

SAFER NORTH HAMPSHIRE

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

2017/18

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Safer North Hampshire Community Safety Partnership (CSP) produces an annual Strategic Assessment which it reviews every six months. This ensures that the partnership is aware of current and emerging trends.

Police forces across England and Wales have improved the way that they record crime. As a result, police recorded crime and anti-social behaviour both locally and nationally has risen.

In 2016/17 total crime across Safer North Hampshire increased by **8%** (n1, 660). Much of this rise can be accounted for by a 12% (n858) increase in violence against the person offences, which is largely due to improved recording practices and expansion of offence categories. Anti-social behaviour increased by 4% and domestic abuse increased slightly (+1%). Many of these offences were linked to alcohol consumption. These issues have been identified as the primary threats for Safer North Hampshire and as such our priorities for the upcoming year will remain as;

- 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. 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. As such over the coming year Safer North Hampshire will focus on reducing violence against the person offences with and without injury.
- 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 Community Safety Partnership and will remain to be over the coming year.
- Substance misuse – A number of issues surrounding substance misuse have been highlighted in the Strategic Assessment. Almost a fifth (18%, n4086) of offences were linked to alcohol and in addition levels of street drinking have been of concern. Over the coming year Safer North Hampshire will continue to focus on these issues.

SAFER NORTH HAMPSHIRE 2016/17 DATA ANALYSIS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

1.1.1 Safer North Hampshire produces a Strategic Assessment annually. This ensures that Community Safety Partnerships¹ (CSPs) are aware of the local priorities and can alter their focus as problems in an area change.

1.1.2 The aim of the document is to:

- Identify current and emerging trends and why they may have occurred
- Set clear and robust priorities
- Adjust the Partnership Plan in accordance
- Identify gaps in knowledge

1.2 METHODOLOGY

1.2.1 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. 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 also examines the local issues.

1.2.2 The current Strategic Assessment is based on data from 01 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, with comparisons to previous years where appropriate.

¹ 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.

1.2.3 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.

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

1.3 LIMITATIONS

1.3.1 Police recorded crime is prone to changes in recording practices and police activity, as well as changing behaviour in public reporting of crime. As a result, trends will not always reflect changing levels in criminal activity.

1.3.2 This assessment will also only include data from participating partner organisations. This year there are several gaps as data sets were not supplied.

1.4 SAFER NORTH HAMPSHIRE PROCESSES

1.4.1 The Strategic Assessment is an annual document, which enables the Community Safety Partnership to consider year on year trends and set its main priorities for the year.

1.4.2 Meanwhile, on a monthly basis, the partnership holds Vulnerabilities Operational Group (VOG) meetings. 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 vulnerable people and locations. Partners have the opportunity to make referrals to the group, which are discussed, and action is taken if necessary. The meeting allows the partnership to react to current issues and direct resources accordingly.

1.5 THE SAFER NORTH HAMPSHIRE AREA

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

1.5.2 Basingstoke and Deane has the largest population of 173,860 and an estimated 72,890 dwellings². 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 Baughurst, 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 small pockets of deprivation although only 5 /109 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA³), are in the 30% most deprived across England.

1.5.3 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% rural⁴. 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 population⁵; the next largest is Yateley where 11% of the population lives.⁶ Hart has the highest proportion of LSOAs

² General data is from the 2015 mid year estimates: Office for National Statistics.

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

³ 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).

⁴ Data from Hampshire County Council: <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/factsandfigures/keyfactsandfigures/key-facts/kf-hart.htm#hartboundaries>

⁵ 2011 census data; 37760 population out of a total of 91033.

⁶ Again based upon 2011 census details with 10115 out of a population of 91033.

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 British⁷.

1.5.4 Rushmoor⁸ has a population of 95,342 located in the two main towns of Farnborough and Aldershot. 61.3% of the population lives in Farnborough⁹ 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 service¹⁰. 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 country¹¹.

⁷ More information on http://www3.hants.gov.uk/2011_census_hart_summary_factsheet.pdf

⁸ Further detail is available on the Rusmoor 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>

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Part of Aldershot Park ward and part of Cherrywood wards.

2.0 CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR OVERVIEW

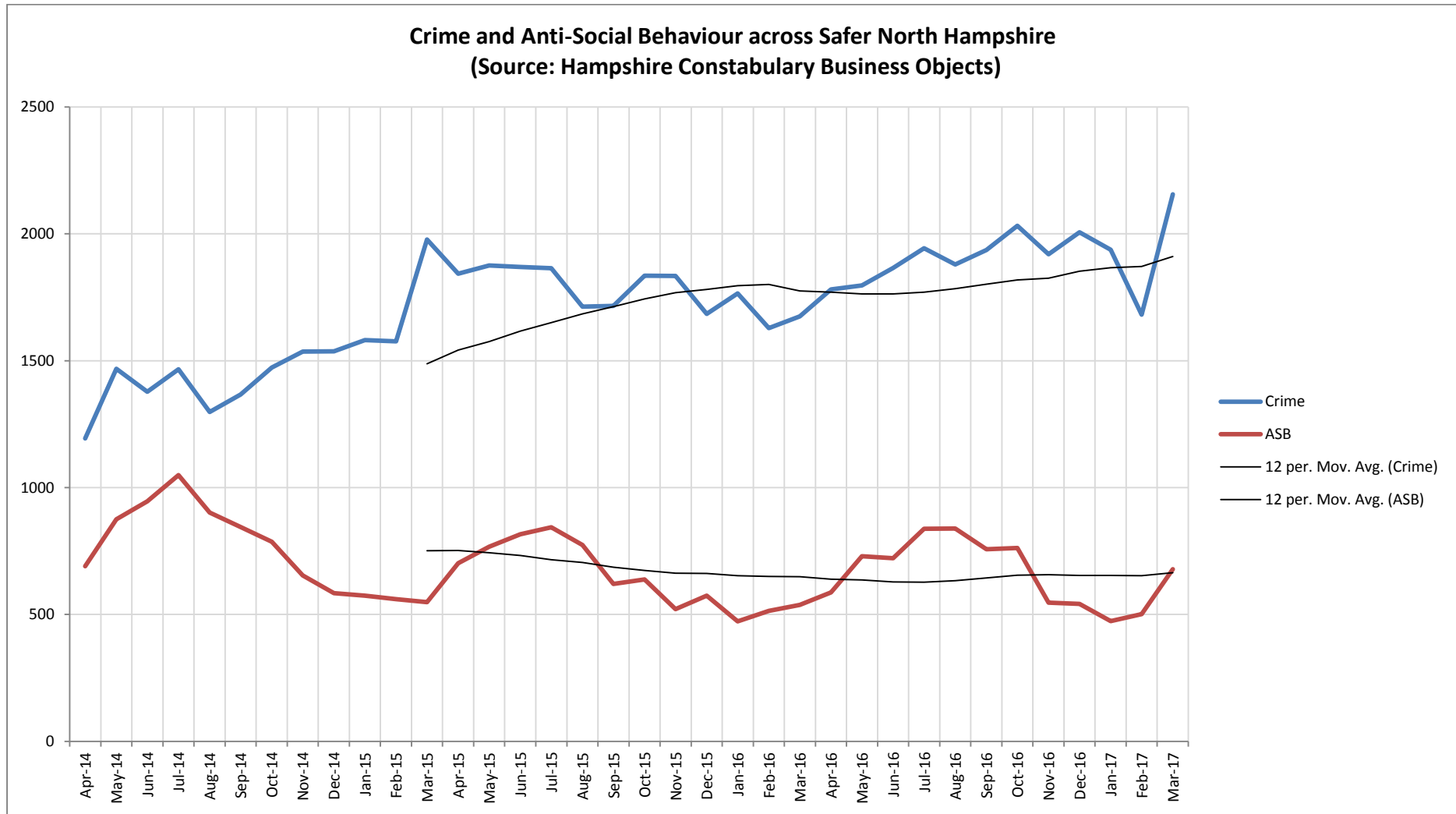
- 2.1 Nationally, Police recorded crime increased by **10%** in 2016/17 when compared to the previous year, with all but two forces showing an annual increase in the volume of crime recorded.
- 2.2 This year, Hampshire Constabulary recorded a total of **149, 578** crimes across Hampshire or **110** crimes per 1,000 population. This is an increase of **13%** (n17, 221) more than last year, when a total of 132, 357 crimes were recorded or 97 crimes per 1,000 population.
- 2.3 Across Safer North Hampshire **22, 961** crimes were recorded or **63** crimes per 1,000 population which is an **8%** (n1, 660) increase on the previous year when 21, 301 crimes were recorded or 58 crimes per 1,000 population.
- 2.4 Some of the 8% rise in recorded crime can be explained in terms of the improved recording practices. However, increases across all violent crime categories and public order were significant and occurred across all three areas. These will be discussed in detail in the document.
- 2.5 Broken down, total crime increased in Rushmoor (+14%) and Basingstoke (+7%). There was no change to crime levels in Hart.
- 2.6 Hampshire Constabulary recorded **50, 758** incidents of anti-social behaviour in Hampshire or **37** incidents per 1,000 population. This is an increase of **4%** (n1, 957) more than last year, when 48, 801 incidents were recorded or 36 incidents per 1,000 population.
- 2.7 Hampshire Constabulary recorded **7, 800** incidents of anti-social behaviour across Safer North Hampshire or **21** incidents per 1,000 population. This is an increase of **4%** (n299) on the previous year when 7501 incidents were recorded or 20 incidents per 1,000 population.
- 2.8 Rushmoor (+9%) and Basingstoke (+5%) experienced increases in ASB while incidents in Hart reduced (-5%).
- 2.9 Table 1, shown below compares police recorded crime and anti-social behaviour data from the current year with the previous year.

