



Safer New Forest Strategic Assessment 2016

‘THE NEW FOREST IS ONE OF THE SAFEST PLACES IN THE UK TO LIVE IN, WORK IN AND VISIT. THE SAFER NEW FOREST PARTNERSHIP IS WORKING TO MAKE IT EVEN SAFER’

CONTENTS

	Page
1. INTRODUCTION	3
2. SOURCES OF INFORMATION	3
3. REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2016/17	4
4. NEW FOREST COMPARATIVE CRIME DATA 2014/2015 – 2015/2016	32
5. WHY HAVE KEY CHANGES OCCURRED?	42
6. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	42
7. PRIORITIES FOR THE PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2017/18	43
8. APPENDIX A – ACTION PLAN 2015-2016	45
9. APPENDIX B – GLOSSARY OF CRIME TYPES	51

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 During the course of each year the Safer New Forest Partnership ('the Partnership') is required by law to prepare an annual strategic assessment on behalf of all of the responsible authorities who are members of the Partnership.
- 1.2 The aim of this strategic assessment is to provide an analysis of crime in the New Forest during 2015/2016. The strategic assessment will assist the Partnership with the preparation of the Partnership Plan for the year 2017/18.
- 1.3 In particular, the next Partnership Plan will draw upon evidence contained in this strategic assessment to inform a strategy for the reduction of re-offending and crime and disorder for the New Forest. The strategic assessment will assist with the identification of priorities that the Partnership feel should be the focus of their work in the upcoming year.
- 1.4 This strategic assessment includes the following:
 - an assessment of the implementation of the Partnership Plan for 2016/17 to date
 - an overview of the levels and patterns of re-offending, crime and disorder in the New Forest area and the changes in those levels and patterns since the 2015 strategic assessment
 - an analysis of why those changes have occurred
 - a review of the outcome of the Partnership's community engagement
 - a recommendation in relation to the priorities to be included in the 2017/18 Partnership Plan

2. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- 2.1 The Partnership is made up of the following statutory responsible authorities:

- New Forest District Council
- Hampshire Constabulary
- Hampshire Fire and Rescue
- Probation (Community Rehabilitation Company)
- West Hampshire Clinical Commissioning Group

During the course of 2016, the responsible authorities have worked together with the aim of enhancing community safety in the New Forest. The responsible authorities have contributed towards the preparation of this strategic assessment.

- 2.2 In addition, throughout 2016, the responsible authorities have been supported by the following non-statutory members of the Partnership:

- Hampshire County Council (Councillor Representative)
- Hampshire County Council Children's Services
- Hampshire County Council Adult Services
- Hampshire County Council Youth Offending Team
- Community First New Forest
- Forestry Commission
- New Forest National Park Authority

3 REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2016/17

3.1 The Partnership Plan 2016/17 was formally agreed by the Partnership on 7 March 2016. It was published on the Safer New Forest Website for public viewing following this date.

The Partnership Plan identified the following priorities:

- a. Reducing anti-social behaviour
- b. Reducing violent crime
- c. Reducing arson
- d. Reducing domestic abuse
- e. Reducing alcohol and drug misuse
- f. Reducing re-offending
- g. Reducing rural crime
- h. Promoting road safety

3.2 A lead partner was identified for each priority area. This partner was responsible, with support from other partners as required, for completing an action plan and strategy to address their priority area. The action plan is attached as APPENDIX A.

3.3 Updates on progress were provided to the Partnership at the meetings on 6 June and 5 September 2016.

3.4 The following progress has been made on the implementation of the Plan during 2016-17:

3.4.1 Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour - Lead partner NFDC in consultation with Hampshire Police

The NFDC Community Safety Team works with a significant number of partner agencies across the district in addressing the needs of the community. Through the Partnership Interventions Panel (PIP), the District Council has a well-established and productive forum to problem solve and action plan appropriate responses to problematic individuals or areas.

The District Council’s Partnership Interventions Manager is also the Senior Responsible Officer for the Supporting Families Programme (Troubled Families Agenda). This programme enables the Council, Police and wider partners to support families and individuals who are identified as:

- Involved in ASB or crime
- Not in education, employment or training (or at risk of exclusion)
- Victims of domestic abuse
- Substance misuse
- At financial risk or risk of homelessness
- Having health needs/failing to thrive.

Supporting New Forest Families Profile

The programme has worked with over 90 families, consisting of just over 200 children and young persons.

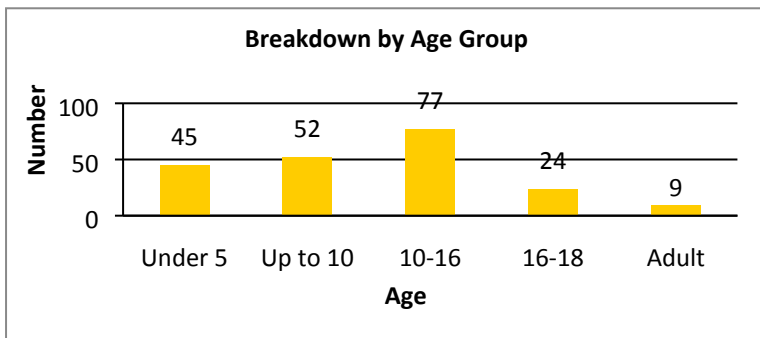


Fig 1: Age of children/Young People

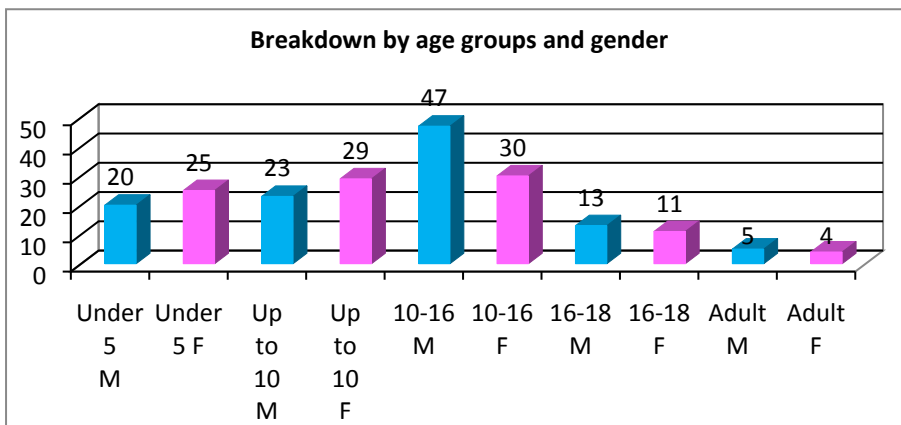


Fig 2: Age by gender

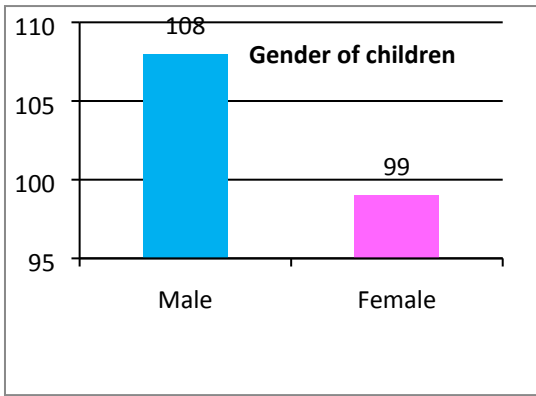


Fig 3: Gender of children within the programme

Fig 4: Number of children within the families

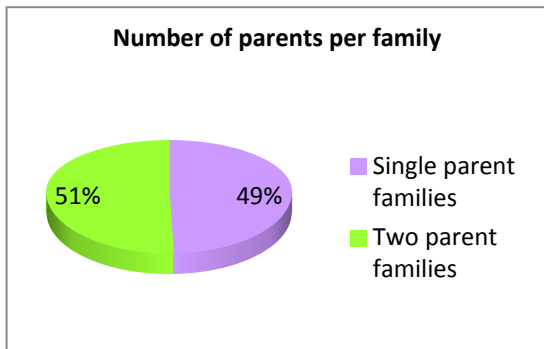
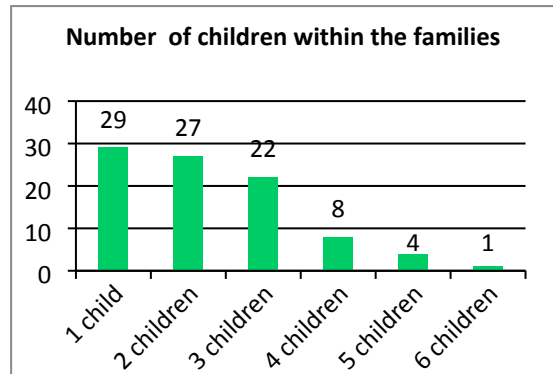


Fig 5: Number of parents per family

3.4.2 Reducing Violent Crime – Lead Partner Hampshire Constabulary

Reduction in level of assaults with and without injury in mental health units compared to previous 12 months.

During the past year Hampshire Police developed a stronger working partnership with the Southern Health NHS Foundation Trust. This response was in part due to a large percentage of reports being previously identified at The Bluebird Unit in Calmore that required Police presence or intervention. The unit is designed for supporting the needs of service users, often with complex mental health problems whereby they pose a risk to themselves or others.

Through the increased working relationship with Southern Health, there has been a significant reduction in the number of assaults recorded. Partnership with the Bluebird Unit is ongoing.

Partnership working between the Police and Dog Warden Service

Hampshire Police and New Forest District Council have created an effective response to the concerns of dangerous dogs or incidents of dog bites. Incidents involving concerns of 'responsible' dog ownership have resulted in joint action by both police and the dog warden service.

This has provided the basis for both agencies to share information on concerns, and where appropriate, to conduct joint visits to dog owners with the objective of improving their knowledge base and preventing recurrences of poor handling.

