

CABINET

26 March 2008

COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT REPORT AND PARTNERSHIP PLAN

REPORT OF HEAD OF ENVIRONMENT

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RECENT REFERENCES:

SO 58 – Winchester Community Safety Strategic Assessment

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

This report described work recently completed on a strategic assessment of Community Safety priorities for the Winchester District.

The work is an important contributor to the work programmes to address the issues identified which are contained within the Community Safety Partnership Strategy and the Community Safety Plan which are described in more detail within this report.

Members are asked to consider the conclusion of this work and endorse the recommended way forward contained within the documents.

Whilst there is base budget provision to support this work increasingly GOSE funding is being channelled through the LAA process which is making funding for this work less accessible. At present sufficient funding is in place through partner contributions to complete the planned work for 2008/09 but the position for 2009/10 is still unclear and will not be known until late 2008.

Discussions with the County Council regarding a resolution of this issue are ongoing but if a satisfactory solution is not achieved it will be necessary to take action to address the funding deficit. It is therefore recommended that a further report be brought to Cabinet once the position is clearer prior to the budget preparation process for 2009/10.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1 That Cabinet agree to support the delivery of the actions within the Partnership Plan, in particular those that relate to the delivery of actions by officers of the City Council.
- 2 That Cabinet recommend to Council that the Community Safety Partnership Plan 2008 – 2011, as set out in Appendix 2, be approved.
- 3 That Cabinet note the issues relating to the funding difficulties as described in this report and agree that a further report is submitted to Cabinet in October 2008.

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DETAIL:

1 Introduction

1.1 In September 2007 the Government published new guidelines on 'Delivering Safer Communities' which was a guide to effective partnership working. Within those guidelines the Government listed six Home Office 'Hallmarks' which outlined the key aspects of partnership working, and underpin delivery through partnerships as a measure of effectiveness and to identify areas for improvement. The hallmarks are;

- Empowered and effective leadership
- Visible and constructive accountability
- Community engagement
- Effective and responsive delivery structures
- Intelligence lead business processes
- Appropriate skills and knowledge

1.2 During 2007, the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) undertook a strategic assessment of crime and disorder across the Winchester District which is attached at Appendix 1. The Strategic Assessment covered an 18 month period from November 2006 – September 2007. Following completion of this assessment a report was produced which has now evolved into a Community Safety Strategy and Partnership Plan, an outline of all three documents are listed below.

2. Strategic Assessment Report

2.1 The aim of the attached Strategic Assessment is to provide Winchester Community Safety Partnership with an assessment of current, emerging and long-term issues affecting the District. The issues that have emerged will be considered in conjunction with overall Government objectives in order to develop an overall Community Safety Strategy. Collectively, this will provide opportunities for enforcement, prevention, reassurance and identify any intelligence requirements. The assessment has also attempted to predict future risks and levels of crime, whilst providing some leverage for the District to achieve the outcomes identified within the Local Area Agreement (LAA).

2.2 Every six months the strategic assessment will be reviewed and the Partnership's performance assessed. This review will inform an annual report from which the Partnership will agree any new emerging priorities for inclusion in the partnership plan for the forthcoming year.

2.3 The actions that need to be undertaken to deliver the Strategy by addressing the issues highlighted in the Strategic Assessment are outlined within the Community Safety Action Plan which is described in more detail below.

3. Community Safety Partnership Strategy

3.1 The Community Safety Strategy aims to highlight the reduction targets for delivery as part of a three year rolling programme. In order to achieve successful outcomes over the next three years, the CSP will establish a management framework which aims to capture information, improve recording mechanisms and develop a robust performance monitoring process in support of the delivery of the targets.

4. Community Safety Action Plan

4.1 In recent months, the existing Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Management Group has been reconfigured to form a Safer and Stronger Communities Strategic Outcome Group (SOG) to support the work of the LSP. The SOG has agreed to identify a priority theme for the CSP for each of the three years of the Strategic Assessment period. The priority theme will be one of the overarching themes and will be used to underpin all the actions/targets for the coming year. The overarching themes are:

- Tackling drugs and alcohol
- Reducing re-offending

4.2 In year one, the CSP will be tasked with placing specific emphasis on alcohol and drug related crime and disorder with a priority target:

- To reduce the incidence of alcohol and drug related crime and disorder, including the impact of the night time economy

4.3 The priority and actions that have been identified within the Partnership Plan are those that the CSP will focus upon in the first year as shown at Appendix 2. In order to achieve the reduction target (highlighted in the above Priority), the CSP has selected the following actions to focus upon in the first year of the Partnership Plan:

- Gain a clearer understanding of the causes of Road Traffic Collisions (RTC's)
- Address the issues relating to Violence Against the Person
- Tackle Criminal Damage and Arson in public places
- Deliver a structured partnership approach to deal with rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour (anti-social behaviour)
- Deliver a structured partnership approach to reduce re-offending, specifically focused on alcohol and drug related offences

4.4 A separate document produced by the project leads will identify the SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time bound) targets for each of the individual actions highlighted within the Partnership Plan. The Project Leads will make their specific plans available as they are developed.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

5. CORPORATE STRATEGY (RELEVANCE TO):

- 5.1 The work in relation to Community Safety Partnership is a key contributor to the City Council's work to promote freedom from fear within its overall aim of Safe and Strong Communities. It aims to do this by
- Working with local communities and our partners to reduce levels of crime and disorder and increase feelings of safety
 - Dealing promptly and effectively with anti-social behaviour
 - 'Designing out crime' through all aspects of the Council's work

6. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS:

- 6.1 The City Council is a major contributor towards this work which it achieves through the Community Safety Team who works with partners across a range of sectors including the Police, Fire and Voluntary organisations.
- 6.2 Whilst there is base budget provision to support this work increasingly GOSE funding is being channelled through the LAA process which is making funding for this work less accessible. At present sufficient funding is in place through partner contributions to complete the planned work for 2008/09 but the position for 2009/10 is still unclear and will not be known until late 2008.
- 6.3 Discussions with the County Council regarding a resolution of this issue are ongoing but if a satisfactory solution is not achieved it will be necessary to take action to address the funding deficit. It is therefore recommended that a further report be brought to Cabinet once the position is clearer prior to the budget preparation process for 2009/10.

7. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS:

Delivering Safer Communities: A guide to effective Partnership working (Sept 2007)

National Community Safety Plan 2008 – 2011 (Dec 2007)

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1 - Winchester Strategic Assessment 1 April 2006 – 30 September 2007

Due to its size, Appendix 1 has been sent to Members of Cabinet, Group Leaders and Chairman of Principal Scrutiny Committee only. A copy has been placed in the Members' Library and can be accessed on the Council's Website via the following link: <http://www.winchester.gov.uk>

Appendix 2 - Winchester Community Safety Partnership Plan 2008 – 2011

Appendix 3 – Community Safety Partnership Membership List



Winchester

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

April 2006 to September 2007

Winchester and District . . .
Working together
for a Safer Community

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Section 1 Executive Summary

● Introduction

The 2007/08 Strategic Assessment is the first (joint) assessment to be completed for the Winchester District. The completion of a strategic assessment is governed by The Crime and Disorder formulation and Implementation of Strategy Regulations 2007 which came into force on the 1st August 2007.

The Act provides that Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRP's/Community Safety Partnerships CSP) shall have a strategy group. The role of the strategy group is to prepare a strategic assessment and deliver a partnership plan.

The strategic assessment is an analysis of the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse in the area and the priorities the CDRP should adopt to address those matters. The partnership plan outlines a strategy for delivering identified priorities and also recognises the individual agencies role in the implementation of the plan.

There is a requirement that a county wide strategic group produce a community safety agreement in two tier areas, based upon the strategic assessments of each district.

The responsible authorities set out in s. 5 Crime and Disorder Act 1998 are:

- Police
- Police Authorities
- Local Authorities
- Fire and Rescue Authorities
- Primary Care Trusts

From 31st July 2007 Registered Social Landlords became cooperating bodies with the responsible authorities of the Community Safety Partnerships and the Environment Agency in England will become an invitee to participate with the responsible authorities in their functions on the partnership. (Delivering Safer Communities, 125).

● Why have partnership strategic assessments been introduced?

The aim of this strategic assessment is to provide Winchester Community Safety Partnership with an assessment of current, emerging and long-term issues affecting the District. These will be considered in conjunction with the Government objectives. Collectively this will provide opportunities for enforcement, prevention & reassurance and identify any intelligence requirements. The assessment will attempt to predict future risks and levels of crime, whilst providing some leverage for the District to achieve the outcomes identified within the Local Area Agreement (LAA).

This assessment will enable the Local Strategic Partnership, through the Community Safety Partnership, to develop strategies, policies and resource allocation and will influence the strategic direction of the CDRP through scanning, analysis and recommendations.

The assessment has been informed by Community and Partner engagement and the analysis of a wide range of data sets. These include information gathered from a number of partners both county wide and district level. It has identified gaps and areas for improvement not least in the critical field of data collection and analysis.

This assessment was informed by Community and Partner engagement and the analysis of a wide range of data sets. The assessment therefore takes into consideration the Home Office Hallmarks for Effective Partnerships. These Hallmarks represent the key aspects of partnership working that underpin effective delivery through partnerships as a measure of effectiveness and to identify areas for improvement. The hallmarks are;

- empowered and effective leadership
- visible and constructive accountability
- community engagement
- effective and responsive delivery structures
- intelligence led business processes
- appropriate skills and knowledge

● **Contextual landscape**

Winchester is home to around 110,000 people with around 47,000 dwellings stretched over an area of 661km² combining modern urban living with a larger expanse of rural villages and market towns. Overall deprivation levels are low, with Winchester sitting 338th most deprived area in England out of a possible 354. An affluent area with some pockets of deprivations, generally residents can expect a good quality of life.

For the purposes of the Strategic Assessment the Community Safety Partnership has agreed to align their priority locations to the Police Safer Neighbourhood beat areas.

Further information about Winchester is shown on the following page.

Housing

- 47,570 dwellings
- 50,515 by 2011
- 51,948 by 2013

(Hampshire County Council small area forecasts)

Population

- 110,000
- Males; 53,900
- Females 56,100

(NOMIS Official Labour Market Statistics)

Policing Areas

- Winchester is made up of 6 policing areas separated into the West and East sectors.

West Sector

- Winchester City
- Northgate
- Southgate

East Sector

- Meon Valley North
- Meon Valley
- Meon Valley South

Policing beats

- Within the policing areas are 25 beat areas (shown on the map i.e. WC01).
- 9 within the West Sector.
- 16 within the East

Wards and Parishes

- Winchester is made up of 26 wards & 47 local parishes.

Health

- Older population than the rest of Hampshire
- Life expectancy is increasing.
- 150 deaths from smoking a year.
- Over 3000 people have diabetes.
- Levels of physical activity are higher than England averages.
- Binge drinking lower than England averages.