Table 1

| | BASINGSTOKE | | | HART | | | RUSHMOOR | | | SAFER NORTH HANTS AREA | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | 15/16 Crimes | 16/17 Crimes | % change | 15/16 Crimes | 16/17 Crimes | % change | 15/16 Crimes | 16/17 Crimes | % change | 15/16 Crimes | 16/17 Crimes | % change |
| 1a Homicide | 0 | 1 | 100.00% (n1) | 0 | 0 | 0%(n0) | 0 | 1 | 100.00% (n1) | 0 | 2 | 100.00% (n2) |
| 1b Violence with Injury | 1411 | 1539 | 9.00% (n128) | 502 | 515 | 3.00% (n13) | 1037 | 1126 | 9.00% (n89) | 2950 | 3180 | 8.00% (n230) |
| 1c Violence without Injury | 2131 | 2439 | 14.00% (n308) | 645 | 768 | 19.00% (n123) | 1353 | 1548 | 14.00% (n195) | 4129 | 4755 | 15.00% (n626) |
| 2a Rape | 128 | 135 | 5.00% (n7) | 52 | 36 | -31.00% (n16) | 75 | 92 | 23.00% (n17) | 255 | 263 | 3.00% (n8) |
| 2b Other Sexual Offences | 227 | 291 | 28.00% (n64) | 58 | 70 | 21.00% (n12) | 134 | 154 | 15.00% (n20) | 419 | 515 | 23.00% (n96) |
| 3a Robbery of Business Property | 7 | 6 | -14.00% (n1) | 1 | 3 | 200.00% (n2) | 3 | 3 | 0% (n0) | 11 | 12 | 9.00% (n1) |
| 3b Robbery of Personal Property | 51 | 66 | 29.00% (n15) | 6 | 5 | -17.00% (n1) | 26 | 32 | 23.00% (n6) | 83 | 103 | 24.00% (n20) |
| 4a1 Burglary Residential | 323 | 319 | -1.00% (n4) | 114 | 107 | -6.00% (n7) | 180 | 189 | 5.00% (n9) | 617 | 615 | 0% (n2) |
| 4a2 Burglary Business and Community | 665 | 811 | 22.00% (n146) | 313 | 243 | -22.00% (n70) | 176 | 161 | -9.00% (n15) | 1154 | 1215 | 5.00% (n61) |
| 4b Vehicle Offences | 579 | 661 | 14.00% (n82) | 255 | 237 | -7.00% (n18) | 382 | 417 | 9.00% (n35) | 1216 | 1315 | 8.00% (n99) |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 4c Theft from the Person | 70 | 86 | 23.00% (n16) | 32 | 27 | -16.00% (n5) | 73 | 66 | -10.00% (n7) | 175 | 179 | 2.00% (n4) |
| 4d Bicycle Theft | 191 | 188 | -2.00% (n3) | 47 | 56 | 19.00% (n9) | 138 | 160 | 16.00% (n22) | 376 | 404 | 7.00% (n28) |
| 4e Shoplifting | 882 | 957 | 9.00% (n75) | 154 | 169 | 10.00% (n15) | 508 | 709 | 40.00% (n201) | 1544 | 1835 | 19.00% (n291) |
| 4f All Other Theft Offences | 1001 | 1066 | 6.00% (n65) | 428 | 447 | 4.00% (n19) | 618 | 642 | 4.00% (n24) | 2047 | 2155 | 5.00% (n108) |
| 5a Criminal Damage | 1586 | 1551 | -2.00% (n35) | 585 | 542 | -7.00% (n43) | 850 | 995 | 17.00% (n145) | 3021 | 3088 | 2.00% (n67) |
| 5b Arson | 73 | 41 | -44.00% (n32) | 40 | 15 | -63.00% (n25) | 25 | 34 | 36.00% (n9) | 138 | 90 | -35.00% (n48) |
| 6a Trafficking of Drugs | 64 | 54 | -16.00% (n10) | 6 | 4 | -33.00% (n2) | 39 | 52 | 33.00% (n13) | 109 | 110 | 1% (n1) |
| 6b Possession of Drugs | 375 | 211 | -44.00% (n164) | 100 | 47 | -53.00% (n53) | 164 | 169 | 3.00% (n5) | 639 | 427 | -33.00% (n212) |
| 7 Possession of Weapons Offences | 95 | 77 | -19.00% (n18) | 13 | 19 | 46.00% (n6) | 45 | 74 | 64.00% (n29) | 153 | 170 | 11.00% (n17) |
| 8 Public Order Offences | 967 | 1067 | 10.00% (n100) | 303 | 349 | 15.00% (n46) | 613 | 757 | 23.00% (n144) | 1883 | 2173 | 15.00% (n290) |
| 9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society | 195 | 205 | 5.00% (n10) | 71 | 60 | -15.00% (n9) | 116 | 90 | -22.00% (n26) | 382 | 355 | -7.00% (n27) |
| Totals | 11021 | 11771 | 7.00% (n750) | 3725 | 3719 | 0% (n6) | 6555 | 7471 | 14.00% (n916) | 21301 | 22961 | 8.00% (n1660) |
| ASB | 3667 | 3837 | 5.00% (n170) | 1512 | 1441 | -5.00% (n71) | 2321 | 2522 | 9.00% (n201) | 7501 | 7800 | 4.00% (n299) |

Graph 1



2.10 Graph 1 above shows crime and anti-social behaviour figures across Safer North Hampshire for the past three years. Crime, shown clearly in Blue has fluctuated. The moving average line marked in black, which shows the longer term trend, displays an increase.

