

TEST VALLEY PARTNERSHIP

SIGNED OF BY STRATEGY GROUP: 02/09/10

CONTEXT OF TACKLING

**CRIME, DISORDER, ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AND
UNLAWFUL SUBSTANCE USE**

INCORPORATING

JOINT (POLICE AND TEST VALLEY) STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

JUNE 2010

SANITISED VERSION

CONTENT

CHAPTER 1

1.0 CONTEXT

1.1 Aim and Purpose of the Joint Strategic Assessment

This assessment is required by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the minimum information to be considered is contained in SI1831. The aim of the strategic assessment is to provide intelligence led guidance for the priorities to be tackled in the Test Valley District and assess the resources needed to tackle the priorities. The assessment brings together a number of sources of reports and analysis including community consultation data.

1.2 The Team

This assessment has been undertaken jointly with the police. The Test Valley analyst provided a co-ordination role, in depth analysis of victims, offenders and locations, and analysis of information relating to anti-social behaviour. The police system provided business object reports that were examined by the police analysts who then contributed to the different sections.

The assessment has been written by:

- Katherine Harding (Test Valley Analyst)
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- Ch Insp. Kory Thorne (Chief Inspector Test Valley, Hampshire Police)

1.3 Methodology and Data Sources

A series of Business Objects searches were conducted to extract crime data between 01/06/2009-31/05/2010. Reports included the 'All incidents report', 'Strategic Assessment criminal damage report' and the 'Top 10 offenders for criminal damage.' Filters were added to provide offender and victim data, domestic incidents, those that had taken place in a public place and substance involvement.

Data was also extracted for the previous period for comparative purposes.

The police Record Management System (RMS) was also used to look at individual occurrences and individuals.

The Vulnerable Localities Index was calculated to identify those localities which require prioritised attention. In order to calculate this, 6 data sets were required: two of these are based on recorded crime data: dwelling burglary and criminal damage to dwelling. This data was obtained from Business Objects and plotted on a map using Mapinfo. Two describe deprivation conditions: income and employment deprivation; and two are derived from the Census of Population: educational attainment and the proportion of young people (15-24 years) who make up the local population. This data was sourced from www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

Raw data from Hampshire Fire & Rescue Service (HFRS) of primary and secondary arson was provided for the past 3 years. This data was filtered accordingly and graphically represented to identify any issues, patterns or trends.

Furthermore, other data sources included unemployment information provided by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and accessed via the Hampshire County Council (HCC) Labour Market bulletin, Youth Offending Team (YOT) data and Prolific and Priority Offender (PPO) data.

The Local Alcohol Profile provided by the North West Public Health Authority and accessed via the NHS Health Improvement Partnership was also used to help quantify the 'alcohol issue' in the local area and compare it to the rest of the country.

Mosaic data was extracted for the two areas identified as the most vulnerable via the Vulnerable Localities Index (VLI) by using a postcode search.

1.4 What we have achieved in the last year in delivering the Test Valley Partnership Plan

In the last three years we have achieved the following against the 2008 – 2011 Partnership Plan (see appendix I for graphical representation)

- 16% reduction all crime
- 7% reduction violence with injury
- 17% reduction in criminal damage
- 20% reduction in dwelling burglary
- % reduction re-offending by PPOs
- 3% reduction of shoplifting
- % reduction youth entrants to criminal justice system

CHAPTER 2

2.0 WHAT ARE OUR PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES

(2 versions to be written – sanitised and unsanitised)

2.1 Dwelling Burglary

2.1.1 Location

Andover

Similar seasonal trends between the current year and last year were experienced in Andover Sector. Offending tended to increase during the autumn, namely September to November, decreasing over December/January and increasing during February.

Andover Sector recorded a decrease of approximately 28% (147 to 115).

Table 1 below shows the neighbourhoods where the most noticeable increases and decreases were experienced:

Neighbourhood	2008/09	2009/10	% change
Andover Town	1	2	+100
Millway	5	13	+160
Amport & Penton	7	15	+114
Alamein	26	19	-26
Harroway	20	12	-40
Broughton & Wallops	11	5	-54

Millway

13 offences were committed at random, with no specific type of premise, modus operandi (MO) or property type being stolen.

Amport & Penton

15 offences were committed; 4 were committed on the same date in February 2010 where similar premises were entered using a similar MO, and items of jewellery and small electrical goods were stolen.

Romsey

There were similar seasonal trends through the summer months with the exception of September when offending in the current period decreased compared to an increase for the same time in the previous period. In the current period offending peaked in January with a number of series identified.

The Romsey Sector recorded a decrease of 19% (142 to 119). All neighbourhoods in the Romsey Sector experienced this decrease in offending with the exception of Romsey Rural which showed a 40% increase (10 to 14) and Nursling & Rownhams 1% (29 to 30)¹.

Romsey Rural and Chilworth

Due to an ongoing issue with dwelling burglaries, both neighbourhoods were subject of two operations in the current period: Operation Relate and Operation Canton.

Operation Relate was in place to tackle burglary offences which targeted large detached premises whereas Operation Canton was a series of linked burglary to dwellings across 5 and 6 Operational Command Unit (OCU).

2.1.2 Offender

Operation Relate concerned 3 males from Southampton suspected of committing burglary offences throughout the Romsey Sector and stealing jewellery and electrical items.

Operation Canton was a series of linked burglaries at dwellings across 5 and 6 OCU which were linked by footwear and MO; the offenders were again from Southampton and were also travelling through the county to Wiltshire to commit similar offences.

Following their subsequent arrests and remands, offences in both neighbourhoods have decreased. Further work needs to take place to examine what drives and motivates offenders.

2.1.3 Victim

There were a total of 14 repeat victims of burglary in the Test Valley district during the current period of review (5 in Andover, 9 in Romsey). There is currently no record of how many times a repeat victim is in fact a victim. This calls for better recording of repeat victim data.

Amport & Penton (15 offences) is a semi rural area with a number of large, expensive, isolated premises many of which are detached (a postcode search using Mosaic reveals that this area “contains many relatively well off individuals who live in rural settings.” “These settlements tend to be...ones in which people live in detached houses dotted around the countryside”)

Burglaries at large dwellings in rural locations were frequently targeted and became the focus of the police tasking and co-ordination group (TCG) with several series being highlighted and raised.

2.2 Non-dwelling burglary

2.2.1 Location

Andover

Andover Sector shows a very slight increase with figures increasing by 2% (261 to 266).

As in previous years, offending tends to increase during the autumn months and decreases over the winter months, January to March, before beginning to increase again

Table 2 below shows the neighbourhoods where the most noticeable increases and decreases were experienced:

	2008/09	2009/10	% change
Neighbourhood			
Andover town	11	17	+54
Alamein	29	47	+62
Millway	6	21	+250
St Mary's	26	38	+46
Stockbridge	10	17	+70
Bourne Valley	3	10	+233

¹ The increase experienced in this neighbourhood was minimal and as such does not allow scope for analysis.
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Sombourne	16	10	-37.5
Broughton & Wallops	32	17	-47

Andover Town

The majority of offences were at commercial premises namely shops and hostelrys overnight for the purposes of stealing cash.

Alamein, Millway and St Mary's

The majority of offences were in urban areas at sheds and garages with no specific property type targeted for stealing. Several commercial premises on St Mary's were broken into but there were no apparent patterns or trends in premise type or stolen property.

Stockbridge

Offences were at sheds, garages and commercial premises and cash, garden machinery and metal were stolen.

Bourne Valley

Of the 10 offences, 4 were on the same date with similar property stolen; garden machinery, tools and electrical items. An offence at a commercial garage was identified as part of a force wide series committed by travelling criminals and targeting cigarettes.

Romsey

A significant decrease of 48% (428 to 221) was recorded in Romsey; the decrease was reflected in all neighbourhoods.

Offences fluctuated throughout the year. An increase in offending occurred during August/September and again between October and December followed by decreases during January and February, before beginning to increase again in the spring.

In the current period the neighbourhood with the highest number of offences was Nursling & Rownhams with 74 offences, a decrease of 23 compared to the previous period. During June 2009 offending increased in this neighbourhood which was reported at a weekly intelligence meeting; the offences were committed throughout the neighbourhood overnight at sheds/garages and commercial premises with tools and cash stolen. The issue was highlighted within the police and the level of crime subsequently decreased.

At the end of November and December 2009 an increase in crime was noted again on Nursling & Rownhams, Rural extra and Knightwood & Valley Park. Garages were targeted and pedal cycles and motorbikes were being stolen.

2.2.2 Offender

An individual from Southampton was raised at TCG as a developing individual for acquisitive crime and was arrested but not charged with any offences. The individual had a history of committing crime and it is believed he has been displaced and will continue to commit crime.

Offences in rural Test Valley areas continue but there are no apparent trends; the offences are likely to be committed by more than one group of offenders and in many instances are likely to be opportunistic.

2.2.3 Victim

Owners of premises/property with outbuildings were the main victims of non-dwelling burglary in both Andover and Romsey with garden machinery and tools along with other various items stolen. Further information and subsequent analysis is needed to highlight those at most risk of becoming victim to or repeat victims of non-dwelling burglaries.

2.3 Theft

(See appendix II for definition of theft)

2.3.1 Location

There has been a decrease in all types of theft offences throughout Test Valley.

Table 3

Type of theft	% change
Shoplifting	-3
Theft from person	-20
Theft of pedal cycle	-15
Theft (if not classified elsewhere)	-7

Theft of motor vehicle (TOMV) has also decreased throughout Test Valley with the exception of Charlton and Harroway which experienced minimal increases which were not significant.

