



NOTICE OF MEETING

Meeting:	Crime and Disorder Joint Scrutiny Committee
Date and Time:	Thursday, 20 July 2017 at 7.00 pm
Place:	Council Chamber, Civic Offices, Fleet
Telephone Enquiries to:	01252 774141 (Mrs G Chapman) gill.chapman@hart.gov.uk
Members:	Basingstoke - Bowyer, Sherlock, Taylor Hart - Axam, Crisp, Renshaw Rushmoor - Crawford, Dibbs, Newell

Joint Chief Executive

CIVIC OFFICES, HARLINGTON WAY
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AGENDA

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1 ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN

2 MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting of 29 June 2016 are attached to be confirmed and signed as a correct record. **Paper A**

3 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND SUBSTITUTIONS

4 CHAIRMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

5 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

To declare disclosable pecuniary, and any other, interests.

6 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (ITEMS PERTAINING TO THE AGENDA)

Anyone wishing to put a question or statement to the Committee should contact the Committee Services Officer by phone or email (see front page of this Agenda) at least two clear working days prior to the meeting. Further information can be found at https://www.hart.gov.uk/sites/default/files/4_The_Council/Council_meetings/Public%20Participation%20leaflet%202017%20A4.pdf

7 PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF SAFER NORTH HAMPSHIRE STRATEGIC COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP 2016-17

To present an overview of the performance of the Strategic Safer North Hampshire Community Safety Partnership against its core activities for the period 2016-17. The report is presented for consideration by the Crime and Disorder Joint Scrutiny Committee, comprising members from Hart District Council, Rushmoor Borough Council and Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council which was established in accordance with the Combination Agreement and to fulfil the requirements of the Police and Justice Act 2006. **Paper B**

Date of Despatch: 11 July 2017

Meeting of the Crime and Disorder Joint Scrutiny Committee meeting held on Wednesday, 29 June 2016 in Committee Rooms 1 & 2 - Deanes, Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council at 6.30 pm

Members of the Crime and Disorder Joint Scrutiny Committee in attendance: ,
Councillor J Bowyer, Councillor C Choudhary, Councillor T Clarke, Councillor A Renshaw and Councillor M Taylor

Also Present:

Councillor R Tate – Outgoing Chairman of the Strategic Safer North Hampshire Community Safety Partnership

Superintendent P Bartomelleo – Hampshire Constabulary

Chief Inspector M Reeves – Hampshire Constabulary

1/16 Apologies for Absence and Substitutions

Apologies were received from Councillors Collett, Crawford, Newell and Sherlock.

Councillor Jones replaced Councillor Crawford.

2/16 Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman

Resolved: That

Councillor Mrs Bowyer be appointed as Chairman and Councillor Clark appointed as Vice-chairman to the Crime and Disorder Joint Scrutiny Committee for the 2016/17 municipal year.

3/16 Declarations of Interest

No declarations were made.

4/16 Urgent Matters

There were no urgent items.

5/16 Performance Review of Safer North Hampshire Strategic Community Safety Partnership 2015-16

The outgoing Chairman of the Strategic Safer North Hampshire Community Safety Partnership (CSP) introduced the report which presented an overview of the performance of the partnership against its core activities for the period 2015-16. He gave an overview of the performance stating that the CSP was a positive initiative with its key activities having been completed. He highlighted some key positive events such as the youth court system and police cadets which had enabled the involvement of young people. He also highlighted the recording of statistical crime

data and the domestic homicide review as areas that needed to be developed further.

The Anti-social Behaviour Team Leader clarified that the total crime data contained within the report was combined data taken from all three areas of Basingstoke, Rushmoor and Hart. He gave an overview of the key CSP activities undertaken during the year in relation to the key CSP indicators of crime and the fear of crime, drug and alcohol misuse, youth offending and anti-social behaviour. He highlighted key successes which included council officers and police being accommodated together in the same building for each authority across the three districts which had improved communication and enabled the sharing of resources. Other key successes were Operation Stronghold, Think Safe Programme, Community Safety Awards and CSP partnership working by attendance at community, town centre, and neighbourhood watch meetings. Offences relating to drug and alcohol abuse had increased however key CSP activities included early intervention programmes in schools and improving alcohol outreach services. A primary focus of the CSP was anti-social behaviour with a fall in incidents however this could be related to more effective reporting methods. Key activities relating to the issue of domestic abuse were the establishment of a Vulnerabilities Board and involvement in the Supporting Troubled Families programme.

The outgoing Chairman of the CSP stated that data capture was an issue and it was difficult to compare statistics year on year due to the changes in the way crime was classified however the first two months of 2016/17 compared to those in 2015/16 indicated a decline in crime. He added that more robust information would give a better indication of crime within the area in the future however the CSP may wish to consider how and what statistical data it wished to record in the future. He concluded that the CSP was a dynamic partnership and was working hard and keen to make improvements to best practice.

Superintendent Bartolomeo from Hampshire Constabulary endorsed the comments of the CSP Chairman in relation to the changes in recording crime and explained the changes to the classification of crime reported. He clarified that the increase of 20% of recorded crime across the area was in line with national figures as new recording standards were followed but there had not been a comparative increase in the number of calls received by the police.

Members of the committee asked a range of questions to the CSP Chairman and Police representatives regarding hate crime, reclassification of crimes, gauging the rise of actual domestic abuse offences as opposed to the reporting of them, night time economy alcohol related offences and rough sleepers.

The police representatives responded to the questions and stated that they would look into and provide feedback on the statistics for domestic abuse offences and the number of alcohol offences related to town centre night time economy.

The outgoing CSP Chairman responded to a question regarding the delay in the completion of the Domestic Homicide Review and explained that the delay was due to the initial report being inadequate and resource issues. He stated that the CSP recognised the weaknesses and changes to the review process were being made

together with more recognition that flexibility of resources was required to mitigate staffing issues in the future.

Resolved: That the committee

- 1) Adopts the Terms of Reference for the Crime and Disorder Joint Scrutiny Committee as set out in appendix 1 of the report.
- 2) Is satisfied with the performance of the Strategic CSP in relation to the discharge of its crime and disorder functions for 2015/16 and notes the actions for 2016/17.

The meeting ended at 7.12 pm.

Chairman

Report to Crime and Disorder Joint Scrutiny Committee for Hart, Rushmoor and Basingstoke and Deane	20 July 2017
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Subject:	Performance Review of Safer North Hampshire Strategic Community Safety Partnership 2016-17
Status:	Routine matter for information
Key decision:	No
Report of:	Strategic Safer North Hampshire Community Safety Partnership
Contact:	Cllr Ken Muschamp – Chair of the CSP Carrie Ryan – Community Safety Manager, Safer North Hampshire
Appendices:	Terms of Reference for the Crime and Disorder Joint Scrutiny Committee
Papers relied on to produce this report:	Strategic Assessment 2014-15

I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report presents an overview of the performance of the Strategic Safer North Hampshire Community Safety Partnership for the period 2016-17. The report is presented for consideration by the Crime and Disorder Joint Scrutiny Committee, comprising members from Hart District Council, Rushmoor Borough Council and Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council which was established in accordance with the Combination Agreement and to fulfil the requirements of the Police and Justice Act 2006.
- 1.2 It is important that members understand that in the year 16/17 Safer North Hampshire commissioned an interim review of the Strategic Assessment due to staffing difficulties. This interim report assessed existing priorities to ensure that they were appropriate for the coming year and has therefore based the assessment on 15/16 data. The report summarises the finding of this analysis which assessed that the priorities were still relevant and should continue into 16/17.

2 RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 The committee reviews the performance of the Strategic CSP in relation to the discharge of its crime and disorder functions for 2016-17.
- 2.2 The committee summarises its findings and any recommendations for the Strategic Safer North Hampshire Partnership.

3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Hart, Rushmoor and Basingstoke and Deane Councils began working together to deliver community safety under the banner of Safer North Hampshire in 2012. Following a review of the service, the partnership was formally merged in March 2015. The requirements of the Police and Justice Act 2006 include an obligation for every local authority to have 'a crime and disorder committee with power to a) review or scrutinise decisions made, or other actions taken, in connection with the

discharge by the responsible authorities and of their crime and disorder functions; b) to make reports or recommendations to the local authority with respect to the discharge of those functions’.

- 3.2 Where CSPs operate beyond the boundary of just one local authority, the legislation requires that the local authorities establish a joint overview and scrutiny committee to discharge the duties under the Police and Justice Act 2006.
- 3.3 The Chair of the CSP, members representing the statutory bodies during 2015-16, and a lead officer from Safer North Hampshire officer team will be present at the meeting to present an overview of issues and activity and respond to questions from the committee.
- 3.4 The Terms of reference for the Crime and Disorder Joint Scrutiny Committee were adopted at the last meeting in June 2016 (Appendix 1).

4 PURPOSE AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SAFER NORTH HAMPSHIRE STRATEGIC COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

- 4.1 The duty of the Safer North Hampshire Community Safety Partnership is, in accordance with the Crime and Disorder act 1998 (section 17) to work in partnership to reduce crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour.
- 4.2 The key activities of the CSP are:
 - a) To undertake an annual Strategic Assessment to inform the overarching strategic objectives for community safety;
 - b) To undertake monthly analysis to support the work of the VOG.
 - c) To work collaboratively to develop a Partnership Plan which will drive activity across the Safer North Hampshire area against identified priorities.
 - d) To deliver a robust response to Anti-Social Behaviour;
 - e) To manage the performance of the CSP and tackle barriers to success where identified; and where possible to ensure that partnership activity compliments the objectives of the Police and Crime Plan.
- 4.3 The priorities for 2016/17, which were identified in the CSP Strategic Assessment covering the 2016/17 period were:
 - **Anti-Social Behaviour** - Anti-social behaviour was widespread across all three areas. It has the potential to affect individual lives and whole communities, and, if not dealt with efficiently and effectively, can quickly escalate. As a result, anti-social behaviour (n124) scored high on the Matrix. Over the coming year the partnership will continue its work with victims and perpetrators of ASB.
 - **Alcohol related violent crime** – The impact of alcohol is a key theme and facilitator for criminal behaviour. Alcohol related offences increased across

Safer North Hampshire. A considerable proportion of alcohol related offending occurred in the town centre beats, at night and around licensed premises and there were increases in night time economy related violence against the person. Furthermore, alcohol related crime (176), night time economy related issues (156) and violence against the person (112) scored high on the Matrix.

- **Vulnerabilities** – Vulnerability is high on the CSPs agenda and relates to everything the partnership deals with. From Prevent, Child Sexual Exploitation and modern day slavery to domestic abuse, hate crime and anti-social behaviour, vulnerable people are at the forefront of the work of the CSP.
- **Substance misuse** – A number of issues surrounding substance misuse have been highlighted in the Strategic Assessment. Alcohol related offences increased and street drinking was identified as a concern in Basingstoke and Rushmoor.

5 PERFORMANCE OF THE CSP

5.1 A general Red/Amber/Green assessment rating has been used to track how the CSP has delivered the activities set out in its Terms of Reference:

Activity	R/A/G	Status
Under take an annual Strategic Assessment	G	The 2016/17 Strategic Assessment was completed and recommendations were to continue with our 14/15 priorities.
Carry out monthly Analysis to support the work of the VOG	G	Monthly reports are now provided for the VOG and are to assess threat, risk and harm and to action plan in a multi agency setting.
Develop a Partnership Plan	G	The Partnership Plan was developed following an away day with partner organisations
Deliver a robust response to Anti-Social Behaviour	G	During 2015-16 processes were updated to reflect new Tools and Powers; initiatives relating to Street Drinking were initiated in each district
Tackle barriers to success where identified	G	The creation of the VOG model has overcome previously identified barriers relating to coordination of information. The VOG has been further developed and a significant amount of work has been undertaken with the OPCC on SafetyNet, Information Management and compliance. The VOG has been identified in the PEEL report (2016) as best practice
Work alongside objectives identified in the Police and Crime Plan	G	Activities undertaken by the CSP have contributed to objectives of the Police and Crime Plan 2013-2017

5.2 The following tables present an overview of results against key indicators under headings reflected in the purpose of the CSP:

- Recorded Crime

Type of Crime	2014/15	2015/16	CHANGE	
Homicide	1	0	-1	-100%
Violence with Injury	2,095	2,954	859	41%
Violence without injury	2,338	4,160	1,822	78%
Rape	191	254	63	33%
Other Sexual offences	334	421	87	26%
Robbery of business property	15	12	-3	-20%
Robbery of personal property	107	84	-23	-21%
Burglary in a dwelling	594	618	24	4%
Burglary in a property other than a dwelling	1,311	1,153	-158	-12%
Vehicle offences	1,270	1,217	-53	-4%
Theft from the person	135	175	40	30%
Bicycle theft	378	376	-2	-1%
Shoplifting	1,673	1,546	-127	-8%
All other theft offences	2,138	2,063	-75	-4%
Criminal damage	2,634	3,022	388	15%
Arson	72	139	67	93%
Trafficking of drug offences	151	116	-35	-23%
Possession of drugs	801	632	-169	-21%
Possession of weapon offences	112	154	42	38%
Public order offences	1,237	1,895	658	53%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	267	388	121	45%
Totals	17,854	21,379	3,525	20%

- Violence and domestic abuse

2015/2016 Area Data on domestic abuse incidents and crimes

	2015/16 Incidents	2015/16 Crimes	Proportion of incidents recorded as crimes	Area variations in incidents	Area variations in crime
Basingstoke	2613 48.3% repeats	1476 30.7% repeats	56.5%	Rural 431 Town 2182	Rural 252 Town 1224
Hart	854 43.4% repeats	498 27.7% repeats	58.3%	North 468 South 386	North 279 South 219
Rushmoor	1700 45.6% repeats	942 31.2% repeats	55.4%	Alder' 713 Farnb' 987	Alder' 379 Farnb' 563
SNH	5167 46.6% repeats	2916 30.35% repeats	56.4%		

- Youth Offending

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/2015	2015/16
Safer North Hampshire	164	113	92	97
Basingstoke			38	53
Hart			21	12
Rushmoor			33	32

- Anti-social behaviour

ASB	Basingstoke	Hart	Rushmoor	Total	Hampshire
Environmental	535	227	302	1064	5762
Nuisance	1890	789	1249	3928	24923
Personal	1389	548	856	2793	18085
Total	3814	1564	2407	7785	48770

5.4 There is also a summary of additional activity showing how the CSP contributes to other strategic community safety outcomes within its available resources.

5.5 The information provides an overview of the whole Safer North Hampshire area.

6 Priorities for the CSP 2016-17

6.1 The officer resource available in the Safer North Hampshire Team to service the Partnership and deliver project activity has changed to meet financial savings in Hart and to better reflect the needs of the service. The learning from 2015/16 led to the following suggestions for the CSP in 2016-17:

- The CSP reconsiders the dependency on Police Business Objects crime data as the main source of information for annual Strategic Assessment.
- The Partnership Plan is developed to focus on shared operations, campaigns, learning and response planning; projects should be proposed only where additional resources can be secured;
- The CSP explores whether the 'fear of crime' can be assessed for the Safer North Hampshire area through council residents surveys;
- The prevalence and impact of mental health issues on Community Safety activity be explored;
- There is a review of CSP processes in relation to the management of Domestic Homicide Reviews; and
- The CSP considers the implications of public sector funding settlements on partners' resources for the CSP.