This approach has enabled the partnership to implement effective interventions such as dog behaviour contracts. These are voluntary agreements with owners that have stipulations focussing on positive future conduct to reduce and prevent further concerns.

This inter-agency approach has enabled both services to concentrate on responsible dog ownership, which includes sound practical advice on approaching unknown dogs. This which has resulted in fewer reported incidents.

Delivery of Safe4Me schools programme, joint work with schools across the District

The Hampshire Police Safe4me Education Programme is a free resource available to schools, colleges and partners in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. This initiative is part of Hampshire Constabulary's ongoing commitment to working in partnership with education and other agencies to safeguard children and young people.

The programme has been carefully developed in partnership with teachers and experts, with guidance from the National PSHE Association to support schools to deliver the programme. The overall aim of the resource is to support teachers and professionals to help young people develop a basic level of knowledge and understanding to enable them to be risk aware, make healthy informed choices and stay safe.

Safe4me is **not** a standalone resource; it provides the user with relevant and focused information to incorporate into existing planning and schemes of work to support the delivery of specific subjects. In addition it requires preparation and follow-on work to ensure a broad and adequate coverage of the topic.

The programme provides both primary and secondary school sections that consist of age relevant topics and materials in the form of a flexible toolkit to tailor and adapt according to individual need, time and constraints.

Safe4me Framework: Each topic toolkit comprises a consistent framework as set out below:

- Four key aims and learning outcomes
- Getting Started (base knowledge)
- Core Learning Activities (meets key aims)
- Signposting to Support
- Finishing Up (capture learning)
- Home Learning Options (expand learning)
- Parent Advice and Information
- Useful Links and Resources

Topics available to the schools include relevant subject matter such as domestic abuse, knife crime, sexual consent and sexting.

As a result, Hampshire Constabulary is evidencing positive engagement within schools and colleges across the district.

3.4.3 Reducing Arson – Lead partner Hampshire Fire and Rescue

There were 358 fire related incidents within the New Forest group during the 2015-16 period, which was almost the same as the previous year. In 2015-16 there were 182 primary fires and 175 secondary fires. The table below shows the breakdown of fires by primary and secondary, for the past 5 years. The table also shows the percentage increase or decrease from the previous year.

Year	Primary Fires	% Change	Secondary Fires	% Change	Total Fires	% Change
2015-16	182	1	175	7	358	4
2014-15	184	1	189	9	373	5
2013-14	185	11	208	5	393	13
2012-13	208	17	198	44	406	33
2011-12	252		355	8	607	

The table shows that the number of primary fires within the New Forest group have steadily decreased over the five year period. The secondary fires have also decreased, reducing by half from 355 to 175 incidents over the five year period.

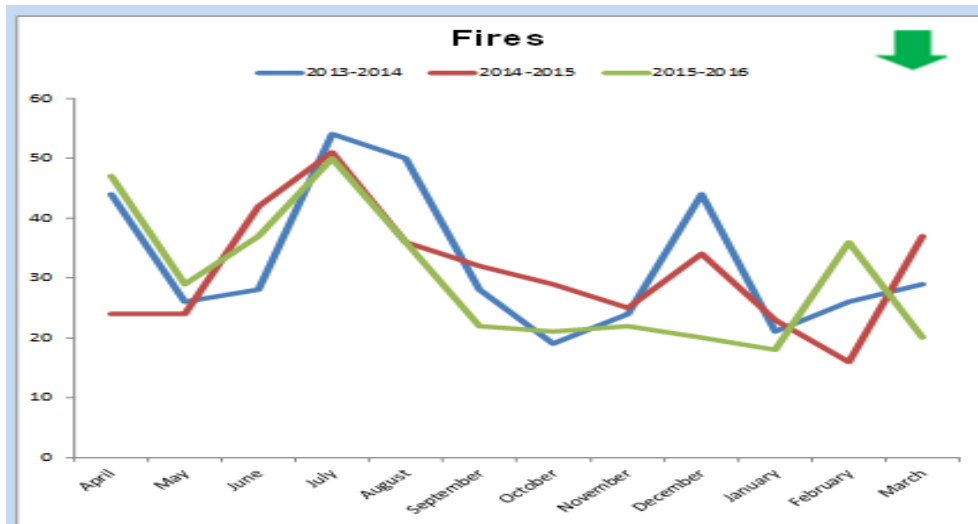
Primary fires are generally more serious fires occurring in one or more of the following locations, buildings, caravans or trailers, vehicles and other methods of transport (not derelict). Outdoor storage, plant, machinery, agricultural, forestry property, other outdoor structures including post boxes, tunnels, bridges, etc.

Secondary fires are generally small fires, which start in, and are confined to, outdoor locations. Typically, they are fires in grass or heathland, involving rubbish, street or railway furniture or in derelict buildings and vehicles.

The total number of incidents in the New Forest group has followed a similar pattern to that of the number of incidents within Hampshire. Following a peak in 2013-14, both the New Forest group and Hampshire have experienced fewer incidents. This could reflect the increase in proactive interventions following fire related incidents.

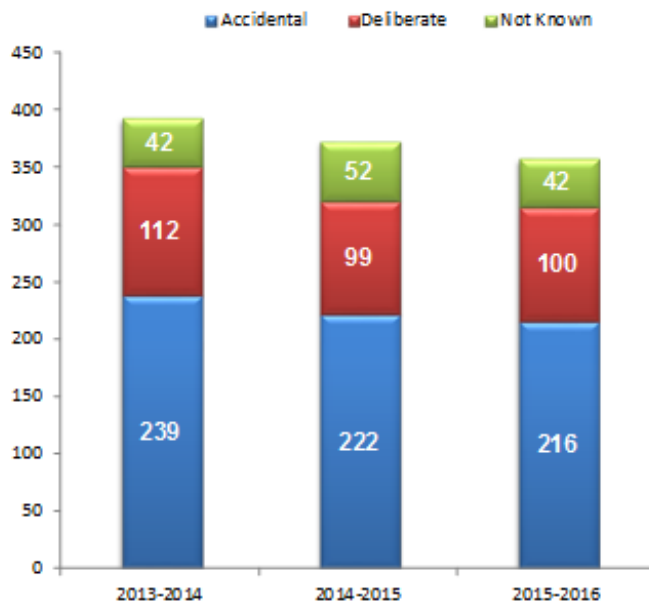
The number of incidents across the country also experienced a peak in 2013-14, but unlike the New Forest and Hampshire groups, England did not have a significant decline in the number of incidents in 2014-15.

However, in 2015-16 where Hampshire and the New Forest group experienced an increase in incidents, this did not reflect the trend of the country as there was a significant decrease in the number of incidents overall.

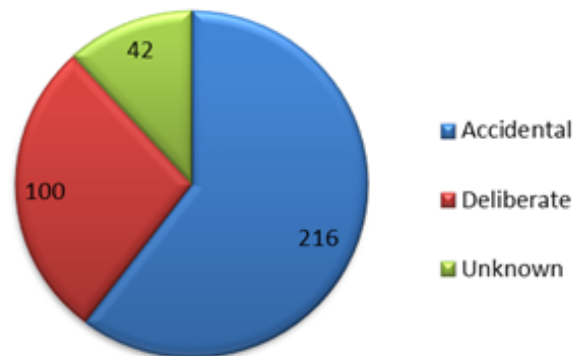


*All fires within the New Forest District between:
2013/14, 2014/15 & 2015/16*

Cause of the Fire

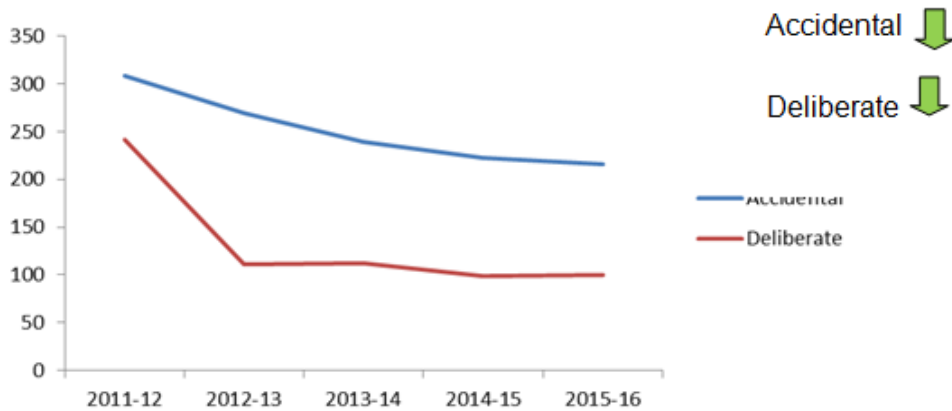


Causes of Fire in New forest Group



The pie chart above shows that the most common cause of fires within the New Forest group were accidental fires, which comprised of three fifths of the total fires in the year. There were 100 deliberate fires of which 69 were secondary fires.