The decrease in offending could be contributed to two successful operations which were run in 2008/2009. They were Operation Elective, an investigation into the theft of high powered motor vehicles from rural locations in 1 and 6 OCUs and Operation Busy, a series of car keys burglaries and associated criminality which was run by Western Serious Organised Crime Unit.

Andover town

Shoplifting offences in this neighbourhood have increased during the period of review. Theft of pedal cycles has also seen an increase of 3 reports in this neighbourhood along with experiencing the highest number of theft from person offences. Furthermore, despite a 31% (32 reports) decrease compared to last year, Andover town has experienced the highest number of theft (if not classified elsewhere) offences.

Shopping in Andover Town Centre is provided by well known high street stores and local businesses. It has an indoor shopping centre 'The Chantry Centre' which all increase the opportunity for theft offences. For these reasons, shoplifting offences will always be an issue to a certain extent in the town centre.

Romsey town

Romsey Town Centre recorded a 74% increase in theft (if not classified elsewhere) (46 to 80) offences. Romsey Rapids was a repeat location with 9 offences, and The Romsey School recorded 4 offences. Offending peaked in March 2010 when 11 offences were recorded; they were all at different locations and involved a variety of property being stolen from wheelie bins to purses, lead and clothing.

Shoplifting offences have also increased in this neighbourhood as have theft of pedal cycles. A repeat location for pedal cycle theft was at Romsey Rapids with 4 offences and 2 offences were at The Old House At Home Public House.

Furthermore, Romsey town experienced the highest number of theft from person offences in the Romsey sector which was consistent with previous years.

Nursling & Rownhams

There was an increase in shoplifting offences in this neighbourhood. The majority of offences were committed at B&Q Nursling where DIY equipment was stolen. The store employs their own security staffs who have a policy of apprehending suspects and notifying the police.

2.3.2 Offender

Shoplifting offenders in Andover Town Centre tend to fall within two categories: groups of organised shoplifters travelling in from outside the area to commit offences including theft from person offences targeting elderly people in charity shops in Chantry Centre and local drug users who are repeat offenders stealing groceries (joints of meats/alcohol) to sell on to fund their habitual drug habits.

There were a number of offenders, some with PPO status, who made a living from committing shoplifting offences. These people, both resident and non resident in Test Valley, were identified on a weekly basis by Police with officers being given details of offenders and their vehicles, It is difficult to know if this strategy worked in decreasing shoplifting offences.

There is very little intelligence relating to purse thefts, and the majority of information known indicates that Eastern European females (predominantly originating from Bulgaria) who live in the Midlands or London are responsible. They are usually aged in their 20's and 30's and intelligence we have suggests they are driven to Hampshire by males who wait in vehicles nearby whilst the offences are committed. They are known to commit multiple offences at a time and in different parts of the country and target charity shops which their victims frequent.

We have intelligence that a local youth was suspected of committing a number of offences in Romsey town including some of those at Romsey Rapids. The individual was arrested but released with no further action (NFA) due to insufficient evidence.

Fuel theft is a seasonal problem over the autumn and winter months although has been fluctuating and ongoing (although sporadic) during the current period of review. Specifically, heating oil offences have currently ceased. This may be due to the lack of targets whereby people do not purchase heating fuel during the summer months or that the offenders have moved or are committing a different type of crime at present. Fuel theft in general is likely to continue due to the high prices of fuel in the current economic climate.

Over recent months, there have been several incidents of hay theft throughout England. Hay and straw are currently in short supply because the dry spring has led to low silage yields. There is also a lack of carry-over stock because of a wet summer last year resulting in prices being significantly higher than last year². This is an issue that Test Valley should be aware of due to its rural location and potential vulnerability of the rural communities.

2.3.3 Victim

The main victims for shoplifting offences are predominantly high street stores, local shops and stores which sell groceries and alcohol. Furthermore the main targets for other theft offences are elderly people, especially those who frequent charity shops. Due to the potential long term effects these offences may have on their quality of life and the vulnerability associated with elderly people, focus should be around supporting these victims, preventing repeat victimisation or further offences.

2.3 Theft from motor vehicle (TFMV)

2.3.1 Location

Reductions were seen in both Sectors with Andover reducing by 14% (262 to 226) and Romsey from 292 to 177 a decrease of 39 %.

Andover

Table 4 below shows the neighbourhoods where the most noticeable increases and decreases were experienced:

Neighbourhood	2008/09	2009/10	% change
Millway	10	21	+110
Stockbridge	6	12	+100
Harewood	18	25	+39
Alamein	54	22	-59
Winton	23	14	-39
Amport & Penton	24	14	-42

Millway

There were 21 offences compared to 10 in the previous year. The increase was as a result of 10 offences committed on the same overnight period when vehicles were entered and a variety of property was stolen. If those offences had not occurred in such high numbers the level of recording would have remained similar to that as recorded in the previous year.

² <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-berkshire-10672253>

Stockbridge

There were 12 offences compared to 6 in the previous period. A repeat location was HBS Fuels, Martin Lane which was subject to 4 offences on different dates when fuel was stolen from the Lorries parked at the site.

Harewood

There were a total of 25 offences compared to 18 in the previous period. 6 of the offences were committed on different dates, all overnight, on lorries that were parked at the side of the A30, A303 and A34 and fuel was stolen; in some instances the drivers of the vehicles were asleep in the cabs.

Romsey

Nursling & Rownhams recorded the highest number of offences in Romsey Sector and experienced an increase of 7% (55 to 59 reports). Decreases in offending were recorded in the remaining neighbourhoods ranging from 66% to 40% with offence numbers ranging between 14 and 27.

A problem profile was produced in January 2010 as a result of the increase in TFMV offences in Nursling & Rownhams during September to December 2009. Most offences were committed overnight with entry gained by smashing a window. Any daytime offences were committed on insecure vehicles; the most likely property to be stolen was tools, cash and satellite navigation systems.

2.3.2 Offender

Intelligence showed that a local male was believed to be involved in the TFMV offences in Nursling & Rownhams. The individual was subsequently raised as a TCG target and arrested and charged. The individual has since moved to 5 OCU and offending in this neighbourhood has decreased.

2.3.3 Victim

Those companies which experience repeat incidents of fuel theft are the main victims with regard to TFMV offences. As fuel prices remain high, offending of this kind is likely to continue. Diesel dye has been administered to act as a deterrent to fuel theft in select locations. Analysis is needed to assess the effectiveness of the dye in controlling the problem and helping to target repeat victims.

2.4 Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences

(See appendix III for VAP definition)

There were 1553 VAP offences recorded in the current period in Test Valley compared to 1681 in the previous year, a 7% decrease.

Table 5 below shows the neighbourhoods where the most noticeable increases and decreases were experienced:

Offence	2008/09	2009/10	% change
VAP with serious injury	21	23	+9.5
VAP with injury without intent	22	17	-23
VAP with less serious injury	639	599	-6

Location

Andover

Individual reports of VAP with serious injury increased in Andover Town from 1 to 4 and in Alamein from 1 offence to 7. The remaining neighbourhoods recorded similar figures to the previous period with no significant increases or decreases.

VAP with less serious injury offences decreased overall in the Andover Sector by 8 offences (465 down to 457).

Table 6 shows the neighbourhoods where the most noticeable increases and decreases were experienced:

Neighbourhood	2008/09	2009/10	% change
Charlton	3	5	+67
Millway	23	31	+35
Winton	45	53	+18
Harroway	29	38	+31
Broughton & Wallops	11	12	+9
Stockbridge	3	7	+133
St Mary's	94	76	-19

Reports of VAP continued to show an overall decrease in the current period as they did in the previous period and the period before that, (1268 down to 1198 and in the current period down to 1128).

A breakdown of the neighbourhoods which have shown the greatest increase or decrease is provided below:

Winton

VAP offences continued to increase in the neighbourhood; in 2007/2008 98 offences were recorded, 117 in 2008/2009 and 120 in 2009/2010. In the current period approximately 50% (58) of offences were committed in a public place and 29% were marked as domestic. This area should be considered as a priority location when addressing violence issues.

Stockbridge

An increase of 9 VAP offences was recorded in this neighbourhood. There were 13 offences in a 12 month period, 3 of the offences were linked to the same person on the same date which equates to less than 1 assault a month in the neighbourhood area. When the previous period is compared to the period before that an increase of 1 offence was recorded. The increase in the current period may be a one off and as such this is not a priority location but should be monitored.

Andover Town

Andover town experienced the most significant decrease (-20%) which is consistent with the previous period.

VAP offences decreased by 63, VAP with less serious injury decreased by 15, whilst VAP with serious injury increased by 3 offences from 1 to 4. The overall trend for violent offences committed in the neighbourhood in the last 3 year period continues to decrease. A problem resolution in a multi-agency environment (PRIME) in the town centre involving council, army and fire service has been running and assistance from the army, ad hoc but when available, had a significant impact. A redesign of the town centre to enable a larger taxi rank to be used with good CCTV coverage and lighting to enable a quick egress of late night revellers by the council is in progress via planning. A 3 space taxi rank in the town centre is currently being trialled to assess it's effectiveness with the view to expand if it is successful.

Romsey

Table 7 shows the neighbourhoods where the most noticeable increases and decreases were experienced:

Offence	2008/09	2009/10	% change
VAP with serious injury	6	3	-50
VAP with injury without intent	5	7	+40
VAP with less serious injury	174	142	-18

Significant decreases in VAP offences were recorded as follows:

Neighbourhood	2008/09	2009/10	% change
Tadburn	140	113	-19
Nursling & Rownhams	64	36	-44
Rural Extra	45	27	-40

Rural and Knightwood & Valley Park also recorded decreases of 5 or less.