7 CORPORATE IMPLICATIONS

7.1 Financial Implications

- 7.1.1 Each of the three local authorities contributes to the costs of the shared service community safety team. There are some posts in the team that are shared equally between the authorities; some are partly funded by an authority and partly shared; some are wholly funded by the respective authority to focus on activity within their council area.
- 7.1.2 Each council is reviewing its financial position and this may impact on contributions to the service.

7.2 Risk Issues

- 7.2.1 The CSP and partners constantly assess risk in their consideration of priorities and the delivery of activities – for example, there are judgements to be made when weighing up the obligations relating to information sharing against the need for data protection.
- 7.2.2 Some of the suggestions for focus in the coming year are in response to mitigating operational risks to ensure that through joint working appropriate steps are taken to fulfil the statutory duties of the CSP.

7.3 HR

- 7.3.1 The councils' shared community safety service Safer North Hampshire officers are employed by Rushmoor Borough Council and funded proportionately by the three councils.

7.4 Equalities

- 7.4.1 Public authorities have a Public Sector Equalities Duty under the Equality Act 2010 to consider and address equality issues in all their functions, insofar as is relevant and proportionate.
- 7.4.2 The work of the CSP seeks to mitigate any adverse impact on any of the protected characteristic groups, particularly those of vulnerable people and victims, of crime and anti-social behaviour. This work supports the main aims of the general duty to promote equality, eliminate discrimination and foster good relations.

7.5 Legal Implications

- 7.5.1 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a statutory duty on the Police and Local Authorities to work together with key partners and authorities to formulate and implement local crime reduction strategies.
- 7.5.3 Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires that all local authorities have a duty to consider crime and disorder implications.

- 7.5.3 There is a statutory requirement for a Community Safety Partnership covering each local authority area which has been fulfilled by having one CSP for North Hampshire.
- 7.5.4 Section 19 of the Police and Justice Act 2006 requires that every local authority has a committee with power to review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of their crime and disorder functions and to make reports or recommendations to the local authority with respect to the discharge of those functions. One joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee responsible for the functions of the strategic CSP for North Hampshire fulfils the requirements of the legislation.

7.6 Any Other Implications

- 7.6.1 The work of the CSP contributes to health and wellbeing outcomes through improved joint working to support vulnerable people, particularly with regard to the homeless and people with mental health issues. Community safety initiatives on environmental issues also help to improve the way people feel about living in their local area.
- 7.6.2 The CSP and the officer team of Safer North Hampshire also contribute to the information gathering and programme development for Supporting Troubled Families.

8 COMMUNICATION AND CONSULTATION

- 8.1 The Partnership Plan is developed following discussion with a wide range of organisations that contribute to community safety activity. There are a number of campaigns scheduled through the year to increase awareness of risks and how to remain safe and a regular newsletter is produced by Safer North Hampshire with information on current initiatives.

9 CONCLUSION

- 9.1 In 2016/17 Safer North Hampshire has achieved its main objectives and identified areas for review and different ways of working. With the shared commitment to improve community safety outcomes, the partners in the CSP will continue to work collaboratively to ensure that make North Hampshire remains a safe place to be.

PRIORITIES, IMPACTS AND RISKS

Contribution to Council Priorities

This report aligns with the relevant Council Plan priorities as follows:

- Hart District Council: work with partners to keep Hart healthy and safe
- Rushmoor Borough Council: Protecting and developing a safe, clean and sustainable environment
- Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council: creating neighbourhoods where people feel safe and want to live

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Definition
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
SNH	Safer North Hampshire
VOG	Vulnerabilities Operational Group
ASB	Anti Social Behaviour
PCC	Police and Crime Commissioner
NTE	Night Time Economy

**Terms of Reference
Adopted at Joint Scrutiny meeting June 2016**

**BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE, HART AND RUSHMOOR COUNCILS
CRIME AND DISORDER JOINT SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

1. Purpose of the Committee

- 1.1 This committee is the Crime and Disorder Committee for the purposes of section 19 of the Police and Justice Act 2006.

2. Terms of Reference

- 2.1 To scrutinise decisions made or other action taken, in connection with the discharge of the crime and disorder functions by the Joint Community Safety Partnership.
- 2.2 To act as a consultative body for the joint Community Safety Partnership and Police and Crime Commissioner responding to requests in relation to new and changed policies and services in relation to any matter within their purview.
- 2.3 To monitor and review the performance of the joint Community Safety Partnership.
- 2.4 To make reports or recommendations to the Local authorities, Joint Community Safety Partnership and Police and Crime Commissioner with respect to the discharge of the crime and disorder functions.
- 2.5 The committee shall prepare an annual report for the Councils.

3. Composition of the Committee

- 3.1 The committee shall consist of nine Councillors to be made up of three Councillors nominated from Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, Hart District Council and Rushmoor Borough Council respectively.
- 3.2 With the exception of Cabinet members and members of the Community Safety Partnership, any Councillor of the respective Council may act as a substitute for the nominated member.
- 3.3 Each council may change their nominated Councillor at any time.
- 3.4 The committee may co-opt external representatives or appoint advisors as it sees fit.
- 3.5 The committee meeting shall be attended by the previous year's chair (where they remain involved) and the current chair of the joint Community Safety Partnership, to present the performance report.

3.6 Other statutory representatives of the joint Community Safety Partnership and officers from Safer North Hampshire shall also attend to respond to questions from the committee.

4. Administration and proceedings of the Committee

4.1 The committee shall meet annually in July to scrutinise the performance of the joint Community Safety Partnership relating to the previous financial year.

4.2 The administration and chairmanship of the committee shall rotate between the councils on an annual basis.

4.3 The committee shall follow the procedures of the hosting council.

4.4 The hosting council committee officer shall liaise with the chair of the Community Safety Partnership and Community Safety Manager by March of each year in order to set the date of the July Scrutiny meeting. The hosting council committee officer shall notify the committee services teams of the other councils as soon as the date is set so that members are aware of the date prior to accepting the nomination in May.

4.5 The committee members shall meet informally as soon as possible after nominations to the committee have been confirmed and prior to the scrutiny committee meeting to:

- Select a chair
- Receive a briefing on the purpose and delivery structure of the joint Community Safety Partnership from the Safer North Hampshire Community Safety Manager
- Review the Strategic Assessment and summary of activities of the joint Community Safety Partnership
- Prepare a list of items they wish to explore at the Scrutiny meeting so that relevant information can be gathered for the meeting by representatives of the joint Community Safety Partnership

4.6 Publication of the committee report will be in accordance with the timetable of the hosting council.

4.7 The minutes of the meeting shall include a list of joint Community Safety Partnership representatives and officers present at the meeting for reference.

4.8 The minutes of the meeting shall record the actions agreed, by whom and by when. The chair of the joint Community Safety Partnership shall take responsibility for coordinating feedback to the committee on the actions agreed via the committee officer of the hosting council.

Safer North Hampshire
Summary Strategic Assessment of Community Safety
2015/2016

31st October 2016

Contents	
1. Introduction	3
Purpose	3
Methodology and limitations	3
2. The Safer North Hampshire area.	5
3. An overview of community safety	7
4. Community Safety Priorities for Safer North Hampshire	10
(4.1) Violence and domestic abuse	10
• Domestic Abuse	11
• Alcohol related violence linked to the night time economy	13
• Hate crime	14
• Overview of violent crime	15
(4.2) Anti Social Behaviour	15
• Complex Cases	19
(4.3) Young people at risk	20
Young victims of crime	22
(4.4) Addressing re-offending	24
(4.5) Alcohol misuse	24
(4.6) Drug Misuse	25
5. Reviewing Priorities	26
Appendix 1: Breakdown of police recorded crime by locality.	27
Appendix 2: Population of young people aged 10 to 17 (from the ONS 2015 Mid Year Estimates – detail by age and area).	30
Appendix 3: Alcohol Data from Local Alcohol Profiles for England (Public Health England, Knowledge + Intelligence Team N.W).	31

I. Introduction

I.1 Purpose

Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) across England and Wales are required to produce an annual strategic assessment and three-year rolling partnership plan (refreshed each year)¹.

A strategic assessment is a summary of the research and analysis for crime, anti social behaviour and substance misuse including information about key trends and emerging issues².

The purpose is to provide knowledge and understanding of community safety problems that inform and enable partners to:

- Establish an accurate picture of current and emerging community safety trends and understanding of why they may have occurred
- Set clear and robust priorities based on the findings
- Adjust the partnership plan in accordance with findings and deploy resource to best effect
- Identify gaps in knowledge that need to be addressed by further research and analysis.

I.2 Methodology and limitations

On 1 November 2012, the community safety strategic teams in Basingstoke and Deane³, Hart and Rushmoor were merged and became the Safer North Hampshire (SNH) team. In 2015 the process for merging the three CSPs was approved. As a result some changes were made to the strategic assessment process and document. The strategic assessment provides a Safer North Hampshire summary setting out the common themes and issues across the whole area and then presents the key themes and issues local to Basingstoke and Deane, Hart and Rushmoor. Where appropriate the assessment also includes national and regional analysis to help inform partners.

This strategic assessment draws on data provided by a range of partners. This is referred to in the report and a list of data sets and sources made clear in the appendices.

The findings are based on data from 01 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, with comparisons to previous years where available and appropriate. Reference to 2015/16 or 'this year' will refer to this data period. The term 'last year' will refer to the 1st April 2014 to the 31st March 2015. Some data sets are not available to this time period, when this occurs this will be made clear in the document. For example, some partners may only collate data from 1st January to 31st December.

It is possible that other Hampshire crime reports may show data variations. This is because of different reporting systems and / or data reports being downloaded on different dates. However, the trends and findings will be comparable.

The assessment also acknowledges that under-reporting is a particular problem in relation to some crime types. In terms of crime data, the assessment can only reflect those crimes and incidents that have been reported to the relevant agencies and recorded in the correct

¹ Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs), formerly Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships, were introduced across England and Wales as part of the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act and further developed in the 2002 Police Reform Act, 2006 Police and Justice Act; and the 2009 Policing and Crime Act. The 2006 Police and Justice Act set out the new statutory requirement to produce three year rolling strategies and an annual strategic assessment.

² The statutory requirement is to include an analysis of the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse; changes in the levels and patterns since the last SA; and an analysis of why these changes have occurred.

³ Referred to as Basingstoke from this point on.

manner. We are also aware that some data fields are not being completed, showing as blank / not stated which may make analysis difficult. This means that some types of crime or drivers for crime (such as alcohol or drug use) are not easily assessed by use of crime data alone, where possible other data sets are used or reference to national research (such as the Crime Survey for England and Wales) will be used to inform understanding. There are other similar factors to consider, for example data on offenders will refer to those people who have been caught offending and in particular those on sentences where detailed information is kept. This may not reflect the patterns of overall offending. It is important to take this into account when considering the findings.

This assessment needs to refer to the HMIC report on integrity of police recorded crime data (both nationally and in Hampshire). Overall this report found that 800,000 crimes reported to the police across England and Wales went unrecorded each year. This is an under recording rate of 19% and may have been higher for some areas. This was also worse for some types of crime in particular violence against the person (33% under recorded rate) and sexual offences (26% under recording rate). The report also found that National Crime Recording Standards and Home Office Crime Recording guidance were not always being met. Since this time steps have been taken to improve recording. This is important to bear in mind when considering crime trends over the last twelve months. Efforts have been made to draw attention to this. In future years, it may be advisable to use 2015/16 as a new baseline year.

In line with this, in 2014/15 Hampshire Constabulary changed the way that crime is classified. Where formerly the force may have recorded one offence, they are now identifying multiple offences and recording all of them as individual crime reports. Hampshire Constabulary are also proactively asking victims of assaults – such as domestic assault, if they have previously been assaulted, and if they have, these historical offences are now being recorded as crimes. The renewed focus on the quality of crime recording has led to an increase in recorded crime locally and nationally⁴. This is referenced through the report.

Despite these limitations this is still one of the most detailed reports on crime, anti social behaviour and substance misuse across SNH.

2. The Safer North Hampshire area.

Safer North Hampshire includes Basingstoke and Deane, Hart and Rushmoor. Each area is quite distinct in character and population make up.

Basingstoke and Deane has the largest population of 173,860 and an estimated 72,890 dwellings⁵. Less than 8% of the geographic area is built up with 75% of land being agricultural or green-field and about 15% woodland or forest. 62% (108,000) of the population lives in Basingstoke town and 9.5% (16,600) live in Basingstoke, Pamber and Tadley. The 2015 population profiles show that Basingstoke and Deane has a slightly younger than average age profile with nearly 25% of the population aged under 20 compared to 23.5% across England and Wales. 22% of the population is aged 60 or over, compared to 23% across England and Wales. It is anticipated that there will be a rapid increase in the older population in the next 5 years. 2011 census data shows that 88% of the population are White British with the next two largest population groups being White Other 4.7% and Asian / Asian British 4%. 85% of the population is economically active which is significantly higher than the average 78% across England. Unemployment levels are relatively low at 3.7% (5.1% across England). There are

⁴ Source: Crime in England and Wales, Year ending March 2014, www.ong.gov.uk

⁵ General data is from the 2015 mid year estimates: Office for National Statistics.

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/annualmidyearpopulationestimates/mid2015> and details from Hampshire County Council <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/factsandfigures/population-statistics/pop-estimates/ons-mid-year-est.htm>

small pockets of deprivation although only 5 /109 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA⁶), are in the 30% most deprived across England.

Hart has a population of 93,900 people of which 25% (n23,733) are 20 or under and 24.2% (n22,727) are 60 and above. Both of which are slightly over the England and Wales averages. 70% of the council area is urban and 30% rural⁷. The urban population is spread across a number of towns and villages including Blackwater, Fleet (including Church Crookham), Hook, Yateley and the smaller urban areas of Hartley Wintney and Odiham. 0.4% of the working age population is unemployed which is below the national average. Fleet is the largest town with 41.5% of the population⁸; the next largest is Yateley where 11% of the population lives.⁹ Hart has the highest proportion of LSOAs in the least deprived areas in the country. 77% of Hart's LSOA fell in the 10% of least deprived areas. Nearly 91% of the population defined themselves as White British¹⁰.

Rushmoor¹¹ has a population of 95,342 located in the two main towns of Farnborough and Aldershot. 61.3% of the population lives in Farnborough¹² and 38.7% live in Aldershot. 25.6% (n24,438) of the population are 20 or under; again above the England and Wales average. However, the 60 and over population is just 18.4% (17526), which is below the England and Wales averages. Rushmoor is the most ethnically diverse area in Hampshire. 80.2% of the population define themselves as White British. The next largest population group is Asian Other (7.6%) which is because Rushmoor has the largest Nepali community in England and Wales with 6.5% (n6,131) of the population being Nepalese. This reflects the Gurkha connection with Aldershot Garrison during their service¹³. 0.9% of the working age population is unemployed, which is below the national and South East average but slightly higher than Hampshire as a whole (0.8%). There are just two out of 58 small areas (LSOA) that are in the 20% most deprived in the country¹⁴.