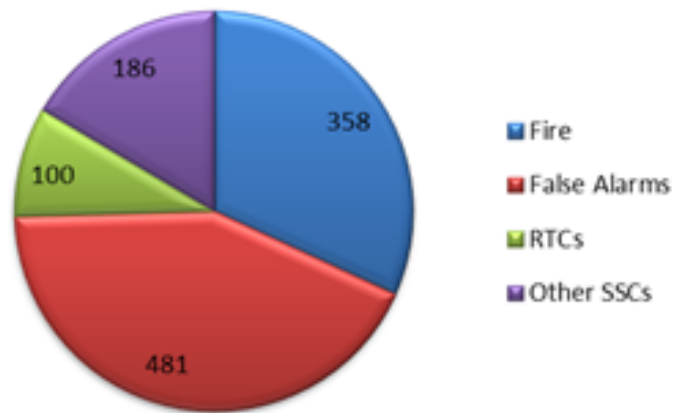
Causes of Fires from 2011-2016



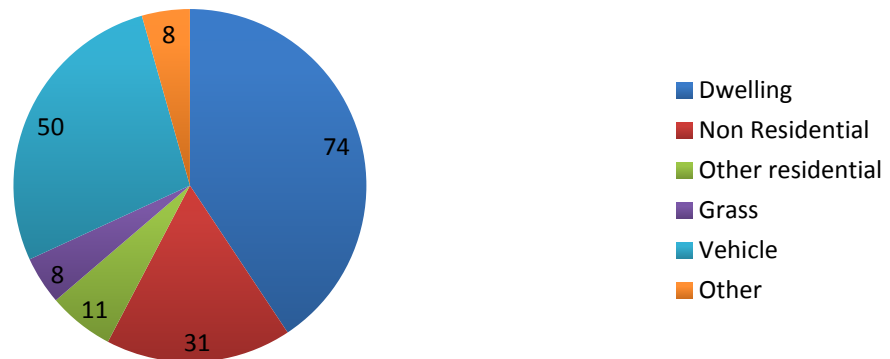
The graph above shows the trends of accidental and deliberate fires within the New Forest group over a 5 year period. Accidental fires have decreased by almost a third over the time period with deliberate fires also decreasing by a third. Most of the deliberate fires historically occur in the Waterside area of the group. Secondary fires have been greatly reduced since 2011 when there were 188 secondary deliberate fires in the group.

The reductions were mostly due to an initiative with the group covering the New Forest collaborating with partners in the area to drive these incidents down. There has also been work within the partnership to address the number of vehicle fires in the Waterside area, which have decreased by a third over the five year period.

Types of Incidents within the New Forest Group 2015-16



Types of Primary Fires within New Forest Group



The chart above shows that the most common types of primary fires within the New Forest group were dwelling and vehicle fires with 74 and 50 incidents respectively. Dwelling fires have decreased by almost half over the five year period, although there was a small increase last year. Vehicle fires have decreased consistently year on year and overall by a third over five years.

⊕ Home Safety Visits carried out in New Forest group

Station	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Lymington (43)	80	86	59
Hythe (44)	70	67	57
Ringwood (45)	59	49	25
Totton (46)	86	91	56
Fordingbridge (47)	32	30	33
Lyndhurst (48)	28	29	25
Beaulieu (49)	2	4	3
Brockenhurst (50)	19	13	9
New Milton (51)	135	121	105
Burley (52)	20	13	18
Hardley (58)	72	70	48
Total			
No. of primary dwelling fires in New Forest group	65	81	74

The total number of dwelling fires within the New Forest group does not appear to have been impacted by the reduced number of home safety visits that have taken place since the year 2013-14. However home safety visits are cumulative, i.e. if 97 homes received a visit in 2013-14 and then 83 different homes received a visit in 2014-15, with the exception of a few families that may have moved. 180 homes would have received a visit over the two year period, and therefore the overall reduction year on year of primary fires could be attributed to the HSV programme.

3.4.4 **Reducing Domestic Abuse** - Lead Partner New Forest District Council

The Integrated Domestic Abuse Service in Hampshire is provided through the You Trust which supports women, men and children affected by domestic abuse. In the previous plan, the Partnership's aim was to reduce the overall number of victims of domestic abuse. As the You Trust was a new commissioned service covering the New Forest, the partnership set about raising the profile of support services available for victims who are:

- a) currently living with perpetrators of, or experiencing domestic abuse
or
- b) in need of therapeutic support from historical abuse.

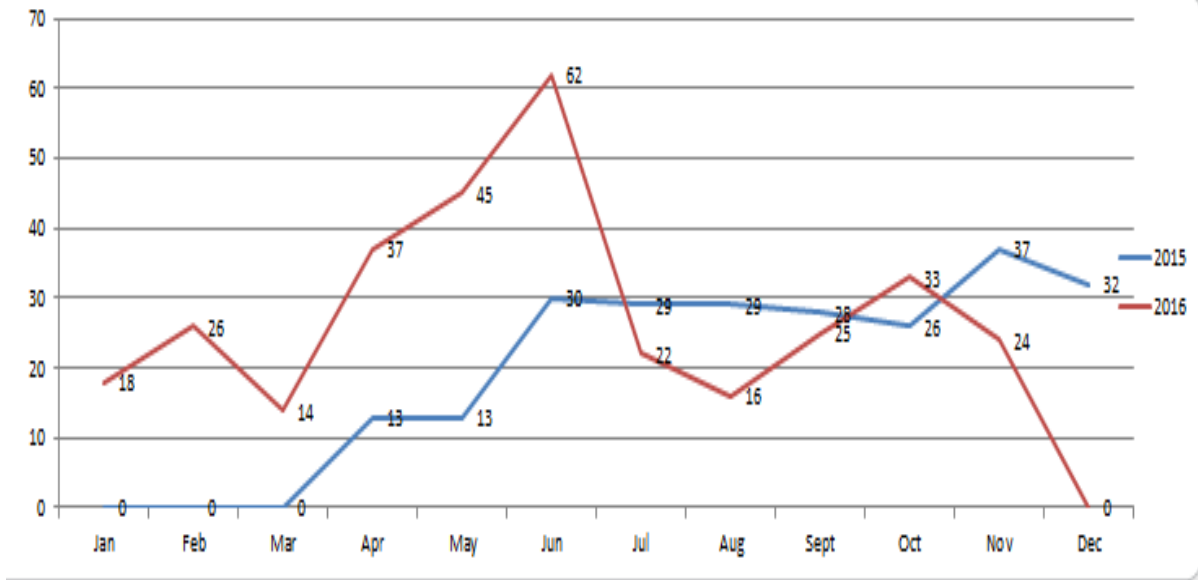
A significant campaign has been undertaken during the year which included:

- Targeting public conveniences within the district's area with information notices for accessing support services.
- Signage advertising support services have been displayed on 5 of the Council's refuse lorries which will be alternating across the New Forest District area throughout the year.
- Revising and updating the Council's safeguarding policy and training programme to include domestic abuse signs and symptoms.
- Training for all level 2 NFDC staff to identify signs of domestic abuse and on processes to refer to support services.
- The partnership purchased 10 panic alarms, which can be installed in the homes of victims who have fled from or who are currently living with perpetrators. When activated, a response is co-ordinated with Hampshire Police to maximise the protection of the most vulnerable. A number of cases were identified where a child or young person was the perpetrator of abuse. The partnership will be trialling these alarms for 12 months with a view to expanding this service based on the findings. The alarms will be disseminated through the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Co-ordination (MARAC). This process will also ensure that effective safeguards are in place to support the victims whilst also targeting the perpetrators through other available networks thereby maximising positive outcomes.
- New Forest District Council provides accommodation to facilitate the Domestic Violence Forum meetings and will continue to support the group, both in terms of participation and assisting with a co-ordinated, effective approach to reducing the risk to victims of domestic abuse.

To support the role of the Independent Domestic Violent Advocate (IDVA) service, it is understood to achieve best practice, a meaningful and effective partnership-working ethos will prevent missed opportunities and reduce overall risk to service users. Access and

training has been provided for DA staff to use the partnership database Safety-net for the secure and safe transfer of data when managing both victims and perpetrators.

No. of calls to You Trust



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2015	0	0	0	13	13	30	29	29	28	26	37	32
2016	18	26	14	37	45	62	22	16	25	33	24	0

It is positive to note that the desired effect of increasing the referrals to You Trust domestic abuse services is ongoing. Whilst this may allude to an overall increase in domestic abuse incidents, it may also be due to the increased awareness of services and support. This is clearly the right direction for the partnership to continue to support victims in breaking the cycle of power and control over them. As the commissioning of the service did not commence until April 1st 2015, it is not possible to complete a year on year comparison. However, the total number of referrals to the You Trust for 2015 was 237, with 322 recorded in 2016 as at 22/11/2016, an increase of 26.39%

The Partnership have been consulted on the commissioning of further services to support vulnerable victims in the New Forest area, with an emphasis on preventing child on child or child on parent abuse. A need for two intensive family support workers to assist individuals within families and to utilise perpetrator intervention programmes by the Hampton Trust has been identified. They will also link in with the Supporting New Forest Families programme for an holistic assessment and support plan. The New Forest has a large population of settled traveller communities requiring specialist workers to support the diverse needs of this community and this has been identified as a priority. A commissioning bid has been put forward to the office of the Police and Crime Commissioner to address this shortfall in service delivery.

3.4.5 **Reducing Alcohol and Drug Misuse** – Lead Partner West Hampshire Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)

Hampshire NPS & Emerging Drug Trends Plan

Tackling new psychoactive substances and other emerging drug trends has been identified as one of six priorities with Hampshire's Substance Misuse Strategy 2014-17. This plan is aligned with the strategic aims identified within the strategy:

To prevent and minimise the harms to individuals and communities in Hampshire that result from the misuse of alcohol and drugs through a partnership approach.

To consider the physical, psychological and financial risks to the user or the potential for crime and anti-social behaviour.

To improve the health and wellbeing of people with alcohol and drug dependency problems and reduce associated health inequalities.

To reduce offending rates and build safer stronger communities that support the recovery agenda.

To deliver key national and local priorities and ensure positive outcomes for service users, their families and the wider community.

The purpose of this plan is to minimise harm to the individual and to the community through the development of:

- greater understanding of changes in substance misusing behaviors and in particular the prevalence of use of new psychotic substances;
- effective measures to restrict the supply of and reduce demand for new psychoactive substances and other new drugs of misuse;
- an effective model of treatment that will support individuals to achieve and sustain recovery.

This plan intends to enable a better understanding of existing cross-agency resources and to promote improved cross-agency intervention to ensure a more coordinated approach that is evidence based.

Rationale

The National Drug Strategy ('Reducing Demand, Restricting Supply, Building Recovery: Supporting People to Live a Drug Free Life' HM Govt, 2010) notes the following:

"Over the last few years, a new trend has emerged. There is emerging evidence that young people are taking new legal chemicals instead of or as well as other drugs. Most of these substances have never been tested for use by humans. The immediate risks they pose or the long term damage they are doing, are often not immediately apparent as their harms are unknown.