VAP offences continued to decrease in the last 3 year period in Romsey Sector; decreasing from 493 to 483 and to 425 in the current period.

Romsey Town

Romsey town recorded an increase in VAP with less serious injury of 43% (39 to 56). 42% of offences were committed in a public place, 30% were marked as domestic and 85% of victims claimed to know the offender who committed the offence. The offences were a mix of alcohol related offences, domestics and youth on youth although no specific drivers for the offences were identified. Further analysis is required to identify drivers, patterns or trends within the VAP crime types and to identify whether licensed premises are locations for VAP offences.

Baddesley

This neighbourhood recorded an increase of 9% from 53 to 58 in VAP offences.

2.4.2 Offender

Offenders in Alamein committed the majority of offences in a public place and targeted local residents. Offenders were predominantly males aged between 17-30 years.

A local youth considered to be influential in his peer group was raised at TCG as a prominent nominal for violence and robbery in October 2009 in the Romsey offences following an increase in violence during the summer months. He was subsequently arrested and imprisoned in November 2009.

Offenders of VAP with injury are often an acquaintance of the victim. Where the offender is an acquaintance of the victim alcohol and/or drugs were involved in 37% of incidents where this information was recorded. In addition to this, where the offender was either the spouse/partner of the victim or a stranger to the victim alcohol or drugs were involved in 41% and 47% of incidents respectively³. It should be noted however, that the Local Alcohol Profile for the South East⁴ shows that Test Valley has significantly fewer alcohol related violent crimes compared to the figure for the whole of England. Further information is required relating to convictions and subsequent drug and alcohol treatment referrals⁵.

2.4.3 Victim

3 females and 4 males were assaulted in Alamein. The age group of the victims was primarily between 17 – 23 yrs with just 2 victims over 50 yrs. The majority of victims knew their offender. Specifically, 63% of victims of VAP offences in Winton stated that they knew the offender who committed the offence.

³ However, it should be noted that this data was not recorded in 45% of the total number of offences and as such these figures could vary considerably.

⁴ www.nwph.net/alcohol/lape/

⁵ A report analysing the effectiveness of the Alcohol Referral Scheme is available on request from the CSP Analyst however it should be noted that the analysis is limited due to the quality and quantity of data available.
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There is a significant gap in data and information regarding victims of VAP offences and as such this highlights the need for better and more accessible data; this is particularly relevant in relation to A & E data

2.5 Domestic Violence

2.5.1 Location

The sector with the highest level of domestic crime (this includes *all* domestic related incidents) within Western OCU is Andover, which accounts for 21% of total crime and also 21% of VAP offences⁶. The neighbourhood with the highest level is in this sector; Alamein, with 80 offences noted and 60 of these classified as VAP. This neighbourhood is comprised mainly of high density social housing around the King Arthur Way Estate and the high level of VAP offences on this beat has been highlighted in previous analysis and historically suffers the highest level of domestic offences within the OCU.

There were 60 hate crimes reported in this district. The highest level, again, was recorded in the Alamein neighbourhood with 18 offences which is the highest for the OCU.

Alamein should therefore be highlighted as a priority location for tackling domestic violence.

2.5.2 Offender

There are a total of 16 repeat domestic violence offenders in Test Valley, 15 of which are male, and only one female. The average age of the male offender is 31 years. Andover has the highest level of repeat offenders with over 25% of the OCU's total, and the Alamein neighbourhood again has the highest numbers of repeat offenders with 8 of the 59 (total for the OCU).

During this period there were 103 cases that went through the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) process and 26 were repeat referrals. There are only 11 offenders in this district currently on the Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme (IDAP). There remains only one part-time Independent Domestic Violence Adviser (IDVA - Andover) for the OCU, with no agreement for funding of additional IDVA or outreach support as yet.

Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) informs us of the number of Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs) being managed in Test Valley.

Further analysis is required to identify repeat offenders with both the same and multiple partners. This information is essential to enable DV offenders to be identified and incorporated within the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) model. Furthermore, consideration should be given to the inclusion of the MAPPA and MARAC processes becoming incorporated in IOM for a more holistic approach to offender management. It may also be more financially viable due to the monetary cuts which appear imminent.

2.5.3 Victim

There were a total of 110 repeat victims of domestic crime during the current period of review. 74% of these were residents in Andover which includes Alamein, an area highlighted as a priority domestic violence location and one of the most vulnerable in Test Valley.

There are a total of 44 repeat victims of domestic violence in Test Valley district. 38 are females and only 6 are males. When no distinction is made between the gender of the victims, the average age of the repeat victim is 30 years.

A domestic abuse working group has been set up to target long term actions to reduce assaults and victims. Money has been secured from the police authority crime prevention fund for practical items to safeguard the aggrieved. This has shown a sustainable decrease in assaults less violence over the year.

2.6 Making off without payment (MOWP)

2.6.1 Location

Increases were recorded in both sectors with Andover increasing from 49 to 67 (37%) and Romsey increasing from 111 to 116 (4.5%).

⁶ It should be noted that these figures may be significantly higher due to the level of under-reporting of domestic violence incidents.

The priority in relation to MOWP offences are those committed at garages where fuel is taken and payment is not made.

Increases in MOWP offences were recorded in the neighbour hoods listed in Table 8 below:

Table 8

		2008/09	2009/10	% change	Main location	Detail
Andover Centre	Town	2	4	+50	Restaurant/shops	Payment not made.
St Mary's		6	14	+133	Tesco Garage, River Way (13 of 14)	6 of the offences involved the same vehicle committing offences during April and May; enquiries are continuing.
Harroway		3	10	+233	Weyhill Filling Station (7 of 10)	3 offences not committed at garages.
Harewood		24	32	+39	Buck Filling Station	Several vehicles were identified as being involved in similar offences in other parts of Hampshire.
Romsey Centre	Town	23	42	+82	Greatbridge Service Station	Vehicles were identified as being involved in multiple offending at other garages on different dates.
Nursling Rownhams	&	45	59	+31	Rownhams Service A & B M27 (57 of 59)	Issues at the garage for Volume Crime Unit; phone calls not being answered/ returned and difficulty in obtaining CCTV.

The same neighbourhoods recorded the highest number of offences in the previous period.

2.6.2 Offender

2 of the MOWP offences committed at Weyhill Filling Station were committed by an individual from Dorset who was also responsible for a number of similar offences in Winchester.

An individual from Somerset was a prolific offender in MOWP offences in Harewood but not just at Buck Filling Station but at other garages throughout Hampshire. The individual was arrested in February 2010 and taken into consideration (TIC) for several offences but only where there was CCTV evidence available.

2.6.3 Victim

The victims are commercial premises. Consideration should be given to the security at these locations and why they are subject to repeat victimisation. Initiatives to raise awareness that enforcement will be pursued should be evaluated for relevance in the Test Valley district. There is also the potential to develop a protocol with the companies involved to ensure better deterrent and detection such as CCTV capabilities and staff training.

2.7 Criminal Damage & Arson

2.7.1 Criminal Damage

iQuanta is a Home Office data source that assesses crime levels and uses the level of crime per head of population. When compared to the previous two quarters, Test Valley Community Safety Partnership (CSP) sits significantly above its most similar group (MSgroup) average when looking at the number of criminal damage offences per 1000 residents. In actual fact, for the previous 2 quarters, Test Valley has experienced the greatest number of criminal damage offences per 1000 residents when compared to the other areas in its MSgroup.

2.7.1.1 Location

Test Valley district has experienced an overall decrease of 17% in criminal damage offences when compared to the previous year.

Criminal damage offences were more likely to occur in a public place. Of the offences where this information was recorded, 60% occurred in a public place whereas 40% did not. Only 18 offences did not have this information recorded compared to 47 during the previous year which reflects improved recording of data by police.

Environmental Service Playground Inspectors have been identifying a significant increase in criminal damage in sports and playground areas in the last month. While there is normally an increase during the summer holidays, the current levels are above those expected and beginning to become a concern.

The majority of neighbourhoods in Test Valley have experienced this decrease in the amount of criminal damage experienced with the exception of the following neighbourhoods listed in the table below⁷:

	Criminal Damage 08/09	Criminal damage 09/10
Neighbourhood		
Stockbridge	6	10
Amport & Penton	37	40
Bourne Valley	11	13
Romsey Town	114	121
Rural	16	20

⁷ While there wasn't a decrease in TA12, TA13 and TR04, the numbers hadn't increased significantly and were more or less consistent with the previous year.

Andover

Criminal damage in the Andover sector has been relatively constant throughout the year with the exception of an unusual spike experienced during February 2010. This is attributable to a spate of tyre slashing in Alamein during the course of one evening in which there were approximately 50-60 incidents. Otherwise, numbers have been lower than those seen in previous years and follow a similar trend to that previously seen.

Romsey

Romsey sector has experienced lower numbers of criminal damage incidents than seen in previous years and shows a similar pattern to that seen during 2008/09. Noticeable decreases are apparent during December with numbers then returning to average levels during January.

Beat breakdown/Exceptions

Stockbridge

The increase in criminal damage offences is not significant as it is so small and does not allow scope for analysis. The 'peak' seen in August is likely to correspond with the increase in ASB experienced during this month. It should be noted that the number of criminal damage offences in this neighbourhood still remains very low and the increase is non significant.

Romsey town

The increase seen in Romsey town over the year can be attributed to a series of criminal damage offences experienced throughout February at the Greatbridge Industrial Estate and the surrounding main roads. However, Greatbridge Industrial Estate is a frequent target for criminal damage and arson offences and is currently being tackled by the fire service and the police in a joint effort to stop any further offences occurring here.

