

**KEY/HIGH-LEVEL PRIORITY** – To reduce overall crime (BCS comparator) by 7% (75 1 crimes) from 2003/04 baseline of 4419 to 3668 by March 2008,

Focus for improvement : Objectives	Targets (against 2003/04 baseline)
<p>1. To reduce crime (BCS comparator) with a focus on the three biggest crime types (criminal damage, wounding and theft from a vehicle)</p>	<p>To reduce criminal damage by 9% by March 2008 (street crime damage has risen steadily ever since April 2003, we are now 28% above where we wanted to be at this stage. If this rate rises continues, we will be 74% over target by April 2008. We have to halt and then reverse this direction of travel.</p> <p>To reduce theft from a vehicle by about 4% by March 2008. Although we're close to where we need to be at present we have a negative momentum and if this continues we will be about 70% over target by April 2008.</p> <p>To reduce levels of wounding currently about 30% higher than the 'on-course trajectory' (inc ABH &amp; GBH) and return to March 03/04 levels by March 2008 with a focus on domestic violence and alcohol related violence. Whilst things are not getting worse but here is a need to increase downward momentum.</p>
<p>2. To reduce anti social behaviour and the fear of crime</p>	<p>To reduce the fear of crime by reducing the number of people who state there are problems of anti-social behaviour in their neighbourhood by 5% (2006/07 baseline to be established) by March 2008</p> <p>To engage with services and victims to work with them to stop 5 problem families identified by the partnership by July 2007.</p>
<p>3. To reduce crime and re-offending through interventions with offenders and by preventing young people becoming engaged in crime.</p>	<p>To reduce the number of children and young people entering the criminal justice system by 5% by March 2008 (compared to 04/05 baseline).</p> <p>To engage 100 young people in Test Valley at risk of future offending, with targeted and tailored support through the Andover YIS by March 2008.</p> <p>To reduce the frequency of re-offending by 5% over the YO in 2006 compared to the same three months period in 2003 by March 2009</p>
<p>4 To work with partners and community bodies to gather, analyse and share information, to empower communities to inform partnership activity and take direct action to reduce crime</p>	<p>To develop and share clear and detailed problem maps and time profiles along with victim and offender tasking meetings by November 2006.</p> <p>To develop a local accountability framework which clarifies how the CDRP will engage, consult and be accountable to the communities which it serves by January 2007.</p>

**Strategic Links to other Strategies**

This floor action plan meets the floor target for crime aims, objectives and targets summarised on page 1 of this document. This plan is a key delivery plan to deliver the objectives of the Test Valley Community Safety Strategy 2005-08. This is the overarching strategy that drives the work of the Community Safety Partnership.

The Community Strategy developed through consultation with Stakeholder and Communities at a Boroughwide level provides the key qualities of life priorities for Test Valley, e.g. health, crime, education, liveability and housing. The Local Area Agreement highlights the key indicators and targets to meet the priorities of the countywide community strategy. The Priority Outcomes A- 'Improving the Life Chances of Children and Young People' - in particular the 'Stay Safe' element ties strongly into this plan as does Priority Outcome E 'Tackling Crime and Anti-social Behaviour,

recognising the harm of drugs and alcohol misuse.

### Gaps In Analysis

It is recognised that there are gaps in our current analysis. The Police do not currently provide mapped crime data in their six month strategic assessments at OC level. This development would be helpful. The CSP does not currently have access to dedicated analysis time – which would fill a major part of the required analytical work. It is crucial therefore that partners undertake to analyse their own relevant data and that they then share this information both in the further development of this plan and in hot-spottasking. It is important that partners seek to illustrate this information in the clearest possible way. Finally, it is equally important that the CSP recruit their analysts as soon as possible and maximise their use of the CADDIE system which is currently due to go live in September 2006.

Further information is needed for:

- {a) analysis of evidence and dates
- {b) identification of partnership interventions
- {c) options appraisal

These are all key steps. The role of some of the information that would have been helpful has not, so far become available. Unambiguous data is the driver for all activity and it is, therefore, crucial that immediate work is undertaken to highlight the gaps in data availability. Other capacity building issues that remain to be addressed are:

- {a) Development of merged partnership staffing structure with co-location at Wessex Chambers.
- {b) Development of a Borough wide partnership hot-spottasking system.

### Focus on Prevention

This plan highlights work that needs to be done to reduce crime by 17%. Much of the focus is directed towards activity that will have an immediate effect. There is also, however, a balance which recognises preventative action to cope with the long term strategy to reduce crime in a sustained way by working with young people and those who are prolific offenders. Work throughout the year will become more focused in this area.

### Performance management

It would be disingenuous to say that previous plans were not well intentioned, but there is little evidence of partners being held to account for agreed actions and it was all too easy for activity to slow down or in some cases even stop. This plan will be backed up by a rigorous performance management framework that will hold individuals accountable for partner performance.

Once the plan has been agreed the Community Safety Manager will develop a performance management framework which will encompass each identified target and action outlined in this plan. Each of these actions will be subjected to critical scrutiny for the development of timelines and milestones and it is against this that partners will ultimately be held to account. The Community Safety Manager will circulate the action points of the Delivery group meetings and prepare a quarterly performance report which will be presented to the Community Safety Partnership meetings. The first report will be presented during the month of October and it is at that meeting that accountability for activity and budgeting for those activities will take place.

### Options analysis

This plan presents a number of new initiatives some of which have been subjected to the 'options appraisal' process and some which have not. The chart which appears in this document after this report and before the targets are outlined provides a summary of the initiatives. The chart shows whether they have been appraised and if not when the appraisal is due. To provide added rigour to this process and where no added value is apparent the funding for that initiative will be stopped or diverted. Options appraisal will also robustly challenge existing projects and seek greater clarity and strategies for main streaming. Where activity can demonstrate no impact on floor targets, funding will cease.

