiene and appear to wear the same (often dirty or damaged clothes) everyday

- They may have unsuitable or no protective equipment for the job they are doing or may appear to lack skills or training in the job they are doing
- They may be chaperoned or accompanied everywhere they go or appear to have someone speaking on their behalf
- They may be disorientated and not know where they are. They may also get picked up from and dropped off at a location several times a day
- They may appear malnourished or dehydrated
- They may appear withdrawn
- They may have no access to money or might have someone controlling their money for them
- Their passport may be being held by someone else
- They may appear fearful, anxious or withdrawn and may avoid eye contact
- They may appear exhausted

Reporting Modern Slavery

Information from the public is vital in the fight against modern slavery. Together as a community we can eradicate slavery and trafficking in Wiltshire, and reduce the exploitation of vulnerable people.

To report concerns call us on 101. If you or someone else is in immediate danger call 999 straight away.

You can also report anonymously via :

- The National Modern Slavery Helpline on 08000 121 700
 - Or Crimestoppes on 0800 555 111

CRIME EXCEPTIONS DATA

These figures are based on an evaluation of data, over a two year rolling period. Using this data we can predict what figure is the average that should be reported in a specific month, and what are the higher and lower parameters that we may expect. Figures outside of these parameters are classed as 'Crime Exceptions'.

Bradford on Avon Town – EA11

August showed 42 crimes for this beat area, against the average of 38 for this same month of the last two years. The largest four crime groups that accounted for 76% of EA11 crime are as follows :

Violence against the person showed 10 reported crimes, compared to an average of 8.8 offences.

Theft showed 9 reported crimes, compared to an average of 9.2 offences.

Public Order showed 7 reported crimes, compared to an average of 3 offences.

Criminal Damage showed 6 reported crimes, compared to an average of 6.8 offences.

Bradford on Avon Rural – EA12

August showed 24 crimes for this beat area, against the average of 24.2 for this same month of the last two years. The largest three crime groups that accounted for 75% of EA11 crime are as follows :

Violence against the person showed 7 reported crimes, compared to an average of 7 offences.

Burglary showed 6 reported crimes, compared to an average of 4.3 offences.

Theft showed 5 reported crimes, compared to an average of 4.2 offences.

CHARGES TO NOTE

There were two charges throughout August in the Bradford on Avon area. Both of these charges related to domestic incidents, and as such specific information will not be provided.

COMMUNITY POLICING PRIORITIES WITHIN YOUR AREA

WEEKLY TASKING MEETING

Inspector Andy FEE chairs a weekly internal “tasking meeting” where emerging community issues and concerns are raised and discussed for the whole West Wiltshire CPT area. From this meeting, priorities and actions are set and a tasking document produced. This involves developing strategies and the targeting of resources (including partner agencies) into tackling the issue or concern.

There have been no tasking priorities for the EA11 beat area.

Op Albatross has continued during the summer months, which has seen an increase in patrols to tackle antisocial behaviour.

COMMUNITY SPEEDWATCH (CSW)

Every 2 weeks, 4 Community Speedwatch Schemes across West Wiltshire are selected by Leanne Homewood for CPT support (additional targeting, enforcement and patrols) to supplement the CSW team planned sessions. These are included in our weekly tasking document for action and update. All the results from the supplementary speed checks conducted are fed back to the relevant town and parish Councils in their individual Police Reports. The current Speedwatch Schemes being supported are as follows;

Westwood was set as a CSW priority for a two week period in August. Two checks were completed by officers which saw words of advice given to four drivers with regards to their speed.

Winsley Road, Bradford on Avon was set as a CSW priority for a two week period in August. Two checks were completed by officers which saw words of advice given to three drivers with regards to their speed.

For a detailed breakdown of the crime in your area visit...

<https://www.police.uk/wiltshire/>

Sector Inspector – Inspector James Williams – james.williams@wiltshire.pnn.police.uk

Sector Deputy – Sergeant Jeff Rice – jeff.rice@wiltshire.pnn.police.uk

Community Coordinator – Pc Charly Chilton – charlotte.chilton@wiltshire.pnn.police.uk

feedback@wiltshire.police.uk