The Government is determined to address the issue of so called 'legal highs'. We know that these substances can pose a serious threat, especially to the health of young people."

Reports from health agencies, community safety partners, the police, social care agencies and coroners' offices within Hampshire support the view of the National Drug Strategy that NPS use is giving rise to increased harms both at an individual and community level.

It is anticipated that, in 2016, the provisions of the Psychoactive Substances Bill will be incorporated into legislation. This will significantly restrict the supply of NPS by making it an offence to manufacture, import, supply, or possess with intent to supply controlled psychotic substances and by increasing the powers of enforcement.

Hampshire collectively needs to plan for implementation of the new legislation as part of a strategic approach to delivering the Nation's Drug Strategy's 'Restricting Supply' agenda. However, Hampshire also needs to adopt a comprehensive and coordinated response to the Strategy's other two themes of 'Reducing Demand' and 'Building Recovery' if it is to effectively tackle the harms caused by the use of NPS and other new drugs.

Definition

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) defines New Psychoactive Substances as:

"substances of abuse, either in a pure form or a preparation, that are not controlled by the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs or the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, but which may pose a public health threat."

(*'The Challenge of New Psychoactive Substances'* UNODC, 2013)

Although widely recognised, this definition may be unhelpful in that it seeks to differentiate NPS primarily on the basis of their controlled status rather than their derivation, effects or intended purpose.

A recent Home Office definition is also perhaps too restricting as it also implies an assumption of legality whilst dispensing with any reference to consequential harms:

"NPS are drugs that are designed to replicate the effects of illegal substances"

(*'New Psychoactive Substances: Resource pack for informal educators and practitioners'* Home Office, 2015)

It is proposed, therefore, that the partnership to adopt a strategy that responds to the presentation of misuse of a broad category of substances that remain largely conceived of by the general public as "legal highs" regardless of their actual controlled status. This would encompass:

- newly controlled substances such as mephadrone and N-BOMB;
- substances more typically identified as 'Club Drugs' (e.g. ketamine);
- other substances not yet subject to control which are used to achieve a psychoactive effect whether or not they are supplied intentionally for this purpose.

Prevalence

Hampshire-specific population-wide prevalence estimates are not available for the use of NPS. However analysis of in-treatment caseloads by Public Health England (*'Drug Data: JSNA Support Pack'*, PHE, Oct 2015) shows that, in 2014-15, 10% of all new entrants to

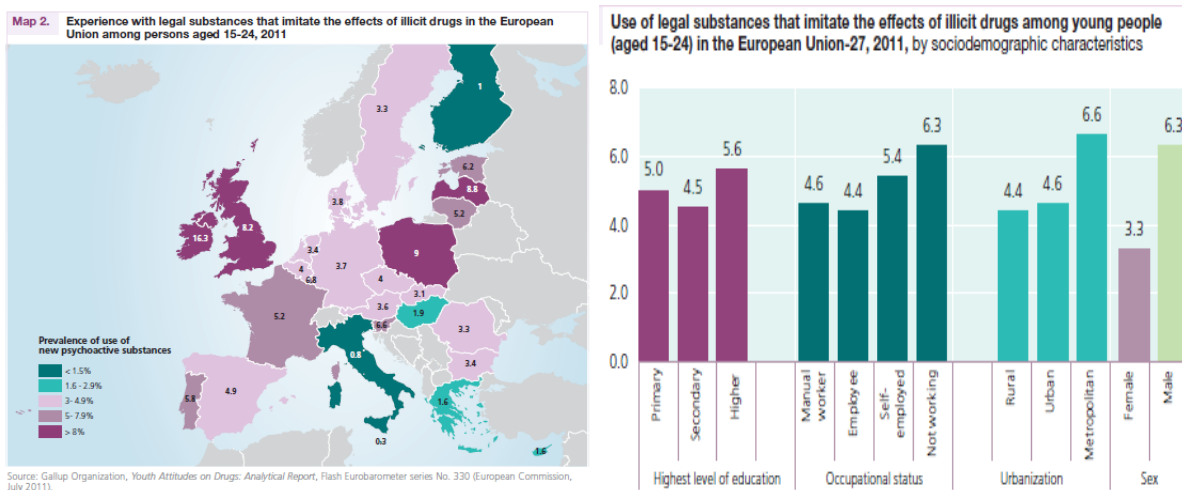
adult substance misuse treatment in Hampshire cited use of ‘any club drug’ (a PHE defined category which encompasses both regulated and unregulated New Psychoactive Substances). This higher than the national average of only 6.1% .

Although Mephedrone was the most commonly cited substance both locally (61.8%) and nationally (41.%), the PHE category “other NPS” (which includes all unregulated NPS) was the second most commonly cited at 24.6% (23.8% nationally). 30.4% of new entrants citing club drug use also had adjunctive opiate use (compared to only 16.6% nationally).

In 2012-13, 17% of Hampshire young people accessing treatment for substance misuse reported having used substances that could be classified as NPS.

Higher-level population-wide prevalence estimates vary by county and by reporting agency. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime reports that amongst people aged 15-24 within the European Union 5% may have experimented with New Psychoactive Substances (NPS or “legal highs”)

European Commission estimates suggest that 8.2% of young people aged 15-24 in the UK may have experience with NPS with the highest prevalence amongst those who are not working or are in metropolitan areas. This would equate to 12,313 potential users across Hampshire (based on ONS mid-year population estimates for 2013)



Gallup Organization, Youth Attitudes on Drugs: Analytical Report, Flash Eurobarometer series No. 330 (European Commission, July 2011).

The UK Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (ACMD), however, suggests that NPS use young people in UK could be far higher than the EU average reporting that an estimated 20% - 40% of young people had used the NPS mephadrone prior to its classification.

Health Impacts

Substance misuse has a demonstrable impact upon the physical and mental well-being of individuals both as a result of direct physiological effects of the substances being misused and because of the life-styles associated with long term misuse.

However, whilst the health risks associated with certain specific NPS and club drugs (e.g. mephadrone and ketamine) are well documented and understood, the impact of a broad range of 'branded' NPS products are less so. This is due to the evolving nature and variety of the compounds used, the lack of consistency in composition and production and the varied practice amongst users.

The ONS reported that although *"...the majority of new psychoactive substances are now controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act (1971). In 2014, there were 18 deaths involving NPS drugs which were still legal in July 2015."* ('Deaths Related to Drug Poisoning in England and Wales, 2014 Registrations', ONS, Sept 2015). This represented 11.7% increase from 2013.

More locally, figures provided by the Hampshire Coroners' Service indicate that NPS may have contributed to the cause of death in 11 cases in the Winchester area since 2012.

Evidence Base

Restricting Supply

Evidence of the effectiveness of temporary banning orders in reducing supply of specific NPS is still emerging. However, whilst such measures may influence the behaviors of "legitimate" retailers, they are unlikely to impact significantly upon illicit and secondary supply networks. Also, the acknowledged misperceptions regarding the legality or otherwise of NPS products amongst the general public, mean that such measures unless widely promoted and clearly explained are unlikely to significantly impact uptake.

Pending introduction of the further legislation, evidence of effective enforcement measures is outlined in the Home Office paper 'Guidance for Local Authorities on taking action against 'headshops' selling new psychoactive substances' (Home Office, 2014)

Reducing Demand

The United Nations Office of Drug Control (UNODC) published 'International Standards on Drug Use Prevention' in 2013 which suggested that there are a number of factors and types of intervention that are linked to positive outcomes:

- early interventions, particularly generic pre-school programmes, improving literacy and numeracy, have a long-term effect
- personal and social skills education (PSHE Programmes in schools)
- links to school interventions including school environment improvement programmes: positive ethos; disaffection; truancy; participation; academic and social-emotional learning
- a focus on 'risk and resilience' factors
- multi-component programmes involving parenting interventions and support for individuals and families, which may require joined up commissioning and planning
- staff who are qualified and competent to deliver the interventions they provide

Building Recovery

The effectiveness of treatment interventions in supporting users to achieve and sustain recovery will be dependent upon a number of factors including:

- The chemical nature of the substance of misuse and whether or not this produces a physical or psychological dependency;
- The triggers for the individual's misusing behaviours and the ability of the broader treatment system address these or equip the individual to adopt coping strategies to mitigate their impact;
- The level of Recovery Capital owned by the individual and the potential for development of this.

The varied range of substances classified as NPS and the diverse profile of presentations of individuals using NPS mean that a single defined intervention programme is unlikely to prove effective. Evidence from expert centres such as North west London NHS Trust's Club Drug Clinic indicate that a responsive and customisable package of interventions is necessary. This will usually encompass a range of psychosocial and recovery support interventions and may occasionally necessitate a substance-specific pharmacological intervention as well.

Underpinning themes

Collaborative working and improved communications between agencies is crucial to the successful delivery of this plan. A key element to ensure that this is possible is through a competent and confident workforce.

3.4.6 **Reducing Reoffending** - Lead partner Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC).

The Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) works alongside a number of services in managing the offending behaviour of nominals. It is recognised that to effect lasting change in behaviour and enable individuals to sustain a long term positive non-offending profile, an holistic approach is required given the complexity of needs.

The Integrated Offender Management Project brings a multi-agency response to the crime and reoffending threats faced by communities. The most persistent and problematic offenders are identified and managed jointly by partner agencies working together. The principles of IOM are centred on shared responsibility and ownership of the problems.

IOM partners work together to ensure that prioritised offenders have access to timely, appropriate and effective interventions that meet their identified needs and contribute to their rehabilitation while reducing the risk of further offending. IOM is not a reward programme but supports offenders to acknowledge their behaviour, consequences and more positive choices available. Further to this, the IOM cohort works on a dual strand utilising a 'carrot and stick' approach.

The New Forest IOM has been amalgamated into the management structure of Southampton IOM to better utilise both police and CRC resources. The team are based in Southampton Police Station but work across the New Forest District. The advantages of co-location were a faculty that had previously proved difficult within the New Forest area.