2.11 Anti-social behaviour which is shown in red displays a clear seasonal trend with increases in the summer months. The moving average line, which shows the longer term trend, highlights a slight reduction in incidents.

3.0 ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

3.1 BACKGROUND

3.1.1 The Crime and Disorder Act (1998) defines anti-social behaviour as;

“Acting in a manner that causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not in the same household as (the defendant).”



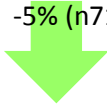

3.1.2 Different agencies record data in relation to ASB, including Police, Council and Housing Associations.

3.1.3 Safer North Hampshire is committed to reducing levels of anti-social behaviour. This has resulted in a 13% (n1225) reduction compared to three years ago. The partnership already has lots of mechanisms in place to help victims and deal with perpetrators, and the way we work has received recognition from the HMIC. Nonetheless we understand that anti-social behaviour can have a major impact on victims’ quality of life and we want to reassure the public that we will continue to reduce this type of behaviour.

3.2 POLICE RECORDED ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

3.2.1 Since 2011 Hampshire Constabulary has recorded anti-social behaviour under three primary categories. The first is Nuisance ASB, which includes incidents that cause problems to the local community in general. Environmental ASB includes incidents where individuals and groups have an impact on their surroundings, and Personal ASB identifies incidents deliberately targeted at an individual or group.

3.2.2 In 2016/17 across the Safer North Hampshire Area reported levels of anti-social behaviour increased by 4% (n299) from 7501 to 7800 incidents.

| | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | Direction of travel |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---|
| Safer North Hampshire | 7501 | 7800 | +4% (n299)  |
| Basingstoke & Deane | 3667 | 3837 | +5% (n170)  |
| Hart | 1512 | 1441 | -5% (n71)  |
| Rushmoor | 2321 | 2522 | +9% (n201)  |

3.2.3 Broken down, Rushmoor (+9%, n201) and Basingstoke (+5%, n170) experienced increases while anti-social behaviour in Hart reduced (-5%, n71).

3.2.4 As in previous years, anti-social behaviour was higher during the summer months. April to September had 28% (n944) more incidents than October to March. Anti-social behaviour increased at the weekend and was highest between 18:00 – 20:59 hours.

3.2.5 The majority of anti-social behaviour was classified as Nuisance ASB (64%, n4967). Personal ASB accounted for 28% (n2175) while Environmental ASB made up just 8% (n658) of total recorded incidents in 2016/17.

3.2.6 In 2016/17 the key threats for Safer North Hampshire in terms of anti-social behaviour were;

- **Street drinking, rough sleeping and begging in the town centres.**

This problem was particularly evident in Aldershot town centre in Rushmoor district and Basingstoke town centre. In Aldershot 34% (n202) of reports of anti-social behaviour in Wellington beat related to this issue, while in Basingstoke reports of this behaviour accounted for 15% (n96) of total reported ASB in Eastrop beat.

The issue has affected members of the public and businesses alike. In both areas the partnership has worked hard to improve the situation. Officers have worked closely with local businesses to gain their views with many finding the behaviour of groups intimidating¹² (see report from Sam). The Making Every Adult Matter 'MEAM' initiative which aims to support and empower people experiencing multiple needs is being piloted in Basingstoke and Deane and in Aldershot a PSPO has recently been put into force to tackle street drinking, begging and defecating.

- **Night Time Economy (NTE) related ASB in town centre beats** (*Please also see NTE related Violence*)

NTE related anti-social behaviour accounted for 18% (n112) of total ASB in Basingstoke Town Centre (Eastrop Beat). Incidents peaked between 23:00 – 03:59 (82%, n92) and on Saturday and Sunday (76%, n85). Where details were available, NTE issues mostly occurred either in the street (28%, n21), in/outside of a licensed premises with Fever and Boutique the most common (18%, n14) or at McDonalds (9%, n7). Issues mostly related to rowdy and drunken behaviour.

NTE related anti-social behaviour accounted for 23% (n37) of total ASB in Hart Town Centre (Fleet Central beat). Incidents peaked between 23:00 – 03:59 (97%, n36) and were highest Saturday and Sunday (81%, n30). Issues mostly occurred in the street (58%, n19) or in/outside of licensed premises with MooMoos (27%, n9) and The Old Emporium (9%, n3) the top locations. ASB related to drunken and rowdy behaviour.

¹² Source: Top of town petition response 03.08.2017

NTE related anti-social behaviour accounted for 13% (n78) of total ASB in Aldershot Town Centre (Wellington Beat). Incidents peaked between 23:00 and 03:59 (80%, n62) and were highest Friday to Sunday (81%, n63). Where details were available the majority of NTE related issues occurred either in the street (35%, n26) or in/outside of a licensed premises, with The George (18%, n13), Popworld (16%, n12) and the Famous Door (8%, n6) the most common. A large number of incidents related to people being rowdy and acting in a drunken manner.

NTE related anti-social behaviour has regularly been discussed at the VOG with the partnership working closely with Police and Council licensing teams.

- **Youth nuisance**

In Basingstoke and Deane a high number of reports received related to youth nuisance in the town centre (20%, n127 of total ASB in Eastrop beat). Reports mostly related to general youth nuisance, youths gathering and drinking alcohol and smoking drugs and making lots of noise (49%, n62). There were also numerous reports of youths committing ASB at McDonalds in Market Place (15%, n19) and climbing buildings across the town (10%, n13). Work is ongoing to stop this behaviour and includes issuing section 35 dispersal orders, ASB warning letters and Acceptable Behaviour Contracts to young people causing problems. In addition, Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council Legal Team is currently reviewing ways to prevent free-running in the town.

Additionally in Basingstoke and Deane, youth nuisance in Pinkerton Road (16%, n55 of total ASB in South Ham beat) was identified as a problem for the Partnership. Reports primarily related to youths causing a nuisance at the Pavillion (38%, n21), getting on the roof, disrupting groups held at the location and being a general nuisance and also causing problems at the Russell Howard Park (22%, n12), smoking drugs, drinking alcohol and making lots of noise. This prompted a multi-agency response involving Neighbourhood Policing Team, Community Safety Patrol Officers and Safer North Hampshire which included identifying those responsible and issuing them with warning letters and where appropriate Acceptable Behaviour Contracts. In addition the Office of Police and Crime Commissioner funded the Kicks project in the area to divert young people from committing anti-social behaviour.

In Hart, youth nuisance in Beaulieu Gardens (n22) and Hearsay Gardens (n15) was identified as a concern in 2016/17 (28%, n37 of total ASB in Frogmore and Derby Green beat). Youths gathering on the green, drinking alcohol, causing damage and making lots of noise were the main issues reported. The Officer of Police and Crime Commissioner funded a community development worker in the area, SNH employed outreach workers and partnership work with Vivid Homes and the Police has contributed to a significant reduction in reports with just six between April to September 2017.