(NHS Community Health Profiles 2007)

Deprivation

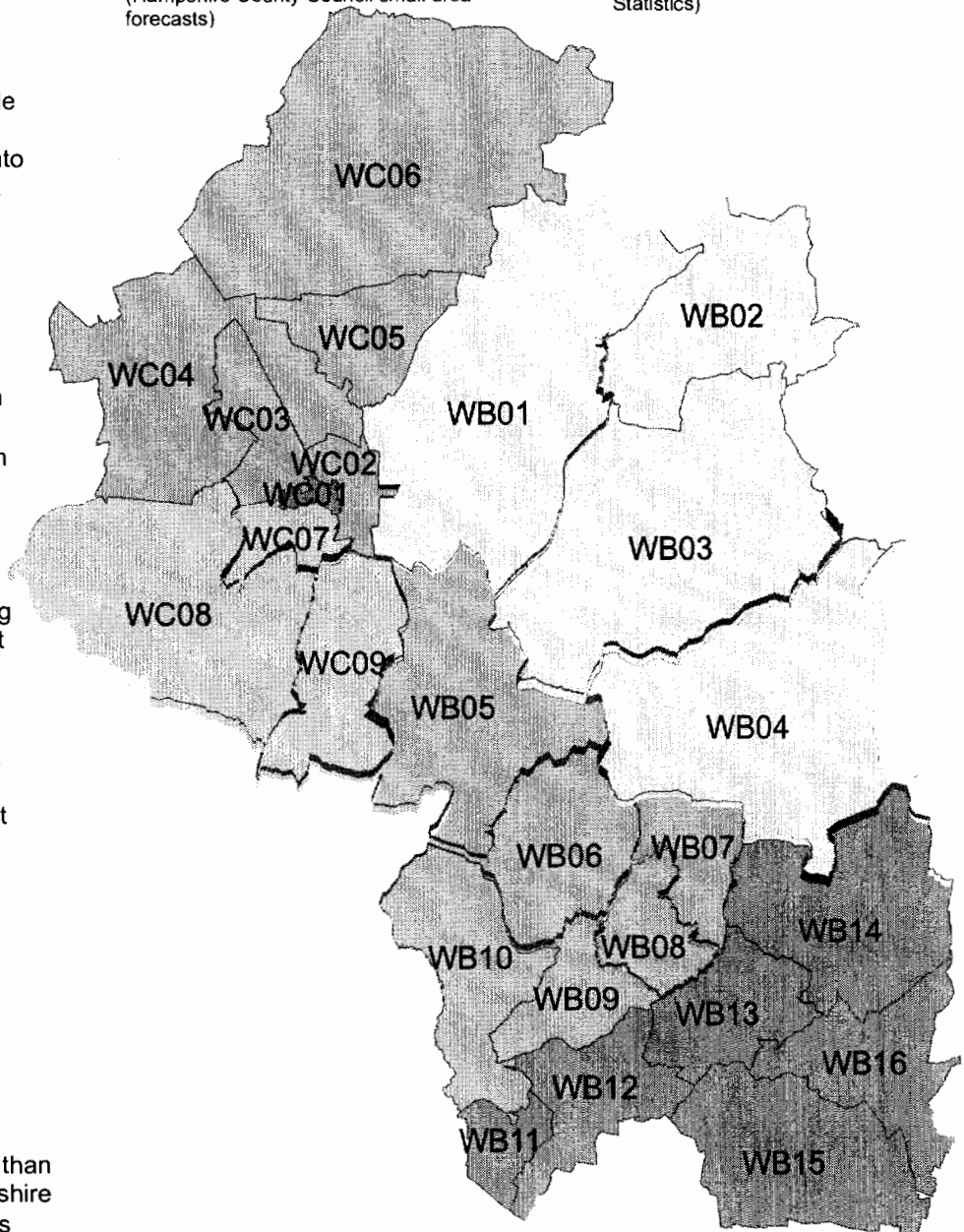
- Very little deprivation overall.
- 5000 people on means tested benefits
- 1400 children living in low income households

(NHS Community Health Profiles 2007)

Ethnicity

- Almost totally white 104,907 (97.84%).
- Average for England & Wales 91.3%

(Census 2001).



● Future Plans

Next Steps

- On the 1st April 2008 the Community Safety Partnership will publish the Community Safety Plan for 2008/09.
- Agree as a partnership how we will improve data collection.
- Identify lead agencies to deliver on the priorities.
- Secure funds and agree resources across the partnership.

Looking Ahead

- As a result of the strategic assessment the next step is to produce a plan of action to deliver the identified priorities within this report.
- In order to deliver the priorities the Community Safety Partnership will need to consider the most effective delivery mechanisms i.e. task and finish groups.
- We will review our performance, monitoring and data collection processes and adapt as required.
- In accordance with the Government guidelines the Community Safety Partnership will conduct an annual review of the priorities and agree actions for the forthcoming year.

Expected Impact of the Community Safety Plan 2008 – 2011

We aim to...

- Reduce assault.
- Reduce repeat victims of domestic violence.
- Reduce arson and incidents of criminal damage.
- Reduce rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour
- Reduce serious and fatal road traffic collisions

All of the above reduction targets will be location specific i.e. assaults around the night time economy within the Town and road traffic collisions on country roads. Consideration will also be given to the impact that alcohol and drug misuse has on the cause and effect of crime and disorder.

A key priority for the District is the reduction of re – offending rates. The provision of intervention and support programmes for priority and prolific offenders or those on the cusp of offending has a positive impact on the reduction targets. Therefore the partnership recognises the importance of maintaining the current resource and maximising any funding opportunities in order to further develop the reduction of re-offending programmes.

● **Emerging Priorities and Recommendations**

Priority 1 – Violence against the person

- Target hotspots - Assault within the Town centre (WC01) and All Saints/St Johns Ward (WC02).
- Gather further intelligence on offender and victim profiles.
- Gather intelligence on persistent violent offenders.
- Further intelligence is required with regards the extent of domestic violence across the district.
- Identify hotspot areas in relation to violence against the person.
- Improve Accident and Emergency Data collection in relation to those presenting at A&E with injuries connected to alcohol and domestic violence.

Priority 2 - Criminal Damage & Arson

- Target hotspots - The Town centre (WC01), St Johns and All Saints Ward (WC02) and St Lukes, Badger Farm and Olivers Battery Ward (WC07).
- Arson within the Bishops Waltham Ward (WB06). Further locations should be identified as further research and analysis is undertaken.

Priority 3 - Anti Social Behaviour

- Target hotspots – Rowdy and intimidating behaviour within beats WC01, WC02, WC03 and WC07.
- Continue to monitor anti social behaviour incidents in rural beats WB02, WB06 and WB11.
- Continue to develop a more structured approach to tackling anti social behaviour across the district by making policy changes and mainstreaming services.
- Seeking funding opportunities in order to make the post of Acceptable Behaviour Co-ordinator a full time permanent position.

Priority 4 - Road Traffic Collisions

- Research into the effect alcohol and drug use has on RTC's within the district. This may come in the form of a comprehensive research document to examine the possible correlation between the two issues.
- Identify specific hotspot areas.
- Compile driver/casualty profiles for example, age, gender, circumstances.

● **Overarching Themes**

Theme 1 - Tackling drugs and alcohol

- Further research is required within this area to identify the extent of drug and alcohol use within Winchester in relation to violence against the person. This should include assault around the night time economy and domestic abuse.
- Collect Accident & Emergency data sets in relation to those presenting at A & E with injuries related to alcohol and drugs.
- Present the findings of this report to the DARG in order for them to identify areas of work that they can lead on.

Theme 2 - Reducing Re-offending

- The continuation of the Prolific and Priority Offender Scheme in conjunction with the CLIC project.
- Carry out a mapping exercise of intervention and support programmes available for adults and young people.
- Evaluate the first reprimand clinic pilot and the YISP project.

Analytical Capacity

- Full time analytical support is necessary so that more comprehensive research and analysis can be carried out. Winchester City Council shares analytical support with Havant Borough Council in the form of a combined community safety intelligence researcher and analyst post. This puts both Community Safety Partnerships at a disadvantage compared to other Community Safety Partnerships across Hampshire who employ full time staff because they have a much more in-depth analytical capacity. In relation to this Strategic Assessment the shared capacity of the analyst has impeded on their ability to conduct thorough research.

Resources

- Agree complimentary recording mechanisms across Winchester City Council in order to gain accurate recording of information in relation to anti social behaviour, graffiti, fly tipping and abandoned vehicles. (See appendix 2)
- Encourage and support the accurate collection of data sets via partner agencies. (See appendix 2)
- Encourage the Community Safety Partnership to address the funding issues around the 101 single non emergency number (SNEN).

● Closing Statement

Whilst every effort has been made to gain a good understanding of the issues surrounding crime and disorder across the district the following caveat applies;

The data sets and information included within this document are as reliable as possible when taking into consideration the number of different sources of information and collection methods. However it is important to recognise that as with any data sources there are likely to be inconsistencies which may jeopardise the validity of the information being presented.

It should be noted that WCC wards are not always coterminous with police beat areas, however we have tried to align the areas wherever possible.

One of the most positive aspects arising from the strategic assessment has been partner recognition that there are still some questions left unanswered about the cause and effect of drugs and alcohol on crime, disorder and re-offending. Therefore it is important that the community safety partnership commits to the provision of resources to address these gaps.



Section 2 Introduction

As a result of the recent Crime and Disorder Act review each Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP)/Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is required to produce a yearly strategic assessment which will be reviewed every six months. The assessment will seek to identify and drive priority areas for partnership working for the next 12 months and will inform the basis for Winchester's annual plan.

To ensure that effective delivery of priority areas and the achievement of the annual plan the following would need to be taken into consideration:

- Effective sharing of information between partners and the regular analysis of this information
- The views expressed by local communities about their own perception and experience of crime & disorder.

This document will be used to identify issues affecting public safety in Winchester and should ultimately act as the basis for decision-making and partnership coordination for the next year.

The main issues that the assessment takes into consideration are crime and disorder, anti social behaviour, crimes against the environment and the misuse of alcohol and substances.

● Aim

The aim of the strategic assessment is to provide Winchester Community Safety Partnership with an assessment of current, emerging and long term issues affecting the district. These will be considered in conjunction with the Government Objectives. Collectively this will provide opportunities for enforcement, prevention & reassurance and identify any intelligence requirements. The assessment will attempt to predict future risks and levels of crime, whilst providing some leverage for the District to achieve the outcomes identified within the Local Area Agreement (LAA).

This assessment will enable the Local Strategic Partnership through the Community Safety Partnership, to develop strategies, policies and resource allocation and will influence the strategic direction of the CDRP through scanning, analysis and recommendations.

This assessment was informed by Community and Partner engagement and the analysis of a wide range of data sets. These include information gathered from a number of partners, both at County and District level. It has identified gaps and areas for improvement, not least in the critical field of data collection and analysis.

Effective processes, clear accountability and robust performance management provide important foundations for the rest of the work partnerships undertake to improve local community safety (Delivering Safer Communities 2007).

The assessment therefore takes into consideration the Home Office Hallmarks for Effective Partnerships. These Hallmarks represent the key aspects of partnership

working that underpin effective delivery through partnerships as a measure of effectiveness and to identify areas for improvement. The hallmarks are;

- empowered and effective leadership
- visible and constructive accountability
- community engagement
- effective and responsive delivery structures
- intelligence led business processes
- appropriate skills and knowledge

Community Safety Partnerships are based at county and district level in two tier authorities. However crime does not respect boundaries, therefore it is important that Winchester is seen to be working along side its neighbours. This assessment when combined with those of Gosport, Fareham and Havant Councils will inform both the Police Operational Command Unit and the Hampshire wide control strategy.

● Purpose

The purpose of this assessment is to ensure that the partnership understands the levels of crime and disorder and related issues across the district. Over the next 12 months the Community Safety Partnership will endeavour to;

- Develop an informative picture of the current issues across the district.
- Identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and risks for the partnership.
- Inform other partner strategies.
- Assess previously identified priorities.
- Identify factors that may pose a risk to the achievement of the LSP Sustainable Community Strategy.
- Identify intelligence and information requirements and offer recommendations for prevention, reassurance and enforcement.

The Assessment Team

Those individuals responsible for the completion of the strategic assessment are listed below;

- **Ryan Gulliver** – Community Safety Intelligence Researcher and Analyst – Winchester City Council/Havant Borough Council.
- **Sandra Tuddenham** – Community Safety Officer – Winchester City Council – Environment.
- **Sarah Drinkwater** – Community Safety Support Officer – Winchester City Council – Environment.

● Methodology

Data sources

Information was gathered from a number of sources in the interests of providing comprehensive data sets at the scanning and analysis stage as shown in Appendix 1. Sources included;

- **Hampshire Constabulary's Business Objects** - designed to better track, understand and manage performance and improve efficiency.
- **Crime and Disorder Data Information Exchange (CADDIE)** - used for scanning various data sources for information from Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service, Hampshire Youth Offending Team, Primary Care Trust and Hampshire County Council.
- **Home Office website iQuanta**- for performance information including crime numbers and rates.
- **The collating and analysis of SNEN** - information through Winchester City Council's LAGAN system - Information from the 101 non emergency response number was used and provided localised information regards incidents of anti social behaviour.
- **Information made available through Winchester City Council** - incidents of fly tipping, graffiti and abandoned vehicles, housing and anti social behaviour.
- **Community consultation** - This area of work is at present somewhat fragmented and lacking clear structures and co-ordination. However consultation through the community was carried out through an online consultation exercise undertaken during September 2007 to inform the Strategic Assessment. Separate questionnaires were aimed at organisations and residents of the Winchester District.
- **Contextual information** collected from the following;
 - NOMIS Official Labour Market Statistics
 - Hampshire County Council Small Area Forecasts
 - NHS Community Health Profiles
 - National Statistics

Winchester is home to around 110,000 people with around 47,000 dwellings stretched over an area of 661km² combining modern urban living with a larger expanse of rural villages and market towns. Overall deprivation levels are low, with Winchester sitting 338th most deprived area in England out of a possible 354. An affluent area with some pockets of deprivations, generally residents can expect a good quality of life.