The IOM figures would indicate that referrals to the programme relating to the most prolific offenders in the district remain healthy. There are (as of 1.11.16) sixteen identified IOM cases in the New Forest area; 8 of whom are flagged as Prolific Priority Offenders. The IOM team report to the OMSG where performance figures are discussed on a county basis in terms of reductions in offending and wider performance. The current cohorts are in the process of being reviewed in order to prioritise resources towards the most prolific cases thereby continuing to ensure that identification is based on local priorities.

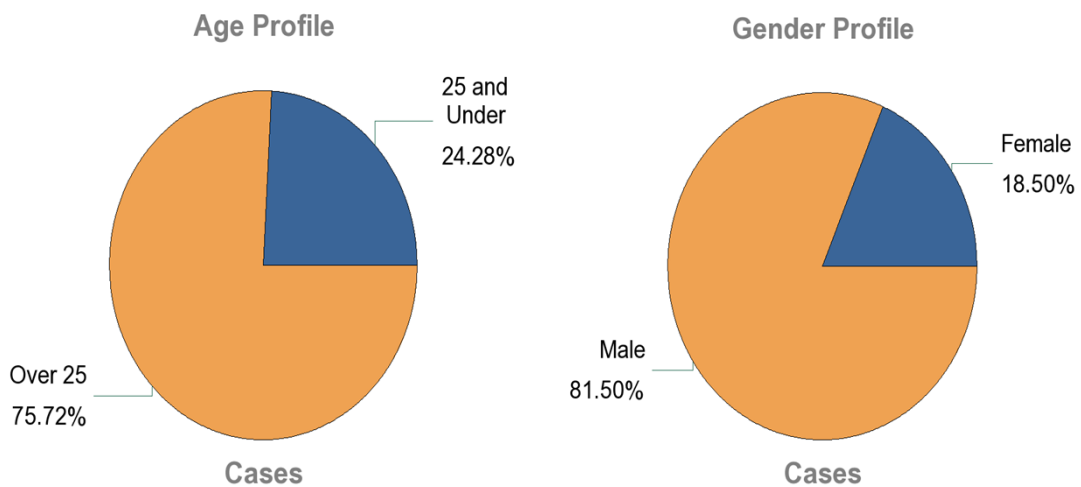
Housing provision remains a problematic area for chaotic offenders. Operational links have been made by the CRC with the Open Door charity and It's Your Choice but this does not necessarily resolve the availability of suitable housing for the CRC client group.

CRC records reveal that in the period April 2016 to the end of September 2016 there were 35 offenders released from prison into the area. Of these 35 individuals, 22 were assessed as not being released to suitable accommodation. Unfortunately, resources are not in place to be able to track these cases to identify any ongoing link to further offences. However evidence base does suggest that suitable housing is a causal factor in reasons why

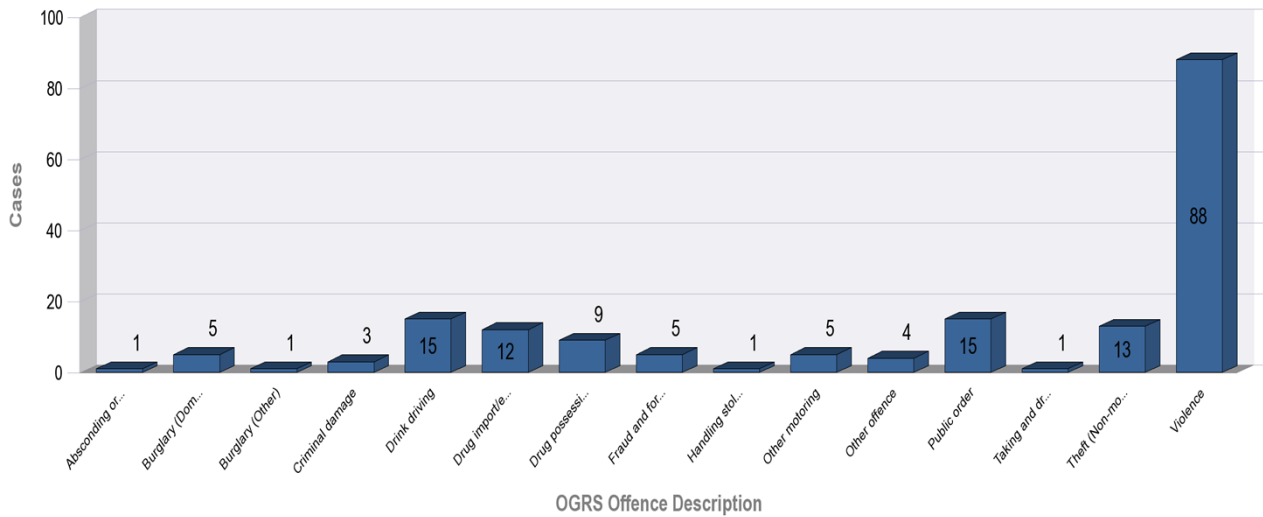
people offend. These figures do not include those subject to Community Orders as this data is not routinely collected.

It is actively acknowledged that individuals who are subject to CRC interventions have chaotic personal circumstances that make them either ineligible or at risk in terms of potential solutions through the provisions cited above.

The ability to access emotional wellbeing and mental health services for offenders is again an important aspect of reducing offending behaviour. The CRC has continued contractual work with two specialists in working with adults on the autistic spectrum. This contract has been well utilised in the New Forest where offenders with recognised needs have completed work as part of their CRC interventions. The contracted services of the CRC supply chain are being reviewed. Initial work is being carried out to identify gaps in provision for individuals who have an element of diagnosis (or suspected diagnosis) but who fall short of statutory mental health service criteria. However this is very much at an exploratory stage.



Index Offences



Data Refresh Date: 25/11/2015
Report Run: 26/11/2015

Reduce Reoffending Report: CRC New Forest

Reoffending Revocations by Tier				
	Completions	Reoffended	% Reoffend	Days to Sentence Revocation
T1	2			0.0
T2	53			0.0
T3	79	1	1%	0.7
T4	1			0.0
Total	135	1	1%	0.4

Reoffending Revocations by Tier				
	Completions	Reoffended	% Reoffend	Days to Sentence Revocation
25 and Under	36	1	3%	1.6
Over 25	98			0.0
#ERROR	1			0.0
Total	135	1	1%	0.4

Hampshire Youth Offending Team (Hampshire YOT)

Hampshire YOT service comprises of Social Workers, Police Officers, Probation Officers, Youth Support Workers and specialists in restorative justice, health, education, parenting, substance misuse and sports/arts. The service is also supported by a large number of volunteers who work together to prevent young people offending or reoffending.

The service is:

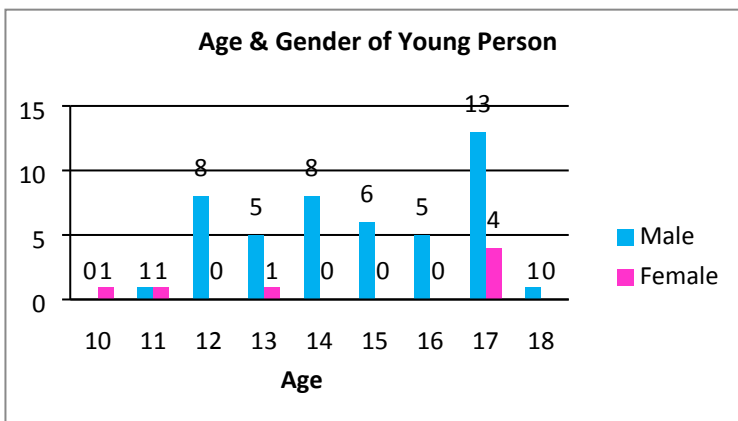
- Supporting and supervising children and young people who have been made the subject of a court order because they have committed a criminal offence.
- Assessing and providing interventions for children and young people who are at risk of offending, or who have received a youth restorative disposal, final warning or youth conditional caution administered by the Police.
- Acting as an appropriate adult (in the absence of a parent/guardian) for children and young people held in custody at a police station.
- Providing support for young people on bail.
- Preparing reports and other information for courts in criminal proceedings so that informed judgements can be made by the judiciary.
- Working with parents to help them develop better parenting skills.
- Offering the victims of crime the opportunity to get involved in restorative processes and meet the young person who offended against them. This can help the young person understand the impact of their offending behaviour and most importantly repair the harm caused to the victim.

Youth Crime Prevention Teams

Working alongside the Hampshire Children's Locality Teams are the Youth Crime Prevention Teams who work with young people aged 10-16 who are at risk of offending or committing anti-social behaviour.

