



Basingstoke and Deane

# CSF Strategic Assessment

2009/2010

<b>1.</b>	<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	<b>3</b>
1.1	Glossary of terms .....	3
1.2	Purpose .....	4
1.3	Methodology .....	4
1.4	Priority Findings .....	7
<b>2.</b>	<b>Demographic Overview</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>All Crime</b> .....	<b>11</b>
3.1	Performance Overview .....	12
3.2	Opportunities.....	16
<b>4.</b>	<b>Anti-social behaviour</b> .....	<b>17</b>
4.1	Background .....	17
4.2	Rowdy and Inconsiderate behaviour.....	17
4.3	Criminal damage .....	19
4.4	Arson .....	22
4.5	Graffiti .....	23
4.6	What the CSF is doing .....	24
4.7	Opportunities.....	28
<b>5.</b>	<b>Substance misuse</b> .....	<b>29</b>
5.1	Background.....	29
5.2	Drugs .....	29
5.3	Alcohol .....	31
5.4	What the CSF is doing .....	34
5.5	Opportunities.....	36
<b>6.</b>	<b>Violent crime and wounding</b> .....	<b>37</b>
6.1	Background.....	37
6.2	Performance .....	37
6.2.1	Violence against the person.....	37
6.2.2	Sexual offences .....	39
6.2.3	Robbery .....	40
6.3	Crimes involving weapons .....	41
6.4	What the CSF is doing .....	42
6.5	Opportunities.....	44
<b>7.</b>	<b>Acquisitive crime</b> .....	<b>45</b>
7.1	Background.....	45

7.2	Performance .....	45
7.2.1	Burglary dwelling (house burglary).....	45
7.2.2	Burglary non dwelling (other burglary) .....	47
7.2.3	Vehicle crime (theft of motor vehicle and theft from motor vehicle)....	49
7.2.4	Theft (includes other theft and handling and shop theft) .....	51
7.3	What the CSF is doing .....	51
7.4	Opportunities.....	53
<b>8.</b>	<b>Youth Profile.....</b>	<b>54</b>
8.1	Background.....	54
8.2	Performance .....	54
8.3	What the CSF is doing .....	56
8.4	Opportunities.....	58
<b>9.</b>	<b>Prolific and Priority Offenders .....</b>	<b>59</b>
9.1	Background.....	59
9.2	Performance .....	59
<b>10.</b>	<b>Domestic Abuse .....</b>	<b>61</b>
10.1	Background.....	61
10.2	Performance .....	61
10.3	What the CSF is doing .....	62
10.4	Opportunities.....	64
<b>11.</b>	<b>Fear of crime .....</b>	<b>65</b>
11.1	Background.....	65
11.2	Place Survey .....	65
11.3	Unauthorised Encampments.....	68
11.4	Fly-Tipping .....	68
11.5	What the CSF is doing .....	69
11.6	Opportunities.....	71

# 1. Executive Summary

## 1.1 Glossary of terms

3OCU	<i>Operational Command Unit (Basingstoke and Deane, Hart, Rushmoor and East Hants)</i>
ABC	<i>Acceptable Behaviour Contract</i>
ABH	<i>Actual Bodily Harm</i>
APACS	<i>Assessment of Police and Community Safety</i>
ASB	<i>Anti-Social Behaviour</i>
ASBI	<i>Acceptable Social Behaviour Injunction</i>
ASBO	<i>Anti-Social Behaviour Order</i>
BCOT	<i>Basingstoke College of Technology</i>
BCS	<i>British Crime Survey</i>
BILLIE	<i>Basingstoke and Deane Lifestyle Learning Information Exchange</i>
BME	<i>Black Minority Ethnic</i>
BVPI	<i>Best Value Performance Indicator</i>
CREW	<i>Crime Reduction Environment Work</i>
CSF	<i>Community Safety Forum</i>
DAAT	<i>Drug and Alcohol Action Team</i>
DARG	
DIP	<i>Drug Intervention Programme</i>
DPPO	<i>Designated Public Place Order</i>
GBH	<i>Grievous Bodily Harm</i>
LAA	<i>Local Area Agreement</i>
LIFE	<i>Local Intervention Fire Education</i>
MARAC	<i>Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference</i>
NI	<i>National Indicator</i>
NMS	<i>Neighbourhood Management System</i>
NSIR	<i>National Standards of Incident Recording</i>
NTM	<i>Neighbourhood Tasking Meeting</i>
PNC	<i>Police National Computer</i>
PPO	<i>Prolific Priority Offender</i>
PSCG	<i>Problem Solving Core Group</i>
RHINO	<i>Recidivist Holistic Interventions North &amp; East OCU</i>
RMS	<i>Record Management System</i>
SARA	<i>Scanning Analysis Response Assessment</i>
VAS	<i>Vulnerability Awareness Scheme</i>
YFA	<i>Young Firefighters Association</i>
YISP	<i>Youth Inclusion Support Panel</i>
YOT	<i>Youth Offending Team</i>

## **1.2 Purpose**

1.2.1 Basingstoke and Deane Community Safety Forum (CSF) produces this Strategic Assessment annually then reviews it every six months to ensure an intelligence led business planning approach. CSFs can then be aware of local priorities and alter their focus as problems in an area change. Assessments are also intended to assist the CSF in revising the Partnership Plan<sup>1</sup>.

1.2.2 The aim of this document is to;

- establish an accurate picture of current and emerging trends and why those changes may have occurred in the borough
- through the Partnership Plan, organise activity and allocate resources based on the identified needs, both at a local and county level
- consider our performance and in doing so compare ourselves to others.

1.2.3 It had been hoped that a joint Strategic Assessment in conjunction with the police could have been created, but the different timescales<sup>2</sup> made it extremely difficult to align the process. However, a summary of key findings regarding current priorities and any potential emerging problems was fed into the police document. The CSF then used the police document as a starting point for which to base this assessment on.

## **1.3 Methodology**

1.3.1 To ensure a partnership and holistic approach, partnership data has been used wherever possible.

---

<sup>1</sup> Each CSF is required to produce a plan for the next three years covering short, medium and long term priorities. This plan must be updated annually to reflect any new priorities emerging from the annual Strategic Assessment.

<sup>2</sup> The Police were given a deadline of 30<sup>th</sup> June while the CSF deadline is 1<sup>st</sup> September.

- 1.3.2 The previous Strategic Assessment was based on data collected for the period 1 April to 31 March. However the annual data period has changed and the current assessment is based upon data from 1 June 2008 to 31 May 2009, with comparisons to data from 1 June 2007 to 31 May 2008. The most recent six months, December 2008 to May 2009 have also been included to provide an up to date picture of the problems, with comparisons made between the previous six months and the same six months last year. This will help to determine whether or not there is a level of seasonality.
- 1.3.3 This document has been created based on the Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment (SARA) problem solving framework whereby local problems are identified as priorities for action. The opportunities suggested at the end of each section have followed the problem analysis triangle method, whereby the offender, place and target or victim have been considered, and proposals on how best to tackle the problem have been made by the partnership.
- 1.3.4 Data contained in this report has been referenced with the supporting provenance, and relevant graphs and tables appear throughout the text and in the appendices.
- 1.3.5 Data is considered broadly reliable if the results can be easily replicated and comparable outputs achieved by different researchers asking the same questions. Reliable data is not biased and has not been misinterpreted. Data sets used to inform this Strategic Assessment have, by this definition, been accepted as reliable.
- 1.3.6 Validity is different and relates to data sets being correct. For example, by ensuring that they have valid date formats and classifications and names and locations are spelt correctly. Data input errors are common and are difficult to detect. Cleansing tools and manual pre-scanning can help overcome these errors. However, cleansing is time consuming and must be compared with the quality of the result.

- 1.3.7 This assessment has used data sets from organisations with individuals and units assigned to validate the information being recorded. It is acknowledged that the validity of the information used cannot be guaranteed. Time permitting, identified inconsistencies in data sets will be examined and solutions to eliminate repeat issues will be suggested to the appropriate partners.
- 1.3.8 Aside from the potential problems associated with data validity other limitations have been taken into account. Firstly it is acknowledged that underreporting is a particular problem in relation to crime, and that consequently this assessment will only reflect those crimes which have been reported to the police. Secondly, the police databases, Record Management System (RMS) and Business Objects do not lend themselves to exact temporal analysis based on the offence committed. In order to work with this identified issue all temporal factors are based upon the actual reported date. A further problem has arisen this year as a result of the altered date period. Although it is recognised that this will take time, some partner data which has always been provided for the old assessment period April to March is not in-line with the new reporting period.
- 1.3.9 Acknowledgement is given both to members of the CSF for their constructive feedback and input during the consultation stage of the process, and partners for their help and assistance in supplying various data sets.

## 1.4 Priority Findings

### 1.4.1 The priority crime types for the next year are;

Category	Reason
Anti-social behaviour (ASB) and substance related crime	Anti-social behaviour and substance related crime will continue to remain a key priority, especially around the town centre and night time economy. By reducing the amount of ASB and substance related crime, there should be a significant reduction in overall crime in the borough.
Fear of crime	Fear of crime is disproportionate to the actual amount of crime in the borough. This can be detrimental to the public, and prevent individuals taking part in daily activities. To ensure that borough residents feel safe, and actively engage in their communities reducing the fear of crime needs to remain a priority.
Wounding and violent crime (including domestic abuse)	Wounding and violence is one of the largest contributors to crime in the borough. The majority of wounding is linked to the night time economy and domestic abuse. It affects the whole community and must be addressed.
Criminal damage	Criminal damage is a large volume crime. It is associated with ASB and substance related crime and contributes significantly to the fear of crime.
Burglary (dwelling and non dwelling)	In the last period burglary has been identified as a key risk with figures increasing by almost 50%. Burglary is a particularly emotive crime and contributes significantly to the fear of crime.

## 2 Demographic Overview



- 2.1 The borough of Basingstoke and Deane covers an area of over 245 square miles within north Hampshire, of which over 90% is rural. Less than 8% of the borough is built up, supporting the majority of the population of just over 160,000<sup>3</sup> people. Basingstoke and Deane has a younger than average age profile with over 25% of the population aged 19 or under and only 17% aged 60 or older.
- 2.2 Over 60% of the population (96,000) live within the town of Basingstoke. This has grown more than five times its size compared to half a century ago, and extends into several adjoining parishes.
- 2.3 If house building rates in the borough continue as currently forecast, the population can be expected to increase by up to 10,000<sup>4</sup> over the next five years. Over 70% of the recent and planned major development is located within the central area of Basingstoke town and around the northern urban fringe of the town.
- 2.4 Unemployment is relatively low at around 3.7%<sup>5</sup> of the economically active working age population which is typical of rates in the South East. Over 84%

<sup>3</sup> 2007 Small Area Population Forecasts HCC (2008)

<sup>4</sup> 2007 based Small Area Population Forecasts HCC (2008)

<sup>5</sup> Annual Population Survey July 2007 – June 2008 – model based unemployed

of the borough's working age population are economically active, significantly higher than that of the country as a whole.

- 2.5 Basingstoke's strategic location on the national road and rail networks has contributed to its success as an employment centre, with 83% of jobs located in the town. The borough's close proximity to London, to the ports of Southampton and Portsmouth, and to Heathrow, Gatwick and Southampton airports, has also helped its commercial success. Commuting out of the borough to work in other nearby centres is counter balanced by those commuting into the borough from other parts of Hampshire and surrounding counties.
- 2.6 Average earnings levels compare favourably with wage levels for Hampshire and the South East and with national averages.
- 2.7 The English Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID2007) indicates that Basingstoke and Deane experiences relatively little deprivation in the national context. When all indicators are combined into the 'Index of Multiple Deprivation' (IMD2007), only one of the borough's geographical areas just falls within 30% most deprived in England. More than half fall within the least deprived 20% in England, five of them within the 1% least deprived nationally. However, some parts of the borough experience relatively high levels of disadvantage in terms of education, crime and income.
- 2.8 There are 24 community facilities and 65 village halls in the borough, where a wide range of activities take place, including health services, education and learning, arts clubs, uniformed groups, social clubs and events, and sporting activities. The voluntary and community sector also works alongside the statutory organisations, delivering highly valued services to the public.
- 2.9 Residents enjoy a wide range of publicly provided leisure services and facilities in and around the borough. This is complemented by a range of private sector attractions, such as cinemas, health clubs, golf and tennis clubs

and equestrian facilities. A total of 87%<sup>6</sup> of borough residents feel that Basingstoke and Deane is a good place to live.

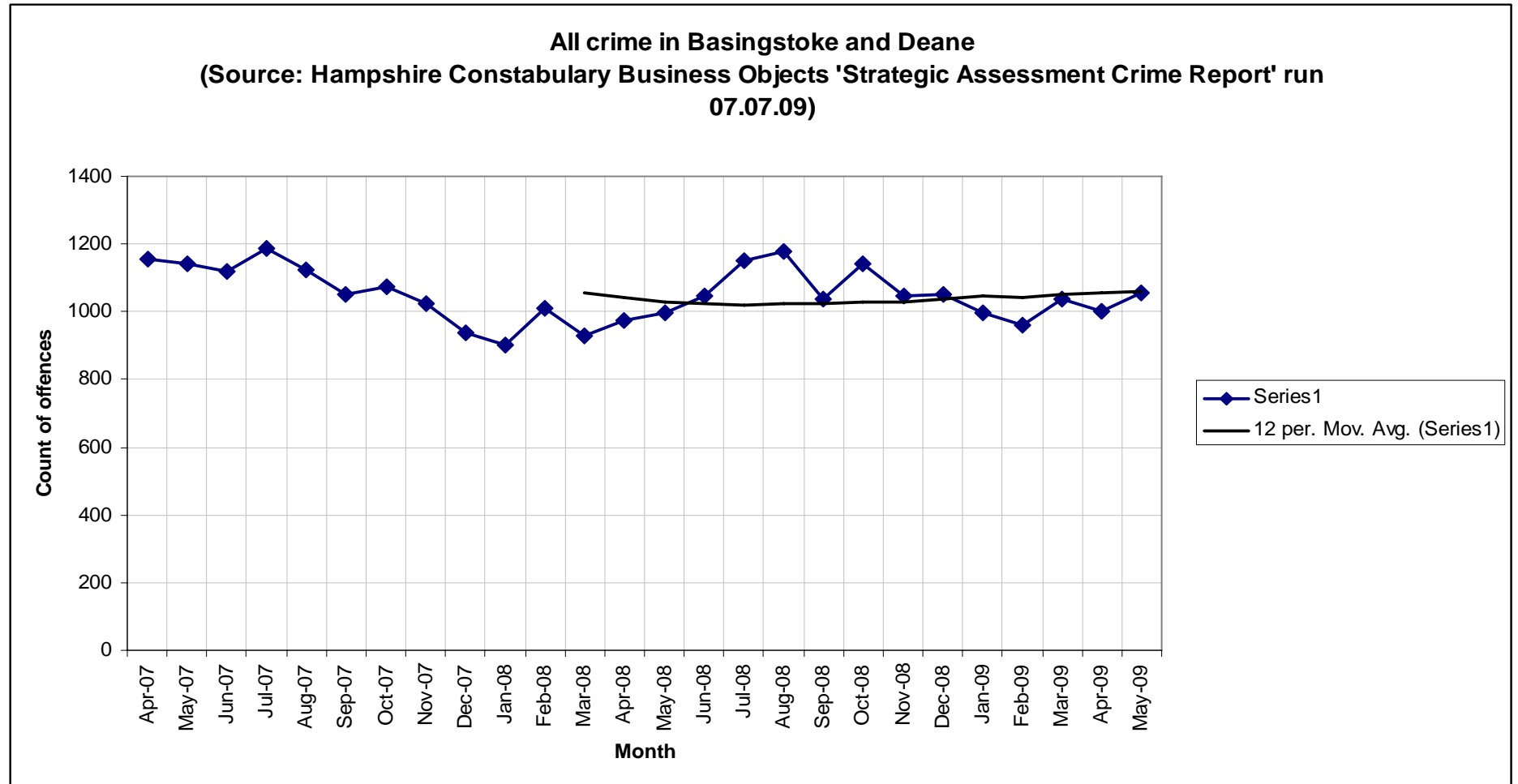
- 2.10 Festival Place, a major redevelopment of Basingstoke town centre in 2002, has greatly enhanced the borough's shopping, restaurants, cafés and leisure facilities. Together with improvements to the 'Top of Town' and proposals to refurbish The Malls, the town centre continues to attract local and regional shoppers.
- 2.11 If the borough continues to grow, it is not unreasonable to expect levels of reported crime and anti-social behaviour to increase. The CSF needs to consider how it can deliver, with the limited resources available, effective policing and prevention advice to an increasing and diverse population.

---

<sup>6</sup> BDBC PLACE Survey 2008

### 3. All Crime

Graph 1



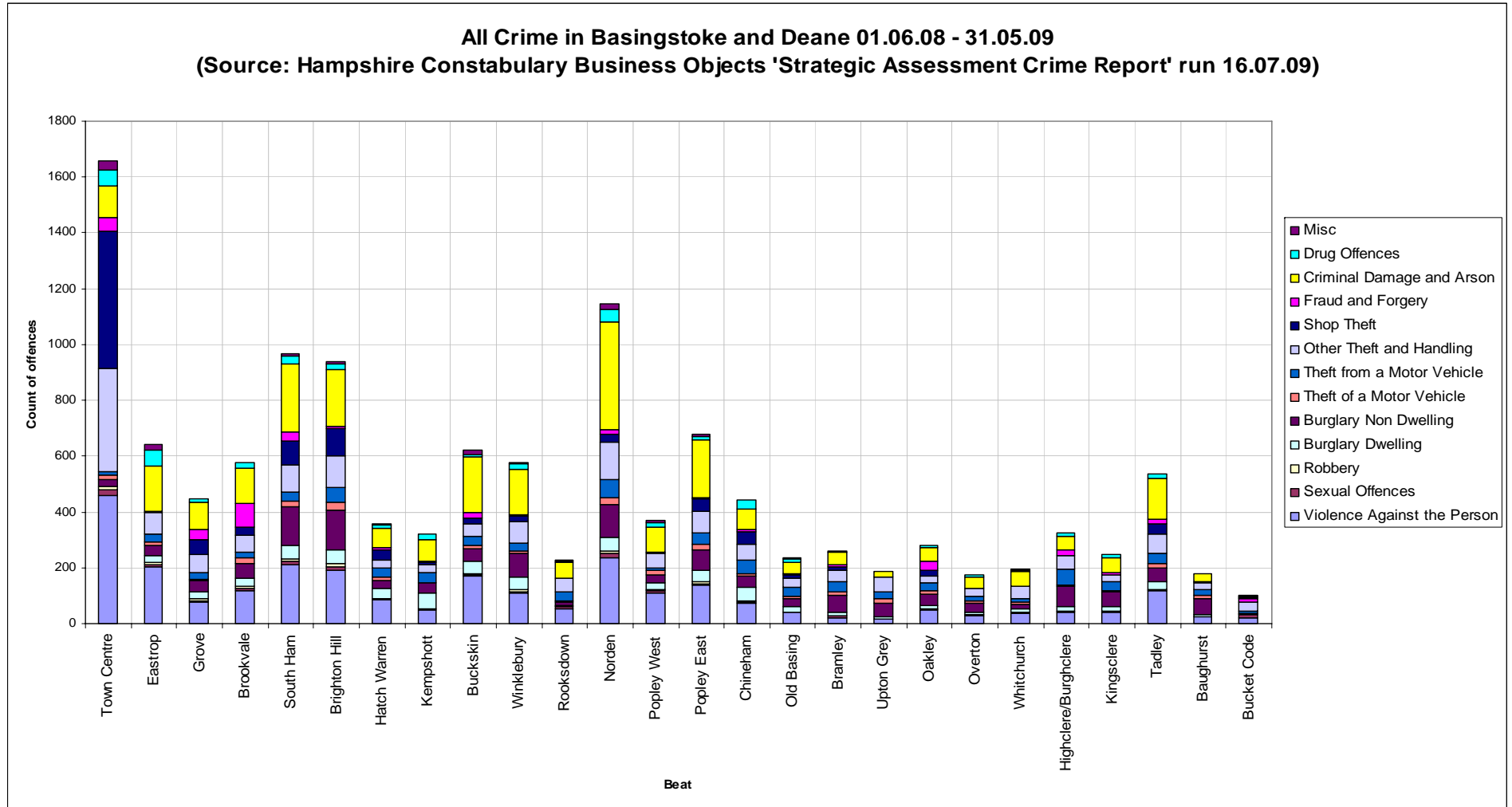
### **3.1 Performance Overview**

- 3.1.1 During the last full crime reporting year (1 June 2008 to 31 May 2009) crime in Basingstoke and Deane increased by 3% (n374).
- 3.1.2 In comparison total crime in the 3OCU<sup>7</sup> remained static with no significant change. Crime across the whole Hampshire police force area reduced by 1.7%. Nationally, police recorded crime reduced by 5%. However, British Crime Survey (BCS) data suggests that crime actually increased by 5%.
- 3.1.3 The 12 month moving average graph (graph 1, page 11) which balances out the short-term fluctuations and displays the long-term trend shows that compared with the previous 12 months all crime has increased slightly.
- 3.1.4 In Basingstoke and Deane six monthly comparisons, which take the most recent six months (1 December 2008 to 31 May 2009) and compare them to the previous six months (1 June 2008 to 30 November 2008), show that crime fell by 7.5% (n498). This suggests that after an increase in the earlier half of last year crime is beginning to stabilise and things have improved, despite figures being higher than the same time last year.
- 3.1.5 Annual comparisons where the most recent six months (1 December 2008 to 31 May 2009) are compared with the same six months the previous year (1 December 2007 to 31 May 2008) display an increase of 6.1% (n351).
- 3.1.6 Graph 2 (page 13) displays the geographical spread of recorded crimes across the police beats for 2008/09. Both the town centre and Norden appear as the urban areas of the borough which feature most heavily across all crime types. Tadley is shown to be the rural area of the borough in which all crime categories are widespread. This was also the case last year 2007/08.

---

<sup>7</sup> 3OCU is the Operational Command Unit area for the North and East of Hampshire and includes Basingstoke and Deane, East Hampshire, Hart and Rushmoor.

Graph 2



- 3.1.7 Violence against the person offences fell by 6.6% (n192) in 2008/09, building on a 12.9% (n432) reduction the previous year.
- 3.1.8 Sexual offences also decreased by 7.9% (n13) last year.
- 3.1.9 Unlike the other violence categories which experienced reductions, robbery increased last year (+46.4%, n32). However, such offences have not just increased in Basingstoke and Deane, there have been increases across 3OCU (+17.2%) and Hampshire (+15.2%).
- 3.1.10 Burglary dwelling offences increased by 49.2% (n223) on the previous year. Six monthly comparisons highlight a 1.2% (n4) reduction, and because burglary is not particularly seasonal this suggests that after a large increase in the earlier half of the year, the number of burglaries has stabilised and things are beginning to improve. Basingstoke and Deane is not the only area to have experienced an increase in this crime type, across 3OCU (+24.1%) and Hampshire (+13.3%) burglary dwelling offences increased.
- 3.1.11 Burglary non dwelling offences also increased by 47.7% (n439). However, six monthly comparisons, as for burglary dwelling, highlight a 24.0% (n185) reduction suggesting that the number of offences has levelled out. Again Basingstoke and Deane is not the only place to have experienced increases, the number of offences across 3OCU increased by 21.5% and across Hampshire by 15.5%.
- 3.1.12 Vehicle crime in Basingstoke and Deane fell by 11.8% (n147) last year. While we have seen a 17.8% (n173) reduction in theft from a motor vehicle offences following on from campaigns to remove valuables from cars (such as Hotel Watch and Vulnerability Awareness Scheme, (VAS)) theft of motor vehicle offences have increased. An increase of 9.4% (n26) occurred in 2008/09.