In Rushmoor youths getting on the roofs of buildings, particularly in Wellington beat (3%, n18 of total ASB in Wellington beat) was a particular problem and was raised at the VOG. This issue is currently with legal who are drafting a letter for free runners to advise them that their behaviour constitutes trespassing.

There were also threats which were specific to the local areas. These were;

- **People gaining access to derelict buildings in Eastrop in Basingstoke and Deane.**

In 2016/17 there were 37 reports of people gaining access to derelict buildings, equating to 6% of total ASB in Eastrop beat. The majority of reports related to groups of youths gathering inside Grosvenor House and Normandy House putting themselves and others in danger. The issue was brought to the VOG and as a result pressure was placed on the land owner to secure the building which prevented further issues.

- **Vehicle nuisance in Carparks in Farnborough in Rushmoor**

In 2016/17 18 reports related to vehicle nuisance in carparks in Farnborough town centre. Reports related mostly to vehicles speeding and being driven anti-socially and also of groups gathering in carparks and playing loud music from their cars. This is an ongoing issue and police patrols have been increased and currently officers are looking at ways of designing out crime through use of lighting, sound and preventing access via egress points.

3.3 COMPLEX CASES

3.3.1 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). 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.

3.4 COMMUNITY SAFETY PATROL OFFICER DATA

3.4.1 The Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council Community Safety Patrol Officers (CSPOs) focus on tackling low level antisocial behaviour and environmental issues while providing reassurance to communities throughout the borough. Their priorities are informed by information from a range of sources including reports made to the council and partner organisations. The team runs a series of campaigns each year focussed on education and enforcement to address the issues that impact on people's quality of life.

3.4.2 During 2016/17 the CSPO team recorded 2242 incidents. This was a 3% increase on the previous year.

The top incident types were fly-tipping (23%, n511), anti-social behaviour (18%, n396), litter (11%, n243) and vandalism, graffiti and arson (8%, n177).

3.4.3 The CSPOs use a combination of warning notices and fixed penalty notices to tackle antisocial behaviour and environmental offences. During 2016/17, the team issued a total of 333 warning notices and 51 fixed penalty notices. There were 4 people prosecuted for littering offences who either failed to pay or refused an FPN.

3.4.4 Anti-social behaviour

3.4.4.1 The antisocial behaviour categories include a range of issues from youth related antisocial behaviour to incidents linked to people sleeping rough and living street based lifestyles. Vehicle nuisance, noise and neighbour disputes are also included.

3.4.4.2 CSPO anti-social behaviour compares favourably to police recorded anti-social behaviour data. A large number of incidents were youth related (63%). In addition the location with the most incidents was the town centre (Eastrop), and ASB was highest during the summer months and in October. These are however the months when the team has a greater focus on tackling antisocial behaviour due to the summer holidays and Halloween. Fridays and Saturdays saw the greatest numbers of incidents recorded and the busiest times were between 6-9pm.

3.4.5 Environmental incident summary

3.4.5.1 Environmental incident categories include situations where the CSPO team witness someone committing an offence, such as littering or when they come across something that needs to be removed or repaired. Across the borough, fly-tipping (511) accounted for the majority of incidents recorded by the team and included both fly-tipping located and warnings issued. The CSPO team issued 81 written warnings to people believed to be responsible for fly-tipping during 2016/17. Litter (265) was the second most recorded category and included both litter located and action taken against individuals. During 2016/17, the CSPO team issued 45 FPNs for littering and 44 warning notices.

3.4.6 Campaigns

3.4.6.1 Fly-tipping (April to June 2016) – Due to the level of fly-tipping identified in residential areas, the CSPO team worked with the Street Cleansing and Environmental Health teams to inform people about their responsibilities and the penalties for fly-tipping and challenge individuals identified as depositing small amounts of waste near their home address. As a result 31 warning notices were issued.

3.4.6.2 Summer ASB (July to September 2016) – During the summer months, the team concentrated on actions to prevent antisocial behaviour in neighbourhood areas. As part of this work they carried

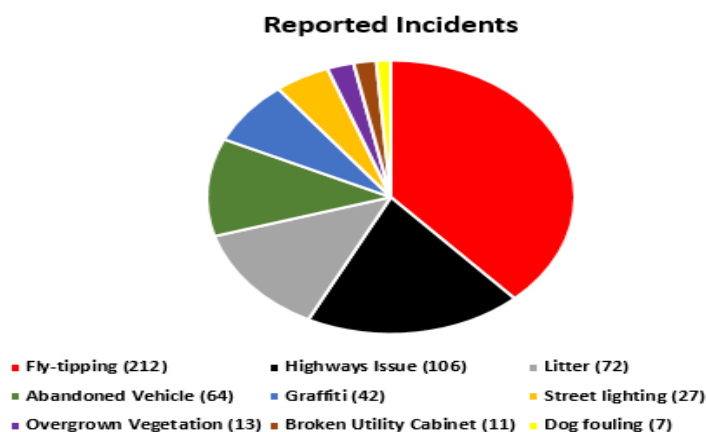
out visits to schools to speak to pupils about being respectful to others and understanding their responsibilities and the consequences of unacceptable behaviour and patrols were targeted at neighbourhoods experiencing the greatest levels of antisocial behaviour at the time. In total 2383 residents were educated through classroom talks, assemblies and informal discussions and 58 ASB warnings were issued.

3.4.6.3 Halloween & Bonfire night ASB (October & November 2016) – Due to concerns about antisocial behaviour linked to Halloween and bonfire night, the team visited shops and potentially vulnerable residents in the lead up to this period. There were increased patrols in priority locations on Halloween and bonfire night to reassure communities and challenge unacceptable behaviour. This also led to them coming across a number of unauthorised firework displays so advice was provided to organisers. This led to a 62% reduction in Halloween related ASB compared to previous year and 7 ASB warnings were issued.

3.4.6.4 Notice Your Neighbourhood (January to March 2016) – In response to information from residents that the way a neighbourhood looks impacts on how safe they feel, the CSPOs launched the ‘Notice Your Neighbourhood’ campaign to encourage communities to report the issues they notice that make them feel unsafe or impact on their quality of life. During this period the team focussed on some priority locations, including Buckskin, Winklebury, Popley and Norden to raise awareness and report issues anything that needed repairing or clearing. They circulated leaflets, put messages out through social media and held a reporting workshop in Buckskin. As a result of this campaign there was an increase in the number of environmental incidents recorded by the team compared to the previous year.

Results:

- 554 incidents
- Top 5 locations; Winklebury, Norden, Popley, Buckskin, Eastrop.



3.5 HOUSING DATA

3.5.1 Housing Associations also record data in relation to anti-social behaviour.

3.5.2 Vivid is one of the largest housing providers in the area with over 30,000 tenancies across Hampshire. Across the Safer North Hampshire area Vivid recorded 337 ASB cases, down slightly from 371 the previous year. In 2016/17 Vivid carried out 37 evictions (89% due to rent arrears) up from 26 the previous year. The most common ASB issues were during the assessment period were non violent unreasonable behaviour (37%, 126) and inconsiderate household noise (26%, n89).