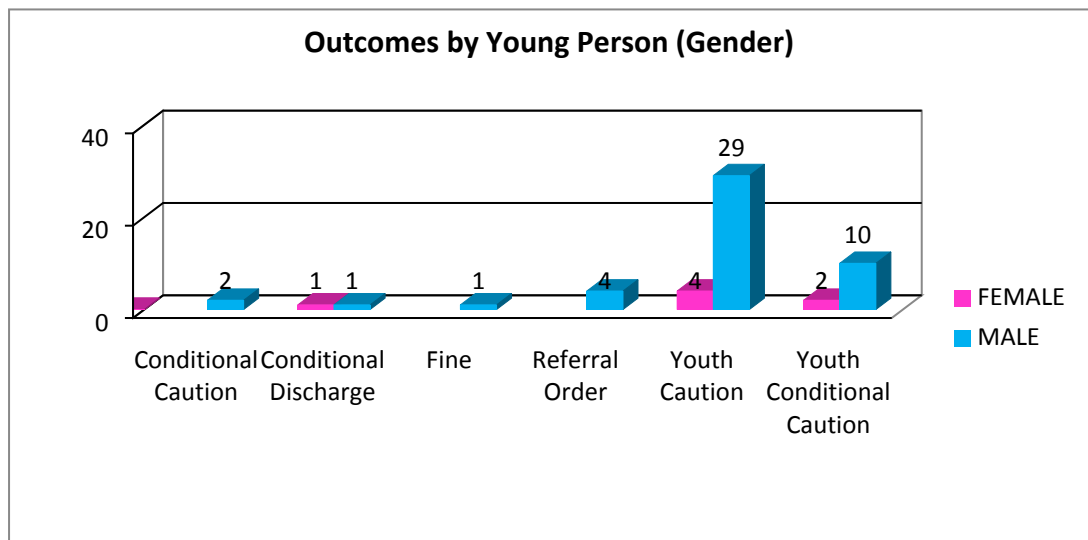
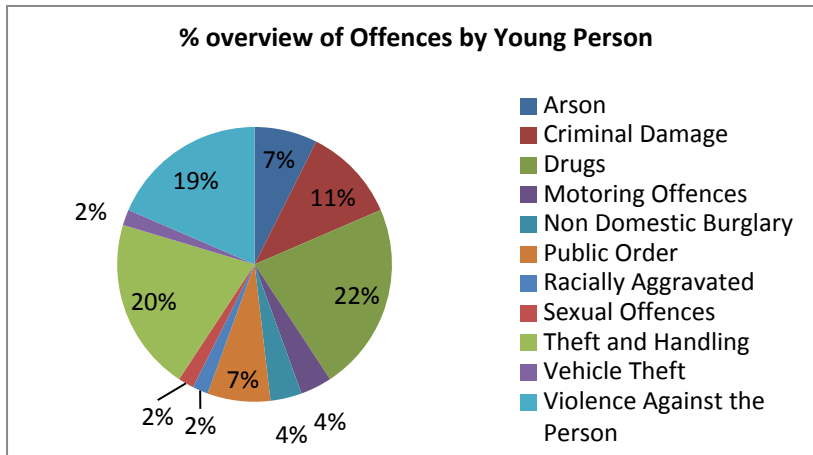
Engagement with the team is on a voluntary basis and each case is allocated to a key worker who provides an individual plan of intervention.

First Time Entrant Data: 01/04/2015-31/03/2016



Offence: by Type and Gender

OFFENCES	FEMALE	MALE	TOTALS
Arson		4	4
Criminal Damage	1	5	6
Drugs	1	11	12
Motoring Offences	1	1	2
Non Domestic Burglary		2	2
Public Order		4	4
Racially Aggravated		1	1
Sexual Offences		1	1
Theft and Handling	1	10	11
Vehicle Theft		1	1
Violence Against the Person	3	7	10
TOTALS	7	47	54



3.4.7 Reducing Rural Crime – Lead partner Hampshire Constabulary

Overall figures demonstrate a 29% reduction in rural crime across the whole force area, compared with this time the previous year. This has been achieved through a co-ordinated, focused and directed approach. Particular focus within the New Forest District has been provided through pro-active activity under Operation Koeman, Operation Falcon and Operation Bothersome.

Operation Koeman has seen a number of proactive operations dedicated to high-visible reassurance patrols of the New Forest car parks. Officers have spoken with members of the public to educate them about not leaving valuables in vehicles, as well as ensuring that vehicles are locked and secure when parked. Covert operations have also taken place across the district to gather intelligence on nominals to inform and advise future operational activity.

Operation Falcon has focused on identifying key crime types via seasonal trends. These include areas such as fuel theft, non-dwelling burglary, plant machinery theft, metal theft and rogue trader activity. Accurate analysis of reported data enables us to predict crime trends, ensuring that limited resources are tasked and directed in the most effective way.

Operation Bothersome focuses on galvanising the community and encouraging them to work with police. A number of operations have taken place with local game keepers, farmers and land managers to work together to tackle poaching related activity. These operations serve to detect and deter poachers, as well as providing an opportunity for local officers to engage with local rural community members. Confidence in policing increases as a result of these operations, and the rural communities feel valued and involved in tackling local crime issues.

The table below shows the breakdown of offences by District and the month in which they were reported

District	Jul 15	Aug 15	Sep 15	Oct 15	Nov 15	Dec 15	Jan 16	Feb 16	Mar 16	Apr 16	May 16	Jun 16	Total
BASINGSTOKE		2		2		1	1	1			1		8
EAST HANTS	4			1	4	2		1	1			1	14
HART				1	2			1				1	5
ISLE OF WIGHT	1					1				1	2		6
NEW FOREST	12	13	11	9	11	6	6	4	7	7	12	16	114
TEST VALLEY		1	1	1	4				5	1	1	2	16
WINCHESTER	3	11	5	3	1	1	3	1		3	5	2	38
Total	20	27	17	17	22	11	10	8	13	12	21	22	200

Handbags and purses were by far the most frequently stolen item. However electrical items such as Sat Navs are not as desirable due to them being commonplace items therefore potentially affecting any resale value by offenders.

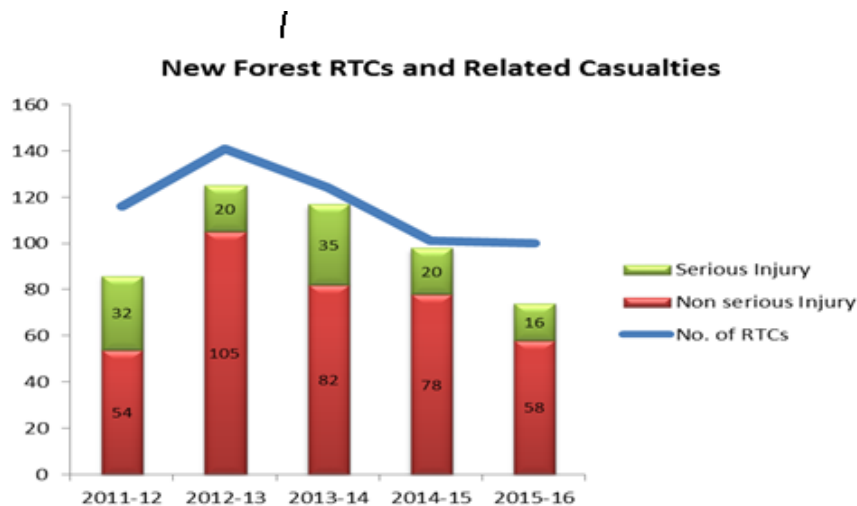
In the majority of these cases, stolen items were not left clearly on display by the owners and the vehicles were left in a secure state on exit. Access to vehicles by offenders was mainly by smashing a window, although on inspection it was not always clear or evident what was used to do so.

Beauty spot car parks, by their very location, are often in isolated areas. This offers opportunistic offenders a sense of confidence that they are willing to take risks of breaking into vehicles, often by a method which would be loud, intrusive and could attract attention, even though there gain could be of little to no value.

Peak months for offending are late spring and summer from May to August when the weather is good. This correlates to the increase in visitors attracted to beauty spots for walking etc.

As would be expected, due to the higher number of beauty spots within the national park, the New Forest suffered by far the highest proportion of offences (57%,n=114).

3.4.8 Promoting Road Safety - Lead partner Hampshire Fire and Rescue



RTCs in New Forest and related casualties

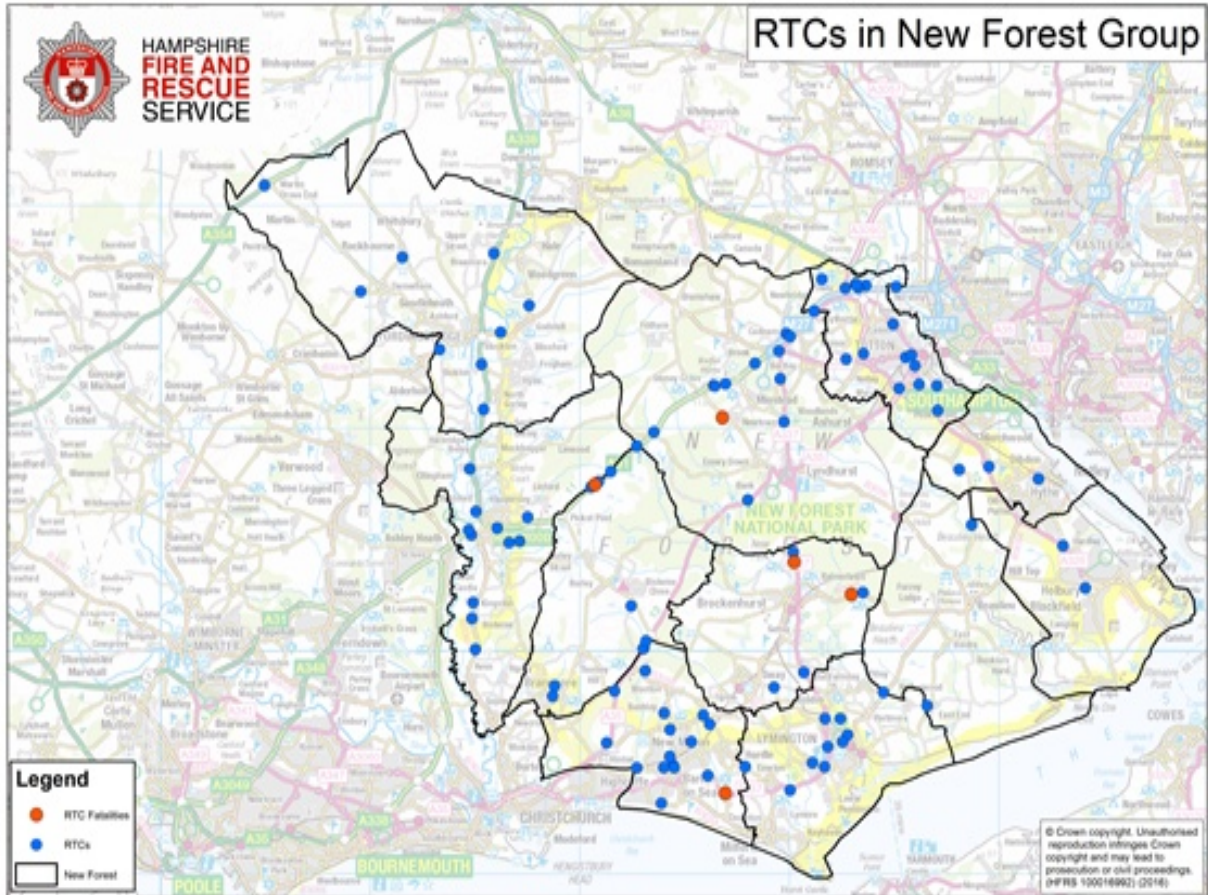
The number of RTCs by season in the New Forest group is slightly higher in the autumn months, with 32% of all RTCs occurring in this period. This is likely to be linked to weather and road surface conditions however there are a frequent number of attractions/events to the area during this time which may impact on figures. This is in addition to animal related incidents such as New Forest ponies or deer.