3. An overview of community safety

This year, Hampshire Constabulary recorded a total of **21,379** crimes across SNH or **58.9 crimes per 1,000** population. This is 20% (n3,525) more than last year, when a total of 17,854 crimes were recorded or 49.2 crimes per 1,000 population.

The biggest increase was in Basingstoke which saw a 24% increase from 8,897 offences to 11,061 offences (n2164). This is a change from 51 crimes per 1,000 to 63.6 crimes per 1,000 population.

There was a 19% (n594) increase in Hart from 3,146 to 3,740 crimes or from 33.5 crimes per 1,000 to 39.8 crimes per 1,000 population.

⁶ Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) were first built using 2001 Census data and have been updated following the 2011 Census. They have an average of roughly 1,500 residents and 650 households. They are also designed in location and social homogeneity (to encourage areas of similar social background).

⁷ Data from Hampshire County Council: <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/factsandfigures/keyfactsandfigures/key-facts/kf-hart.htm#hartboundaries>

⁸ 2011 census data; 37760 population out of a total of 91033.

⁹ Again based upon 2011 census details with 10115 out of a population of 91033.

¹⁰ More information on http://www3.hants.gov.uk/2011_census_hart_summary_factsheet.pdf

¹¹ Further detail is available on the Rushmoor council website:

<http://www.rushmoor.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=11203&p=0> and

<http://www.rushmoor.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=11200&p=0> and

<http://www.rushmoor.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=11199&p=0>

¹² Based on available 2011 population data: <http://www.rushmoor.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=11196&p=0> It is probable that these estimates will have increased slightly in the 2015 mid year estimates but the data has yet to be made available.

¹³ Following a 2008 High Court ruling, the Government gave Gurkhas who retired before 1997 and their dependent families, the right to settle in the UK. This ruling resulted in a further increase in the number of Nepali people coming to England and a high proportion of those coming to Rushmoor.

¹⁴ Part of Aldershot Park ward and part of Cherrywood wards.

Rushmoor saw a 13% (n767) increase from 5,811 to 6,578 crimes and has the highest rate of crime per 1,000 population: increasing from 60.9 crimes per 1,000 to 68.9 crimes per 1,000 population.

To put this into context, the Hampshire rate for 2015/16 is 68.6 crimes per 1,000 population¹⁵. As stated in the introduction, the increase in police recorded crime was anticipated following the HMIC report¹⁶ 'Crime recording: making the victim count'¹⁷, as crime recording was improved so crime figures would go up. A specific force report confirmed that the national findings were applicable to Hampshire Constabulary, which did not fully meet National Crime Recording Standards and Home Office Recording guidelines¹⁸ and has subsequently taken steps to improve both crime reporting and recording.

This is supported by the latest data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW)¹⁹ published on the 21st July 2016. This self-reporting survey shows that there has been an overall fall of 6% in incidents of crime against adults for the year ending 31st March 2016. In the same period police recorded crime across England and Wales has increased by 8%, which is seen to be a reflection of improvement to recording of incidents rather than an actual increase in crime²⁰.

In SNH, the overall increase in crime is roughly in line with what might be expected by improved recording levels. However, closer analysis shows that the increase in crime in SNH has been driven by increases in the recording of violence against the person offences. There has been a 78% increase in violence without injury (n 1,822) and a 41% increase in violence with injury (n859). Further, there was a 53% increase in public order offences (n658), a 33% (n63) increase in rape and 26% (n87) increase in other sexual violence. This varied across each CSP area:

- In Basingstoke, there has been an 87% (n1,002) increase in violence without injury and 40% (n403) increase in violence with injury
- Hart had a 68% (n262) increase in violence without injury and a 53% (n176) increase in violence with injury
- Rushmoor had a 70% (n558) increase in violence without injury and a 37% (280) increase in violence with injury.

These rates of increase are higher than might be expected from the improvements in recording. It is therefore possible there has been an actual increase in violent crime that cannot be attributed to changes in recording practice. This is covered in the section on violent crime.

*

There has also been a substantial increase in public order offences from 1,237 last year to 1,895 this year, a 53% (n658) increase. There has also been a 15% increase in criminal damage equating to 388 additional crimes and a 93% increase in arson equating to 67 additional

¹⁵ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/policeforceareadatatables>

¹⁶ HMIC (2014) Crime data integrity: <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/wp-content/uploads/crime-recording-making-the-victim-count.pdf>

¹⁷ This national report found that 800,000 crimes reported to the police each year had not been recorded. This is an under recording rate of 19% and higher for violence against the person offences 33% and sexual offences 26%.

¹⁸ More detail can be found in <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/wp-content/uploads/crime-data-integrity-hampshire-2014.pdf>

¹⁹ The Crime survey for England and Wales is the most comprehensive assessment of crime and has seen a steady downward trend since 2001. However, there is some new research emerging that finds an actual increase in violent crime. <http://bjc.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2015/12/31/bjc.azv131.full>

²⁰ More detail on this and counter arguments are discussed in the violent crime section of this report.

offences²¹. Public order, criminal damage and some types of arson may be linked to anti-social behaviour. This may be related to the night-time economy, domestic abuse and / or anti social behaviour issues.

Changes to acquisitive crime show a reduction in most crime types and in particular reductions in vehicle offences (-4% n53), shop-theft (-8% n127) and burglary in a building other than a dwelling (-12% n158). This wasn't reflected across all areas, although any increases in some locations were small in number:

- Both Basingstoke and Hart saw small increases in shop theft (n7 and n23 respectively). The overall reduction was driven by 157 fewer crimes in Rushmoor
- Hart saw a very small increase in vehicle offences (n9)
- Basingstoke saw a small increase in burglary 'non-dwelling' (n4).

Both Basingstoke and Hart had increases in burglary (dwelling), 13% (n36) and 30% (n26) respectively. However, Rushmoor saw a 17% (n38) reduction in burglary (dwelling). Theft from the person has increased by 30% (n40) across SNH and this is reflected in all areas.

It is difficult to assess what the changes to acquisitive crime are telling us. Following the HMIC report, we might have expected to see an increase but in general this hasn't happened. The small changes (increases and decreases) may simply reflect changing patterns of offending by those involved in acquisitive crime or may reflect changes in resourcing patterns.

Finally, there has been a substantial increase in drug offences. A 21% (n169) increase in possession offences and a 23% (n35) increase in trafficking offences. Drug offences generally reflect policing activity but it may reflect changes in drug use so should be monitored.

The table below shows changes in all crime types over the last twelve-months.

Police recorded crime in SNH (for 2014/15 and 2015/16)

Type of Crime	2014/15	2015/16	CHANGE	
Homicide	1	0	-1	-100%
Violence with Injury	2,095	2,954	859	41%
Violence without injury	2,338	4,160	1,822	78%
Rape	191	254	63	33%
Other Sexual offences	334	421	87	26%
Robbery of business property	15	12	-3	-20%
Robbery of personal property	107	84	-23	-21%
Burglary in a dwelling	594	618	24	4%
Burglary in a property other than a dwelling	1,311	1,153	-158	-12%
Vehicle offences	1,270	1,217	-53	-4%
Theft from the person	135	175	40	30%
Bicycle theft	378	376	-2	-1%
Shoplifting	1,673	1,546	-127	-8%
All other theft offences	2,138	2,063	-75	-4%
Criminal damage	2,634	3,022	388	15%
Arson	72	139	67	93%

²¹ Basingstoke saw increases in criminal damage (34% n344) and arson (147% n 44), as did Hart, where criminal damage increased by 3% (n16) and arson by 150% (n24). Rushmoor saw a decrease of 3% (n27) in criminal damage and 4% (n1) in arson – however, these are very small figures.

Trafficking of drug offences	151	116	-35	-23%
Possession of drugs	801	632	-169	-21%
Possession of weapon offences	112	154	42	38%
Public order offences	1,237	1,895	658	53%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	267	388	121	45%
Totals	17,854	21,379	3,525	20%

4. Community Safety Priorities for Safer North Hampshire

4.1 Violence and domestic abuse

In brief, violent crime includes homicide, assaults (with or without injury), harassment, public order, robbery and sexual offences.

As evidenced in the community safety overview section²², the overall increases in crime over the last year have largely been driven by increases in violent crime, specifically violence with and violence without injury. There has been a 78% increase in violence without injury (n 1,822), a 41% increase in violence with injury (n859), a 53% increase in public order offences (n658), 33% (n63) increase in rape and 26% (n87) increase in other sexual violence. Violence with and without injury accounts for 33.3% of all crime and violence (as listed above) accounts for 45.7% of all crime. It is therefore an obvious focus for attention.

Whilst the increases in all crime and violent crime were predicted following the HMIC report, which found that violence against a person was under recorded by 33%, the level of increase in violent crime is beyond what might have been expected. It is therefore possible that there has been an actual increase in violent crime that is not entirely attributable to the improved recording of crime.

The CSEW produced by the Office for National Statistics reports a steady reduction in violence offences since the early 1990's and again over the last twelve-months. The ONS consider that the increase in police recorded violent crime is a reflection of both improved recording and expansion of the violence without injury sub category to include two additional notifiable offences. However, earlier this year, Professor Sylvia Walby published a compelling research report into violent crime²³. Her research team have re-analysed the CSEW data going back to 1994 and find that although violent crime had been reducing since the early 1990's, since 2008/09 there has been an increase in violence offences. The methodology used, varies from that used by the CSEW research team. One critical change in the new methodology was to remove the cap on number of crime incidents counted per victim and this revealed an increase. Unsurprisingly this increase has been driven by domestic abuse where victims may be subject to multiple offences.

This suggests that the increases in violence reported in SNH may be a combination of improved recording practice and a possible actual increase in some types of violent crime such as domestic abuse.

Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse is the largest driver of violent crime. Across Safer North Hampshire, there were 5,167 incidents of domestic abuse recorded and 2,916 domestic abuse crimes.

The attrition rate showing how many incidents are recorded as crimes has long been a focus of attention for analysts. It can reflect recording practice as well as incident type. In 2015/16,

²² Table 1: overview of all crime in Safer North Hampshire. Appendix 1 contains breakdowns for each CSP.

²³ 'Is violent crime increasing or decreasing? A new methodology to measure repeat attacks making visible the significance of gender and domestic relations' Sylvia Walby, Jude Towers and Brian Francis, British Journal of Criminology February 2016 <http://bjc.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2016/01/31/bjc.azv131.full.pdf+html>

there are a greater proportion of incidents (56.4%) being recorded as crimes compared to the previous year (40.3%). This is likely to be a positive reflection on improved support to victims and improved recording practices.

Domestic violence is also a crime that has repeat incidents and victims. SafeLives (formerly CAADA) report that 55% of victims have previously experienced abuse²⁴ and would expect to see between 28% and 40% of crimes recorded as repeats. 30.35% of all recorded domestic abuse crimes in SNH are repeats, so falls within this parameter. However, this is part of a process to try and bring down repeat victimisation and so could be a target for future activity²⁵.

The table below shows incident, crime, repeat incidents and crimes (2015/16 only) and area details. This shows that overall incidents are increasing and the number and proportion of recorded crimes of domestic abuse are also increasing. We would expect to see figures on domestic abuse to continue to increase as it is still an under reported crime. However, Walby’s research suggests this may also reflect an actual increase in domestic abuse since 2008/09 specifically, repeat incidents of domestic abuse. This is a significant finding and may go some way to explaining the extent of increase in local crime figures.

Area Data on domestic abuse incidents and crimes

	2014/15 Incidents	2014/15 Crimes	Proportion of incidents recorded as crimes	Area variations in incidents	Area variations in crime
Basingstoke	2400	913	38%	Rural 436 Town 1964	Rural 171 Town 742
Hart	734	304	41.4%	North 364 South 379	North 143 South 161
Rushmoor	1565	676	43.2%	Alder’ 700 Farnb’ 865	Alder’ 302 Farnb’ 374
SNH	4699	1893	40.3%		

²⁴ Safelives.org.uk/policy_blog/hmics-report-encouraging-there-still-work-be-done

²⁵ SafeLives also show that 24% of known perpetrators are known to be ‘repeat offenders’ and yet only 1% nationally gets specialist interventions.

2015/2016 Area Data on domestic abuse incidents and crimes

	2015/16 Incidents	2015/16 Crimes	Proportion of incidents recorded as crimes	Area variations in incidents	Area variations in crime
Basingstoke	2613 48.3% repeats	1476 30.7% repeats	56.5%	Rural 431 Town 2182	Rural 252 Town 1224
Hart	854 43.4% repeats	498 27.7% repeats	58.3%	North 468 South 386	North 279 South 219
Rushmoor	1700 45.6% repeats	942 31.2% repeats	55.4%	Alder' 713 Farnb' 987	Alder' 379 Farnb' 563
SNH	5167 46.6% repeats	2916 30.35% repeats	56.4%		

Alcohol related violence linked to the night-time economy

Night-time economy (NTE) violence is violent crime taking place within designated city / town central zones in England and Wales. These are the locations with a concentration of entertainment and licensed premises. It is recognized that much of the violence that occurs between 7pm and 6am is related to alcohol consumption.

Safer North Hampshire has identified three key NTE zones in Aldershot, Basingstoke and Fleet. There will be other premises or locations where alcohol related violence is a concern but these are the locations with greatest concentration of incidents and therefore resource. For the purpose of the strategic assessment, this is measured by considering crimes and violent crimes within designated streets in each area between 7pm and 6am. Some caveats are needed in relation to this. For example, an incident of domestic abuse that occurs within the NTE area during the designated time may be counted as both types of crime. Some incidents may be related to alcohol consumed within the NTE area's but will occur outside of the designated streets or time slots and therefore would not be counted. However, there is sufficient information to provide an overview of violent crimes in these areas.

Aldershot: Within SNH, Aldershot has the greatest number of incidents associated with the NTE. The main NTE zone is around the town centre including Victoria Road, the High Street, Station Road, and Alexandra Road and surrounding streets. There were 840 crimes recorded in the location and 303 listed as violent crimes. These are spread around the area but there is a concentration in Upper Union Street (n114), Station Road (n66) and the High Street (n59). Although this includes all crimes between 7pm and 6am the majority of violent crimes (72% n218) occur between 10pm and 3am. As expected the majority of incidents (61%) occur on Saturday night, n 74 (Saturday 9pm to midnight / Sunday morning to 3am), Friday night, n66 (Friday 9pm to midnight / Saturday morning to 3am) and Thursday night, n45 (Thursday 9pm to midnight / Friday morning to 3am). Incidents were spread across locations inside and outside of licensed premises in the area. Two particular premises had fifteen incidents of violence linked to the premise over the year.

Basingstoke: There were 424 crimes recorded in the NTE area and 145 violent crimes recorded in the designated area between 7pm and 6am. This includes the areas around London Rd, London St, Sarum Hill, Winchester St and Wote St. This would suggest that the majority of incidents (n279, 66%) are not associated with alcohol related crimes in the evenings. The greatest concentration of incidents was around London St (n63) and Wote St (n35). As before

key evenings are Thursday night / Friday morning (n11), Friday night / Saturday morning (n29) and Saturday night / Sunday morning (48).

Fleet: There were 343 crimes recorded in the NTE area and 148 (43%) were violent crimes recorded in the designated area between 7pm and 6am. In Fleet, this covers areas around Fleet Rd and Upper St. 89 incidents took place in Upper St and 67 of those in one premise. As before key times are Thursday night/Friday morning (n17), Friday night/Saturday morning (n39) and Saturday night/Sunday morning (51).