For the purposes of the Strategic Assessment the Community Safety Partnership has agreed to align their priority locations to the Police Safer Neighbourhood beat areas (see Executive Summary – pages 4 – 5)

Section 3 Analysis

● How was the analysis undertaken?

The time frame for comparing data sets

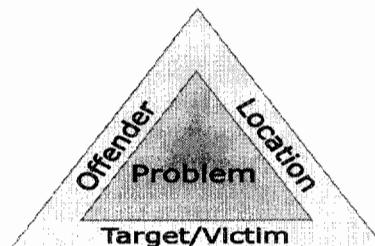
All information and data sets were analysed in three phases.

- **Phase 1**- April 1st 2006 to September 30th 2006
- **Phase 2**- October 1st 2006 to March 31st 2007
- **Phase 3** - April 1st 2006 to September 30th 2007

The priorities for Winchester have been established through the use of the following sources;

- Home Office website iQuanta - scanning of current volume crime levels listed under the PSA1 targets.
- Business Objects - crimes scanned in further detail over the selected time periods in order to compare levels of crime.
- Partner data sets through the use of CADDIE and Winchester City Council's LAGAN system.
- Information made available through internal contacts within Winchester City Council.
- Community consultation

As priorities emerged, data sets were placed into EXCEL spread sheets and using the package's utilities, were then examined and the key findings were presented through the use of the Problem Analysis Triangle (PAT). The triangle, developed through routine activity theory is a useful tool for analysis and can be best explained using the diagram below;



Further analysis was enabled through the mapping function of Arc 9 GIS for representing visually the key findings identified within the selected priorities criminal damage and violence against the person.

Analytical Capacity and Resources

Winchester City Council shares analytical support with Havant Borough Council in the form of a combined community safety intelligence researcher and analyst. The partnership analyst liaised with internal contacts within Winchester City Council to

further inform where possible the additional data sets made available through police systems and CADDIE.

Caveats within the data sources

We have accepted that the data sets collected from our partners was as reliable as possible, at the time of writing this report.

The validity of the data sets are somewhat different. This area requires the data sets to be correct, for example dates having valid months, classifications and the correct spellings of names/locations etc. Data input errors are one of the most common, and most difficult to detect and can be general human input errors. In Winchester's case, analytical support is shared with Havant Borough Council, this posed time restrictions on the analysis and so use of cleansing tools and manual pre scanning (although effective) were restricted and had to be weighed up against the output or ease of result.

It was hoped that with time permitting, data sets would be collected and analysed from all sources made available. However some of the information provided had little or no hard evidence. In addition some data sets had little explanation as to what was being shown. This made the inclusion of this information difficult and with limited analytical resource available, meant that some data sets/information were not included within the final document.

● All Crime

Comparative analysis of key crime and community performance indicators reported by all areas is made available to all practitioners through the Home Office quanta web site. It acts as a one stop shop for performance information including crime numbers and rates. This is a particularly useful tool when comparing all crime categories between authorities within the 'most similar family group' (MSFG). Each Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership is placed in a group of 15 most similar areas in order to compare crime figures across the country. Below is Winchester's MSFG. The expected performance of an individual partnership is the average of the group of similar partnerships. So any variation in the actual results from that average (better or worse) is more likely to be down to the actions of the partnership.

Currently Winchester is showing a total of 16.869 crimes per 1000 residents for all crime. When compared to the most similar family group this puts Winchester slightly above its MSFG average of 16.054 with Stafford, Chichester, Ashford, Colchester, Guildford and Cherwell showing higher levels of crime per 1000 population.

Table 1.

CDRP	Crimes Per 1000 Residents
Surrey - Waverley	10.905
Dorset - North Dorset	12.223
Thames Valley - Vale of White Horse	12.448
North Yorkshire - Harrogate	13.048
Devon & Cornwall - East Devon	14.684
Hertfordshire - East Hertfordshire	15.058
Wiltshire - Salisbury	16.578
Thames Valley - Aylesbury Vale	16.795
Hampshire - Winchester	16.869
Staffordshire - Stafford	17.520
Sussex - Chichester	17.829
Kent - Ashford	18.086
Essex - Colchester	18.120
Surrey - Guildford	18.445
Thames Valley - Cherwell	19.931
Hampshire - Winchester Family Avg	16.054

(Source: iQuanta)

iQuanta is also a useful tool for the monitoring of crime figures and percentages against government set targets for PSA1 monitoring. An overall reduction of 17% against a base line figure of 4195 was established (2003/04) and a target figure of 6707 set for 2007/08.

Table 2 shows Winchester is up 3% from its baseline figure. Although performance has improved in five areas, it has also declined in five other areas, notably criminal damage which as of the end of August 2007 was up 21% which is a large proportion of our overall crime.

Table 2.

	Performance				On target?	2007/08 Target
	Baseline 2003/04	Prev 12 months	Latest 12 months	Change from Baseline		
BCS comparator crime	4195	3861	4303	Up 3%	X X	3,566
Criminal Damage (inc 59)	1637	1814	1033	Up 21%		
Theft from a Vehicle	748	491	568	Down 24%		
Common Assault (inc on PC)	520	580	485	Down 3%		
Domestic Burglary	421	297	243	Down 42%		
Wounding (serious and other)	412	447	505	Up 30%		
Theft or unauth taking of a vehicle	135	112	162	Down 2%		
Theft from the Person	138	109	145	Up 5%		
Vehicle Interference	27	53	62	Down 36%		
Theft or unauth taking of a cycle	22	115	122	Up 33%		
Robbery of personal property	25	20	27	Up 8%		

(Source: iQuanta)

All Crime Table

The table below shows an overview of crimes recorded between April 1st 2006 September 30th 2007 taken from the police intelligence solution business objects. It illustrates the percentage change and increase\decrease comparisons with the stated data periods.

Table 3

Source – Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects. (Common)		1 st October 2006 – 31 st March 2007	1 st April 2007 – 30 th September 2007	Change by percentage and numerical value	1 st April 2006 – 30 th September 2006	1 st April 2007 – 30 th September 2007	Change by percentage and numerical value
1a	Violence against the person	759	805		877	805	
1b	Sexual Offences	44	37		60	37	
1c	Robbery	19	27		25	27	
	Violent Crime (1a,b &c)	822	869		962	869	

		1 st October 2006 – 31 st March 2007	1 st April 2007 – 30 th September 2007	Change by percentage and numerical value	1 st April 2006 – 30 th September 2006	1 st April 2007 – 30 th September 2007	Change by percentage and numerical value
2a	Burglary dwelling	197	324		264	324	
2b	Burglary non-dwelling	336	311		381	311	
	Burglary (2a &b)	533	635		645	635	
3a	Taking of motor vehicle	58	66		62	66	
3b	Theft from motor vehicle	351	281		291	281	
	Vehicle crime (3a &b)	409	347		353	347	
4	Fraud and forgery	175	113		208	113	
5	Criminal damage	1054	1040		970	1040	
6	Drug Offences	359	278		433	278	

Section 4 Emerging Priorities

● Priority 1 - Violent Crime

Key Information

- Violent crime accounted for around 30% of all crime within the Winchester district attributing to 2653 crimes. Of that 92% (2441) was violence against the person, 5% (141) was sexual offences and 3% (71) was robbery.
- Of the 2441 violence against the person incidents around 62% (1518) can be attributed to assaults.
- 57% (869) assaults occurred within a public place and of those 28% (240) were alcohol related.
- Domestic violence accounted for around 16% (397) of all violence against the person incidents with 340 of these incidents attributed to assault.

Location

Around 38% of all assaults within the Winchester District occurred within the City Centre (WC01) and All Saints/St Johns Ward (WC02) with 348 and 229 incidents respectively. St Lukes, Badger Farm and Olivers Battery Wards (WC07) also featured highly with 221 of the total for the district.

Table 4 shows an overview of all assaults recorded between April 1st 2006 and September 30th 2007. It illustrates the percentage change and increase/decrease comparisons with the stated data periods for each of the beats identified as showing consistently high levels of recording across the district.

Table 4

Beat	Apr06 to Sept06	Oct06 to Mar07	% Change	Apr07 to Sept07	% Change
WC01	128	96	-25.00%	124	29.17%
WC02	68	68	0.00%	93	36.76%
WC07	69	78	13.04%	74	-5.13%

Within the City centre (WC01), there were four main streets which attributed to 181 incidents of assault over the 18 month data period.

Within All Saints/St Johns Ward (WC02), assaults were widespread with a total of 64 road/street locations accounting for assault. Assaults within St Lukes, Badger Farm and Olivers Battery Wards (WC07) were again widespread.

Map 1 shows the recorded incidence of violence against the person within the Winchester District over the 18 month data period. Each incident shown on the map has been marked with a buffer of a 150m circle and some of the buffer areas may overlap if incidents are in close proximity to one another. Using this method, priority areas can be established by frequency of incident.

Map 1



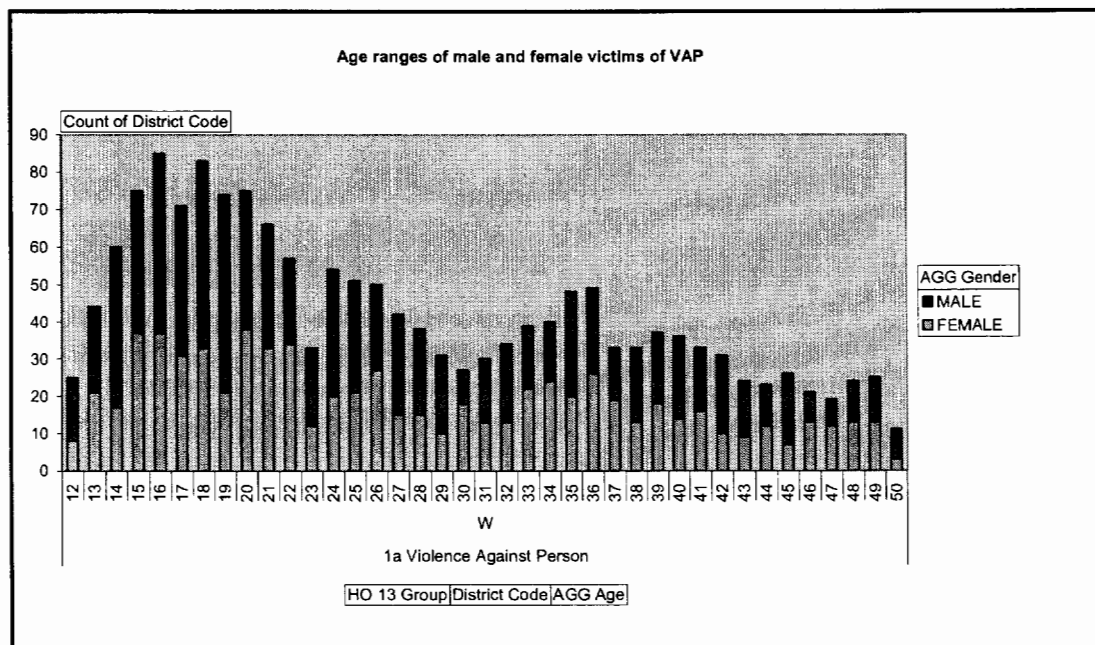
Violence Against the Person Copyright Ordnance Survey

Target/victim

In terms of violence against the person, around 48% (1175) of victims were male and 37% (902) were female leaving 15% of incidents classed as not stated or unknown. Of those assaulted 59% (883) were male and 40% (611) were female leaving 1% not stated or unknown. Of those victims of violence against the person where a domestic incident was flagged, 75% (253) were female and 27% (79) were male.

The following graph shows both the age ranges and gender for violence against the person victims where they were recorded through business objects.