### Delivery Arrangements :

The plan outlines activity that is already main stream, but also includes aspirational activity which if agreed would require new funding. Should this plan be successful in securing additional funding then spending against that grant will be monitored by the independent chair of the group at the monthly performance management meeting. Data will continue to be analyzed and new information and data streams sought to ensure that activity is focused in the most appropriate way.

The Community Safety Manager will develop a local accountability framework (see above) which will be used to hold partners to account for the activity that they pledge to undertake towards their contribution to the 17% reduction targets and to provide assurance to the local communities, the Local Strategic Partnership and the Local Area Agreement Executive.

### Priority group(s)/Wards/Neighbourhoods

This plan seeks to provide a route map for a 17% reduction in BC Scime by 2008. If this is to be achieved then it will be essential for crime to be reduced by more than this amount in the worst affected wards. Further data needs to be analysed to confirm which wards are worst affected by our priority crimes in order to better focus our interventions.

### Wards:

### Neighbourhoods (based on Police Beats) :

Groups: BME communities, Priority Prolific Offenders and repeat victims



with the authorities to exert some control over the in neighbourhood, do tend to have the effect of red using crime locally. In line with the national Citi zen Focus agenda neighbourhood policing is to be rolled across the Borough. By March 2008 all areas of the Borough will ;

- Have a dedicated neighbourhood team consisting of Sergeant, police constables and police community support officers.
- Have a local area group, which is a forum where local people can identify their local issues and prioritise the order in which the police and partners deal with them. This role may be taken up by an existing group especially in the early stages of the introduction of neighbourhood policing.
- Have an ongoing programme of community consultation and engagement ensuring that all sections of the community are heard

In addition to neighbourhood policing, the Borough Council in conjunction with the County will be considering their response to the Neighbourhood Management agenda and how this will be addressed across the Borough in a way which fits into the Neighbourhood Policing model. The voluntary sector will be a key partner in relation to community engagement and has a vital role to play in empowering communities and helping provide that link between statutory partners and the community.

## **PRIORITY AWARDS/GROUPS**

### **Neighbourhoods**

### **The Town Centres**

### **Car Parks**

### **Priority Groups**

## **RATIONALE FOR TARGETS**

This plan offers 4 overarching objectives for crime reduction from which 10 targets have been developed. The targets are 'works in progress' and whilst they have been designed with partners, further discussion is needed. In many cases, all partners have a part to play in the achievement of each target. The targets are stretching and challenging. We are setting out to achieve the following:

**TARGET1** To reduce criminal damage by 9% against baseline (28% from current position) by March 2008

Criminal damage is one of the three 'big hitters' crimes that account for 70% of all BCS crime with the Borough. It represents the biggest BCS crime within the Borough and accounts for 25% of all BCS crime. Currently criminal damage is rising and 2005/06 crime figures show

**TARGET2** To reduce theft from a vehicle by 4% by March 2008 (currently heading to be 70% above target by March 2008)

Theft from a vehicle is one of the three 'big hitters' crimes that account for 70% of all BCS crime within the Borough.

**TARGET3** To reduce wounding to a level which returns us to close to 2003/04 levels. To continue the downward trend in assaults.

**TARGET4** To reduce the fear of crime by reducing the number of people who state there are problems of anti-social behaviour in their neighbourhood by 5% (2006/07 baseline to be established) by March 2008

**TARGET5** To engage with services and victims to work with the top 5 problem families as identified by the partnership by July 2007. The Partnership aims to commission a service that will target those families identified as being major causes of anti-social behaviour in their local communities. The service will be in accordance with the ODPM's Respect initiative, "A New Approach to Problem Families", providing intensive and coordinated support to families who perpetrate ASB. The service will have the aim of providing families with an opportunity to address their offending behaviour. This service is based on established best practice which has been positively evaluated. The Home Office interim evaluation of Family Support Services (undertaken by Sheffield Hallam University) reported that (the provision of) ASB support services resulted in an 82% reduction in complaints of ASB (in participating) families. If this success is replicated in Test Valley, the service will have a positive impact in reducing fear of crime (and perception of ASB as a problem) within local communities and, given the established linkage between ASB and criminal damage, have a positive impact on the high level priority of achieving a 17% reduction in overall BCS Crime.

**TARGET6** Anti-social behaviour - Tackling anti-social behaviour has been identified as a key priority for both the local and national 'Respect' agenda. The prevalence of anti-social behaviour has a negative correlation to public perception of the Borough as a safe and attractive place to live. The suggestion would be to aim to commission a community-based mediation service based upon the Southwark model, which saw a 70% clear up rate in respect of referred ASB cases.

**Target7** To reduce offending by children and young people by 10% (?) offences by March 2008, as a result of the engagement of (?) children and young people identified as being at risk of offending in targeted youth crime prevention programmes

**TARGET8** To reduce the frequency of re-offending by (?) (fewer offences) over 24 months by young people supervised by the YOT commencing from October to December 2006 compared to October to December 2004 (Stretch) by March 2009

**TARGET9** To develop and share clear and detailed problem profiles covering geographical locations, through hot-spot maps and time profiles along with victim and offender profiles and associated analysis, to join that spot tasking meetings by November 2006.

**TARGET10** To develop a local accountability framework which clarifies how the CDRP will engage, consult and be accountable to the communities

which it serves by January 2007.