In addition to the crime related to the night time economy, some incidents of violence and anti-social behaviour and related to street drinking throughout the day and evening. There has been an increase in observed levels of street drinking in Aldershot (Rushmoor) in particular. This is also referred to in the section on ASB.

In summary, there are three identified NTE locations across SNH that warrant a specific focus. However, some perspective is required as this is a total of 596 'violence against the person' offences within the designated areas between 7pm and 6am. This equates to 2.8% of all crime compared to domestic abuse in SNH which is 14.6% of all crime. However, this remains an identifiable violent crime where SNH can make an impact. Saturday night / Sunday morning is still the evening with more incidents – a total of 29% of all the violence offences.

Hate crime

There were a total of 334 incidents of hate crime (280 recorded as crimes). The tables below show a break down by type of hate crime and area.

Hate crime records for 2014/15 and 2015/16

2014/15	Basingstoke & Deane	Hart	Rushmoor	Total
Incidents	128	49	114	291
Crimes ²⁶	101	31	100	232
Disability	8	3	5	16
Faith / Religion	5	0	10	15
Sexual Orientation	15	3	16	34
Race	70	24	69	163
VAP offences	15	4	10	29

2015/16	Basingstoke & Deane	Hart	Rushmoor	Total
Incidents	162	42	130	334
Crimes ²⁷	139	39	102	280
Disability	20	3	7	30
Faith / Religion	14	2	7	23
Sexual Orientation	26	7	20	53
Race	90	30	79	199
VAP offences	30	10	22	62

The number of incidents and recorded hate crimes has increased this year compared to last. There were 48 additional hate crimes (20.7%). This is most likely a reflection of the improved recording practices but may include an element of actual increase in crime. In 2014/15 just under 80% of all incidents were recorded as crimes. This has increased to 84% this year which may also reflect improved recording practices.

²⁶ The totals for each crime type do not total all crime as these are the hate crimes with the greatest number not all.

²⁷ As 26.

Last year just over 70% (n163) of all recorded crimes were racially motivated, this has increased to 71% (n199) this year. This reflects an actual increase of 36 offences from 163 to 199, a 22% (n36) increase. Basingstoke recorded 20 additional crimes and Rushmoor 10 additional crimes. In addition, there has been an increase in violence offences within the recorded crimes. This year, 22% (n62) were violent crimes compared to 12.5% (n29) last year.

The reasons for the increase in racially motivated crimes and racially motivated violent crimes need to be identified. It is likely to be more than might be expected from improved recording practices alone so should be monitored.

An overview of violent crime:

Domestic abuse, NTE and Hate Crime are the three most common drivers of violent crime. Domestic Abuse accounts for 13.6% of all crime and 37% of violent (VAP) crime. Violence associated with the NTE accounts for 2.7% of all crime and 7.6% of violent crime (VAP). Hate crime accounts for 1.3% of all crime and 3.6% of violent crime (VAP). Collectively these account for 48.2% of violent crimes (VAP) and need to continue to be a focus for attention. More analysis could be completed to identify if there are any patterns relating to the remaining 51.8% of recorded violent crimes. It is probable there are other drivers, which could, with some attention, be a target for crime reduction. This might include violence related to alcohol and licensed premises outside of the NTE areas; violence related to anti social behaviour and neighbourhood disputes; and drug related violence.

4.2 Anti Social Behaviour

Getting a detailed picture of anti social behaviour (ASB) is complex, there is no single data set that provides everything needed; some data sources will only record specific types of ASB, such as noise nuisance, or only record ASB in specific locations, such as data from local authority housing services. In reality a lot of ASB is not reported at all.

ASB also refers to a wide range of behaviours; it includes *environmental issues* such as fly tipping, litter, dog mess; *general nuisance* such as noise on the streets through to *personal nuisance* such as neighbour disputes and noise from neighbours. It is also perceived to include criminal offences such as harassment, criminal damage and some deliberate fire setting. For these reasons the data sources that are available are only indicators of the problems. Perhaps the most reliable source of information would be to ask residents directly about their perception of and actual experience of ASB within a given time frame to see what type of ASB local people experience and then if this improves over time following interventions.

The 2015/16 CSEW tracks experience of ASB and finds that between 2011/12 and 2014/15 experience of ASB had decreased from 29.8% of respondents aged 16 and over to 27.5%. However, this year this has increased to 28.5%, which is a statistically significant increase. In other words more people experienced ASB this year than last year²⁸.

The two largest categories remain 'drink related ASB' and 'groups hanging around'. However, both of these have seen slight decreases: 9.4% to 9.2% and 8% to 7.9% respectively. The increase overall has been driven by the following increased experiences of ASB:

- Vehicle related ASB has increased from 3.3% to 4.5%
- People using or dealing drugs has increased from 3.5% to 4.2%

²⁸<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/adhoc/006033csewexperiencesofantisocialbehaviourinenglandyearsendingmarch2012tomarch2016>

- Litter, rubbish and dog mess from 4.1% to 4.9%
- Intimidation, verbal abuse and harassment from 3.1% to 3.5%
- Vandalism, graffiti and criminal damage from 3.7% to 3.9%
- Loud music and noise from 4.8% to 5%.

10.8% of people believe there is a high level of ASB in the area where they live.

There isn't a local breakdown of experience across the SNH area but national data sets may provide a base from which to assess local experience.

Across the SNH area, the two most reliable sources of data are from police and in Basingstoke, the CSPO team. However, when considering this data, it should be concluded that it is an indicator only. Some ASB categories such as 'rowdy and inconsiderate' are 'catch all' categories that capture multiple behaviours where others such as 'begging' or 'litter' refer to a specific behaviour. This means the categories can't simply be compared. Finally there may be multiple counts if the same incident is reported several times.

Police data is recorded under three main Home Office recording categories: ASB Environmental, Nuisance and Personal. Unfortunately, these categories are broad and in some cases the same incident might be recorded under any of those headline categories. This means that it is difficult to understand the exact nature of any ASB as there is a considerable amount of subjectivity in recording an ASB incident and because the headings are too broad.

However, police data can provide a broad understanding about general extent of ASB. The table below shows the changes in police recorded ASB categories:

Police recorded ASB 2015/16

ASB	Basingstoke	Hart	Rushmoor	Total	Hampshire
Environmental	535	227	302	1064	5762
Nuisance	1890	789	1249	3928	24923
Personal	1389	548	856	2793	18085
Total	3814	1564	2407	7785	48770

In terms of ASB per 1,000 population, Basingstoke and Deane has a total of 21.9 ASB incidents per 1,000 people; Hart has 16.7 ASB incidents per 1,000 people and Rushmoor has 25.25 ASB incidents per 1,000 people. To put this into context Hampshire²⁹ (including Portsmouth and Southampton) has 27.7 ASB incidents per 1,000 and excluding Portsmouth and Southampton has a rate of 22.8 incidents per 1,000 population.

Compared to police recorded incidents across England and Wales, all of the SNH areas record a smaller proportion of ASB incidents of nuisance (around 50% of all incidents compared to around 69% nationally). However, all SNH areas record a higher proportion of Environmental ASB (Basingstoke 14%; Hart 14% and Rushmoor 12.5%) compared to about 6% of all incidents nationally; and a higher proportion of personal ASB (around 35.5% across SNH compared to 25.3% nationally). However, it is difficult to draw firm conclusions as this could reflect variations in recording practice. Even so, this variation may be valuable to the SNH partnerships in trying to focus resources to address ASB.

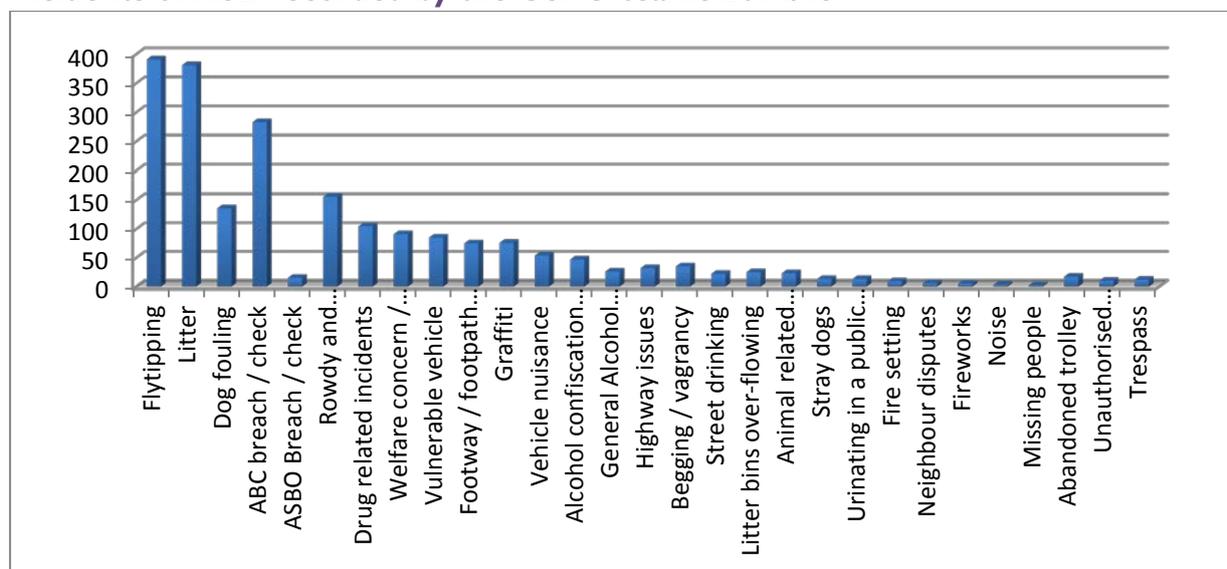
²⁹ Population statistics from <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/factsabouthampshire.htm>

There has been a substantial drop in recorded ASB since last year (2014/15). There were 9,018 ASB incidents recorded across SNH last year and a total of 7,785 this year – 13.7% fewer incidents. This is largely driven by a substantial decrease in

ASB nuisance incidents (1015) and Environmental ASB (405). There was a small increase in ASB personal incidents (+189). This, however, is contrary to CSEW findings that people’s experience of ASB has increased this year so some caution is needed in interpreting these findings. It may reflect reporting and recording issues rather than an actual decrease in ASB.

In 2014/15 the **CSPO** team for Basingstoke recorded a total of 2,416 incidents. Table 5 below, sets out the main categories accounting for 2,148 incidents (the remainder cover a large range of incidents that have only a few records). The two largest categories relate to fly tipping and litter which also reflect the higher than national average number of environmental ASB incidents recorded by police and because fly tipping and litter are very visible forms of ASB. Of particular concern are the 91 reports referring to welfare concerns, vulnerable people and referrals to social services. More research is needed to understand what this means in practice but it may highlight complex issues.

Incidents of ASB recorded by the CSPO teams 2014/15



Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service (HFRS) record deliberate fires and a proportion of these can be linked to ASB. There has been a steady reduction in the number of deliberate fires since 2012/13. There were 228 deliberate fires recorded in 2015/16, which is 34% (n 118) less than last year. 90 of these deliberate fires were in Basingstoke³⁰: 31 refuse fires; 27 grass fires; 13 vehicle fires; 6 dwellings; 4 fences; 1 shed and 8 other outdoor areas.

There were 55 deliberate fires in Rushmoor (15 in Aldershot and 40 in Farnborough): 12 refuse fires; 12 grass fires; 6 vehicle fires; 5 dwelling fires; 2 shed fires / 4 derelict building and other buildings and 14 other outdoor areas. There were 60 deliberate fires in Hart (32 in Fleet of which 12 were in Church Crookham): 18 grass fires; 15 refuse fires; 14 vehicle fires; 2 dwelling fires 9 derelict and other outdoor areas; and 2 non residential fires.

Deliberate fires are not evenly spread throughout the year. Perhaps unsurprisingly June and July are the peak months with 43 and 47 fires recorded respectively. The next peak months

³⁰ Note there were 13 fires that were blank or incorrectly coded.

are April (24) May (21) August (18) and October (23). It is not clear why August records substantially fewer fires than June and July.

Complex ASB Cases

Complex ASB cases are those where individual agency or service responses are insufficient to resolve the problems. These may be recent cases that have escalated in severity or frequency or individuals or families with a long-term history of ASB or locations that are problematic. The term anti-social does not really capture the nature of all of these incidents. Some cases reveal a lengthy history of both anti-social and criminal behaviour including serious levels of harassment, intimidation and violence. In many cases there are significant contributory factors such as drug or alcohol misuse, mental health issues or domestic abuse. It is not unusual to find that the accused is vulnerable themselves and being exploited by other people (perhaps using their tenancy and causing problems). The Basingstoke CSPO team recorded 91 cases where there were welfare concerns or recording a vulnerable person. SNH reviews the most complex cases as part of its Vulnerabilities Operational Group and Strategic Group, which covers specific cases (operational) and a strategy for addressing this more broadly.

As referred to in the section on violence, there are reported concerns over levels of street drinking. This has been specifically highlighted in Aldershot (Rushmoor). This can reflect some of the more complex ASB cases and warrants further investigation,

In summary, ASB remains an issue of concern and although overall numbers of police recorded ASB have gone down, there are still nearly 8,000 incidents reported over the year³¹. Changes to police recording processes make it difficult to track changes but there does appear to be an increase in personal ASB (which are incidents targeted at individuals), which should be closely monitored. Residents

across SNH also report a higher proportion of environmental and personal ASB than nationally which warrants further investigation. There should also be more analysis on complex case of ASB as this can relate to other issues of concern such as alcohol and drug use; troubled families and individuals, offending and personal risk. Looking at the impact this has across agencies and services is an important part of this work and identifying a multi agency response could have a significant impact on ASB and violent crime as well as reducing impact on emergency services.

4.3 Young People at risk

This year, there were fewer young people³² committing offences than last year, down from 194 to 178, a reduction of 8.2% (n16). Basingstoke had 90 young offenders this year compared to 91 last; Rushmoor had 66 compared to 68 last year and the largest reduction was in Hart where 13 fewer young people committed offences this year than last (from 35 to 22).

To put this in context, it means that last year: in Basingstoke, 1% of the youth population (aged 10 to 17) committed an offence, 0.45% of the youth population in Hart and 1.74% of the youth population in Rushmoor.³³ This compares to a national average of 5.2%³⁴. 82% of offenders this year were young men and 8% were young women, which is in line with national figures.

³¹ Some caution is needed in interpreting the reduction as the CSEW reports a national increase in experience of ASB so local reductions may reflect changes in reporting and recording.

³² This is across the Safer North Hampshire areas of Basingstoke, Hart and Rushmoor.

³³ This is a rate of 11 per 1,000 popn (10 - 17 years) in Basingstoke, 4.57 per 1,000 popn (10 to 17 years) in Hart and 17 per 1,000 popn (10 - 17 years) in Rushmoor. Population rates by age from the 2015 MYE (ONS) in Appendix 2.

³⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/youth-justice-annual-statistics-2014-to-2015>

Overall these young people also committed fewer offences, from a total of 611 to only 450 this year: a reduction of 26%. Basingstoke young people committed the same number of offences last year as this year (260); Hart saw a 44% (n36) reduction in offences from 82 to 46 and the number of offences committed by young people in Rushmoor reduced by over 46% (n125) from 269 to 144 offences.