Extrication/release of persons occurred in 41% of these incidents . The next highest number of incidents occurred in the winter months with 29%. Almost half of these involved extrication/release of persons, which indicates that those incidents in the winter months are more serious. This is again most likely due to the road conditions and longer hours of darkness.

The number of RTCs within the New Forest group has decreased over the last five years and averages at 116 incidents per year. The highest number of incidents (141) occurred in 2012-13. In 2015-16 the decline in incidents continued as there were 100 RTC incidents within this period.

The total number of RTC related casualties in 2015-16 was the lowest in the last five years with 74 casualties, (of which 16 were seriously injured). This also represents a decline in both serious and non-serious injury over the five year period, particularly when compared to the number of RTC incidents which remained stable from the previous year. This indicates that there are less casualties from the same number of RTCs, although there may have been more incidents which had multiple casualties in previous years.

Map of RTCs and RTC fatalities in New Forest group



A majority of the RTCs took place around the towns of the New Forest, particularly Lymington, New Milton and Ringwood. Much like previous years, RTCs have occurred on the main commuter routes on the M27, A31, A337, A326, A35, A338.

RTCs – Time of Day

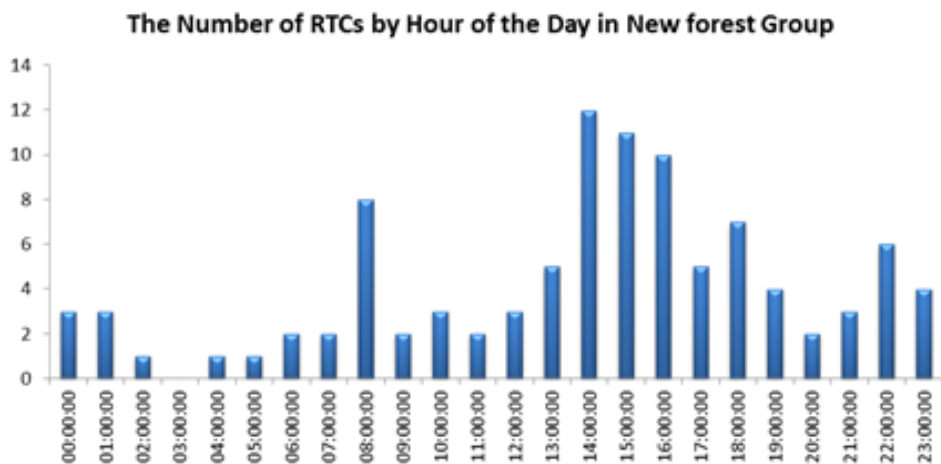
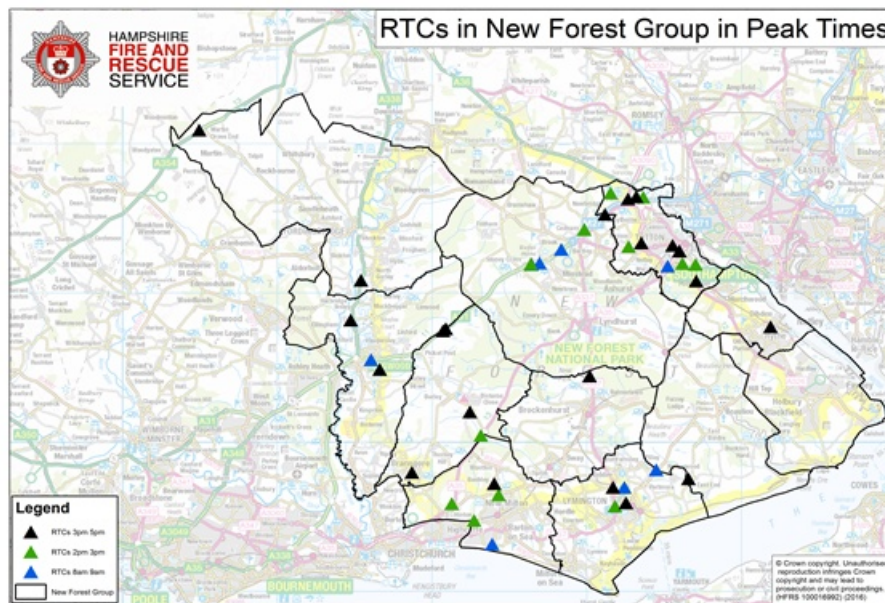


Fig 32. Number of RTCs throughout the hours of the day

There is a peak in RTCs between 8am and 9am which is in the morning commuting period. The highest number of RTCs occurs between 14:00 and 17:00 which begins earlier than the usual end of working day commute.

The highest peak is between 14:00 and 15:00, which could be due to the travel to school time. If required deeper analysis can be carried out to investigate this further and identify around week days and weekend patterns.



When mapped by time for the peak periods, the majority of RTCs in New Forest group occurred around Totton and along the A31. There were further clusters around the towns of New Milton and Lymington.

There were five fatal incidents of which one occurred during the peak period of 3-4pm and was on the A31 at Minstead (Picket Post).

Casualties and Fatalities

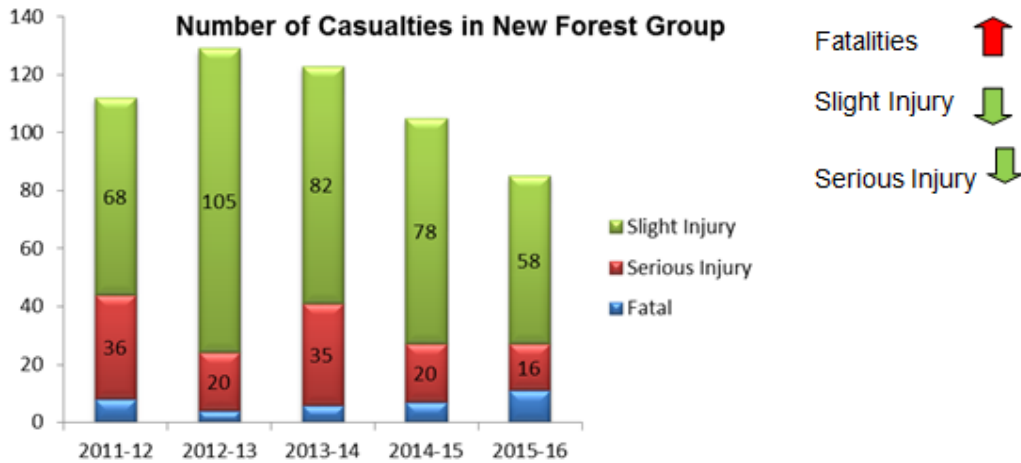
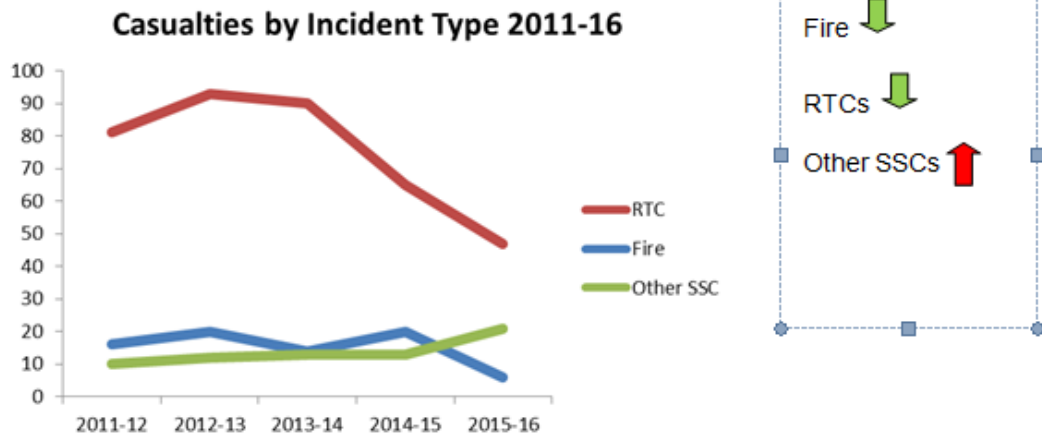


Fig. 37 Types of casualties within New Forest group

The total number of casualties within the New Forest group has decreased since a spike in 2012-13. The serious injuries however increased in the following year. It is important to note that the split between casualties with slight injuries and those with serious injuries should be considered with caution. IRS records the severity of the injury at the time of data entry therefore slight injuries that become serious post incident may not be reflected in the data.

Types of casualty incidents in New Forest group 2011-16



RTC incidents are the cause of the majority of casualties within the New Forest group, however the number of RTC related casualties have decreased over the last five years. The five year trend for fire related casualties has also decreased year upon year, with 2015-16 seeing the lowest number of RTC and fire casualties.

4. New Forest Comparative Crime Data

01/04/2014 to 31/03/2015 and 01/04/2015 to 31/03/2016

Crime can be split into numerous categories. The table below shows crime trends by type that were committed within the New Forest during 01/04/2015 and 31/03/2016 and how they compared with the previous year.