Graph 1

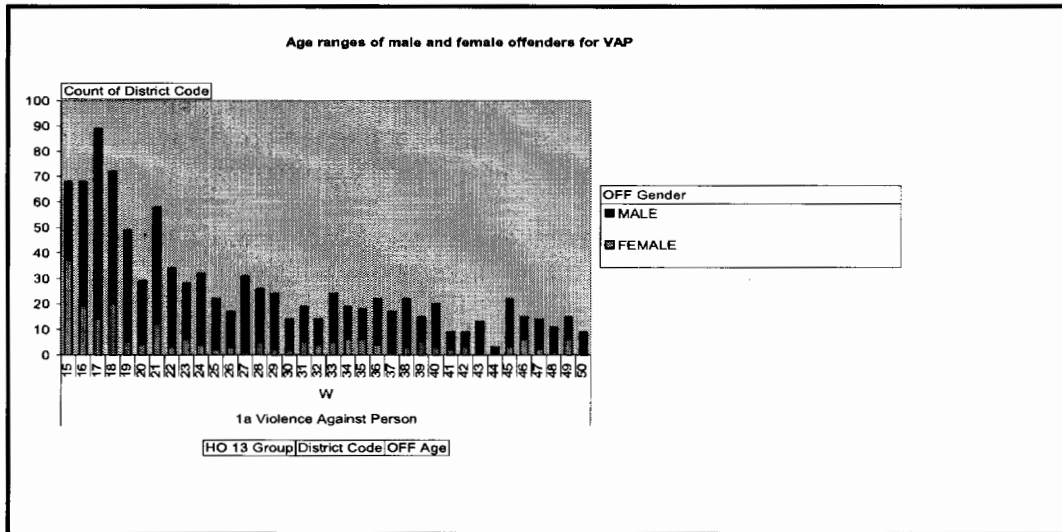


Offender

Establishing offender profiles for violence against the person was problematic as 54% (1313) of the record details were left blank or not stated. However 36% (890) were classed as male and 10% (238) were female. Of those offenders where assaults were flagged under violence against the person 60% (898) were left blank or not stated, 31% (475) were male and 9% (143) were female. Of those offenders where domestic violence was flagged under assaults around 54% (214) were left blank leaving 38% (152) as male and 8% (31) as female.

The following graph shows both the age ranges and gender for violence against the person offenders where they were recorded through business objects.

Graph 2



Additional Information

Results from the Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment online consultation exercise for Residents and Organisations.

- When asked to think about the area which their organisation represented and how often certain crimes occurred over the last 12 months around 26.7% of organisations stated that ‘assault’ occurred around once a month with around 13.3% stating around once a week and 6.7% stating more or less everyday.
- When asked which crimes they would like the Winchester Community Safety Partnership to place most emphasis on tackling 17.3% of residents stated ‘assault’.

Admissions to Accident and Emergency Department with a diagnosis of assault

Data sets made available through the Hampshire Primary Care Trust 2006/07 for admissions with a diagnosis of assault would indicate that Winchester had 23 admissions. Adjustments for age and population place the district 10th in the county for this type of admission with 22.34, the figure for the county being 39.93.

● Priority 2 - Criminal Damage & Arson

Key Information

- Criminal damage is a large contributor to volume crime within the Winchester District accounting for 34% of all crime and is up 21% since 2003/04 according to iQuanta statistics 2007.
- It was generally widespread across the Winchester District over the 18 month period and accounted for 3064 crimes.

Location

Criminal damage featured consistently over the 18 month period within the City Centre (WC01) and St Johns and All Saints Ward (WC02). It also featured within St Lukes, Badger Farm and Olivers Battery Wards (WC07). It was also found that in terms of Arson, Bishops Waltham Ward (WB06) accounted for 28% of all arson classified as 'not endangering life' of all beat areas.

The following table shows an overview of all criminal damage recorded between April 1st 2006 and September 30th 2007. It illustrates the percentage change and increase\decrease comparisons with the stated data periods for each of the beats identified as showing consistently high levels of recording across the district.

Table 5

Beat	Apr06 to Sept06	Oct06 to Mar07	% Change	Apr07 to Sept07	% Change	Apr06 to Sept06	Apr07 to Sept07	% Change
WC01	122	184	50.82%	94	-48.91%	122	94	-22.95%
WC02	132	157	18.94%	155	-1.27%	132	155	17.42%
WC07	115	112	-2.61%	127	13.39%	115	127	10.43%

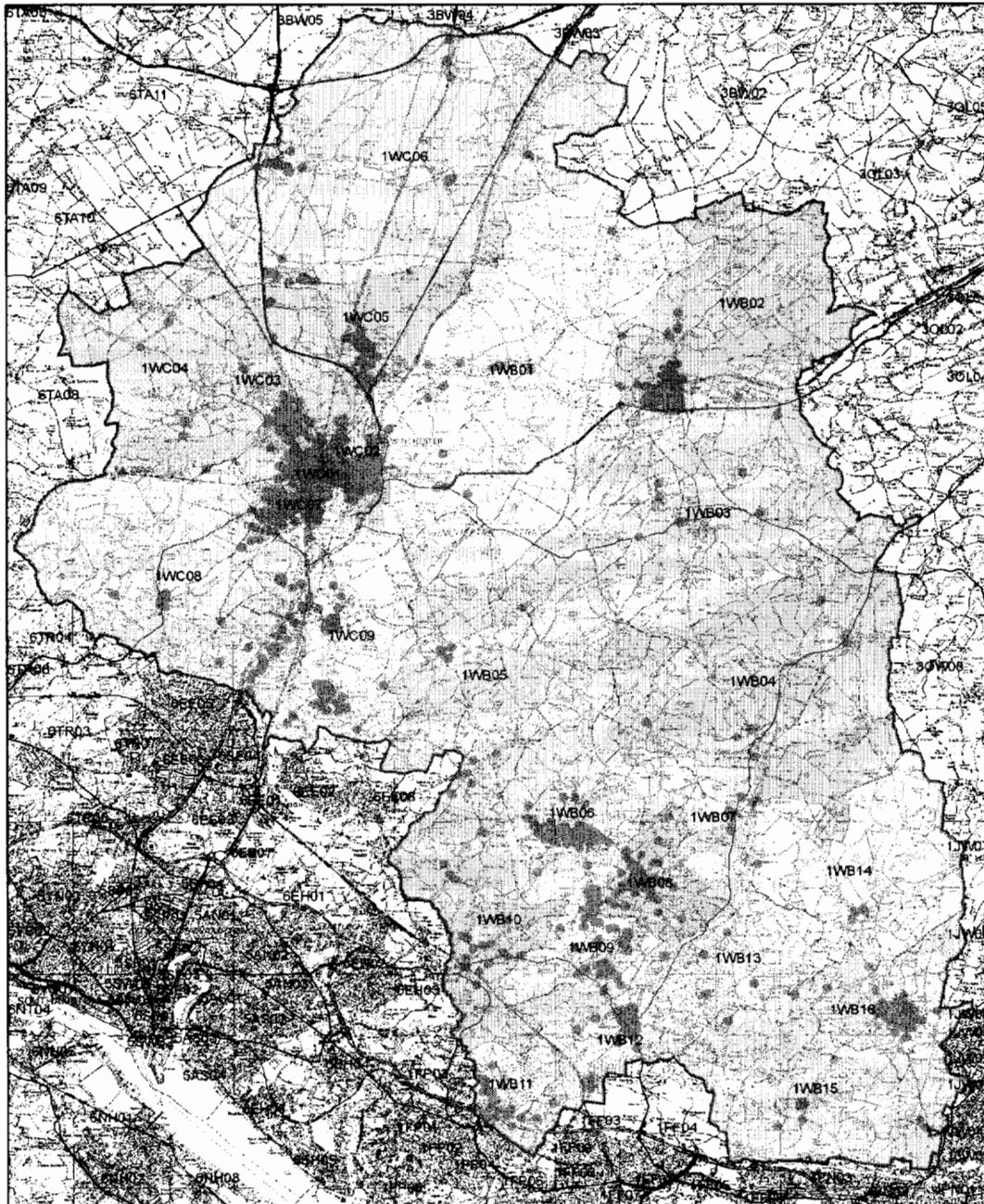
It was found that within the city centre two streets contributed consistently to the problem of criminal damage totalling 37 and 25 incidents respectively over the 18 month data period.

Within All Saints/St Johns Ward (WC02), the problem of criminal damage was more widespread although some roads showed higher levels than others.

The problem of criminal damage within St Lukes, Badger Farm and Olivers Battery Wards (WC07) was again widespread although there were specific roads that showed a consistent level of criminal damage incidents over the 18 month data period.

Map 2 shows the recorded incidence of criminal damage within the Winchester District over the 18 month data period. Each incident shown on the map has been marked with a buffer of a 150m circle and some of the buffer areas may overlap if incidents are in close proximity to one another. Using this method, priority areas can be established by frequency of incident.

Map 2



Criminal Damage

Copyright Ordnance Survey

Victim/target

Of the 3064 criminal damage incidents; 1279 (42%) could be related to damage to vehicles with 378 attributed to dwellings.

Establishing exactly what the targets were when examining criminal damage to vehicles was problematic as around 32% of all criminal damage incidents fell into the category of 'not stated'. However across the district damage to tyres, wing mirrors, bonnets and doors featured frequently.

Damage to dwellings was equally problematic when establishing what the targets were, with around 40% of incidents left 'blank'. However findings do suggest that glass and windows in particular were common particularly within the City Centre (WC01) and All Saints/St Johns Ward (WC02).

Within St Lukes, Badger Farm and Olivers Battery Wards (WC07) the most common type of damage was damage to vehicles, aside from those stated as 'blank', wing mirrors accounted for 13% of the damage caused to vehicles in this area.

Offender

Establishing a reliable profile of offenders for criminal damage is problematic because much of the criminal damage reported goes unseen. Out of the 3064 criminal damage incidents reported through business objects around 91% (2793) did not record the age of the offender. From the remaining 271 incidents where the age of the offender was recorded the group which reported higher levels were the 15 to 21 year olds peaking at age 17. Establishing the gender of the offender was also problematic although 242 offenders were recoded as male with 28 recorded as female.

Additional Information

Results from the Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment online consultation exercise for Residents and Organisations.

- When asked to think about the area which their organisation represented and how often certain crimes occurred over the last 12 months around 33.3% of organisations stated 'a few times in the last 12 months with 26.7% stating 'around once a week'.
- When asked 'thinking about the crimes below, which, if any have you or members of your household personally experienced' around 23.7% said that they had personally experienced criminal damage once in the last 12 months and 15.8% said 'a few times in the last 12 months.
- 18.4% of residents said that they were 'very worried' about criminal damage within the area that they lived with 29% stating 'fairly worried'.
- 39.5% said that their level of concern over the last three years for criminal damage had 'increased'.

- When asked which crimes they would like the Winchester Community Safety Partnership to place most emphasis on tackling 24% of resident's stated 'criminal damage'.

Arson/fire



Data sets from Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service were provided through the CADDIE system.

Key Information

- From the data sets available, Winchester District had a total of around 592 fires within the 18 month data period. An example of the 592 recorded incidents is listed below;
 - * 205 refuse fires
 - * 48 grass fires
 - * 8 derelict vehicles
 - * 3 derelict buildings
- Winchester City area recorded the highest level of fires within the district. In the deliberate fire category there were 88 refuse fires.
- Bishops Waltham Ward suffered the highest amount of fire incidents within the rural sector with a total of 74. Of the 74, 26 were attributed to refuse fires with an additional 4 relating to grass, 2 outdoor structures and an abandoned vehicle fire.
- The Alresfords and Denmead Wards also featured more frequently than other areas of the rural sector with 10 refuse fire respectively. Interestingly Denmead Ward registered the highest level of grass fires along with Winchester City with 10 incidents.

The map on the following page was provided by Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service and shows arson incidents across the district over the 18 month data period. It should be noted however that the data sets used to plot the information on to the map may differ from the information collected on the CADDIE system. This may be attributed to differing recording mechanism, double counting etc.

The following key applies:

	
<p>Dwelling Building Other Vehicle Transport and Mobile Equipment Outdoor Structure Prison Hospital Unidentified – no code</p>	<p>School/Further Education Standing Crop Derelict Building Derelict Vehicle Grass Outdoor Structure Refuse Winchester City Council Wards</p>

In addition the data plotted were only accurate, so long as the x and y coordinates used to plot the data are given correctly. This is, unfortunately, not the case for many incidents and in some cases they may be missing, and therefore areas across the district will have incidents missing from the map.

● Priority 3 - Anti Social Behaviour (ASB)

Key Information

- Winchester City Council takes around 200 calls per month through the customer services system Lagan via the 101 number related to anti social behaviour throughout the district – All calls to WCC are directed to the appropriate service such as the Community Safety Team, Landlord Services and the Environment Team.
- Information made available through the 101 number would suggest that generally anti social behaviour across the district was widespread.
- It is estimated that around 40% of this is recorded as rowdy and intimidating behaviour, 21% as noise nuisance and 14% as vehicle nuisance.

At the time of producing this report Winchester City Council did not have a database in place that allowed for the recording of 101 information, in a user friendly format. This is because scanning and analysis has to go through the call logging system LAGAN which has limited or no facilities for searching. This seriously restricted the capacity for analysis over the data periods. Winchester City Council's data analyst has developed a method of extracting the information since April 2007, the results of which are detailed below;

Location

Across all areas of the district a total of 840, 101 calls relating to anti social behaviour were logged in to Winchester City Council's LAGAN system over the 6 month data period 1st April 2007 to 30th September 2007.