The level of reduction in both number of offenders and number of offences means the average number of offences per offender is also going down. This years average is 2.5 offences per young person compared to 3.15 offences per young person last year. Without further analysis we can't see how many of the young people are multiple offenders and this might be a valuable piece of research to undertake – it is possible a small number of young people are responsible for a large proportion of youth crime.

Although the number of offences committed by young people has gone down, it is important to review the changes to type of offending. Table 4, below, shows type of offences in detail and by area. The key findings are that:

- Offences of criminal damage have reduced by 38% (n44), although this overall reduction is driven by substantial reductions in Rushmoor. Basingstoke has seen a 39% increase in criminal damage (n13) over the same period.
- There were 63 (42%) less theft and handling offences across SNH, with particular reductions in Basingstoke (down 31% n19) and Rushmoor (down 55% n39). This may be shop theft reductions but this would need verification.
- There are notable reductions in drug offences (n32, 53%) and motoring offences (40%, n12) but these may reflect resourcing as both are crime types that are only usually identified through police activity.
- Although both robbery and sexual offences are few in number there have been increases over the last twelve months that should be monitored. The driver for the increase was additional offences in Basingstoke.
- There has been an overall reduction in violence against the person offences (14% n20) but an increase in public order offences 100%, n8). However, Basingstoke has seen an increase in violence against the person offences, which may relate to the night time economy and this should be monitored.

Although the reductions in number of offenders and number of offences are small, these are very positive findings given the overall increase in crime across the area.

Table 5 below, shows the number of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System. There has been a small increase on last year but more importantly a downward trend over the last few years (since 2012/13). The table also shows that the increase this year, is in Basingstoke and again whilst small in number (up 14) represents a percentage increase (37%).

First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/2015	2015/16
Safer North Hampshire	164	113	92	97
Basingstoke			38	53
Hart			21	12
Rushmoor			33	32

Both Basingstoke and Hart have a higher proportion of female offenders (67% male, 33% female)³⁵ than the national average of 84% male 16% female. However, some caution is needed in interpreting this, as the figures are small.

Hampshire Youth Offending team has a reoffending rate of 37.7%³⁶, which is similar to the national rate 38%. This data can't be broken down for each area but a profile analysis of the most prolific young offenders may be of value.

In summary, there seems to be some substantial improvements in youth offending and re-offending across SNH with reductions in number of offenders and offences at a time when overall crime figures are increasing.

Young victims of crime

Although at local level, we have limited data on young victims of crime, we know from the CSEW that 793,000 crimes were committed against children and young people aged 10 – 15 in the year ending September 2015. 50% of these offences were violence offences, 33% theft of personal property, 12% criminal damage to personal property and 5% robbery. This equals 211 crimes for every 1000 children and young people aged 10 to 15. 12.9% of these young people were repeat victims. This would equate to 2,263 crimes across SNH³⁷.

This shows young people experience a range of crimes particularly violence offences. Given some of the recent increases in violent crime across SNH, it might be of value to under take a victim profile.

³⁵ Basingstoke has 66% male 24% female young offenders and Hart has 67% male and 33% female

³⁶ Data released by MoJ January 2016, which is the binary reoffending rate after 12 months for the 2013 – 2014 cohort.
<https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprobation/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2016/05/Hampshire-YOT-SQS.pdf>

³⁷ There are 10,726 young people aged 10 to 15 year in the SNH areas – ONS mid-year estimates 2015.

Young offender profiles: Number and type of offences 2014/15

2014/2015	Basingstoke	Hart	Rushmoor	SNH	2015/2016	Basingstoke	Hart	Rushmoor	SNH
Arson	1	0	0	1	Arson	1	1	2	4
Breach of Bail	4	8	8	20	Breach of Bail	3	4	7	14
Criminal Damage	33	6	77	116	Criminal Damage	46	2	24	72
Domestic Burglary	2	3	3	8	Domestic Burglary	8	2	2	12
Drugs Offences	37	9	14	60	Drugs Offences	14	0	14	28
Fraud and Forgery	0	0	0	0	Fraud and Forgery	2	0	0	2
Motoring Offences	16	5	9	30	Motoring Offences	10	0	8	18
Non-Domestic Burglary	12	0	7	19	Non-Domestic Burglary	7	3	5	15
Other	8	2	12	22	Other	9	4	7	20
Public Order	3	1	4	8	Public Order	9	0	7	16
Racially Aggravated Offences	1	0	5	6	Racially Aggravated Offences	4	3	2	9
Robbery	2	0	0	2	Robbery	7	0	2	9
Sexual Offences	3	2	2	7	Sexual Offences	13	0	0	13
Theft & Handling	61	17	71	149	Theft & Handling	42	12	32	86
Vehicle Theft	14	1	9	24	Vehicle Theft	8	3	2	13
Violence Against Person	63	28	48	139	Violence Against Person	77	12	30	119
ALL CRIME	260	82	269	611	ALL CRIME	260	46	144	450

4.4 Addressing re-offending

It is recommended that further work is undertaken to understand the profile of the adult offending population including numbers of offenders; repeat offenders and analysis of the most prolific offenders.

4.5 Alcohol misuse

Alcohol misuse is a significant driver of ASB and violent crime (linked to night-time economy violence and domestic abuse³⁸). Alcohol misuse is also a significant contributor to poor health and life outcomes for adults and young people.

³⁸ The relationship to domestic abuse is not linear – but may be another factor in the lives of those perpetrating and experiencing abuse.

Public Health Local Alcohol Profiles for England provide data for hospital admissions and alcohol related mortality since 2008. This provides a pattern of change for local areas, (full details are provided in appendix 5).

Public Health England now tracks each local authority area on six key measures: alcohol related mortality; alcohol specific mortality; hospital admissions for alcohol related conditions (narrow and broad); hospital admissions for alcohol specific conditions; young people under eighteen admitted for alcohol specific conditions. Tracking the six key measures across the SNH partnership area shows that:

- Basingstoke has amber warnings on two measures; alcohol related mortality (which is at 40.5 per 100,000) and the number of young people under eighteen admitted for alcohol specific conditions (which is 34.3 per 100,000). Although this is around the regional average rate.
- Hart has amber warnings for two measures; alcohol related mortality (33.4 per 100,000) and alcohol specific mortality (9.2 per 100,000), which are just below the regional average.
- Rushmoor is on amber for all six measures and of most concern is on red for hospital admissions for alcohol related conditions (2,462 per 100,000). This is above both the regional and England averages (1,708 and 2,309 per 100,000 respectively).

Details of the reasons for admissions are shown below in table 6. This data, provided by the North Hampshire Care Commissioning Group refers to the three years between 1st April 2013 and 31st March 2016.

Primary diagnosis for alcohol admissions across North Hampshire (data provided by the North Hampshire CCG).

Primary Diagnosis for Alcohol Admissions	Admissions (3 years)
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol - Acute intoxication	99
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol - Amnesic syndrome	<5
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol - Dependence syndrome	24
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol - Harmful use	19
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol - Psychotic disorder	<5
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol - Residual and late-onset psychotic disorder	<5
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol - Withdrawal state	84
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol - Withdrawal state with delirium	10
Grand Total	243

Alcohol related crime used to be a national measure but the proxy data sets were not robust enough to continue. This remains a challenge, as the alcohol flag on crime records is not always completed. In total during 2015/16, there were 1,853 crime records across SNH where the alcohol flag was 'ticked'. This accounts for 8.7% of all crime and 17.6% of all violent with and

without injury (16.3% of all violent crime in Basingstoke; 17.9% Hart and 19.6% Rushmoor). This is still below actual numbers as alcohol is under recorded.

It is difficult to draw firm conclusions from the available data but suggests some possible areas of concern for partners:

- Alcohol related crime and nuisance associated with the night time economy areas across SNH
- Alcohol use by under 18s and possible binge drinking, which whilst an overall concern may have a particular focus in Basingstoke
- The possible links between complex anti social behaviour (street drinking, vulnerable adults / welfare concerns) and alcohol use.

4.6 Drug misuse

Data from the 2015/16 CSEW found that one in twelve adults (or 8.4%) of the population aged 16 to 59 had taken an illicit drug in the previous twelve months. This equates to 2.7 million people across England and Wales. The rate is similar to last year but lower than a decade ago. This would equate to 14,604 residents of Basingstoke; 7,888 people in Hart and 8,009 people in Rushmoor.

Hospital admissions due to substance misuse are primarily alcohol related, in the three years up to 31st March 2016, only 42/278 admissions due to substance misuse were drug related. Whilst the numbers are low they relate to specific drug related hospital admissions or in other words only when drug use was the primary factor.

Between 2012 and 2014, there were a total of 31 drug related deaths across SNH, 16 in Rushmoor (a rate of 56.1 per 100,000), 14 in Basingstoke (27.2 per 100,000) and 1 in Hart. There has been a substantial increase in the number of drug related deaths in Rushmoor, which might warrant further investigation.

More information is needed with regard to drug related crime. This could be taken from the analysis of offender profiles (section above).

5. REVIEWING PRIORITIES:

The strategic assessment continues to support the current priorities of violent crime and anti social behaviour with a focus on deliberate fires, criminal damage, fly tipping and managing complex cases. There is a particular need to:

- Review violent crime and to understand some of the drivers of violence and how these might be addressed as there appears to be a growth in violence beyond that which might be explained by improved recording.
- Better understand some of the issues relating to alcohol misuse both in terms of binge drinking / night-time economy violence and ASB and also the significance of alcohol in complex ASB and general ASB cases.
- Develop work on 'vulnerabilities' and in particular looking at the most complex cases as a way of both reducing violence and anti social behaviour, supporting repeat victims and reducing pressure on agencies, especially emergency responses.
- Improve understanding of offending in particular re-offending and to consider the role of alcohol and drug misuse.

- Although there are substantial improvements around youth crime, to continue to track and support activity to reduce youth crime to sustain these successes.

The above recommendations will form the foundation for themed focus groups that will, in a multi-agency setting:

- Discuss the findings of this document
- Define precise priorities with specific emphasis placed upon measurable outcomes and quantifiable evidence that demonstrates the impact on targeted audiences.

Identified priorities from the themed focus groups will form the partnership plan and updates will be presented back to the Community Safety Partnership to ensure suitable progress is being made and any barriers to delivery resolved.

Appendix I: Breakdown of police recorded crime by locality.

		RUSHMOOR			
		2014/15	2015/16	CHANGE	
1A	HOMICIDE	0	0	0	0%
1B	VIOLENCE WITH INJURY	756	1036	280	37%
1C	VIOLENCE WITHOUT INJURY	799	1357	558	70%
2A	RAPE	60	74	14	23%
2B	OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	109	136	27	25%
3A	ROBBERY OF BUSINESS PROPERTY	3	3	0	0%
3B	ROBBERY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY	21	26	5	24%
4A1	BURGLARY IN A DWELLING	220	182	-38	-17%
4A2	BURGLARY IN A BUILDING OTHER THAN A DWELLING	235	176	-59	-25%
4B	VEHICLE OFFENCES	408	383	-25	-6%
4C	THEFT FROM THE PERSON	57	73	16	28%
4D	BICYCLE THEFT	129	137	8	6%
4E	SHOPLIFTING	665	508	-157	-24%
4F	ALL OTHER THEFT OFFENCES	630	629	-1	0%
5A	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	877	850	-27	-3%
5B	ARSON	26	25	-1	-4%
6A	TRAFFICKING OF DRUGS	42	42	0	0%
6B	POSSESSION OF DRUGS	237	161	-76	-32%
7	POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OFFENCES	32	43	11	34%
8	PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES	416	619	203	49%
9	MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	89	118	29	33%
TOTALS		5811	6,578	767	13%

PAPER B

		HART			
		2014/15	2015/16	CHANGE	
1A	HOMICIDE	1	0	-1	-100%
1B	VIOLENCE WITH INJURY	329	505	176	53%
1C	VIOLENCE WITHOUT INJURY	385	647	262	68%
2A	RAPE	26	50	24	92%
2B	OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	40	62	22	55%
3A	ROBBERY OF BUSINESS PROPERTY	1	1	0	0%
3B	ROBBERY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY	9	6	-3	-33%
4A1	BURGLARY IN A DWELLING	87	113	26	30%
4A2	BURGLARY IN A BUILDING OTHER THAN A DWELLING	416	313	-103	-25%
4B	VEHICLE OFFENCES	246	255	9	4%
4C	THEFT FROM THE PERSON	16	32	16	100%
4D	BICYCLE THEFT	39	48	9	23%
4E	SHOPLIFTING	132	155	23	17%
4F	ALL OTHER THEFT OFFENCES	477	430	-47	-10%
5A	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	570	586	16	3%
5B	ARSON	16	40	24	150%
6A	TRAFFICKING OF DRUGS	15	6	-9	-60%
6B	POSSESSION OF DRUGS	88	100	12	14%
7	POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OFFENCES	12	14	2	17%
8	PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES	199	306	107	54%
9	MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	42	71	29	69%
TOTALS		3146	3,740	594	19%

PAPER B

		BASINGSTOKE			
		2014/2015	2015/16	CHANGE	
1A	HOMICIDE	0	0	0	0%
1B	VIOLENCE WITH INJURY	1,010	1,413	403	40%
1C	VIOLENCE WITHOUT INJURY	1,154	2,156	1,002	87%
2A	RAPE	105	130	25	24%
2B	OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	185	223	38	21%
3A	ROBBERY OF BUSINESS PROPERTY	11	8	-3	-27%
3B	ROBBERY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY	77	52	-25	-32%
4A1	BURGLARY IN A DWELLING	287	323	36	13%
4A2	BURGLARY IN A BUILDING OTHER THAN A DWELLING	660	664	4	1%
4B	VEHICLE OFFENCES	616	579	-37	-6%
4C	THEFT FROM THE PERSON	62	70	8	13%
4D	BICYCLE THEFT	210	191	-19	-9%
4E	SHOPLIFTING	876	883	7	1%
4F	ALL OTHER THEFT OFFENCES	1,031	1,004	-27	-3%
5A	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	1,187	1,586	399	34%
5B	ARSON	30	74	44	147%
6A	TRAFFICKING OF DRUGS	94	68	-26	-28%
6B	POSSESSION OF DRUGS	476	371	-105	-22%
7	POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OFFENCES	68	97	29	43%
8	PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES	622	970	348	56%
9	MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	136	199	63	46%
TOTALS		8,897	11,061	2,164	24%

Appendix 2: Population of young people aged 10 to 17 (from the ONS 2015 Mid Year Estimates – detail by age and area).

Age	Basingstoke	Hart	Rushmoor
10	1014	658	599
11	999	570	536
12	1049	584	503
13	959	583	532
14	939	629	532
15	1007	558	546
16	1140	632	541
17	1022	602	548
Total	8129	4816	3791

Appendix 3: Alcohol Data from Local Alcohol Profiles for England (Public Health England, Knowledge and Intelligence Team North West). Data accessed July 2016.

Alcohol Specific Mortality – persons (measured as rate per 100,000 population).