3.5.3 Radian Housing also have stock in the Safer North Hampshire area. Recently officers are finding that cases are becoming more complex and involving a high level of mental health. Also, the number of domestic abuse cases is increasing on a monthly basis. Radian's Community Safety Team deals with high level anti-social behaviour which includes proven drugs cases, physical assault, harassment, prostitution and serious criminal activity. The team also deal with domestic abuse cases, including signposting for support, attending MARACs and improving security at properties. Radian recorded eight cases in 2016/17, two relating to domestic abuse, one relating to physical assault, one other violent behaviour, one noise related and one other criminal activity.

3.6 PESTELO

3.6.1 There are certain political, economic, social, technological, environmental, legal and organisational factors outside of the partnerships control, which may have an impact. These have been examined in relation to anti-social behaviour and the following risks have been identified;

- Seasonal increases in particular during the summer months, Halloween and Christmas periods. It is recommended that planned operations are in place prior to these dates to reduce the impact on service demand.
- Homelessness, street drinking and begging continues to be a hot topic in the media. As identified in the assessment these issues are prevalent in Safer North Hampshire. It is important to be aware of this in the coming year along with the appropriate use of tools and powers.

- Housing developments across Safer North Hampshire, including a large development in Basingstoke and Deane close to Junction 7 of the M3 is likely to have an impact on services.

3.7 SUCCESSES

3.7.1 Over the past year the Safer North Hampshire Community Safety Partnership has had many successes in relation to anti-social behaviour;

3.7.2 We have been recognised by the HMIC for our excellent partnership working in tackling anti-social behaviour -

“The force’s work with partner agencies such as local authorities to tackle anti-social behaviour is particularly strong. We were impressed to see the work done with community safety partnerships, some of which have dedicated anti-social behaviour co-ordinators working closely with neighbourhood officers to tackle local problems of anti-social behaviour. The Safer North Hampshire partnership is a good example of where this takes place, and its work is supported by regular meetings with local partners such as the local authority, housing associations, charities and businesses to identify and address particular locations and individuals that may be vulnerable.”

3.7.3 The Community Court has also received national interest from other forces and media companies for its restorative approach to crime, bringing offenders and victims together in a formal setting to identify the harm caused whilst establishing fair outcomes to rectify the harm and support the young person with managing their behaviour.

3.7.4 Safer North Hampshire runs various projects over the year. Some examples include educating children and young people on how to stay safe through the ‘Think Safe’ initiative. In 2016/17 1,576 pupils across Hart and Rushmoor attended Think Safe sessions.

4.0 CRIME

4.1 BACKGROUND

4.1.1 Crime levels locally and nationally have fluctuated over recent years and much of this has to do with changes to recording practices as well as police activity and changing behaviour in public reporting of crime. This has contributed to a 35% (n6973) increase across Safer North Hampshire compared to three years ago, a 16% (n3141) increase compared to five years ago and then a 15% (n4012) reduction compared to crime figures ten years ago¹³. Figures for individual crime categories also vary and will be discussed in the next section.

4.2 POLICE RECORDED VIOLENT CRIME

4.2.1 Violent crime covers a wide range of offences including minor assaults (such as pushing and shoving), harassment and abuse (that result in no physical harm), through to wounding and homicide. It includes the categories violent crime, sexual offences and robbery.

4.3 VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON

4.3.1 Violence against the person includes the categories 1a Homicide, 1b Violence with injury and 1c Violence without injury.

4.3.2 Crime in England and Wales 2017 states that, nationally offences increased by **18%** in 2016/17 when compared to the previous year. However, recent changes in recording practice makes interpreting trends in Police recorded violence against the person offences difficult. Ongoing work by police forces over the past two to three years to improve crime recording practices are thought to be an important driver of the increase in all police recorded violence. More recent inspections carried out by the HMIC show that whilst improvements have been made, this varies between forces and some have further work to do to ensure reports of crime, in particular violent crime, are recorded correctly. Therefore, the increases as a result of improved recording could continue for some time.

¹³ Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects

4.3.3 Safer North Hampshire Summary

4.3.3.1 In 2016/17, violence against the person offences across Safer North Hampshire increased by **12%** (n858) from 7079 to 7937 offences. Violence against the person remains the single largest contributor to crime across Safer North Hampshire accounting for 35% of all reported crime.

4.3.3.2 Broken down, violence with injury increased by 8% (n230), from 2950 to 3180 offences and violence without injury increased by 15% (n626) from 4129 to 4755 offences.

4.3.3.3 Crime in England and Wales 2017 states that in the latest year, harassment offences accounted for 46% of the increase in violence without injury, and 37% of the increase in total violence against the person. In the latest year, harassment offences rose by 41%. Previously the expansion of the harassment category in April 2015 to include the 'disclosure of private sexual photographs and films with the intent to cause distress and anxiety and sending letters with the intent to cause distress or anxiety was a large driver in the increase in offences. Although the figures for both the latest year and previous year now include these two new offences, caution should be taken when making comparisons across the two years. The continued increase will in part be a result of improved compliance in recording these offences over time. Harassment offences were up 29% (n180) across SNH accounting for 21% of the overall increase in VAP. These offences include things such as sending malicious text messages and making threatening phone calls. Previously these offences would have been recorded as anti-social behavior.

4.3.4 Basingstoke and Deane Summary

4.3.4.1 In Basingstoke and Deane violence against the person increased by 12% (n437), from 3542 to 3979 offences. Homicide increased by 100% (n1), violence with injury increased by 9% (n128) and violence without injury was up 14% (n308).

4.3.4.2 Offences across Basingstoke and Deane increased slightly at the weekend (33% n1293 Saturday and Sunday) when a large number of offences were reported between midnight and 04:59 (31%, n400). During the week there were two peaks in offending, one between 14:00 – 16:59 (n534) and another between 20:00 – 22:59 (n543).

- 4.3.4.3 In Basingstoke and Deane 65% (n2586) of violence against the person was committed by someone the victim knew. Offences by a spouse/partner (22%, n860), acquaintance (20%, n787) and family member (20%, n781) were the most common. Stranger attacks were much less frequent accounting for 19% (n745) of violence against the person offences. In Eastrop however, the percentage of stranger attacks were much higher at 45% (n324) and this was largely because of the night time economy population.
- 4.3.4.4 The location with the most offences (18%, n721) continues to be Eastrop beat which includes the town centre. Offences here increased by 19% (n114) in 2016/17 when compared to the previous year.
- 4.3.4.5 In Eastrop beat 184 (26%) offences were night time economy related¹⁴, occurring in or outside of licensed premises (Fever and Boutique 13% n23, Tonic 13% n23) or in the street in the 'top of town' area (London Road 18% n33, London Street 15% n27 and Winchester Street 12% n22). Offences were highest Saturday to Sunday (68%, n125) and between midnight and 03:59 (67%, n124).
- 4.3.4.6 Street Pastors working in Basingstoke town centre continue to be busy on Friday and Saturday nights. Between April 16 and March 2017 they helped to calm 148 aggressive situations and supported 229 vulnerable people. There were also 139 visitors to the Safe Hub. People can visit the Safe Hub if they are feeling unwell through alcohol or in general or just want to talk.
- 4.3.4.7 Outside of the town centre, South Ham (9%, n343) and Norden (9%, n340) experienced a large number of offences and this has historically been the case due to the larger population. A large number of offences were domestic related (33%, n116 in South Ham and 30%, n103 in Norden). There were no other patterns or trends.
- 4.3.4.8 In addition 69 offences were recorded at Aldermaston Road in Rooksown with 29 at North Hampshire Hospital and 29 at Parklands hospital and these largely related to patient on patient and patient on staff assaults.