Beats WC01 (City Centre), WC02 (All Saints/St Johns Ward) and St Barnabas Ward (WC03) accounted for 48% (397) of all 101 calls related to anti social behaviour. St Lukes, Badger Farm and Olivers Battery Wards (WC07) also featured highly with 99 incidents reported over the six month period.

Within beat WC01 (City Centre) 101 incidents were recorded in 28 different road/street localities. There were three streets that showed significantly higher levels of incidents.

Within WC02 (All Saints/St Johns Ward) incidents were widespread with 55 road/street localities reporting 101 incidents. Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour within this ward was predominately centred around shop fronts.

Anti social behaviour was also widespread within WC03 (St Barnabas Ward) with 43 road/street localities reporting 101 incidents.

Within beat WC07 (St Lukes, Badger Farm and Olivers Battery Wards) there were 42 road/street localities reporting 101 incidents.

Anti social behaviour was lower within the rural sector of Winchester although three beats in particular showed higher levels of reporting, these were; WB02 (The Alresfords Ward), WB06 (Bishops Waltham Ward) and WB11 (Whiteley Ward). These beats accounted for 59% (134) of all 101 calls attributed to the rural sector.

Within beat WB02 (The Alresfords Ward) 56 101 incidents were reported over the 6 month period and generally incidents were widespread with only two road/street localities having over 5 incidents.

WB06 (Bishops Waltham Ward) had 35 separate incidents over the 6 month period with few road/street localities showing signs of repeat calling.

WB11 (Whiteley Ward) had 43 incidents. Generally widespread, many of the incidents within Whiteley can be attributed to youth nuisance in and around the various parks within the area.

A map showing anti social behaviour incidents was not available at the time of writing this report.

Target/victim

Establishing targets and victims for anti social behaviour proved problematic due to recording mechanisms. Although certain locations have been raised as having higher levels of ASB than others it would be fair to suggest that anti social behaviour in general is sporadic, making this analysis difficult.

Offender

Establishing a reliable offender profile for anti social behaviour also proved problematic due to recording mechanisms. That said the data sets do give an indication of the type of anti social behaviour being committed within certain areas.

Around 39% of all 101 incidents logged to Winchester City Council's LAGAN system over the 6 month data period were classed as 'rowdy and intimidating behaviour', followed by 'noise' (21%), 'vehicle nuisance' (16%), drink (8%) and 'vandalism' (6%). This left 10% of incidents divided out between the categories drugs, fly tipping, graffiti, harassment, neighbour disputes and other.

Rowdy and intimidating behaviour was particularly prominent in beats WC01, WC02, WC03 and WC07. In terms of the rural sector it was the highest category within beats WB02, WB06 and WB11. Vehicle nuisance was highest within beat WC02 with 38 incidents and was generally far lower throughout the remaining beats particularly in regards to the rural sector although it was found that WB02 showed the highest amount of vehicle nuisance of all rural beats.

Additional Information

Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment online consultation exercise for Residents and Organisations

- 34.2% of residents felt that the level of teenagers hanging around on the streets had increased in the last three years where they lived.
- Over 40% of residents felt 'very worried' or 'fairly worried' when walking alone in the nearest town centre after dark.
- 34.2% said that their level of concern over the last three years when walking alone in the nearest town centre after dark had 'increased'.
- When asked which anti social behaviours would they like the Winchester Community Safety Partnership to place the most emphasis on tackling, 16.3%

of residents said 'teenagers hanging around on the streets', 17.5% said vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles.

- The Government's RESPECT Team conducted a survey regarding changes in perception of anti social behaviour between 2003/04 and 2006/07. Because of time constraints it was not possible to add this information to this report.

Graffiti

Winchester City Council employs five Neighbourhood Wardens and as part of their role they are responsible for the cleaning of graffiti within Stanmore, Winnall and Highcliffe areas of the District. In the three estates within those areas graffiti is actively removed. In total the number of recorded incidences of graffiti within these areas was 144 over the 18 month period. Hampshire County Council's Accredited Community Support Officers (ACSO's) are also actively involved with the removal of graffiti around the district and are equipped with graffiti removal kits. The Streetscene service within WCC is also responsible for the removal of graffiti across the District.

Fly Tipping

WCC's Neighbourhood Wardens considered Fly tipping to be at a low level within the estates that they patrol. At the time of producing this report there was no set mechanism for recording information in relation to fly tipping which made analysis over the 18 month period difficult. However WCC's Neighbourhood Wardens recorded a total of 90 fly tipping incidents over the 18 month period.

An additional 14 fly tipping incidents were captured through Winchester City Councils LAGAN system in the form of 101 information over the data period 1st April 2007 and 30th September 2007. Nine of these incidents can be attributed to the rural sector but these were widespread and no specific hot spot areas emerged.

The ACSO team also records incidents of fly tipping and over the 18 month data period have recorded 25 incidents across the district with St Johns and All Saints Ward (WC02) recording the highest amount of incidents with 4.

At the time of writing this report local data sets were relied upon. However in the future we will endeavour to collect from the National data base Fly Capture.

Abandoned Vehicles

At the time of producing this report the recording mechanism across the City Council appeared to be fragmented which made it difficult to be area specific. Therefore any information relating to abandoned vehicles should be put into context as a district wide perspective.

It should also be taken in to consideration that sometimes vehicles that are reported as abandoned are actually untaxed or falsely reported.

- It was however possible to gain some idea of the number of abandoned vehicles within the District between the stated periods;
01/04/06 - 30/09/06 = 257 Reported
01/10/06 - 31/03/07 = 209 Reported
01/04/07 - 30/09/07 = 204 Reported

Since writing this report it has been proposed to have one single point of contact within the Council for the recording of the above information. As of 2008 the Neighbourhood Wardens will take on the responsibility for recording abandoned vehicles.

Additional Partner Information

- Winchester City Council's Neighbourhood Wardens highlighted that all three estates, Winnall (WC02), Highcliffe (WC02) and Stanmore (WC07) have problems with Anti Social Behaviour. Winnall having the only dispersal area enforced in Winchester. It was highlighted that ASB tends to be around the shops and park areas on all three estates and a total of 139 anti social behaviour incidents were recorded over the 18 month data period.
- The ACSO team are active in the recording and dealing with anti social behaviour within the district. The team use a yellow card system as a way of deterring ASB. If a young person is issued with a yellow card this generates a letter home to the parents explaining the behaviour that their child has displayed in the hope that they will discourage the ASB from a parental stance. If three yellow cards are issued to the same person inside a 6 month period the parents could be liable for a fixed penalty notice. At the time of writing this report the ACSO team had issued 140 Yellow Cards since Feb 07 – Sep 07 for Underage Drinking – 14 for Disorderly Behaviour – 13 for Underage Smoking – 6 for Mini Moto related incidents – 5 for lighting fires – 2 for vandalism – 1 for providing false details – 1 for littering. The majority of underage drinking recorded by the ACSO team occurred within the City Centre (WC01) followed by St Lukes, Badger Farm and Olivers Battery Wards (WC07).
- Winchester City Council employs an Acceptable Behaviour Co-ordinator on behalf of the Winchester Community Safety Partnership. However this post was vacant from November 06- Aug 07 which impacted on the collection and recording of Information in relation to ASB.
- Winchester City Council's Environmental Health Team highlighted the issue of noise nuisance related to the new smoking ban within licensed premises. They highlighted that there had been a rise in complaints since the introduction of the smoking legislation and its impact on the surrounding environment.
- Hampshire Constabulary has a duty to complete 'stop and search' (C12's) forms whenever they are required to 'stop and search' any individuals. In some cases this generates a letter to parents about their child's anti social behaviour. However it was not possible to gather Information in relation to the number of completed C12's at the time of writing this report but we will endeavour to do so in the six month review.

● Priority 4 – Road Traffic Collisions (RTC's)

RTC's have emerged as a priority as a result of recent statistics which suggested that Winchester has a large amount of serious or fatal incidents in comparison with the rest of the central police OCU and England averages.

Key Information

- Recent National Health Service (NHS) Health Profiles suggest that Winchester has rates of road deaths/serious injuries that are higher than the average for England, this equates to around 85 people either seriously injured or killed on Winchester's roads every year.
- RTC data sets from Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service would suggest that over the last 18 months Winchester recorded a total of 222 incidents.
- The data sets provided through Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service did not highlight the detail of the RTC in relation to the injuries sustained by the driver or passengers. Therefore it is suggested that additional research should be undertaken in order to identify the severity of injuries sustained as a result of an RTC.
- Whilst writing this report the Roads Policing Unit made data sets available through the CADDIE system regarding fatal, serious and slight injuries caused by road traffic collisions for each year (2004 – 2006). Although the information was not location specific it did give an indication of how many people were injured on Winchester's roads in each of the years stated. In addition data were also made available in relation to the number of children (under 0 – 15yrs) seriously or slightly injured as a result of RTC's for each year (2004 – 2006).

The Casualty totals are listed below:

Adult Casualty

- 23 Fatalities
- 145 Serious injuries
- 1,398 Slight injuries

Child Casualty

- 2 Fatalities
- 25 Serious injuries
- 197 Slight injuries



Section 5 Overarching Themes

● Theme 1 - Tackling Drugs and Alcohol

Further research is required within this area to identify the extent of drug and alcohol use within Winchester and to gain an insight into how these issues relate to the night time economy. It is fair to suggest that both alcohol and drug use impacts on an individual's behaviour and this could affect crime and disorder levels. Therefore it is important that the Winchester Community Safety Partnership considers both drugs and alcohol as overarching themes in all of the crime reduction priorities.

Key Information

- Of the 2441 incidents of violence against person over 664 were affected by alcohol, 9 were affected by drugs and 36 were affected by alcohol and drugs.
- Of the 664 incidents involving alcohol 249 can be attributed to the City Centre (WC01).
- A total of 222 incidents of violence against the person can be attributed to occurring within a public place within the City Centre (WC01) where alcohol was involved. Of those 222, 57 incidents took place in the vicinity of licensed premises.

Under age drinking/test purchasing

During the 18 month data period 18 allegations were made against licensed premises. In total 18 test purchases were conducted. From these 5 sales were completed.

Allegations in relation to underage sales of alcohol were higher within the second data period (1st October 2006 to 31st March 2007) with 9 allegations, 6 within the first data period (1st April 2006 to 30th September 2006) and a further 3 within the third data period (1st April 2007 to 30th September 2007).

Alcohol and drug admissions

Data sets from the Primary Care Trust indicated that Winchester had 279 patient admissions for mental and behavioural disorders for substance use for 2006/07. Adjustments for age and population place the district 4th in the county for this type of admission with 248.87, the figure for the county being 211.39.

Admissions for diagnosis of toxic effects of alcohol from Winchester stood at 22 for 2006/07. Adjustments for age and population place the district 11th in the county for this type of admission with 21.51, the figure for the county being 48.71.

Drug Needle Finds

Winchester City Council's Neighbourhood Wardens are active in the identification of drug needles within the areas that they patrol. In total 256 needles have been found over the 18 month data period. Further research will be required in to this area to identify hotspot locations.

● Theme 2 - Reducing Re-offending

Winchester's Target Project is a multi agency group that delivers on the prolific and priority offender (PPO) strategy. The main objective of this group is to reduce the re-offending rates of identified PPO's. In support of this objective Winchester Community Safety Partnership financially supports an intervention project; Community Liaison & Integration Co-ordination (CLIC) project so that they can provide intervention, support and wellbeing for ex offenders coming out of prison. Recent statistics suggests that the PPO scheme has been successful in retaining their clients (ex offenders) engagement in relation to the programme and those engagement figures help meet the Government targets.

Key Information

- Between April 2007 and June 2007 approximately 75% of PPO's achieved 12 weeks retention on the scheme or completed the scheme where the duration was less than 12 weeks. This means that 75% of offenders continued to engage with a service committed to addressing their needs.
- Between July 2007 and September 2007 100% of PPO's remained on the scheme.

● Summary of Analysis

The findings from this assessment would suggest that the following areas are taken into consideration for priorities for further research and recommendations;

Priorities

- Criminal Damage particularly with reference to the city centre (WC01), St Johns and All Saints Ward (WC02) and St Lukes, Badger Farm and Olivers Battery Wards (WC07). Arson within the Bishops Waltham Ward (WB06).
- Violence against the person particularly with reference to assault within the city centre (WC01) and All Saints/St Johns Ward (WC02).
- Anti Social Behaviour – generally widespread across the district although it is higher within the city sector.