Initiatives of note

Baddesley has experienced a significant decrease of 49% in criminal damage offences when compared to the previous year. There is a noticeable decrease during August and this coincides with sports activities put on in this area by the police and Test Valley Borough Council. Initiatives in place in this neighbourhood should be considered as best practice to reduce criminal damage in other neighbourhoods in the Test Valley district.

Millway, Winton and St Mary's have all also experienced noticeable decreases in criminal damage offences although there is nothing specific to account for the decreases.

Early intervention work is preventing many issues of disorder developing in the licensed premises. Particularly useful has been the Volume Crime Strategy for Andover and Romsey where the Targeted Patrol Team (TPT) officers on nights are going into the licensed premises in Andover town and Romsey. High profile presence such as this has been effective in preventing much of the disorder. Pubwatch in both Andover and Romsey is strong and well attended and problem people are identified and banned.

Chick-o-land (late night refreshment house) in Andover is a focal point for disorder in the early hours. It currently has a Section 19 closure notice served upon them and evidence being gathered for prosecution for a breach of their premises licence condition on door staff.

The LIFE nightclub, Danebury Hotel and John Russell Fox, the 3 high volume premises in Andover, have not presented problem of late. Even with the late night extension at LIFE to 0500 hrs each month on a temporary event notice (TEN), there have been no issues of disorder associated with it.

2.7.1.2 Offenders

Criminal damage offences were committed predominantly by male offenders (85%); this was also true for the previous year. There has been no change in the number of female offenders committing criminal damage offences.

When no distinction was made between the gender of the offender, statistics showed that the most common age of criminal damage offenders was between 14-21 years. The previous year's statistics show that offenders were more commonly aged between 13-16 years with a peak at 14 years. There was significantly fewer criminal damage offenders aged over the age of 21 years whereas during the previous year, there were significantly fewer offenders over the age of 29 years. Despite this discrepancy, this information suggests that criminal damage offences are more likely to be committed by males in their mid to late teens which may provide some guidance about how to tackle this issue and who to target.

Offenders predominantly target vehicles or windows/glass. This is consistent with offences during the previous years. Presumably, these are easy targets for offenders. Although it is not always easy to target the offenders in these situations, an alternative approach would be to target the victim to prevent repeat victimisation and send a message to others to become more vigilant.

There were a total of 13 repeat criminal damage offenders in the Test Valley district during the period of review. However, they are not particularly prolific offenders in that they offend infrequently and, with the exception of one individual, only a maximum of 3 times during the period of review. There is only one individual who has appeared on the list of top criminal damage offenders for both the current period and the previous year however his criminal damage offending is infrequent and accompanied by other criminal activity which should be of greater concern. The majority of those offenders who appear on the previous year's list appear to have continued offending although not necessarily committing criminal damage offences but either anti-social behaviour (ASB) or coming to police notice as a result of more serious offending.

There was a 9% decrease in the number of criminal damage offences related to domestic incidents however in 97% of cases this information was 'not stated'. This is an increase of 34% compared to the previous year and as such reflects the need for better reporting of this type of information to enable more effective analysis and assess the true extent of the problem.

The involvement of alcohol and/or drugs in criminal damage offences has decreased significantly when compared to the previous year (-75%). Recording of alcohol and drug involvement in criminal damage offences has also improved significantly as offences recorded last year as not known or not stated have decreased by 81% and 76% respectively.

2.7.1.3 Victim

The victims of criminal damage offences were slightly more likely to be male than female. The difference was not significant and is more likely to be due to chance rather than a conscious choice to target either a male or female individual. Furthermore, in 23% of criminal damage reports, the gender of the aggrieved was either not known or not stated. Although this is a decrease of 28% when compared to the number of reports which did not record the gender of the victim during the previous year, it highlights an issue with the accuracy of police data recording; better and more accurate recording of all information available will allow for enhanced analysis and consequently produce more focused actions.

Those aged below 17 years or over 76 years of age are considerably less likely to be victims of criminal damage. People aged in the following age groups were more likely to be targeted: 20-28 years, 35-43 years and 46-52 years with noticeable peaks at 37 and 43 years. Similar trends were seen in the previous year. However, it should be considered that people below 17 years or over 76 years of age may be less likely to report criminal damage or alternatively, those people perceived as more likely to be victims may in fact be more likely to report it.

2.7.2 Arson

2.7.2.1 Location

HFRS data shows that the number of arson offences during the period of review is generally lower than the numbers seen during the two previous periods. This is with the exception of November and May.

The increase in November is predominantly due to a spate of wheelie bin fires over a 2 day period which has skewed the figures. This is likely to be linked to the time year with the run up to bonfire night. These offences took place in Alamein, within the Roman Way/Florence Court area. If we cross reference this to the VLI, Alamein is identified as a vulnerable locality and issues such as these increase its vulnerability.

The increase experienced during May is as a result of several arsons at Greatbridge Industrial Estate in Romsey. HFRS and the Police worked together to address this problem by completing Environmental Visual Audits (EVA), distributing arson prevention leaflets to tenants of the trading estate and improved communication of occurrences between HFRS and the Police to ensure both agencies were aware and attended the scene. This resulted in offences ceasing and should be considered best practice.

2.7.2.2 Offender

It is understood that the offences during November are linked to local youths in the area. In one specific offence in this spate, 2 offenders were arrested and charged with arson. 1 of the offenders received a youth rehabilitation order, 6 months supervision and a 2 month curfew. Offences ceased after their arrest.

There were no suspects for the Greatbridge Industrial Estate arsons.

2.7.2.3 Victim

Arson offences predominantly target non dwelling buildings, vehicles and refuse and as such it is the property owners which become the victims. In the spates outlined in 2.7.2.1, the primary victims were the owners of the wheelie bins (both the residents the bins were assigned to and the council who provide the bins) and tenants of Greatbridge Industrial Estate. Residents living nearby witness these arsons and this negatively affects their confidence levels and feelings of safety.

2.7.3 ASB

(See appendix IV for ASB definition)

2.7.3.1 Location

The 'My Test Valley' Survey⁸ revealed that the top 3 priorities for residents in Test Valley were preventing and dealing with ASB (62% respondents), ensuring clean neighbourhoods (36% respondents) and supporting the development of the economy (27%).

Litter remains a problem in Test Valley in the town centres rather than rural areas as litter levels are directly related to footfall (or traffic). During the current period, Environmental Services have issued 71 Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs). 61 of these have been paid, 7 were NFA'd and there remain 3 prosecutions pending.

Smoking litter is the greatest problem in Test Valley and Environmental Services continue to target information at this group.

Due to the rural location of Test Valley and the increasing cost of legitimate waste disposal year on year, fly tipping remains a persistent problem particularly in more remote areas of the borough. Although the statistical level of fly tipping has increased due to improved data gathering of fly tip offences by Environmental Services, the problem has not worsened although equally there has been no improvement.

There has been a 13% decrease in ASB incidents in Test Valley when compared to the same period last year. This decrease is in line with other areas in 6 OCU. The majority of neighbourhoods in Test Valley have experienced this decrease in the amount of ASB with the exception of the following neighbourhoods listed in the table below⁹:

⁸ 464 surveys were administered (414 electronically, 50 paper) There were a total of 345 replies and a 72.1% response rate. A full report on the survey results can be accessed by contacting the CSP Analyst.

⁹ While there wasn't a decrease in St Mary's and Stockbridge, the numbers hadn't increased significantly and were more or less consistent with the previous year.

	ASB 08/09	ASB 09/10
Neighbourhood		
St Mary's	613	625
Romsey Town	369	390
Stockbridge	32	41

Seasonal trends in Test Valley for rowdy & inconsiderate offences show patterns more or less identical to those seen across the OCU although on a lesser scale. It is expected that numbers will continue to be lower than previous years during 2010/11.

There is a noticeable decrease in ASB between September and March in all sectors of Test Valley. ASB incidents then continue to increase from March onwards and reach their peak in August; this is expected due to the improved weather, longer daylight hours and school holidays which all provide more opportunity for ASB.

Sector Breakdown

Andover

There has been an 11% decrease in the number of ASB incidents experienced in the Andover sector when compared to the previous year. This has been experienced in the majority of neighbourhoods with the exception of St Mary's and Stockbridge; explanations for these neighbourhoods are provided in the subsequent section.

Romsey

ASB in the Romsey sector has decreased by nearly 20% when compared to the previous year. A decrease is apparent in every neighbourhood with the sole exception of Romsey town. The following section attempts to provide explanation as to why this neighbourhood did not encounter a similar decrease.

Beat breakdown

Romsey town

Romsey town has experienced an increase in ASB over the past year. When looking at ASB reports in Romsey on a month by month basis, it is clear to see that the number of incidents of ASB was slightly higher between June and October than in the number seen in the previous year. This is particularly noticeable during the peak summer months, June-August. There have been no specific types of ASB identified to account for the increase.

Alamein and St Mary's

The increase seen in St Mary's over the past year may be attributable to a sharp increase experienced in rowdy & inconsiderate reports during February although there was nothing significant to account for the increase. Incidents of ASB were slightly higher during December, January, August and September than those seen in the previous year. These increases were very slight but cumulatively could account for the increase in ASB seen in this neighbourhood.

However, it should be highlighted that Alamein and St Mary's account for almost 50% of all the rowdy and inconsiderate incidents in the Andover sector and furthermore 47% of all the ASB incidents. These neighbourhoods are historically problematic with regards to ASB and for this reason the Community Respect and Environment Week (CREW) was carried this year in St Mary's, specifically along Pilgrims Way and River Way. A residents' questionnaire was distributed before the CREW week to identify the main areas of concern. Analysis revealed that fly tipping, litter, dog fouling and graffiti were the main concerns within the community. During CREW week, these issues were addressed and analysis of the results of CREW week is due to take place.