¹⁴ Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects 'Basingstoke Night Time Economy' Report

4.3.4.9 A further 45 offences were recorded at Basingstoke Police Station where people who had been arrested were violent towards officers.

4.3.5 *Hart Summary*

4.3.5.1 Violence against the person in Hart increased by 12% (n136), from 1147 to 1283 offences. There were no homicides. Violence with injury increased by 3% (n13) and violence without injury was up 19% (n123).

4.3.5.2 Offences across Hart increased slightly at the weekend (33%, n418 Saturday and Sunday) when a large number of offences were reported between midnight and 06:59 (43%, n181). During the week there were two peaks in offending, one between 14:00 – 16:59 (20%, n169) and another between 21:00 – 22:59 (12%, n106).

4.3.5.3 Across the district 60% (n763) of offences were committed by someone the victim knew. Offences by a spouse/partner (36%, n273), family member (29%, n224) and acquaintance (27%, n207) were the most common. Stranger attacks were less frequent accounting for 35% (n269) of violence against the person offences. In Fleet Central however, the percentage of stranger attacks was higher at 48% (n115) and this was largely because of the night time economy population.

4.3.5.4 Fleet Central which includes the town centre consistently experiences the highest amount of violence against the person (19%, n240) and offences here increased by 10% (n21) in 2016/17 when compared to the previous year.

4.3.5.5 In Fleet Central beat 144 offences (60%) were night time economy related¹⁵, occurring in or outside of licensed premises (The Hart Centre 32% n46, Moo Moo 16% n23 and Old Emporium 13% n19) or in the street (Upper Street 14% n20 and Fleet Road 10% n14). Offences were highest Saturday to Sunday (87%, n125) and between midnight and 03:59 (86%, n124).

4.3.5.6 Outside of Fleet Central, the locations with the most offences were Hook (8%, n96), Fleet North (7%, n88) and Yateley East (7%, n88). In these areas a large number of offences were domestic related (38% n36 in Hook, 41%, n36 in Fleet North and 34% n30 in Yateley East).

¹⁵ Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects 'Fleet Night Time Economy' Report

4.3.6 *Rushmoor Summary*

4.3.6.1 In 2016/17, violence against the person offences in Rushmoor increased by 12% (n285), from 2390 to 2675. There was one homicide. Violence with injury increased by 9% (n89) and violence without injury was up 14% (n195).

4.3.6.2 Offences across Rushmoor increased slightly at the weekend when a large number were reported between midnight and 04:59 (31%, n400). During the week there were two peaks in offending, one between 14:00 – 16:59 (n534) and another between 20:00 – 22:59 (n543).

4.3.6.3 Across the district 62% (n1660) of offences were committed by someone the victim knew. Offences by a spouse/partner (34%, n565), acquaintance (30%, n502) and family member (30%, n493) were the most common. Stranger attacks were less frequent accounting for 21% (n570) of violence against the person offences. In Wellington however, the percentage of stranger attacks was higher at 39% (n229) and this was largely because of the night time economy population.

4.3.6.4 Wellington beat which includes Aldershot Town Centre experienced the most violence against the person (22%, n591) and this has historically been the case. Offences in Wellington were up 13% (n67) in 2016/17 when compared to the previous year.

4.3.6.5 In Wellington beat 263 offences (45%) were night time economy related¹⁶ occurring in or outside of a licensed premises (Popworld 4% n11 and Word of Mouth 4% n11) or in the street (Victoria Road 22% n58, Station Road 11% n30 and High Street 11% n29). Offences were highest Saturday and Sunday (32%, n83) and between midnight and 02:59 (37%, n98).

4.3.6.6 Outside of Wellington, the locations with the most offences were Cherrywood (11%, n293) and Empress (10%, n253). In Cherrywood a large number of offences were domestic related (32%, n94) and in Empress, 17% (n43) of offences occurred in and around supermarkets (Asda, 28%, n12, Sainsburys 10%, n4 and shops (McDonalds 35%, n15) where offences were between customers or customers on staff and security staff.

¹⁶ Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects 'Aldershot Night Time Economy' Report

4.3.6.7 In addition, 34 offences occurred in schools across Rushmoor and there were 14 offences at Aldershot Police Station with people assaulting and being abusive to officers.

4.4 SEXUAL OFFENCES

4.4.1 Sexual offences includes the categories 2a rape and 2b other sexual offences.

4.4.2 Nationally, Police recorded sexual offences increased by 14% in 2016/17 compared to the previous year. Crime in England and Wales 2017 reports that the rate of year-on-year increases has slowed over recent years and the latest increase is considerably less than that seen in the previous 2 years (38% and 20% respectively).

4.4.3 A contributing factor to the increase is an increased willingness of victims to come forward and report these crimes to the police. High-profile coverage of sexual offences and the police response to reports of non-recent sexual offending, for example Operation Yewtree which began in 2012, and more recently allegations by former footballs, alongside a dedicated police operation set up to investigate these, is likely to have an ongoing influence on victims willingness to come forward and report both recent and non-recent offences.

4.4.4 In 2016/17 the number of sexual offences recorded across Safer North Hampshire increased by 15% (n104) from 674 to 778 offences.

4.4.5 Broken down, the number of rape offences increased by 3% (n8) while the number of other sexual offences increased by 23% (n96).

4.4.6 Hampshire Constabulary's Force Strategic Assessment 2016/17 Executive Summary states that a force wide recovery plan is in place with regards to serious sexual offences. The summary recognises that considerable investment is required to improve the outcome rate for serious sexual offences, particularly in relation to challenges concerning victim engagement. The focus on repeat victims and offenders similarly remains a priority for the force.

4.5 ROBBERY

4.5.1 Robbery includes the categories 3a robbery of business property and 3b robbery of personal property.

4.5.2 In 2016/17 robbery across Safer North Hampshire increased by 22% (n20) from 94 to 115 offences.

4.5.3 Robbery offences have been examined and the majority were recorded as robbery of personal property (n103) rather than robbery of a business property (n12). The items most often taken were money and mobile phones.

4.5.4 Robbery offences are discussed at the Police TPM and appropriate action taken.

4.6 PUBLIC ORDER

4.6.1 In 2016/17, public order offences across Safer North Hampshire increased by 15% (n290) from 1883 to 2173 offences. This is much less than the National increase of 39%.

4.6.2 Previous years have seen an increase in offences directly attributable to changes in crime classification. What was previously recorded as anti-social behavior in many cases, such as a neighbor dispute, may now be classified as a public order offence and recorded as a crime.

4.6.3 Basingstoke and Deane summary

4.6.3.1 In Basingstoke and Deane public order offences increased by 10% (n100) from 967 to 1067.

4.6.3.2 Almost a quarter of offences (22%, n238) were recorded in Eastrop beat and most of these were in the town centre. The peak time for offences here was between 14:00 – 15:59 (19%, n44) when a considerable number related to street drinking and people being abusive around Festival Place and the 'top of town.'