High Level Target	Sub-Targets	Key Actions	Resource	Baseline	Indicator until April 2008	LEAD
	TARGET 1: To reduce criminal damage by 9% by March 2008	To develop Boroughwide, joint hot-spot tasking including police, wardens and other key agencies.	Approved SSCF for analyst and CADDIE.	n/a		Jamie O'Reilly Martin Jeffery
		Develop criminal damage focus for wardens, bring accreditation, more powers and patrolling which reflect criminal damage hot-spot places and times.				David Smith – Warden Manager
		Implementation of neighbourhood policing.	Neighbourhood Policing Fund/ police	Andover neighbourhood sactive by January 2007.	All neighbourho od teams established by April 2007.	Supt Ann Wakefield
		Develop Test Way policy red damage reporting	Mainstream		Agreed policy by June 2006	Sara Durrans
		Develop focused campaign tackling criminal damage against vehicles.				
		Improve the rate of removal of abandoned vehicles within 24 hours to reduce the number of deliberate vehicle fires		Tobe developed		Laura Taylor Env and Health
		Reduce the number of deliberate fires in commercial premises – to include target hardening of business premises in high risk areas	Mainstream	Tobe developed		Kevin Evenett Fire Serviceham

		<p>Reduce the number of deliberate fires by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>improving intelligence collection and enforcement action, through the development and use of referral system to police and ASB panel</li> <li>and the introduction of a rapid referral system or 'hot-line' for arson risk litter</li> </ul>	<p>£10,000 of FTAP funds.</p>			<p>Kevin Evenett Fire Service</p>
		<p>Development of new environmental campaign, with a comprehensive schedule of clean-up events refreshing CREW, securing improved agency and community participation.</p> <p>Ru targeted LIF Earson prevention course across Borough.</p>				<p>Steve Cantelo – Env and Health</p>
<p><b>Rationale</b></p> <p>Arson is the single largest cause of fire in England and Wales. Targeting interventions in known arson hotspots, along with tackling the underlying causes of arson, will be beneficial in reducing the number of deliberate fires. Additionally there may be linkages between certain aspects of deliberate fire setting and anti-social behaviour.</p>						
<p><b>DELIVERY RISKS &amp; MITIGATIONS</b></p> <p>Current arrangements for street scene services are to be reviewed by consultants so as to recognize the need for improvements. There is a risk that this longer term development might take attention away from the need to make immediate improvements wherever possible.</p>						

National Targets	Local Targets	Key Actions	Resource	Base line	Indicator until April 2008	LEAD
	Target 2: To reduce theft from vehicle by about 4% by March 2008	<p>Ensure the PPO scheme includes most prolific auto crime offenders.</p> <p>Develop and implement Capture Car initiative by April 2006.</p>	<p>PPO project</p> <p>£5000</p>			<p>Insp Nigel Leconte</p> <p>Insp David Brown</p>
<p><b>Rationale</b></p> <p>In Doncaster The Vehicle Crime figure showed a reduction of <b>75.8%</b> in the Town Centre and a Reduction of <b>42.9%</b> in Hyde Park (residential area) and a reduction of <b>39%</b> in three prolific offenders residing in the district of</p> <p>In Dorset Comparing period 1 DEC05-31 MAR06 with the previous 4 MONTHS (1 AUG05-30 NOV05) the figures were as follows</p> <p><b>Reduction in crime:</b> B' mth-825 down to 625 offences (-24%) Poole-588 down to 442 offences (-24%)</p> <p><b>Combined: reduction of 346 offences or (24%)</b></p> <p><b>Detections:</b> B' mth-increased from 92 to 241 detections (+260%) Poole-increased from 47 to 122 detections (+260%)</p> <p><b>Combined: detection rate for period = +261%</b></p> <p>The intention of the "Trap Car" is not merely to trap and convict but also to reduce crime by putting convicted part of the operation for a suitable period before utilizing the media to gain maximum exposure to the tactic. The intention is to get stickers such as "Am I the Trap Car" which would seek to promote his fear among those responsible for this type of crime. If we were to average out the figures of York, Shire (39%) and Dorset (24%) then this would give us an average of 31.5%. This is a ball park figure and is optimistic however a reduction of vehicle crime of 20% which is still over the target of 17% would be a significant achievement.</p> <p>To reduce our vehicle crime across the three areas by 20% would mean that over a three month period we could see a drop from 1022 to 817 thus bringing us within our target.</p> <p><b>DELIVERY RISKS &amp; MITIGATIONS</b></p>						

National Targets	Sub-Targets	Key Actions	Resource	Baseline	Indicator until April 2008	LEAD
	<p>TARGET3: To reduce levels of offending and return to March 03/04 levels by March 2008 and continue driving down assaults-with a focus on alcohol related violence and domestic violence.</p>	<p>To develop and run comprehensive Alcohol Misuse Enforcement Campaign in Andover.</p> <p>Develop improved system for the rapid transportation of people out of Andover town centre.</p> <p>Joint inspections with Police, fire Service and other agencies in hot spot venues to increase public safety in licensed premises.</p> <p>Sharing information in relevant premises.</p> <p>Develop a system of brief interventions treatment for hazardous drinkers in Test Valley by August 2007.</p>	<p>£10,000 SSCF</p> <p>Mainstream</p> <p>£20,000</p>		<p>C. I. Martin-Jeffery</p>	