SNTs are aware of the problems in these areas and ongoing work is carried out to tackle the problems here and as such, these neighbourhoods should be priority areas for ASB reduction initiatives. Only 23% of respondents to the 'My Test Valley' survey knew how to contact their local SNT and only 15% had seen the Police newsletter. Better communication between the Police and

local residents would provide them with information on how to contact their local Safer Neighbourhood Team (SNT), prove their sense of community cohesion and confidence in the Police.

Incidents of note

Tadburn has experienced a 34% decrease in ASB when compared to the previous year. This area was raised as a Joint Action Group priority due to high numbers of rowdy and inconsiderate reports and criminal damage offences; this may have contributed to the decrease now seen in this neighbourhood. Withy Close and Canal Walk in Tadburn were also targets during the last CREW week and may have contributed to some extent to the decrease seen in ASB. It will remain a priority until rowdy incidents show a sustained downward trend.

Alamein has also experienced a noticeable decrease (-19%) in ASB incidents. Roman Way and Cricketers Way in this neighbourhood were the two main areas covered by the CREW week at the beginning of August 2009 and the reduction in ASB may be attributable to some extent to the work carried out during this time in this location which has previously been problematic.

2.8.2 Offender

Enforcement with regard to littering and fly tipping is notoriously difficult as timely witnesses or strong evidence is required for successful identification of those involved. Environmental Services successfully brought their first case to court in June, the offender being given a 12 month community order with 50 hours unpaid work. Other cases are currently under legal review. Environmental Services are hoping to partner with the police on some vehicle stop and search operations where their officers will be able to use their powers to inspect waste carrier licenses and waste transfer notes. Failure to produce such evidence can lead to fines and seizure of vehicles, and it is hoped this will act as a useful deterrent.

Environmental Services CCTV is also ready for deployment. While no success has been had with the CCTV to date, the upgrades should make it more robust and hopefully give rise to a successful prosecution.

ASB offender information is not currently amalgamated into one report and due to such high volumes of reported ASB incidents it is impractical to go through each incident separately to extract such information. Generally speaking, offenders of ASB are often not caught or their activity is not 'criminal' and as such it is more difficult to deal with. A review of ASB incidents raised at Joint Action Groups meetings shows that offenders tend to be local youths aged up to about 18 years who congregate in groups in public places (where this data has been recorded, 86% of ASB incidents occurred in public places).

2.8.3 Victim

Victims of littering and fly tipping offences are rarely individuals, unless the offence occurs on privately owned land, but are those locations where the litter is discarded which could potentially damage the environment and create eye sores for local residents and visitors to the area.

As with offenders of ASB and for the same reason, it is difficult to identify those individuals who are more likely to be victims of anti-social behaviour. Generally speaking, those residents in the surrounding vicinity of areas experiencing 'high' levels of ASB are clearly more likely to become victim to it. When rowdy & inconsiderate incidents are excluded, the majority of the aggrieved experience problems with neighbours.

There have been 11 repeat ASB aggrieved individuals during the current period of review (see appendix V for list of names)¹⁰.

These individuals are flagged as repeat victims and highlighted to the crime prevention officer (CPO) who then works with the aggrieved to discuss security measures and prevention measures. There is currently a system in place for victims of crime (not ASB) where they are given gold, silver or bronze status (see appendix VI for criteria) depending on the number of times they are repeat victims. A similar system should be in place for victims of ASB to identify and prioritise the most vulnerable; the ASB risk assessment is a suitable tool that could be incorporated into ASB work. At this time it is not known if the minimum standards for supporting victims of ASB are to remain, be increased or be removed. When this is clarified further assessment of resources and systems required will inform the commissioning of new services.

2.4 Horizon Scanning and Future Developments

2.4.1 Review of crime and disorder structures and governance

With the change in government early indications are that CSPs and their governance structures are likely to be reviewed. The scope and impact of any review is as yet unknown though it is likely to incorporate interaction with a directly elected commissioner of police. There is uncertainty over budgets that will be available.

2.4.2 Increased focus on victim work

Further minimum standards are anticipated and are likely to include a requirement for all ASB victims to receive weekly information from the single point of contact. Victim based work has not previously been a priority and resources are not readily available.

2.4.3 Review of policing

It is anticipated that the Police Forces in England and Wales will be the subject of a review, possibly a Royal Commission. This is likely to result in increased collaboration between forces and agencies, particularly around specialist services. A redefining of police responsibilities may impact on police participation in partnership working.

2.4.4 Elected police commissioner and reduced role of police authority

This has been flagged up by the new government. As yet, there are no further details and an assessment of impact cannot be made.

2.4.5 Reduced budgets (local flexibilities grant from area based grant, Basic Command Unit (BCU), core budgets and resources)

2010 – 2011 has already seen a reduction in Home office funding and core partner resources. The expectation is that 2011 - 2012 and beyond will only see further similar reductions and possibly a removal of all grants (HCC and BCU).

2.4.6 Reduction in frontline services including policing and treatment

This has been flagged up by the new government. As yet, there are no further details and an assessment of impact cannot be made. The Drug Intervention Programme (DIP) funding has already been reduced for 2009 – 2010 onwards.

¹⁰ Due to the nature of ASB where there is not always an aggrieved person and the aggrieved is not always the person reporting, the RMS report used to obtain this information can not provide a full picture of ASB 'victims'.

2.4.7 Potential for increase in public disorder, domestic abuse and acquisitive crime due to austerity measures

Although acquisitive crime levels have not so far increased as projected it is anticipated that austerity measures planned by the new government will increase the risk of acquisitive crime. Similarly, potential for trade disputes and civil unrest will increase.

2.4.8 Potential for increase in violent extremism (e.g. 2012 Olympics, Land Force)

2.4.9 Anticipated increase in cyber crime

The media reports an increase in this type of crime however we have very little information on this. Local Age UK co-ordinator reports an increase in phone based fraud of the elderly. This is likely to be reflected within vulnerable communities.

2.4.10 Anticipated increase in alcohol related offences

Increasing austerity and decreased opportunities (especially for young males) has the potential to result in increased alcohol usage and an associated increase in alcohol related offences and harm. There is already a huge deficit in alcohol treatment available to residents and this scarce resource is likely to be unable to provide treatment.

CHAPTER 3 3.0 KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS *(2 versions to be written – sanitised and unsanitised)*

3.1 Offenders

Key Findings

- 3.1.1 Of the 6349 total crimes, the top 3 offences were as follows: theft & handling stolen goods (2124), VAP (1550) and criminal damage (1310).
- Criminal damage offenders are more likely to be males aged between 14-21 years.
 - Appendix VII gives an overview of the Test Valley Partnership Intervention Panel (PIP) (PPO) scheme. The average of PPOs in Test Valley is 22 years.
 - ASB offenders are perceived to be local youths aged up to about 18 years who congregate in groups in public places.
 - There were a total of 447 offenders dealt with via the YOT during 2009/10 (a reduction of 12.8% compared to 2008/09) and 56% of these were male offenders aged between 15-17 years. The majority of young offenders committed theft & handling offences (28.8%), VAP offences (21.9%) and public order offences (15.4%). Of the 93 referrals to the Youth Inclusion Support Panel (YISP), only 3 received reprimands. No information has been made available re: restorative justice work.
 - The rate of youth re-offending currently sits well below the 2005 baseline (91.80 and 158.46 respectively)
 - Burglary and theft offenders predominantly target tools.
 - Hampshire currently has the highest actual rate of adult re-offending when compared to the other areas in the South East Region although it sits just below its predicted rate of re-offending and the 2007/08 baseline (-1.02%)¹¹
 - Furthermore the rate of adult re-offending in Hampshire is greater than the rate of re-offending when compared to its MSgroups.¹²

Recommendations

¹¹ <http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/docs/local-adult-reoffending-april09-march10a.pdf> Areas in South East Region include Kent, Surrey, Sussex and Thames Valley.

¹² <https://www.iquanta.net> iQuanta lists Hampshire's MSgroups as: Essex, Hertfordshire, Sussex, Kent, Bedfordshire, Avon & Somerset and Thames Valley.

- The decrease in the number of offenders dealt with via YOT indicates that early intervention work with young people is effective. Negotiations with TVBC should take place to ensure YISP funding is available to maintain this downward trend.
- Further analytical work is required regarding VAP offenders.
- A breakdown of adult re-offending data to CSP level would be beneficial to see which district is contributing significantly to the level of re-offending. In the meantime, focus should be on initiatives to reduce re-offending within the Test Valley district.

3.2 Victims and Vulnerable Groups

Key Findings

- Obtaining an overall number of victims of all crime types is difficult as this information is not currently collated in one place. This is true for identifying repeat victims of the same crime and for different crime types.
- Again, providing a generalised overview of victims is problematic as victims will vary depending on crime type. Specific groups of victims that can be identified are:
 - Victims of non-dwelling burglaries particularly those in more rural locations
 - Elderly victims of theft offences.
 - Repeat victims of fuel theft (e.g. HBS fuels) and those lorry drivers who use lay-bys to rest.
 - DV victims in hotspot locations (Alamein).
 - Commercial premises, including repeat locations, subject to MOWP offences and those high street and local stores supplying groceries and alcohol which are targets for shoplifting offences.
 - Residents adjacent to ASB hotspots.

Recommendations

- Comprehensive reports of victims and repeat victims are needed to contribute to the strategic assessment. This requires more accurate reporting of Police data.
- Better intelligence and analysis is needed around victims of each crime type.
- Specifically, better intelligence and information surrounding repeat victims should be a priority with regard to both domestic violence incidents and ASB.
- A review of services that are available for victims is recommended.
- There is a need to be aware of the potential for an increase in victims of hate crimes due to the current economic climate which may create more community tensions. Ensure support for these victims is in place if needed.