	2006/08	2007/09	2008/10	2009/11	2010/12	2011/13
Basingstoke and Deane	8.00	6.36	6.82	6.88	7.83	7.38
Hart	5.36	5.8	6.68	5.70	7.25	7.94
Rushmoor	8.62	7.13	7.52	8.52	12.16	14.66

Mortality from chronic liver disease – persons (rate per 100,000 population)

	2006/08	2007/09	2008/10	2009/11	2010/12
Basingstoke and Deane	9.42	6.85	6.71	7.92	8.4
Hart	6.11	6.00	6.50	5.91	6.57
Rushmoor	10.25	8.12	8.65	7.94	8.26

Admitted to hospital with alcohol related conditions

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Basingstoke	1452.84	1727.32	2099.32	2419.12	2522.03	2510.51	2545.3
B'stoke: Men	934.74	1095.00	1329.75	1571.77	1569.74	1632.08	1590.11
B'stoke: Women	518.10	632.31	769.57	847.35	952.29	878.43	955.19
Hart	1159.78	1334.96	1382.34	1359.32	1445.05	1509.04	1545.33
Hart: Men	772.27	870.21	923.61	889.76	968.83	977.19	981.92
Hart: Women	518.10	632.31	769.57	847.35	952.29	878.43	955.19
Rushmoor	1522.57	1826.51	1952.61	1869.52	1893.54	1987.77	1969.60
Rushmoor: Men	962.86	1183.41	1248.45	1208.33	1196.9	1248.07	1247.16
Rushmoor: Women	559.71	643.10	704.16	661.19	696.62	739.70	722.44

Changes between 2009/10 and 2015/16 data on alcohol related hospital admissions:

Men:

Basingstoke increase in admissions: 70.11%

Hart increase in admissions: 27.15%

Rushmoor increase in admissions: 29.53%

Women:

Basingstoke increase in admissions: 84.36%

Hart increase in admissions: 45.39%

Rushmoor increase in admissions: 29.07%

Alcohol related mortality

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Basingstoke and Deane	37.42	36.48	43.41	41.84	36.78	31.98
Hart	31.92	37.26	38.57	25.01	37.67	31.87
Rushmoor	38.36	50.26	52.41	40.24	45.87	54.36

*Rate per 100,000 population***Months of life lost due to alcohol (adults 75 and under)**

	2006/8	2007/09	2008/10	2009/11	2010/12	2011/13
Basingstoke	9.89	10.05	10.12	9.91	9.58	7.55
Hart	6.08	6.11	7.13	7.06	7.55	7.28
Rushmoor	8.37	9.29	11.87	12.77	13.97	12.67

Substance misuse: Alcohol admissions primary diagnosis

Primary Diagnosis for Alcohol Admissions	Admissions (3 years)
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol - Acute intoxication	99
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol - Amnesic syndrome	<5
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol - Dependence syndrome	24
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol - Harmful use	19
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol - Psychotic disorder	<5
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol - Residual and late-onset psychotic disorder	<5
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol - Withdrawal state	84
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol - Withdrawal state with delirium	10
Grand Total	243

Substance Misuse: Drug use

Primary Diagnosis for Hospital Admissions	Admissions (3 years)
Mental and behavioural disorders due to multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances	12
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol	243
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of cannabinoids	6
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of cocaine	<5
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of hallucinogens	<5
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of opioids	<5
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of other stimulants, including caffeine	9
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of sedatives or hypnotics	<5
Grand Total	278



Partnership Plan 2015 - 2016

Contents

Strategic Assessment Executive Summary	3
Away Day October 2015	12
Project Summary Grid 2015/16	13
Safer North Hampshire Community Safety Partnership	16
Strategic Community Safety Partnership	17
Contact	18
Appendix I – Partnership Plan Progress	19

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

Safer North Hampshire produces a Strategic Assessment annually and reviews it every six months. This ensures that Community Safety Partnerships³⁹ (CSPs) are aware of the local priorities and can alter their focus as problems in an area change.

The aim of the document is to:

- Establish an accurate picture of current and emerging community safety trends and why they may have occurred
- Through the Partnership Plan, organise activity and allocate resources based on identified needs, both at local, area and county level
- Understand our performance and in doing so compare our effectiveness to other CSPs

Methodology

From 1 November 2012 Basingstoke and Deane, Hart and Rushmoor Community Safety Teams merged. As a result, changes have been made to the way that the Strategic Assessment is completed. There is now a Safer North Hampshire document, which summarises the common themes across the three areas and the issues local to Basingstoke and Deane, Hart and Rushmoor. In addition, local area summaries provide more information on identified local trends and issues.

Priorities are set using the scoring Matrix adopted by Hampshire Constabulary and modified for the CSP. Each crime and incident type is weighted to reflect the level of harm. Weightings go from no harm, to limited harm, to significant to major harm. Both quantitative and qualitative data is used to inform the process and provide an up to date picture of the issues across Safer North Hampshire. The crime/incident types with the highest scores will be the priorities for 2015/16.

The current Strategic Assessment is based on data from 01 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, with comparisons to previous years where appropriate.

Crime and anti-social behaviour data has been obtained from Hampshire Constabulary using current constabulary software 'Business Objects' and 'Record Management System.' Data from a range of partners is used throughout the Strategic Assessment to ensure a holistic approach.

³⁹ Community Safety Partnerships are made up of representatives from the responsible authorities, which are police, local authorities, fire and rescue authorities, probation service and health. The partnership meets regularly and pool resources to tackle crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour issues.

Data contained in this report is referenced with the supporting source, and relevant graphs and tables appear throughout the text.

Limitations

In 2014/15 Hampshire Constabulary changed the way that crime is classified. Where formerly the force may have recorded one offence, they are now identifying multiple offences and recording all of them as individual crime reports. Hampshire Constabulary are also proactively asking victims of assaults – such as domestic assault, if they have previously been assaulted, and if they have, these historical offences are now being recorded as crimes. Previously these accounts were recorded as intelligence. As a result, this year has seen an increase in recorded crime figures, which Hampshire Constabulary states does not reflect a rise in actual crime.

Both data from the British Crime Survey and a decline in total contact from the public and incidents reported are evidence to this effect. The renewed focus on the quality of crime recording has also led to an increase in recorded crime nationally⁴⁰ and this is expected to continue over the coming year now that new recording standards are being followed.

As of 01 April 2015, Hampshire Constabulary has changed the Safer Neighbourhood Team boundaries. Crime data was obtained from 'Business Objects,' which at the time of data collection, still worked to the old Safer Neighbourhood Team Codes. On the other hand, anti-social behaviour data was obtained from 'Record Management System,' which had already moved to the new Safer Neighbourhood Team Codes. It is important to be aware of this when reading the document.

This assessment will only reflect those crimes and incidents that are reported and recorded correctly. Data in relation to offenders is reliant on whether they have been caught. Some fields are not completed and show as 'blank' or 'not stated.' Additionally there will be slight differences in the ways that local areas record data. When interpreting the findings it is important to be aware of this.

Safer North Hampshire Processes

The Strategic Assessment is an annual document, which is reviewed every six months, and enables the Community Safety Partnership to set its main priorities for the year.

Meanwhile, on a monthly basis, the partnership holds Community Tasking Coordinating Group meetings (CTCG). This is where partners, including Safer North Hampshire, the Police, Housing Associations, Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service and Neighbourhood Watch, gather to discuss and manage problem locations. Partners have the opportunity to make referrals to the group, which are discussed, and action is taken if necessary. The meeting is also an opportunity to look at current performance and direct resources accordingly.

⁴⁰ Source: Crime in England and Wales, Year ending March 2014, www.ong.gov.uk

In addition to the CTCG, people who are victims of, or who are committing anti-social behaviour are managed through the Anti-Social behaviour Panel which also meets on a monthly basis.

SCANNING (Summary of identified issues)

For the purposes of this Strategic Assessment detailed analysis of crime and anti-social behaviour has been undertaken. A comprehensive report of identified local trends and issues can be found in the local area documents. What follows is a summary of the key findings across Safer North Hampshire.

- 1. Anti-social behaviour (ASB)** – ASB was widespread across Basingstoke and Deane, Hart and Rushmoor. Incidents reduced across the three areas with the biggest reduction in Basingstoke and Deane (-9%, n420). Incidents classed as ASB Nuisance were the most common across all three areas. Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour and neighbour nuisance were the most widespread. Youth nuisance was a common theme across the three areas and there were notable successes by the partnership in the most problematic locations. The town centre beats were also among the top locations for ASB with a large number of incidents linked to the night time economy. In all three areas ASB increased slightly at the weekend and was highest in the evening. ASB can have serious consequences for victims and the community and has been identified as a priority for the upcoming year.
- 2. Criminal damage** – Police recorded criminal damage and arson increased in Hart (+28%, n124) and Rushmoor (+8%, n66) due to several series of offences but was down slightly in Basingstoke and Deane (-2%, n30). In all three areas, damage to vehicles was the most common. Offences increased at the weekend and peaked between 5pm and midnight.
- 3. HFRS Arson** – Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service recorded reductions in arson across all three areas. Refuse and grass fires were the most common across Safer North Hampshire and there were more deliberate fires during the summer months. A combination of increased Environmental Visual Audits which identify issues before they become fires, an effective arson reduction team that have a successful prosecution history and visits to local schools to educate children have contributed to these reductions.
- 4. Graffiti** – Incidents of graffiti reduced in Basingstoke and Deane, Hart and Rushmoor. Graffiti focus weeks held across Safer North Hampshire and a quick response from agencies to clean obscene graffiti have contributed to a reduction in reports.
- 5. Fly tipping** – Reports of fly tipping increased across the three areas. The increase in reports is due to improved Environmental Visual Audits (EVAs), increased publicity and professional agency reporting rather than an increase in actual fly tipping.

- 6. Violent crime** – Violence against the person offences contributed the majority of violent crime across Basingstoke and Deane, Hart and Rushmoor. There were considerable increases in all three areas. Much of this increase can be accounted for by the changes to recording practices, which is further supported by Basingstoke and North Hampshire Hospital data showing a reduction in the number of people entering A&E having been assaulted. The town centre beats experienced the highest numbers of offences and much of this was linked to the night time economy. Assault was the most widespread type of violence against the person and offences increased at the weekend. In all three areas, a third of offences were domestic related.

The number of sexual offences increased across all three areas. Hampshire Constabulary's Force Strategic Assessment 2014/15 states that this reporting year has seen a significant increase in serious sexual offences, and specifically rape offences. In January 2015, a protocol was agreed that any rape offences would be recorded as rape without any delay, rather than within the previous 72-hour window. This has resulted in an immediate increase in commission rates, which have fed the overall increase significantly. The Force assessment states that although there has been an overall increase in offences, some of the increases may be partially attributed to improvements in data quality. In addition, improved confidence in victims to report issues continues to be a factor.

Robbery was the lowest level violent crime type. There was a slight reduction in Rushmoor (-4%, n1) but offences in Hart (+233%, n7) and Basingstoke and Deane (+112%, n46) increased. Robbery of personal property accounted for the majority of offences.

- 7. Hate crime** – While changes to recording practices have led to an increase in offences, the number of hate crimes reported to the police remains low across all three areas. A 2012 Home Office Report⁴¹ on hate crime identified that it is hugely underreported; therefore, the increased reporting can be seen as a positive factor if it can be linked to increased confidence to report. Hate crime includes domestic abuse and after this the majority of reported offences were race related public order and assaults. Hate crime has significant consequences for victims, the community and CSP and as such has been identified as a priority for the upcoming year.
- 8. Domestic abuse** – The number of reported domestic crimes and incidents increased in Basingstoke and Deane, Hart and Rushmoor. The increase is in part due to a more victim led approach to crime recording whereby victims of domestic abuse are asked whether they have been a victim before. Prior offences would previously have been recorded as intelligence, but are now recorded as crimes. The partnership welcomes an

41

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97849/action-plan.pdf

increase in reporting, as victims are encouraged to come forward and report their abuse.

Karen Evans the chair of NE Hants Domestic Abuse Forum reports that some emerging issues to be aware of over the next year include older person abuse, young people in abusive relationships and male victims.

- 9. Public Order** – The increase in public order crimes is directly attributable to changes in the classification of crime. What was previously recorded as anti-social behaviour in many cases, such as a neighbour dispute, may now be classified as a public order offence and recorded as a crime. The town centre beats were the most common locations for public order and a number of offences in Basingstoke and Deane and Rushmoor related to Street Drinkers.
- 10. Acquisitive Crime** – Acquisitive crime has fluctuated in recent years and issues appear to be localised. Burglary increased in Basingstoke and Deane (+19%, n155) and Hart (+26%, n102) with garage and shed breaks identified as common targets. Vehicle crime reduced across Safer North Hampshire and shoplifting was concentrated around the town centre beats.
- 11. Drug and alcohol related offences** – Reductions in the number of drug offences were seen across all three areas. However the number of drug offences recorded is highly dependent on police activity rather than trends in the level of offending. Possession and supply of cannabis accounted for the majority of offences in all three areas.

The issue of Novel Psychoactive Substances (NPS) or ‘Legal Highs’ has been at the forefront of the work of the CSP this year. Rushmoor in particular experienced an increase in ASB associated with the Skunkworks shop in Victoria Road and police were granted a closure order against the premises. These substances, which have not been tested for human consumption and as such, are sold, as plant food, incense etc., are not currently controlled under the UK’s Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. The Home Office produced guidance⁴² on taking action against retailers selling NPS in March 2015 and the four main types of offences that may be committed. As a result, it is expected that the issues surrounding legal highs will continue into 2015/16.

A large proportion of crime across Safer North Hampshire was linked to alcohol, particularly violent crime, damage and public order. Alcohol related offences increased across Safer North Hampshire. Stricter guidelines for the recording officer to tick the alcohol box if relevant account for some of the increase. In addition, street drinking was identified as a problem in Basingstoke and Rushmoor and the partnership took

⁴² Home Office. Guidance for local authorities on taking action against ‘head shops’ selling new psychoactive substances – working with local partners -

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/action-against-head-shops>

successful action in both areas. The town centre beats experienced the most offences, which were often Night Time Economy (NTE) related.

In this assessment the Night Time Economy refers to the period between 22:00 – 03:59 in the town centre beats (Basingstoke Town Centre, Fleet in Hart and Wellington in Rushmoor) which have the highest concentration of licensed premises. Violence against the person and criminal damage offences were common during this time and apart from anti-social behaviour in Fleet, increased across all three areas.

Alcohol related offences; including night time economy related issues have been identified as a priority of the upcoming year.

RECORDED CRIMES AND INCIDENTS

Figure 1.