- 3.1.13 Overall trends in theft offences in the borough (+6.9%) are reflective of 3OCU (+8%) and the whole of Hampshire where this particular crime increased by 8% and 3.8% respectively.
- 3.1.14 Fraud and forgery offences fell by 2% (n8) last year.
- 3.1.15 During the crime reporting year 2008/09 criminal damage offences fell by 4.4% (n128).
- 3.1.16 Drug offences in the borough are continuing to increase and last year rose by 6.9% (n28). Six monthly (+16.4%, n33) and year on year (+9.3%, n20) comparisons also display increases. Nonetheless it is important to be aware that figures reflect police activity and not actual usage. Trends in the borough are reflective of the national picture which shows drug offences have increased by 6%.
- 3.1.17 Incidents of rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour in the borough fell by 13.7% (n786) in 2008/09.
- 3.1.18 The Basingstoke and Deane CSF works together to prevent incidents of domestic and violent extremism. By sharing information and engaging with communities the CSF is able to gain a comprehensive and accurate understanding of the local context and concerns of communities.

## 3.2 Opportunities

### INTELLIGENCE OPPORTUNITIES

- Effectively use Crime Stoppers to gather information and intelligence.
- Provide clear information to residents about how and where to report crime.
- Work with Black Minority Ethnic (BME) communities to increase reporting of crime.

### PREVENTION OPPORTUNITIES

- Use the Criminal Damage and Alcohol Steering Group as a forum to review current trends.
- Continue to develop Neighbourhood Watch.
- Make best use of information received through the Vulnerability Awareness Scheme (VAS).
- Increase awareness of crime prevention methods among members of the public.
- Work effectively with the Community Development team to establish long-term solutions to problems.
- Run a Christmas crime prevention campaign.

### ENFORCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- Actively seek Crack House and Disorderly Premises closure opportunities.
- Use the NTM and PSCG processes to identify problems and put solutions in place.
- Effective use of ABC's and ASBO's
- Identify opportunities for Designated Public Place Orders and Dispersal Areas.

## 4. Anti-social behaviour

### 4.1 Background

4.1.1 Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is defined as 'behaviour that causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm and distress to individuals not in the same household as the perpetrator' (Crime and Disorder Act 1998).

### 4.2 Rowdy and Inconsiderate behaviour

4.2.1 As a CSF, under the Local Area Agreement process we measure anti-social behaviour by looking at the number of 'rowdy and inconsiderate' incidents recorded by the police. National Standards of Incident Recording (NSIR)<sup>8</sup> defines rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour as any report of rowdy behaviour and general nuisance in any place to which the public have access.

4.2.2 During the crime reporting year 2008/09 4,935 incidents of rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour were recorded by the police in Basingstoke and Deane. This is a 13.7% (n786) reduction on the previous year during which there were 5,721 incidents. Six monthly (-16.6%, n445) and yearly (-14.5%, n380) comparisons show further reductions.

Table 1

Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour	Between June 2007 and May 2008	Between June 2008 and May 2009	% Change and number
Basingstoke and Deane	5,721	4,935	-13.7% (n786)

4.2.3 Appendix 4 displays the monthly count of rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour across the borough. A 12 month moving average line which plots the trend for the past 12 months based on the previous 12 months performance demonstrates that incidents are slowing declining.

<sup>8</sup> NSIR is a framework utilised by the police to record non crime incidents and non recordable crime in an effective and consistent way across England and Wales.

- 4.2.4 A Local Area Agreement (LAA) target to reduce incidents of rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour by 5% against the previous two years average has been set for 2009/10. Basingstoke and Deane is currently set to achieve this target as during the first quarter (April to June), it has achieved a 22.7% reduction (n349).
- 4.2.5 Rowdy and inconsiderate incidents between June 2008 and May 2009 have been examined<sup>9</sup>, and, in terms of peak days, this behaviour was more frequent at weekends, with Friday and Saturday experiencing the greatest number of incidents. The peak time for reporting incidents has been identified as between 6 and 11pm.
- 4.2.6 Last year, the top location for rowdy and inconsiderate incidents was the town centre. It is expected that the high footfall of people and level of alcohol consumed contribute to the area experiencing a large number of incidents. Incidents here accounted for 10.7% (n533) off all rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour in Basingstoke and Deane. This type of behaviour in the town centre peaked on Saturdays, between 2 and 3am, and the most problematic locations were Church Street and Festival Place. A total of 50 incidents occurred at the railway station, 31 in Liquids nightclub and 20 in McDonalds.
- 4.2.7 Subsequent top locations for rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour last year were South Ham (8.8%, n434) and Norden (8.6%, n427), Tadley (5%, n246) and Oakley (3%, n150). See appendix 5 for details of all beats.
- 4.2.8 Most areas of the borough experienced reductions in the number of incidents compared to the previous year. The key exceptions were Brighton Hill urban area where incidents rose by 8% (n25) and Oakley in the rural area where incidents increased by 97% (n72). The increase in Brighton Hill is partially attributed to a particular property and after a Disorderly Premises Closure was issued in February the number of incidents fell. In Oakley, a large proportion of incidents (n45) related to youths skateboarding and causing a nuisance in

---

<sup>9</sup> Data obtained from Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects Strategic Assessment 'All incidents report CDRP's' is intended to give an indication of rowdy and inconsiderate incidents and is not performance data.

the Oakley Lane and One Stop shop area, and problems at a particular address which have since been resolved.

### 4.3 Criminal damage

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

4.3.2 During the crime reporting year 2008/09 criminal damage offences fell by 4.4% (n128). Six monthly comparisons display reductions of 7.4% (n128). Year on year comparisons show a 0.8% (n11) fall in offences.

*Table 2*

Criminal Damage	Between June 2007 and May 2008	Between June 2008 and May 2009	% Change and number
Basingstoke and Deane	2,921	2,793	-4.4% (n128)

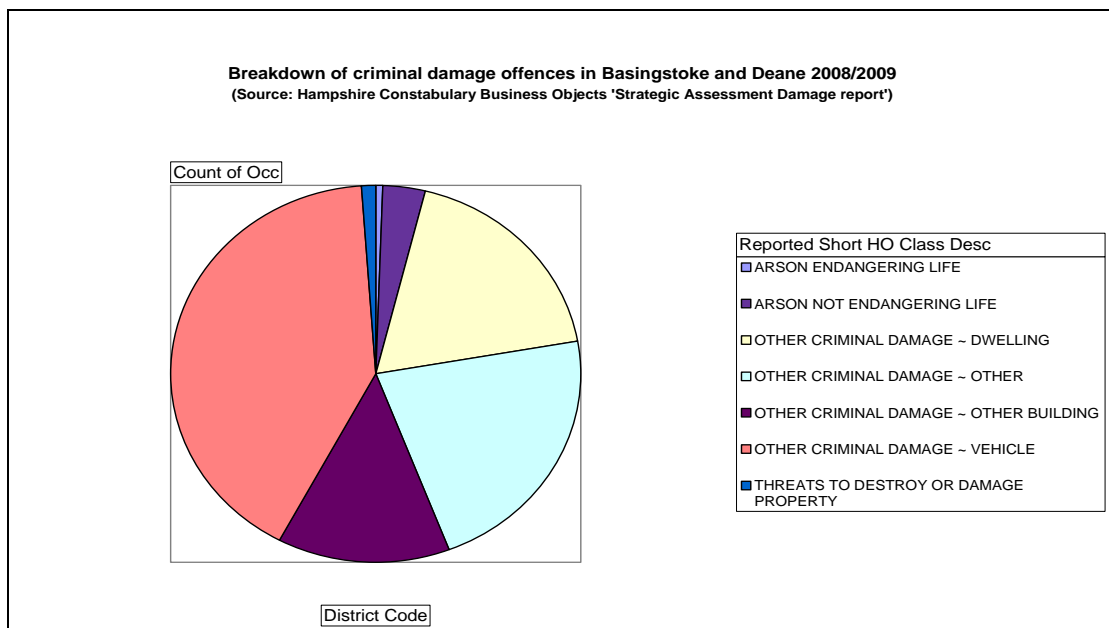
4.3.3 The reduction achieved in Basingstoke and Deane is greater than across 3OCU (-1.4%). However, across the whole of the Hampshire police force area, offences fell by 9.2% and police recorded crime shows that nationally there was a reduction of 10%.

4.3.4 Current iQuanta data (1 March 2009 to 31 May 2009) places Basingstoke and Deane last in the family group<sup>10</sup> for criminal damage with 4.47 crimes per 1,000 residents. See appendix 1 for a full list of our most similar family groups. The average for the group is just 3.50. When compared to other Hampshire police force areas, Basingstoke and Deane ranks 9 out of 14 and is performing better than the force average (see appendix 2 for a full list of Hampshire police force areas).

<sup>10</sup> Peer comparisons in iQuanta are made using ‘Most Similar’ comparison groups. These groups provide a benchmark for comparison of crime rates and other indicators with similar areas elsewhere in England and Wales. They also help to identify similar areas which are performing well, to promote the sharing of good practise.

- 4.3.5 Criminal damage accounted for 22% of all offences in the borough last year. In previous years it has been the single biggest contributor to crime in Basingstoke and Deane. This year however, it is second to theft (see appendix 3).
- 4.3.6 The 12 month moving average (appendix 6) shows that criminal damage offences are stable. iQuanta projection data (run 20 May 2009) also shows that if we continue the way we have been, further reductions can be expected in the short, medium and long-term.
- 4.3.7 A Local Area Agreement (LAA) target to reduce criminal damage by 5% from the baseline year (2008/09) has been set for 2009/10. Basingstoke and Deane is set to achieve this, as during the first quarter of 2009/10 (April to June) offences reduced by 5.6% (n41).
- 4.3.8 During the crime reporting year 2008/09 the types of criminal damage most commonly occurring in Basingstoke and Deane were damage to vehicles (41%, n1258) , other criminal damage (22%, n667) and dwellings (18%, n562).

Graph 3



- 4.3.9 Of the damage to vehicles, damage to other parts and accessories accounted for 19% while damage to doors (10%) and wing mirrors (10%) were other frequently reported types. The remaining damage to vehicles predominantly concerned damage to tyres and bonnets.
- 4.3.10 Of the damage to dwellings, broken windows (30%), glass (14%) and damage to doors (8%) were the most frequent.
- 4.3.11 Criminal damage offences across the borough (2008/09) have been examined<sup>11</sup>. The peak day for damage was Saturday. The peak time for reporting damage was 9 to 10am, although since discovery time is significant, it is expected that this is not actually the peak time for damage to occur.
- 4.3.12 Criminal damage in Norden, despite reductions of 12% remains the top offence location for criminal damage and constituted 13.3% (n407) of all damage across Basingstoke and Deane last year. Norden has historically been the top location for this offence type, and this is largely attributed to its size, and because there has been lots of building and development work in recent years. The composition of reports in Norden is similar to that of the borough, in that damage to vehicles (44%, n180) and dwellings (21%, n85) were the most common. When trend patterns in Norden are considered reports of damage were more frequent on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. The peak reporting time was between 9 and 10am.
- 4.3.13 The three streets in Norden where damage was most prevalent last year were, Normanton Road (n37), Oakridge Road (n19) and Wade Road (n19). In Normanton Road most damage occurred to vehicles (68%, n25). However, eight of these incidents occurred over two days in September. In Oakridge Road damage to vehicles was again the most common, with the peak day being Saturday. The type of damage that occurred in Wade Road was different. Most damage occurred to security fences (42%, n8).

---

<sup>11</sup> Data used here is intended to give an indication of the types of damage occurring and is not performance data.

4.3.14 Aside from Norden, other locations where criminal damage is problematic include South Ham, (n268) and Tadley (n156). Both locations experienced reductions on the previous year. Brighton Hill (n225) and Popley East (n230) in the urban area and Kingsclere (n67) in the rural area are others where criminal damage figures were high last year, and in these areas figures actually increased (see appendix 7 for details of all beats).

#### **4.4 Arson**

4.4.1 Arson is defined as criminal damage where property is destroyed or damaged by fire. Fires are categorised as;

- primary, where damage occurs to property with an identifiable owner (such as fires in residential dwellings, non-residential business properties and vehicles)
- secondary, where property ownership does not apply (such as rubbish bin fires, bonfires and fires occurring in open areas).

4.4.2 Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service record data in relation to incidents of arson in Basingstoke and Deane.

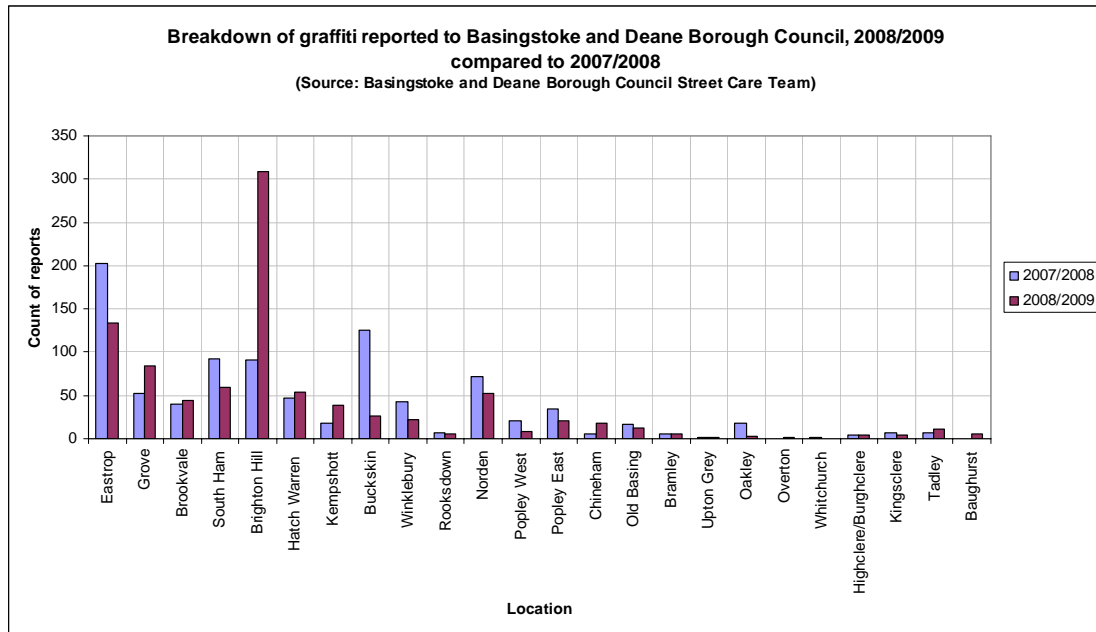
4.4.3 In 2008/09 the number of incidents of arson recorded by Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service, Basingstoke and Deane Group fell by 10.9% (n36) on the previous year, to 294 incidents. Over the past two years arson incidents have fluctuated. However, October is typically a busy month, most likely due to the run up to bonfire night, while January to March tends to be quieter (see appendix 23).

4.4.4 Of the incidents reported in 2008/09 65 were classed as primary fires. The most common primary fire type was vehicle fires (n44) and most of these were dealt with by Basingstoke fire station. There were also 229 secondary fires. Refuse fires were the most widespread type and again most were dealt with by Basingstoke fire station (see appendix 22).

## **4.5 Graffiti**

- 4.5.1 The Anti-Social Behaviour Act (2003) defines graffiti as ‘the illegal or unauthorised defacing of a building, wall, or other edifice or object, by painting, writing, soiling, marking or other defacing by whatever means.’ Graffiti is classified as criminal damage under the Criminal Damage Act (1971).
- 4.5.2 Graffiti has significant social and financial costs to the public. It can make a community look run down and uncared for, which could lead to an increased fear of crime and an actual increase in crime and anti-social behaviour.
- 4.5.3 In the last year, June 2008 to May 2009, 924 reports of graffiti were made to Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council. This is a slight increase (+1.5% n14) on the previous year during which 910 incidents were reported.
- 4.5.4 Last year Brighton Hill was the area of the borough with a significantly greater number of reports of this type of criminal damage. Graffiti here increased by 240% (n218) on the previous year and accounted for a third of all graffiti in the borough (33%, n309). Although a lot of reports came from one person, Asda store, Quilter and Gershwin Road accounted for the majority of reports of graffiti.
- 4.5.5 Eastrop also experienced a large amount of graffiti last year (n133), although the number of reports did reduce by 35% (n80). A lot of the graffiti was reported around Eastrop and War Memorial parks.

Graph 4



## 4.6 What the CSF is doing

4.6.1 Since the last Strategic Assessment Basingstoke and Deane CSF has undertaken various initiatives to tackle anti-social behaviour, such as;

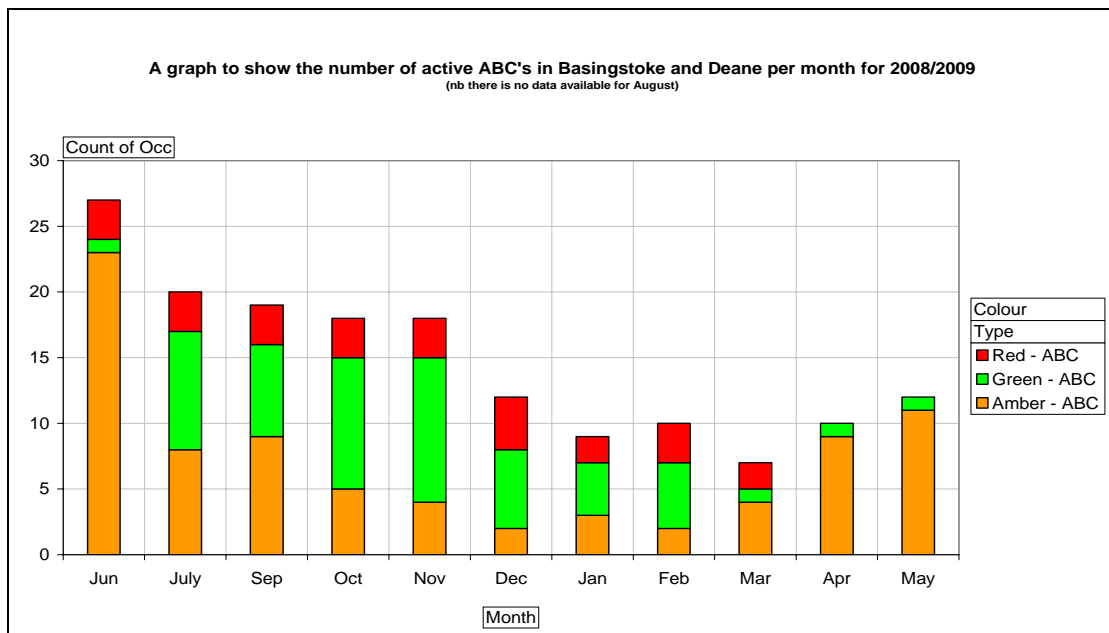
- The Community Development team is currently leading a summer holiday diversionary activity programme. The aim is to engage with young people aged between 11 and 17 who are at risk of committing anti-social behaviour and provide a range of activities and opportunities that the participants find enjoyable and fun, whilst contributing to the reduction of anti-social behaviour.
- Crime Reduction and Environment Work (CREW) events have taken place in Norden and Brighton Hill during the last year. The aim of these events is to work with the local community to identify issues and find solutions to problems. A team of staff from the council, police and fire service also use this as an opportunity to clear up any graffiti, fly-tipping and other environmental issues.

- Anti-social behaviour training has been provided to partners by the Anti-Social Behaviour Caseworker. These include the police, Neighbourhood Watch, Connexions, Cranstoun Drug Services and Basingstoke College of Technology (BCOT). It is hoped that training will also be rolled out into schools across the borough in the coming year.
- An anti-social behaviour leaflet is being produced and will give details on what this type of behaviour is and how to report it. The leaflet will be available via community information points across the borough and on the council's website.
- Rapid repairs, with the intention of limiting the damage caused by graffiti and its cumulative effects, is often seen as the most effective means of tackling the problem and deterring potential offenders. To enable rapid repair of low level graffiti in the borough three graffiti cleaning training events were held last year.
- Multi-agency meetings including the Problem Solving Core Group (PSCG) and the Neighbourhood Tasking Meeting (NTM) continue to work in the borough to reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.
- Reporting campaigns have been undertaken including 'tired of anti-social behaviour' coasters that encourage people to report problems.
- In May 2009 there were 12 active Acceptable Behaviour Contracts<sup>12</sup> (ABC) in the borough. The ABC process adopts a traffic light approach whereby all ABC's begin on amber, go green if the individual complies with the agreement or red if they do not. In May 11 ABC's were on amber and 1 was green (see graph 5, page 26).

---

<sup>12</sup> An Acceptable Behaviour Contract (ABC) is a voluntary written agreements between an individual and relevant authorities in which the person agrees not to carry out a series of identifiable behaviours which have been defined as antisocial.

Graph 5



- The Neighbourhood Management System (NMS) is a computer database used to monitor emerging issues and cases of anti-social behaviour and has recently been set up in the borough. It allows partners to monitor and update on issues more efficiently and effectively and can hold people accountable for actions.
- Section 116 of the Criminal Justice and Immigration Act (2008) introduced new powers to close and prevent access to persistent disorderly or nuisance premises. Under this legislation, police and local authorities, following consultation with the relevant CSF agencies, can close and prevent access to any premises where it is believed that its use is associated with significant and persistent disorder or persistent serious nuisance to members of the public. In the past year there have been two such closures in Basingstoke and Deane.
- Various initiatives have been set up by Basingstoke and Deane Fire and Rescue Service Group to reduce arson and anti-social behaviour in the borough. These include;
  - identifying and securing vulnerable areas and buildings

- delivering fire and road safety education (via Young Firefighters Association Programmes)
  - Local Intervention Fire Education Courses (LIFE)
  - the Prince's Trust Volunteer Programme
  - undertaking home fire safety visits to identify vulnerable people in their homes
  - a Fire-Setters intervention programme (which involves working with youths, youth leaders and parents).
- 
- Provided by the Youth Offending Team (YOT), Basingstoke Youth Inclusion Support Panel (YISP) works with identified individuals aged between 8 and 13 years who are currently, and who are 'at risk' of offending and committing anti-social behaviour. YISP is an early intervention service and encourages young people to participate in activities and engage with local services in order to reshape their lives and guide them away from crime and anti-social behaviour.

## 4.7 Opportunities

### INTELLIGENCE OPPORTUNITIES

- Run a detailed analysis of anti-social behaviour and patterns relating to young people in the borough.
- Effective engagement with communities to encourage reporting.
- Effective use of criminal damage signs to encourage reporting.
- Continue to share information relating to arson so as to identify trends and patterns.
- Work closely with local communities including Neighbourhood Watch groups to identify issues and direct resources to risk areas.
- Use Environmental Visual Audits (EVA's) to identify potential hazards.

### PREVENTION OPPORTUNITIES

- Deliver graffiti cleaning training to residents.
- Identify areas for target hardening and defensive planting.
- Design and co-ordinate an educational programme for schools and colleges.
- Identify, publish and distribute information about diversionary activities available in different areas and engage with young people through these diversionary activities.
- Identify areas suitable for Crime Reduction and Environmental Work (CREW).
- Perpetrators of anti-social behaviour to be referred to the appropriate programmes.
- Develop a firework education leaflet.
- Effective use of criminal damage signs to warn potential offenders.
- Provide meeting places where young people may take ownership and have the opportunity to maintain property and areas to support the needs of individuals and communities.
- Develop a citizens scheme to reward good behaviour and encourage neighbourhood care.

### ENFORCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- Regular joint tasking process for all enforcement and street level officers through the NTM process.
- Positive and robust action taken by agencies when dealing with anti-social behaviour.
- Use of ABC, ASBO, Parenting Orders and Parenting Contracts, Dispersal Orders, DPPO's and Community Reparation Orders.
- Actively seek disorderly premises and crack house closures.
- Work with housing associations in relation to ASBI's and demoted tenancies.
- Arson Task Force to share resources that will lead to identification and prosecution of suspects.
- Support vulnerable families through counselling or enforcement schemes.
- Regular engagement with Youth Justice services to deliver behaviour improvement schemes as part of sentencing.

## 5. Substance misuse

### 5.1 Background

5.1.1 Substance misuse has played a prominent role in our society for many years with the affects of misuse becoming more widespread. Besides the array of both physical and psychological health problems and dependencies that are a consequence of substance misuse, strong links have been established between crime and disorder.

### 5.2 Drugs

5.2.1 Drug offences in the borough are continuing to increase and last year rose by 6.9% (n28). Six monthly (+16.4%, n33) and year on year (+9.3%, n20) comparisons also display increases. It is important to be aware that figures reflect police activity and not actual usage. Drug offences made up 3.4% of all crime in the borough in 2008/09.

*Table 3*

Drug offences	Between June 2007 and May 2008	Between June 2008 and May 2009	% Change and number
Basingstoke and Deane	407	435	+6.9% (n28)

5.2.2 Trends in the borough are reflective of the national picture which shows drug offences have increased by 6%. However across 3OCU and Hampshire offences were reduced by 6.8% and 2.8% respectively.

5.2.3 Current iQuanta data for the three month period 1 March 2009 to 31 May 2009 places Basingstoke and Deane district 13 out of 15 in the family group with 0.79 crimes per 1,000 residents. The average for the group is 0.59. When compared to other Hampshire police force areas the borough ranks 9 out of 14 but performed slightly worse than the force average.

5.2.4 The 12 month moving average shown in appendix 8 demonstrates that drug offences have been steadily increasing. iQuanta data (run 20 May 2009) projects that in the short and medium term, offences will continue to increase.

However over the next 12 months projections show that offences will level off and decline slightly.

- 5.2.5 Data concerning drug offences in the borough for 2008/09 (Business Objects 'Strategic Assessment Drugs Report'<sup>13</sup>) signifies that the majority of offenders (62%, n387) were male (compared to females 7%, n42). The main age range for offenders was between 17 and 25 with a peak at 19, and the most common ethnicity was white European (54%, n337).
- 5.2.6 Data has also been obtained from the Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) (sourced from Caddie) for the period 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008. Data is predominantly in line with that sourced from Business Objects and indicates that of the people in the borough receiving treatment for substance abuse (n282), the majority were male (70%, n198) and white British (87%, n245). The main age range for people receiving treatment was 25 to 29 (24%, n67) which is slightly higher than the peak age for committing offences.
- 5.2.7 As mentioned above drug offences both locally and nationally have increased. It is suggested that this is mainly a consequence of increased possession of cannabis offences largely associated with the increased police use of powers to issue warnings for the possession of this drug. In Basingstoke and Deane having possession of a controlled drug such as cannabis, contributed 67% of all recorded<sup>14</sup> drug offences in 2008/09.
- 5.2.8 The 3OCU Strategic Assessment reports that transient drug dealers continue to persist in the area dealing in Class A and other drugs. In Basingstoke and Deane, Class A supply is controlled by local nominals that have links to London and Reading. These suppliers do not appear to be users and are involved in this type of enterprise to make money. Street dealing is the common practise in the borough. No set times for dealing have been identified and it seems to be a case of supply according to demand.

---

<sup>13</sup> This data is intended to give an indication of offender characteristics but is not performance data.

<sup>14</sup> Data is not performance data but is intended to provide an indication of the breakdown of offence types.

- 5.2.9 Drug offences are largely concentrated in the town centre, Eastrop and Norden but each of these areas experienced reductions based on the previous year (see appendix 9 for details of all areas). In Eastrop the majority of offences occurred at the police station and all of these related to having possession of an illegal substance which was found on the person during searching. Offences in the town centre are largely related to the night-time economy with at least 25% (n14) occurring in licensed premises<sup>15</sup>. Class A drug offences were more common in the town centre than other areas. In Norden over two thirds of drug offences related to cannabis. Oakridge Road was the top street with eight offences, all but one relating to possession of cannabis, followed by the A33 (Norden area) where four people were stopped in vehicles and found to be in possession of illegal substances.
- 5.2.10 Part 1 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 introduced new powers designed specifically to close crack houses. This legislation allows the police, after consultation with the local authority, to serve a closure notice with immediate effect, on any premises used in connection with the production, supply or use of Class A drugs, associated with the occurrence of disorder or serious nuisance. The order can last up to three months (and can be extended for a further three). During this time entering or remaining in the property will be an offence and the property will be sealed. In Basingstoke and Deane between June 2008 and May 2009 three premises were closed using this legislation.

### **5.3 Alcohol**

- 5.3.1 Data obtained from Hampshire Constabulary Record Management System (RMS) (run 22 July 2009) shows that between 1 June 2008 and 31 May 2009 there were 1,511 offences in which the alcohol marker was ticked<sup>16</sup>. This is 6.4% (n104) less than the previous year.

---

<sup>15</sup> Two in Chicagos, Four in Liquid, Six in Lloyds No1 and Two in Weatherspoons.

<sup>16</sup> RMS data is not performance data and should only be used to provide an indication of the number of offences as it is reliant on the alcohol marker being ticked.

*Table 4*

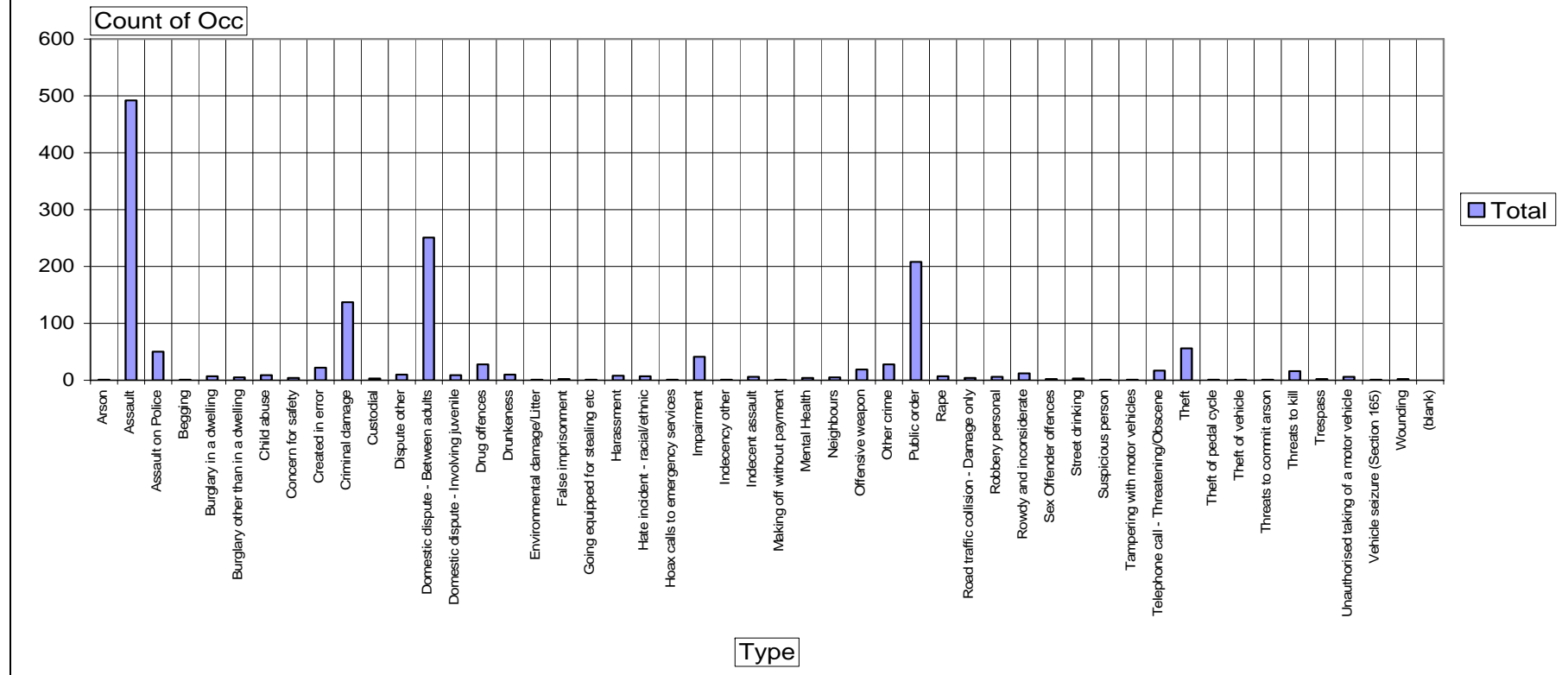
Alcohol related offences	Between June 2007 and May 2008	Between June 2008 and May 2009	% Change and number
Basingstoke and Deane	1,615	1,511	-6.4% (n104)

5.3.2 Across the borough the peak days of the week for alcohol related offences were Saturday (24.8%, n375) and Sunday (21.0%, n318), with the peak times being reported as between 10pm and 3am (42.8%).

5.3.3 As shown in graph 6 (page 33), the types of alcohol related offences most commonly occurring in Basingstoke and Deane were assault (32.6%, n492), domestic disputes (16.6%, n251) and public order (13.8%, n208).

Graph 6

**Alcohol related offences in Basingstoke and Deane 01 June 2008 to 31 May 2009**  
 (Source: Hampshire Constabulary RMS, run 22.07.2009)



5.3.4 The town centre is the top location for alcohol related offences with just under a fifth of all such offences across the whole of the borough occurring here (19.6%, n296). It is expected that much of this is a result of the night-time economy. Saturday and Sunday are the top days for alcohol related offences and 65% were reported between 10pm and 5am. The composition of offences in the town centre has some similarities to that of other areas with assault coming out as the top offence type. Subsequently, public order offences (26.7%, n79) were most common, followed by criminal damage (6.8%, n20). The peak time for public order offences was between 12pm and 2am, whereas assaults tended to occur later on into the night and peaked between 2 and 3am.

## **5.4 What the CSF is doing**

5.4.1 Various work initiatives have, over the past year, been undertaken by Basingstoke and Deane CSF to tackle the multifaceted issue of substance misuse. These include;

- Work to raise awareness of the reclassification of cannabis from a Class C to a Class B drug. In April 2009 Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council ran a health fayre at Basingstoke College of Technology (BCOT). At the event information about drugs and alcohol including the reclassification of cannabis were distributed and approximately 350 students attended. Additionally, Hampshire County Council's Children Services team held a Family Awareness day in May. Basingstoke and Deane had a stand at the event to provide information on health and associated issues. Leaflets and cards highlighting the reclassification of cannabis were made available.
- An interactive kiosk called BILLIE (Basingstoke and Deane Lifestyle Learning Information Exchange) has been purchased and will be used at events and strategic locations across the borough to provide the public with substance awareness training in a fun way. Public perceptions of substance and health related issues can then be extracted from BILLIE and the data analysed. Since April BILLIE has been used at a BCOT health fayre, a domestic abuse

event at the civic offices in Basingstoke and in the Youth Offending Team (YOT) reception area.

- National Tackling Drugs week took place between 8 and 12 June 2009. To coincide with this, Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council attended a Youth of Peace meeting for the Black Minority Ethnic (BME) community. A small information stand was available with drugs and alcohol information and 30 members of the BME community visited the stand.
- An alcohol awareness campaign which started in August 2008 is being screened at Vue Cinema in the town centre with the aim of educating people about the dangers of alcohol and the importance of personal safety. The campaign ran for a year and has just been updated with a focus on limiting the supply of alcohol to those people who are underage. The new campaign highlights the potential penalties for adults who buy alcohol for under 18's.
- The DAAT is running a free alcohol one to one voluntary counselling pilot in Basingstoke which is available to those individuals not currently on any alcohol treatment programme. The pilot will focus on clients who have been referred from Pub Watch, the Drug Intervention Programme (DIP), people with an ASBO or ABC and those referred for domestic abuse issues.
- Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council has been working internally developing alcohol awareness information to go on their intranet. This will include details of local services and alcohol awareness information.
- Basingstoke and North Hampshire Hospital is currently running an alcohol intervention pilot scheme in the Emergency Department. The service is aimed at identifying individuals whose level of alcohol consumption is deemed 'risky,' screening and providing them with appropriate alcohol brief interventions. The service also identifies specific clients who need more specialist support regarding their alcohol, and/or substance misuse behaviours and makes the appropriate referral in these cases.

## 5.5 Opportunities

### INTELLIGENCE OPPORTUNITIES

- Identify the route of alcohol from retailer to youth.
- Work with the Persistent Priority Offender team and the Basingstoke and Deane DARG to identify current and emerging drug trends in the borough.
- Effective use of Crime Stoppers.
- Continue to develop links with relevant agencies including the Street Pastors so that intelligence and information can be disseminated and acted upon.
- Effective use of Emergency Department project data and cross referencing with police data.

### PREVENTION OPPORTUNITIES

- Acknowledge and utilise information provided within Hampshire County Council's Alcohol 10 Point Plan, and Hampshire Constabulary Force Alcohol Strategy.
- Raise awareness of the reclassification of cannabis from a Class C to a Class B drug.
- Effective use of Basingstoke and North Hampshire Hospital's alcohol intervention pilot scheme. Some clients will be current or ex-offenders owing to their patterns of drinking, and interventions in this setting will have the potential to reduce their risk of offending.
- Education programmes for identified target groups.
- Carry out test purchase and proxy sales operations in the borough.

### ENFORCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- Work in partnership in relation to insurgent drug dealers and crack house closure requirements.
- Effective use of Emergency Department project data to identify potential locations for test purchasing and other problem locations and premises where work must be done.
- Carry out drug and alcohol testing.
- Use of ABC, ASBO, ASBI and Pub Watch bans to supervise behaviour.

## 6. Violent crime and wounding

### 6.1 Background

6.1.1 For the purpose of this assessment wounding includes the categories violent crime, sexual offences and robbery from the Home Office 13 groupings.

### 6.2 Performance

#### 6.2.1 Violence against the person

6.2.1.1 Violence against the person is the third largest contributor to crime in the borough, accounting for 21.4% of all recorded crime last year. However in recent years, figures demonstrate that the situation may be changing. In 2008/09 offences fell by 6.6% (n192) compared to the previous year, which saw a reduction of 12.9%. Six monthly comparisons show a 1.5% (n21) reduction, while annual comparisons show offences fell by 1.3% (n18).

*Table 5*

Violence against the person	Between June 2007 and May 2008	Between June 2008 and May 2009	% Change and number
Basingstoke and Deane	2,909	2,717	-6.6% (n192)

6.2.1.2. The reduction achieved in Basingstoke and Deane is greater than across 3OCU (-5.9%), and similar to the reduction achieved across Hampshire (-8.5%). It is also greater than that achieved nationally (-6.0% for police recorded crime and -4.0% for BCS data).

6.2.1.3 Current iQuanta data for the most recent three months (1 March 2009 to 31 May 2009) places Basingstoke and Deane 14 out of 15 in the family group with 4.8 crimes per 1,000 residents. The average for the group is 3.2. However, when compared to other Hampshire police force areas Basingstoke and Deane ranks 9 out of 14 and is performing better than the force average.

6.2.1.4 Appendix 10 displays the monthly counts of violence against the person offences across Basingstoke and Deane. A 12 month moving average line

has been added to the graph to balance out the short term fluctuations and show the longer term trends. It shows that violence against the person offences are steadily decreasing. iQuanta projection data (retrieved 20 May 2009) for violent offences shows that based on the past 12 months, violent crime will continue to decrease.

- 6.2.1.5 A Local Area Agreement (LAA) target to reduce the number of National Indicator (NI) 20 Assaults with Less Serious Injury by 5% over the next two years has been set. During the first quarter, April to June 2009, there was no significant change in the number of offences compared to last year.
- 6.2.1.6 Despite a 4.8% (n23) reduction in offences this year the town centre continues to be the top location for violence against the person offences. This is likely to be attributable to the high level of alcohol consumed and the large number of people leaving a concentrated area by restricted methods. Nearly half of all reports last year stated that the offender or aggrieved were affected by alcohol or drug consumption. A quarter occurred in or outside of a licensed premises (mostly between 12pm and 3am). Nearly 60% of offences were committed by a stranger. A third of violent offences in the town centre were classified as assault occasioning ABH, while common assault and battery (23.5%) and harassment alarm and distress (14%) were the next most frequent. The peak reporting days and times were between 12pm and 3am on a Saturday and Sunday.
- 6.2.1.7 Other top locations for violence include Norden (n235) in the urban sector and Tadley (n117) in the rural area (see appendix 11 for details of all areas). Both areas experienced reductions based on the previous year. Away from the town centre most violent offences were committed by someone known to the offender, rather than a stranger and offenders and victims were less likely to have been affected by a substance. Offences were more evenly distributed both across the week and throughout the day.

## 6.2.2 Sexual offences

6.2.2.1 Sexual offences are one of the lowest volume crimes in the borough, and last year accounted for 1.2% of all offences. However the impact on victims and their families can be huge and these crimes are extremely resource intensive.

6.2.2.2 In 2008/09 sexual offences in the borough fell by 7.9% (n13) compared to the previous year. Six monthly comparisons show a 10.0% (n8) reduction. Year on year crime figures show that sexual offences increased by 1.4%, although this was only one offence.

*Table 6*

Sexual offences	Between June 2007 and May 2008	Between June 2008 and May 2009	% Change and number
Basingstoke and Deane	165	152	-7.9% (n13)

6.2.2.3 Basingstoke and Deane performed better than 3OCU, where sexual offences actually increased by 4.4%. The borough also experienced a greater reduction than that achieved across the Hampshire police force area (-6.3%) and nationally (-4.0% police recorded crime).

6.2.2.4 Current iQuanta data for the most recent three months (1 March 2009 to 31 May 2009) places Basingstoke and Deane 12 out of 15 in the family group with 0.21 crimes per 1,000 residents, the average for the group is 0.18. When compared to other Hampshire police force areas, Basingstoke and Deane ranks 7 out of 14, and is performing better than the force average.

6.2.2.5 Sexual offences in the borough have been examined<sup>17</sup> and in more than 60% of cases the offender was known to the victim. Most offences occurred against female victims (87%), and the peak age of victims was between 12 and 15 years (34%). Figures are consistent with 3OCU and nationally.

6.2.2.6 When based on the volume of crimes the top offence location last year was the town centre (n19). Offences here, like across the borough were mostly

<sup>17</sup> Data is intended to provide an indication of the composition of offences, it is not performance data.

committed against female victims (84%). However the peak age was 19 and most offences were committed by strangers (80%).

### 6.2.3 Robbery

6.2.3.1 Unlike the other violence categories which have experienced reductions, robbery in Basingstoke and Deane increased by 46.4% (n32) in 2008/09. Six monthly (+34.9%, n15) and yearly (+132.0%, n33) comparisons further show that robbery has risen.

Table 7

Robbery	Between June 2007 and May 2008	Between June 2008 and May 2009	% Change and number
Basingstoke and Deane	69	101	+46.4% (n32)

6.2.3.2 Robbery offences have not just increased in Basingstoke and Deane, they have increased across 3OCU (+17.2%) and Hampshire (+15.2%).

6.2.3.3 Current iQuanta data for the most recent three months (1 March 2009 to 31 May 2009) places Basingstoke and Deane 12 out of 15 in the family group with 0.15 crimes per 1,000 residents. The average for the group is 0.10. Compared with other Hampshire police force areas Basingstoke and Deane ranks 12 out of 14 and is performing better than the force average.

6.2.3.4 During the crime reporting year 2008/09 robbery accounted for just 0.8% of all crime. Despite the recent increases it is the lowest volume crime in the borough.

6.2.3.5 When considering the 12 month moving average (appendix 12) robbery displays a distinct upward trend. The iQuanta projection data, retrieved on 20 May 2009 also shows that if the situation in the borough remains as it has done of late further increases can be expected in the short, medium and long-term.

- 6.2.3.6 Robbery offences in the borough (2008/09) have been examined<sup>18</sup> and the majority of offences were robbery 'personal' (86%). The items most often taken were money and mobile phones. The peak age of victims was between 13 and 17 and more than three quarters of the victims were male. In most instances no weapon was used (57%). However, 15 offences involved a bladed implement, nine involved the use of a non bladed implement, two involved a firearm and one involved glass. More offences occurred during October to March (58%) than in the summer. The peak days and times were Friday and Saturday between 6pm and midnight.
- 6.2.3.7 The urban locations in which the most robberies occurred last year were the town centre (n12) and Brighton Hill (n11), both of which had increases on the previous year. In the rural area Tadley (n2) was the top offence location, however, it is however to be aware that these are very small numbers (see appendix 13 for details of all areas).

### **6.3 Crimes involving weapons**

- 6.3.1 When the Home Office categories violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery are considered, a very small percentage were reported to have involved the use of a weapon. Assessment of Police and Community Safety (APACS) data<sup>19</sup> measures the number of life threatening knife and gun crimes. The results for Basingstoke and Deane demonstrate that in 2008/09 2.3% (n62) of all violent offences were life threatening knife crime. The number of offences increased by 19.2% (n10) on the previous year. The percentage is smaller in reference to life threatening gun crimes which contributed 0.7% (n19) of all violent crime last year. There were five less offences in 2008/09 than there were the previous year (-20.8%, n24).
- 6.3.2 Last year the top offence location for life threatening knife crime was Brighton Hill, with 11 offences. Further investigation has found that four of these were robbery 'personal', four were assault occasioning ABH and three were wounding with intent to do GBH. The top location for life threatening gun

---

<sup>18</sup> Data is intended to provide an indication of offence types but is not performance data

<sup>19</sup> Report run 30.07.2009

crime was Eastrop with three offences. One offence was possession of a firearm with intent to cause fear of violence, one was assault occasioning ABH and the other was robbery '*personal*' (see appendix 14 for details of all police beats).

## **6.4 What the CSF is doing**

6.4.1 Below are some of the initiatives that have been undertaken by the Basingstoke and Deane CSF since the last Strategic Assessment to reduce wounding and violent crime in the borough;

- Work with the Emergency Department on preventing violence through information sharing has continued. The Emergency Department Project which aims to obtain information about crime, violence, alcohol-related incidents and domestic abuse provided some very useful assault data during its initial year with 121 questionnaires returned<sup>20</sup>. It is hoped that the improvements and amendments made to the questionnaire and leaflets will increase the number of forms completed and return more meaningful data.
- Hampshire Constabulary has purchased a knife arch which is taken to different schools across the borough on their request. Pupils are asked to walk under the arch and if it is activated the pupil and their bag is searched. So far the arch has been used at two schools, Brighton Hill Community College and Fort Hill Community School. It was received well and nothing was found.
- The CSF is continuing to support the Street Pastor Patrol scheme which aims to reduce crime, especially violent crime, in the night time economy. Voluntary employees offer support and hand out 'Play Safe, Stay Safe' packs provided by the CSF to vulnerable people.
- In addition every youth who is charged with an offensive weapon or knife crime offence, or who is finally warned must attend a session on knife crime

---

<sup>20</sup> Key findings can be found in the evaluation document available to partners on request

with the YOT. The session aims to educate the individual about the implications and consequences of their behaviour.

## 6.5 Opportunities

### INTELLIGENCE OPPORTUNITIES

- Effective use of data obtained via the Emergency Department Project.
- Carry out a violent crime analysis, examining victims, offenders, locations and other factors including domestic abuse.
- Explore sharing CSF resources across 3OCU for maximum impact and reduced financial cost.
- Continue to develop links with partners and agencies including the Street Pastors, Pub Watch and licensed trade so that information and intelligence can be shared.
- Work with communities to encourage reporting.