	<p>To develop and implement a co-ordinated community response to domestic violence based on the 'Cardiff Model' proposed by the Home Office and plant including the following interventions:</p> <p>Develop an Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service for North part of Borough by December 06 and extend to whole Borough by April 07.</p> <p>Implement a Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) including IDVA, Criminal Justice System, Health, Adult and Children's Services.</p> <p>Domestic Violence Multi-agency Risk Assessment. To risk assess survivors and enable positive evidence gathering and case building for CPS and the Specialist domestic violence Court</p>	<p>£8,000</p>	<p>No. of high risk Test Valley offenders receiving early intervention</p> <p>Proportion of incidents reported that result in offences brought to justice</p>	
	<p>Secure places on perpetrator program which can take all referrals from Test Valley MARAC</p> <p>Establish and fund a preventative project aimed at boys deemed to be particularly at risk of becoming future DV perpetrators – by August 07</p>	<p>£5,000 SCF</p> <p>£5,000 SCF</p>		
<p><b>Rationale</b></p> <p>Alcohol</p> <p>1.2 million violent crimes nationally alcohol related. 36% worsening. 70% of admissions at peak times around 1,000 suicides per year. Alcohol abuse is on a firm that it has been estimated that 40% of violent crime, 78% of assaults and 88% of criminal damage cases are committed while the offender is under the influence of alcohol. Interventions which can break this link between alcohol misuse and offending are most prolific offenders – in terms of violence and criminal damage, would therefore appear to be the most effective.</p> <p>Domestic Violence</p> <p>Domestic violence in Hampshire accounts for 14% of all violent crime. However, there is massive under-reporting. Domestic violence has more repeat victims</p>				

than any other crime with an average 33 assaultishad been prevented or reduced in 60% of referred cases. The Multi-Agency Risk Assessment (MARAC) is based upon the 'Cardiff model', which has been found to be the most effective in reducing the risk of re-offending. The cases which are referred to the MARAC are those where the risk is high and the victim is at risk of serious harm. The MARAC is a multi-agency forum where police, health, social care, and other agencies work together to assess the risk and provide a coordinated response. The MARAC is a key component of the Domestic Violence and Stalking (DVA) strategy. The DVA strategy aims to reduce the risk of serious harm to victims of domestic violence and stalking. The DVA strategy is based on the principle of 'proportionate protection'. The DVA strategy is based on the principle of 'proportionate protection'. The DVA strategy is based on the principle of 'proportionate protection'.

**DELIVERY RISKS & MITIGATIONS**

Effective intervention and reduction of domestic violence in Test Valley depends upon effective co-ordinated recruitment. In addition, the development of service such as borough wide IDVA cover, a perpetrators program and targeted prevention work in a cost-effective way depends upon joining up co-ordination and commissioning across Borough boundaries. There is a need for support from neighbouring Partnerships for such a development. The Police are struggling to resource the high risk domestic violence cases. This may prove to be a limiting factor on the effectiveness of the MARACs approach.

The development of a Brief Intervention service for some CD RP's. Any such change is a relatively high risk proposal. The neighbouring CDRP's, the DAA and joint commissioning

National Targets	Sub-Targets	Key Actions	Resource	Baseline	Indicator until April 2008	LEAD
	<p>Target 4: To reduce fear of crime by reducing the number of people who state that we are problems of anti social behaviour in their neighbourhoods by 5% (baseline to be established by April 2007)</p>	<p>Increase visibility of targetted patrols through improvements in Wardens uniforms, targeted patrol plans and joint patrolling with Safer Neighbourhoods (Police) teams.</p>	<p>TVBC</p>			<p>TVBC</p>
		<p>Develop a community based mediation service in Test Valley.</p>	<p>£5,000 SSCF</p>			
<b>Rationale</b>						
<b>DELIVERY RISKS &amp; MITIGATIONS</b>						

National Targets	Sub-Targets	Key Actions	Resource	Baseline	Indicator until April 2008	LEAD
	<p><b>Target 5</b></p> <p>Engage with services and victims to work with the top 5 problem families as identified by the Partnership by July 2007</p>	<p>Commission YISP to provide family based group counselling service as part of their intervention.</p> <p>Design and develop and commission a family based early intervention service based upon the 'Dundee' families model by September 2007</p>	<p><b>£4,000</b> <b>SSCF</b></p> <p><b>£10,000</b> <b>SSCF</b></p>			
<b>Rationale</b>						
<b>DELIVERY RISKS &amp; MITIGATIONS</b>						

National Targets	Sub-Targets	Key Actions	Resource	Baseline	Indicator until April 2008	LEAD
	<p><b>Target 6</b></p> <p>Reduce offending by PPO's by 60% against 06/07 baseline to be established by April 08</p>	<p>Improve local performance of PPO scheme through new and improved interventions for employment, training and education opportunities for PPO's</p>				
<p><b>Rationale</b></p> <p><b>DELIVERY RISKS &amp; MITIGATIONS</b></p>		<p>Improve the performance management of the PPO scheme through the increased joining up with neighbouring schemes and development of common resources and measures.</p>				

National Targets	Sub-Targets	Key Actions	Resource	Baseline	Indicator until April 2008	LEAD
	<p><b>Target7</b></p> <p>To reduce offending and young people by 10% by March 2008.</p>	<p>Deliver targeted interventions with young people under YOT supervision.</p>				<p>Jean Humphrey YOT</p>
	<p><b>Target8</b></p> <p>To reduce the number of first time entrants to the criminal justice system by 5% by April 2008</p>	<p>Develop and implement a YISP model across the whole borough by April 2007</p>				<p>Andy Chartes YISP</p>
<p><b>Rationale</b></p> <p><b>DELIVERY RISKS &amp; MITIGATIONS</b></p>						