Crime/Incident Type – Safer North Hampshire Area	Source	01.04.13 – 31.03.14	01.04.14 – 31.03.15	% change & No
Anti-Social Behaviour				
Total anti-social behaviour	Hampshire Constabulary RMS	9264	8733	-6% (n531)
ASB Environmental	Hampshire Constabulary RMS	586	1424	+143% (n838)
ASB Personal	Hampshire Constabulary RMS	3024	2583	-15% (n441)
ASB Nuisance	Hampshire Constabulary RMS	5654	4726	-16% (n928)
Damage offences				
Criminal damage and arson	Hampshire Constabulary B/O	2554	2714	+6% (n160)
Hampshire Fire & Rescue Service arson	Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service	278	168	-40% (n110)
Graffiti	Internal Council Department	352	203	-42% (n149)
Fly-tipping	Internal Council Department	3364	4053	+20% (n689)

Violent crime				
Total violent crime	Hampshire Constabulary B/O	3653	5181	+42% (n1528)
Violence against the person	Hampshire Constabulary B/O	3236	4519	+40% (n1283)
Sexual offences	Hampshire Constabulary B/O	347	540	+56% (n193)
Robbery	Hampshire Constabulary B/O	70	122	+74% (n52)
Domestic Abuse				
Domestic incidents	Hampshire Constabulary B/O	4236	4673	+10% (n437)
Domestic crimes	Hampshire Constabulary B/O	1332	1893	+42% (n561)
Night Time Economy (Town Centre 22:00 – 03:59)				
Violence against the person	Hampshire Constabulary B/O	315	352	+12% (n37)
Anti-social behaviour	Hampshire Constabulary RMS	307	326	+6% (n19)
Acquisitive crime				
Burglary in a dwelling	Hampshire Constabulary B/O	578	607	+5% (n29)
Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	Hampshire Constabulary B/O	1164	1316	+13% (n152)
Vehicle Offences	Hampshire Constabulary B/O	1456	1282	-12% (n174)
Theft from the Person	Hampshire Constabulary B/O	187	136	-27% (n51)
Bicycle Theft	Hampshire Constabulary B/O	403	380	-6% (n23)
Shoplifting	Hampshire Constabulary B/O	1597	1688	+6% (n91)

All Other Theft Offences	Hampshire Constabulary B/O	2180	2158	-1% (n22)
Other crime types				
Drug offences	Hampshire Constabulary B/O	1211	972	-20% (n239)
Alcohol related offences	Hampshire Constabulary B/O	831	1309	+58% (n478)
Public Order	Hampshire Constabulary B/O	743	1280	+72% (n537)
Hate crime	Hampshire Constabulary B/O	162	240	+48% (n78)
YOT First Time Entrants	Youth Offending Team	113	92	-19% (n21)
Total crime	Hampshire Constabulary B/O	15997	18144	+13% (n2147)

PERFORMANCE

Figure 2.

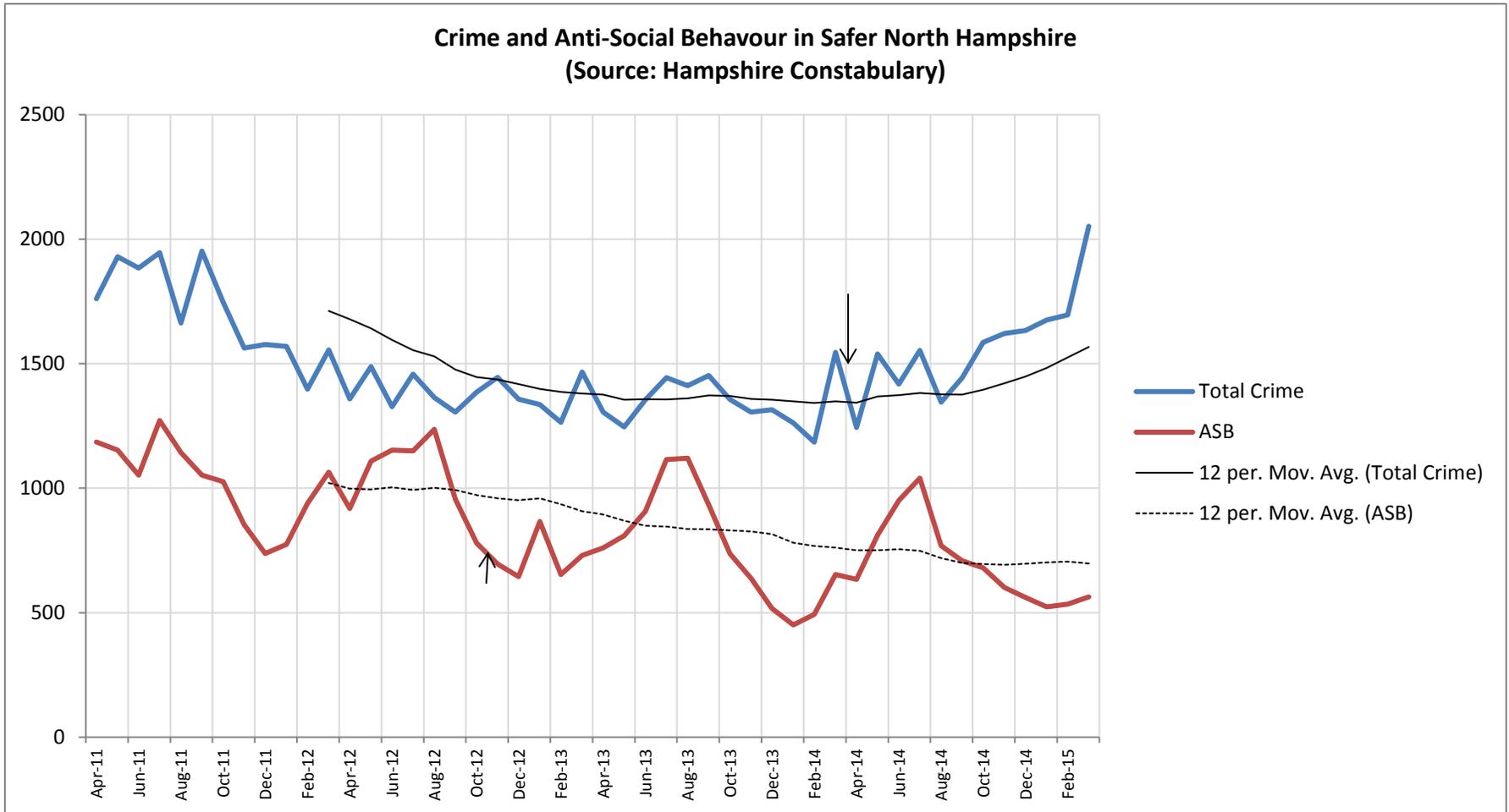


Figure 2 above shows the long-term crime and anti-social behaviour trend for Safer North Hampshire. Crime is highlighted in blue. It reduced considerably from April 2011 until changes to recording practices in April 2014. Since then crime has increased. Anti-social behaviour is shown in red. The graph highlights the distinct increases in the summer months. The moving average line shows that incidents have steadily reduced since 2011.

Figure 3.

Crime (Source: Hampshire Constabulary B/O)	01.04.13 – 31.03.14	01.04.14 – 31.03.15	% change & No
Basingstoke and Deane	8,166	9,045	+11% (n879)
East Hants	3,758	4,342	+16% (n584)
Eastleigh	5,017	5,366	+7% (n349)
Fareham	3,859	4,390	+14% (n531)
Gosport	5,146	5,399	+5% (n253)
Hart	2,692	3,188	+18% (n496)
Havant	6,608	7,045	+7% (n437)
Isle of Wight	6,750	7,070	+5% (n320)
New Forest	7,265	7,183	-1% (n82)
Portsmouth	16,753	18,209	+9% (n1456)
Rushmoor	5,139	5,911	+15% (n772)
Southampton	21,236	23,035	+8% (n1799)
Test Valley	4,985	5,499	+10% (n514)
Winchester	5,287	5,391	+2% (n104)
Safer North Hampshire	15,930	17,959	+13% (n2029)
Hampshire Total	102,529	110,703	+8% (n8174)

Figure 3 above shows crime across Hampshire for the last two years. In 2014/15 there was an 8% (n8174) increase in crime in Hampshire and offences increased in all districts (with the exception of the New Forest).

Figure 4.

Anti-social behaviour (Source: Hampshire Constabulary B/O)	01.04.13 – 31.03.14	01.04.14 – 31.03.15	% change & No
Basingstoke and Deane	4818	4398	-9% (n420)
East Hants	2226	2011	-10% (n215)
Eastleigh	3202	3076	-4% (n126)
Fareham	2550	2314	-9% (n236)
Gosport	3355	3076	-8% (n279)
Hart	1634	1543	-6% (n91)
Havant	4555	3948	-13% (n607)
Isle of Wight	4813	4235	-12% (n578)
New Forest	3887	3622	-7% (n265)
Portsmouth	9484	9006	-5% (n478)

Rushmoor	2812	2792	-1% (n20)
Southampton	12526	12500	0% (n26)
Test Valley	2948	2853	-3% (n95)
Winchester	2967	2786	-6% (n181)
Safer North Hampshire	9264	8733	-6% (n531)
Hampshire Total	61878	58221	-6% (n3657)

Figure 4 above shows anti-social behaviour across Hampshire for the last two years. In 2014/15, there was a 6% (n3657) reduction in reported incidents with reductions seen across all districts (with the exception of Southampton). ASB in Safer North Hampshire reduced by the same percentage amount as the Hampshire average and incidents in Basingstoke and Deane reduced by a greater amount than the Hampshire average.

SAFER NORTH HAMPSHIRE IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

Both qualitative and quantitative data used throughout the assessment and the scoring matrix (please refer to appendix 1) have identified the following priorities for Safer North Hampshire;

- 1. Anti-Social Behaviour** - Anti-social behaviour was widespread across all three areas. It has the potential to affect individual lives and whole communities, and, if not dealt with efficiently and effectively, can quickly escalate. As a result, anti-social behaviour (n124) scored high on the Matrix. Over the coming year the partnership will continue its work with victims and perpetrators of ASB, and, has set a target of a **3% reduction** in police recorded incidents for 2015/16.
- 2. Alcohol related violent crime** – The impact of alcohol is a key theme and facilitator for criminal behaviour. Alcohol related offences increased across Safer North Hampshire. A considerable proportion of alcohol related offending occurred in the town centre beats, at night and around licensed premises and there were increases in night time economy related violence against the person. Furthermore, alcohol related crime (176), night time economy related issues (156) and violence against the person (112) scored high on the Matrix. As such, over the coming year, Safer North Hampshire will focus on a **3% reduction** in alcohol related violence against the person offences with and without injury.
- 3. Vulnerabilities** – Vulnerability is high on the CSPs agenda and relates to everything the partnership deals with. From Prevent, Child Sexual Exploitation and modern day slavery to domestic abuse, hate crime and anti-social behaviour, vulnerable people are at the forefront of the work of the CSP. Over the coming year the partnership will establish a vulnerability board and targets around this will be set in due course.
- 4. Substance misuse** – A number of issues surrounding substance misuse have been highlighted in the Strategic Assessment. Alcohol related offences increased and street drinking was identified as a concern in Basingstoke and Rushmoor. In

addition, the partnership has seen a rise in the use of and problems associated with 'Legal Highs' which is expected to continue into 2015/16 and drug (120) and alcohol (176) related offences scored high on the Matrix. Over the coming year the CSP will improve access to substance misuse services and once a scoping exercise has been undertaken, a target to increase the number of people accessing services will be set.

Away Day October 2015

Community Safety Partners were invited to a Practitioners Morning held in October 2015. The focus of the day was to: look at current service provision against priority areas, to identify gaps in provision, best practice, project development or new projects required to bridge gaps in provision.

It is important to note that a number of projects established as a result of previous Action Plans continue to operate with the support of respective Community Safety Partnerships, reporting progress to the management group on a regular basis.

The Away Day focused on the priorities as identified by the Strategic Assessment, with attendees split into breakout groups.

Those groups were:

- Antisocial Behaviour
- Vulnerabilities
- Substance Misuse
- Alcohol related violent crime

Following the Away Day information gathered was collated into this Service Plan for action in the financial year 2015 – 16.

Progress will be monitored throughout the year via the Covalent database and through attendance at sub-groups of the Community Safety Partnership. Partners will be expected to submit progress reports to the Strategic Community Safety Partnership. Reports operate on a traffic light system.

Overall responsibility for the success of the projects will fall to the Strategic Community Safety Partnership. If a project is at risk or requires intervention to ensure success, the Management Team will intervene to make any necessary changes.

Project Summary Grid 2015– 16

Theme	Project	Agency Involvement	Details / Aims	Outcomes
Antisocial Behaviour PCC Priority 3	Youth Sport engagement project in Basingstoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safer North Hampshire - BDBC - Youth Offending Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project similar to Academy of Hard Knocks project in Basingstoke - Engaging older youths involved in drunk and drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Youth engagement in sport - Education - Reduction in ASB
	Challenge & Change Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safer North Hampshire - Early Help Hub - Supporting Troubled Families - Youth Organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop Challenge & Change to encompass families with the provision of a parenting programme and support - Develop provision of onward referrals e.g. mentoring with local agencies - Link in with Motiv8 programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustained change - Familial change - Positive results
	Parenting support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hampshire Constabulary - Housing Associations - Supporting Troubled Families - Safer North Hampshire - Schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased parenting provision to assist families who struggle with controlling children e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Anger management o Parent/child/teacher engagement/workshops o Home school ABC o Activity Days o Volunteering for parents - Link in with Supporting Troubled Families and scope current provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved parenting skills - Reduction in antisocial behaviour - Healthier lives - Improved education
	Early Intervention Education in Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Schools - Hampshire Constabulary - Fleet Phoenix - Children's Services - Safer North Hampshire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of early intervention sessions in schools focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Bullying o Drug/alcohol awareness o Sexual health - Access for professional services to carry out targeted work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased access to schools for professional agencies

	Schools Award	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Schools - Catch 22 - Hampshire Constabulary - Safer North Hampshire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognising outstanding schools that engage with agencies with regards to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Referrals o General engagement o Acknowledging and tackling ASB o Allowing student participation in projects o Facilitating workshops - Link to Community Safety Awards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stronger partnership links
Vulnerabilities PCC Priority 2,3 and 4	Key Worker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safer North Hampshire - Housing - Mental Health - CCG - Police - Probation Services - Voluntary Sector - YOT - Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bid to PCC for Key Worker/Coordinator to lead on a vulnerabilities research project - Currently not enough knowledge around roles and resources in relation to vulnerabilities - Role would look at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Research/mapping resources o Referrals o Collaborative working - Establish working group to work on PCC Bid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved knowledge - Information sharing - Coordination between agencies
	Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safer North Hampshire - Hampshire Constabulary - Housing Associations - Voluntary Sector - Youth Organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Online database of local services e.g. public sector, GPs, schools, youth organisations etc - Link into existing Supporting Troubled Families/Early Help Hub work and scope opportunities for development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One point for agency information - Increased information sharing

Substance Misuse PCC Priority 2,3 and 4	Housing Panel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safer North Hampshire - HDC Housing - RBC Housing - BDBC Housing - Substance Misuse Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reintroduction of Housing Panels to assist with information sharing, referrals and best practice between housing agencies and other partners - Many agencies feel that information if not shared sufficiently, and opportunities to work collaboratively are being missed - Scoping exercise needed to assess whether this will fit in with upcoming Vulnerabilities Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information sharing - Positive outcomes for clients
	Aldershot 'Wet House' Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HDC Housing - RBC Housing - BDBC Housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Look into development of Wet Houses within Aldershot area - Link in with Green Pastures in BDBC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engagement with hard to reach clients - Reduction in ASB
	NPS Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safer North Hampshire - Substance Misuse Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programme of NPS education for adults and young people including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o School work o Promotion e.g. council magazines, press releases, peer education, parent mail o Apps o Adult Community Group Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved knowledge - Decrease in NPS use locally
	Alcohol Outreach Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Substance Misuse Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Currently there is a lack of outreach intervention available for those who cannot access services either due to mobility or transport issues - Explore potential of bidding to PCC to establish an outreach service - Link in with About Turn project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased service provision - Access to services for vulnerable
Alcohol related crime PCC Priority 1,2,3 and 4	DISC Business Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SNH - Hampshire Constabulary - Business Partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crime/ASB Information sharing system for businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in ASB/Crime - Information sharing - Increased business participation
	Health information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safer North Hampshire - Health Trusts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen links with Health Trusts and Hospitals with an aim of expanding information sharing around alcohol and night time economy related issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information sharing - Targeting of vulnerable groups