### PREVENTION OPPORTUNITIES

- Strong leadership established around licensing issues and the night-time economy.
- Work closely with the Street Pastors.
- Provide targeted prevention advice to identified vulnerable groups.
- Educational information available at places such as doctors and dentist surgeries.
- Direct patrols to hot spot areas.
- Undertake a Christmas campaign with a focus on safe alcohol consumption.
- Continue to distribute 'Play Safe, Stay Safe' packs to revellers using the town centre at night to encourage personal safety.

### ENFORCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- Ensure the night time economy and violence are items for discussion at the quarterly Alcohol Steering Group meetings.
- Work with licensees to increase the use of exclusion orders and Pub Watch bans.
- Create and ensure that the borough has a clear and relevant patrol plan for the night-time economy.

## 7. Acquisitive crime

### 7.1 Background

7.1.1 Acquisitive crime describes offences where the perpetrator derives material gain from the crime. This includes crime types such as burglary, vehicle crime, theft and fraud and forgery. Acquisitive crime has been identified as a key risk as across the borough increases in many of the above crime types occurred in the past year.

### 7.2 Performance

#### 7.2.1 Burglary dwelling (house burglary)

7.2.1.1 In 2008/09 burglary dwelling offences increased by 49.2% (n233) on the previous year and yearly comparisons display a 32.8% (n83) increase. Six monthly comparisons highlight a 1.2% (n4) reduction, and because burglary is not particularly seasonal this would suggest that after a large increase in the earlier half of the year the number of burglaries has stabilised and things are beginning to improve.

*Table 8*

Burglary dwelling	Between June 2007 and May 2008	Between June 2008 and May 2009	% Change and number
Basingstoke and Deane	453	676	+49.2% (n223)

7.2.1.2 Basingstoke and Deane is not the only area to have experienced an increase in this crime type. Across 3OCU (+24.1%) and Hampshire (+13.3%) burglary dwelling offences increased. National trends are however not reflective of local trends. Police recorded crime reveals just a 1% increase in offences while the British Crime Survey (BCS) implies that there was no significant change.

7.2.1.3 Operation Nemesis is a force-wide campaign targeting burglars operating within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. This operation has been running

since the beginning on January 2009 and is likely to have had an impact on county and on Basingstoke and Deane figures. It is also important to bear in mind that burglary figures are highly dependent on which offenders are locked up/out in the community as one prolific burglar can impact dramatically on figures.

- 7.2.1.4 iQuanta data for the most recent three month period (1 March 2009 to 31 May 2009) places Basingstoke and Deane 13 out of 15 in the family group, with 2.37 crimes per 1,000 households. The average for the group is 1.68. In comparison to other Hampshire police force areas Basingstoke and Deane ranks 11 out of 14 and performed worse than the force average.
- 7.2.1.5 Burglary dwelling contributed 5.3% of all crime in the borough last year. This is up from 3.7% the previous year.
- 7.2.1.6 Appendix 15 shows the 12 month moving average for burglary dwelling and displays a definite upward curve. iQuanta projection data (retrieved 20 May 2009) for burglary dwelling offences in the borough shows that if the situation continues as it has for the past 12 months further increases will occur in the short, medium and long-term.
- 7.2.1.7 Burglary dwelling offences in 2008/09 in the borough have been examined<sup>21</sup>. Offences were fairly steady across both the year and the week with no peak months or days, although some individual beats did experience spates of burglaries in particular months. The peak time for reporting was between 4 and 8pm, but, as with criminal damage discovery time is significant, and this may not actually be the peak time for offences. Although many entries were left blank, detached houses (36%) were most frequently burgled. The most common entry method was forcing the lock (25%). Possessions most often taken were computers, parts or accessories (27%), radios and televisions (15%), personal accessories (11%) and jewellery (11%).

---

<sup>21</sup> Data is intended to provide an indication of offences but is not performance data.

7.2.1.8 There were 20 distraction burglaries in the borough last year. Most were water related distractions with offenders claiming to be from the water board or that they had found a leak.

7.2.1.9 Additionally 7%<sup>22</sup> (n47) of burglary dwelling offences involved the theft of car keys and vehicles subsequently being stolen. The vehicles targeted were mostly expensive and high end sports cars.

7.2.1.10 In the last year, based on volume of offences, the top urban location for burglary dwelling was Kempshott (n54). Different beats are targeted for various reasons, including accessibility both geographically and in terms of distance to the offender, and the levels of affluence. Kempshott is a relatively affluent area, surrounded by fields and with easy access to the M3 motorway. A total of 13 of the offences in Kempshott occurred over three particular nights. However, most urban beats experienced similar high numbers, and with the exception of Eastrop and Old Basing all displayed increases compared to 2007/08. The top rural area was Tadley (n30), although offences here fell by 31.8% (n14) on the previous year (see appendix 16 for details of all beats). Tadley is the largest of the rural police beats and has the greatest population and number of households. This is most likely why it experienced the most offences last year.

## **7.2.2 Burglary non dwelling (other burglary)**

7.2.2.1 In 2008/09 burglary non dwelling offences in Basingstoke and Deane increased by 47.7% (n439). Yearly comparisons also display increases of 30.2% (n136). Six monthly comparisons, as for burglary dwelling, highlight a 24% (n185) reduction. Since burglary is not particularly seasonal<sup>23</sup> this suggests that following a large increase during the first half of the year, things have now stabilised.

---

<sup>22</sup> Data has been obtained from RMS and is not performance data. It is used to provide an indication of the percentage of car key burglaries.

<sup>23</sup> Although it is reliant on other factors such as operations and offenders as discussed in section 7.2.1.3.

Table 9

Burglary non dwelling	Between June 2007 and May 2008	Between June 2008 and May 2009	% Change and number
Basingstoke and Deane	920	1,359	+47.7% (n439)

7.2.2.2 In comparison, the number of offences across 3OCU increased by 21.5% and across Hampshire by 15.5%. Nationally, police recorded burglary non dwelling offences were reduced by 2%.

7.2.2.3 Current iQuanta data (1 March 2009 to 31 May 2009) places Basingstoke and Deane 14 out of 15 in the family group with 1.58 crimes per 1,000 residents. The group average is 1.27. Compared to other Hampshire police force areas, Basingstoke and Deane ranks 11 out of 14 areas and performed slightly worse than the force average.

7.2.2.4 Burglary non dwelling offences made up 10.7% of all crime in the borough last year, up from 7.5% in 2007/08.

7.2.2.5 The 12 month moving average graph in appendix 17 shows that after a period of steep incline and then a fairly steady period, burglary non dwelling offences are now starting to fall.

7.2.2.6 Burglary non dwelling offences across the borough have been examined<sup>24</sup> and as with house burglaries, no peak month or weekday has been identified. The reporting time is much earlier, peaking between 7 and 11am. It is anticipated that burglary non dwelling offences are reported in the morning as they tend to occur overnight, whereas house burglaries often occur during the day while people are at work etc. This explains why the peak reporting time is in the evening. Where details were provided the items most often taken were, building materials (30%), machinery and tools (19%) and bicycles (15%). Offenders tended to gain entry by forcing doors and locks.

7.2.2.7 The top offence locations based on volume of offences were Brighton Hill (n140) in the urban area and Highclere/Burghclere (n74) in the rural area. In

<sup>24</sup> Data is intended to provide an indication of offences, however it is not performance data.

Brighton Hill 44% of incidents occurred in Quilter, Britten, Brahams, and Gershwin roads where garages are in blocks that are separate to the houses. Nearly a third (32%) of all offences in Brighton Hill occurred in January, when multiple addresses were targeted over a few nights (nine offences occurred on 21 January 2009). Likewise Highclere/Burghclere was hit with a spate of burglaries in November (27%). The areas targeted were very rural, surrounded by trees and fields.

7.2.2.8 With the exceptions of the town centre, Popley West and Whitchurch all beats experienced increases compared to last year (see appendix 18).

### 7.2.3 Vehicle crime (includes theft of motor vehicle and theft from motor vehicle)

7.2.3.1 Vehicle crime in Basingstoke and Deane fell by 11.8% (n147) last year. While we have seen a 17.8% (n173) reduction in theft from a motor vehicle offences following a campaign to raise awareness of not leaving valuables in cars (such as Hotel Watch and Vulnerability Awareness Scheme (VAS)), theft of motor vehicle offences have increased. An increase of 9.4% (n26) occurred in 2008/09.

Table 10

Vehicle crime	Between June 2007 and May 2008	Between June 2008 and May 2009	% Change and number
Basingstoke and Deane	1,249	1,102	-11.8% (n147)

7.2.3.2 The reduction in overall vehicle crime achieved in the borough is in-line with 3OCU (-15.3%), across Hampshire (-12.0%), and nationally (-10.0%).

7.2.3.3 When considering the 12 month moving average as shown in appendix 19, vehicle crime in Basingstoke and Deane is slowly declining.

7.2.3.4 Vehicle crime in the borough has been examined<sup>25</sup> and offences were spread fairly evenly both across the year and across the week with no peak months or days. The peak time for reporting was between 7 and 10am although it is

<sup>25</sup> Data is intended to provide an overview of offence details but is not performance data

likely that this indicates the time that the offence was discovered as opposed to time that it occurred.

7.2.3.5 In relation to theft of a motor vehicle, nearly half of the vehicles stolen (47%, n143) were cars. Just over a third (35%, n105) were motorcycles or mopeds, and 14% (n42) were classed as vans, lorries and heavy goods vehicles. The remaining 4% were left blank. The most common vehicle makes to be stolen were Ford (13%, n38) and Vauxhall (8%, n24), and these tended to be the older style Fiestas, Escorts, Corsas and Astras. The more prestigious, sporty and high end value cars including Audis, BMWs, Jaguars and Mercedes made up just 7% (n21) of all vehicles stolen last year.

7.2.3.6 Based upon a sample<sup>26</sup> the most common items of property stolen from vehicles were; car parts and accessories (half of which were catalytic converters) (n18, 22%) tools (12%, n10), satellite navigation systems (10%, n8), money or wallets (9%, n7) and number plates (6%, n5).

7.2.3.7 The top locations based on the volume of offences were Norden (n91) and Brighton Hill (n80) in the urban area and Highclere/Burghclere (n60) in the rural area. In Norden vehicle crime increased during the summer months and theft from a motor vehicle contributed to almost three quarters of this crime type. The top location in Norden last year was Wade Road (n10) and most offences involved theft of tools, diesel and catalytic converters from vans and lorries in the industrial estate and three offences occurred over one night. Brighton Hill has the highest number of people with access to cars and vans<sup>27</sup> and was hit by a spate of offences in October, with seven occurring during one night. The top location for offences was Quilter Road with vehicles parked to the rear of properties and in lay bys being targeted. In Highclere/Burghclere the majority of offences involved theft from a vehicle and offences increased between August and September. This was to be expected as during the summer months rural beauty spots are often targeted by car criminals

---

<sup>26</sup> Dip sample whereby every 10<sup>th</sup> entry on the Business Objects 'Strategic Assessment Vehicle Crime' 'detail' spreadsheet for the period June 2008 to May 2009 was noted.

<sup>27</sup> <http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/about/facts/profile>

## 7.2.4 Theft (includes other theft and handling and shop theft)

7.2.4.1 In 2008/09 other theft and handling offences increased by 3.4% (n58) in Basingstoke and Deane. Year-on-year comparisons also show an 11% (n80) increase. As with some other acquisitive crime types, six monthly comparisons display a 15.7% (n151) reduction. Since theft is not particularly seasonal this suggests that following a large increase during the first six months of 2008/09 the situation is beginning to plateau.

7.2.4.2 Shop theft follows a similar pattern. In 2008/09 offences rose by 23.4% (n124). Year on year comparisons also show increases of 16.5%. However shop theft fell by 5.6% (n30) in the last six months.

7.2.4.3 Overall trends in theft offences in the borough (+6.9%) are reflective of 3OCU (+8%) and the whole of Hampshire where this particular crime increased by 8% and 3.8% respectively.

*Table 11*

Theft	Between June 2007 and May 2008	Between June 2008 and May 2009	% Change and number
Basingstoke and Deane	2,633	2,815	+6.9% (n182)

7.2.4.4 Theft accounted for 22.6% of all offences between 1 June 2008 and 31 May 2009, making it the largest contributor to crime last year.

7.2.4.5 As a consequence of the large retail area, theft offences are concentrated predominantly in the town centre, with offences here contributing almost a third of all theft offences in the borough (30.6%, n862).

## 7.3 What the CSF is doing

7.3.1 The CSF has undertaken various initiatives to tackle acquisitive crime;

- Two members of Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council community safety team currently sit on the Economic Recovery Task Group, which meets to discuss the impacts of the financial climate.

- It has purchased window alarms which the Crime Prevention officer will be handing out to identified vulnerable people and other victims who meet a specified criteria.
- The CSF has continued to promote Smart Water and Neighbourhood Watch as methods of prevention. There are currently 470 active Neighbourhood Watch schemes across the borough.
- A burglary DVD produced by the police has been distributed among residents in Kempshott as part of Operation Shutout. It is planned for these to be further distributed in conjunction with future operations.
- A number of press releases have been distributed warning people to be vigilant and keep windows and doors secured.

## 7.4 Opportunities

### INTELLIGENCE OPPORTUNITIES

- Effective use of Crime Stoppers.
- Continue to promote Smart Water for its forensic potential.
- Encourage reporting of all acquisitive crime types and attempted crimes.

### PREVENTION OPPORTUNITIES

- Continue to promote Smart Water for its preventative potential.
- Continue providing residents with bells to attach to purses, wallets and bags to help to deter thieves.
- Undertake acquisitive crime prevention campaigns across the borough.
- Distribute door and window alarms to vulnerable people and properties.
- Work with the Prolific Priority Offender team in relation to offenders.

### ENFORCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- Work with the Prolific Priority Offender Team in relation to offenders.
- Effective use of Smart Water for its forensic potential
- Effective deployment of tracking devices
- Enforce shop bans for serial offenders

## **8. Youth Profile**

### **8.1 Background**

8.1.1 Data in relation to young offenders aged between 10<sup>28</sup> and 17 has been provided by the Wessex Youth Offending Team (YOT)<sup>29</sup>. The YOT is a multi-disciplinary organisation that works in Childrens' Services and the Criminal Justice System. The YOT was formed in 1998 in response to the Crime and Disorder Act and has one overriding aim, which is to prevent offending behaviour by children and young people. The YOT's work falls into three key areas which are; preventing crime and anti-social behaviour; community supervision of offenders and resettlement of young people from custody.

### **8.2 Performance**

8.2.1 Across the Wessex Youth Offending Team area there were 10,227 offences committed by young people, aged 10 to 17 in 2008/09 who received a substantive outcome. This was a 17.6% (n2187) reduction on the previous year. Similarly in Basingstoke and Deane the number of offences committed by young people fell by 23% (n254) to 849.

8.2.2 The composition of offences committed by young offenders in Basingstoke and Deane is identical to that of the whole Wessex area and is displayed in table 12 (page 55). The same pattern applies when examining figures for the previous year (2007/08).

---

<sup>28</sup> Ten is the minimum age of criminal responsibility.

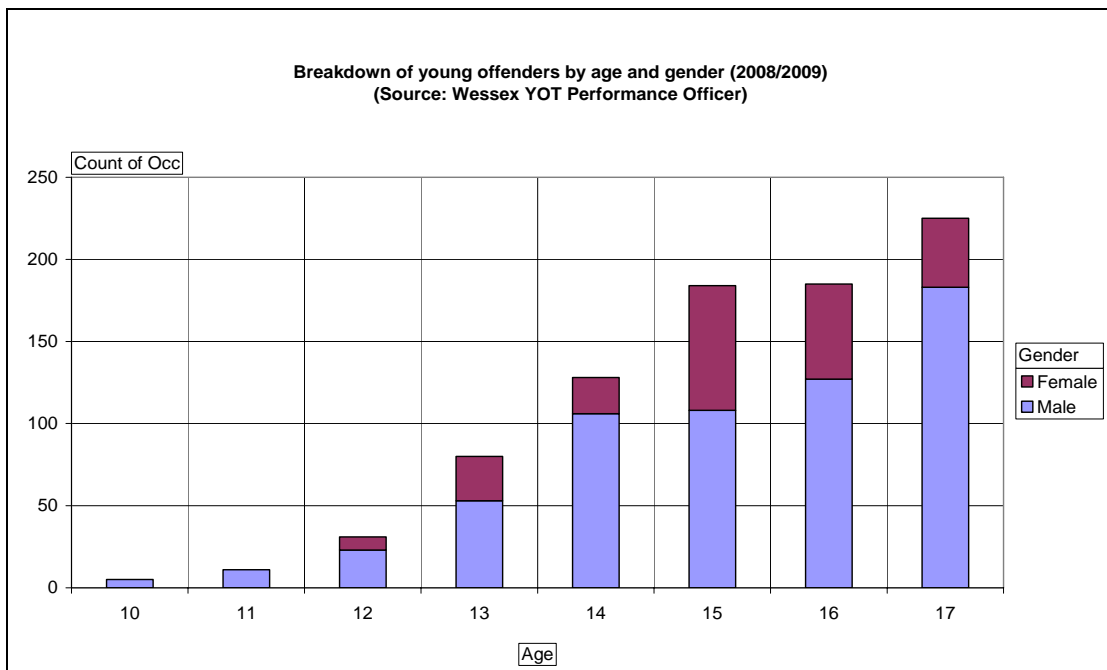
<sup>29</sup> Wessex Youth Offending Team is the largest in the country, covering four local authority areas including one County

Table 12

Offence type	Wessex area	Basingstoke and Deane
1	Theft and handling (24%, n2470)	Theft and handling (25%, n213)
2	Violence against the person (19%, n1970)	Violence against the person (21%, n174)
3	Criminal damage (13%, n1342)	Criminal damage (14%, n118)
4	Public Order (9%, n962)	Public Order (9%, n77)
5	Motoring offences (8%, n786)	Motoring offences (8%, n70)

8.2.3 A total of 89% of young offenders in Basingstoke and Deane who received a substantive outcome were of white ethnicity. There were significantly more male young offenders (73% n616) than females (27%, n233) and the peak age of young offenders in the borough was 17. Results in Basingstoke and Deane were in line with those of the whole Wessex YOT area.

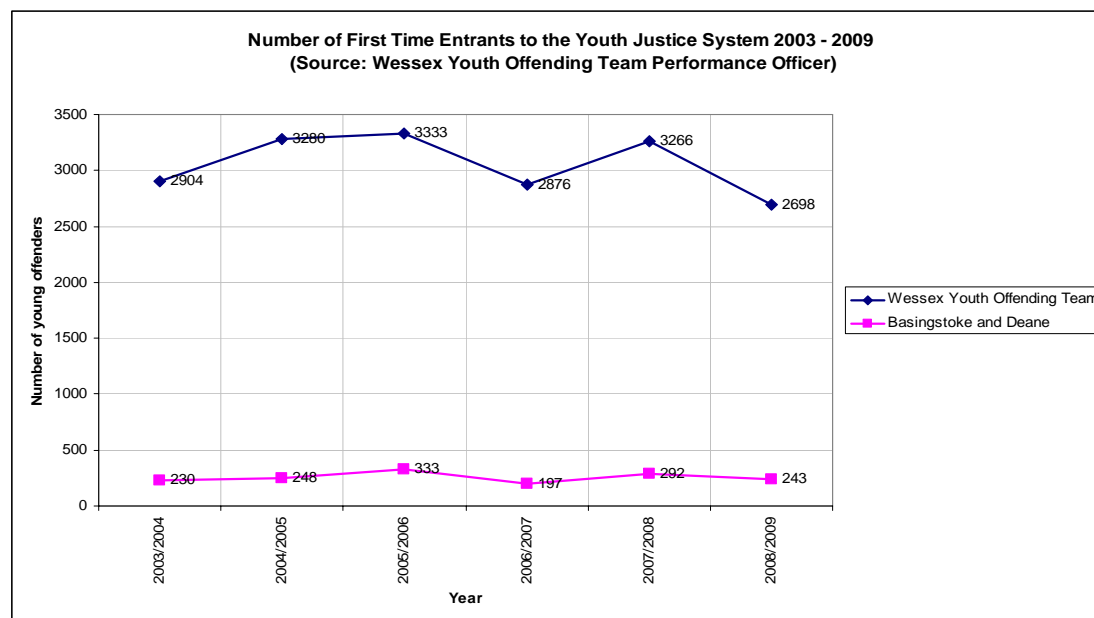
Graph 7



8.2.4 Graph 8 (page 56) shows that across the Wessex YOT area the number of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System has fluctuated over recent years. In 2008/09 there was a 17.4% (n568) reduction on the previous year.

Results are similar for Basingstoke and Deane where last year 16.8% (n49) fewer 10 to 17 year olds became first time entrants to the Youth Justice System.

Graph 8



### 8.3 What the CSF is doing

8.3.1 In 2008/09 the CSF has undertaken various projects in order to reduce youth crime. These include;

- Financially supporting the Local Intervention Fire Education (LIFE) programme which is run by Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service. The LIFE course aims to reduce deliberate fire setting by encouraging youths aged 13 to 18, who have been referred for either being involved in fire setting, crime or anti-social behaviour, to develop responsible attitudes to fire, and to take fire safety messages back to their family and friends.
- The Acceptable Behaviour Contract (ABC) scheme in the borough is extremely successful. Individuals, including youths who, because of their behaviour have come to the attention of one or more partners, are invited to sign a voluntary agreement. They agree not to carry out a series of identifiable behaviours which have been defined as anti-social. The ABC is a

supportive intervention used to try and prevent individuals from entering the Criminal Justice System. In May 2009 there were 12 individuals on ABC's, 10 of these were youths.

- The YOT in partnership with Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council will continue to provide a prevent and deter officer to work with young people aged between 13 and 17 years who are on the cusp of entering the Criminal Justice System.

## 8.4 Opportunities

### INTELLIGENCE OPPORTUNITIES

- Share intelligence and information between agencies.
- Effective engagement with young people.
- Work closely with the YOT, YISP and Youth Forum.

### PREVENTION OPPORTUNITIES

- Continued use of ABCs as a supportive measure.
- Work closely with the YOT, YISP and prevent and deter officer to identify individuals displaying problematic behaviour before their behaviour escalates.
- Encourage participation in diversionary activities.
- Provide alcohol and substance awareness sessions to young people.
- Issue warning letters.

### ENFORCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- Use of ABC, ASBI, ASBO's and final warnings.
- Drug and alcohol testing.

## **9. Prolific and Priority Offenders**

### **9.1 Background**

- 9.1.1 The Prolific and Priority Offenders (PPO) Programme is a key government crime reduction initiative introduced in 2004. It requires Community Safety Forums (CSF) to identify and target individual criminals whose level of offending is causing the greatest harm in their local community. The object being, within a multi-agency partnership environment, to prioritise agency interventions and case management to reduce or stop their criminal activities, especially where that behaviour is driven by substance misuse, for example drugs and alcohol.
- 9.1.2 Since 2007, the PPO programme for Basingstoke and Deane has been collaboratively delivered as part of a joint scheme (the RHINO Scheme). This is resourced and funded with three other CSFs in the north and east of Hampshire and managed by a multi-agency, co-located team of practitioners from police, probation and local authority staff.

### **9.2 Performance**

- 9.2.1 In April 2008 the government introduced the Assessment of Police and Community Safety (APACS) system which monitors police, local authority and CSF performance. There is a specific indicator within the process that relates to prolific offenders namely, 'Reducing reoffending rates of prolific and other priority offenders' (NI30), although currently no data has been made available to CSFs.
- 9.2.2 All CSFs are now required to record their identified PPOs onto a national monitoring system called JTrack by 1 April each year. That will then be monitored centrally by the Home Office using both JTrack and the Police National Computer (PNC) to determine their reconviction rates over the year. The pilot year for this revised performance indicator system was 2008/09, and

this data will be used to set baseline figures and formulise reduction targets for CSFs in future Hampshire LAAs.

