

SAFER NORTH HAMPSHIRE

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

2021/22

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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.

Much like the previous year, the crime reporting year 2021/22 has been affected by the Coronavirus Pandemic with periods of restrictions on working and socialising, particularly during the first six months, April to September.

As such, it is very difficult to compare 2021/22 to previous years. Overall, crime levels have returned to pre pandemic levels with some types experiencing reductions and others increasing. While Police and partner agencies have continued to work tirelessly to make communities safer, priorities and ways of working shifted during the pandemic with enforcing restrictions taking up a large amount of resource and this will have undoubtedly impacted crime and anti-social behaviour figures.

Figures have also been impacted by changes in the way that repeat anti-social behaviour cases are recorded, which is explained further in section 3.2.

This document has focused on the areas where crime and anti-social behaviour has risen and seeks to examine whether this is a result of the pandemic or whether it is a longer term trend which needs to be addressed by the partnership going forward. Included in this Strategic Assessment will be evidence-based recommendations which can be considered by the partnership

The Partnership Plan sets out how partners will work to tackle identified priorities throughout the year and it is for individual agencies to evidence how they are contributing to these priorities.

It is suggested that the priorities for 2022/23 based on the evidence produced in this strategic assessment are;

- 1. Improving feelings of safety and health outcomes within the CSP area** – public, virtual and private space.
 - Ensuring safeguarding of vulnerable residents through partnership forums and multi-agency forums. interventions/projects including safe and well.
 - Recognising the link between thriving communities and improvement in health outcomes.
 - Enable and promote community led initiatives and self-referral to services and support which gives residents the tools to protect themselves.
 - Increase confidence to report all crimes with a particular attention to those with historically low levels of reporting e.g. hate crime.
- 2. Serious violence** – Despite some positive reductions in most serious violence, robbery personal and knife/blade offences, the threat of serious violent crime, particularly in relation to females and young males remains a concern for the Partnership. In addition, The Serious Violence Duty 2022 will ensure that it is an explicit duty of the Community Safety Partnership to tackle serious violence. Working with the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU), the Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) taskforce and using Street Safe Data to maximise victim/location identification should be a priority for 2022/23.
- 3. Domestic Abuse** – Reports of domestic crime (+19%) have risen in the past year, something which the CSP finds encouraging. Promotion of initiatives that reduce the impact of trauma and consistent

messaging across the area to ensure that victims and perpetrators are recognised and supported is essential as well as working alongside local initiatives which aim to reduce domestic abuse.

- 4. Anti-Social Behaviour** - Anti-social behaviour remains a concern for communities, individuals, and businesses. Vehicle, young people, and neighbour nuisance anti-social behaviour accounted for a significant proportion of incidents and were widespread across the area. Although the CSP currently has some effective mechanisms in place, early intervention with young people and proactivity in neighbour disputes are key in reducing the number of higher harm offences and more severe neighbour nuisance issues.

The CSP should look at understanding barriers to reporting, why they exist, and implementing processes to reduce them as well as promoting reporting mechanisms.

Recommendations for 2022/23 by assessment section;

Overview
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Examine and understand data in relation to reports of crime by LGBTQ+ victims b) Educate residents on how they can keep themselves safe c) Monitor You Gov data over the course of the upcoming year and look at how the partnership can improve resident's feelings of safety. d) Promote Street Safe as a tool for reporting feelings of safety within the partnership area e) Work closely with the VAWG task group to fully understand the survey results, what they mean for the partnership area and how we can address them going forward.
Anti-Social Behaviour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Review the findings of the cannabis warning letter scheme with a view to exploring whether the process could be effective in Basingstoke and further developed in Hart. b) Partners to continue to work collaboratively to address antisocial behaviour c) Focus on early intervention approaches with young people who are involved in antisocial behaviour to reduce risk of escalating behaviour d) Embed the county-wide Community Trigger process and make best use of partnership case review meetings to identify best practice. e) Focus on developing strategies to reduce the impact of neighbour disputes including making better use of restorative justice options available through the OPCC (such as mediation services) early on. f) Explore the possibility of youth service provision in Hart to assist in diversionary and inclusive community activities for the young people of those areas
Crime
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) CSP partners to work collaboratively with the Violence Reduction Unit, Police and Crime Commissioner and Hampshire County Council Community Safety Strategy Group to ensure the serious violence duty can be appropriately embedded into practice. b) Development of the approach of Offensive Weapon Homicide Reviews, set out in the new Serious Violence Legislation c) Partners to continue working closely to develop action plans around Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) and Youth Related Violence and Exploitation with progress and any barriers reported back to the CSP.
Crimes with historically low levels of reporting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The CSP should look at understanding barriers to reporting, why they exist, and implementing processes to reduce them as well as promoting reporting mechanisms

- b) Examine and understand data in relation to reports of crime by LGBTQ+ victims
- c) Ensure robust processes are in place for monitoring repeat victims across all three areas.
- d) Examine the effectiveness of the interactive experience offered to Hart secondary schools to raise awareness around the risks and consequences of involvement in drugs and county lines exploitation. If appropriate roll this out in Basingstoke and Rushmoor schools.

Fire Safety

- a) The Partnership should, where appropriate, look at where it can enhance the use of fire data, particularly around Safe and Well visits and vulnerable individuals.
- b) Understand why the number of serious/fatal collisions is higher in Hart and look at what prevention measures can be undertaken.

Key Factors and risks for Community Safety

- a) Examine the effectiveness of the interactive experience used in Hart to raise awareness around the risks and consequences of involvement in drugs and county lines involvement and consider offering it in Basingstoke and Rushmoor too.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a requirement on Community Safety Partnerships to produce a Strategic Assessment annually. This ensures it is aware of the local issues and emerging trends and can alter its focus as problems in an area change.

The aim of the document is to:

- Identify current and emerging trends and explore why they may have occurred
- Present clear and robust findings to enable decision making and priority setting
- Aide the production of the Partnership Plan once the Strategic Assessment has been adopted by the CSP
- Identify gaps in knowledge
- Make evidence based recommendations to ensure partnership work can be directed in the right way

1.2 METHODOLOGY

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 Local Authority was formally merged in March 2015. In October 2020 after much consideration it was decided that these council Community Safety services would go back in-house but a shared Community Safety Partnership across the three Local Authority areas was retained. As a result, changes have been made to the way that the Strategic Assessment is completed and this year the document will examine the common themes across the three areas.

Unless otherwise stated, the current Strategic Assessment is based on data from 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, with comparisons to 2020/21 and previous years where appropriate, in order to rule out disparities in data attributed to the coronavirus pandemic.

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

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

1.3 LIMITATIONS

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.

The Covid-19 pandemic has had an unprecedented impact on behaviour and way of life with some restrictions still in place during the most recent crime reporting year. In addition, Police and partner agencies priorities and ways of working have shifted during the pandemic. This will have undoubtedly impacted crime and anti-social behaviour figures. As such comparisons to previous years should be viewed with a degree of caution.

1.4 SAFER NORTH HAMPSHIRE PROCESSES

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.

However, on a monthly basis, Basingstoke and Deane holds Anti-Social Behaviour Panels and Hart and Rushmoor hold joint 'People' and individual authority 'Place' meetings. This is where partners, including Local Authorities, the Police, Housing Associations and Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service, gather to discuss and manage vulnerable people. Partners have the opportunity to make referrals to the group, which are discussed, and action is taken if necessary. In addition, performance reviews are held to discuss identified vulnerable locations. These meetings allow the partnership to react to current issues and direct resources accordingly.

1.5 SAFER NORTH HAMPSHIRE DEMOGRAPHICS

The Safer North Hampshire Community Safety Partnership 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 dwellings¹. 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 small pockets of deprivation although only 5 /109 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA²), 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

¹ 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>

² 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).

and 30% rural³. 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 population⁴; the next largest is Yateley where 11% of the population lives.⁵ 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 British⁶.

Rushmoor⁷ has a population of 95,342 located in the two main towns of Farnborough and Aldershot. 61.3% of the population lives in Farnborough⁸ 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 service⁹. 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 country¹⁰.

³ Data from Hampshire County Council: <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/factsandfigures/keyfactsandfigures/key-facts/kf-hart.htm#hartboundaries>

⁴ 2011 census data; 37760 population out of a total of 91033.

⁵ Again based upon 2011 census details with 10115 out of a population of 91033.

⁶ More information on http://www3.hants.gov.uk/2011_census_hart_summary_factsheet.pdf

⁷ 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>

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Part of Aldershot Park ward and part of Cherrywood wards.

2.0 CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR OVERVIEW

2.1 CRIME STATISTICS

Nationally, the police recorded 6 million crimes in England and Wales in the year ending December 2021. This was a similar level to the pre-coronavirus year ending March 2019 and an 8% increase compared to the year ending December 2020. Police recorded crime has fluctuated across the year ending December 2021 and hides a lot of variation by crime type. Most of the fluctuations can be attributed to the introduction and subsequent easing of national lockdown restrictions throughout the year alongside more normal seasonal variations for some crime types.

This year (01st April 21 to 31st March 22), Hampshire Constabulary recorded a total of **172,605** crimes across Hampshire or **91.1** crimes per 1,000 population. This figure represents a 23% (n32,701) increase compared to the previous year when 139,904 crimes were recorded but like the National trend, is similar to pre pandemic levels.

Across Safer North Hampshire **24,643** crimes were recorded or **63.9** crimes per 1,000 population. This figure represents a 21% (n4,228) increase on the previous year when 20,415 crimes were recorded but a 3% reduction compared to 2019/20 (pre-pandemic).

Broken down, total crime in Basingstoke (+21%), Hart (+9%) and Rushmoor (+26%) increased to figures in line with pre-pandemic levels.

This year, when compared to the previous year there were increases across most crime types, the key exceptions being robbery personal (-18%), arson (-23%) and trafficking drugs offences (-20%).

Hampshire Constabulary recorded **29,213** incidents of anti-social behaviour in Hampshire or **15.4** incidents per 1,000 population. This is a reduction of **21%** (n7994) on last year, when 37,207 incidents were recorded.

Across Safer North Hampshire, **4,250** incidents of anti-social behaviour were recorded, or **11.03** incidents per 1,000 population. This is a reduction of 23% (n1284) on the previous year when 5,534 incidents were recorded.

Levels of anti-social behaviour reduced considerably in Basingstoke and Deane (-18%), Rushmoor (-23%) and Hart (-36%).

Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 shown below compare police recorded crime and anti-social behaviour data from the current year with the previous two previous years.

Figure 1

(Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects,
Report run 04.04.2022)

	BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE					
	19/20 Crimes	21/22 crimes	% change	20/21 Crimes	21/22 Crimes	% change
1a Homicide	2	4	+100%	0	4	+100%
1b Violence with Injury	1,659	1,631	-2%	1,283	1,631	+27%
1c Violence without Injury	3,231	4,087	+26%	2,942	4,087	+39%
2a Rape	181	211	+17%	171	211	+23%
2b Other Sexual Offences	310	361	+16%	266	361	+36%
3a Robbery of Business Property	12	8	-33%	5	8	+60%
3b Robbery of Personal Property	173	89	-49%	93	89	-4%
4a1 Burglary Residential	669	354	-47%	406	354	-13%
4a2 Burglary Business and Community	326	178	-45%	183	178	-3%
4b Vehicle Offences	916	534	-42%	492	534	+9%
4c Theft from the Person	94	74	-21%	53	74	+40%
4d Bicycle Theft	118	66	-44%	94	66	-30%
4e Shoplifting	811	429	-47%	327	429	+31%
4f All Other Theft Offences	1,056	766	-27%	662	766	+16%
5a Criminal Damage	1,384	1,168	-16%	1,009	1,168	+16%
5b Arson	49	51	+4%	48	51	+6%
6a Trafficking of Drugs	65	87	+34%	105	87	-17%
6b Possession of Drugs	286	293	+2%	337	293	-13%
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	165	163	-1%	149	163	+9%
8 Public Order Offences	1,183	1,481	+25%	1,290	1,481	+15%
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	222	232	+5%	193	232	+20%
Totals	12,912	12,270	-5%	10,108	12,270	+21%
Domestic crimes	1,954	2,461	+26%	1,983	2,461	+24%
Hate crime	247	355	+44%	265	355	+34%
Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)	2,916	2,160	-26%	2,632	2,160	-18%

Figure 2

(Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects,
Report run 04.04.2022)

	HART					
	19/20 Crimes	21/22 crimes	% change	20/21 Crimes	21/22 Crimes	% change
1a Homicide	0	0	0%	1	0	-100%
1b Violence with Injury	484	476	-2%	427	476	+11%
1c Violence without Injury	915	1,177	+29%	973	1,177	+21%
2a Rape	38	47	+24%	30	47	+57%
2b Other Sexual Offences	94	123	+31%	83	123	+48%
3a Robbery of Business Property	3	1	-67%	3	1	-67%
3b Robbery of Personal Property	36	16	-56%	24	16	-33%
4a1 Burglary Residential	220	150	-32%	159	150	-6%
4a2 Burglary Business and Community	111	52	-53%	67	52	-22%
4b Vehicle Offences	380	271	-29%	277	271	-2%
4c Theft from the Person	30	21	-30%	9	21	+133%
4d Bicycle Theft	76	30	-61%	42	30	-29%
4e Shoplifting	210	129	-39%	162	129	-20%
4f All Other Theft Offences	602	379	-37%	293	379	+29%
5a Criminal Damage	567	369	-35%	373	369	-1%
5b Arson	20	13	-35%	25	13	-48%
6a Trafficking of Drugs	9	19	+111%	28	19	-32%
6b Possession of Drugs	72	64	-11%	93	64	-31%
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	25	35	+40%	42	35	-17%
8 Public Order Offences	411	512	+25%	445	512	+15%
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	86	64	-26%	84	64	-24%
Totals	4,389	3,964	-10%	3,640	3,964	+9%
Domestic crimes	602	663	+10%	605	663	+10%
Hate crime	46	132	+187%	73	132	+81%
Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)	1,076	753	-30%	1,171	753	-36%

Figure 3

(Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects,
Report run 04.04.2022)

	RUSHMOOR					
	19/20 Crimes	21/22 crimes	% change	20/21 Crimes	21/22 Crimes	% change
1a Homicide	0	0	0%	1	0	-100%
1b Violence with Injury	1,028	1,142	+11%	889	1,142	+28%
1c Violence without Injury	1,986	2,642	+33%	1,964	2,642	+35%
2a Rape	103	112	+9%	95	112	+18%
2b Other Sexual Offences	145	208	+43%	160	208	+30%
3a Robbery of Business Property	14	2	-86%	5	2	-60%
3b Robbery of Personal Property	98	58	-41%	81	58	-28%
4a1 Burglary Residential	378	257	-32%	268	257	-4%
4a2 Burglary Business and Community	127	71	-44%	81	71	-12%
4b Vehicle Offences	624	412	-34%	341	412	+21%
4c Theft from the Person	71	57	-20%	33	57	+73%
4d Bicycle Theft	150	73	-51%	99	73	-26%
4e Shoplifting	598	516	-14%	347	516	+49%
4f All Other Theft Offences	648	547	-16%	418	547	+31%
5a Criminal Damage	814	684	-16%	591	684	+16%
5b Arson	27	11	-59%	25	11	-56%
6a Trafficking of Drugs	33	58	+76%	73	58	-21%
6b Possession of Drugs	111	241	+117%	208	241	+16%
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	91	84	-8%	83	84	+1%
8 Public Order Offences	908	1,095	+21%	804	1,095	+36%
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	119	138	+16%	101	138	+37%
Totals	8,073	8,409	+4%	6,667	8,409	+26%
Domestic crimes	1,225	1,606	+31%	1,376	1,606	+17%
Hate crime	154	219	+42%	176	219	+24%
Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)	1,908	1,337	-30%	1,731	1,337	-23%

Figure 4

(Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects,
Report run 04.04.2022)

	SAFER NORTH HAMPSHIRE					
	19/20 Crimes	21/22 crimes	% change	20/21 Crimes	21/22 Crimes	% change
1a Homicide	2	4	+100%	2	4	+100%
1b Violence with Injury	3,171	3,249	+2%	2,599	3,249	+25%
1c Violence without Injury	6,132	7,906	+29%	5,879	7,906	+34%
2a Rape	322	370	+15%	296	370	+25%
2b Other Sexual Offences	549	692	+26%	509	692	+36%
3a Robbery of Business Property	29	11	-62%	13	11	-15%
3b Robbery of Personal Property	307	163	-47%	198	163	-18%
4a1 Burglary Residential	1,267	761	-40%	833	761	-9%
4a2 Burglary Business and Community	564	301	-47%	331	301	-9%
4b Vehicle Offences	1,920	1,217	-37%	1,110	1,217	+10%
4c Theft from the Person	195	152	-22%	95	152	+60%
4d Bicycle Theft	344	169	-51%	235	169	-28%
4e Shoplifting	1,619	1,074	-34%	836	1,074	+28%
4f All Other Theft Offences	2,306	1,692	-27%	1,373	1,692	+23%
5a Criminal Damage	2,765	2,221	-20%	1,973	2,221	+13%
5b Arson	96	75	-22%	98	75	-23%
6a Trafficking of Drugs	107	164	+53%	206	164	-20%
6b Possession of Drugs	469	598	+28%	638	598	-6%
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	281	282	0%	274	282	+3%
8 Public Order Offences	2,502	3,088	+23%	2,539	3,088	+22%
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	427	434	+2%	378	434	+15%
Totals	25,374	24,643	-3%	20,415	24,643	+21%
Domestic crimes	3,781	4,730	+25%	3,964	4,730	+19%
Hate crime	447	706	+58%	514	706	+37%
Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)	5,900	4,250	-28%	5,534	4,250	-23%

Figure 5 (Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects)

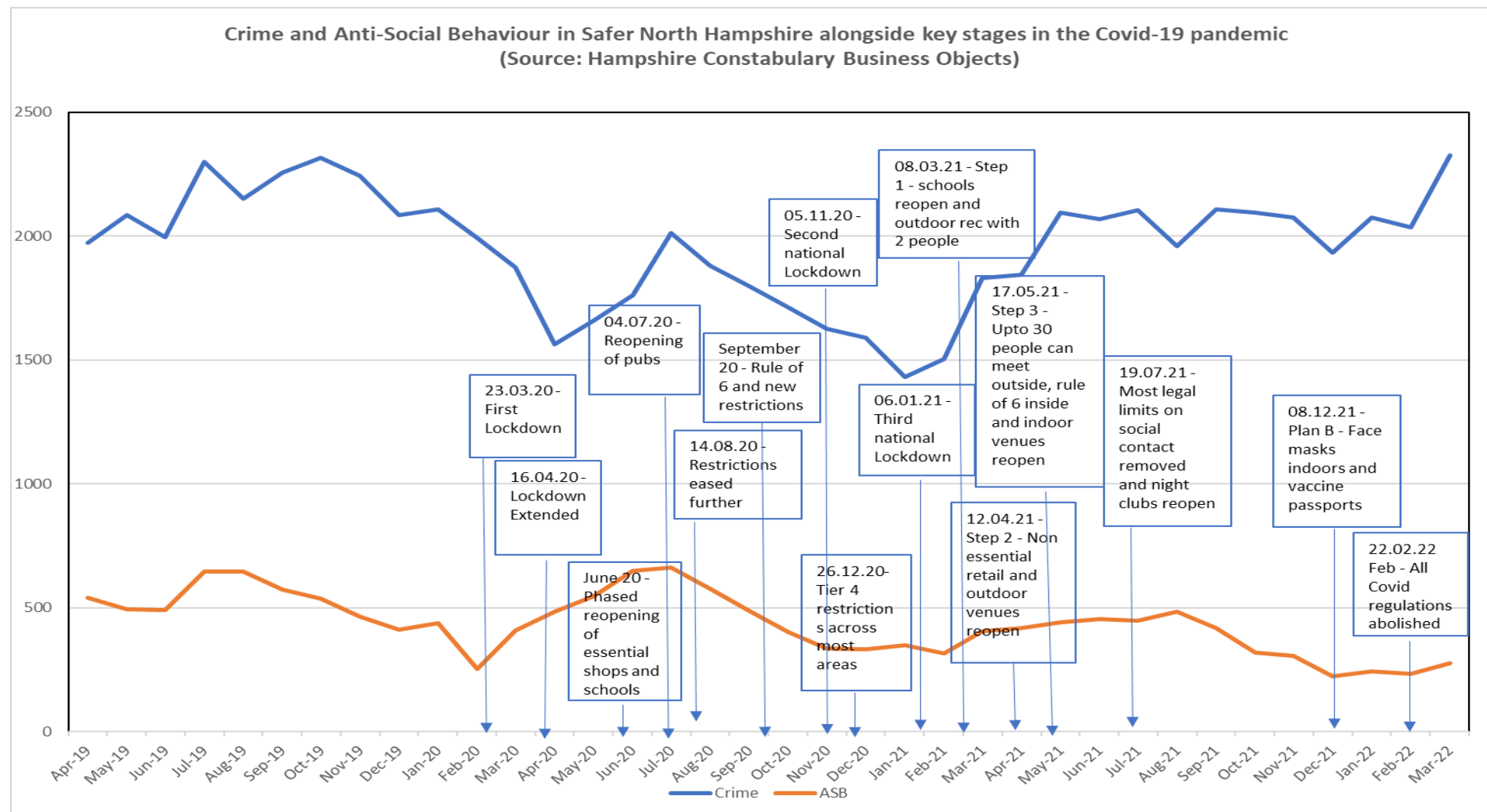


Figure 5 above shows crime and anti-social behaviour figures across Safer North Hampshire for the past three years, alongside the key stages in the Covid-19 pandemic.