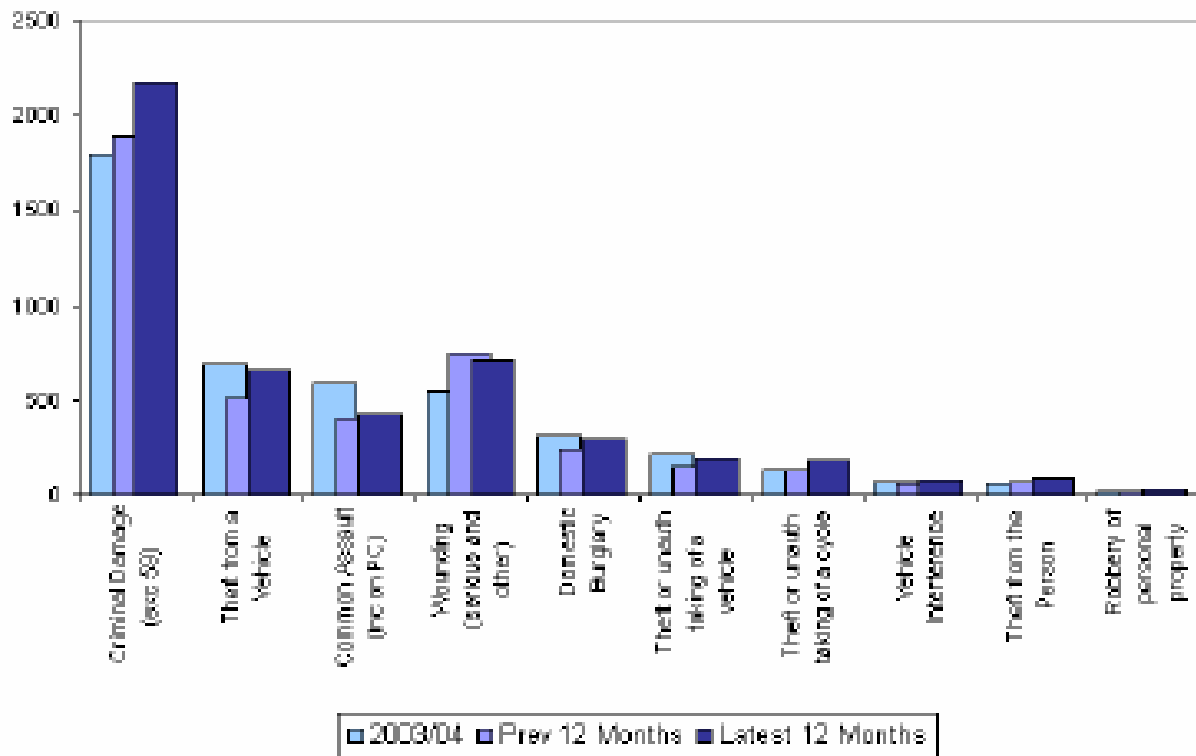
National Targets	Sub-Targets	Key Actions	Resource	Baseline	Indicator until April 2008	LEAD
	<p><b>Target9</b> Develop and share problem profiles, hot spot maps and time profiles.</p>	<p>Recruit analyst and deliver monthly reports for hot spots tasking by May 2007</p>				
<p><b>Rationale</b></p> <p><b>DELIVERY RISKS &amp; MITIGATIONS</b></p>						