3.3 Places/Priority Locations

Key Findings

URBAN

- Calculation of the VLI has revealed that there are two areas in Test Valley that require prioritised attention, both of which are in Alamein (see appendix VIII for maps and Mosaic data).
- Andover town, Romsey town and Romsey Rapids are repeat locations for theft (including shoplifting) offences
- Winton has experienced the greatest increase in VAP offences.
- Alamein displays the greatest problem with both domestic crimes and domestic violence issues in Test Valley.
- Tesco Garage, River Way (St Mary's), Weyhill Filling Station (Harroway) and Buck Filling Station (Harewood) are repeat locations for MOWP offences.
- Alamein and St Mary's are historically known to be problematic with regard to ASB and this still remains the case.
- Littering is a persistent problem in urban areas of Test Valley, more so in Andover than in Romsey as litter levels are directly related to footfall (or traffic).
- Smoking litter is the greatest problem with the majority of FPNs issued for this type of offence. Environmental Services continue to target information at this group.

RURAL

- Rural areas of Test Valley such as Amport & Penton, Romsey Rural & Chilworth, Stockbridge and Bourne Valley should be a focus with regard to reducing both dwelling burglary offences and fuel thefts.
- Rural areas of Test Valley should be aware of potential future issues such as hay theft and seasonal issues such as fuel theft.
- The type of crime to affect rural communities is likely to differ to some extent to the type which affects more urban communities. Improved recording and sharing of this type of information is needed to reflect the real problems in rural areas. Initiatives should be carried out to encourage reporting in rural communities.
- Fly tipping remains a local, regional and national problem, as the cost of legitimate waste disposal escalates year on year with increased landfill tax.
- Test Valley suffers from a variety of fly tipping activity, from that of organised professional criminals who take advantage of the opportunity to save legitimate waste disposal costs to residents who may occasionally dump waste rather than dispose of it properly.

Recommendations

- It is recommended that inclusive and holistic action plans are developed and delivered through the Local Strategic Partnership not only to tackle crime but to protect and support victims and improve community cohesion in those areas identified as most vulnerable.
- Andover town, Romsey town and Romsey Rapids should be priority locations when addressing theft offences.
- Winton should be a priority location when targeting VAP offences.
- Alamein should be a priority location when targeting domestic violence.
- Tesco Garage, River Way (St Mary's), Weyhill Filling Station (Harroway) and Buck Filling Station (Harewood) along with other local service stations should be targeted with regard to MOWP.
- Alamein and St Mary's should be priority locations when tackling ASB issues.
- It should be a priority that crime prevention initiatives are tailored to reach and meet the needs of the rural communities.

3.4 Cross Cutting Issues e.g. alcohol, unlawful drugs

- Alcohol related hospital admission data informs us that there has been a steady increase in admissions year on year.
- The greatest numbers of admissions in Test Valley are from Alamein, Over Wallop and St Mary's. Furthermore, there is one postcode in Alamein which has the highest number of potential alcohol related ambulance call outs in all of Test Valley. This postcode also sits fifth in the top ten post codes for potential alcohol related ambulance call out for the whole of Hampshire. This provides further support for this area to be a priority location.
- Improved early intervention and alcohol awareness is needed to reduce the number of admissions. The upward trend is likely to continue to increase if no change is made.
- The proposed increase in the use of community sentences as an alternative to prison sentences means offenders will remain in the community where there continues to be opportunities to offend which may cause lower level crime figures to rise.

3.5 Priority recommendations from horizon scanning and future developments

3.6 A protocol for dealing with MOWP should be considered that covers the CCTV available and training for staff.

3.6.1 The commissioning of posts at this time is unsustainable and must be undertaken on an annual basis only.

3.6.2 Any future work that is developed must include an assessment of collaboration potential with partners and/or other community safety partnerships.

- 3.6.3 Accessible alcohol and drug treatment is essential. The new contracts are due to commence April 2011 and the partnership must monitor how accessible and appropriate the services are for the needs of this area.
- 3.6.4 It is important that prevention remains a key piece of work as this impacts on all three sides of the problem analysis triangle (victims, offenders, locations).
- 4 The structure and resources for delivering Integrated Offender Management (IOM), which remains the responsibility of the partnership for delivery, are currently unknown. It is recommended that the Partnership recognise the need to incorporate IOM to the planning and delivery of the ensuing Partnership Plan.

4.5 Missing information

- More information is required regarding victims, repeat victims and those at most risk of becoming a victim. An in depth study of this should be undertaken to establish the type of information available and then to make recommendations to improve services to victims and to prevent repeat victimisation.
- Basic but essential information, such as the gender of the victim, is not always recorded on police records. This data needs to be recorded to allow for accurate analysis and targeted response.
- Providing a generalised overview of offenders is problematic as offenders vary depending on crime type. The Ministry of Justice supplied a report providing information about the rates of adult re-offending however, detailed data has not been provided by the Probation Trust as required by SI1831 and thus detailed local information, the drivers of offending, and criminogenic needs of Test Valley offenders cannot be included.
- Comprehensive reports were not received from the every agency such as the Primary Care Trust (PCT) or Probation, and as such there are gaps in our knowledge when it comes to assessing all the issues which contribute to crime, disorder and community safety.
- Data was received from the YISP although it did not assist with the strategic assessment.
- Assault information from the Emergency department is very vague and does not assist with strategic assessment.
- There is very little recorded cyber crime offence. These include credit card fraud/cloning, cyber-bullying, cyber fraud and telephone fraud – OCU wide, fraud & forgery is the only crime type not to have decreased compared to the previous 2 years but numbers are still lower than they were between 2005 - 2007 and the increase this year is minimal (2.7%) The increase is wholly attributable to an increase in Test Valley. If fraud & forgery offences continue at the current rate, statistical analysis, in combination with the continuing economic climate, advances in technology and an ever increasing number of financial services being accessible online, reveals that this type of crime will increase in the future. Further work in relation to fraud & forgery in Test Valley should be conducted to assess the nature or scale of the problem
- There is no information been made available re lottery scams and other such scams that target the vulnerable and elderly population.
- Access for employment and training, and housing is alleged to be very minimal. No data is available and it is recommended that research is undertaken to establish what is available and then to make recommendations for improvement.
- Police recording system require any officer recording an offence with alcohol as a contributory factor to check a box. Analysis shows that this is not happening at a frequency that would make the data viable.

- A+E reports are very brief and do not assist with strategic assessment
- MOWP hotspots require further analysis to identify whether there are numbers of people who have genuinely forgotten to pay. This may require an action plan to be agreed whereupon a letter is written to identified likely 'unintentional' MOWP registered keepers flagging up the incident
- Further analysis is required to identify the crime types associated with domestic violence.
- Further analysis is required on ASB hotspots to identify drivers for behaviour
- VAP offence data needs further information particularly A+E data, links to deprivation indices, links to licensed premises, associations to alcohol and drugs use.

CHAPTER 4 4.0 WHAT ARE WE DOING ABOUT THESE PROBLEMS?

4.1 Strategic Response

The partnership currently operates through the following groups:

- Test Valley Local Strategic Partnership
- Test Valley Community Safety Partnership
- Performance and Delivery Group
- Joint Action Group (ASB case management)
- DV strategy group (proposed to convert to OCU meeting)

We are currently reviewing these groups in order to ensure that as a partnership we can accommodate these meetings effectively and that they assist in the progression of the joint strategy.

The analyst prepares an annual strategic assessment and a half year update to Test Valley Community Safety Partnership. This group develops and agrees a control strategy that informs the operational parameters for the Joint Action Group (JAG). This always includes a requirement for the JAG to take action on crimes and trends that arise outside of current priorities. The strategy group also commissions work that is identified as necessary to deliver the priorities. This work is reviewed annually and managed monthly by the Performance and Delivery Group.

Members of the Community Safety Partnership actively promote the local priorities of Test Valley within their parent organisations and other County and Regional partnerships in order to increase tactical options and influence the policies of those organisations.

4.2 Tactical response

The partnership empowers the following groups to deliver the appropriate tactical response.

4.2.1 Offenders

- 4.2.1.1 Partnership Action Team (PAT) – tackling ASB and lower level offending/early intervention and Supporting Victims and Vulnerable People
- 4.2.1.2 Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) – action plans for the identified violent, sexual and other high risk offenders
- 4.2.1.3 Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPO) and Deter Young Offenders (DYO) – action plans to reduce the re-offending of identified prolific offenders who cause the most harm to the community
- 4.2.1.4 Integrated Offender Management (IOM) – a new multi agency team that will reduce re-offending of identified individuals at risk of re-offending

4.2.1.5 Family Intervention Project – works intensively with up to 5 families at risk of losing their tenancies due to tenancy breaches

4.2.2 Victims

4.2.2.1 Domestic Abuse Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) – action plans to reduce re-victimisation of DV victims who are identified as high risk of serious harm.

4.2.2.2 The PAT team, know have the remit to identify and support victims of anti-social behaviour including tackling repeat victimisation which may be of different crime types.

4.2.2.3 DV forum – this is a quarterly meeting of frontline staff involved in working with DV victims

4.2.3 Locations

4.2.3.1 Operational Joint Action Group – this meets monthly and receives requests for resources and assistance from Local Action Group meetings. The JAG commissions reactive and long term work to tackle identified crimes and works to a control strategy set by the strategic group.