4.6.3.3 There were also 28 offences at Worthing Road and a large number were road rage incidents.

4.6.3.4 A further 20 offences were recorded at the location of Aldermaston Road and 14 of these were at the hospital which involved mostly parking disputes and patients being abusive.

4.6.4 Hart summary

4.6.4.1 Public Order offences in Hart increased by 15% (n46) from 303 to 349 offences.

4.6.4.2 Fleet Central was the top location for public order with 14% (n49) of offences occurring here. 41% (n20) of offences happened on Fleet Road with verbal disputes in restaurants (35%, n7) and night time economy related offences (30%, n6) the most common.

4.6.4.3 There were also 10 offences relating to a neighbour dispute in Frogmore and Derby Green beat.

4.6.5 Rushmoor summary

4.6.5.1 In Rushmoor, public order offences increased by 23% (n144) from 613 to 757 offences.

4.6.5.2 Almost a quarter of offences (23%, n176) occurred in Wellington beat. A large number happened in shops with customers abusing staff and other customers (26%, n45). 11% (n20) were night time economy related and a further 6% (n11) related to homelessness and street drinking.

4.6.5.3 In addition 23 offences were recorded at Westmead in Empress where staff in Asda were abused by customers.

4.7 POLICE RECORDED CRIMINAL DAMAGE

4.7.1 In 2016/17, there was no significant change in levels of police recorded criminal damage and arson across Safer North Hampshire. Police recorded arson fell by 35% (n48).

4.7.2 Both Basingstoke and Deane and Hart experienced reductions in the number of offences while in Rushmoor there was a 17% (n145) increase in criminal damage and a 36% (n9) increase in arson. This was in part due to a 91% (n93) increase in criminal damage in Cherrywood (several vehicle

damage series and some locations with high volume of offences) and a 39% (n41) increase in Empress (mostly damage to vehicles in carparks) which was managed through the Police TPM.

4.8 HAMPSHIRE FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE DELIBERATE FIRES

4.8.1 Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service record data in relation to arson. In 2016/17 the service recorded 190 incidents of deliberate fires across Safer North Hampshire. This figure represents a 17% (n40) reduction compared to the previous year. Reductions are likely to be down to 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.

4.8.2 During the assessment period the most common types of arson were vehicle fires (18%, n35) and loose refuse (16%, n30).

4.8.3 Deliberate fires were more common during May to October (64%, n121) and were considerably higher between 15:00 – midnight (75%, n141).

4.9 DOMESTIC ABUSE

4.9.1 Domestic abuse is 'any incident or pattern of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse: psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional.'

4.9.2 *Domestic incidents*

4.9.2.1 Across Safer North Hampshire reported domestic incidents reduced by 6% (n325) from 5177 to 4852 incidents. Of these 44% (n2144) were repeat incidents which means that the victim has previously reported abuse in the last 12 month period.

4.9.2.2 Broken down, incidents in Basingstoke reduced by 3% (n73), in Hart reduced by 10% (n88) and in Rushmoor reduced by 10% (n164).

4.9.3 *Domestic crimes*

4.9.3.1 Across Safer North Hampshire reported domestic crimes increased very slightly (+1%, n22) from 2918 to 2940 offences. Of these, 31% (n899) were repeat domestic crimes.

4.9.3.2 Broken down, offences in Hart reduced by 9% (n44) but in Basingstoke (+3%, n38) and Rushmoor (+3%, n28) they increased slightly.

4.9.3.3 A large number of domestic crimes were recorded as violence against the person (80%, n2373) and 40% (n947) of these resulted in an injury to the victim.

4.9.3.4 Where details were available 72% (2062) of victims were female and 28% (792) were male.

4.9.4 Hampshire Constabulary's Strategic Summary notes that Domestic Abuse accounts for 13% of all crime within Hampshire. Repeat offenders and those linked to high risk incidents are linked to increased violence and remain a priority. Half of children linked to a domestic abuse occurrence have previously been linked to a child abuse occurrence or child protection procedures; these children are more likely to be linked to drugs intelligence, violence with/without injury and one in five will have been reported missing at least once.

4.9.5 Karen Evans covers Domestic Abuse across Safer North Hampshire. After meeting with members of the Domestic Abuse Forum she reports some key current issues:

- Reported figures only reflect part of the overall scale of domestic abuse in our area as not all victims will report to the police for a number of different reasons.
- The number of self referrals to the domestic abuse service (You Trust) are generally low – roughly referrals from the police account for around 60%; 10% are self referrals; and the remainder referrals from Children's Services, Adult Services; housing options teams and professionals groups
- Frimley Park Hospital emergency department are aware of an increase in attendances due to DA – partners; elder abuse; parent on child
- Referrals by GPs into services are very low

- Issues around confidentiality in health settings remain a problem especially as the GMC maintain very high standards for doctors in breaching confidentiality – this is a problem for adult only households (where children are at risk the guidelines are different)

4.9.6 High risk victims of domestic abuse are discussed at MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference). The table below shows data for Basingstoke and Hart and Rushmoor during 2016/17.

| Source: Safelives | Basingstoke | Hart and Rushmoor |
|--|-------------|-------------------|
| Number of cases | 207 | 168 |
| Children in household | 307 | 296 |
| % of BME cases (should be statistically in line with population) | 9% | 8% |
| % of LGBT cases (Safelives recommend around 5%) | 1% | 0.6% |
| % of cases where disability known (Safelives recommend 18% +) | 5.3% | 1.2% |
| % of cases male victim (Safelives recommend 4-10%) | 9.2% | 4.8% |
| Number of victims aged 16 and 17 | 5 | 6 |
| Number harming others aged 17 or below | 2 | 3 |

Notes on figures: The under representation of LGBT victims and those with a disability reinforces the NE Hants DA Forum focus on 'hard to reach' communities – the percentages have increased in the above year, but still some way to go to get to statistically representative figures.

4.9.7 Hampshire Police LAGLOs have been working closer with the LGBT community to increase confidence in reporting and, from May 2017 are now undertaking a specific risk identification tool with LGBT victims to identify additional risk factors which may not have been disclosed on police first attendance. It is hoped that the use of this tool and increased involvement of the LAGLOs will increase representation at MARAC.

4.9.8 Frimley Park Hospital records assault data for home assaults and for 16/17 data showed the following (please be aware though that the figures recorded were relatively low – 129 records over 3 years and covers all geographical areas so as well as R & H also included Surrey, Berkshire and Thames Valley areas):

- 61% of victims were female
- 39% are aged 18-34 and 38% aged 35-54 years old
- The fist is the most used weapon at 43%
- The most frequent towns incident took place (for all their areas) are Farnborough (16%), Bracknell (15%) and Aldershot (14%)

4.9.9 Some highlight figures for NE Hants DA Forum for April 2016 – March 2017 include:

- 30 single and multi agency training sessions have been delivered, reaching 1024 practitioners
- In addition over 1000 additional practitioners or members of the public have accessed presentations or information stands
- 2445 school students have accessed domestic / dating abuse sessions
- Funding was secured to extend the Nepali domestic abuse outreach worker post for a further year.

4.9.10 Planned focus for NE Hants DA Forum for this 12 month period are:

- continued focus on upskilling practitioners to respond to members of diverse communities to enable them to access services
- working with NE Hants and Farnham CCG and Western Hampshire CCG Safeguarding team to support GP practices in the identification and referral pathways

4.10 ACQUISITIVE CRIME

4.10.1 Overall there were small increases in acquisitive crime across Safer North Hampshire. Much of these rises were due to local increases in specific offence types. In Basingstoke and Deane burglary business and community offences increased by 22% (n146) and vehicle offences were up 14% (n82). And in Rushmoor shoplifting increased by 40% (n201). These issues were managed through the Police TPM's.