## **Appendix to Test Valley Floor Target Action Plan**

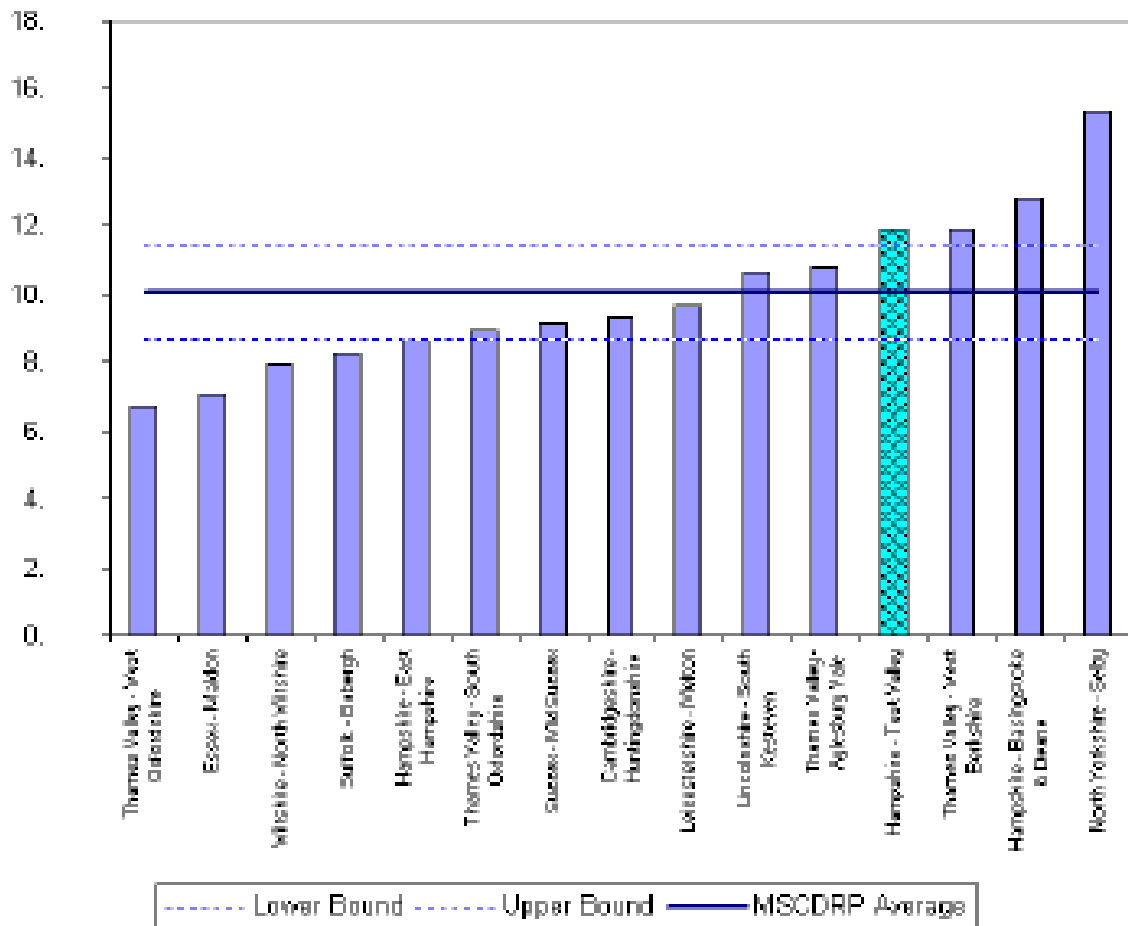
## Trajectory Analysis

### Progress towards PSA 1 target Hampshire - Test Valley CDRP Data to the end of Apr 06



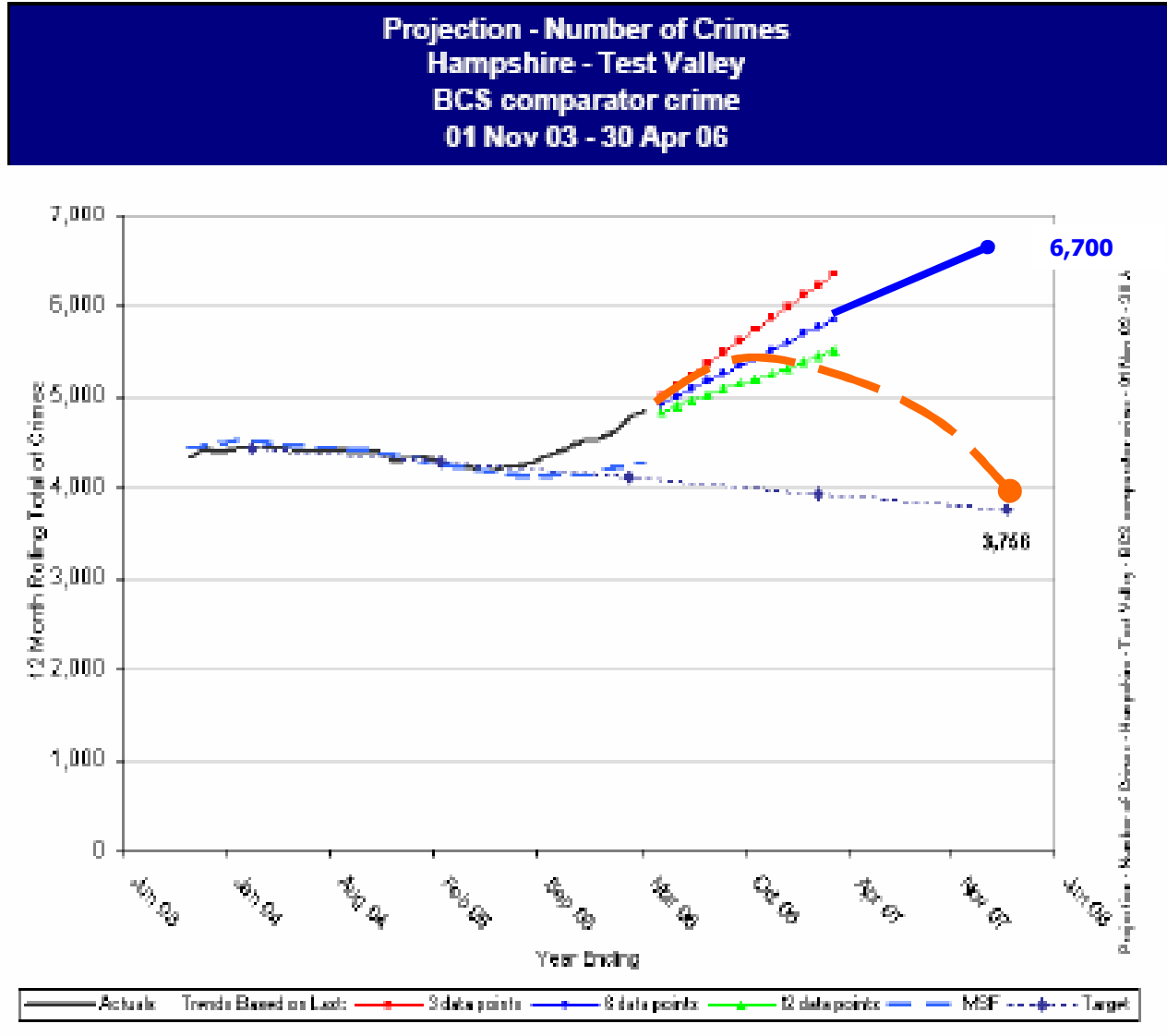
	Performance				On target?	2007/08 Target
	Baseline 2003/04	Prev 12 months	Latest 12 months	Change from Baseline		
<b>BCS comparator crime</b>	<b>4419</b>	<b>4239</b>	<b>4855</b>	<b>Up 10%</b>	<b>✗ ✗</b>	<b>3,756</b>
Criminal Damage (exc 59)	1796	1895	2172	Up 21%		
Theft from a Vehicle	688	507	656	Down 5%		
Common Assault (inc on PC)	589	408	431	Down 27%		
Wounding (serious and other)	545	749	716	Up 31%		
Domestic Burglary	311	240	299	Down 4%		
Theft or unauth taking of a vehicle	213	149	193	Down 9%		
Theft or unauth taking of a cycle	136	132	187	Up 38%		
Vehicle Interference	67	66	85	Up 27%		
Theft from the Person	57	73	87	Up 53%		
Robbery of personal property	17	20	29	Up 71%		

**Barchart - Crimes per 1000 Residents  
Hampshire - Test Valley  
BCS comparator crime  
'Most Similar' CDRPs  
01 Feb 2006 - 30 Apr 2006**