- 9.2.3 The annual reduction figure for Basingstoke and Deane (and for all CSFs within Hampshire) for the first year 2008/09 under the LAA (2008/11) was 24% and was set to impact on NI30. Unfortunately some problems have occurred in relation to accessing the data. However, at the time of writing, although it has not yet been formally confirmed, it is believed that Basingstoke and Deane achieved this 24% reduction.
- 9.2.4 Moving into the second year, the NI30 target (2009/10) under the current LAA is a 20% reduction. It is not presently possible to measure performance against this target as data is not likely to be available until October 2009.

## 10. Domestic Abuse

### 10.1 Background

10.1.1 Domestic abuse is any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are, or have been, in a relationship together, or between family members regardless of gender or sexuality.

### 10.2 Performance

10.2.1 Domestic abuse is measured in two ways. The first is the number of incidents reported to the police during any given period. Although on the surface a reduction in reported offences is seen as a positive thing, because underreporting is highly prevalent, success is actually measured if the number of reports increases overtime. This means that victims are encouraged to report their abuse. In 2008/09, 716 incidents of domestic abuse were reported to the police. This was a 2.3% (n16) increase on the previous year.

*Table 13*

Domestic abuse	Between June 2007 and May 2008	Between June 2008 and May 2009	% Change and number
Basingstoke and Deane	700	716	+2.3% (n16)

10.2.2 Appendices 20 and 21 list details of all areas of the borough, but last year Brighton Hill (n73), Buckskin (n63), South Ham (n62) and Norden (n62) were the police beats with the highest number of reported offences. This was also the case the previous year.

10.2.3 The other way of measuring performance in relation to domestic abuse is by looking at the number of repeat victims. In this instance success is measured by a reduction in the number of repeat victims.

10.2.4 Data on repeat victims has only recently been made available so year-on-year comparisons cannot be made. Six monthly comparisons are however

possible. During the past six months (December 2008 to May 2009) 93<sup>30</sup> repeat domestic crimes were recorded by the police in Basingstoke and Deane. This is 4% (n5) less than the previous six months when 97 repeat domestic crimes were recorded. It is however important to be careful when interpreting figures. Underreporting is highly likely due to the victim being fearful, and because numbers are relatively small any reduction could be a result of, for example, an abusive partner being sent to prison or a victim leaving an abusive relationship.

### **10.3 What the CSF is doing**

10.3.1 Over the past year Basingstoke and Deane's CSF has implemented various initiatives across the borough to encourage reporting and reduce incidents of domestic abuse. These include;

- A work place domestic abuse policy is currently being written by the council and will detail the responsibilities of council employees in relation to domestic abuse.
- White Ribbon day provides general awareness of domestic abuse issues and sign posts to where people can get help and support. Events were held in November 2008 in Brighton Hill and The Malls shopping centre. These locations were chosen due to the high number of reports of incidents in Brighton Hill, and the number of people visiting The Malls.
- The Sanctuary Scheme provided by Downland Housing in partnership with Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council provides a victim centred initiative, which enables victims to remain in their own home with appropriate security measures in place. As at July 2009, 22 properties have been made secure under this scheme.

---

<sup>30</sup> Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects 'Strategic Assessment Domestic Crimes and Incidents – Repeat Victims report.'

- Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) continue to be held to discuss high risk cases. Between 1 June 2008 and 31 May 2009 150 cases were referred.
- In the past year 53 male abusers were referred to the perpetrator programme and 83% (n44) completed it.

## 10.4 Opportunities

### INTELLIGENCE OPPORTUNITIES

- Identify and implement methods of obtaining data from other agencies to improve the boroughs understanding in relation to domestic abuse.
- Take part in and collate all Basingstoke domestic abuse services results in the HIOW 'Domestic Abuse Snapshot Survey 2009.'
- Make best use of data obtained via the Emergency Department Project.

### PREVENTION OPPORTUNITIES

- Increase the capacity of specialist agencies within the borough.
- Continue to attend events such as International Women's Day and health fayres to promote local services and engage with members of the public.
- Continue to deliver domestic abuse sessions to identified vulnerable groups including female offenders.
- Disseminate information to Children's Centres, the local hospital and other audience rich zones.
- Include regular articles in community newsletters.

### ENFORCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- Effective use of MARACS.
- Effective use of the perpetrator programme.
- Regular and effective liaison with the Specialist Domestic Abuse Court Steering Group in relation to cases seen.

## **11. Fear of crime**

### **11.1 Background**

11.1.1 The fear of crime refers to the worry of being a victim of crime as opposed to the actual probability of being a victim.

### **11.2 Place Survey**

11.2.1 The place survey was conducted between the months of September and December 2008. Overall, 1,637 borough residents responded to questions about their local area and services. The results in relation to community safety were very positive.

11.2.2 Residents were asked to what extent that they thought various issues were a problem. Results have been compared to the Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPI) 2006 survey and as shown in graph 9 (page 67), the percentage of residents who believe the various issues are a problem has decreased since the earlier survey.

11.2.3 The issues discussed were;

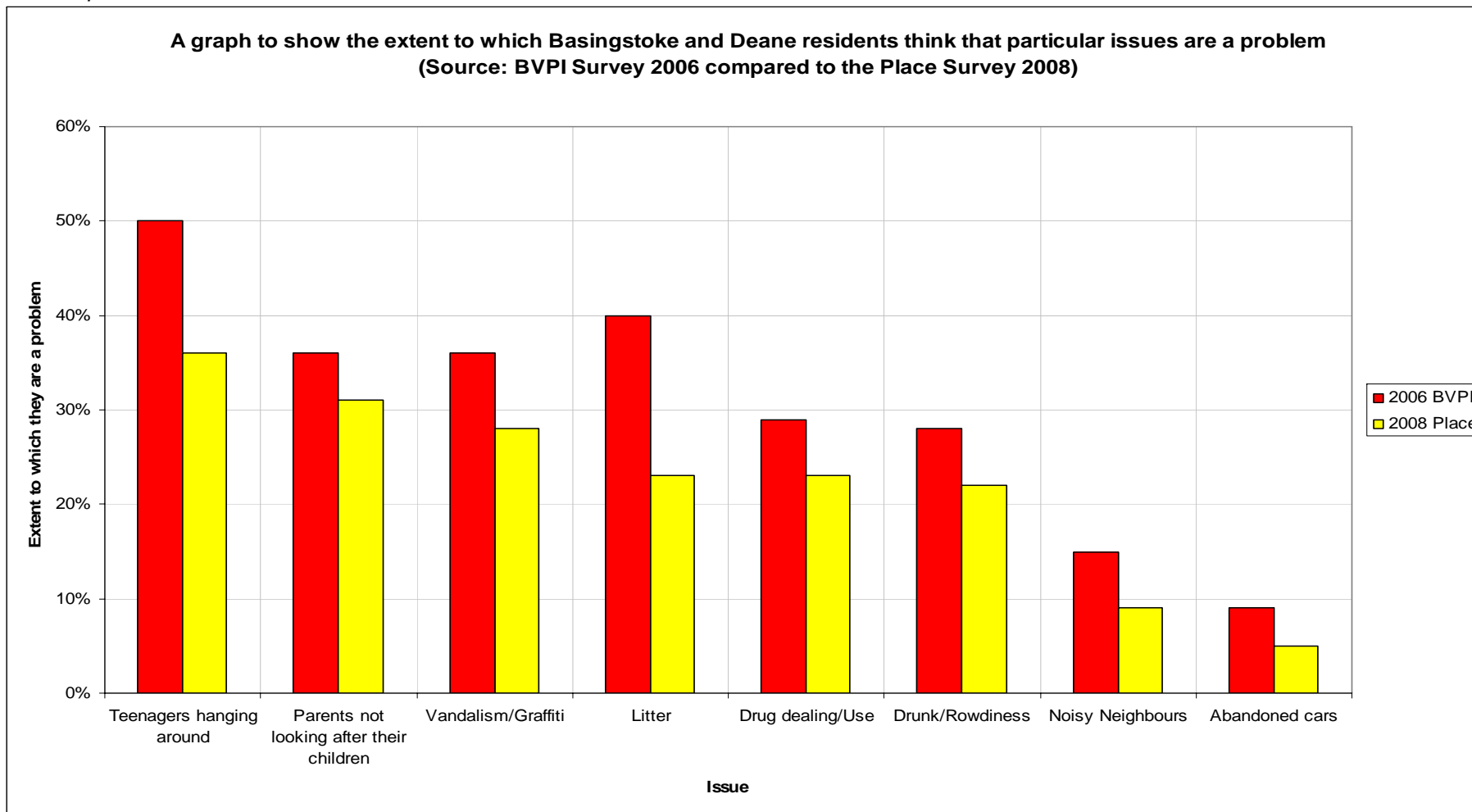
- Teenagers hanging around
- Parents not looking after their children
- Vandalism and graffiti
- Litter
- Drug dealing and drug use
- Drunkenness and rowdiness
- Noisy neighbours
- Abandoned cars.

11.2.4 A total of 26% of respondents felt that the police and public services in the area seek peoples views about the issues and 32% felt that the police and

public services are successfully dealing with them. Both of these figures are higher than average.

11.2.5 Respondents were also asked about how safe they feel in different situations. A total of 91% said that they felt safe outside of their house during the day (the same figure as in the 2006 BVPI survey) and 56% said that they felt safe outside after dark (slightly lower than in the 2006 BVPI survey).

Graph 9



## **11.3 Unauthorised Encampments**

11.3.1 An unauthorised encampment is when an individual or group of individuals move onto a piece of land that they do not own, without the permission of the landowner. Unauthorised encampments are a matter of civil trespass between the landowner and the individual(s) illegally camped on the land. Where an unauthorised encampment has been set up on Basingstoke and Deane land it is the responsibility of the council to follow a specific process to evict them.

11.3.2 The number of unauthorised encampments in the borough has fluctuated in recent years. Last year there were 40 unauthorised encampments in the borough, 13 of these were on council owned land. This figure represents a 33% (n20) reduction on the previous year when there were 60 encampments, 22 of which were on council land.

11.3.3 More recently, the borough has witnessed a surge in the number of unauthorised encampments and this has had a significant impact on the fear of crime.

11.3.4 The majority of incidents in Basingstoke and Deane are a result of five well known family groups moving around the borough and not additional groups arriving.

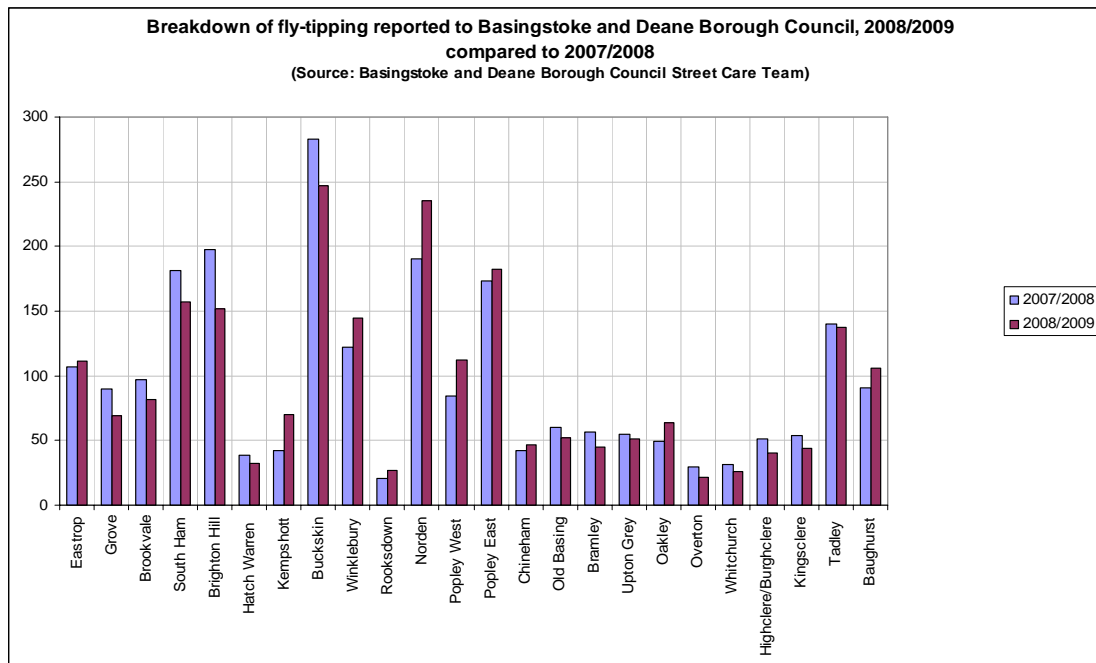
## **11.4 Fly-Tipping**

11.4.1 Fly-tipping is the illegal dumping of waste. It varies from dumping small bin bags of rubbish and large items (such as fridges and mattresses), to waste from construction and demolition sites. Fly-tipping has significant social and financial costs to the public. It can make a community appear run down and uncared for, which could lead to an increased fear of crime and an actual increase in crime and anti-social behaviour. Members of the public can report incidents of fly-tipping to Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council.

11.4.2 Between June 2008 and May 2009, 2,255 fly-tips were reported to the council. This figure represents a 1.4% (n32) reduction on the previous year.

11.4.3 Last year the area of the borough with the greatest number of reported fly-tips was Buckskin, however this was a reduction of 13% (n36) based on the previous year. Subsequently Norden experienced a large number of fly-tips, and incidents actually rose by 24% (n45). These areas have historically been two of the worst in the borough in terms of fly-tipping, and the majority of fly-tips are household waste which residents do not dispose of properly.

Graph 10



## 11.5 What the CSF is doing

11.5.1 Reducing the fear of crime has been a priority for the CSF for the past two years. Various projects have been undertaken including;

- A bells campaign was launched in the borough in December 2008. Since then more than 1,600 bells have been handed out to members of the public. The bells can be attached to purses, wallets and handbags to alert the person to potential pickpockets.

- The continued use of Smart Water for both its preventative and forensic potentials, is likely to have a positive impact on levels of fear in the borough as it reduces the risk of becoming a victim and makes it easier for the police to trace criminals.
- The CSF has launched Fear of Crime Road Shows as a new initiative to helping people feel safer in the area that they live. The events provide an opportunity for residents to learn about what is being done to keep them safe, and also gives them a chance to let the CSF know how they feel, and what they see as the issues in their communities. The first event, held in Tadley, saw more than 500 members of the community visit the stand to find out information and raise their concerns. Two further successful events were held in Brighton Hill and Whitchurch.
- The council has produced a leaflet about unauthorised encampments. The leaflet covers all aspects of unauthorised encampments.
- The council held a Face the People event at the end of May 2009 where the public were invited to come along and find out more about community safety in the borough and ask questions about the forum.
- Special Branch training sessions to raise awareness on how to prevent violent extremism have also been provided to council staff and partners.

## 11.6 Opportunities

### INTELLIGENCE OPPORTUNITIES

- Ensure that the community feel well informed about the steps being taken to combat anti-social behaviour in the borough.
- Examine the personal differences associated with fear so that tactical responses can be appropriately arranged.
- Improve the sharing of information between the CSF members and District CSFs'.
- Gather information from the public at the Fear of Crime Roadshow's.
- Use the results of the PLACE survey to help understand residents views on community safety.

### PREVENTION OPPORTUNITIES

- Ensure that the Communications Strategy is up to date and relevant.
- Continue to develop Neighbourhood Watch schemes.
- Publicise success stories.
- Work with identified groups about perception and reality.
- Community integration work to remove unhealthy stereotypes.

### ENFORCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- Priority approach to tackling signal offences (graffiti, fly-tipping, abandoned vehicles etc).
- High visibility patrols in problem areas identified through the NTM process.

## Table of Appendices

1	Basingstoke and Deane Most Similar Family Group List.....	73
2	Hampshire Police Force Areas.....	74
3	All Crime.....	75
4	Rowdy and Inconsiderate (12 month moving average).....	76
5	Rowdy and Inconsiderate (area).....	77
6	Criminal damage (12 month moving average).....	78
7	Criminal damage (area).....	79
8	Drug Offences (12 month moving average).....	80
9	Drug Offences (area).....	81
10	Violence against the person (12 month moving average).....	82
11	Violence against the person (area).....	83
12	Robbery (12 month moving average).....	84
13	Robbery (area).....	85
14	Crimes involving weapons.....	86
15	Burglary dwelling (12 month moving average).....	87
16	Burglary dwelling (area).....	88
17	Burglary non dwelling (12 month moving average).....	89
18	Burglary non dwelling (area).....	90
19	Vehicle crime.....	91
20	Domestic abuse (12 month moving average).....	92
21	Domestic abuse (breakdown by type and area).....	93
22	Arson (breakdown by type and area).....	94
23	Arson (breakdown by month).....	95

## Appendix 1

### Basingstoke and Deane Most Similar Family Grouping List

- Peer comparisons in iQuanta are made using 'Most Similar' comparison groups. These groups provide a benchmark for comparison of crime rates and other indicators with similar areas elsewhere in England and Wales. Such comparisons are useful because areas with very similar geographical, demographic and socio-economic situations have been shown to have reasonable comparable levels of crime. Variations in crime rates between areas that are similar in character are likely to be due to other factors, such as efficiency of policing or working practises, so they also help to identify similar areas which are performing well, to promote the sharing of good practise.
- Below is a list of 'most similar' families in Basingstoke and Deane's group;
  - Avon and Somerset – North Somerset
  - Avon and Somerset – South Gloucestershire
  - Bedfordshire – Central Bedfordshire
  - Cambridgeshire – Huntingdonshire
  - Hampshire – Basingstoke and Deane
  - Hampshire – New Forest
  - Hampshire – Test Valley
  - Hertfordshire – Dacorum
  - Hertfordshire – North Hertfordshire
  - Kent – Maidstone
  - Kent – Sevenoaks
  - Kent – Tonbridge and Malling
  - Thames Valley – Cherwell
  - Thames Valley – West Oxfordshire
  - Wiltshire – Wiltshire County
- The 24 different variables taken into account when calculating CSF Most Similar groups are;
  - Percentage of ACORN 1 households
  - Percentage of ACORN 5 households
  - Percentage of ACORN 2 households
  - Percentage of ACORN 4 households
  - Percentage of student households
  - Percentage who have never worked
  - Percentage in routine/semi-routine occupations
  - Percentage permanently sick or disabled
  - Percentage of terraced households
  - Output area (OA) density
  - Percentage of overcrowded households
  - Percentage of single adult households
  - Percentage of single parent households
  - Percentage of households with no working adults and dependent children
  - Population sparsity
  - Long – term unemployed per worker
  - Long – tern unemployed per claimant
  - Percentage of 18-24 claimants
  - Percentage of people on income support
  - Number of retail and leisure outlets
  - Bars per hectare
  - Daytime population per hectare
  - Daytime net inflow
  - Percentage of population in hamlets or isolated dwellings

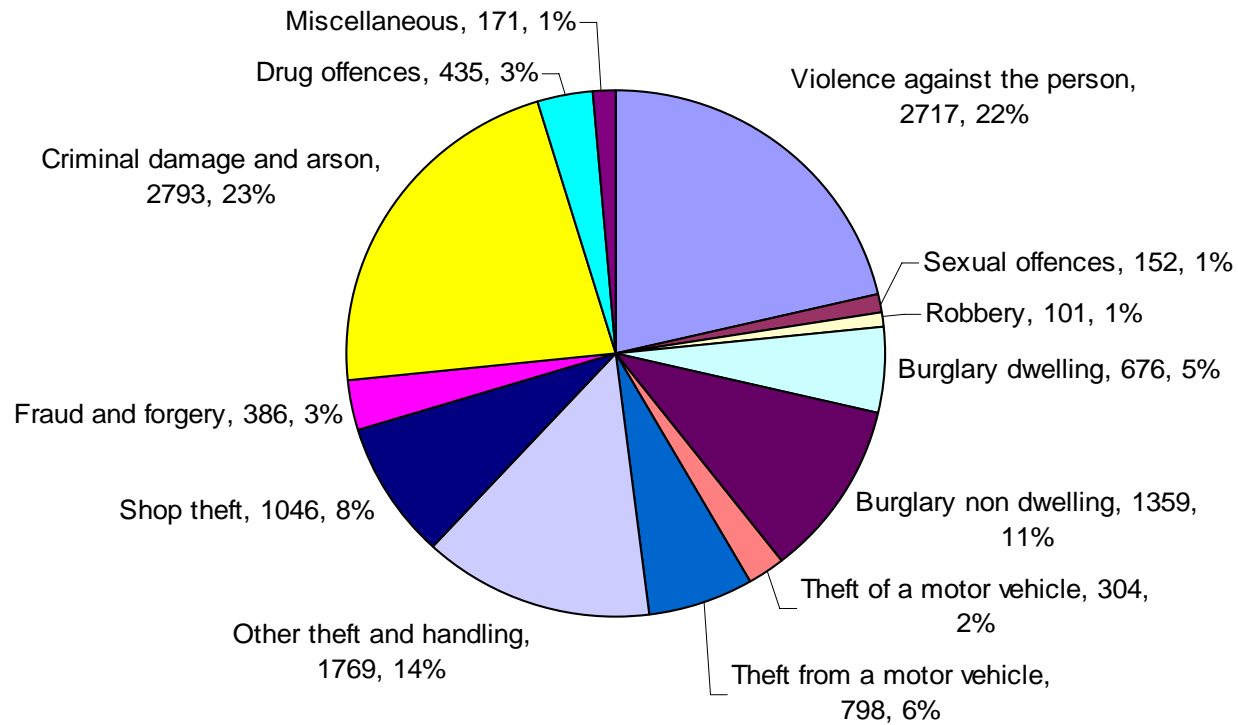
## Appendix 2

### Hampshire Police Force Areas

- Below is a list of Hampshire Police Force Areas;
  - Basingstoke and Deane
  - East Hampshire
  - Eastleigh
  - Fareham
  - Gosport
  - Hart
  - Havant
  - Isle of Wight
  - New Forest
  - Portsmouth
  - Rushmoor
  - Southampton
  - Test Valley
  - Winchester