Crime, shown in blue, reduced considerably during the Covid-19 pandemic, with the lowest monthly figures coinciding with the first (April 20), second (November 20) and third (January 21) National lockdowns. Since the loosening of restrictions, starting in April 2021 crime levels have steadily returned to pre pandemic levels.

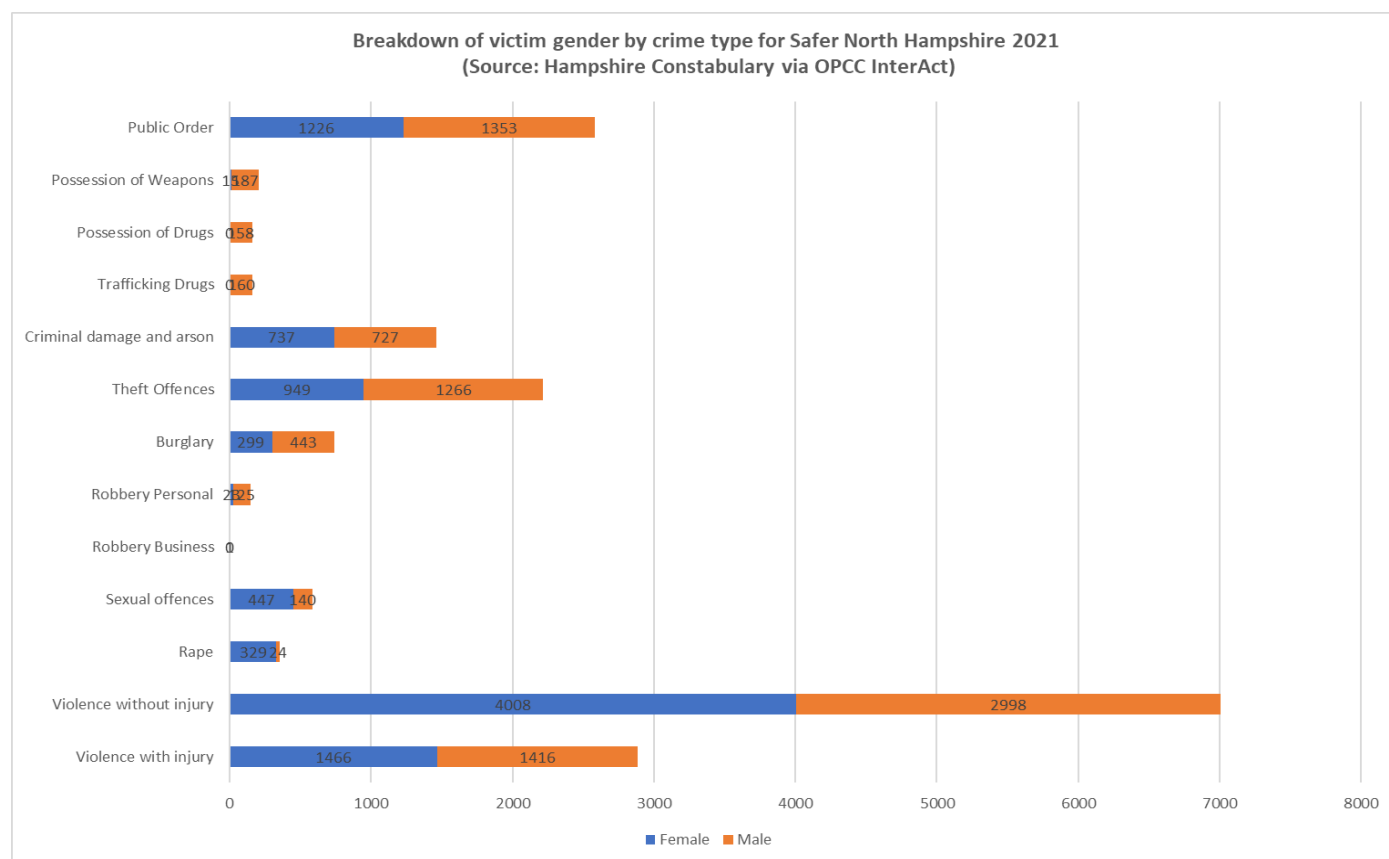
Anti-social behaviour which is shown in orange, was relatively unaffected by the pandemic. The seasonal trends seen in previous years continued throughout 2020/21 and 2021/22 and despite periods of lockdown, reported incidents remained stable with approximately 7% (n368) of police recorded ASB in 2020/21 related to reports of breaches of COVID-19 regulations. More recently, during the past twelve months when restrictions were looser and less frequent, levels of anti-social behaviour have reduced.

2.2. VICTIMS

In 2021, where victim data was available¹¹, 50.4% (n9750) of victims across Safer North Hampshire were male and 49.6% (n9605) were female. This is a change from the previous year when 53% of victims were female and 47% were male. This was also the case across Hampshire, where 51% of known victim genders were male and 49% were female in 2021.

A higher proportion of males were victims of robbery (85%) and possession of a weapon offences (93%). Meanwhile females were more likely to be victims of violence without injury (57%) and sexual offences (82%).

Figure 6



Where details were available, the offender was known to the victim in 74% (8,672) of crimes committed across the Safer North Hampshire area in 2021. Of these the most common were acquaintance (41%), ex partner – heterosexual (20%) and partner – heterosexual (13%). 26% (n3,085) of offences were committed by a stranger. The picture is similar across Hampshire.

Offences in which males were more commonly the victim, were most often committed by a stranger. For example, 67% of robberies and 60% of possession of a weapon offences were committed by a stranger.

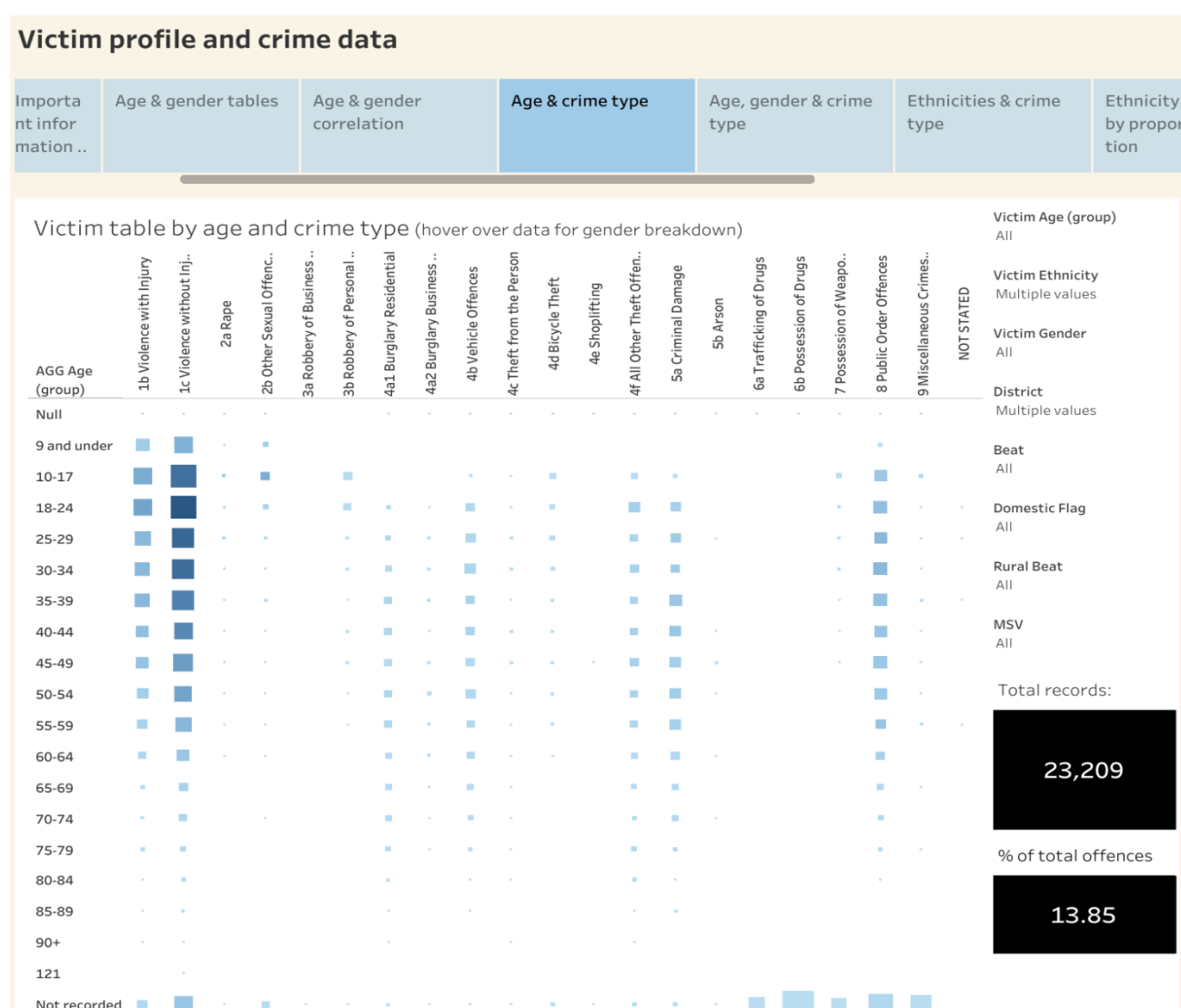
¹¹ Searchable data from 01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021.

Offences in which women were more commonly the victim were most often committed by someone known to the victim, for example 85% of rape and sexual offences and 84% of violence without injury were committed by someone the victim knew.

Broken down by age, 18-24 years had the highest number of victims and this was the same across Hampshire. This was also the most common age group for both male and female victims.

Figure 6 below shows the breakdown of offences across Safer North Hampshire between 01.01.2021 – 31.12.2021 by victim age and crime type. It highlights that when the offender details were known, violence with and violence without injury were the most common offence types. For these crime types, offenders were most commonly aged between 18-24 years. This age group was also the peak age for public order and all other theft offences.

Figure 7 (Source: Hampshire Constabulary via OPCC InterAct, report run 06.04.2022)



Where details were available, 79% of victims were White-North European, followed by White European (10%), Black (5%), Asian (4%), White South European (2%), Arabic or North African (0.3%), Chinese, Japanese and SE Asian (0.3%) and African Caribbean (0.2%).

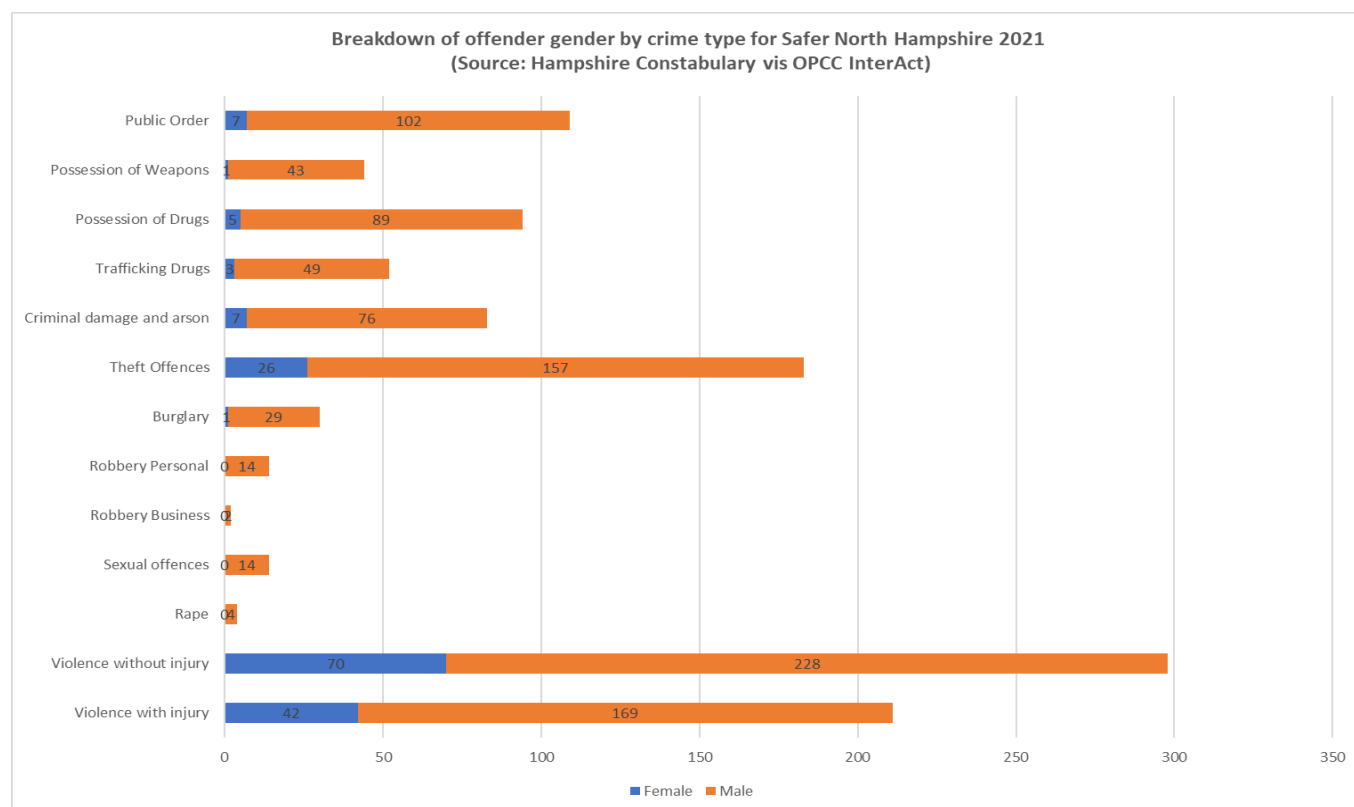
Where hate crime offences had been committed, specifically those relating to race or religion, 29% of victims were black, 25% Asian and 25% were White North European.

In addition, in 2021/22 64% of offences recorded across Safer North Hampshire were against a person and 36% were against property which is similar to previous years.

2.3 OFFENDERS

Where offender data was available¹² 86% (n1008) of offenders across Safer North Hampshire were male and 14% (n164) were female.

Figure 8



Broken down by age, 18-24 years had the highest number of offenders (18%, n207), closely followed by 25-29 (17%, n205) which was the same the previous year. The picture across Safer North Hampshire is similar to that of Hampshire as a whole.

¹² Figures for the 12 months 01.01.2021 – 31.12.2021

Figure 9 below shows the breakdown of offences across Safer North Hampshire between 01.01.2021 – 31.12.2021 by offender age and crime type. It highlights that when the offender details were known, violence with and violence without injury were the most common offence types and that for these offences, offenders were most commonly aged between 25-29 (n100), 10-17 (n99) and 18-24 years (n81).

Figure 9 (Source: Hampshire Constabulary via OPCC InterAct, report run 25.05.2021)



Where details were available, 85% of offenders in Safer North Hampshire were White-North European, followed by Black (11%), White South European (2.3%), Asian (1.5%), Chinese, Japanese and SE Asian (0.4%) and Arabic or North African (0.2%).