Source: Home Office - BCS comparator crime - 01 Feb 2006 - 30 Apr 2006

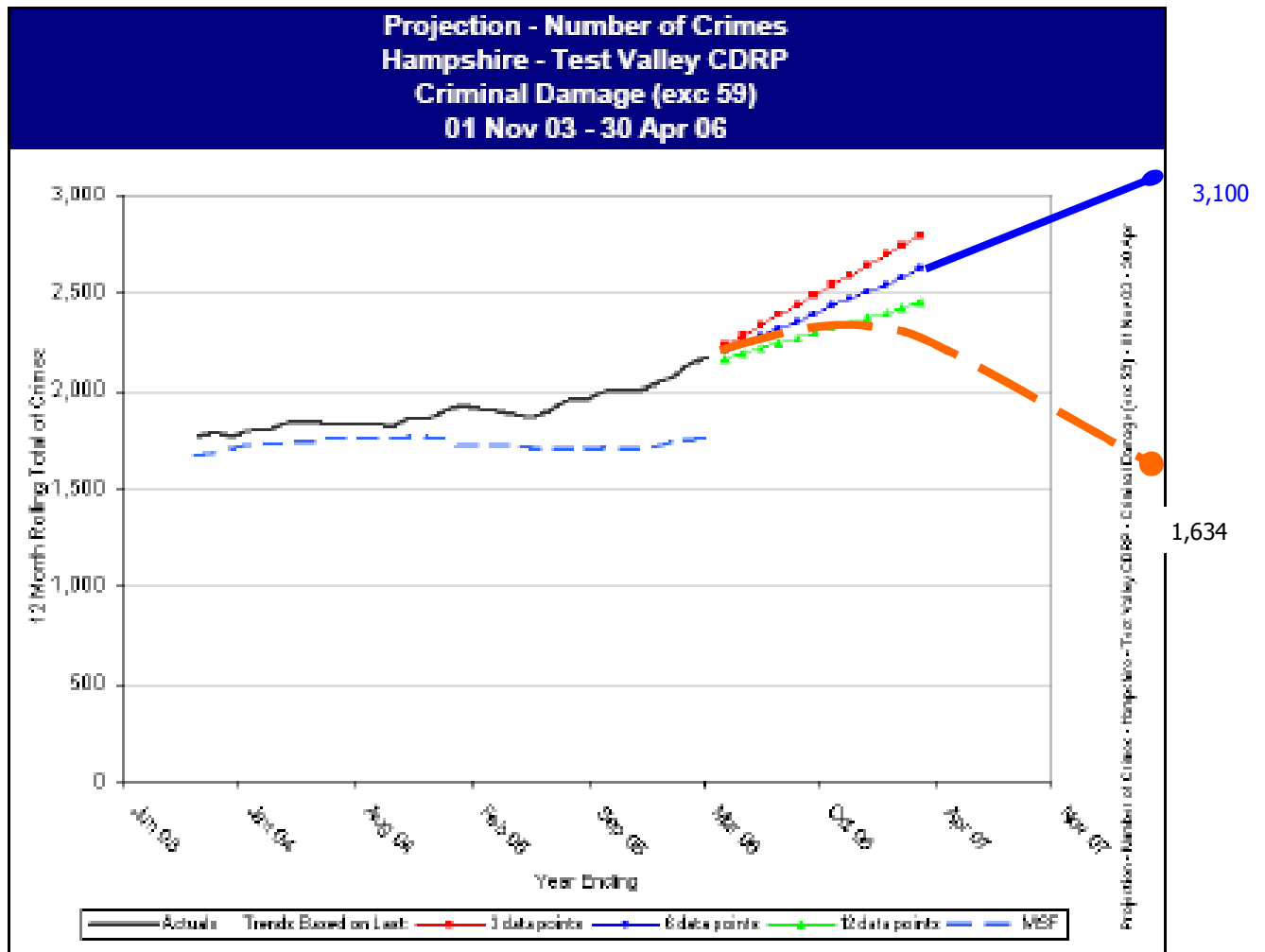
## Overall IBCS comparator crime



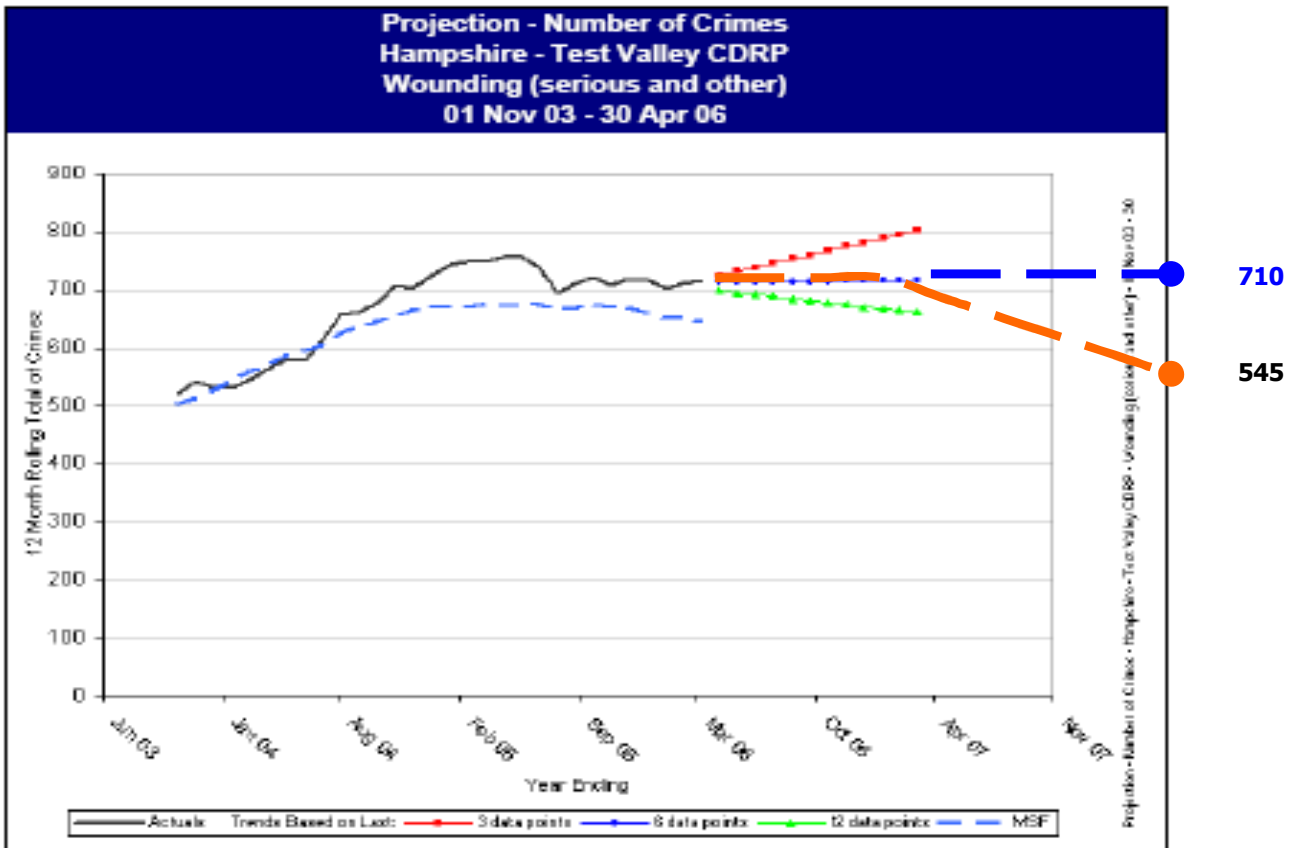
### Key

- =Where we are heading (forecast outcome based on current trajectory)
- =Where we'd like to go (desirable new trajectory)