4.3 Next Steps

4.3.1 Integrated Offender management

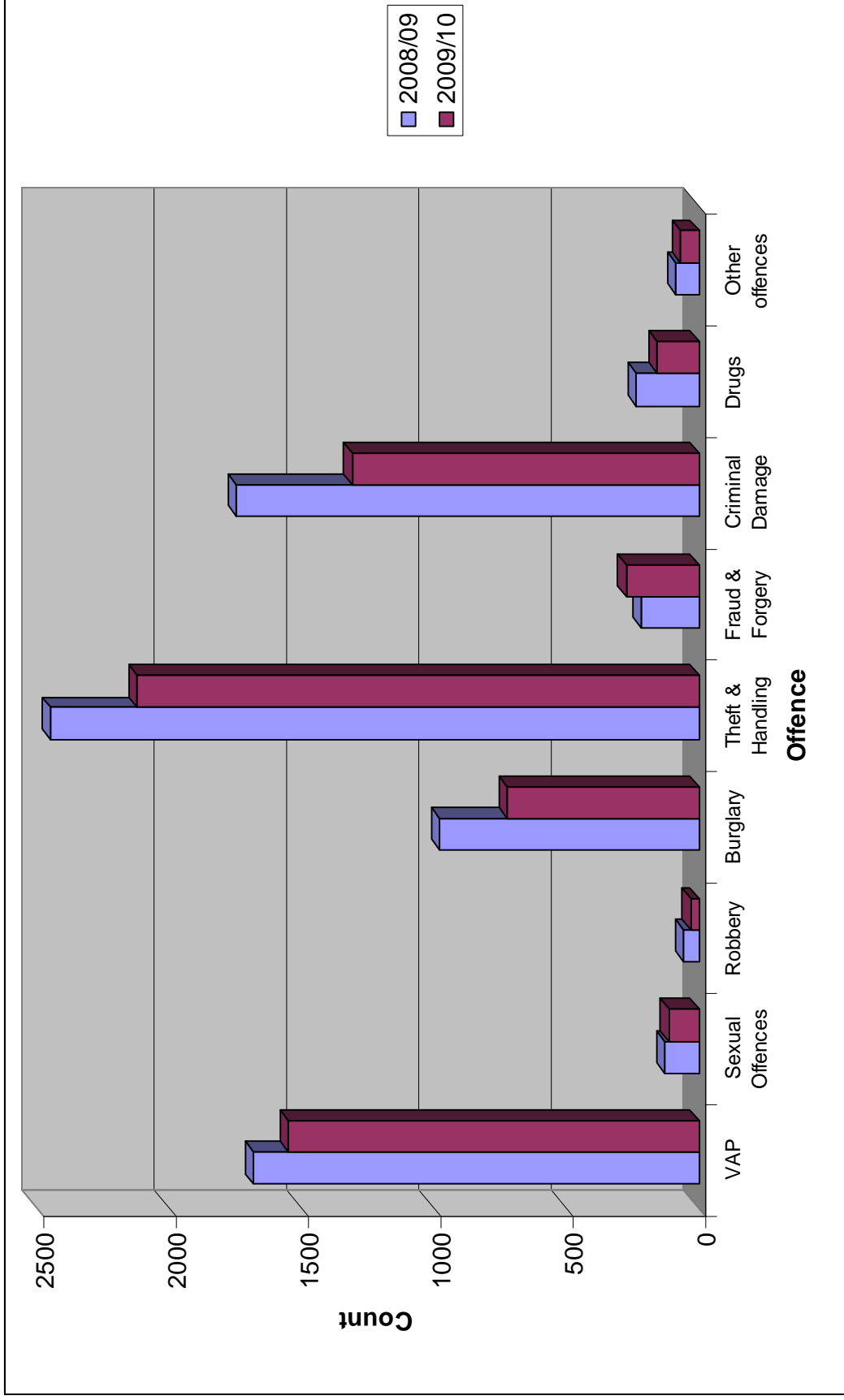
This is due to commence in April 2011 covering three IOM cohorts (short term sentences, repeat arrests, breach of community order) and the PPO cohorts.

Appendices

1. Data sources
2. Access to resources

Appendix I

Bar chart to show the decrease in the number of offences between the current strategic review period, 01/06/2009-31/05/2010, compared to the previous period, 01/06/2008-31/05/2009



As can be seen from the above graph, all offence types have decreased during the current period of review with the exception of **Robbery** and **Burglary**. This has been highlighted under section 4.5 'Missing Information.'

Appendix II

Definition of Theft

Section 1 of the Theft Act 1968 provides the legal definition of theft.

1(1) A person is guilty of theft if he -

Dishonestly appropriates property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of it; and 'thief' and 'steal' shall be construed accordingly.

1(2) It is immaterial whether the appropriation is made with a view to gain, or is made for the thief's own benefit.

Appendix III

Below is a list of all offence types which fall within the category of violence against the person (VAP):

- Murder
- Attempted murder
- Conspiracy to murder
- Threats to kill
- Manslaughter
- Infanticide
- Intentional destruction of a viable unborn child
- Causing death by dangerous driving
- Causing death by careless driving under influence of drink or drugs
- Causing or allowing death of a child or vulnerable person
- Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving
- Causing death by driving: unlicensed disqualified or uninsured drivers
- Corporate manslaughter
- Wounding or carrying out an act endangering life
- Use of substance or object to endanger life
- Possession of items to endanger life
- Endangering railway passengers
- Endangering life at sea
- Inflicting grievous bodily harm without intent
- Actual bodily harm and other injury
- Racially or religiously aggravated inflicting grievous bodily harm without intent
- Racially or religiously aggravated actual bodily harm and other injury
- Poisoning or female genital mutilation
- Harassment
- Racially or religiously aggravated harassment
- Public fear, alarm or distress
- Racially or religiously aggravate public fear, alarm or distress
- Possession of firearms with intent
- Possession of firearms offences
- Possession of other weapons
- Possession of article with blade or point
- Cruelty to and neglect of children
- Abandoning a child under two years
- Child abduction
- Procuring illegal abortion
- Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking
- Assault without injury on a Constable
- Assault without injury
- Racially or religiously aggravated assault without injury

Appendix IV

Incident type included under the term 'ASB'

- Abandoned vehicle – not stolen
- Begging
- Drunkenness
- Environmental damage/litter
- Hoax calls to emergency services
- Inappropriate gathering
- Inappropriate use of fireworks
- Neighbours
- Noise – business or industry
- Noise – other devices
- Noise – pubs and clubs
- Rowdy & Inconsiderate
- Street drinking
- Substance misuse
- Trespass
- Vehicle related nuisance

Appendix V

List of repeat ASB aggrieved individuals: RESTRICTED

Appendix VI

Criteria for gold, silver and bronze

The Repeat Victimisation Procedure involves a graded response to victims, according to the number of times they have been victimised in the rolling 12 month period.

The procedure adopts a three tiered graded response model 'bronze' 'silver' and 'gold'.

Bronze Response:

A bronze response is required after the person or premises have been subject to a crime for a second time within the preceding 12 months.

At the time of initial crime report to Force Enquiry Centre, the Operator will offer crime reduction advice, if appropriate.

The Investigating Officer attending offers crime reduction advice if appropriate. The Investigating Officer attends to consider if the victim is vulnerable due to age or circumstances. If so, the CPO is contacted for further advice.

Investigating Officer to liaise with the CPO to identify reasons for the repeat victimisation and discuss solutions to prevent further reoccurrence.

The Investigating Officer attending to consider the installation of a temporary alarm device if appropriate

Silver Response:

In addition to the Bronze response the following procedures will be implemented if there is a third incident.

If the victim is vulnerable due to age or other circumstances consideration must be given to contacting other agencies i.e. Age Concern or Help the Aged. If appropriate the Bobby Van Scheme can be contacted for minor work to be completed.

CPO to consider further crime reduction advice.

IMU/CIMU to complete secondary investigation checks with previous offences to determine if linked by modus operandi (MO), time of offence etc.

The Detective Inspector will also review any proactive options that may be relevant to the offence.

Gold Response:

In addition to the Silver response the following procedures will be implemented if there is a fourth incident.

A review all investigations undertaken with regard to the previous offences is conducted.

CPO to consider the evaluation of actions taken or not by the victim in regards to previous crime reduction advice.

All Officers must be made aware that a person or premises is subject to a Repeat Victim Gold response. This is the responsibility of the Officer in the case. It is the responsibility of the Detective Inspector to agree with the Officer in the case the period over which the individual or premises will be subject to a Gold response.

Appendix VII

Overview of PPO scheme

The PPO scheme is a government scheme that looks at targeting the offenders that cause the most impact on local communities by way of crime. The statistics show that 10% of all crime is committed by 0.5% of offenders. The aim of the PPO scheme is to stop those offenders. There are three strands to how the PPO scheme works. The first is 'Prevent and Deter' which is owned by YOT, the second is 'Catch and Convict' which is owned by the Police and the third is 'Rehabilitate and Resettle' which is owned by Probation.

Recommendations for future of PPO scheme

- Appointment of someone who can work with the offenders when they are not obliged to by statute, this would probably be around education, employment, training, securing accommodation and drugs work.
- Some sort of web based application for case management of offenders that everyone uses would be helpful (not sure if safety net is the best system for this but then I don't use it so it may well be brilliant?).
- An effective exit strategy would be good so that the PPO who are reducing their offending can be taken off the scheme but handed to the non statutory worker to offer support as required and allow more active PPOs to be taken on to be targeted.