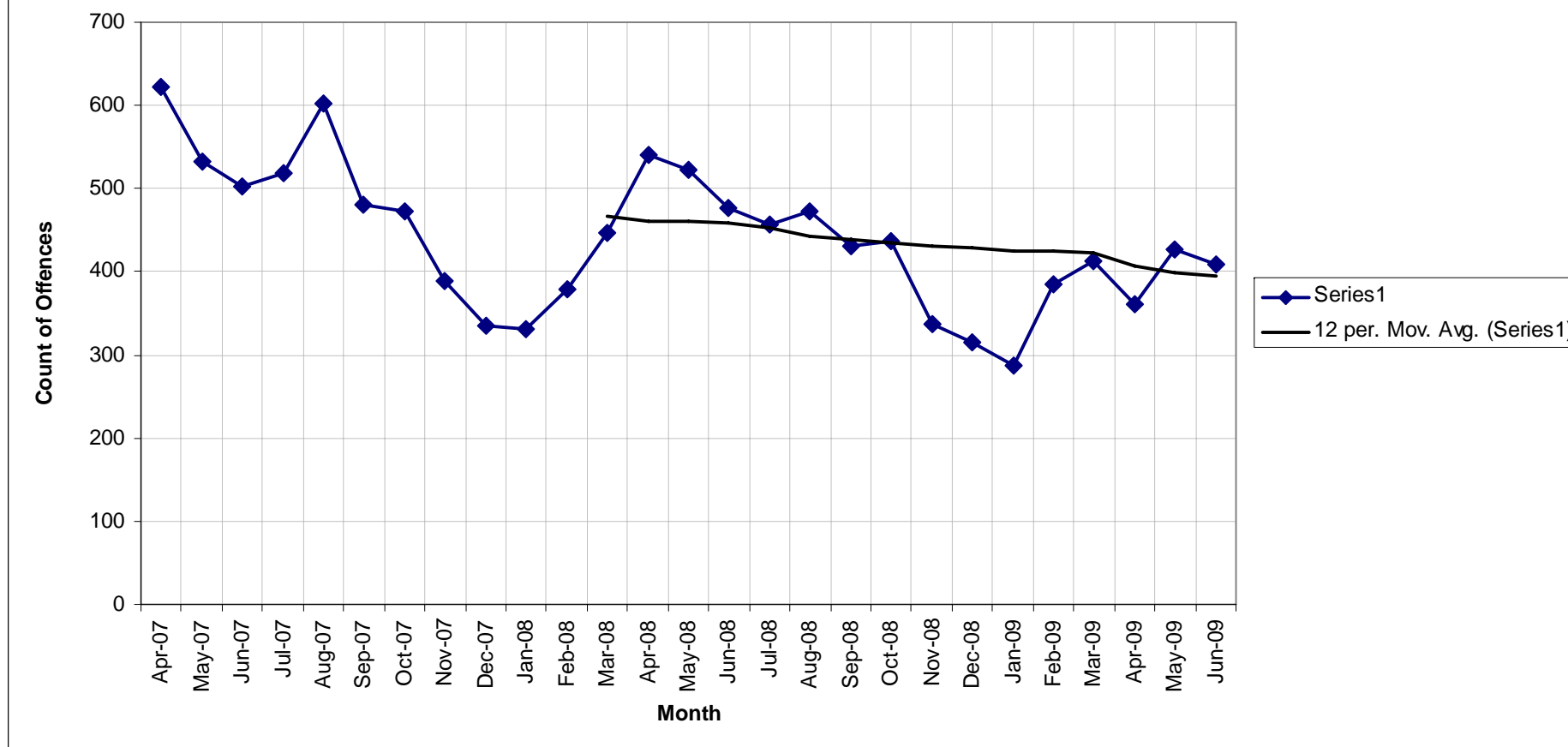
Appendix 3

**All Crime in Basingstoke and Deane 01 June 2008 to 31 May 2009**  
**(Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects 'Strategic Assessment Crime Report'**  
**run 16.07.07)**



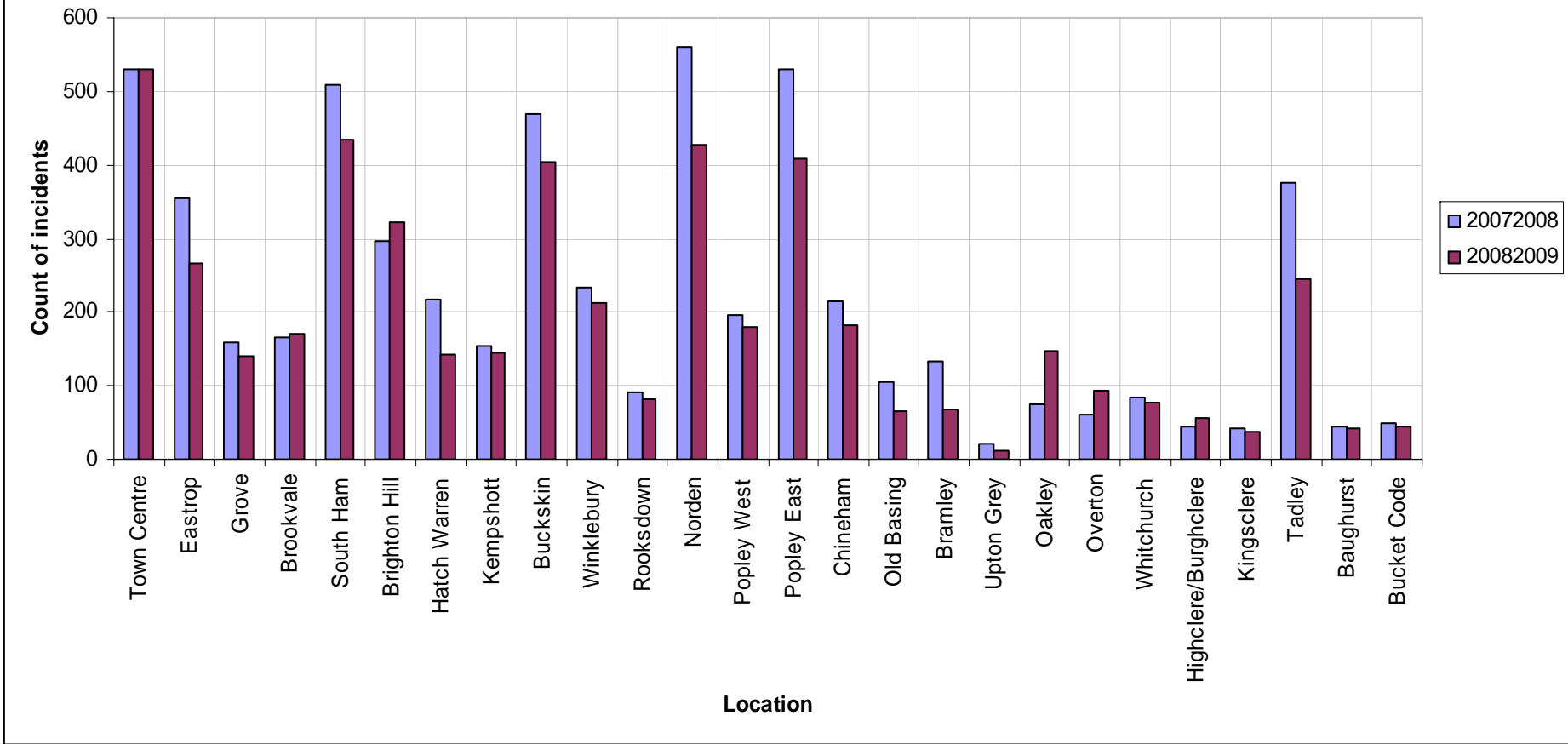
Appendix 4

**Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour in Basingstoke and Deane**  
(Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects 'Strategic Assessment All Incidents Report')

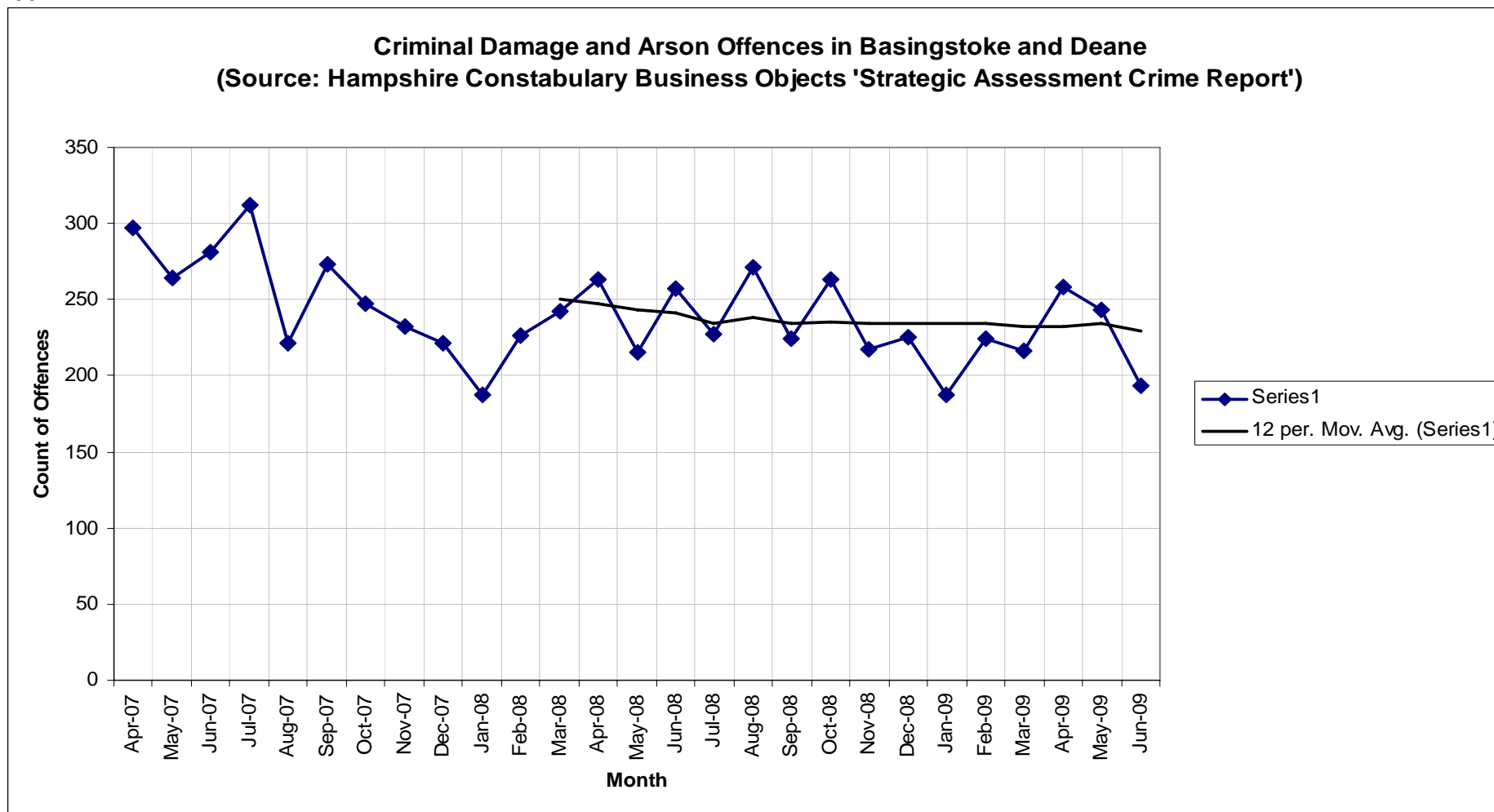


Appendix 5

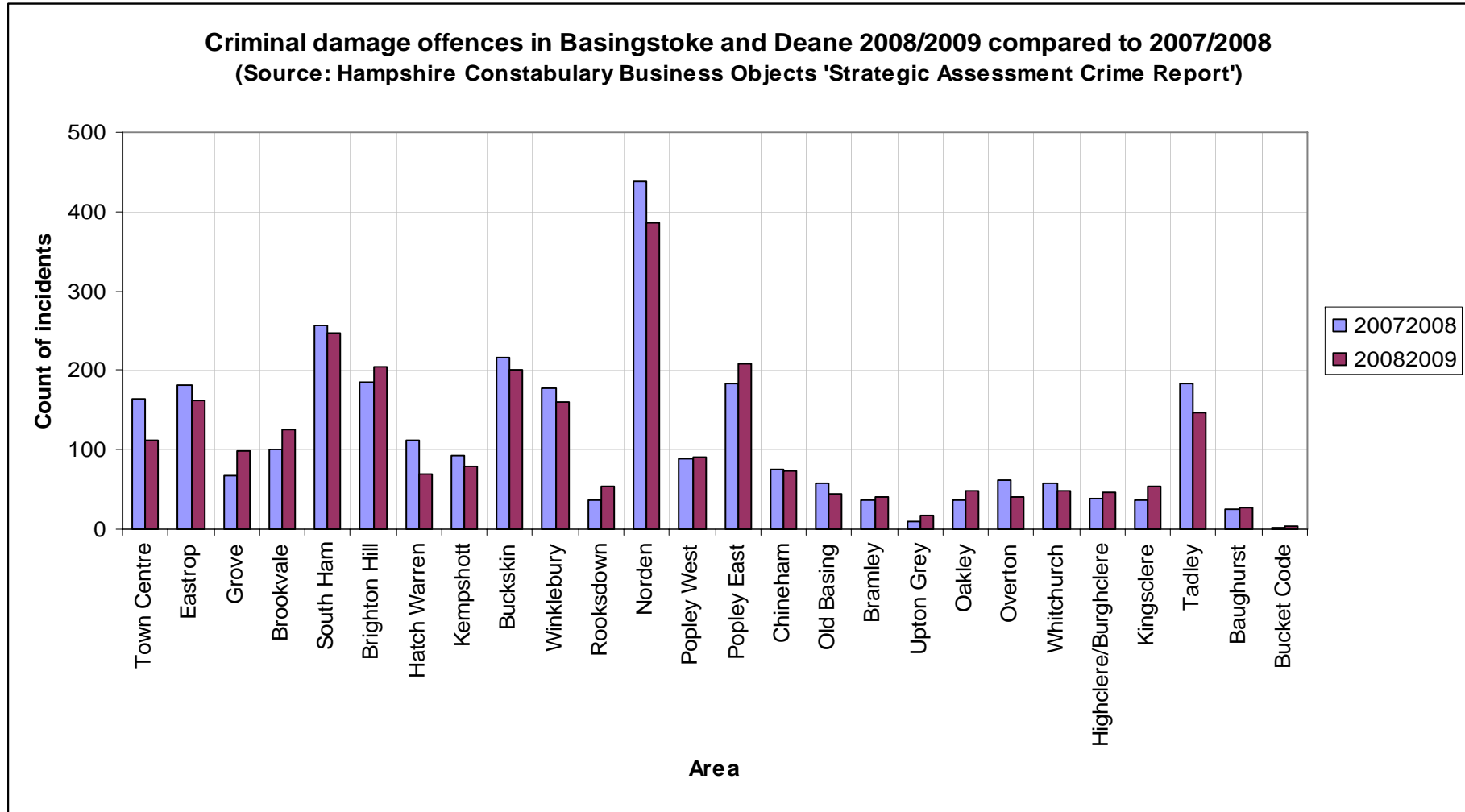
**Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour in Basingstoke and Deane 2008/2009 compared to 2007/2008**  
 (Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects 'Strategic Assessment All Incidents Report')