Other Emerging Priorities

- **Road Traffic Collisions** - will be area specific however at the time of writing this report the Community Safety Partnership agreed that further research and analysis is needed.

Overarching Themes

- **Tackling drugs and alcohol** - Further research is required within this area to identify the extent of drug and alcohol use within the Winchester District and how that research has an impact on crime and disorder. It is fair to suggest that the two issues are related; therefore tackling drugs and alcohol within the

district may lead to a reduction in those incidents identified as priorities within this document.

- **Reduce Re-Offending** - Over recent months Winchester has shown positive results within its Prolific and Priority Offender scheme (PPO) and the Community Liaison & Integration Co-ordination (CLIC) project. The continued provision of intervention, diversion and support in these areas will be crucial to the reduction of re-offending in all of the listed priorities. The provision of intervention and support programmes for priority and prolific offenders or those on the cusp of offending can have a positive impact on the reduction targets. Therefore the partnership recognises the importance of maintaining the current resource and maximising any funding opportunities in order to further develop the reduction of re-offending programmes.



Section 6 Current Activity

● What Are We Doing?

It is important to highlight what the Community Safety Partnership is currently doing to positively impact on the priorities listed within this document. Below are some examples of the work that is currently being undertaken by the partnership:

The Community Tasking and Coordinating Group (CTCG)

- The Community Tasking and Coordinating Group was set up in Winchester to assist the problem solving process in support of Winchester City Council's Crime and Disorder Strategy 2005-2008. Winchester's large geographical area and mixture of both city and rural living has led to the introduction of two CTCGs, one for the City and one covering rural areas. Each includes three policing areas which are inclusive of a number of policing beats.
- A multi-agency group meets on a fortnightly basis to share and receive up-to-date crime and disorder information which helps to identify emerging trends. This enables the partnership to initiate a proactive and time bound problem solving plan of action if appropriate. As part of the CTCG action plan the partnership agrees the deployment of agency resources to ensure that identified problems in specific locations are addressed. Any actions are then reported back to the Community Safety Partnership at its quarterly meetings.
- Membership of the CTCG is offered to those statutory partners who are in a position to make a positive impact on crime levels within the community.

The Anti Social Behaviour Panel

- The Winchester Anti Social Behaviour Panel aims to reduce the incidents of anti social behaviour and fear of crime by providing appropriate interventions and enforcement. The group gather and collate information regarding the perpetrators and victims of ASB in order to ensure that appropriate action is taken against perpetrators.
- The Acceptable Behaviour Co-ordinator has responsibility for monitoring and reviewing Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABC's) and Anti Social Behaviour Orders (ASBO's).
- The ASB panel also works in conjunction with the CTCG in highlighting hot spot areas.

Prolific and Priority Offender Scheme (PPO)

- The Community Safety Partnership has a statutory duty to deliver a PPO strategy. There are three strands to the strategy and they are, catch and convict, prevent and deter and resettle and rehabilitate. Winchester's PPO scheme is called the Target Project and the multi agency group is supported by an Offender Management Coordinator. She is the single point of contact for all the partnership agencies and part of her role is to collate and disseminate information and updates on the current PPOs. The CLIC project works alongside the offender management coordinator by providing Resettle

and Rehabilitate (R&R) workers who engage with the PPOs and aid them in addressing their needs.

Youth Inclusion Support Panel (YISP)

- The Youth Inclusion Support Panel is a multi agency committee which aims to offer intervention and support to children from the age of 8 to 13. The children who are referred to YISP are often coming to the attention of different partner agencies because of their acts/association with criminal damage and anti social behaviour. The Panel actively encourages young people to engage with local services and promotes local diversion and intervention activity.

(<http://www.hantsfish.org.uk>)

The Winchester Drug & Alcohol Reference Group (DARG)

- The Winchester DARG is a forum for statutory and voluntary organisations to come together to share best practice about the delivery of services aimed at tackling substance misuse. The DARG is a sub forum of the Hampshire Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) who have a county wide overview of tier two and three drug service provision. One of the tasks for the DARG is to identify gaps in service provision at a local level and in turn feed those concerns back through to the DAAT.

(<http://www.winchester-darg.org.uk/about-us.html>)

PubWatch/ShopWatch

- PubWatch has been set up in the Winchester Town area and its role is to provide a communication mechanism between the licensed premises, the Police, Winchester City Council, the licensing authority, Winchester City Centre Partnership and the courts. One of the aims of PubWatch is to deal with issues of anti social behaviour and criminal behaviour within the premises of those members on the scheme. An example of the PubWatch initiative was the introduction of banning orders for those customers who were causing problems within local licensed premises (banned from one, banned from all). PubWatch is also proactive in their support of seasonal national campaigns.
- The ShopWatch Initiative brings together representatives of the retail community with CCTV, the Police, Winchester City Council, Winchester City Centre Partnership and the courts in order to reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour within the city centre.

(<http://www.wincity.uk.com/wccp/pubwatch/index.htm>)

Safer Neighbourhood Panels (SNP)

- The SNP's are being developed across the district as part of the Government 'Community Call for Action' which states that Community Safety Partnerships are much more accountable to our local communities in relation to the delivery of local services.

- SNP's are also linked to the national Policing Plan - Neighbourhood Policing which has been introduced throughout England and Wales (Safer Neighbourhoods is the term used by Hampshire Constabulary as part of Neighbourhood Policing for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight).
- The Community Safety Partnership is hoping to develop seven SNP's across the Winchester District which will be aligned to the six policing areas with an additional Panel to cover the area surrounding Denmead.
- The main objective of the SNP's is to empower the community to address their crime and disorder issues at a local level in conjunction with the Neighbourhood Policing Teams.



Section 7 Conclusion

● Future Plans

Next Steps

- On the 1st April 2008 the Community Safety Partnership will publish the Community Safety Plan for 2008/09.
- Agree as a partnership how we will improve data collection.
- Identify lead agencies to deliver on the priorities.
- Secure funds and agree resources across the partnership.

Looking Ahead

- As a result of the strategic assessment the next step is to produce a plan of action to deliver the identified priorities within this report.
- In order to deliver the priorities the Community Safety Partnership will need to consider the most effective delivery mechanisms i.e. task and finish groups.
- We will review our performance, monitoring and data collection processes and adapt as required.
- In accordance with the Government guidelines the Community Safety Partnership will conduct an annual review of the priorities and agree actions for the forthcoming year.

Expected Impact of the Community Safety Plan 2008 – 2011

We aim to...

- Reduce assault.
- Reduce repeat victims of domestic violence.
- Reduce arson and incidents of criminal damage.
- Reduce rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour
- Reduce serious and fatal road traffic collisions

All of the above reduction targets will be location specific i.e. assaults around the night time economy within the Town and road traffic collisions on country roads. Consideration will also be given to the impact that alcohol and drug misuse has on the cause and effect of crime and disorder.

A key priority for the District is the reduction of re – offending rates. The provision of intervention and support programmes for priority and prolific offenders or those on the cusp of offending has a positive impact on the reduction targets. Therefore the partnership recognises the importance of maintaining the current resource and maximising any funding opportunities in order to further develop the reduction of re-offending programmes.

● Recommendations

Priority 1 - Violence against the person

- Target hotspots - Assault within the Town centre (WC01) and All Saints/St Johns Ward (WC02).
- Gather further intelligence on offender and victim profiles.
- Gather intelligence on persistent violent offenders.
- Further intelligence is required with regards the extent of domestic violence across the district.
- Identify hotspot areas in relation to violence against the person.
- Improve Accident and Emergency Data collection in relation to those presenting at A&E with injuries connected to alcohol and domestic violence.

Priority 2 - Criminal Damage & Arson

- Target hotspots - The Town centre WC01, St Johns and All Saints Ward (WC02) and St Lukes, Badger Farm and Olivers Battery Wards (WC07).
- Arson within the Bishops Waltham Ward (WB06). Further locations should be identified as further research and analysis is undertaken.

Priority 3 - Anti Social Behaviour

- Target hotspots – Rowdy and intimidating behaviour within beats WC01, WC02, WC03 and WC07.
- Continue to monitor anti social behaviour incidents in rural beats WB02, WB06 and WB11.
- Continue to develop a more structured approach to tackling anti social behaviour across the district by making policy changes and mainstreaming services.
- Seeking funding opportunities in order to make the post of Acceptable Behaviour Co-ordinator a full time permanent position.

Priority 4 - Road Traffic Collisions

- Research into the effect alcohol and drug use has on RTC's within the district. This may come in the form of a comprehensive research document to examine the possible correlation between the two issues.
- Identify specific hotspot areas.
- Compile driver/casualty profiles for example, age, gender, circumstances.

● Overarching Themes

Theme 1 - Tackling drugs and alcohol

- Further research is required within this area to identify the extent of drug and alcohol use within Winchester in relation to violence against the person. This should include assault around the night time economy and domestic abuse.
- Collect Accident & Emergency data sets in relation to those presenting at A & E with injuries related to alcohol and drugs.
- Present the findings of this report to the DARG in order for them to identify areas of work that they can lead on.

Theme 2 - Reducing Re-offending

- The continuation of the Prolific and Priority Offender Scheme in conjunction with the CLIC project.
- Carry out a mapping exercise of intervention and support programmes available for adults and young people.
- Evaluate the first reprimand clinic pilot and the YISP project.

Analytical Capacity

- Full time analytical support is necessary so that more comprehensive research and analysis can be carried out. Winchester City Council shares analytical support with Havant Borough Council in the form of a combined community safety intelligence researcher and analyst post. This puts both Community Safety Partnerships at a disadvantage compared to other Community Safety Partnerships across Hampshire who employ full time staff because they have a much more in-depth analytical capacity. In relation to this Strategic Assessment the shared capacity of the analyst has impeded on their ability to conduct thorough research.

Resources

- Agree complimentary recording mechanisms across Winchester City Council in order to gain accurate recording of information in relation to anti social behaviour, graffiti, fly tipping and abandoned vehicles. (See appendix 2)
- Encourage and support the accurate collection of data sets via partner agencies. (See appendix 2)
- Encourage the Community Safety Partnership to address the funding issues around the 101 single non emergency number (SNEN).

● Closing Statement

Whilst every effort has been made to gain a good understanding of the issues surrounding crime and disorder across the district the following caveat applies;

The data sets and information included within this document are as reliable as possible when taking into consideration the number of different sources of information and collection methods. However it is important to recognise that as with any data sources there are likely to be inconsistencies which may jeopardise the validity of the information being presented.

It should be noted that WCC wards are not always coterminous with police beat areas, however we have tried to align the areas wherever possible.

One of the most positive aspects arising from the strategic assessment has been partner recognition that there are still some questions left unanswered about the cause and effect of drugs and alcohol on crime, disorder and re-offending. Therefore it is important that the community safety partnership commits to the provision of resources to address these gaps.



Bibliography

Hampshire County Council Small Area Forecasts

<http://www3.hants.gov.uk/planning/factsandfigures/population-statistics/small-area-pop-stats.htm>

NOMIS Official Labour Market Statistics

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431792/report.aspx?town=winchester#tabrespop>

National Statistics – Neighbourhood Statistics

<http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadDatasetList.do?a=3&b=276987&c=winchester&d=13&q=453056&i=1001x1003&m=0&r=1&s=1197370803093&enc=1&domainId=16>

NHS Community Health Profiles 2007

http://www.communityhealthprofiles.info/profiles/hp2007/lo_res/24UP-HP2007.pdf

Delivering Safer Communities – a guide to effective partnership working – Home Office 2007

http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/guidance_for_effective_partnerships.pdf

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Appendices

Appendix 1 Data Sources

Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment online consultation exercise for Residents and Organisations

- The consultation exercise consisted of two online surveys carried out in September 2007 through Winchester City Council's web site www.winchester.gov.uk. Separate questionnaires were targeted at organisations and residents of the Winchester District around crime and disorder and anti social behaviour.
- The survey results are viewable and can be found via the following links,
<http://consultation.weblabs.co.uk/winchester/winchesterConsultation/reportview.aspx?GUID=8BtISjTpEdlteUIrL2QEAQ%3d%3d>
and
<http://consultation.weblabs.co.uk/winchester/winchesterConsultation/reportview.aspx?GUID=j6M27LixOK9dh10YcR62qw%3d%3d>
- It should be taken into consideration when reviewing the results within the document that there was a relatively low response from both residents and organisations with 35 and 15 responses respectively.