2.4 RE-OFFENDING AND OFFENDING RISK

ADULTS

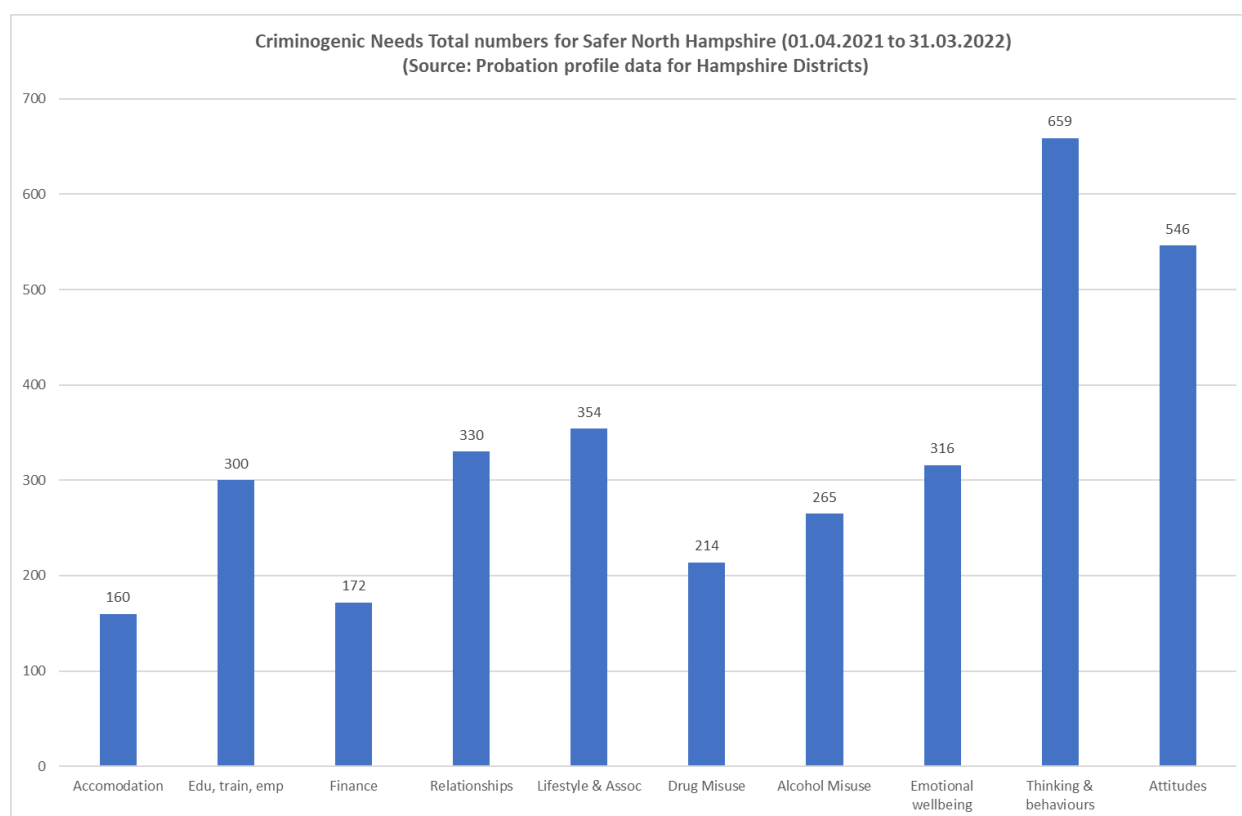
Public Health England Data for 2018/19 shows that Rushmoor (28.7%) has levels of re-offending which are above the England average (27.9%), and higher than Basingstoke and Deane (26%) and Hart (17.4%). Basingstoke and Deane (4.26) has higher than the England average (4.0) number of re-offences per offender, and higher than Rushmoor (3.67) and Hart (2.64).

Much crime is committed by a relatively small number of offenders so the rate of repeat offending and the effective rehabilitation of prolific offenders is a key factor in the safety of our communities.

Adult offenders accounted for approximately 87% of offenders and juveniles accounted for 13% of offenders across Hampshire in 2021.

For higher risk offenders managed by the National Probation Service (NPS), there are 687 repeat offenders across Safer North Hampshire on the current NPS caseload¹³. An analysis of these repeat offenders for whom there are current needs assessments shows that the key aspects of their criminogenic needs are thinking and behaviours and attitudes. (See figure 10 below).

Figure 10 (Source: InterAct)



Of this cohort, 37% were aged between 26-34 years (n257) and 34% were aged between 35-49 years. 87% were male (n595) and 73% (n498) were White British. The most common offence types committed by this group were violence against the person (34%, n236), summary motoring offences (13%, 92) and other indictable offences (10%, n71).

YOUTHS

Data from Hampshire Constabulary shows that in 2021/22, there were 445 offences committed by young people aged between 10-17 in the Safer North Hampshire area.

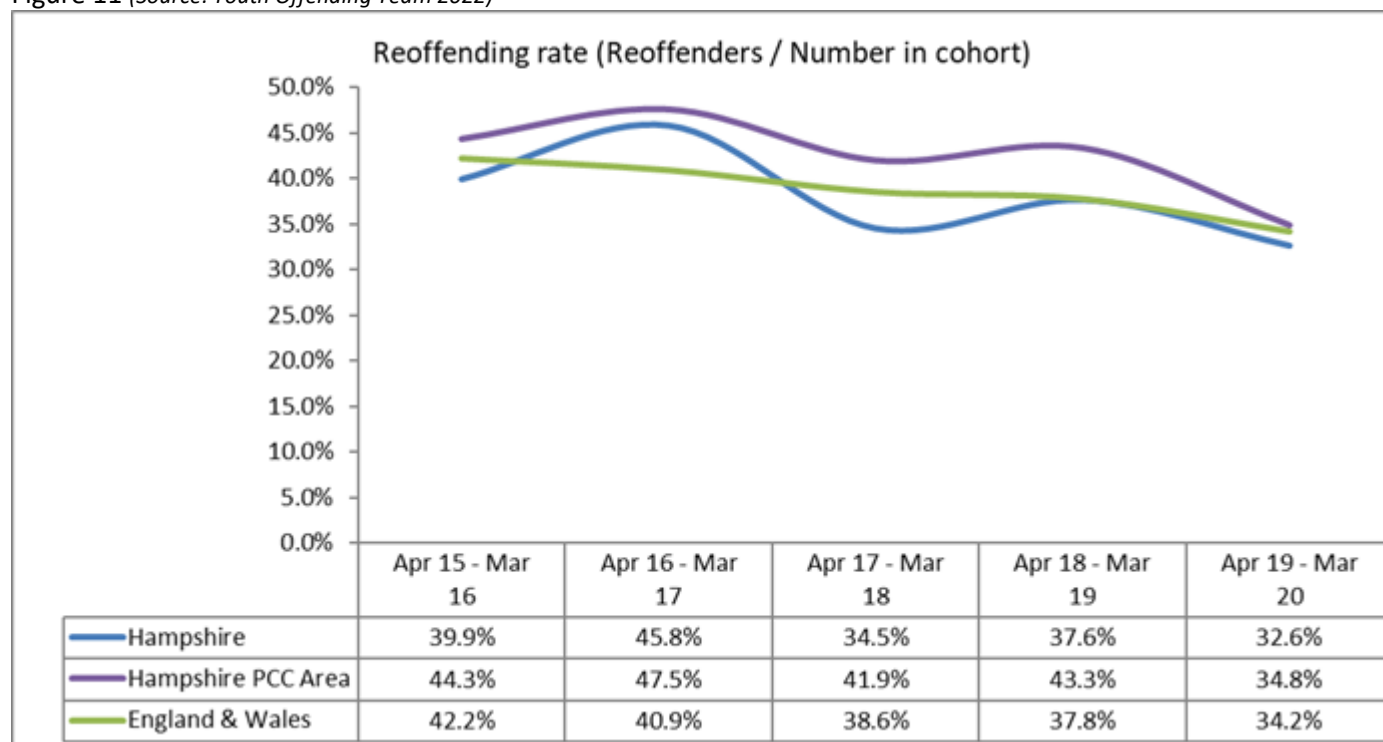
64% (n220) of offenders in this age category were male while 36% (n160) were female. The peak age within this category was between 15-17 years (61%, n269).

¹³ Data for the period 01.04.2021 – 31.03.2022

The offences most commonly committed by this age group were violence against the person (47%), drug offences (18%) and criminal damage (13%).

Data from the Youth Offending Team for 2019/20 shows that there has been a reduction in reoffending rates of young offenders in Hampshire compared to the national trend.

Figure 11 (Source: Youth Offending Team 2022)



In the last few years the reoffending rate has been a key area of focus. To address this a set of information has been developed which allows the needs of the children who go on to offend to be assessed. This is done at service and district level.

Further it is known that offending (or desistance from) can be influenced by the following factors:

- A good assessment drawing in all of the information available about the child
- Developing a plan with the child based on this assessment.
- Delivering interventions which support desistance,
- Developing a relationship with the child
- Supporting the child to move from a pro offending to a prosocial identity.

2.5 FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Neighbourhoods where feeling of safety are low have repeatedly been shown to be associated with poor mental and physical health and lower well-being of the residents, so this point is about so much more than actual crime data and offences committed. It is also important to make the distinction that the fear of crime refers to the fear of being a victim of crime as opposed to the actual probability of being a victim.

Recent years have seen some horrific crimes against lone women, including the kidnapping and murder of 33 year old Sarah Everard in London in March 2021, the murder of off-duty PCSO Julie James in Kent and the murder of South East London teacher, Sabina Nessa. These have prompted many women, and men, to express fears and concerns over their safety particularly when out walking alone.

It is important to educate residents on how they can keep themselves safe but just as important is providing information around the actual probability of being a victim and knowing which groups to target advice towards.

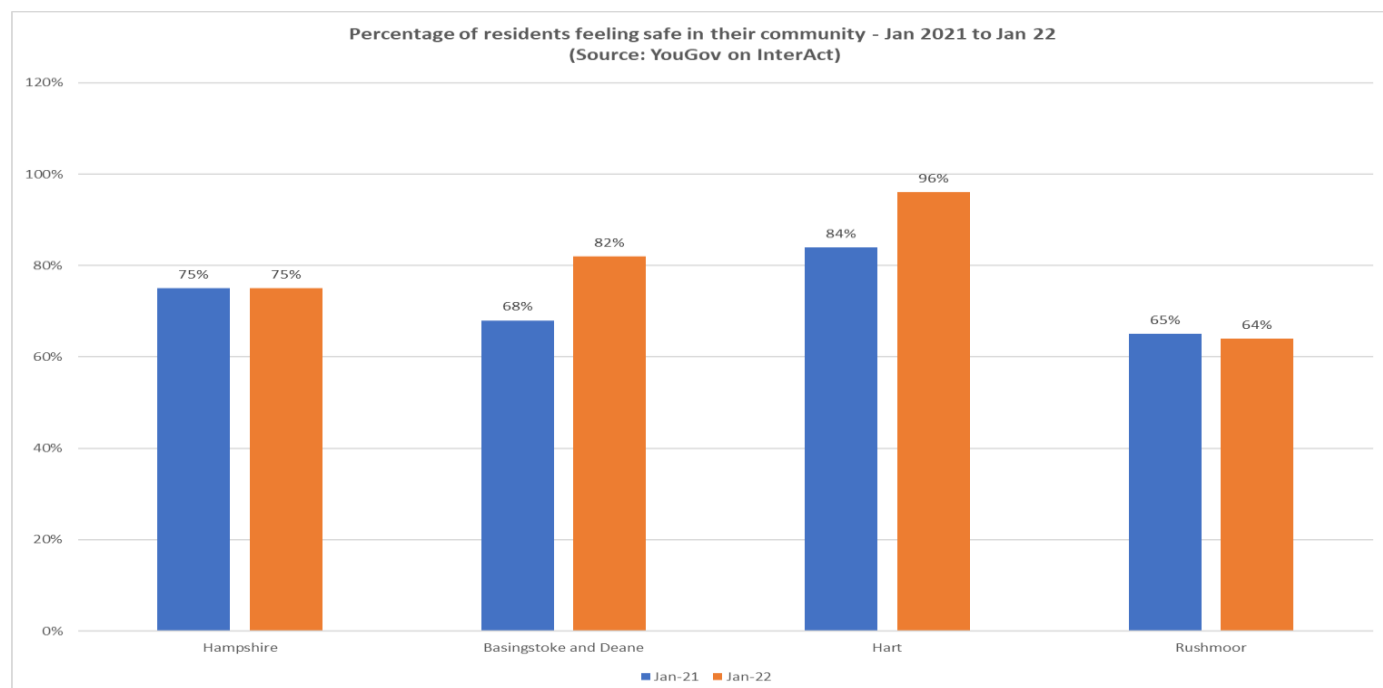
Where details were available for Safer North Hampshire¹⁴, data shows that violent crime was much more likely (82%) to be committed by somebody the victim knew; acquaintance and ex-partner being the most common, while violence committed by a stranger accounted for only 18% of these offences. In addition, where the victim/offender relationship was recorded as stranger, males were more likely (65%) to be the victim of a stranger attack with those aged between 18-30 years making up over a third (34%) of victims in this cohort.

In addition, when looking specifically at robbery offences, males were 6.6 times more likely to be a victim of a robbery committed by a stranger and 55% of these victims were young males aged between 14 and 22.

The anomaly is sexual offences committed by a stranger, in which women accounted for 88% of victims. Almost half (48%) were aged between 11-21 years, with the majority of these offences being 'other' sexual offences.

During the assessment period data collected by YouGov relating to public confidence in policing and safety shows no change in the percentage of residents feeling safe in their community across Hampshire while in Basingstoke and Deane and Hart feelings of safety improved and in Rushmoor there was a slight decline.

Figure 12 (Source: YouGov via OPCC InterAct)



¹⁴ InterAct, Searchable data from 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022

It will be important to monitor this over the course of the upcoming year and look at how the partnership can improve resident's feelings of safety.

In addition, Street Safe data which allows people to anonymously report where they have felt unsafe has shown that, the key environmental concerns for Safer North Hampshire residents who made a report¹⁵ were poor or no street lighting (62%, n71) and signs of alcohol and drug use (19%, n22). In addition, key behavioural concerns included a feeling of being followed (13%, n15) and harassment (19%, n22) with 90%¹⁶ of these reports made by females.

This data can be used to improve feelings of safety in particular areas, whether that's behavioural or environmental issues and the Community Safety Partnership should work to promote this tool over the upcoming year.

2.6 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

In September 2021 the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight launched a Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) task group with Hampshire Constabulary, partners across the criminal justice system and local authorities. The task group will seek to improve the operational response and support given to victims of these crimes and focus on stopping it happen through prevention and targeting and disrupting perpetrators.

Violence against women and girls includes a variety of crime types such as domestic abuse, harassment and domestic homicide. These experiences are sometimes hidden and are not limited to physical violence including abusive treatment or exploitation. While men and boys also suffer many forms of abuse, they disproportionately affect women.

In 2021/22, across Hampshire there were 22,421 arrests for offences classed as VAWG offences¹⁷, with domestic abuse offences (54%), violence with injury (25%), stalking (6%) and harassment (5%) accounting for the highest number of these offences.

In order to understand the scale and impact of these crimes across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, the VAWG task group sought the views and experiences of residents and practitioners on violence against women and girls. Data gathered from 118 residents from across the Safer North Hampshire area during a six week period from March to April 2022 showed that despite respondents answering that they had experienced behaviours such as groping/inappropriate touching (38%), indecent exposure (29%) and sexual harassment (26%) almost half (49%) had not reported them.

It will be important over the coming year to work closely with the VAWG task group to fully understand the results of all questions asked, what they mean for the partnership area and how we can address them going forward.

¹⁵ 115 responses for Safer North Hampshire area between September 21 and March 22

¹⁶ Where gender details were provided

¹⁷ Includes Public fear, modern slavery, harassment, stalking, violence with injury, other sexual offences, rape, homicide, honour based abuse and domestic abuse offences

2.7 BUSINESS CONCERNS¹⁸

Within the Hampshire Constabulary policing area, business crime accounted for 10.2% of all crime recorded by the force, similar to the previous year.

Across Safer North Hampshire, proportionally, Hart had the highest percentage of business crime last year, accounting for 11.1% of all crime, slightly above the Hampshire average. 10.9% of total crime in Rushmoor and 9.1% of total crime in Basingstoke and Deane was recorded as business crime.

Shoplifting, all other theft, criminal damage and burglary business and community were the most common business crime types.

The BID manager for Fleet explains that the actual number of crimes reported in Hart is lower than other areas. Fleet experiences fewer business crimes relative to other areas so the actual and percentage figures therefore need to be considered together. Having said that, business crime still has a significant effect on the businesses concerned and, in a small town such as Fleet, a low number of crimes have the ability to change the perception of a town quite quickly. Fleet has a good reputation for safety, particularly the night time economy, which is an indication of the hard work and close working relationship between licensees and the police to maintain this reputation. Hart Community Safety, Fleet safer neighbourhood team, the local PCSOs and the police have also been supportive and quick to act when other issues occur within the shopping centre, for example, identifying young people engaging in antisocial behaviour and working collaboratively to speak to schools and/or send ASB Warning Letters to parents.

Data from Festival Place shopping centre in Basingstoke and Deane shows that in 2021/22 there were considerable increases in incidents when compared to the previous year and this was predominantly due to the covid pandemic and subsequent restrictions.

Anti-social behaviour incidents (+207%), theft (+90%), criminal damage (+288%), violence/abuse (+35%) and top of town incidents (+56%) all increased.

2.8 RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations made in relation to this section are;

- a) Examine and understand data in relation to reports of crime by LGBTQ+ victims
- b) Educate residents on how they can keep themselves safe
- c) Monitor You Gov data over the course of the upcoming year and look at how the partnership can improve resident's feelings of safety.
- d) Promote Street Safe as a tool for reporting feelings of safety within the partnership area
- e) Work closely with the VAWG task group to fully understand the survey results, what they mean for the partnership area and how we can address them going forward.

¹⁸ Source: Hampshire Constabulary, Business related Crime, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, 2019/20 via Interact.

3.0 ANTI - SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AND QUALITY OF LIFE ISSUES

3.1 BACKGROUND

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).”

Different agencies record data in relation to ASB, including Police, Council and Housing Associations. Antisocial behaviour can cover a broad range of subject headings, which may differ to Police recorded antisocial behaviour. For instance, Councils may record environmental antisocial behaviour types such as littering and dog fouling.

Safer North Hampshire is committed to reducing levels of anti-social behaviour. This has contributed to a 47% (n3,806) reduction compared to five years ago. The partnership has mechanisms in place in relation to early interventions that help both victims and perpetrators.

3.2 POLICE RECORDED ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Hampshire Constabulary records anti-social behaviour under three primary categories. The first is ASB – Community (previously ASB – Nuisance), 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.

In 2021/22 across the Safer North Hampshire Area reported levels of anti-social behaviour reduced by 23%, from 5,534 to 4,250 incidents.

Broken down, Basingstoke (-18%), Rushmoor (-18%) and Hart (-36%) all experienced considerable reductions.

These reductions are partly due to changes in recording practices. Incidents previously recorded as anti-social behaviour, particularly those in which there is evidence of a long running feud, for example cases of neighbour nuisance, may now be recorded as harassment (+105%) or public order (+22%), both of which saw increases this year.

As in previous years, anti-social behaviour across the Safer North Hampshire area was higher during the summer months. Anti-social behaviour was higher Friday to Sunday and incidents increased throughout the day and were highest between 17:00 and 21:59 with the peak at between 20:00 – 20:59 hours.

The majority of anti-social behaviour was classified as ASB Community (82%). ASB Personal accounted for 14% while ASB Environmental made up just 4% of total recorded incidents in 2021/22.