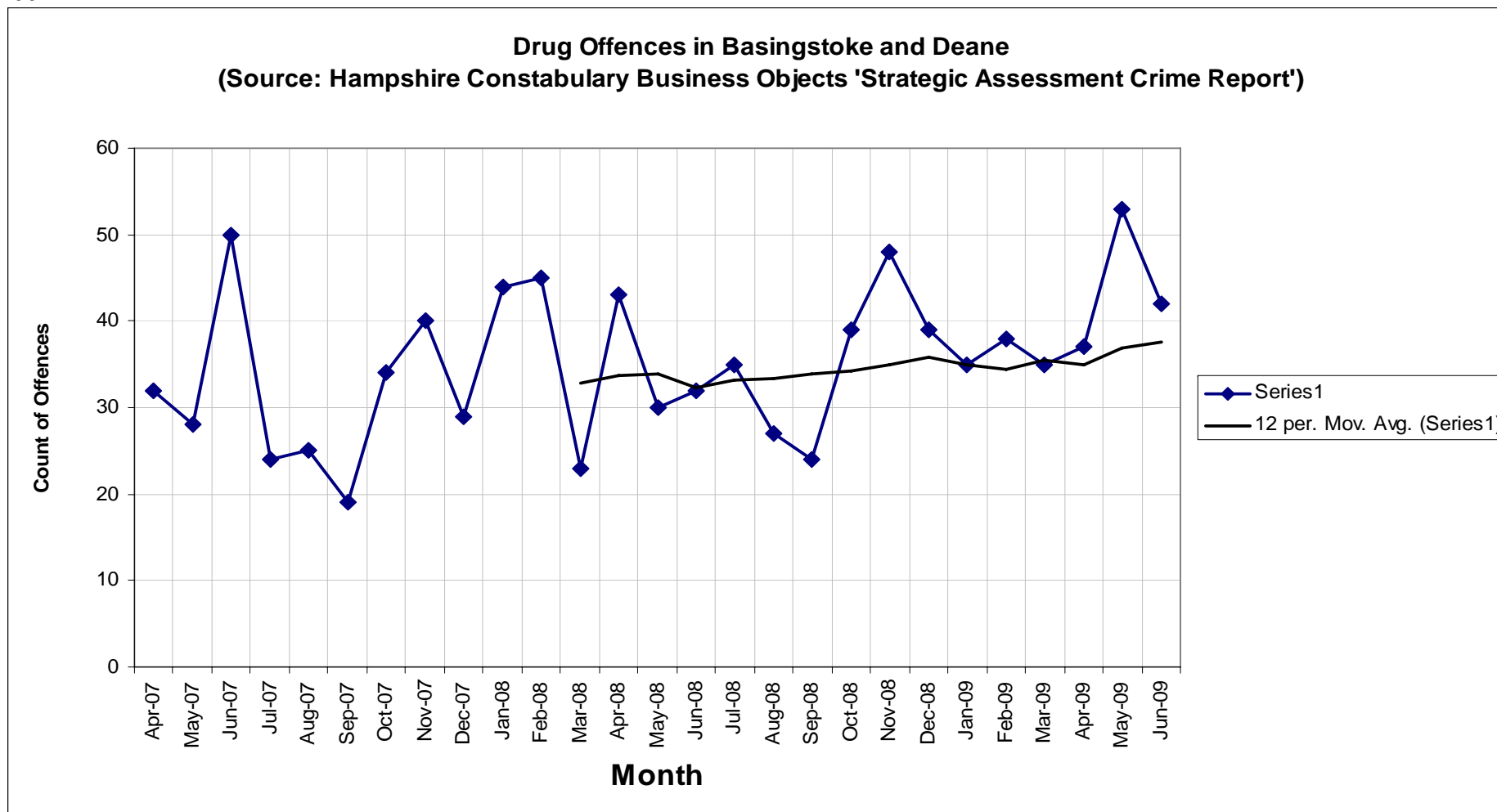
Appendix 6



Appendix 7

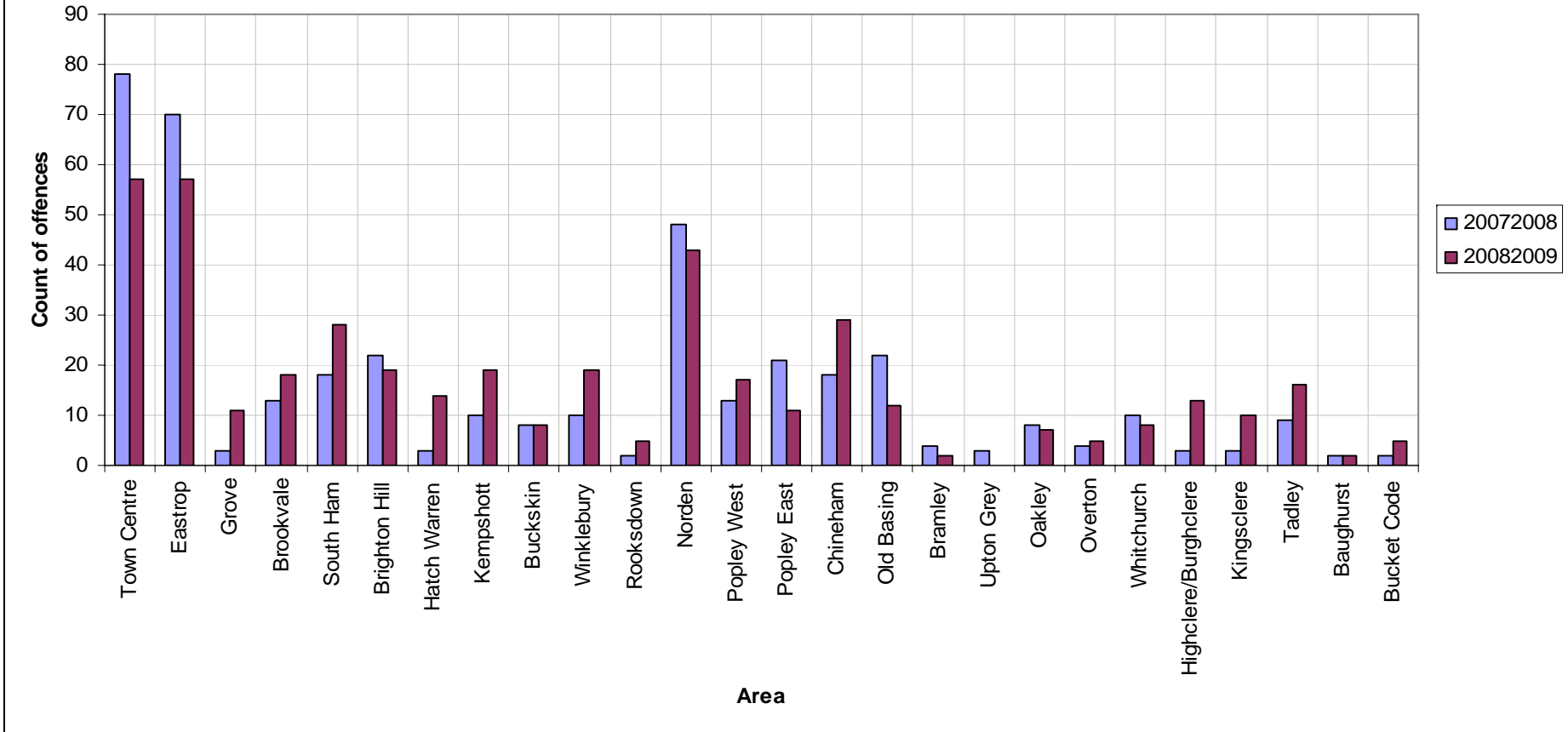


Appendix 8

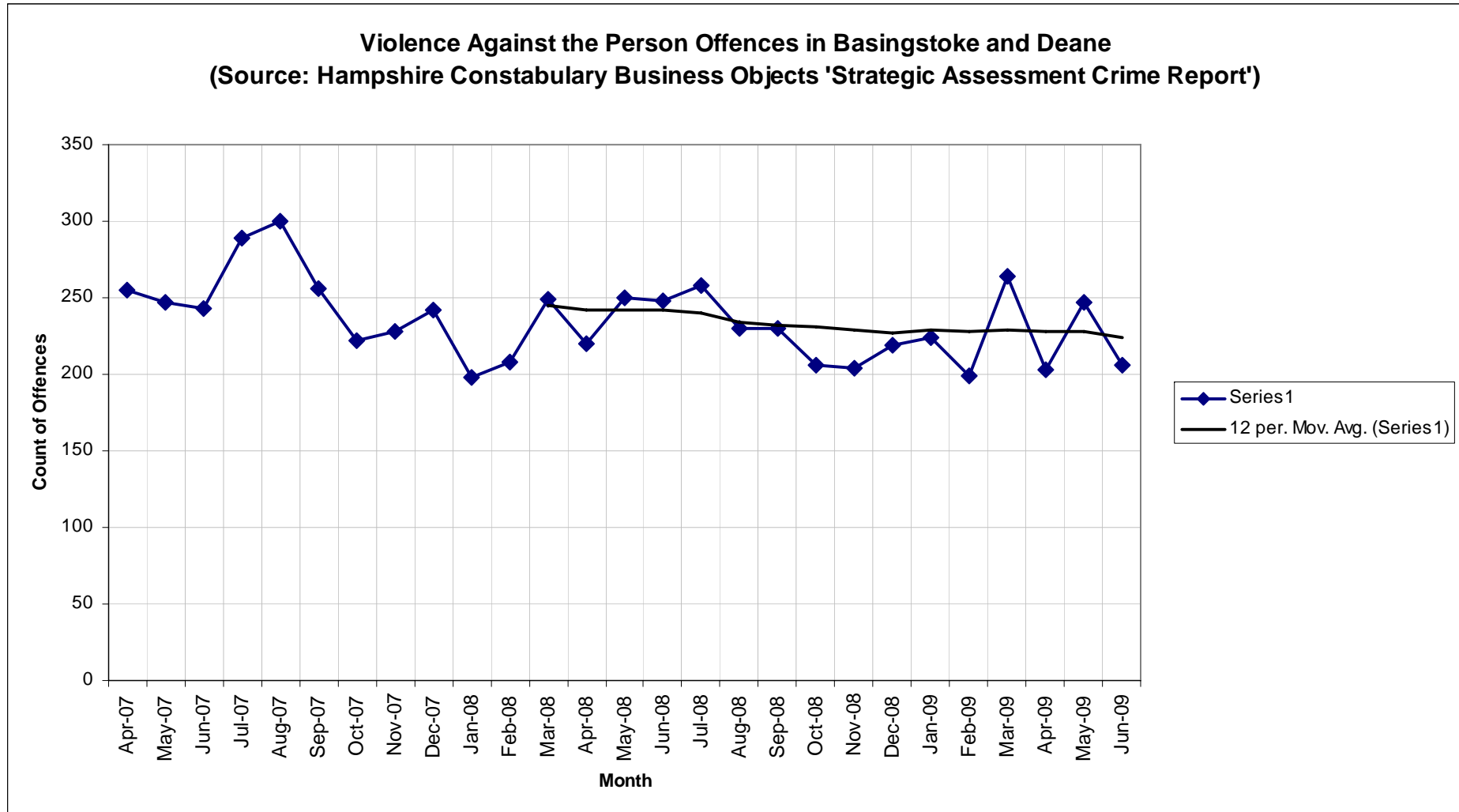


Appendix 9

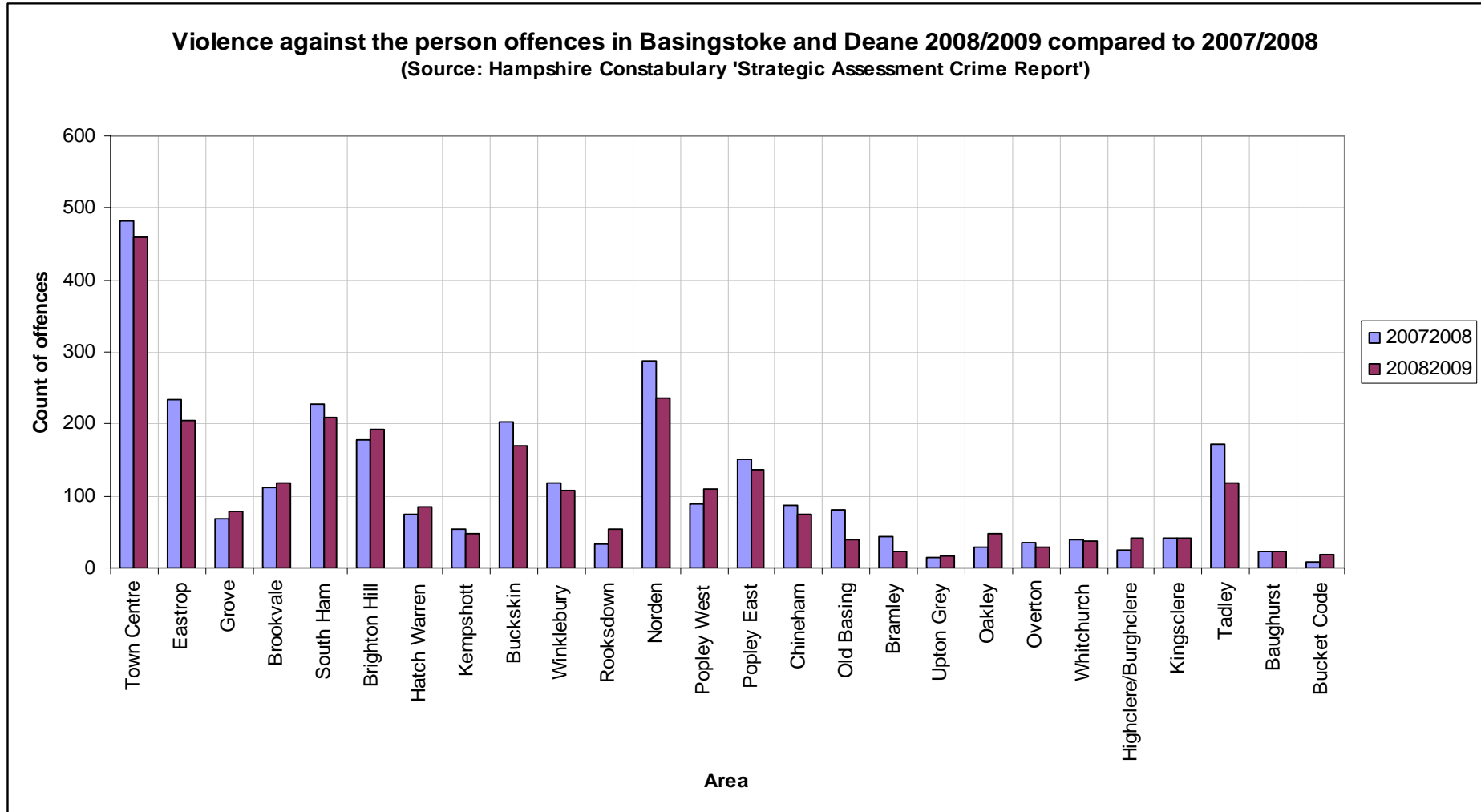
**Drug offences in Basingstoke and Deane 2008/2009 compared to 2007/2008**  
 (Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects 'Strategic Assessment Crime Report')



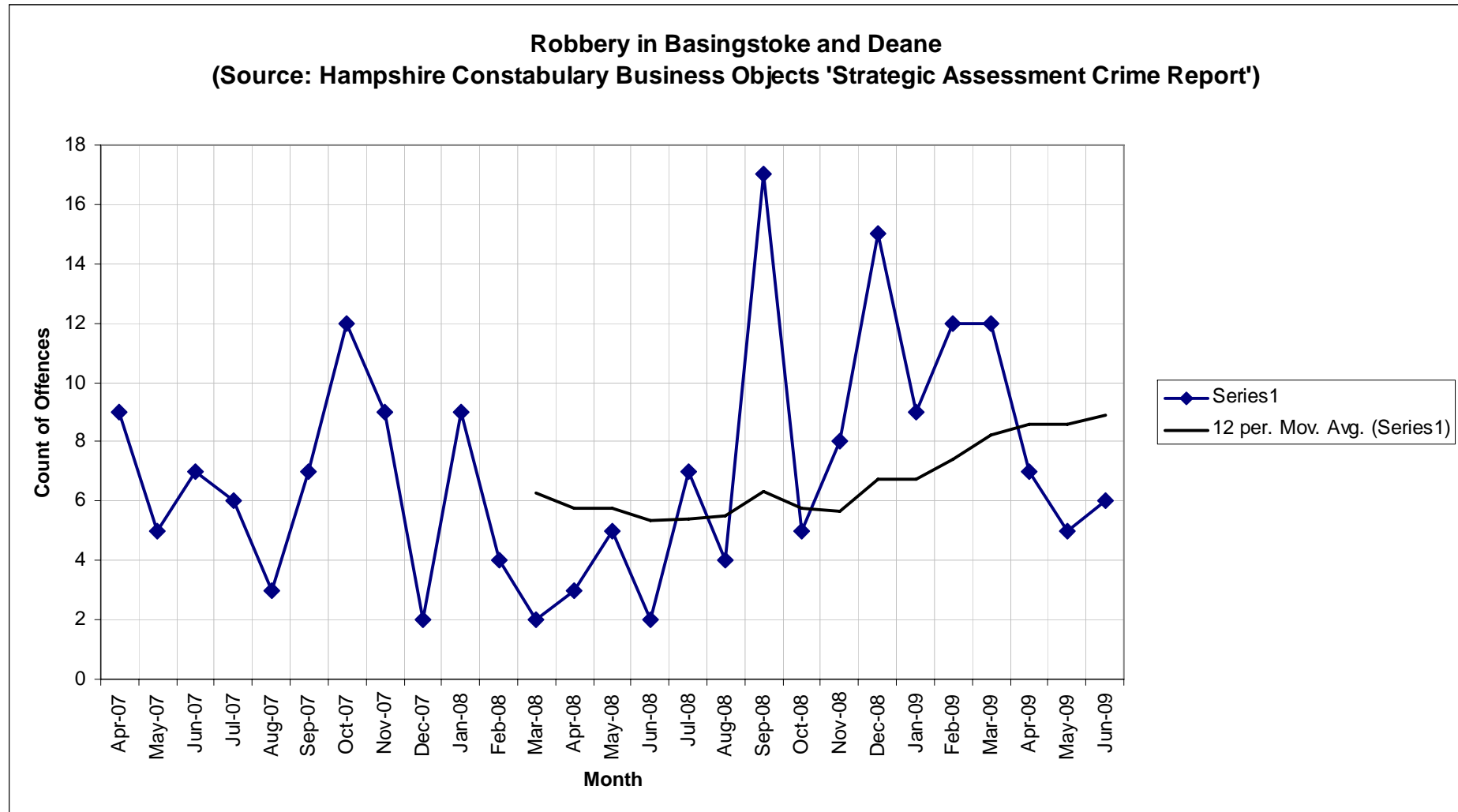
Appendix 10



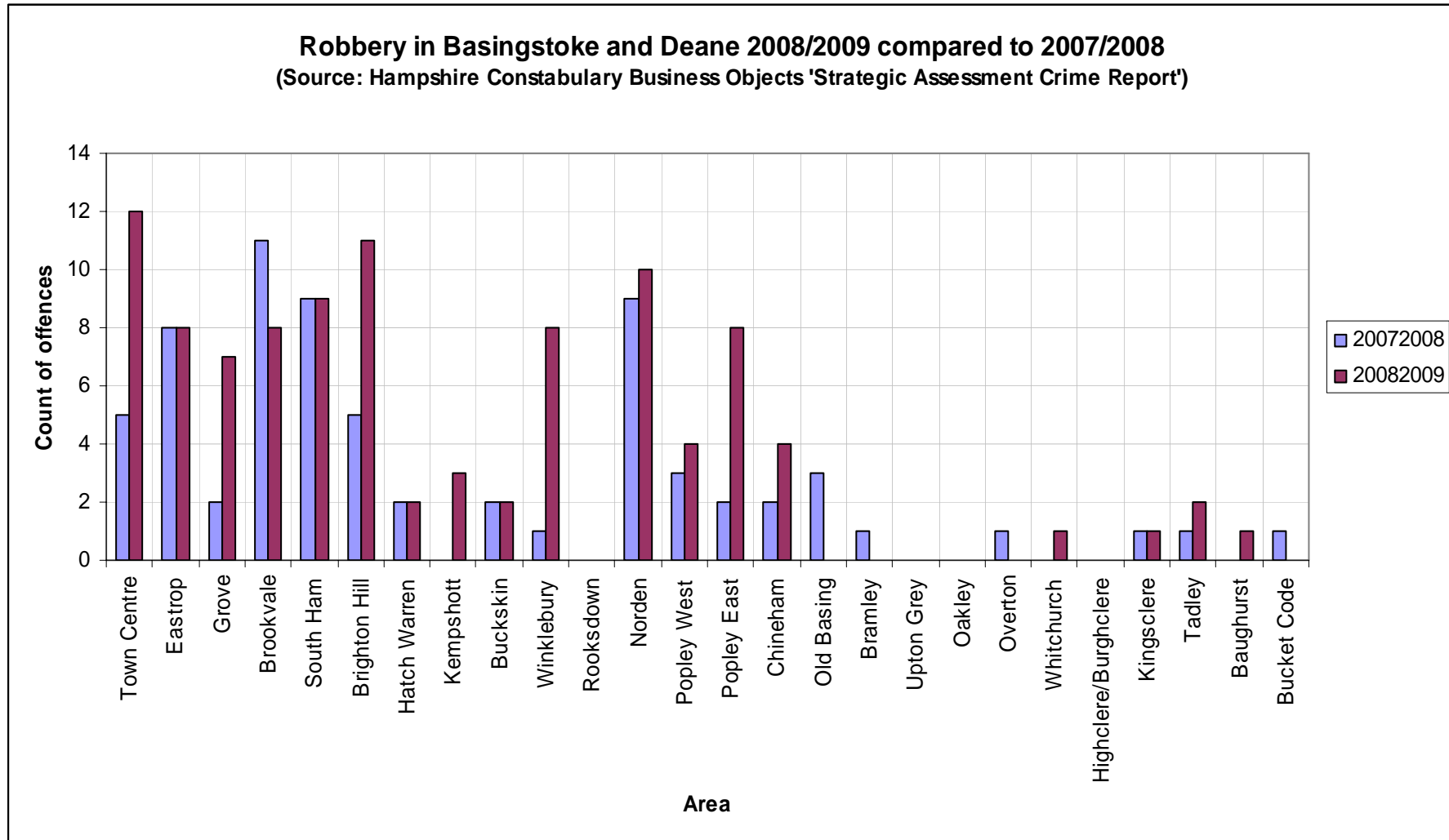
Appendix 11



Appendix 12



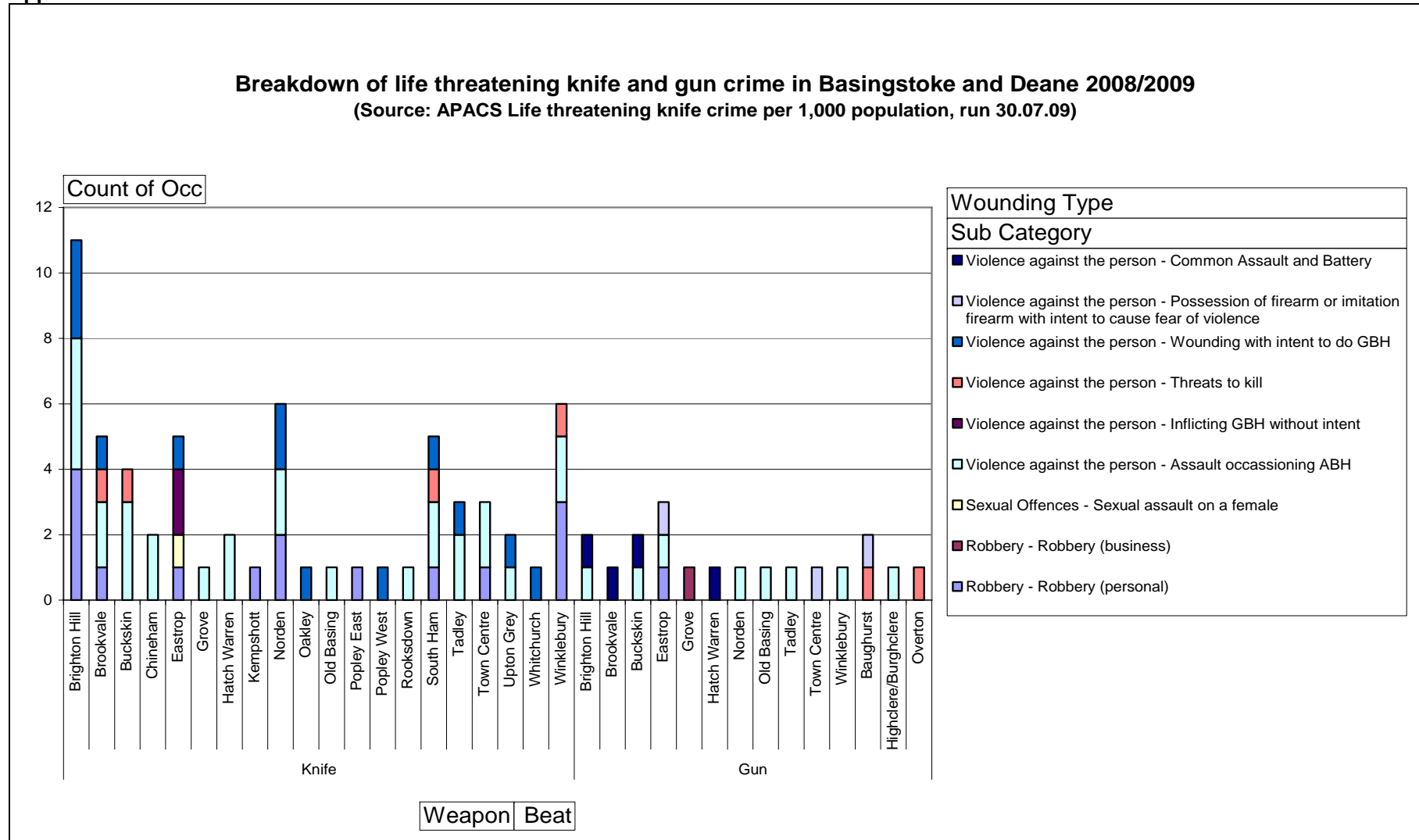
Appendix13



Appendix 14

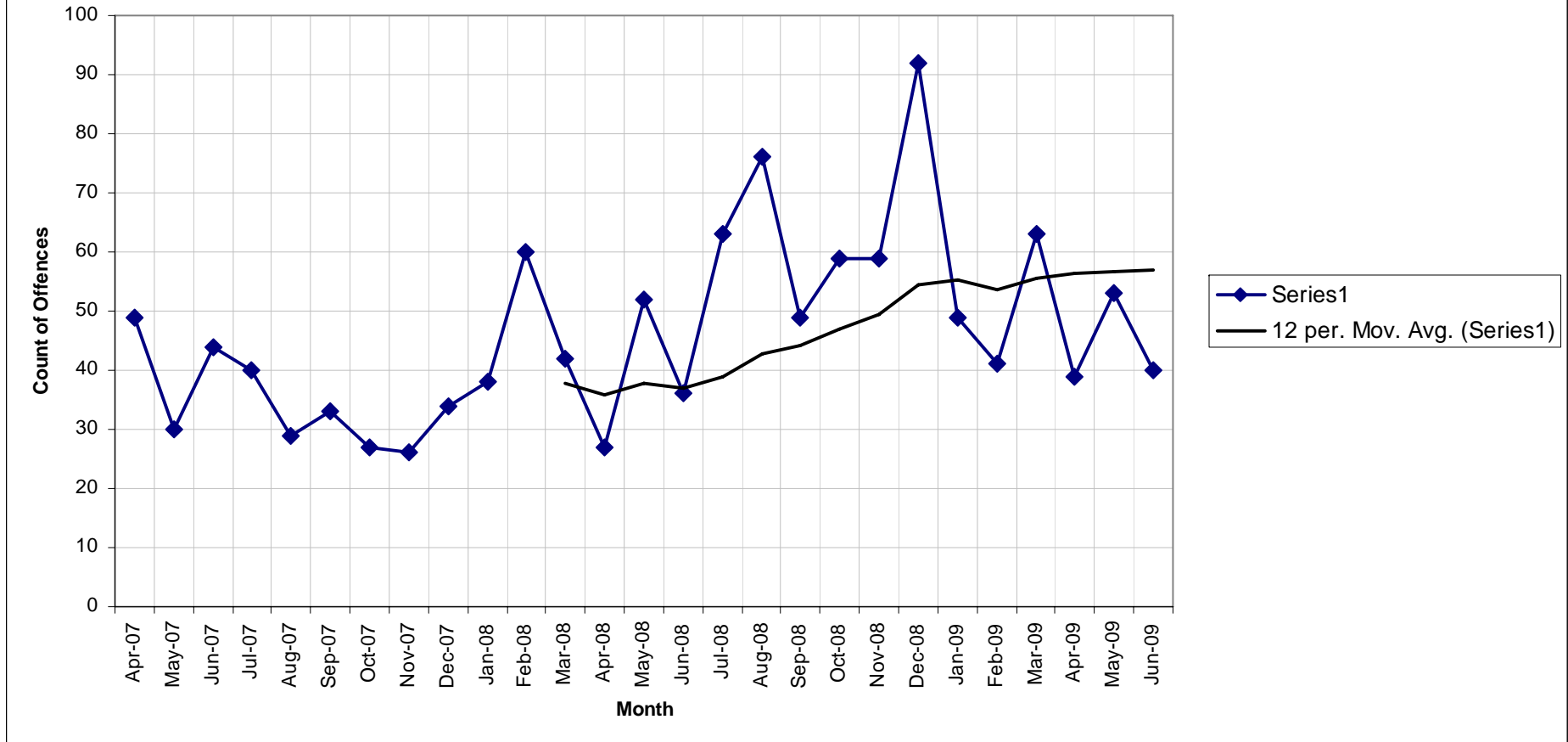
Breakdown of life threatening knife and gun crime in Basingstoke and Deane 2008/2009

(Source: APACS Life threatening knife crime per 1,000 population, run 30.07.09)