# CriminalDamage



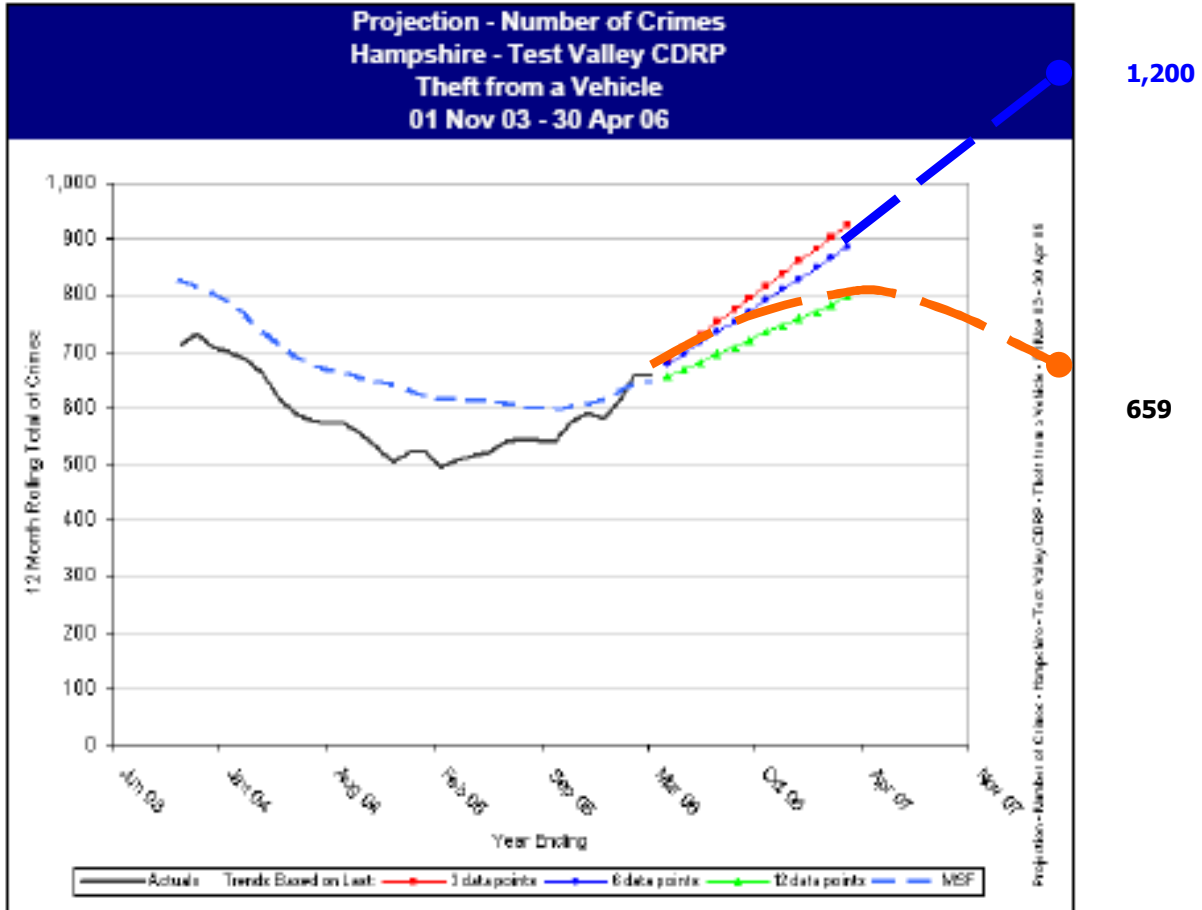
## Woundings





### Key

- =Where we are heading (forecast outcome based on current trajectory)
- =Where we'd like to go (desirable new trajectory)

## Theft from Vehicles



### Key

-  =Where we are heading (forecast outcome based on current trajectory)
-  =Where we'd like to go (desirable new trajectory)