List of current PPOs: RESTRICTED

Appendix VIII

Vulnerable Localities Index

The VLI is a measure which combines crime data with other variables about neighbourhoods to help identify those localities that require prioritised attention. Six datasets are used to calculate the VLI: two of these are based on recorded crime data: dwelling burglary and criminal damage to dwelling; two describe deprivation conditions: income and employment deprivation; and two are derived from the Census of Population: educational attainment (no qualifications or level 1 status¹³) and the proportion of young people (15-24 years) who make up the local population.

[Crime data was extracted from a Business Objects search of dwelling burglaries between 01/01/2009-31/01/2010 in the New Forest district and criminal damage during the same time period]

The four other variables were sourced from the Neighbourhood Statistics Service via www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk.

To aggregate the six variables to form the VLI requires each data variable to be converted to a normalised form. Crime data is converted into crime rates and educational and young population is converted into percentage representations. The average of each statistic across the output areas (OA) in its study area is then calculated and acts as the benchmark value against which each OA value is converted into index form.

Five VLI thresholds have been identified:

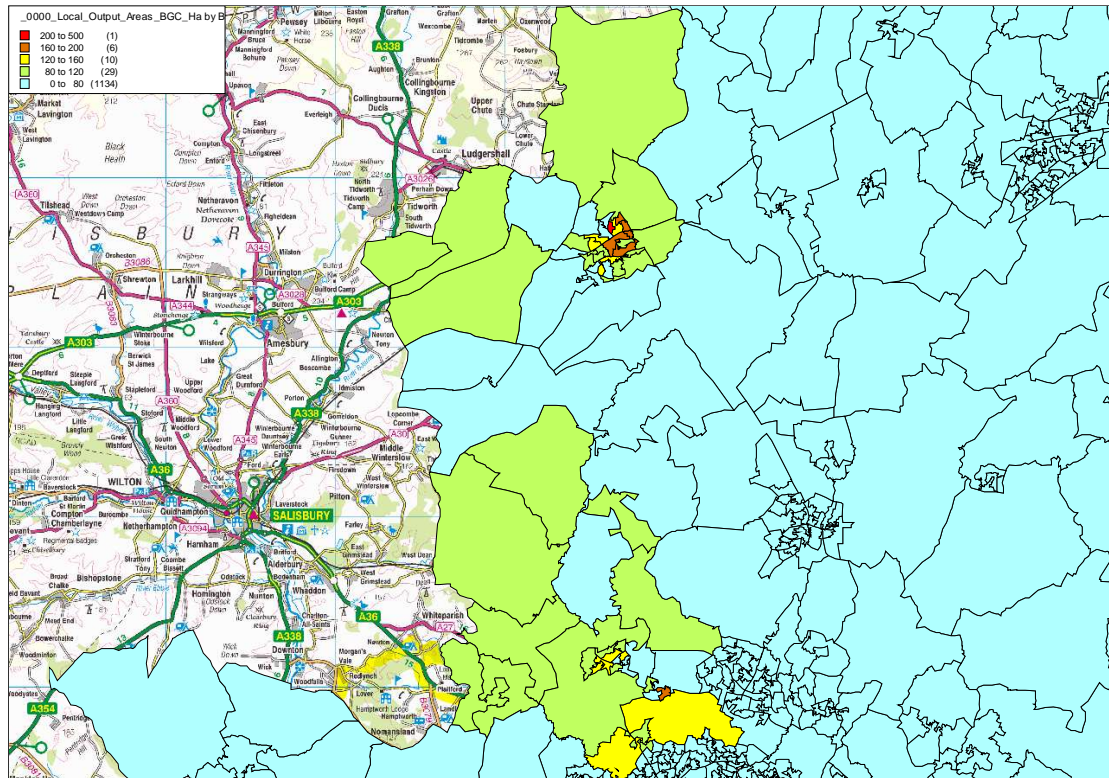
- Greater than 200 (red)
- 160-200 (orange)
- 120-160 (yellow)
- 80-120 (green)
- 0-80 (blue)

OAs with a VLI value of 100 are considered to be average for the area. The higher the VLI score, the more vulnerable the locality. Consequently, the top ten localities with the highest VLI in the Test Valley district were identified as follows:

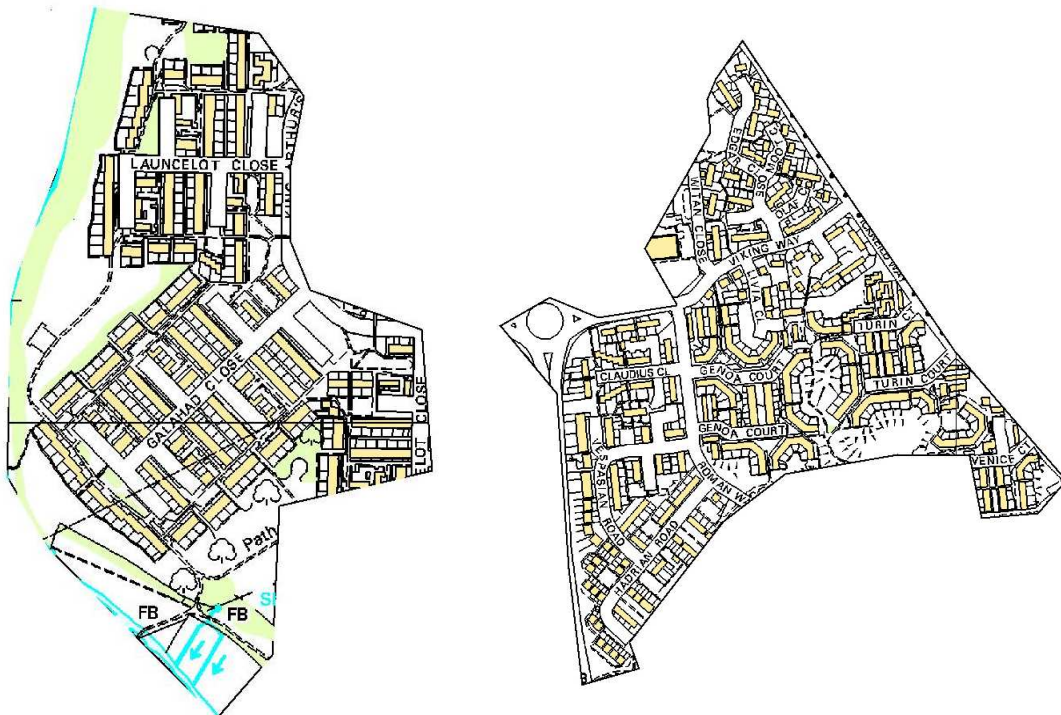
Top 10 most vulnerable localities

LSOA	LSOA Code	VLI
Alamein 002C	E01023156	270
Alamein 002B	E01023154	198
St Mary's 004E	E01023204	184
St Mary's 002E	E01023205	173
Alamein 002D	E01023157	168
North Baddesley 012C	E01023192	166
St Mary's 003C	E01023202	161
Chilworth, Nursling & Rownhams 015B	E01023171	159
Abbey 011A	E01023150	153
Alamein 002A	E01023153	151

¹³ (1+ 'O' level passes, 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ.)



Most vulnerable localities: Alamein



Mosaic data describes these areas as predominantly “...young people on low incomes who live in poor quality older terraced housing close to centres of large industrial towns.” Despite this however, data provided by The Hampshire Labour Market Bulletin does not highlight any areas in Test Valley as a hotspot for Job Seekers allowance claimants (source Hampshire County Council using DWP May 2010).

“Demand for adult social services is high and for children’s social services even higher.” “Residents are at high risk of crime. Whilst the cheap rented accommodation houses a significant criminal population, residents are also at risk from criminals outside the area, attracted by opportunities

provided by the large number of shops, shoppers and parked cars and by the cover of anonymity. The risk of crime is also increased by the proximity to edge of downtown pubs, clubs and centres of adult entertainment. Residents are at particular risk from opportunistic crime, often associated with drug dealing and addiction.”

“Industrial pollution, low household incomes, the poor quality of much of the housing and the immediate physical environment contribute to very poor levels of health.” Pupil performance at schools is poor.

“Although some residents will be well placed to take advantage of local Victorian parks, much of the space to which residents have access will be brownfield derelict land. Quality space for children’s play is in particularly short supply and few adults are likely to be regular users of local authority leisure services, many of which are situated in suburban rather than inner city neighbourhoods.

Glossary

ASB	Anti-social behaviour
BCU	Basic Command Unit
CPO	Crime Prevention Officer
CREW	Community Respect & Environment Week
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
DARG	Drug and Alcohol Referral Group
DIP	Drug Intervention Program
DV	Domestic Violence
DWP	Department for Work & Pensions
DYO	Deter Young Offenders
EVA	Environmental Visual Audit
FPN	Fixed Penalty Notice
HCC	Hampshire County Council
HFRS	Hampshire Fire & Rescue Service
IDAP	Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advisor
IOM	Integrated Offender Management
JAG	Joint Action Group
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
MAPPA	Multi Agency Public Protection Agency
MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference
MO	Modus Operandi
MOWP	Making off without payment
MSgroup	Most similar group
NFA	No further action
NMM	Neighbourhood management
OA	Output Area
OCU	Operational Command Unit
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PIP	Partnership Intervention Panel
PPO	Prolific and Priority Offenders
PRIME	Problem Resolution in a Multi-Agency Environment
RMS	Record Management System
RSO	Registered Sex Offender
SNT	Safer Neighbourhood Team
TCG	Tasking & Co-ordination Group
TEN	Temporary Event Notice
TFMV	Theft from motor vehicle
TIC	Taken into consideration
TOMV	Theft of motor vehicle
TPT	Targeted Patrol Team
TVBC	Test Valley Borough Council
VAP	Violence against the Person
VL	Vulnerable Localities Index
VSS	Victim Support Service
YOT	Youth Offending Team