Data sets made available through the Crime and Disorder Data Information Exchange (CADDIE)

Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service

- Data sets from Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service was made available through CADDIE on 05/11/2007. The time, date and location were provided of incidents in the area for each of the following categories: deliberate primary fire (excluding deliberate primary fires in vehicles), deliberate primary fires in vehicles, deliberate secondary fire (excluding deliberate secondary fires in vehicles), incidents of violence against employees of the fire and rescue authority, and fire in a dwelling in the area where no smoke alarm was fitted attended by the fire and rescue service or authority.
- Information held by the fire and rescue authority for the area on the time and date of each call to the fire and rescue services in the area in relation to malicious false alarm and the purported location of those alarms as defined in accordance with Fire Statistics, United Kingdom 2005 was also requested.
- There was an issue of incident duplication within the data sets. This restricted the capacity for analysis and much time was spent cleansing and collating the available information.

Roads Policing Unit

- Fatal, serious and slight injuries caused by road traffic collisions for each year (2004 – 2006). Although the information was not location specific it did give

an indication of how many people are injured on Winchester's roads each year.

- Data sets were also made available as to how many child casualties (under 0 – 15yrs) there were for each year (2004 – 2006) for serious or slight injuries caused by road traffic collisions.

Primary Care Trust

- Information held by each PCT or Local Health Board the whole or any part of whose area lies within the area on the general postcode address of persons resident in the area admitted to hospital, the date of such admissions and the sub-categories of each admission within the blocks-
 - a) assault (X85-Y09),
 - b) mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use (F10-F19),
 - c) toxic affects of alcohol (T51), and
 - d) other entries where there is evidence for alcohol involvement determined by blood alcohol level (Y90) or evidence of alcohol involvement determined by level of intoxication (Y91),
- Information held by each PCT or Local Health Board the whole or any part of whose area lies within the area on the general postcode address of persons resident in the area admitted to hospital in respect of domestic abuse as defined in Section 2.2 of the Responding to domestic abuse: a handbook for health professionals published by the Department of Health in December 2005, and the date of such admissions,
- Information held by each PCT or Local Health Board the whole or any part of whose area on the number of-
 - mental illness outpatient first attendances, and
 - persons receiving drug treatment,
- Information held by each PCT or Local Health Board the whole or any part of whose area on the location, time and date of ambulance service calls to incidents relation to crime and disorder and the category of such incidents using a system for classifying crime and disorder used by that authority.
- There were limitations to the use of data sets from the PCT within the report largely due to analytical support and time capacity for analysing information. Therefore some data sets made available through the PCT were not included within the report.

Data sets from Hampshire County Council

Information held by the local authority for the area on the time, date and location of each road traffic collision in the area and the number of adults and children killed.

Information held by the local authority for the area on the age and gender of each of the pupils subject to a permanent or fixed term exclusion from the state primary and secondary schools in the area, the names and addresses of the schools from which those pupils have been excluded and the reasons for their exclusion.

Information held by the local authority for the area on the time, date, and location of racial incidents in the area as defined in accordance with Best Value Performance Indicators: 2005/06 published by the Deputy Prime Minister.

It was hoped that with time permitting, information would be collected and analysed from all sources made available however because of the time constraints it was not possible to include all data sources made available through CADDIE.

Data sets from test purchasing operations.

Data sets were provided regards;

- Allegations made against licensed premises for underage alcohol purchases.
- Test purchases in response to these allegations.
- Underage sales completed against licensed premises.

Data sets made available through Hampshire Constabulary

Data sets from Hampshire Constabulary were made available through business objects. This tool is designed to better track, understand and manage performance and improve efficiency. This information was held under the nine crime sub categories of; burglary, criminal damage, drug offences, fraud and forgery, robbery, sexual offences, theft and handling of stolen goods, violence against the person and other offences.

Data sets from Hampshire Constabulary are a comprehensive source for crime and disorder incidents and within this assessment are the basis for much of the analysis. It should be noted however that the data sets are still subject to limitations. The first is the underreporting of crime, the so called 'dark figure'. Analysis from 'Crime in England and Wales' (2007) suggests that 59% of all crimes are not reported. The second is the issue of reporting on the system itself. There were many instances where some of the categories provided within business objects for each incident had a large percentage of 'not stated' or 'blank'. This hindered analysis into key fields.

Winchester City Council and additional external partners

Information requested from the local authority for the District on each of the following categories in relation to time, date and location -

1. incident of antisocial behaviour identified by the authority,
2. incident of antisocial behaviour reported to the authority by the public through (101, calls from the public),
3. incidents of graffiti, and
4. incidents of fly tipping,

For this purpose and in the interests of supporting the data provided by Hampshire Constabulary and the data sets made available through CADDIE partners both internal and external were asked to participate in the assessment process.

Each partner was asked to provide information on a standardised template provided by the Community Safety Team. Within the template Partners were asked for their views on issues relating to crime and anti social behaviour and were asked to attach relevant data sets in support of any information provided. Templates were received from;

- WCC's Neighbourhood Wardens – Information was provided in the returned template. Data sets were limited as at the time of producing this report there were limited facilities for recording information adequately. However Winchester City Council's Wardens have recently gained access to the City

Councils CAPS system. This system should improve data recording in the future.

- WCC's Environmental Health Team – Information was provided in the form of a returned template however there was no supporting evidence attached.
- WCC's Licensing and Registration - Information provided in the form of Best Value Performance Indicators 128a&b.
- Hampshire County Councils Accredited Community Support Officers - Information provided by ACSO team leader for the Winchester District through the template provided.
- WCC's Acceptable Behaviour Co-ordinator – Information was provided in the template although it should be noted that the post was only occupied from August 2007. At the time of producing the report the post had not been in existence (in its current form) long enough for any supporting information to be provided.
- WCC's Area Housing Managers – Information was provided in the returned template although no supporting evidence was provided.
- PPO Coordinator – Spreadsheet was provided detailing PPO attendances on the Target Project for April 2007 to September 2007.

101 information

The service was designed to take the weight off of the emergency services for individuals to report acts of anti social behaviour and other non emergency issues. Categories are as follows;

- vandalism and graffiti;
- noise nuisance;
- threatening and abusive behaviour;
- abandoned vehicles;
- dumping and fly tipping;
- drunk and rowdy groups;
- drug related anti-social behaviour; and
- broken street lighting.

The information shown within this report cover the 6 monthly data period April 2007 to September 2007.

iQuanta

The Home Office web Site iQuanta was used for performance information including crime numbers and rates. It acts as a one stop shop for performance information including crime numbers and rates. This is a particularly useful tool when comparing all crime categories between authorities within the 'most similar family group' (MSFG).

Contextual information

Data sets were also collected in order to provide some contextual information regarding the Winchester District. The following resources were used because they provide comprehensive data sets and up to date information that could not be found through the 2001 Census;

- NOMIS Official Labour Market Statistics – This source was used for demographic information regarding population statistics within the Winchester District.
- Hampshire County Council Small Area Forecasts – This source was used for dwelling populations within the Winchester District.
- NHS Community Health Profiles – This source was used for information regarding health within the Winchester District. It also provided information on serious Road Traffic Collisions within the District.
- National Statistics – The 2001 Census was used to gather information regards the ethnic composition within the Winchester District.

(Links to these sources can be found within the Bibliography section of this report).

Appendix 2 Future data collection

Problem resolution in a multi agency environment (PRIME)

- Relevant partnership agencies have recently been trained in the use of the police PRIME software. This will lead to a more consistent partnership approach to tackling location specific crime and disorder.

Accident & Emergency

- Hampshire Primary Care Trust has successfully bid for funding in support of a data collection tool which will enable them to provide A&E data sets in relation to alcohol and assaults. This will be available to the partnership from the 1st April 2008.

Winchester City Council Corporate Software Packages

- This report has identified the lack of compatibility between different services and their use of software packages. However the Environment and Housing services are currently undertaking a mapping exercise to agree appropriate mechanisms for recording graffiti, fly tipping, anti social behaviour, noise nuisance and abandoned vehicles for the future.

WINCHESTER COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN 2008 - 2011

Introduction

In September 2007 the Government published new guidelines on 'Delivering Safer Communities' which was a guide to effective partnership working. Within those guidelines the Government listed six Home Office 'Hallmarks' which outlined the key aspects of partnership working, and underpin delivery through partnerships as a measure of effectiveness and to identify areas for improvement. The hallmarks are:

- Empowered and effective leadership
- Visible and constructive accountability
- Community engagement
- Effective and responsive delivery structures
- Intelligence lead business processes
- Appropriate skills and knowledge

In 2007 the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) undertook a strategic assessment of crime and disorder across the Winchester District. The strategic assessment covered an 18 month period from November 2006 – September 2007.

The actions to be taken to meet the matters highlighted in the strategic assessment are outlined within this partnership plan.

The partnership plan outlines a three year strategy for delivering identified priorities and also recognises individual agencies roles in the implementation of the plan. Every six months the strategic assessment will be reviewed and the partnership's performance assessed. This review will inform an annual report from which the partnership will agree any new emerging priorities for inclusion in the partnership plan for the forthcoming year.

In order to achieve successful outcomes over the next three years the Partnership will establish a management framework which aims to capture information, improve recording mechanisms and develop a robust performance monitoring process in support of the delivery of the targets which are listed below. In addition the CSP will attempt to secure the appropriate funding to deliver the plan from the Local Area Agreements (LAA), Statutory partners and other appropriate external bodies.

Priority Targets – Expected Impact of the Community Safety Plan 2008 - 2011

The Community Safety Plan is a three year rolling plan which will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis. Over the next three years the CSP aims to deliver on the following targets (please note they are not in a priority order):

- Reduce the incidence of alcohol and drug related crime and disorder
- Reduce re-offending rates
- Reduce the reported incidence of criminal damage, anti-social behaviour and arson in public places
- Support Hampshire Fire & Rescue Service to reduce serious road traffic injury and death, in line with the Government target 2005 - 2010
- Increase the opportunity for local communities to have an input into the delivery of the crime reduction targets.

Year 1: Partnership Plan

The Safer and Stronger Communities Strategic Outcome Group (SOG) has agreed to identify a priority theme for each of the three years. This theme will relate to the overarching themes that emerged from the strategic assessment and will underpin all the actions/targets for the coming year.

The overarching themes are:

- Tackling drugs and alcohol
- Reducing re-offending

In year one, we will place specific emphasis on alcohol and drug related crime and disorder. Therefore the SOG has selected the following priority to focus upon in the first year of the plan.

Priority: To reduce the incidence of alcohol and drug related crime and disorder, including the impact of the night time economy.

Gain a clearer understanding of the causes of Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs)

- Compile driver/casualty profiles – age, gender, circumstance (mobile phone, alcohol or drug use)
- Research the correlation between drugs (both illegal and prescribed) and alcohol on RTCs across the district
- Identify location specific 'hot spot' areas

Address the issues relating to Violence Against the Person

- Identify 'hot spots' for assault in public places
- Gather intelligence on offender and victim profiles
- Gather further intelligence about the extent of domestic violence across the district
- Further investigate the Accident and Emergency (A&E) data sets in relation to domestic violence and victims of alcohol related assault who have presented as injured casualties

Tackle Criminal Damage and Arson in public places

- Identify 'hot spot' areas in relation to secondary fires (wheelie bins, grass verges) and damage to public and private property (tyre slashing, graffiti)

Deliver a structured partnership approach to deal with rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour (anti-social behaviour)

- Monitor reported incidents of rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour across the district
- Identify 'hot spot' areas via Community Tasking and Co-ordinating Group (CTCG) and Safer Neighbourhood Panels (SNPs)
- Deliver support and legal intervention where appropriate (Acceptable Behaviour Contracts, Anti-social Behaviour Orders, Dispersal Orders, Crackhouse Closure)
- Identify and publish a District wide directory of diversion and intervention activity
- Agree local public perception campaigns (street briefs, consultations, focus groups)
- Consider the outcome of evaluation reports in relation to current youth intervention and support programmes

Deliver a structured partnership approach to reduce re-offending, specifically focused on alcohol and drug related offences

- Continue to deliver on the three strands of the Priority and Prolific Offender (PPO) Strategy (Catch & Convict, Resettle & Rehabilitate, Prevent & Deter)

On the following pages you will see a breakdown of the actions that the CSP intends to deliver on in the forthcoming year. A separate document produced by the project leads will identify the SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time bound) targets for each of the individual actions highlighted within this partnership plan.

WINCHESTER COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN 2008 - 2011

Priority: To reduce the incidence of alcohol and drug related crime and disorder, including the impact of the night time economy.