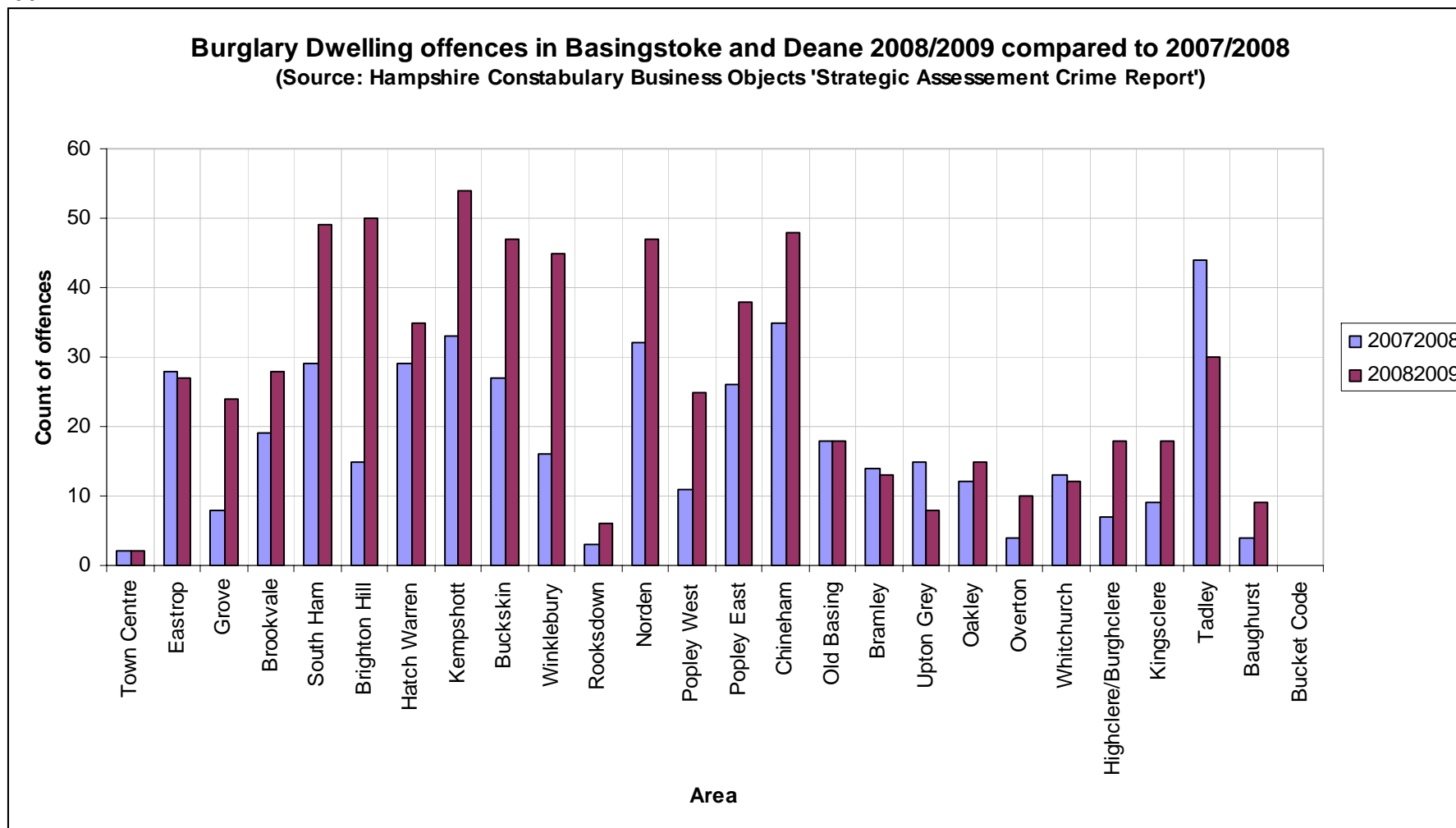


Appendix 15

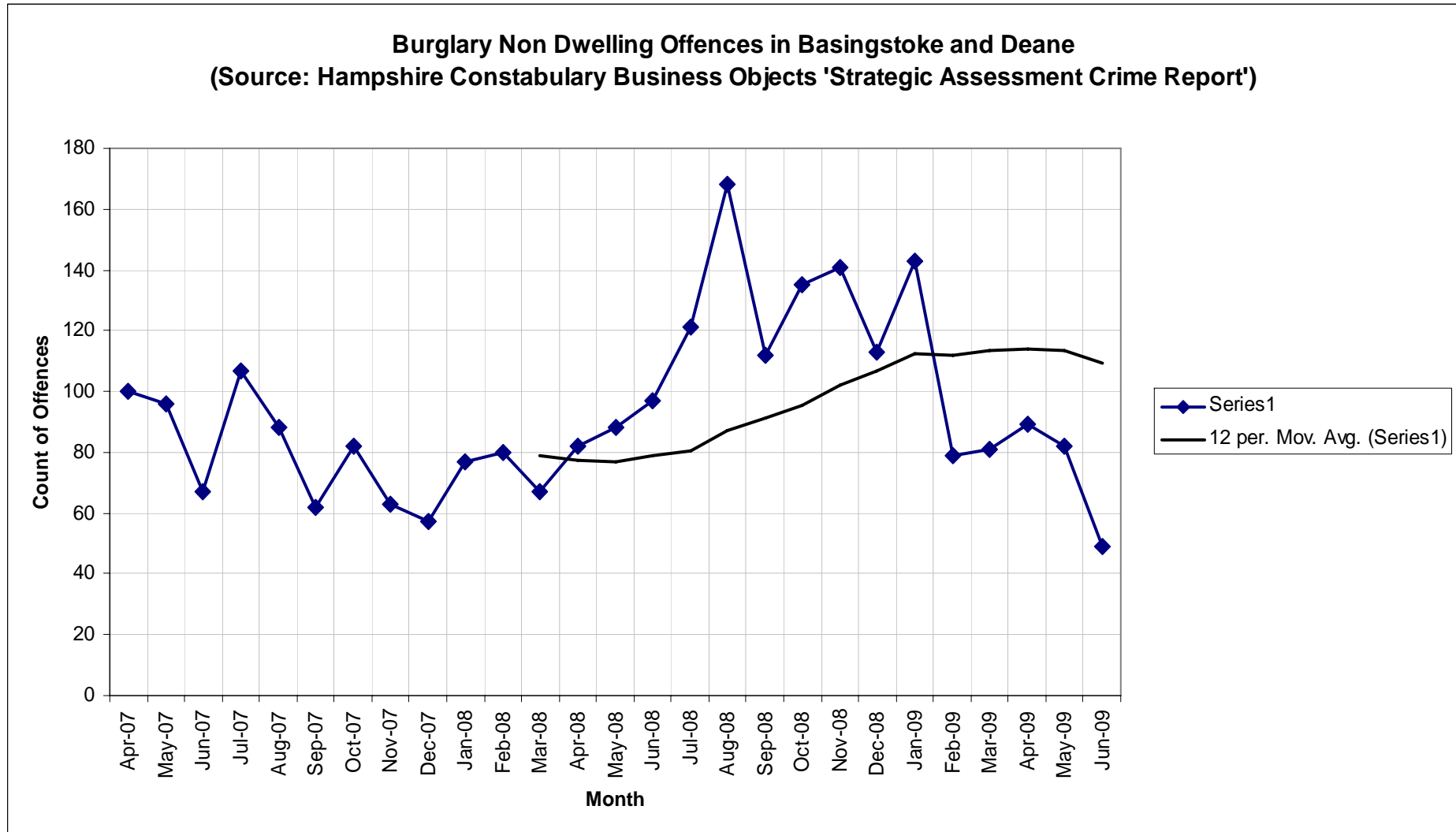
**Burglary Dwelling Offences in Basingstoke and Deane**  
(Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects 'Strategic Assessment Crime Report')



Appendix 16

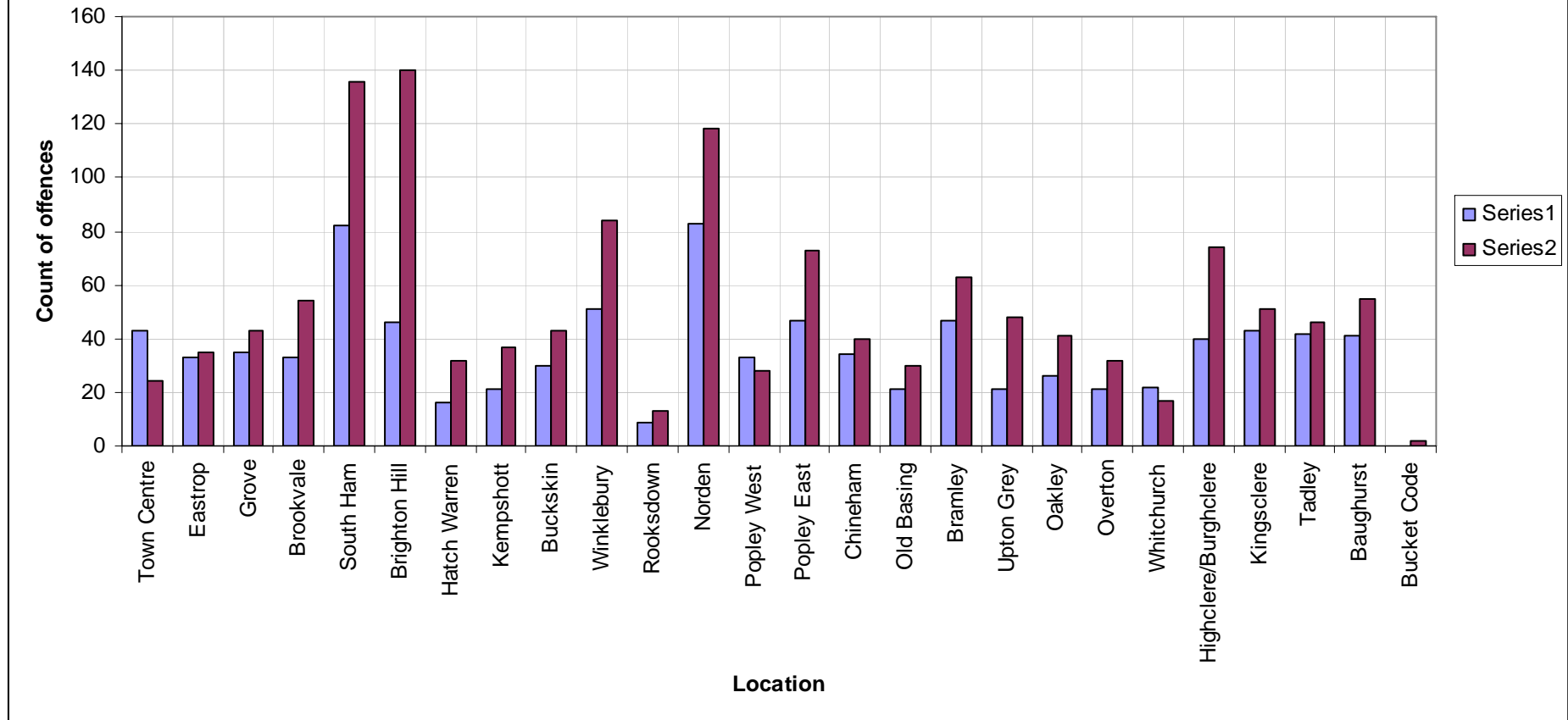


Appendix 17

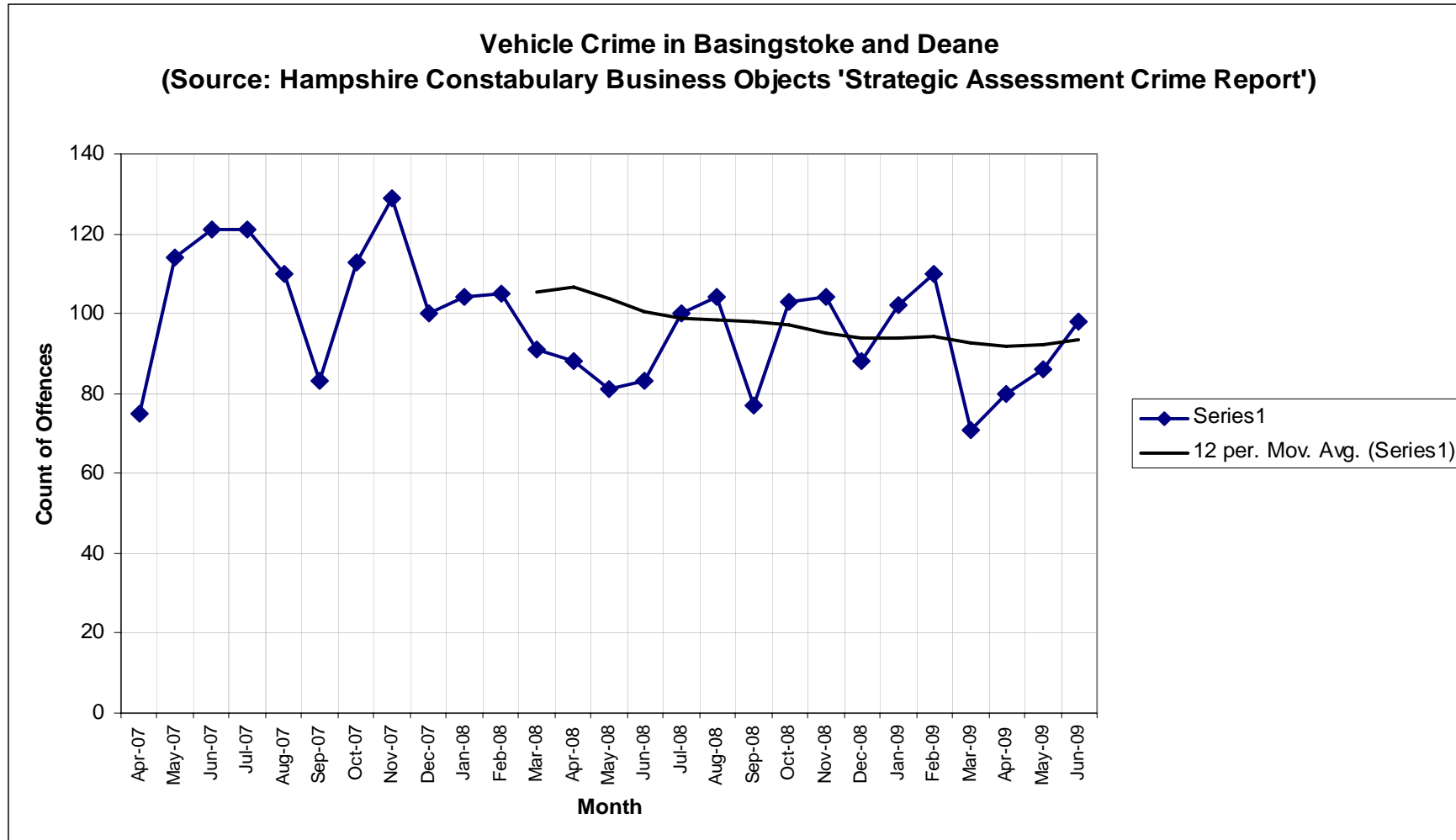


Appendix 18

**Burglary non dwelling offences in Basingstoke and Deane 2008/2009 compared to 2007/2008**  
 (Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects 'Strategic Assessment Crime Report')

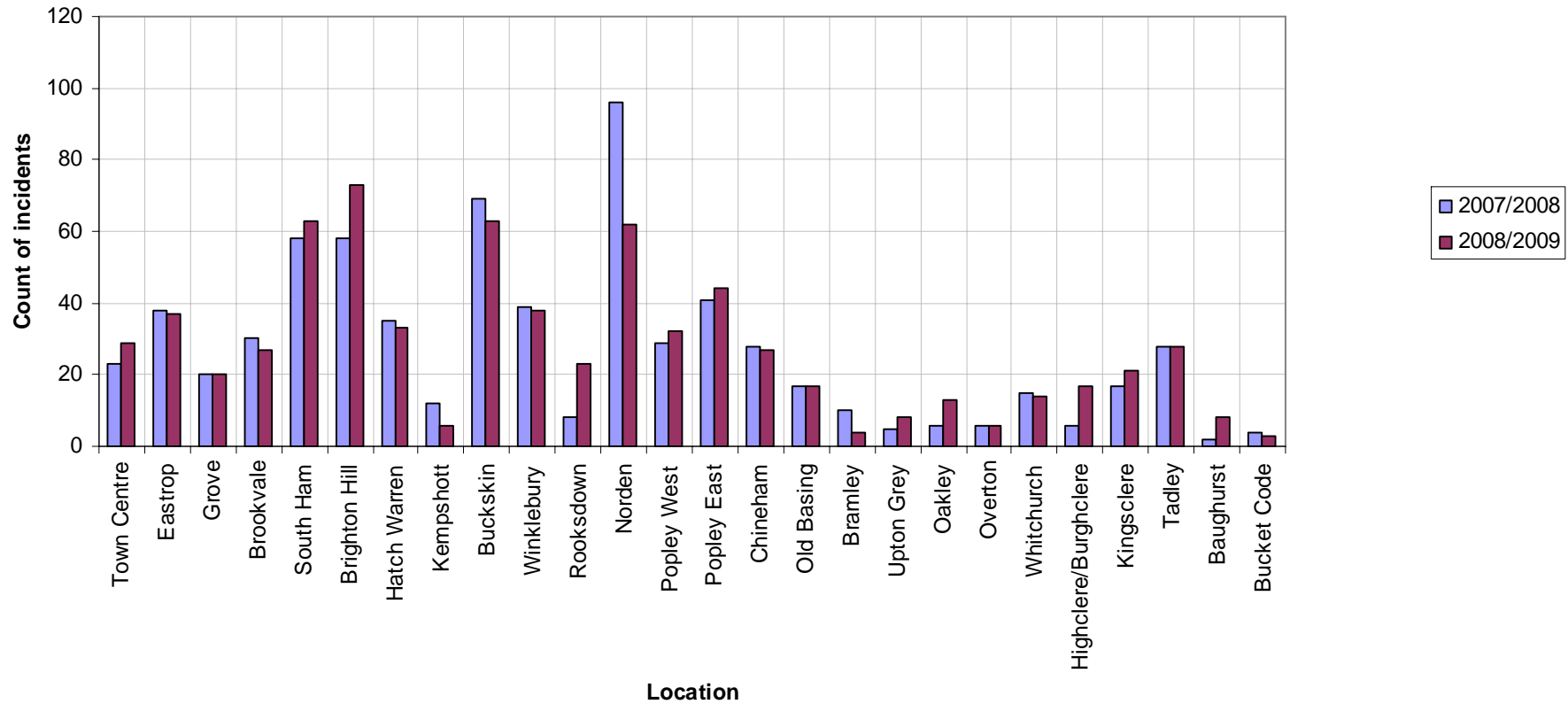


Appendix 19



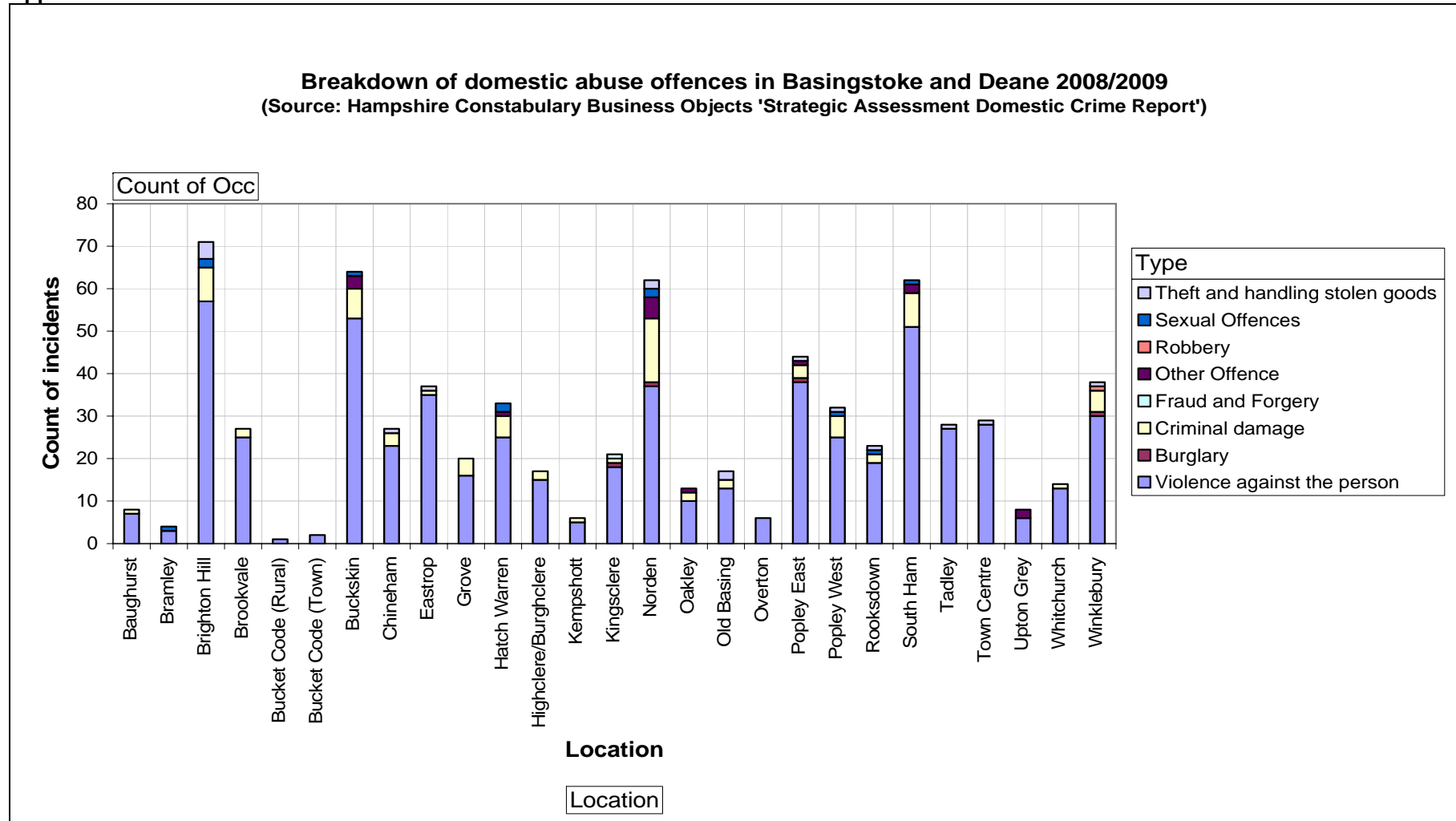
Appendix 20

**Domestic Abuse in Basingstoke and Deane 2008/2009 compared to 2007/2008**  
 (Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects 'Strategic Assessment Domestic Crime Report')



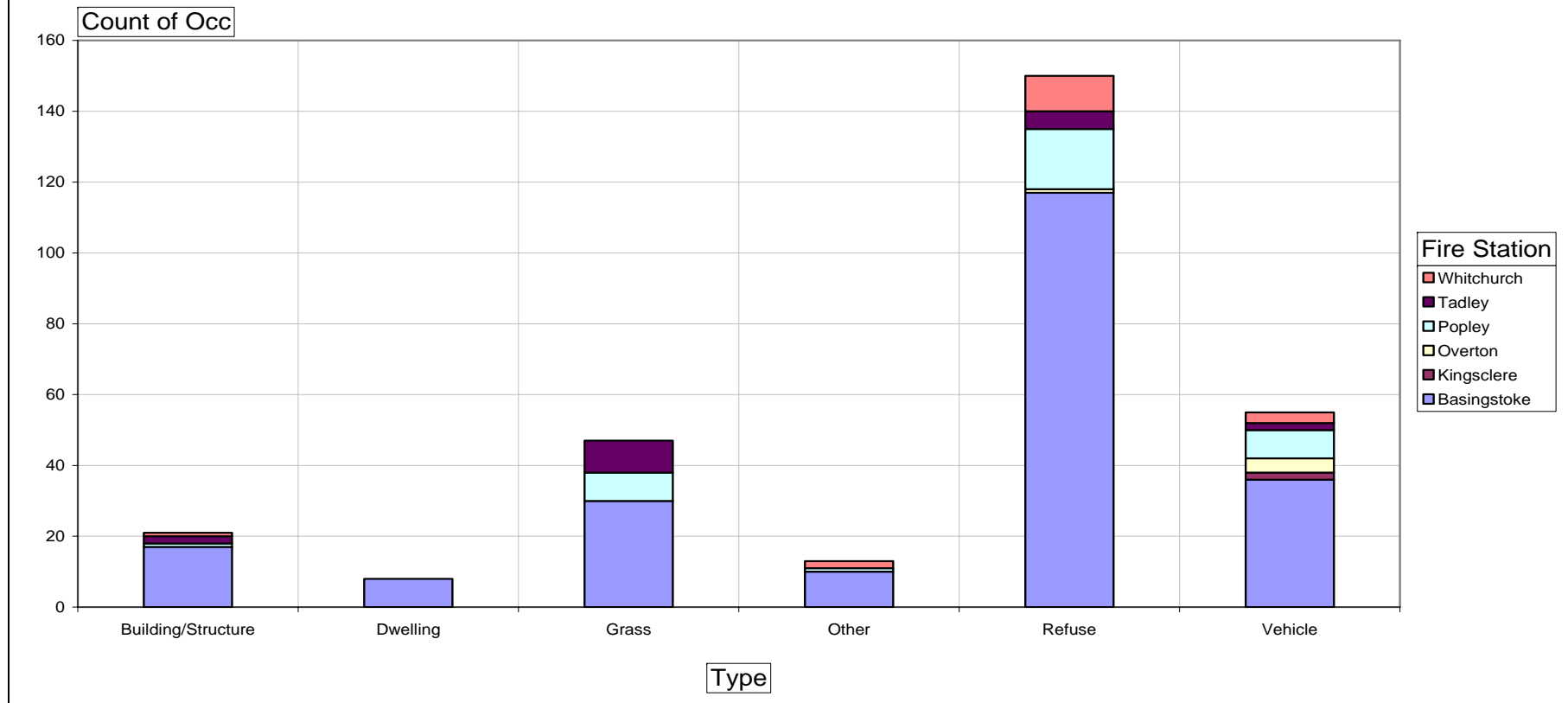
Appendix 21

**Breakdown of domestic abuse offences in Basingstoke and Deane 2008/2009**  
 (Source: Hampshire Constabulary Business Objects 'Strategic Assessment Domestic Crime Report')



Appendix 22

Breakdown of reported arson in Basingstoke and Deane 01 June 2008 to 31 May 2009  
 (Source: Hampshire Fire and Rescue Monthly Report)



Appendix 23