In 2021/22 the key issues for Safer North Hampshire in terms of anti-social behaviour were, vehicle nuisance (21%, n879), youth related anti-social behaviour (18%, n773) and neighbour nuisance/disputes

(including cannabis use) (16%, n678). These were also the prevailing issues when looking individually at the three authorities.

Vehicle nuisance

Reports of vehicle nuisance made up 21% (n879) of anti-social behaviour across Safer North Hampshire, an increase of 11% on the previous year. Much of this increase occurred in Basingstoke and Deane where such incidents were up 26% (n101) compared to the previous year. Vehicle nuisance increased slightly in Rushmoor (+5%) but was down in Hart (-12%).

Vehicle nuisance as with other types of anti-social behaviour was highest in the summer months. Reports peaked on Saturday and Sunday (40%, n359). More than a third (34%, n296) of vehicle related ASB reports were made between 19:00 – 22:59 hours and incidents at this time largely related to vehicles racing and car meets, particularly in Basingstoke and Deane. Reports ranged from people riding quad bikes and mini mottos to car meets and dangerous driving in carparks.

Basingstoke and Deane (56%, n493), Rushmoor (25%, n216) and Hart (19%, n170) all experienced problems with vehicle nuisance.

The top five locations for vehicle related nuisance were all in Basingstoke and Deane. Priestly Road (n32 – off road bikes being ridden dangerously), Wallop Drive, (n26 – car meets in the Sainsburys carpark), Winchester Road (n25 – car meets and racing), Worting Road (n22 – linked to the leisure park, cars meetings, doing donuts and racing around the area) and Basing View (n16 – car meets and racing) were the overall locations with the most reports.

Elsewhere, Minley Road (n13 – off road bikes being ridden dangerously) and Vigo Lane (n9 – vehicles racing predominantly in Blackbushe Business Park and Riseley) in Hart and Whetstone Road (n12 – motorbikes being ridden dangerously) and Kingsmead (n10 – vehicles racing around the carpark) in Rushmoor, were the locations with the most reports of vehicle nuisance.

In Hart . Issues at Blackbushe Business Park have resulted in a Community Trigger. The outcome of the Trigger has shown that all action that can be taken is being taken but a request for Hampshire Highways to consider vehicle ASB as part of any future policy review on installation of traffic calming measures will be submitted as the only long term solution in these locations would be target hardening measures to render the behaviour no longer possible.

The CSP is aware of the dangerous and detrimental impact of vehicle nuisance and over the last year has worked hard to reduce the problem, including assisting Police where possible with Op Cranium activities, undertaking Environmental Visual Audits in problematic locations, resulting in increased patrols and ASB Warning Letters being sent to vehicle owners. In addition, enforcement, deterrent and education options are considered for repeat locations.

Youth related anti-social behaviour

In 2021/22 approximately 18% (n773) of anti-social behaviour related to young people. This figure represents a 31% reduction compared to the previous year. It does not include incidents where two or more incident types were mentioned. For example, there were a number of reports of youths riding quad bikes/mini mottos. These reports were categorised under the behaviour rather than the person so were recorded as vehicle nuisance.

Reports of youth related anti-social behaviour occurred across Safer North Hampshire. The Performance Reviews have highlighted specific locations where youth nuisance is a problem and identified individuals have been discussed at the People Meetings and ASB Panel meetings.

In keeping with the overall trend for anti-social behaviour, youth related incidents increased during the summer months. They were higher at the weekend and between 16:00 – 21:59 hours.

Town centre locations have historically experienced high levels of youth related anti-social behaviour. Throughout the pandemic, while the draw of shops and eateries and shelter were restricted, youth related anti-social behaviour reduced. This year however, Eastrop beat (n77) in Basingstoke and Deane and Empress (n49) and Wellington (n39) beats in Rushmoor were the locations with the highest number of youth related ASB reports. In these areas youths congregating and causing nuisance, particularly in and around shops were the biggest problems.

Elsewhere, Norden (n35 – youths congregating, smoking, drinking and causing damage), Fleet West (n32 – youths gathering, particularly in the play areas surround Reading Road North) and North Town (n29 – youths congregating and being disruptive) had the most reports of youth related ASB.

It is also worth noting that Buckskin beat in Basingstoke and Deane which was the overall top location in 2020/21 for youth related ASB saw incidents decrease by 68% (n50). The area has been the focus of ongoing partnership work, largely related to a group of local youths and adults causing anti-social behaviour and linked to drugs networks. As a result there has been regular meetings and exchange of information with the police. This has resulted in successful enforcement action by the Police and BDBC working with other agencies to provide support and low level interventions for some people to help disrupt and discourage their association with the 'Basingstoke Street Gang'.

Covid restrictions have meant that some of the ASB processes and interventions used to tackle anti-social behaviour were put on hold over the past two years. However, ASB Warning letters, Acceptable Behaviour Contracts and referrals to the People Meeting and ASB Panel have continued to have a major impact on early intervention and supporting vulnerable people.

In Basingstoke and Deane there were 51 ASB referrals with 34 new cases being heard at the ASB Panel and 52 cases being reviewed.

In addition, targeted work has been carried out across the Partnership, including initiative ways to promoting reporting and joint approaches to tackling issues such as the ongoing issues in the derelict pub site 'The Bell' in Hart.

Community Court sessions have been on hold throughout 2021/22 due to the pandemic but it is hoped they will resume in the future.

Neighbour nuisance/disputes (including drug use)

Neighbour nuisance/disputes accounted for 16% (n678) of incident reports in 2021/22, down 39% compared to the previous year. Broken down, 57% (n385) related to general issues with neighbours such as feuds, parking issues and noise complaints and 43% (n293) were reports of neighbours smoking drugs, mostly cannabis.

Neighbour disputes are often ongoing issues with regular reports coming into the police, housing associations and other agencies and these cases are monitored through the ASB Panel (Basingstoke) and People Meeting (Hart and Rushmoor).

In 2021/22 four out of the five top locations for reports of neighbours smoking cannabis were in Basingstoke and Deane district. At these locations multiple reports were made by one resident against another with these four locations accounting for 28% of all reports of neighbours smoking cannabis across the three districts.

In response to this problem, Rushmoor is trialling a cannabis warning letter scheme whereby letters are sent out to residents once an issue has been identified. In 2021/22 the Rushmoor Community Safety Team sent 36 (24 initial warning letters and 12 second warning letters) letters out. Offenders will receive an initial warning letter, followed by a second warning letter and then if the problem persists agencies will gather evidence for a Community Protection Warning Notice.

Similarly in Hart, where there has been a repeat complaint and cannabis use has been evidenced by a PC or the Hart Community Safety team CPN Warning letters are issued with a comprehensive accompanying letter which clearly spells out the impact of continued cannabis user to the recipient as regards both short- and long-term health effects, advises signposting for support with substance misuse and advises the wider laws around cannabis as many people are still ignorant to the fact that cannabis use, even in one's own home, is illegal.

It is recommended that findings of the cannabis warning letter scheme are reviewed with a view to exploring whether the process could be effective in Basingstoke and further developed in Hart.

An Antisocial Behaviour Injunction (ASBI) was secured through the court against a prolific perpetrator of neighbour nuisance and antisocial behaviour in the Fleet area who was clearly evidenced to have been severely impacting the surrounding neighbours and community which led to exclusion from the whole entirety of the road, including any adjoining footpaths.

A Closure Order was also secured in Hart at a privately owned address linked to drug supply and use where severe and persistent antisocial behaviour had occurred over a prolonged period. A subsequent Antisocial Behaviour Injunction (ASBI) was further secured as well as a Legal Undertaking made by the property owner to the Court to prepare the property for sale and sell within a reasonable time frame to ensure that the perpetrators would not return to the neighbourhood as there was a huge sense of community intimidation and fear caused because of the activity and behaviour at the address.

In Rushmoor, Community Safety secured a closure on a property in Aldershot responsible for significant antisocial behaviour and disruption to neighbours. This was further extended with the problematic tenant relocating.

Other issues of concern

Reports of drug related anti-social behaviour have increased by 22% this year. These reports include things such as people smoking cannabis in the street, suspected drug dealing and drug paraphernalia, but do not include reports of neighbours smoking cannabis (please see above).

Many of the key locations for these reports tie in with neighbours smoking cannabis but relate to where drug use occurs in public/communal areas.

Repeat locations are monitored through Performance Meetings and intelligence handled accordingly.

Community Trigger

A community trigger provides victims and communities with the right to request a review of their case, bringing agencies together to take a joined up approach with the aim being to try and find a solution.

Community triggers can be used by a victim of anti-social behaviour, another person acting on behalf of the victim or an individual acting on behalf of a group of residents or community group.

In order to activate the trigger the victim or representative should contact Hampshire Constabulary using the non-emergency number 101.

In order for the threshold to be met there is certain criteria;
Individual – 3 complaints within a six month period.

Group – 5 individuals within a local community have separately reported similar incidents of anti-social behaviour to a member of the Community Safety Partnership. They must all think that non action has been taken or are not satisfied with the action already taken.

To meet the criteria in all cases, incidents need to have caused harassment , alarm or distress, been logged within one month of the incident and the last reported incidents must have occurred within the last six months.

If the Community Trigger threshold is met, agencies will share information, review what action has already been taken and decide if additional actions are appropriate or possible.

In 2021/22, there were 5 activations across Safer North Hampshire in which the threshold was met, two in Basingstoke, two in Hart and one in Rushmoor.

3.3 COMMUNITY SAFETY PATROL OFFICERS

Resources and how Community Safety is delivered varies across Basingstoke and Deane, Hart and Rushmoor. Hart do not have Community Safety Patrol Officers, Rushmoor do, although this is a relatively new service and data collection is currently being discussed and Basingstoke and Deane have a team of officers dedicated to this role.

The Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council Community Safety Patrol Officers (CSPOs) focus on tackling low level anti-social behaviour and environmental issues while providing reassurance to communities

throughout the borough by means of visible patrols. Their priorities are informed by information from a range of sources including reports made to the council and partner organisations.

During 2021/22 the CSPO team recorded 1,422 incidents. This was a 58% (n1,945) reduction compared to the previous year but was in line with the figure from 2019/20, pre Covid 19.

The top incident type was anti-social behaviour (45%, n642), followed by environmental (35%, n490), welfare (12%, n175) and other incidents (8%, n115).

The CSPOs use a range of tools and powers to tackle antisocial behaviour and environmental offences. During 2021/22, the team issued a total of 73 warning notices for incidents such as trespassing, underage drinking and abusive behaviour and 7 fixed penalty notices for littering and urinating in public.

For all incidents recorded by the CSPOs, including antisocial behaviour and environmental issues the top locations were Eastrop (30%, n425) where incidents mostly related to rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour, welfare concerns and begging/rough sleeping/street attached incidents. The subsequent top locations were Norden (14%, n194 – rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour, fly-tipping and welfare concerns) and Buckskin (12%, n168 – rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour, welfare concerns and fly-tipping) and these tie in with Police recorded ASB top locations.

One of the ways that CSPOs measure the success of their interventions is by asking for customer feedback. Over the past year 104 people provided feedback to the CSPOs. Of these, 91% has seen a decrease in the amount of ASB in their area, 96% had an increased feeling of safety, 82% said the area was cleaner and tidier and 90% said that their overall quality of life had improved following the interventions of the team.

3.4 POLICE RECORDED CRIMINAL DAMAGE

Criminal damage is defined as *'the intentional or reckless damage, or destruction of another person's property and includes damage to vehicles and buildings, graffiti and arson.'* Criminal damage is a volume crime and causes significant distress to its victims, increases the level of fear among the public and has the potential to cause people a great deal of concern.

In 2021/22, levels of police recorded criminal damage increased by 13% (n248) across Safer North Hampshire. However, when compared to 2019/20 offences were 20% lower than pre pandemic levels.

Town Centre locations were amongst those areas suffering from high amounts of criminal damage. Eastrop in Basingstoke and Deane (n124), Fleet Central in Hart (n42) and Empress (n93) and Wellington (n77) in Rushmoor had the highest levels of offences. Across Safer North Hampshire vehicles and windows were common targets and repeat locations included Hampshire Constabulary (n51), Festival Place (n15) and McDonalds restaurants (n10).

3.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations made in relation to anti-social behaviour are;

- a) Review the findings of the cannabis warning letter scheme with a view to exploring whether the process could be effective in Basingstoke and further developed in Hart.
- b) Partners to continue to work collaboratively to address antisocial behaviour
- c) Focus on early intervention approaches with young people who are involved in antisocial behaviour to reduce risk of escalating behaviour
- d) Embed the county-wide Community Trigger process and make best use of partnership case review meetings to identify best practice.
- e) Focus on developing strategies to reduce the impact of neighbour disputes including making better use of restorative justice options available through the OPCC (such as mediation services) early on.
- f) Explore the possibility of youth service provision in Hart to assist in diversionary and inclusive community activities for the young people of those areas.

4.0 CRIMES

4.1 BACKGROUND

As a result of Covid-19, crime levels locally and nationally fluctuated over the past two years. In addition, changes to recording practices, as well as police activity and changing behaviour in public reporting of crime have also led to fluctuations in crime levels in the longer term. These factors have contributed to no change in crime levels across Safer North Hampshire compared to five years ago¹⁹.

4.2 VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON

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

Nationally, Police recorded violence against the person offences were up 8% in the year ending September 2021. There were more violence without injury offences and these were up 3%, compared to violence with injury which reduced by 3%.

Much of the increase was driven by a rise in the number of stalking and harassment offences, which increased 21% (excluding controlling and coercive behaviour) in the year ending September 2021.

In Safer North Hampshire violence against the person offences increased by 32% (n2,679), from 8,480 in 2020/21 to 11,159 offences in 2021/22. Offences were also up 20% (n1,854) when compared to 2019/20, pre pandemic.

Violence against the person remains the single largest contributor to crime across Safer North Hampshire accounting for 46% of all reported offences, up from 42% in 2020/21 and 37% in 2019/20.

Broken down, Basingstoke (+35%), Rushmoor (+33%) and Hart (+18%) all experienced increases in the number of offences in 2021/22 when compared to 2020/21.

Violence without injury accounted for 71% of VAP offences and these increased by 34%, from 5,879 in 2020/21 to 7,906 in 2021/22. Violence with injury offences made up 29% of VAP offences and these increased by 25% from 2,599 in 2020/21 to 3,249 in 2021/22.

As was seen nationally, this increase can be explained partly in terms of the rise in harassment offences which were up 105% (n735) across Safer North Hampshire in 2021/22. This may be caused by improvements made in identifying and recording harassment offences together with an increased confidence in victims coming forward to report.

Across Safer North Hampshire, 34% of violence against the person offences were domestic related. 8% involved the use of a weapon and 3% had a hate crime flag.

In contrast to previous years, there were more female victims of violence against the person (55%), compared to males (45%) and this reflects the increase in harassment offences reported by female victims

¹⁹ Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects

over the past twelve months (+93%). 58% of victims were aged between 14 and 40 years with the peak age ranges between 14-19 (13%) and 26-31 (14%). The most common victim ethnicity was White North European (81%).

Town Centre locations had some of the highest levels of violence against the person accounting for 13% of total offences, up from 11% last year but down from 15% in 2019/20 (pre pandemic). This reduction can be explained in terms of fewer people frequenting these locations because of Covid-19 restrictions including shops and night-time economy being closed for large periods.

Eastrop beat (n648) had the highest total number of offences and accounted for 12% of violence against the person offences in Basingstoke and Deane district. Here offences can be broken down into;

- Night-time economy related²⁰ offences (17%, n109), occurring in or outside of a licensed premises between 22:00 – 03:59 hours. Night-time economy offences are monitored at the Quarterly Performance Meetings.
- Domestic related offences accounted for 15% (n99) of violence against the person offences in Eastrop beat which is lower than across Safer North Hampshire (34%).
- The percentage of violence against the person offences committed by a stranger (42%) was higher in Eastrop beat than across Safer North Hampshire (17%). This can be explained in terms of a higher footfall of people in town centre locations, along with the night-time economy.
- 4% (n23) of violence against the person offences in Eastrop beat were hate related which is in line with the figure for Safer North Hampshire (3%).
- 8% (n32) of violence against the person offences in Eastrop beat involved the use of a weapon which is in line with the figure for Safer North Hampshire (8%).
- The percentage of male victims (60%) was higher than female victims (40%) in Eastrop beat compared to Safer North Hampshire (55% female and 45% male).

Fleet Central beat had the highest number of offences in Hart, making up 12% (n186) of violence against the person. Offences can be broken down into;

- Night-time economy related²¹ offences (36%, n66), occurring in or outside of a licensed premises between 22:00 – 03:59 hours. Night-time economy offences are monitored at the Quarterly Performance Meetings.
- Domestic related offences accounted for 22% (n40) of violence against the person offences in Fleet Central beat which is lower than across Safer North Hampshire (34%).
- The percentage of violence against the person offences committed by a stranger (39%) was higher in Fleet Central beat than across Safer North Hampshire (17%). This can be explained in terms of a higher footfall of people in town centre locations, along with the night-time economy.

²⁰ Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects 'Basingstoke Night Time Economy' Report

²¹ Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects 'Basingstoke Night Time Economy' Report

- 6% (n11) of violence against the person offences in Fleet Central beat were hate related which is slightly higher than the figure for Safer North Hampshire (3%).
- 8% (n10) of violence against the person offences in Fleet Central beat involved the use of a weapon which is in line with the figure for Safer North Hampshire (8%).
- 53% of victims were male and 47% were female, which is a slightly higher proportion of male victims than the figure for Safer North Hampshire as a whole.

Wellington beat accounted for 16% (n591) of Violence against the person offences in Rushmoor. These can be broken down into;

- Night-time economy related²² offences (25%, n147), occurring in or outside of a licensed premises between 22:00 – 03:59 hours. Night-time economy offences are monitored at the Quarterly Performance Meetings.
- Domestic related offences accounted for 27% (n161) of violence against the person offences in Wellington beat which is higher than Eastrop or Fleet Central but still less than the figure across Safer North Hampshire (34%).
- The percentage of violence against the person offences committed by a stranger (34%) was higher in Wellington beat than across Safer North Hampshire (17%). This can be explained in terms of a higher footfall of people in town centre locations, along with the night-time economy.
- 4% (n23) of violence against the person offences in Wellington beat were hate related which is in line with the figure for Safer North Hampshire.
- 11% (n41) of violence against the person offences in Wellington beat involved the use of a weapon which is slightly higher than the figure for Safer North Hampshire (8%).
- 53% of victims were male and 47% were female, which is a slightly higher proportion of male victims than the figure for Safer North Hampshire as a whole.

Public Health England data (2018/19 – 2020/21) shows that the level of hospital admissions for violent crime (including sexual offences) was slightly higher in Rushmoor (37.9 per 100,000 population) than Basingstoke and Deane (34.4) or Hart (21.1). It also showed that all three areas had experienced reductions compared to the last reporting period (2017/18 – 2019/20), with the reduction in Rushmoor being most notable (down from 55.4).