Action and Indicators		Intelligence			Education/Intervention			Enforcement		
Gain a clearer understanding of the causes of Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) Partner Lead: Steve Travethick (Fire & Rescue Service) National Indicators: 47 & 48 Partner Target: Fire & Rescue Service - Winchester Group Plan (2008/09)	As a result of recent statistics, RTCs in the Winchester District have emerged as a priority. Winchester has a large amount of serious or fatal incidents in comparison with the rest of the central police Operational Command Unit (OCU) and England averages. This could be attributed to a number of different reasons, however at this stage the CSP are unsure if there is any link between crime and the causes of RTCs. Therefore we will need to gather further information within the first year to allow us to take future action.	Compile driver/casualty profiles Fire Service Partnership Analyst Other Partner Analysts	Produce a profile in order to inform the partnership of prevention and intervention actions.	To develop a campaign and actions based on the driver/casualty profile	Fire Service	Campaign Milestones	N/a	N/a	N/a	
	Whilst we are predominately concentrating on the relationship between crime and RTCs, there may be safety issues that emerge as a result of the research that will need to be addressed by the wider partnership.	Research the correlation between drugs and alcohol on RTCs across the district Partnership Analyst Other Partner Analysts	Produce a report with the findings A district wide map which highlights the 'hot spot' areas	To develop a campaign and actions based on the correlation between drugs, alcohol and RTCs Copy map to Relevant partner agencies for action	Fire Service Police Hampshire County Council (HCC) Highways	Campaign Milestones Action plan will be produced.	N/a	N/a	N/a	

Action and Indicators		Intelligence			Education/Intervention			Enforcement		
Address the issues relating to Violence Against the Person Partner Lead: Steve France-Sargeant (Hampshire Police) National & Local Indicators: 15, 20 & 32 Draft LAA Improvement Priority LAA Flagship National Strategies: National Community Safety Plan 2008 -11 Crime Strategy (Cutting Crime: A New Partnership 2008 - 11)	Violent crime accounted for 30% of all crime within the Winchester district. 57% (869) assaults occurred within a public place and of those 28% were alcohol related. Wounding is often linked to the night time economy (alcohol related crime) and domestic violence. It costs the public and private sector a substantial amount of money and resources every year. The Community Safety Partnership (CSP) will need to gather further information within the first year to allow us to take future action.	Partnership Analyst Other Partnership Analysts	A district wide map which highlights 'hotspot' areas	Partnership work involving PubWatch, Drug and Alcohol Reference Group (DARG) and Alcohol Exclusion Zone Group (AEZ) in awareness raising campaigns.	PubWatch DARG AEZ Group Community Tasking and Co-ordinating Group (CTCG) CSP	Campaign Milestones	Police taking robust action against repeat perpetrators Police officers to use the powers available to them via the AEZ. Target offenders via pub banning orders and the Priority and Prolific Offender	Police PubWatch Community Liaison & Integration Co-ordination Project (CLIC)	Reduction in the number of assaults around licensed premises Number of C12s, cautions, alcohol confiscations Number of successful banning orders	
		Identify 'hotspots' for assault in public places	Place the night time economy and violence as a standing	Place the night time economy and violence as a standing	CTG minutes/action notes					

WINCHESTER COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN 2008 - 2011

<p>Local Strategies: Hampshire Alcohol Strategy 2006/09</p> <p>Local Policy: Hampshire Police Domestic Violence Policy.</p>		<p>Gather intelligence on offender and victim profiles</p> <p>Gather further intelligence about the extent of domestic violence across the district</p> <p>Further investigate the Accident and Emergency (A & E) data sets in relation to domestic violence and victims of alcohol related assault who have presented as injured casualties.</p>	<p>Partnership Analyst Other partner Analysts</p> <p>Partnership Analyst Winchester Domestic Violence (DV) Forum Women's refuge Rape and Sexual Abuse Counselling (RASAC) Trinity Women's Centre Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) Panel</p> <p>Partnership Analyst Winchester & Eastleigh Health Care Trust (WEHT) Senior nursing and admin support staff Other partner Analysts</p>	<p>Produce a report with the findings</p> <p>Produce a report with the findings</p> <p>Quarterly reports produced with effect from June 2008</p>	<p>Agenda item at CTCG. Implement local delivery plan via Local Area Agreements (LAA) priorities.</p> <p>Present the report to the CSP for agreement of the next steps</p> <p>Present the report to the DV Forum for agreement of next steps</p> <p>Provide a victim/offender/location profile to partner agencies.</p>	<p>LAA Performance reports</p> <p>Action plan agreed</p> <p>Action plan agreed</p> <p>Report produced for CSP</p>	<p>(PPO) scheme if appropriate.</p> <p>N/a</p> <p>N/a</p> <p>N/a</p>	<p>N/a</p> <p>N/a</p> <p>N/a</p> <p>N/a</p>	<p>N/a</p> <p>N/a</p> <p>N/a</p> <p>N/a</p>	<p>N/a</p> <p>N/a</p> <p>N/a</p> <p>N/a</p>
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WINCHESTER COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN 2008 - 2011

Action and Indicators		Reason	Intelligence			Education/Intervention			Enforcement		
Tackle Criminal Damage and Arson in public places		Criminal damage is a large contributor to volume crime within the Winchester District accounting for 34% of all crime and is up 21% since 2003/04	Action Identify 'hot spot' areas in relation to secondary fires (grass verges, wheelie bins) and damage to public and private property (tyre slasting, graffiti)	Measure Produce a district wide map that identifies 'hot spot' areas.	Action Environmental Visual Audits (EVAs) across the district to identify potential problem areas via CTCG.	Lead Fire Service Police Winchester City Council (WCC) Officers Partnership Analyst	Measure Remedial action will commence and the results fed back to CTCG. Action plan agreed.	Action Proactively deliver Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) Robust promotion and use of tenancy enforcement arrangements. Police to take robust action against prolific offenders.	Lead Police WCC Officers Registered Social Landlords	Measure Number of fixed penalty notices issued Housing enforcement data collection Police action taken	
Partnership Lead: James Paglar & Sandra Tuddenham (CTCG Chairs) National & Local Indicators: 33 Draft LAA Improvement Priorities Local Public Service Agreement (LPSA) 2 Target 3173/09 National Policy: Secured By Design – Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) flagship		Winchester District suffered a total of 592 fires (these include, refuse fires, grass fires, abandoned vehicles and derelict buildings. Criminal damage is often associated with alcohol related crime and its links to the night time economy. The CSP will need to gather further information within the first year to allow us to take future action.									

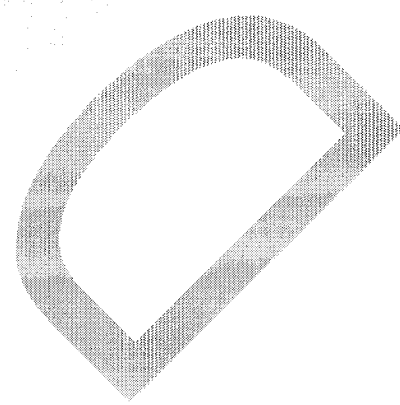
Action and Indicators		Reason	Intelligence			Education/Intervention			Enforcement		
Work together to deal with rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour (Anti-social Behaviour)		Winchester City Council takes approximately 200 calls via 101 (Single Non Emergency Number - SNEEN) per month. Of those 200 calls it is estimated that 40% are in relation to rowdy and intimidating behaviour (ASB). Some of which are alcohol related or linked to the night time economy. The CSP will need to gather further information within the first year to allow us to take future action.	Action Monitor reported incidents of rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour across the District	Measure The number of complaints received and investigated	Action Refer the victim and the perpetrator to appropriate partner or support panel for action	Lead WCC Acceptable Behaviour Co-ordinator (ABC)	Measure Number of Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs) Number of referrals to support services	Action Post conviction Anti-social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) Application for Crackhouse Closure Completion of C12s and referral to support services	Lead Police WCC Officers CTCG CSP	Measure Number of successful post conviction applications Successful Closure of Crackhouse The number of referrals received by support services	
Partner Lead: Rebecca Goulding (Winchester City Council) National & Local Indicators: 17, 21, 24, 41 Draft LAA Improvement Priorities Local Strategy: Hampshire Alcohol Strategy 2006/09		Actions reported back via the minutes of CTCG and SNPs Identify 'hot spot' areas via CTCG and Safer Neighbourhood Panels (SNPs)									

WINCHESTER COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN 2008 - 2011

Deliver support and legal intervention where appropriate – ABCs, ASBOs, Dispersal Orders and Crackhouse Closure	WCC ABC Officer Police	Investigate individual cases and collect evidence against persistent perpetrators of ASB/Rowdy behaviour	Refer to Youth Inclusion Support Panel for 8-13yrs Refer to ASB Panel	WCC ABC Officer Wessex Youth Offending Team (YOT) Childrens Services Young people support provision	Action plan agreed. Number of Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs)	Purchasing campaigns Application for Post conviction Anti-social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) Application for Crackhouse Closure Completion of C12s and referral to support services	Outcome of the Test Purchase campaigns Number of successful post conviction applications Successful Closure of Crackhouse The number of referrals received by support services
Identify and publish a District wide directory of diversion and intervention activity	WCC ABC Officer Children and Young People Partnership	Produce a directory	Sign post to other relevant support agencies	ASB Panel First Reprimand Clinic	Number of referrals to support services	N/a	N/a
Agree local perception campaigns (street brief consultations and focus groups)	WCC ABC Officer Area Sgts CSP	Programme a diary of events across the District to cover the forthcoming year	Deliver a community engagement strategy Improve methods of communication Increase the number of NHW/ Resident/ Tenant participation schemes	Police SNP Teams WCC Officers	Community Engagement Strategy on the CSP web site Campaign milestones Scheme data and feedback	Ensure patrol officers are visible within their communities Continue to gather community intelligence	Number of national new place surveys conducted SNPs Neighbourhood Forums
Consider the outcome of evaluation reports in relation to current youth intervention and support programmes	Wessex YOT/ Youth Inclusion Support Panel (YISP) Fire Service Gosport Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP)	Published reports	Continuation of the support services if appropriate.	YISP Local Intervention Fire Education (LIFE) Project First Reprimand Clinic	Referral sign Off Interim reviews	N/a	N/a

WINCHESTER COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN 2008 - 2011

Action and Indicators	Reason	Intelligence			Education/Intervention			Enforcement		
<p>Work together to reduce re-offending, specifically focused on alcohol and drug related offences</p> <p>Partnership Lead: Angela Rogan (CLIC)</p> <p>National Indicators: 18, 19 & 30 Public Service Agreement (PSA) 23 priority 4 – to reduce re-offending.</p> <p>PSA 25 priority 3 – to reduce the rate of drug related offending</p> <p>Local Indicators: Draft LAA Improvement Priorities LPSA2 Target</p> <p>National Strategies: National Community Safety Plan 2008 -11</p> <p>The Crime Strategy (Cutting Crime: A New Partnership 2008 – 11)</p> <p>Local Strategy: PPO Strategy</p>	<p>The provision of intervention and support programmes for priority and prolific offenders or those on the cusp of offending has a positive impact on the overall crime reduction targets.</p>	<p>Action Continue to deliver on the three strands of the Priority and Prolific Offender (PPO) Strategy (Catch & Convict, Resettle & Rehabilitate, Prevent & Deter)</p>	<p>Lead WCC Community Safety CLIC Police Probation Wessex YOT Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT)/Drug Interventions Programme (DIP)</p>	<p>Measure Government Performance figures/ returns</p>	<p>Action Continue to develop the prevent & deter strand Continue to develop the Resettle & Rehabilitate strand</p>	<p>Lead YOT Probation CLIC DAAT/DIP</p>	<p>Measure Government Performance figures/ returns</p>	<p>Action Take robust action against PPOs in relation to the Catch & Convict strand</p>	<p>Lead Police</p>	<p>Measure Government Performance figures/ returns</p>



Winchester Community Safety Partnership

Membership List

The Community Safety Partnership has a membership made up of public, private and voluntary sectors.

The five partners within the partnership who have a statutory duty to deliver on the Crime & disorder Act 1998 are:

- Winchester City Council
- Hampshire County Council
- Hampshire Constabulary
- Hampshire Fire & Rescue Service
- Primary Care Trust

The current membership of the wider partnership includes:

- Drug and Alcohol Action Team
- Domestic Violence Forum
- Housing Landlord Services
- Children's Services (old style youth service)
- Police Inspectors
- Fire Officers
- CLIC Project
- WACA
- Victim Support Manager
- The Trinity Centre
- Town Centre Manager
- Drug and Alcohol Reference Group
- ABC Officer
- Data Analyst/Researcher
- YOT
- Probation
- WCC Officers