4.11 DRUG OFFENCES

4.11.1 The number of drug offences recorded by the police is greatly dependent on police activity rather than trends in the level of drug offending. In 2016/17 there were 537 offences recorded by the Police across Safer North Hampshire, a reduction of 28% (n211) compared to the previous year.

4.11.2 Broken down 80% (n427) of offences were recorded as possession of drugs and 20% (n110) were for trafficking offences.

4.11.3 Hampshire Constabulary's Force Strategic Assessment 2016/17 notes that county line drug supply presents a risk within Hampshire and is the acknowledged driver for drug related harm and violence, and the exploitation of vulnerable adults and children. The nature of violence is increasing, with knife related occurrences showing a rise. The Op Fortress model of NPT engagement combined with OCG style management of offenders is shown to be an effective model in increasing intelligence, reducing harm and tackling offenders. Improved Op Holdcroft/joint working with regional forces will maximise opportunities for enforcement.

4.12 ALCOHOL RELATED OFFENCES

4.12.1 Alcohol related offences are those in which alcohol was a contributory factor. Data is dependent on whether the officer ticks the alcohol box when recording the offence.

4.12.2 A large proportion of crime in England and Wales is linked to alcohol. In 2016/17 there were 4,086 offences across Safer North Hampshire in which the alcohol marker, equating to 18% of total crime. Alcohol related offending reduced by 15% (n470) compared to the previous year.

4.12.3 The town centre beats (Eastrop, Wellington and Fleet Central) experienced the most alcohol related offending with a third of all such offences occurring here (34%, 907). Alcohol related offences in the town centre beats were highest Saturday and Sunday (55%, n499) and between midnight – 03:59 hrs (38%, n347) when they were linked to the night time economy. There was also a steady flow of offences recorded during the day, many of which related to street drinking and theft of alcohol.

4.12.4 Across Safer North Hampshire the most common types of alcohol related offences were assault (46%, n1237), domestic disputes between adults (10%, n269), public order (8%, n215) and criminal damage (7%, n193), which is similar to previous years.

4.12.5 Across Safer North Hampshire alcohol related offences increased at the weekend with 48% (n1289) recorded on Saturday and Sunday. Offences increased from 22:00 and occurred at a similar level until 03:59.

4.13 HATE CRIME

4.13.1 During the assessment period hate crime across Safer North Hampshire increased by 29% (n83) from 291 to 374 offences which is in line with the National trend. Hate crime increased across Hampshire and this reflects increases in recorded hate crime nationally which is largely due to improved recording of offences and an increased willingness in victims to come forward.

4.13.2 Offences in Basingstoke and Deane were up 32% (n46), in Rushmoor they were up 30% (n32) and in Hart hate crime increased by 13% (n5).

4.13.3 Offences relating to race were the most common, accounting for two thirds (67%, n251) of all reported hate crimes, followed by sexual orientation (14%, n54).

4.13.4 Hate related public order was the most common offence type (59%, n219), followed by violence against the person (33%, n125).

4.13.5 The locations with the highest number of offences were the neighbourhoods containing the town centre beats (Basingstoke Centre, Aldershot North and Fleet) with a high footfall of people where a

number were related to people being abusive to shop staff and other customers or were night time economy related.

4.13.6 Hate crime is monitored through the VOG process.

4.14 PESTELO

4.14.1 There are certain political, economic, social, technological, environmental, legal and organisational factors outside of the partnerships control, which may have an impact. These have been examined in relation to crime and the following risks have been identified;

- Reducing budgets and increasing demands from the public will continue to impact on the partnership over the coming year. Reviewing our processes will ensure that we remain effective in the management of threat, risk and harm.
- Seasonal trends affect crime types in varying ways. We know that violent crime/domestic abuse increases over the Christmas period and during sporting events. The World Cup will take place in the summer of 2018 and it is recommended that the partnership is prepared for the impact this may have on resources.
- Consideration may also be given to the proposal for extended licensing hours for the World Cup and Royal Wedding in May 2018.

4.15 SUCCESSES

4.15.1 Over the past year the Safer North Hampshire Community Safety Partnership has had many successes in relation to crime;

- The partnership continues to work jointly with Thames Valley Police to tackle cross boarder issues and organised crime groups

- Operation Stronghold roadshows provide home safety and crime prevention advice to members of the public. In 2016/17 14 roadshows were held across Basingstoke and Deane, Hart and Rushmoor with over 400 people spoken to and over 800 pieces of crime prevention kit handed out.

- Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service now work jointly with Healthcare Professionals based at Rushmoor Fire Station and conduct joint 'safe and well' visits. This has had a very positive impact with the following being noted by staff involved;
 1. Farnborough CCT has a large 7 surgery case load and since November 2016 any patient being seen by them for an emergency package of care is offered a Safe & Well Check as part of that package. This means that a relationship has often been established for 2-3 weeks by the nurses and care professionals making it easier for HFRS to obtain a confirmed appointment with fewer visits declined.

 2. The nursing team based at O2 report that they now are more aware of the fire risk in people's homes that they visit, and as such are referring to the Watches to complete Safe and Well Visits where appropriate.

 3. Conversely the Watches are advising the nurses they feel more confident when confronted with some of the more challenging individuals referred into us. It is also apparent that crews are becoming more aware of the referral pathways to other services that can help the individuals concerned.

 4. The Referral and Feedback Form being used in the North Group is one that the CCT have had significant input into, resulting in a robust and accurate feedback process to other services.

5.0 PARTNERSHIPS

- 5.1 SNH has developed a partnership annual self assessment. The purpose of this annual assessment is to provide Community Safety Partnerships with;
- A framework in which to conduct a review of both policy and process
 - An opportunity to identify gaps in knowledge and/or strategic delivery
 - Evidence to include in the CSPs improvement plan
- 5.2 Statements relating to seven core standards are graded as either 'requires improvement,' 'good' or 'outstanding.' CSPs should be able to provide adequate material that will evidence their answers.
- 5.3 The result will be a clear process for improvement and accountability populated with focussed and measurable actions.
- 5.4 Areas that are identified as requiring improvement will feed into the 'Partnership Improvement Plan.'
- 5.5 As noted in the limitations section of this Strategic Assessment, this year there were several knowledge gaps as a result of agencies not supplying their data sets. It is hoped that the partnership annual assessment will help us to formally acknowledge these gaps and take positive action.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 The Strategic Assessment continues to support the current priorities of anti-social behaviour, alcohol related violent crime, vulnerabilities and substance misuse. This year there is a particular need to;

- Re-establish assault data collection in Basingstoke and Deane to better understand violent crime, specifically domestic abuse.
- Continue to develop work on vulnerabilities and in particular look at the most complex cases as a way of reducing violence and ASB, supporting repeat victims and reducing pressure on agencies.
- Consider Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) in all three town centre locations to tackle disorder.
- Consider rolling out the Making Every Adult Matter 'MEAM' initiative across Safer North Hampshire if the Basingstoke and Deane pilot is a success.
- To develop the use of pestelo within the strategic assessment.