4.3 SERIOUS VIOLENCE

In 2021/22 111 crimes were recorded as most serious violence (MSV) across the Safer North Hampshire area²³. This figure represents a 24% (n35) reduction compared to the previous year. The largest number of offences were in Basingstoke and Deane (49%, n54), followed by Rushmoor (35%, n39) and Hart (16%, n18)

²² Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects 'Basingstoke Night Time Economy' Report

²³ Source: Hampshire Constabulary Power BI

with all areas experiencing reductions compared to the previous year (Basingstoke -34%, Rushmoor -5% and Hart -18%).

Levels of MSV reduced by 24% across Safer North Hampshire. In Basingstoke and Deane the considerable reductions can be attributed to the work of the High Harm Team, alongside partners, on serious youth violence and county lines. The team has also been nominated for the PCCs Violence Reduction Award.

In April 2018, the Government published its Serious Violence Strategy setting out an ambitious programme of work to respond to increases in knife crime, gun crime and homicide.

Following on from this, The Serious Violence Duty was introduced as part of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022, alongside Serious Violence Reduction Orders (SVROs) and Offensive Weapon Homicide Reviews.

It is a key part of the Government's wider programme of work to prevent and reduce serious violence; taking a multi-agency approach to understand the causes and consequences of serious violence, focused on prevention and early intervention. The duty requires organisations to work together to plan, share data and information, to generate evidence-based analysis of the problem and solutions and publish a strategy to prevent and reduce serious violence in local areas. **The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 will be amended to ensure that tackling serious violence is an explicit priority for Community Safety Partnerships.**

Hampshire Constabulary was identified in 2019 as one of 18 areas to receive funding for a Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) from the Home Office. The VRU brings together different organisations, including police, local government, health, community leaders and other key partners to tackle violent crime by understanding its root causes. The unit will be responsible for identifying what is driving violent crime in the area and coming up with a coordinated response.

Hampshire and the Isle of Wight use narrow and broad definitions of most serious violence to include different elements. The narrow definition includes the following offences:

1. Knife/bladed weapon enabled serious violence (including robbery and rape)
2. Most serious violence

The broad definition would include the addition of the following elements:

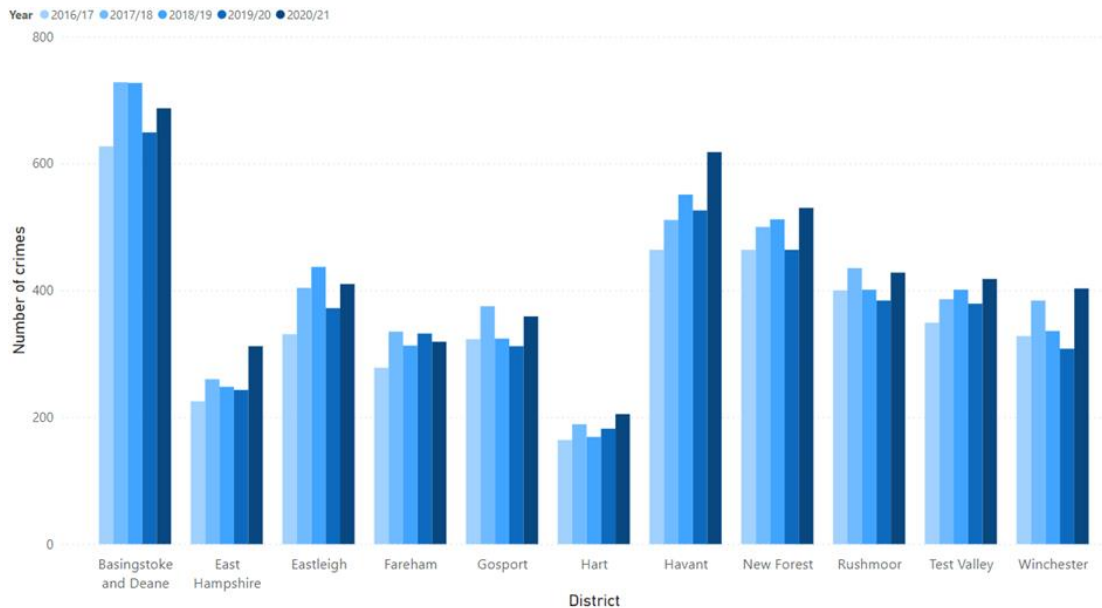
3. Violence enabled by other weapons (including firearms and corrosive substances) and possession of a bladed weapon
4. Rape and other serious sexual offences

In line with the new Serious Violence duty, the VRU will share problem profiles with Community Safety Partnerships to ensure a joined-up approach to tackling the multifaceted issues of serious violence.

Key points taken from the latest Violence Reduction Unit Problem Profile, January 2022, show that in Hampshire, and specifically regarding Basingstoke and Deane, Hart and Rushmoor;

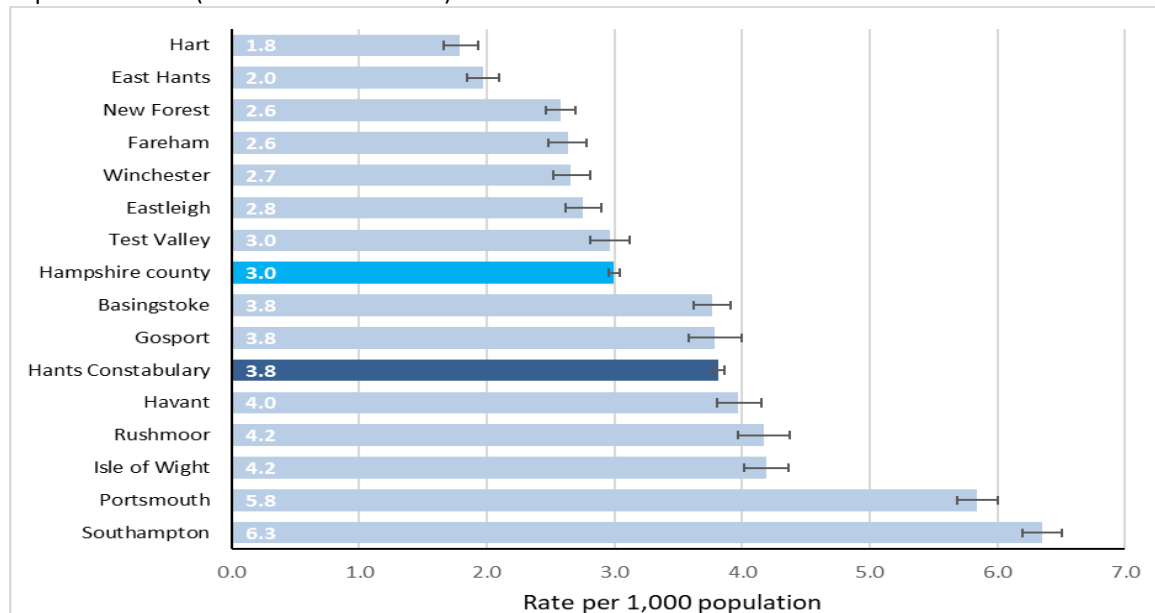
Under a broad definition of most serious violence the number of crimes across Hampshire increased in 2020/21 to 4,689 recorded between October 2020 and September 2021 from 4,151 in 2019/20. All districts, apart from Fareham, recorded an increase in the number of crimes.

Figure 13: Number of crimes of most serious violence – Broad definition, October 2016 to September 2021
(Source: OPCC InterAct)



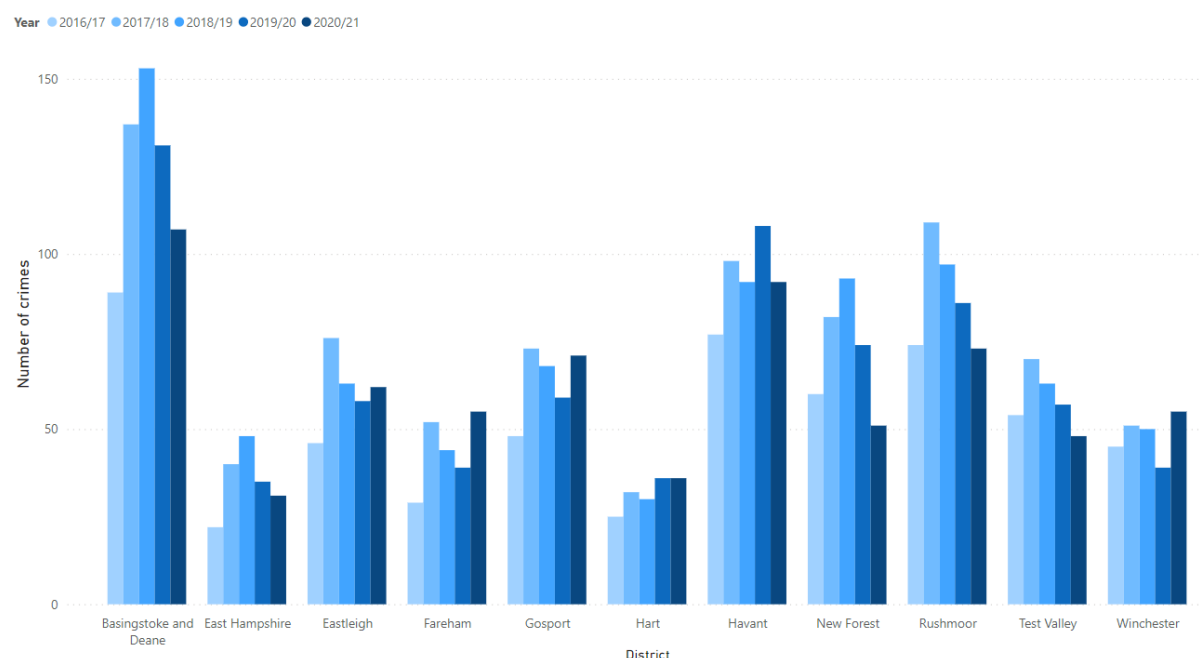
After factoring in population, **Rushmoor (4.2)**, Havant (4.0), **Basingstoke (3.8)** and Gosport were the districts with the highest rates of crime per head (excluding Unitary Authorities).

Figure 14: Rate per 1,000 populations of broad definition violence across Hampshire Constabulary, October 2016 to September 2020 (Source: OPCC InterAct)



When focusing on the narrow definition, the number of most serious violent crimes across Hampshire dropped from 722 in 2019/20 to 681 in 2020/21. However, there were small increases in some districts including Eastleigh, Fareham, Gosport and Winchester.

Figure 15: Number of crimes of most serious violence – Narrow definition, October 2016 to September 2021 (Source: InterAct/Hampshire Constabulary)



Source: InterAct/ Hampshire Constabulary

The rates of most serious violence using the narrow definition were highest in **Rushmoor** (9.07 crimes per 10,000 people between October 2016 and September 2021), Gosport (7.66), Havant (7.44) and **Basingstoke** (6.96).

Looking at most serious violent crimes under the narrow definition where the offender or aggrieved were aged under 25 (2016/17-2020/21), the areas which recorded the most of this type of crime were **Basingstoke** (260 for 2016/17 to 2020/21), **Rushmoor** (180) and Havant (164). The rate of narrow definition most serious violence for under 25s was 7.59 per 10,000 people aged under 25 for the four-year period across Hampshire with variations across the districts. The highest rates occurred in **Rushmoor** (12.31), Gosport (10.92), **Basingstoke** (10.22) and Havant (9.48).

Across Hampshire, six of the top ten beats for the highest were in **Basingstoke** and **Rushmoor**. They all lie within urban areas with **Eastrop, Norden, Popley East and South Ham** in Basingstoke, Eastleigh South and Eastleigh Central in Eastleigh, Warren Park in Havant, Alamein in Andover and **Cherrywood and Empress** in Farnborough the locations with the highest numbers of narrow definition of most serious violence involving a knife where offender or victim under 25.

The Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) Strategy 2021 “Working together preventing serious violence,” is aligned to the Government Serious Violence Strategy 2018 and includes six themed areas:

- 1) Tackling county lines and misuse of drugs - There is strong evidence that illicit drug markets can drive sudden shifts in serious violence. Drugs like crack cocaine have been linked directly to violence via their psychoactive effects. In other instances, drugs impact upon serious violence indirectly, either by fuelling robberies to service drug dependence, or through violent competition between drug sellers. Violence can be used as a way of maintaining and increasing profits within drug markets.

County Lines are where illegal drugs are transported from one area to another, often across police and Local Authority boundaries (although not exclusively), usually by children or vulnerable people who are coerced into it by gangs. The 'County Line' is the mobile phone used to take the orders of drugs. Importing areas (areas where drugs are taken to) are reporting increased levels of violence and weapons-related crimes as a result of this trend. County lines involves the violence, abuse and exploitation of children and vulnerable adults who are often groomed, coerced and subjected to threats of violence and intimidation in order to support the county lines model. There is a significant overlap between county lines and knife crime.

Gangs dealing drugs is not a new issue but the extent to which criminal exploitation (often organised) of children and vulnerable adults, as well as increasing use of violence, has become an inherent part through county lines makes it especially damaging. Mental health issues are more prevalent in individuals involved in violence and gangs than other comparable groups.

Young people and vulnerable adults caught up in county lines frequently go missing from home and school, so a focus on missing persons is a critical factor in identifying and supporting those involved in county lines. Return home interviews are important not only in building engagement with a young person, but also in providing valuable intelligence for law enforcement.

Young people out of education are vulnerable to exploitation and recruitment into criminality. These young people may lack supervision, and connect with others who are also out of education and who may be seeking to recruit them into county lines. Away from the school environment pupils may lack trusted adults and a safe space.

- 2) Whole system approach – Early intervention and prevention are at the heart of the VRU, preventing young people from committing Serious Violence, developing resilience, supporting positive alternatives and offering timely and effective interventions.
- 3) Supporting communities and local partnerships – Tackling Serious Violence requires a multi-strand, coordinated approach, with a predominant focus on early intervention and prevention, where partners understand their role and consider serious violence to be a shared problem.
- 4) Law enforcement and the criminal justice response – Effective sentencing, offender management, addressing the needs of young people who offend, and addressing the reasons for offending all have the potential to reduce further offending. It will also reduce the number of young people entering the secure estate or transitioning to become an adult offender.
- 5) Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and trauma - The VRU recognises the impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and advocates a trauma informed approach.

ACEs can lead to trauma which can be so severe that it might negatively impact a person their whole life. It is important that we are aware of this and work in a way which is healing and reduces the impact of trauma.

Many experiences can be described as an ACE but a regularly-cited list of ten ACEs originates from a large public health study carried out in the United States(Felitti and Anda 1998). The ACEs relating to this study include five factors directed at a young person:Physical, sexual or emotional abuse, physical and emotional neglect, and five factors which related to household dysfunction: Parent who has experienced violence at home, mental illness, substance abuse, incarceration or separation.

- 6) Data and information sharing - The analysis and sharing of data are critical to understanding serious violence. New technologies and techniques have the potential to significantly improve efforts to tackle and prevent a range of serious crime threats. In particular, the proportionate and controlled sharing of data has the potential to transform our understanding and impact.

4.4 ROBBERY

Crime in England and Wales reports that nationally, police recorded robbery offences reduced by 18% in the year ending September 2021.

Robbery offences across Safer North Hampshire also reduced by 18%, from 211 offences in 2020/21 to 174 offences in 2021/22. Broken down, total robbery offences in Basingstoke (-1%), Hart (-37%) and Rushmoor (-30%) all reduced.

Offences in the Safer North Hampshire area have been examined. The highest number occurred in Basingstoke (56%, n97), followed by Rushmoor (34%, n60) and Hart (10%, n17). Broken down, 94% of offences were robbery personal while just 6% were robbery business.

In 2021/22, victims were often youths. 43% were aged between 13-19 and a further 23% were aged between 18-24 with 95% of this cohort being male. Where details were available a third of offences (33%, n45) involved weapons, with bladed implements the most common (73%, n33), the same as the previous year. Offenders across Safer North Hampshire were predominantly young males (63% males aged 24 and under).

4.5 OFFENCES INVOLVING WEAPONS

Crime in England and Wales reports that over the last year (ending September 2021) offences involving knives or sharp instruments which nationally were down by 10% compared with the previous year. This is largely driven by reductions in robbery offences and periods of national lockdown.

The reduction in this type of crime is supported by admissions data for NHS hospitals in England, which have shown a 12% fall in admissions for assault by a sharp object to the year ending September 2021.

Similarly, there was an 9% fall in offences involving firearms. Offences involving firearms have not returned to levels seen before the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, and are at their lowest level since the year ending March 2016.

Rates of crimes involving knives or sharp instruments vary by Police Force Area. Hampshire's rate of crimes involving knives or sharp instruments (60 per 100,000 population) is much less than the England and Wales average (77 per 100,000 population)²⁴.

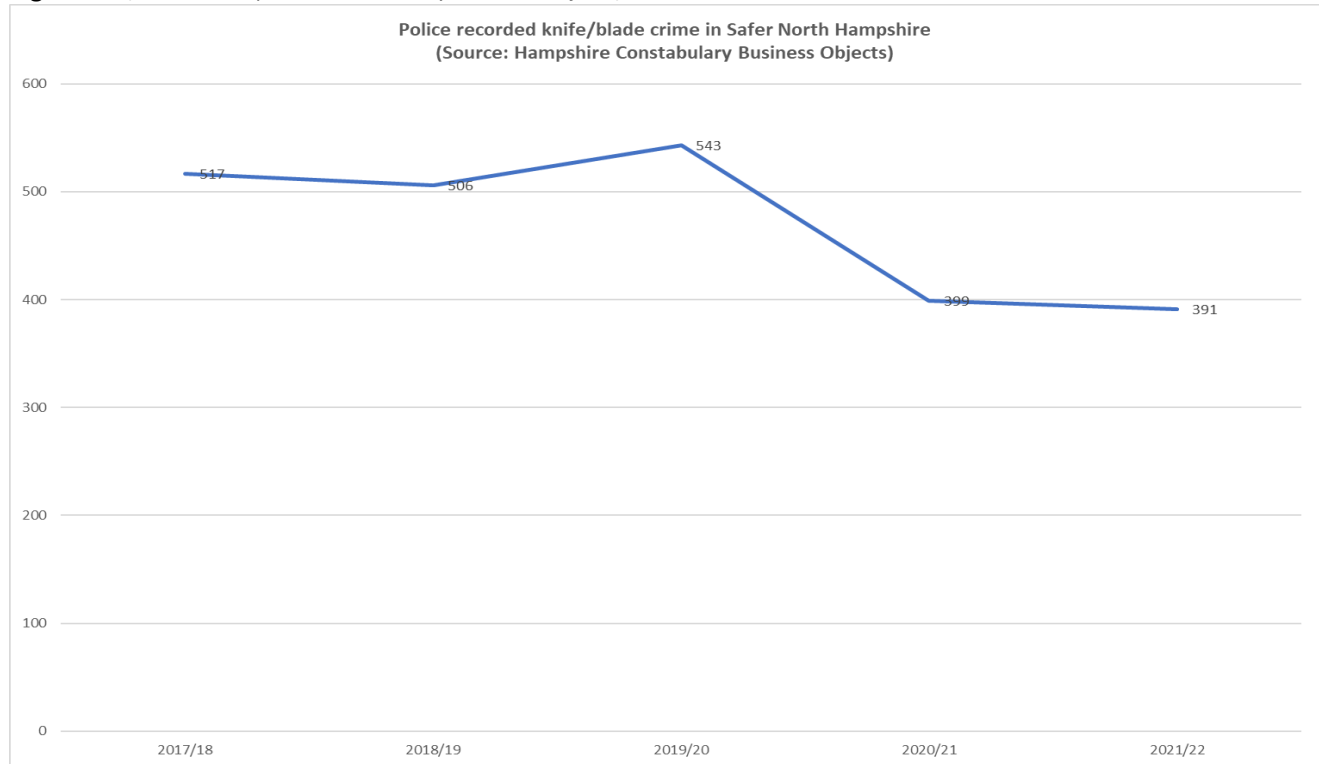
Across Safer North Hampshire, offences involving a knife/blade were down 2% from 399 in 2020/21 to 391 in 2021/22 and such offences accounted for 1.6% of total crime. Broken down, the highest number of offences occurred in Basingstoke and Deane (56%, n219), followed by Rushmoor (35%, n137) and Hart (9%,

²⁴ Crime in England and Wales, year ending September 2021 – PFA tables

n35). Of the 391 knife/blade offences, almost half were recorded as violence against the person (48%), followed by possession of a weapon (27%) and robbery (7%).