	Improve links with Military	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safer North Hampshire - Hampshire Constabulary - Army 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve information sharing with Army, RAF & Navy on repeat offenders and local issues - Engage with local projects e.g. Challenge & Change, off-curriculum days etc - Look to have representative at VB/VOG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information sharing - Improved local engagement with Military
	Data Protection Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safer North Hampshire - Hampshire Constabulary - CCGs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scope Data Protection requirements with a view to establish best practice on what can be shared - Look to set up information sharing around top 10 offenders etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information sharing - Improved multi-agency working

Safer North Hampshire Community Safety Partnership

Safer North Hampshire consists of approximately 30 agencies across the merged partnership, including:

- Adult Services
- Aldershot Town Football Club
- Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council
- Children's Services
- Citizens' Advice Bureau
- First Wessex Housing
- Fleet Phoenix
- Fruition Youth
- Hart District Association of Parish Councils
- Hart District Council
- Hart Voluntary Action
- Hart Youth Team
- Hampshire Drug & Alcohol Action Team
- Hampshire Fire & Rescue Service
- Hampshire Constabulary
- Hampshire County Council
- Hampshire Fire Authority
- Hampshire Youth Offending Team
- Inclusion Hampshire
- Local Strategic Partnership's
- North Hampshire Magistrates
- North Hampshire Clinical Commissioning Group
- North East Hants Domestic Violence Forum
- North East Hampshire & Farnham Clinical Commissioning Group
- Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner
- Radian Group
- Rushmoor Borough Council
- Rushmoor Voluntary Services
- Sentinel Housing Association
- Thames Valley Housing Association
- The Clearstone Trust
- The Gaming Zone
- The Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Community Rehabilitation Company
- Victim Support

The Partnership meets regularly and it is their role to pool resources to tackle crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour issues identified within the Safer North Hampshire area.

Strategic Community Safety Partnership

The Strategic Community Safety Partnership includes representatives from:

- Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council
- Hampshire Constabulary
- Hampshire County Council
- Hampshire Fire & Rescue Service
- Hampshire Fire Authority
- Hampshire Youth Offending Team
- Hart District Council
- North East Hampshire Domestic Violence Forum
- North Hampshire Clinical Commissioning Group
- North East Hampshire & Farnham Clinical Commissioning Group
- Rushmoor Borough Council
- The Hampshire and the Isle of Wight Community Rehabilitation Company

The Strategic Partnership steer the work of the respective sub-groups and ensure that projects identified in the Partnership Plan are running effectively and in line with aims of the Strategy. Safer North Hampshire Community Safety Team compiles regular reports for both the full partnership and management group to enable valuable evaluation and monitoring to take place.

Contact

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01256 844844

Hart District Council

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01252 622122

Rushmoor Borough Council

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CRIME AND DISORDER JOINT SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Date and Time: Thursday, 20 July 2017 at 7pm

Place: Council Chamber, Hart District Council Offices, Fleet

Members of the Crime and Disorder Joint Scrutiny Committee in attendance:

Councillor Bound	Basingstoke and Deane BC (substitute)
Councillor Axam	Hart DC
Councillor Harward	Hart DC (substitute)
Councillor Renshaw	Hart DC
Councillor Crawford	Rushmoor BC
Councillor Newell	Rushmoor BC

Also present:

Councillor Collett	Hart DC
Councillor Muschamp	Rushmoor BC
CI Debbie Brooks	District Commander, Hart & Rushmoor
CI Matt Reeves	District Commander, Basingstoke & Deane
Ryan Thurman	Group Manager, Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service
Peter Amies	Head of Community & Env. Services, Rushmoor BC
Caroline Ryan	Community Safety Manager – Safer North Hampshire
James Knight	Anti-Social Behaviour Manager
Marion Short	Wellbeing and Community Manager
Rachael Wilkinson	PA to Caroline Ryan (minutes)

1/17 ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN

Councillor Axam was elected as Chairman for the 2017/18 municipal year.

2/17 MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting of 29 June 2016 were proposed as accepted by Councillor Renshaw and confirmed as a correct record by the remainder of the Committee.

3/17 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND SUBSTITUTIONS

Apologies were received from Councillor Crisp and Councillor Harward attended as substitute. Apologies were also received from Councillors Bowyer and Sherlock. Councillors Dibbs and Taylor were absent with no apologies received. Councillor Bound attended as substitute for Councillor Taylor in representation of BDBC.

Briefing to Committee Members

The Community Safety Manager presented notes on the **Local Government Association (LGA) Review of the Future of Community Safety Services Draft Report** which covered the following key points:

- Recognition for work with the vulnerable

- Regular meetings
- Analysis of data
- Strategic planning
- Tackling of anti-social behaviour/crime
- Introduction of a Peer Court for low level anti-social behaviour/crime – 60 cases went through the process in the last year and there has only been 1 that has reoffended. 2 have gone on to become part of the Peer court process.
- Great deal of preventative work regarding homelessness, street drinkers and the Channel Panel tackling extremism
- Female genital mutilation (FGM)
- Modern slavery

The Chairman thanked the Community Safety Manager for a clear, concise and positive presentation.

4/17 CHAIRMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

None.

5/17 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None declared.

6/17 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (ITEMS PERTAINING TO THE AGENDA)

None.

7/17 PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF SAFER NORTH HAMPSHIRE STRATEGIC COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP 2016-17

Members considered an overview of the performance of the Strategic Safer North Hampshire Community Safety Partnership against its core activities for the period 2016-17.

The Chairman introduced the report and opened the floor for discussion around the **data and incident recording** as the data appears to show a distinct spike in certain types of crime.

The District Commander for Basingstoke and Deane explained that Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) have prescribed changes nationally in the way incidents are recorded which gives the impression of an increase in crime rates but may actually be because the incident is recorded multiple times if there are multiple victims etc. A good example of this is with domestic violence, where one incident has the possibility to be reported twice now, if an alleged offender makes a counter allegation from the same incident – clearly, this does not mean that the police have attended twice, but that two incidents are recorded. This HMIC decision has been subject to a great deal of scrutiny and will give more detailed and reliable statistics for comparison and analysis moving forward.

Councillor Crawford raised whether or not the data is misleading in the Report because the figures are not per 1,000 capita and therefore do not reflect a true indication of crime levels by different ward/area. Councillor Crawford further raised that the data shows figures as just below national averages, which does not reflect Aldershot town centre and the Wellington ward. The Community Safety Manager addressed this concern by explaining that this data is not used to increase or decrease attention to particular problems by area but rather to concentrate working on behaviours across the North Hampshire area in a cohesive way. The Community Safety Manager went on to give examples of how some of the behaviours have been tackled by the creation of the Public Space Protection Orders (PSPO) and the North Lane Lodge in Aldershot as accommodation for identified street vulnerable people.

The District Commander for Basingstoke and Deane advised that the police do have the ability to drill down data to much more localised areas if they need to in order to assist in identifying problem areas or trends – even to street detail if required.

The Anti-Social Behaviour Manager further confirmed that Safer North Hampshire will follow the HMIC data reporting headline with drilled down data available as back-up information to refer to as required. The Community Safety Manager reiterated that Safer North Hampshire looks to use data to identify vulnerabilities in order to provide a strategic response.

Councillor Crawford commented that data on **night-time economy** was presented well.

The Chairman asked for explanation around the **increased figures for Hart DC**. The District Commander for Rushmoor and Hart explained that the rise in violent crime recorded was due to night-time economy along with some incidents of one householder taunting children outside his house multiple times, which is defined as violent crime. There has further been an increase in rural burglaries (150) where expensive machinery and plant has been taken. The final contributing factor has been an 11 year old child in a local Children's Home who has now been identified as requiring more appropriate accommodation so will shortly be moving on.

The District Commander for Rushmoor and Hart went on to comment that the night club in Fleet has been very cooperative which has improved issues dramatically. The introduction of taking head and shoulder photos of all male entrants meant that identifying a rape suspect was possible and that he was picked up within a matter of hours.

Councillor Crawford referred to **Hate Crime** (page 20) and asked for some further clarification following third party reports of abuse towards the Nepali population in Aldershot town centre. The District Commander for Rushmoor and Hart responded as the officer responsible for personally reviewing all Hate Crime reported and confirmed that there has been no hate crime against the Nepali population in the last 4 months and further that it is not possible to comment on unreported crimes. The District Commander for Rushmoor and Hart did confirm that there is a Nepali officer in the Neighbourhood Team to assist in communication with the Nepali population and that third party reporting through the Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) is due to be launched in September 2017, funded by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC).

The District Commander for Basingstoke and Deane raised the central reporting commission's parallel recording process with Action Fraud regarding **online fraud**. The reporting feeds back to the police and there are local fraud investigators working on this sort of crime. The District Commander for Rushmoor and Hart added that online fraud is not a local or national problem but rather an international problem.

The Group Manager, Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service advised that whilst regular home visits used to provide advice on fire prevention only, nowadays a much broader set of advice is provided to householders including prevention of **doorstep crime**.

Councillor Bound raised a question regarding **response times to 101 calls** and whether there is any evidence to show its effectiveness for promoting reporting of low level crime. The District Commander for Basingstoke and Deane responded that the average time of a 101 call has increased as more questions are being asked to ascertain more information but that new systems being introduced at the end of 2017 would hope to make this process less lengthy by removing duplication of data entry.

The District Commander for Basingstoke and Deane further reminded the Committee that, although there are fewer front counters than there used to be, that there are still front counter opportunities to report crime as well as Crimestoppers. Councillor Crawford advised that as a regular user of the 101 reporting line, that the experience had improved over recent months, and that in fact he felt that he was being asked less questions.

The Chairman opened discussion on the **drug related deaths** (page 290) and commented that the report lacked any positive information around this subject. The Community Safety Manager responded that an Interim Strategic Assessment had been commissioned as a tool to profile drug related crime and drug misuse which would provide further information.

The District Commander for Basingstoke and Deane advised that the drug supply into the area comes across county lines from the major cities via syndicates. There are 10-15 such syndicates working in Basingstoke and Deane alone at any one time and has related violence created by 'turf wars' and particularly increase in knife crime. There are further issues surrounding this in terms of exploitation either of young people, recruiting them to carry out the 'dirty work' using threats to life/family as leverage; or of vulnerable persons, cuckooing i.e. moving into their homes to run their business from. The District Commander for Rushmoor and Hart advised that these issues were being managed at a particular level but not stopped.

Councillor Crawford raised the existence of more and more people in Aldershot town centre in 'zombie-like' state. The Community Safety Manager advised that there has been a marked increase in the use of 'Spice' which is a particularly cheap and nasty psychoactive substance which results in this 'zombie-like' appearance. It also has horrific outcomes when mixed with alcohol. It is thought to be partly on the increase so much because it can be manufactured at home.

The Chairman referred to **anti-social behaviour** (page 42) and confirmed that, as a councillor for Hart DC, that less anti-social calls have been received of late. The Community Safety Manager advised that tackling of anti-social behaviour has become more robust including the involvement of Safer North Hampshire in not only identifying individuals concerned, but also then contacting parents of those individuals. A smarter approach tapping into diversionary activities for youngsters is also being used providing challenge for change in behaviours. Having a nominated Education Officer to go into schools is also making an impact. Councillor Crawford confirmed that input through schools is receiving a very positive response. Councillor Hayward agreed that the combination of education in schools along with peer pressure is assisting greatly in reducing anti-social behaviour.

The District Commander for Basingstoke and Deane advised that they may face some budgetary cuts in this area but that the awareness is there that this sort of preventative work is crucial. The Community Safety Manager reiterated that the best way to help youngsters is to provide them with information on how their choices will impact their lives rather than telling them what not to do – Councillor Newell agreed.

The Chairman raised **violent crime and sexual offences** (page 43) which would appear to have increased across the board. The District Commander for Rushmoor and Hart advised that this is largely due to a spike in historical case reporting following much media attention around such cases. More recent offences have also been much more likely to have been reported as a knock on effect as people feel their complaints will be taken much more seriously. This kind of crime is also affected by alcohol and the night-time economy and domestic violence has seen a rise. There have also been a number of false and malicious reports from a known female affecting this data.

Councillor Crawford asked how we **measure performance** against the Safer North Hampshire priorities?

The Community Safety Manager advised that Safer North Hampshire is made up of partnerships as follows:

Statutory

Police
Councils
Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG)
Community Rehabilitation/Probation

Non-Statutory

Fire Service
Aldershot Garrison Commander
Mental Health
Youth Offending Teams
Schools
Housing
Environmental Services

Further, that Safer North Hampshire has involvement in the following countrywide partners:

Safeguarding Boards
Channel Panel
Prevent Board

The delivery arm of Safer North Hampshire is measured by a various other reports e.g. the Vulnerabilities Report which is monthly.

All referrals received are reviewed by the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) for a way forward and to provide solutions.

Councillor Crawford asked whether **businesses** should be involved in the partnerships?

The Community Safety Manager advised that a number of businesses in Basingstoke are already involved. There is more work to be done to engage with Aldershot businesses although it is recognised that it is difficult to foster relationships with businesses if they are not keen to report issues.

The Community Safety Manager reiterated the **importance of reporting incidents**. Councillor Bound responded that the over 50s demographic are often reluctant to report incidents as they do not want to create further issues for the already vulnerable.

The Chairman asked what the Councils and Councillors can do to **improve support** for Safer North Hampshire? The Community Safety Manager responded that fostering better understanding of what community safety really means and how it looks at any given point of time would improve support significantly. The Chairman suggested that the Community Safety Manager look to present to Councils once a year.

The Chairman requested that the Safer North Hampshire Newsletter try to cover all 3 areas rather than focus on only in each issue.

The District Commander for Basingstoke and Deane commented that neighbourhood policing works very cohesively building strong relationships and extended an invitation to Members to go out on patrol with officers to see this in action.

The Community Safety Manager advised that there is a VIP PEER Event on 16 August 2017 and a summary will be provided in advance of the event. There have also been several press releases e.g. Graffiti Week where graffiti is removed. The Community Safety Manager agreed to circulate the Graffiti Removal Report. Councillor Collett further requested that Councillors are made aware of planned Graffiti Weeks in advance.

Finally, the Community Safety Manager encouraged Councillors to go out into the other areas of North Hampshire to assist in understanding the context of their own areas as well as others across North Hampshire.

DECISION

That the Committee is satisfied with the performance of the Strategic CSP in relation to the discharge of its crime and disorder functions for 2016/17 and notes the actions for 2017/18.

The meeting closed at 8:30pm