The five year trend is a 24% (n126) decrease across Safer North Hampshire since 2017/18 as shown below.

Figure 16 (Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects)

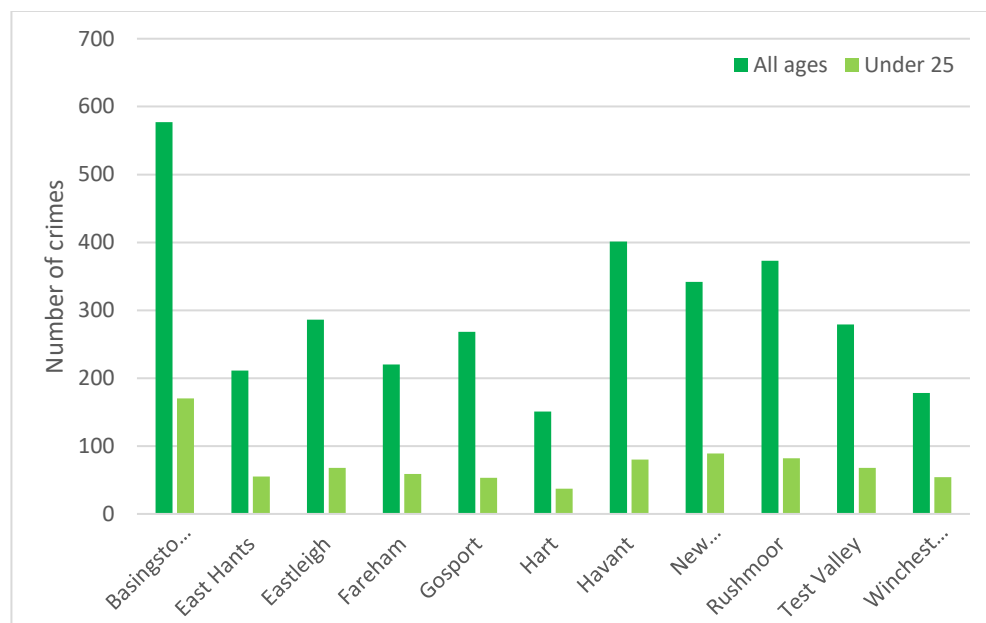


Crime in England and Wales (year ending Dec 2020) reports that, nationally there was a 5% reduction in police recorded 'possession of an article with a blade or point' offences. Trends in this offence have often been influenced by increases in targeted police action, such as the recent rise in stop and searches.

In 2021/22, across Hampshire 46% (n261) of offenders who used a knife or bladed implement during the commission of their crime were aged 25 and under. In Safer North Hampshire that figure was higher (52%, n24), with more offenders aged under 25 using a knife or bladed implement in the commission of their crime in Basingstoke (56%, n15) and Rushmoor (50%, n7) than Hart (40%, n2).

The VRU profile, January 22, shows that over the past five years, **Basingstoke**, Havant and **Rushmoor** remained the areas with the largest numbers of possession crimes recorded for offenders of all ages and for those aged under 25.

Figure 17: Possession of a bladed weapon, October 2016 to September 2021 (Source: InterAct/Hampshire Constabulary)



One action taken to reduce the number of crimes involving weapons is amnesty bins. Located across the borough people are encouraged to surrender any weapons they may have without fear of repercussions. In 2021/22 509 weapons were surrendered in three bins across Hart and Rushmoor and permanently taken off the streets.

In addition the 'Stay Safe' offering to secondary schools across Hart has included an interactive session around the risks of carrying and/or using a weapon.

4.6 ACQUISITIVE CRIME

Overall acquisitive crime increased by 11% (n553) across Safer North Hampshire in 2021/22 when compared to the previous year.

There were considerable reductions in both burglary residential (-9%) and burglary business and community offences (-9%) and these follow on from reductions the previous year.

Areas which experienced increases were vehicle theft (+10%), theft from the person (+60%), shoplifting (+28%) and all other theft (+23%). However, these increases occurred when comparisons were made to 2020/21 when lockdown restrictions greatly limited the opportunity for people to commit acquisitive crime. When compared to 2019/20 (pre-pandemic) all of these categories experienced reductions.²⁵

Rural areas experienced some offence series, particularly in relation to burglaries and thefts of machinery and ATVs are a police priority. There has been a cross border response to this with active crime prevention

²⁵ Shoplifting (-34%), all other theft (-27%), vehicle theft (-37%) and theft from the person (-22%).

messaging, reassurance patrols and follow-up visits at vulnerable locations and operational activity taking place to disrupt criminals.

4.7 RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations made in relation to this section are;

- a) CSP partners to work collaboratively with the Violence Reduction Unit, Police and Crime Commissioner and Hampshire County Council Community Safety Strategy Group to ensure the serious violence duty can be appropriately embedded into practice.
- b) Development of the approach of Offensive Weapon Homicide Reviews, set out in the new Serious Violence Legislation.
- c) Partners to continue working closely to develop action plans around Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) and Youth Related Violence and Exploitation with progress and any barriers reported back to the CSP.

5.0 CRIMES WITH HISTORICALLY LOW LEVELS OF REPORTING AND RECORDING

5.1 DOMESTIC ABUSE

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.'

Previous estimates from the Crime Survey England and Wales (CSEW) showed that 5.5% of adults aged between 16 and 74 years experienced domestic abuse in the last year in the year ending March 2020. Concerns around confidentiality and safeguarding limit the types of questions that can be asked in the Telephone CSEW and so this figure cannot be updated for the 2021/22 crime reporting year.

Police recorded domestic abuse figures show that nationally there was a 5% increase in reported offences in the year ending September 2021. Some of this increase may reflect improvements seen in reporting over the last few years.

However, data from victim services suggest that experiences of domestic abuse may have intensified during periods of national lockdown and that victims faced difficulties in safely seeking support under these conditions.

Across Safer North Hampshire 966 victims of domestic abuse were referred to victim support in the year ending September 2021. Of these, 56% (n537) were in Basingstoke and Deane (the highest figure out of all Local Authorities in Hampshire), 30% (n290) were in Rushmoor and 14% (n139) were in Hart. The peak ages for victims referred to Victim Services was between 25-34 years (30%, n287) and 35 to 44 years (25%, n237) and the most common category for referral was harassment (30%, n291).

In the Safer North Hampshire area, domestic crimes account for 19% (n4,730) of total crime in 2021/22 (the same as the previous year) with DA offences increasing by 19% (n766) during this strategic period. Broken down, offences increased in Basingstoke and Deane (+24%), Rushmoor (+17%) and Hart (+10%). Some of this is due to improved recording, confidence in reporting, or increased counter allegations following on from the increased arrest rate.

Hampshire Constabulary is currently going through a drive to improve its service to victims of Domestic Abuse. Each Police District is having an internal but independent inspection and dip sampling of crimes to identify a local improvement plan. There is also a domestic abuse perpetrator panel and partnership inter-operability and structure and attendance at domestic abuse meetings is strong.

In 2021/22, 'Violence against the person' accounted for 81% (n3796) of domestic abuse crime. The most common offence types were common assault and battery (27%, n1266) and Actual Bodily Harm (ABH) (45%, n1107). 36% (n1689) of all domestic crime involved repeat victims the same as the previous year. In Hart and Rushmoor repeat victims of domestic abuse are monitored through the People Meeting process. Basingstoke and Deane should look to adopting a similar process. Across Safer North Hampshire, 70% of

victims were female and 30% were male. 86% of offenders were male and 14% were female. The peak age for victims was between 24 and 35 (32%) and the peak age for offenders was between 25-29 (this was also the peak age for offenders (25%).

When there is a domestic related homicide, Community Safety Partnerships must undertake a Domestic Homicide Review in circumstances where the death of a person occurs, or is thought to occur, as a result of violence, abuse or neglect from a family member or member of the same household. The purpose being to establish what lessons are to be learned regarding the way in which local professionals and organisations work individually and together to safeguard victims and to prevent domestic homicide in the future. Reviews are published with the aim of restoring public confidence and improving transparency of the processes in place across all agencies to protect victims. There has been one domestic homicide review undertaken in Basingstoke and Deane during this strategic period.

Where details were provided 37% of domestic abuse offences involved an ex-partner, either heterosexual (97%) or non-heterosexual (3%). 25% of offences involved a current partner, either heterosexual (97%) or non-heterosexual (3%) while a further 24% involved a relative²⁶.

A report by Womens Aid entitled 'A Perfect Storm' has highlighted the impact of the pandemic on domestic abuse survivors and the services supporting them. They found that domestic abuse has worsened during the pandemic with 90% of respondents saying that it has negatively impacted them. In addition they report abusers using the pandemic as a 'tool of abuse' and a reduction in refuge vacancies.

Locally, to support victims of domestic abuse through the pandemic and beyond, the 'Safe at Home' scheme was set up in Southampton in Spring 2020. It was quickly rolled out across the county and pop up surgeries in supermarkets and other places, structured visits to homes of vulnerable children and domestic abuse victims, reaching out to schools to help support children at risk and using social media to signpost support services and target specific groups were just some of the pieces of work being done to safeguard people who are vulnerable in their homes.

Districts were encouraged to mould the scheme to suit their communities and share successes to inform further developments. One example of this is in Aldershot, Rushmoor, where there was an interview on Gurkha Radio in Nepali to discuss domestic abuse and signpost victims.

Launched in 2014, Clare's Law is the domestic violence disclosure scheme designed to provide victims with information that may protect them from an abusive situation before it ends in tragedy. The scheme allows the police to disclose information about a partners previous history of domestic violence or violent acts. Across Safer North Hampshire in 2020/21 49 disclosures were made and of these, 27 were 'right to ask' which enables someone to ask the police about a partners previous history of domestic violence or violent acts and 22 were 'right to know' where police can proactively disclose information in prescribed circumstances.

Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) operate across England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland. The Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference is a regular meeting where agencies discuss high risk domestic abuse cases, and together develop a safety plan for the victim and his or her children. Agencies taking part can include Police, Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs), Children's Social Services, Health Visitors and GPs, amongst others. Meetings operate on a monthly basis across the Safer North Hampshire Area. In addition, Domestic Abuse Forums are active across the area which seek to educate partners working in DA around services available, provide networking opportunities and share best practice.

²⁶ Includes brother, sister, parent, grandchild, grandparent, son , daughter and other relative.

5.2 HATE CRIME

Hate crime is defined as 'any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic.' There are five centrally monitored strands of hate crime which can be flagged when recorded by the police:

- Race or ethnicity
- Religion or beliefs
- Sexual orientation
- Disability
- Trans-gender identity

Nationally, the number of hate crimes has been increasing and were up 9% in 2020/21. Increases in police recorded hate crime in recent years have been driven by improvements in crime recording and a better identification of what constitutes a hate crime.

In contrast, the CSEW which is not affected by changes in crime recording, shows a long-term decline in hate crime, with a 38% fall in these incidents between the combined year ending March 2008 and year ending March 2009 and the combined year ending March 2019 and year ending March 2020 surveys.

During the assessment period hate crime across Safer North Hampshire rose by 37% (n192). Offences increased in Basingstoke (+34%, n90), Hart (+81%, n59) and Rushmoor (+24%, n43).

Districts are working closely with local Hate Crime Working Groups to increase trust and confidence in reporting. 84% of hate crimes had an outcome in 2021/22, down slightly from 93% in 2020/21.

The number of hate crimes with an outcome was higher in Rushmoor (90%) and Basingstoke (86%) then Hart (68%).

There were several repeat locations for hate crimes and these include hospitals, the Police Investigation Centre in Jays Close, Basingstoke and shopping centers.

In addition, there were several repeat victims of hate crime during the assessment period. These victims are managed through the People Meeting process in Hart and Rushmoor.

Safer North Hampshire has a growing diverse population with increasing numbers of people from different backgrounds.

- Basingstoke and Deane and Rushmoor have the highest percentage of non white British residents in Hampshire
- Over 10% of Rushmoors' population are from a non-white British ethnic group, with over 6,120 people identifying themselves as Nepalese

This could explain the higher number of crimes per 1,000 population in these areas (Rushmoor 2.2, Basingstoke 2.0 and Hart 1.3).

Across Safer North Hampshire, offences relating to race were the most common, accounting for more than half (52%, n403) of all reported hate crimes, followed by disability (18%, n141) and sexual orientation (17%, n130).

Hate related violence against the person was the most common offence type (51%, n390), followed by public order (40%, n309), and these offences increased by 73% and 22% respectively when compared to the previous year.

In 2021/22 Hart undertook a series of communications articles promoting both reporting of hate crime and the importance of tolerance and inclusion in the run up to Hate Crime Awareness week 2021.

5.3 SEXUAL OFFENCES

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

Crime in England and Wales, year ending September 21 reports that police recorded sexual offences data must be treated with caution. High levels of non-reporting combined with changes in reporting trends can have a significant impact on sexual offences recorded by the police. The figures do, however, provide a good measure of the crime-related demand on the police.

Prior to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the number of police recorded sexual offences was well below the number of victims estimated by the crime survey, with fewer than one in six victims of rape or assault by penetration reporting the crime to the police.

Nationally, the number of sexual offences recorded by the police showed a 12% increase in the year ending September 2021 compared with the same period in the previous year. This is the highest number of sexual offences recorded within a 12-month period, driven by noticeable increases since April 2021.

The latest figures may reflect a number of factors, including the impact of high-profile incidents, media coverage and campaigns on people's willingness to report incidents to the police, as well as a potential increase in the number of victims.

The overall trend is also currently difficult to disentangle from the impact of lockdowns. Offences recorded by the police dropped noticeably during the spring 2020 lockdown before rebounding to previous levels in the July to September 2020 quarter. The winter 2020 to 2021 lockdowns saw a smaller reduction in the number of sexual offences recorded by the police but a greater level of increase in these offences in the subsequent quarters.

In 2021/22 the number of sexual offences recorded across Safer North Hampshire increased by 32% (n217).

Broken down, the number of rape offences increased by 25% and the number of other sexual offences increased by 36%. Increases were seen in Basingstoke and Deane (+31%, n135) Hart (+50%, n57) and Rushmoor (+25%, n65).

A more detailed look at sexual offences across the Safer North Hampshire area in 2021/22 shows that, where details were available, 86% of victims were female and 14% were male and this is similar to previous years.

The peak age for victims was between 13-15 (22%, n218) with over half (53%) of these offences being sexual assault on a female 13+ (30%, n66) and rape of a female under 16 (23%, n49).

85% of offences were committed by someone that the victim knew, with acquaintance (46%, n259) and ex-partner (24%, n137) the most common.

The location with the overall highest number of offences across Safer North Hampshire was Eastrop beat in Basingstoke and Deane (n61). Here there were some repeat locations, including Crossborough Hill (23%, n14), Eastrop Way (10%, n6) and Festival Place (8%, n5) and all victims in these locations were aged 19 or under.

The subsequent top location was Wellington beat in Rushmoor. 28% (n11) of sexual offences here were night-time economy related.

5.4 CHILD EXPLOITATION AND CHILD VICTIMS OF CRIME

Child exploitation linked to organised criminal activity is a key threat to the safety of vulnerable children. This can typically involve young people being given large amounts of money and high cost items and an increase in frequency and duration of missing episodes. Further indications are evidence of injuries with unwillingness to seek medical attention, an increase in aggression and or the carrying of weapons. Children are trafficked across areas in order to move or deal drugs and a number of gangs can operate within one area. The County Strategic Assessment 2018/19 states that there is evidence that at any one time at least five gangs have/are operating within the Basingstoke area. The networks develop quickly and often change their names and profiles. They will often work across large geographical areas, switching location when discovered and emerging weeks later. The location of Hampshire with good rail and motorway networks potentially compounds the issues.

The County Assessment 2028/19 also states that Basingstoke and Aldershot are hotspots for County Lines activity, whereby vulnerable children and adults are specifically targeted to deliver drugs across counties.

The National Crime Agency suggest that children as young as 12 are being drawn into County Lines activity, with 15-16 years being the most common age. Children are being subjected to debt bondage, threats and violence with vulnerable adults losing their homes due to cuckooing. Males were most commonly exploited but females were also found to be exploited and groomed by gangs.

In Hampshire there is experience of cases where young people have been suspected to be involved in running/dealing drugs for particular groups. They have gone on to be robbed or assaulted by their 'own' group, thereby creating a drug debt, often of significantly high amounts.

Typically class A drugs such as heroin, cocaine and crack cocaine are being sold. Children are used to move and sell drugs as they are considered a cheap resource and are less likely to be known to the police.

'Pull' factors include the sense of belonging to a gang and the amount of money said to be earned can be up to £700 per week. There is experience in Hampshire where children as young as 13 have been involved. Other slightly older teenagers can be involved in recruiting and grooming boys for drug running and girls for sexual exploitation.

As noted above under serious violence, county lines and drugs misuse is one of the six themes the Violence Reduction Unit aims to tackle.

The NSPCC report 'Isolated and struggling' (June 2020) reviewed the risk to children's safety due to the conditions created by the COVID-19 pandemic. One of the key findings of the report is that there are indications that the pandemic has heightened the vulnerability of children and young people to certain

types of abuse, including online abuse, abuse within the home, criminal exploitation and child sexual exploitation.

In 2021 across Hampshire, 8.8% of victims of crime were aged between 10-17. Across Safer North Hampshire the percentage of 10-17 year old victims was slightly higher (9.4%) and increased from 7.9% the previous year. Basingstoke and Deane (10.5%) had the highest number of 10-17 year old victims, followed by Hart (8.6%) and Rushmoor (8.2%). Nearly two thirds (63%, n1,400) of this cohort were victims of violence against the person offences.

Hart Community Safety Team have commissioned an interactive experience to offer to Hart secondary schools and local youth groups to raise awareness around the risks and consequences of involvement in drugs and county lines exploitation. The effectiveness of this should be examined and if appropriate rolled out in Basingstoke and Rushmoor schools too.

5.5 MODERN SLAVERY

The Modern Slavery Partnership of Hampshire and Isle of Wight underwent a restructuring at the end of 2019 to ensure the Partnership remained outcome focused. The new structure comprises a Steering Group and 3 Sub-Groups: Prevent/Training & Raising Awareness, Protect/Victim Support and Pursue. The Steering Group is acting as the 4th 'P' or Prepare group. Each group has been given a specific functionality:

- Prepare/Steering Group to work in partnership, which sits at the core of the Modern Slavery Partnership as a whole by bringing agencies together in the fight against modern slavery.
- Prevent to raise awareness of the issue of modern slavery through training, sharing of best practice, communications and events.
- Protect to identify and support victims of modern slavery through coordination of statutory and non-statutory agencies and the sharing of joined up working practices, current legislation, research and best practice.
- Pursue perpetrators by actively seeking intelligence and partnership working to increase prosecutions

The strategy to tackle Modern Slavery in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight has been developed in line with the Government's Modern Slavery Strategy.

Unseen, which is a UK wide modern slavery and exploitation helpline reported that the Helpline has seen the number of contacts gradually increasing throughout 2021. In the early months of 2021, contacts were quickly back to pre-pandemic levels. During the past five years, the Helpline has seen a steady growth in contacts year on year, only interrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2021, the Helpline took 6,302 calls and 2,186 webforms and App submissions. A total of, 3,019 potential victims were indicated, from 76 different nationalities, the top three being Romanian, Vietnamese and Chinese. 2,008 potential exploiters were indicated from 46 different nationalities. The Helpline is seeking to improve its data collection in relation to potential exploiters to aid a better understanding of those who perpetrate this crime.

1,526 modern slavery cases raised, and 1,248 referrals sent to law enforcement agencies, NGOs and safeguarding teams. A significant proportion of calls into the Helpline remain related to wider abuse and exploitation, such as labour abuse and domestic violence.

During 2021, sexual exploitation situations indicated to the Helpline have risen for the second year in a row, with 289 cases indicating 555 potential victims. 94% of those potential victims were indicated as female.

While labour exploitation remains the most prevalent form of exploitation, it is not the fastest growing due to the increases in sexual exploitation cases. In 2021, the Helpline raised a total of 447 cases, down from 578 raised in 2020. However, labour exploitation still comprised 29% of modern slavery cases raised by the Helpline in 2021.

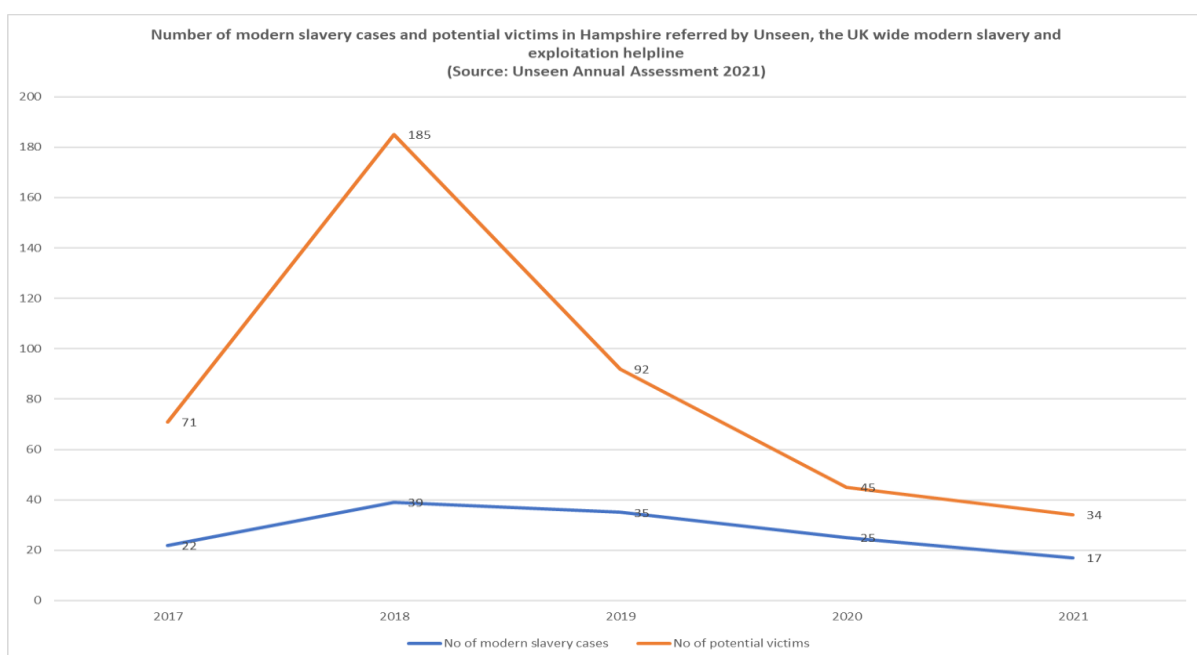
Domestic servitude, mainly perpetrated in private households, remains one of the most hidden and complex typologies of modern slavery. In 2021, 65 cases were raised by the Helpline indicating 98 potential victims. This is lower than in the two preceding years and highlights the need to continue raising awareness of this particular typology.

Following a sharp rise in criminal exploitation cases through the pandemic, the Helpline saw a slight decline in the numbers reported, from 250 cases in 2020 to 194 in 2021. These reports indicated a total of 262 potential victims, of which 15% were minors. The two most prevalent criminal exploitation types continue to be drugs and begging.

Referrals and signposts continue to be an important aspect of the Helpline's work to support individuals out of situations of exploitation. In 2021, the Helpline raised a total of 5,504 signposts and referrals to other organisations and agencies.

The number of modern slavery cases dealt with by Unseen that related to the Hampshire Constabulary area reduced by 32% in the year ending December 2021, while the number of potential victims reduced by 24%.

Figure 18 (Source: Unseen Annual Assessment 2021)



5.6 FRAUD, ROGUE TRADERS AND SCAMS

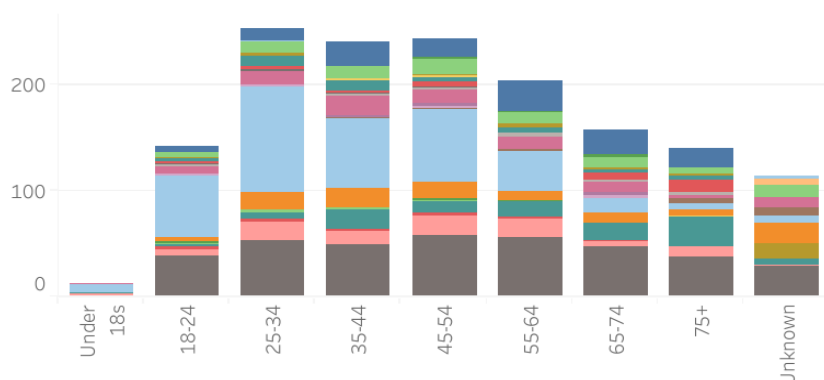
Fraud and scams do not discriminate and anybody can be a victim. Approximately 1 in 5 people fall victim to a scam every year and almost 50% of adults have been targeted²⁷.

Across the Safer North Hampshire area there were 1,506 reports of fraud in 2021, down 16% on the previous year and at a cost of almost 7 million pounds. This rise is largely due to improved recording of these offences. Estimates from the Telephone-operated Crime Survey for England and Wales (TCSEW) showed that there were 5.1 million fraud offences in the year ending September 2021. This is a 36% increase compared with the year ending September 2019. This included large increases in “advance fee fraud”, “consumer and retail fraud” and “other fraud” and may indicate fraudsters taking advantage of behaviour changes related to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, such as increased online shopping and increased savings.

Across Safer North Hampshire, the peak age of victims was between 25-34 (see graph below), with online shopping and auctions being the most common fraud type, followed by advanced fee fraud.

Figure 19 (Source: OPCC Tableau)

Fraud by age:



Operation Signature is the force campaign to identify and support vulnerable victims of fraud within Hampshire. Increasingly fraud is becoming more complex and deceptive, much of which is targeted at vulnerable and elderly people. The OPCC is working with Hampshire Constabulary and Neighbourhood Watch to raise the awareness of fraud and keeping safer in our communities.

²⁷ Source: OPCC Tableau 2019

5.7 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations made in relation to crimes with historically low levels of reporting are;

- a) The CSP should look at understanding barriers to reporting, why they exist, and implementing processes to reduce them as well as promoting reporting mechanisms
- b) Examine and understand data in relation to reports of crime by LGBTQ+ victims
- c) Ensure robust processes are in place for monitoring repeat victims across all three areas.
- d) Examine the effectiveness of the interactive experience offered to Hart secondary schools to raise awareness around the risks and consequences of involvement in drugs and county lines exploitation. If appropriate roll this out in Basingstoke and Rushmoor schools.

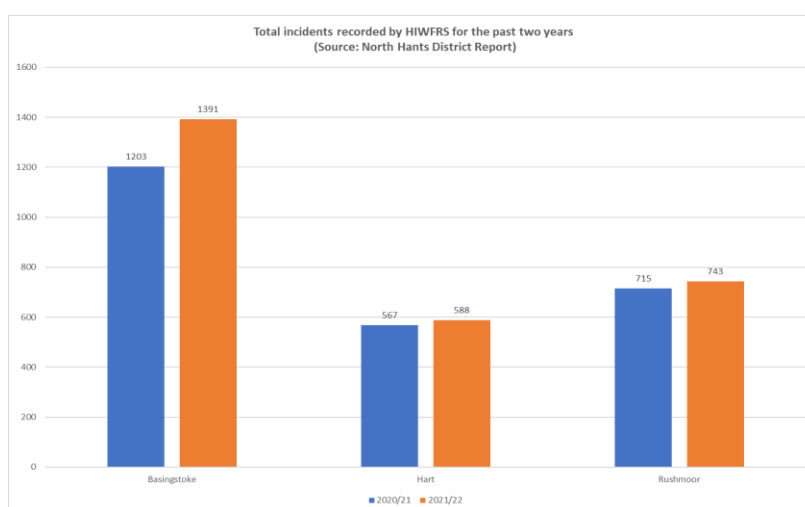
6.0 FIRE SAFETY

6.1 FIRE INCIDENTS

The North Hants District report presents statistical information on all incidents within Basingstoke and Deane, Hart and Rushmoor district council boundaries for the period 1 April 2021 to 31st March 2022.

The report shows that Basingstoke and Deane continue to attend the most incidents of the three areas with 1,391 in 2021/22, which is a 16% (n188) increase compared to the previous year. Hart (+4%, n21) and Rushmoor (+4%, n28) have also seen an increase in the number of incidents year on year.

Figure 20 (Source: North Hants District Report)



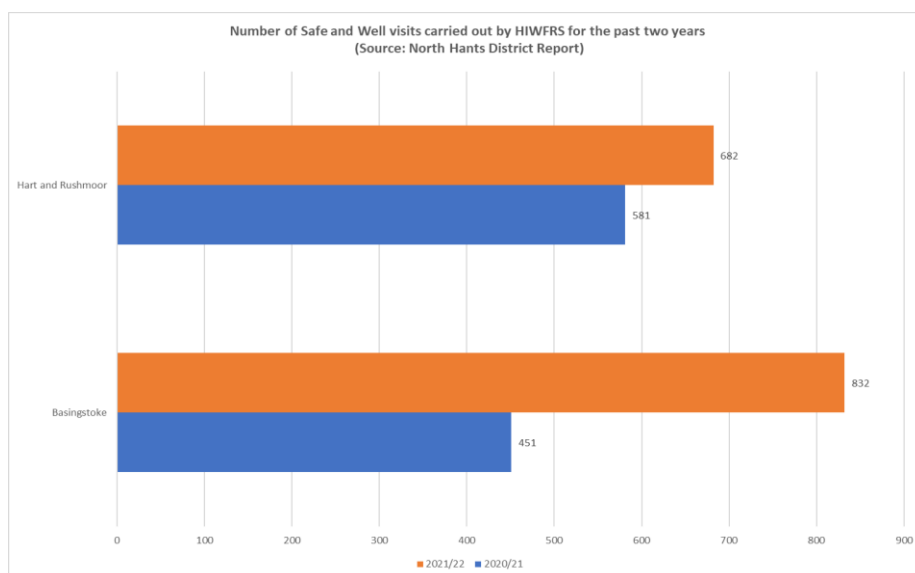
Incidents are categorised as either false alarms, special service calls, RTCs (Road Traffic Collisions) or fires, and all of these, apart from fires, increased in 2021/22 to pre pandemic levels.

	Basingstoke and Deane			Hart and Rushmoor		
	20/21	21/22	% change	20/21	21/22	% change
Special service call	207	284	+37%	275	297	+8%
False alarm	618	749	+21%	623	686	+10%
RTC	72	88	+22%	54	89	+65%
Fire	306	270	-12%	330	259	-22%

The number of fires fell by 12% (n39) in Basingstoke and Deane and 22% (n71) in Hart and Rushmoor. In both areas accidental fires were the most common, followed by deliberate and then cause unknown. Dwelling, vehicle, grass and refuse fires were the most common types of fires.

A total of 1,514 Safe and Well visits were carried out between April 21 and March 22 within the North Hampshire district, an increase of 47% (n482) compared to the previous year. The increase is impacted by the HIWFRS resuming business as usual with the safe and well process, in the previous year the service prioritised in targeting vulnerable people due to the pandemic.

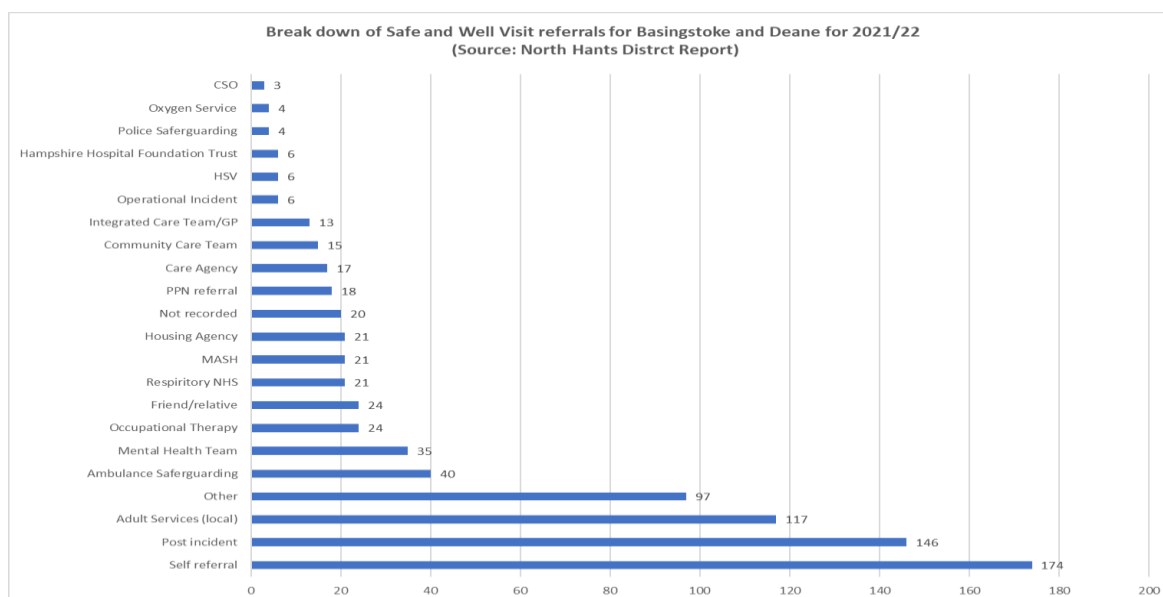
Figure 21 (Source: North Hants District Report)



Safe and well visits for Basingstoke & Deane have increased by 84% (n457) and in Hart and Rushmoor by 17% (n101).

The top three referral categories for Safe and Well visits in 2021-22 for Basingstoke & Deane were Self referrals (+98%), Post incidents referrals (+47%) and adult services referrals (+172%).

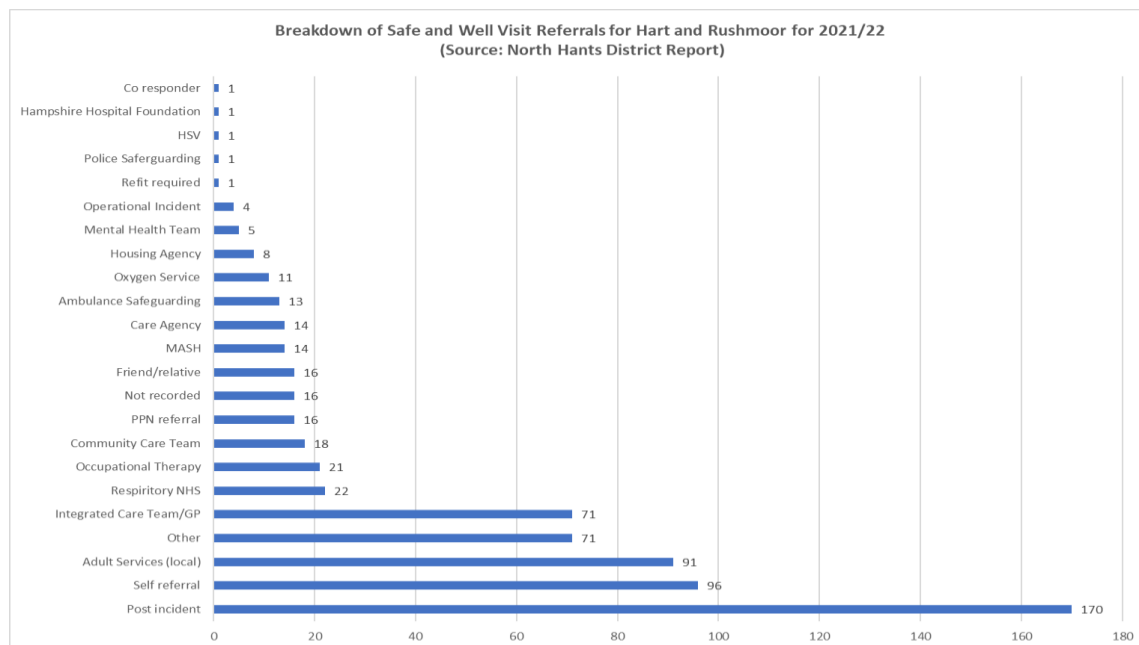
Figure 22 (Source: North Hants District Report)



The highest number of Safe and Well visits in 2021/22 for Rushmoor & Hart were also Post Incident referrals (-7%), Self referrals (-14%) and adult services referrals (+194%).

Over the coming year the Partnership should, where appropriate, look at where it can enhance the use of fire data, particularly around Safe and Well visits and vulnerable individuals.

Figure 23 (Source: North Hants District Report)



6.2 ROAD TRAFFIC COLLISIONS

Road safety impacts all districts within the county. The topic sits across enforcement (Police), Rescue (HFRS), Accident and Emergency (South Central Ambulance Service) and Local Authorities (prevention and enforcement).

The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner undertook research into the driving habits of 9,597 residents across the region for leisure driving, commuting and motorway driving. They found that leisure driving was highest for New Forest and Winchester districts. Commuting five days was the highest for **Hart** and **Rushmoor** districts and residents that drive on motorways 5 days a week are more likely to be from Fareham, **Hart** and Eastleigh.

Road Traffic Injury Collision data from Hampshire Constabulary, via OPCC InterAct shows that between June 2020 and May 2021 there were 3,051 vehicle collisions recorded in Hampshire.

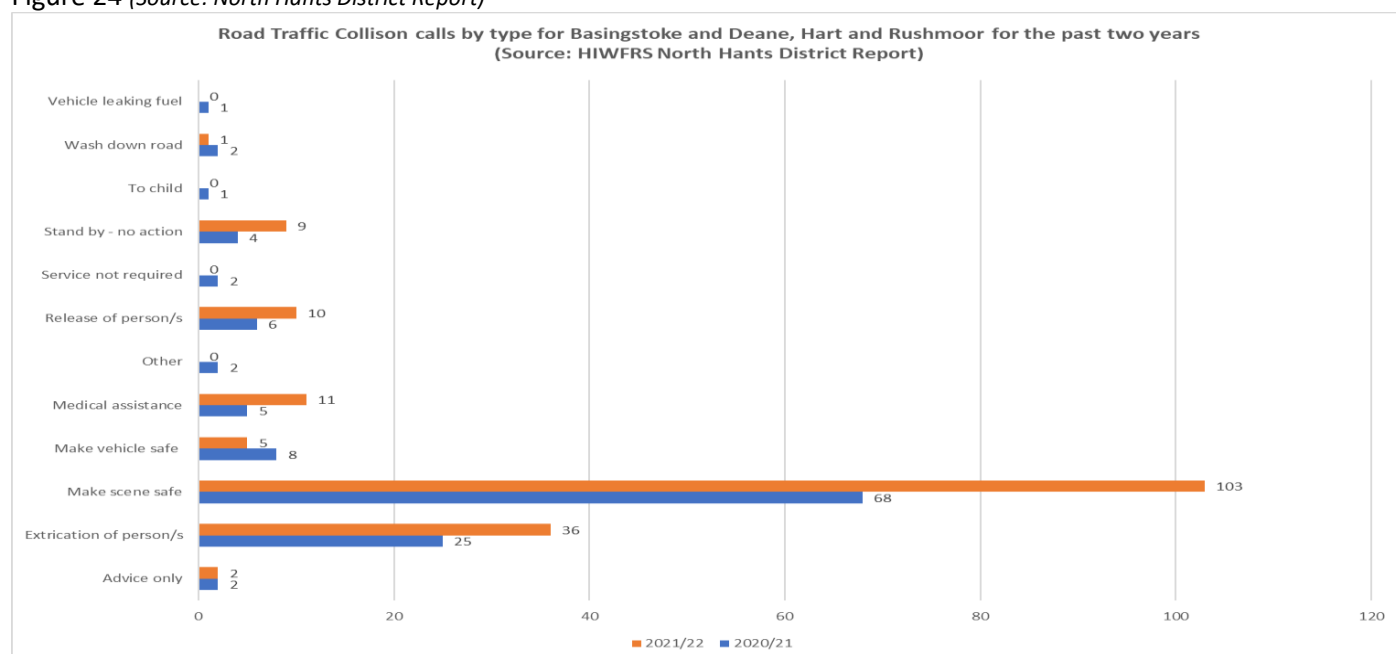
Collision Type	Hampshire	Basingstoke and Deane	Hart	Rushmoor
Fatal	40	0	4	0
Serious	745	55	29	36
Slight	2,266	174	96	78
Total	3,051	229	129	114

While there were no fatal collisions recorded in Basingstoke and Deane or Rushmoor, there were four in Hart. It is important to understand why this is the case and look at what can be done to prevent serious collisions in Hart district.

Public Health England Data shows that the number of people (53.4 per 100,000 population) killed or seriously injured on roads in Hart is significantly higher than the England average (40.8 per 100,000 population)²⁸.

The number of road traffic collisions attended by HFRS increased by 40% (n51) in 2021/22 across Basingstoke, Hart and Rushmoor, in line with pre pandemic figures. The graph below shows the breakdown of incidents by type. The increase was due to a rise in the number of calls for HIWFRS to attend and make the scene safe.

Figure 24 (Source: North Hants District Report)



6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations made in relation to this section are;

- The Partnership should, where appropriate, look at where it can enhance the use of fire data, particularly around Safe and Well visits and vulnerable individuals.
- Understand why the number of serious/fatal collisions is higher in Hart and look at what prevention measures can be undertaken.

²⁸ The indicator relates to people from anywhere who have had an accident in that LA. As the indicator measures accidents occurring in an area, it does not necessarily reflect the burden on health for residents in the local population. This is particularly relevant for areas with low resident populations and high traffic volume, where a greater proportion of accidents in the area may involve non-residents.

7.0 KEY FACTORS AND RISKS FOR COMMUNITY SAFETY

7.1 SUBSTANCE MISUSE

DRUGS

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 2021/22 there was an increase in proactive policing, meaning that police have recovered controlled drugs and made arrests. Nationally there was a 15% increase in recorded offences and across Safer North Hampshire drug offences increased by 47% from 576 to 845 offences.

Broken down three quarters of offences were recorded as possession of drugs (up 36%) and a quarter were trafficking of drugs (up 93%).

The area with the highest number of offences was Basingstoke and Deane (52%), followed by Rushmoor (33%) and Hart (14%).

Hampshire Constabulary's Force Strategic Assessment 2017/18 notes that county line drug supply is considered to present the greatest risk with regard to drug related harm and violence, and the exploitation of vulnerable adults and children. The severity of violence continues to increase, with knife related occurrences rising. The 'Fortress' model of NPT engagement combined with organised crime group style offender management is shown to be effective in increasing intelligence, reducing harm and tackling offenders. Joint working with regional partners maximises opportunities for enforcement.

Over the past year the Police alongside partner agencies have worked extremely hard to reduce Drug Related Harm (DRH). There have been improvements made to Op Fortress, continual improvements in information sharing with Local Authorities and Housing Associations and ongoing work to identify young people on the periphery of exploitation and harm. This has led to offences across Safer North Hampshire falling 7% in 2020/21, and this has been a significant contributing factor in the 24% reduction in Most Serious Violence (MSV) offences across Safer North Hampshire.

Hart Community Safety Team commissioned an interactive experience to offer to Hart secondary schools and local youth groups to raise awareness around the risks and consequences of involvement in drugs and county lines exploitation. It would be beneficial to examine the effectiveness of this and consider offering it in Basingstoke and Rushmoor too.

In addition, the Closure Order and ASBI achieved in Hart was known to have disrupted drug supply in the Yateley area for several months.

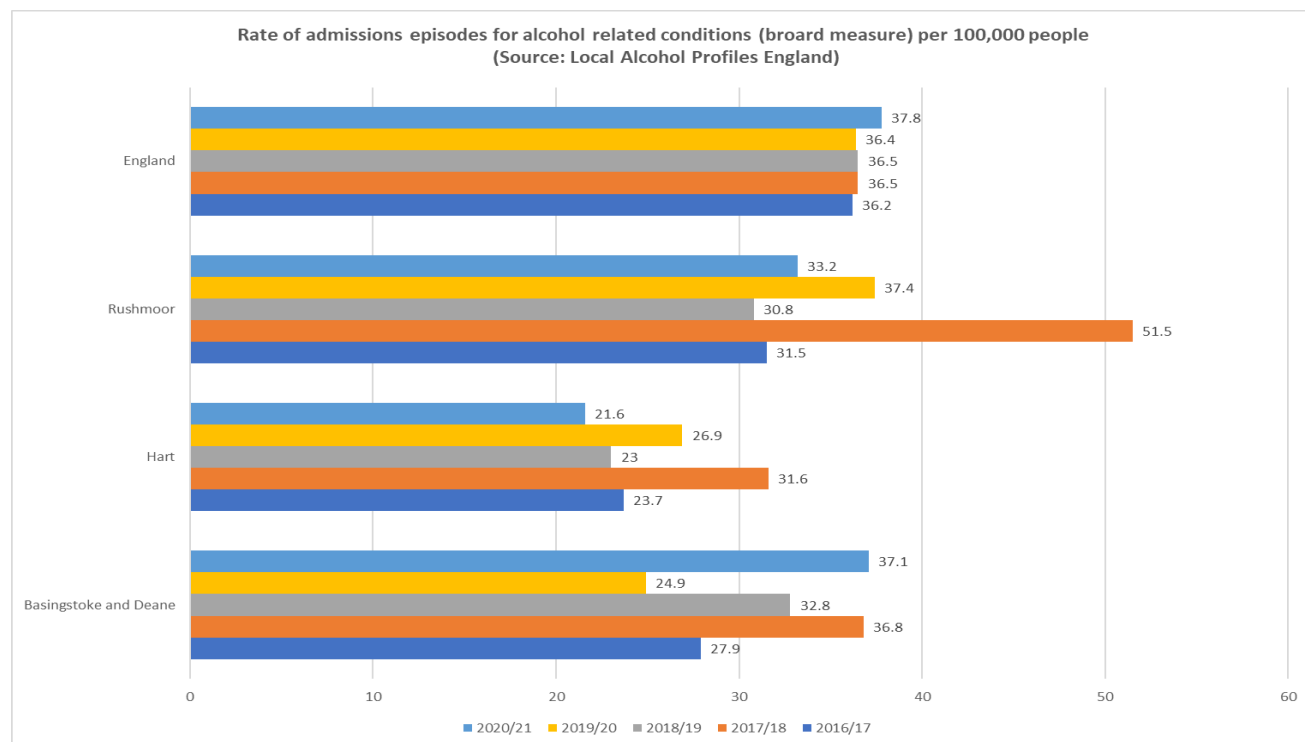
ALCOHOL

"Overall, alcohol harm costs society £21 billion a year, with costs to the NHS at £3.5 billion. We see massive inequalities in where the impact is felt. People with mental illness are more likely to misuse alcohol. And

the most deprived fifth of the population of the country suffers two to three times greater loss of life attributable to alcohol.” – Public Health England.

Nationally, the number of alcohol admissions per 100,000 people increased in 2020/21. Basingstoke and Deane also saw an increase in admissions last year while Hart and Rushmoor saw a slight reduction.

Figure 25 (Source: Local Alcohol Profiles England)



In addition, Hampshire Constabulary records data in relation to offences in which alcohol was a contributory factor. Data is dependent on whether the officer ticks the alcohol box when recording the offence.

In 2021/22 there were 2,154 offences across Safer North Hampshire in which the alcohol marker was ticked, equating to 9% of total crime.

Dependency on and engagement with drugs and/or alcohol affects all aspects of an individual and community: relationships, meaningful activities and employment, family life, parenting, educational attainment, housing opportunities, **criminal and anti-social behaviour**.

Among the impacts of substance misuse in Hampshire we know:

- In 2020/21, 3,110 adults accessed substance misuse treatment services in Hampshire for alcohol, opiate and non-opiate use.
- 292 young people (under 18) accessed support and treatment for their alcohol/drug use in 2020/21
- The impact of substance misuse is greatest in deprived areas, for example Gosport, **Rushmoor** and Havant.
- Parental substance misuse can negatively affect children. It is estimated that around 20% of Children 'In need' are affected by drug misuse and 18% by alcohol misuse. A quarter of cases on the Child protection register are related to parental substance misuse.

- Acquisitive crime, violent crime and domestic abuse are particularly associated with drug and alcohol misuse. It is estimated that 45% of acquisitive crime is committed by regular crack/heroin users. 48% of domestic abuse perpetrators had a history of alcohol dependence; 73% had consumed alcohol prior to the event
- Over 80% of homeless people in Hampshire who were provided support by street outreach services (August 2017) were identified as having a substance misuse support need.

Alcohol problems are widespread:

- A recent survey of school children aged between 11-15 in Hampshire reported that 29% had ever tried alcohol. This varies with age, increasing from 9% of 11-year-olds to 53% of 15-year-olds. This is lower than the 2018 England rate (14% and 70% respectively for these age groups)
- 70% of young people (who accessed specialist young people's substance misuse services) started using their problem substance from 15 years.
- 72% of children and young people accessing substance misuse services use two or more substances (including alcohol) compared to 55% nationally.
- Approximately 22% of the Hampshire adult population have increased risk of harm through consuming more than the recommended levels of alcohol.
- It is estimated that there are 11,248 dependent drinkers in Hampshire – 91% of these are not currently in treatment.

Drug use is a problem but dependence is more concentrated:

- 5% of young people aged between 11-15 in Hampshire reported having tried cannabis and 4% reported trying other drugs. This varies with age increasing amongst 15-year-olds with 10% reporting having tried cannabis and 8% trying other drugs.
- There are approximately 5,229 opiate and/or crack cocaine users in Hampshire.
- It is estimated that approximately 44% of opiate users are not accessing substance misuse service
- There has been a significant increase in drug related deaths in Hampshire over the last few years in line with the national trend. 2018-20 saw a slight fall in the number of drug-related deaths from 151 in 2017-19 to 144 in 2018-2020. Nationally, just under half of all deaths involved opiates.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations made in this section are;

- a) Examine the effectiveness of the interactive experience used in Hart to raise awareness around the risks and consequences of involvement in drugs and county lines involvement and consider offering it in Basingstoke and Rushmoor too.

8.0 PRIORITIES AND RECOMENDATIONS

The Partnership Plan sets out how partners will work to tackle identified priorities throughout the year and it is for individual agencies to evidence how they are contributing to these priorities.

It is suggested that the priorities for 2022/23 based on the evidence produced in this strategic assessment are;

- 1. Improving feelings of safety and health outcomes within the CSP area** – public, virtual and private space.
 - Ensuring safeguarding of vulnerable residents through partnership forums and multi-agency forums. interventions/projects including safe and well.
 - Recognising the link between thriving communities and improvement in health outcomes.
 - Enable and promote community led initiatives and self-referral to services and support which gives residents the tools to protect themselves.
 - Increase confidence to report all crimes with a particular attention to those with historically low levels of reporting e.g. hate crime.
- 2. Serious violence** – Despite some positive reductions in most serious violence, robbery personal and knife/blade offences, the threat of serious violent crime, particularly in relation to females and young males remains a concern for the Partnership. In addition, The Serious Violence Duty 2022 will ensure that it is an explicit duty of the Community Safety Partnership to tackle serious violence. Working with the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU), the Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) taskforce and using Street Safe Data to maximise victim/location identification should be a priority for 2022/23.
- 3. Domestic Abuse** – Reports of domestic crime (+19%) have risen in the past year, something which the CSP finds encouraging. Promotion of initiatives that reduce the impact of trauma and consistent messaging across the area to ensure that victims and perpetrators are recognised and supported is essential as well as working alongside local initiatives which aim to reduce domestic abuse.
- 4. Anti-Social Behaviour** - Anti-social behaviour remains a concern for communities, individuals, and businesses. Vehicle, young people, and neighbour nuisance anti-social behaviour accounted for a significant proportion of incidents and were widespread across the area. Although the CSP currently has some effective mechanisms in place, early intervention with young people and proactivity in neighbour disputes are key in reducing the number of higher harm offences and more severe neighbour nuisance issues.

The CSP should look at understanding barriers to reporting, why they exist, and implementing processes to reduce them as well as promoting reporting mechanisms.

Recommendations for 2022/23 by assessment section;

Overview
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Examine and understand data in relation to reports of crime by LGBTQ+ victims b) Educate residents on how they can keep themselves safe c) Monitor You Gov data over the course of the upcoming year and look at how the partnership can improve resident's feelings of safety. d) Promote Street Safe as a tool for reporting feelings of safety within the partnership area e) Work closely with the VAWG task group to fully understand the survey results, what they mean for the partnership area and how we can address them going forward.
Anti-Social Behaviour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Review the findings of the cannabis warning letter scheme with a view to exploring whether the process could be effective in Basingstoke and further developed in Hart. b) Partners to continue to work collaboratively to address antisocial behaviour c) Focus on early intervention approaches with young people who are involved in antisocial behaviour to reduce risk of escalating behaviour d) Embed the county-wide Community Trigger process and make best use of partnership case review meetings to identify best practice. e) Focus on developing strategies to reduce the impact of neighbour disputes including making better use of restorative justice options available through the OPCC (such as mediation services) early on. f) Explore the possibility of youth service provision in Hart to assist in diversionary and inclusive community activities for the young people of those areas
Crime
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) CSP partners to work collaboratively with the Violence Reduction Unit, Police and Crime Commissioner and Hampshire County Council Community Safety Strategy Group to ensure the serious violence duty can be appropriately embedded into practice. b) Development of the approach of Offensive Weapon Homicide Reviews, set out in the new Serious Violence Legislation c) Partners to continue working closely to develop action plans around Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) and Youth Related Violence and Exploitation with progress and any barriers reported back to the CSP.
Crimes with historically low levels of reporting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The CSP should look at understanding barriers to reporting, why they exist, and implementing processes to reduce them as well as promoting reporting mechanisms b) Examine and understand data in relation to reports of crime by LGBTQ+ victims c) Ensure robust processes are in place for monitoring repeat victims across all three areas d) Examine the effectiveness of the interactive experience offered to Hart secondary schools to raise awareness around the risks and consequences of involvement in drugs and county lines exploitation. If appropriate roll this out in Basingstoke and Rushmoor schools.
Fire Safety
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Partnership should, where appropriate, look at where it can enhance the use of fire data, particularly around Safe and Well visits and vulnerable individuals. b) Understand why the number of serious/fatal collisions is higher in Hart and look at what prevention measures can be undertaken.

Key Factors and risks for Community Safety
a) Examine the effectiveness of the interactive experience used in Hart to raise awareness around the risks and consequences of involvement in drugs and county lines involvement and consider offering it in Basingstoke and Rushmoor too.