For a further explanation on these definitions of crime types, APPENDIX B is included at the end of this report.

New Forest District

Crime Type	01/04/2015-31/03/2016	01/04/2014-31/03/2015	% Change	Indicator
Homicide	-	1	-100%	
Violence with injury	1079	810	33.2%	
Violence Without Injury	1507	963	56.49%	
Rape	87	81	7.40%	
Other Sexual Offences	152	134	13.43%	
Robbery Of Business Property	7	2	250%	
Robbery Of Personal Property	20	13	53.84	
Burglary in a dwelling	302	275	9.81%	
Burglary in a Building other than a dwelling	734	705	4.11%	
Vehicle Offences	617	580	6.37%	
Theft from Person	48	38	26.31%	
Bicycle Theft	134	141	-4.96%	
Shoplifting	454	392	15.81%	
All other Theft Offences	977	937	4.26%	
Criminal Damage	1371	1179	16.28%	
Arson	54	53	1.88%	
Trafficking Of Drugs	33	51	-35.29%	
Possession Of Drugs	184	221	-16.74%	
Possession of Weapons Offences	49	36	36.11	
Public Order Offences	650	399	62.9%	
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	143	107	33.64%	
Total				
Total	8602	7118		

Anti-Social Behaviour	3070	3610	-14.96	
-----------------------	------	------	--------	--

Anti- Social Behaviour

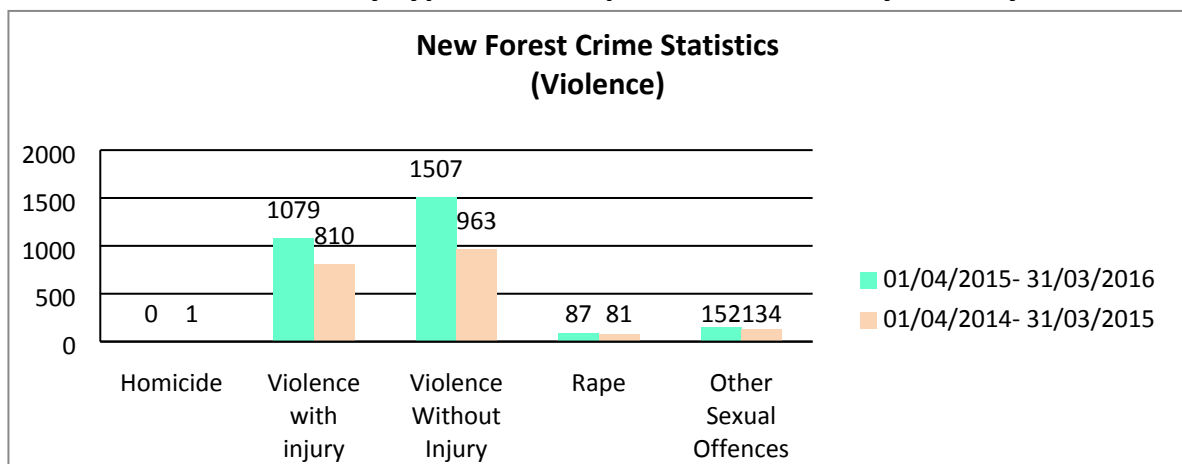
As in previous years, ASB still forms a large percentage of the reported incidents across the district. However, in 2015/16 to date there has been a further reduction of just under 15% (-540) in comparison to the previous year.

Hythe continues to report the highest figures of reported ASB across the district accounting for 27% of the overall reported incidents within the New Forest area (827) despite a reduction of 5.6% on the previous year. A significant amount of partnership work has been undertaken across Hythe town centre led by Hampshire Police. This involves a number of agencies from statutory, non-statutory, third sector and the private sector working together to reduce some of the concerns which have been reported. This work continues with local PACT meetings (Police and Communities Together) seeking long term resolutions to the problems that arise. The pattern identified appears to suggest that young people have been using the town centre as a place to meet in the darker colder seasons, using the light and shelter from the retail centre.

New Milton shows a decrease in reported ASB of 2.2%, accounting for just over 15% (485) of the overall reports. This is similar in terms to Lymington and Ringwood /Fordingbridge which also account for fewer than 14% (426) and 15% (468) respectively of reported ASB. Totton has shown a significant reduction of over 22% down from 878 to 679 with New Forest Heart showing a reduction of over 10%.

The partnership continues to recognise the detrimental impact that ASB has on the community as a whole and the effects upon the quality of life of the residents, and will continue to support victims and deter perpetrators.

4.1 Overview of incidents by type and comparison of crimes year on year:



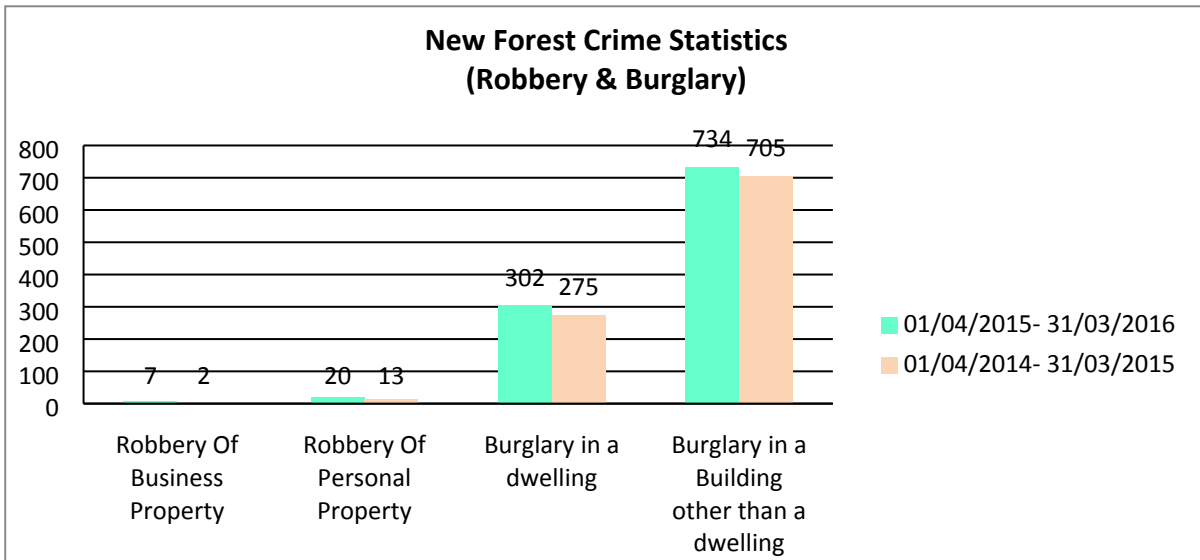
Violence with injury across the district is up just over 33% with violence without injury up a recorded 56%

Sexual offences saw an increase of just over 13% with rape increasing by 7.40%

The overall increase in recorded VAP offences is largely attributed to the effect of improved recording due to Crime Data Integrity (CDI) work.

Most Serious Violence offences in Hampshire have increased by 35%, this is less likely to be attributable to CDI effect.

Further analysis is required to understand what is driving these increases.



Burglary in a dwelling is up by 9.81% with burglary non- dwelling up slightly by 4.11%.

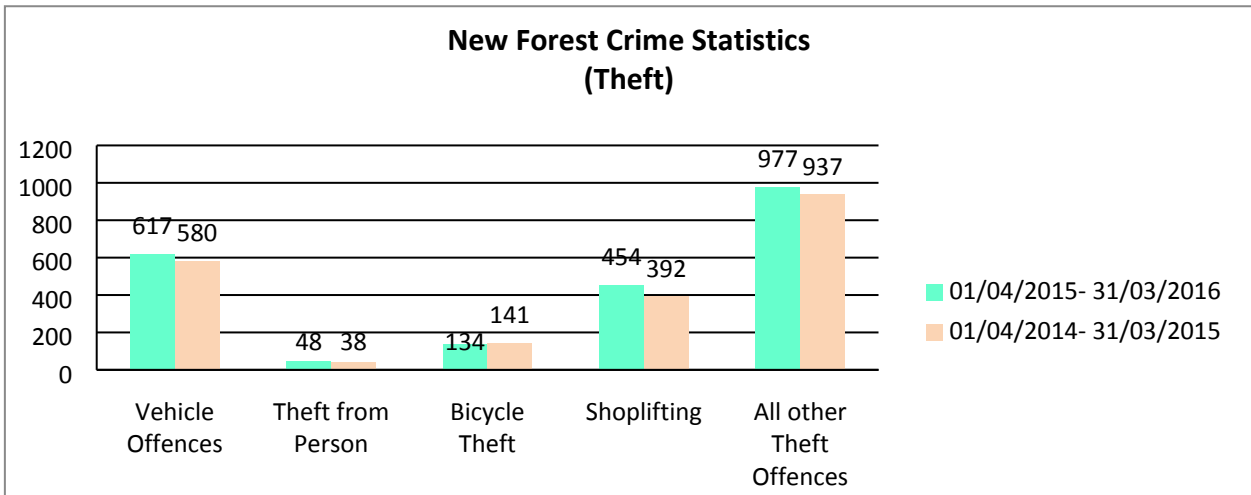
Hampshire as a whole has demonstrated vulnerabilities to cross border offenders. One fifth of offenders arrested in Hampshire for dwelling burglaries are not from the county. The New Forest, by the nature of sparsely populated communities and vulnerable residents continues to show an increase above the county trend in dwelling burglaries.

The impact of repeat offenders has increased slightly in dwelling burglary, with 25% of persons arrested for dwelling burglary linked to more than 1 burglary offence; this is up on the previous year of 21% with Repeat offenders being linked to 12% of all dwelling burglary offences.

A continued driver for offenders committing dwelling burglaries across Hampshire is drug use with over half of offenders (53%) arrested for dwelling burglary having links to drug offences or drugs intelligence. This is consistent with the last reporting period and often these are repeat local offenders targeting vulnerable locations.

Further intelligence is required to:

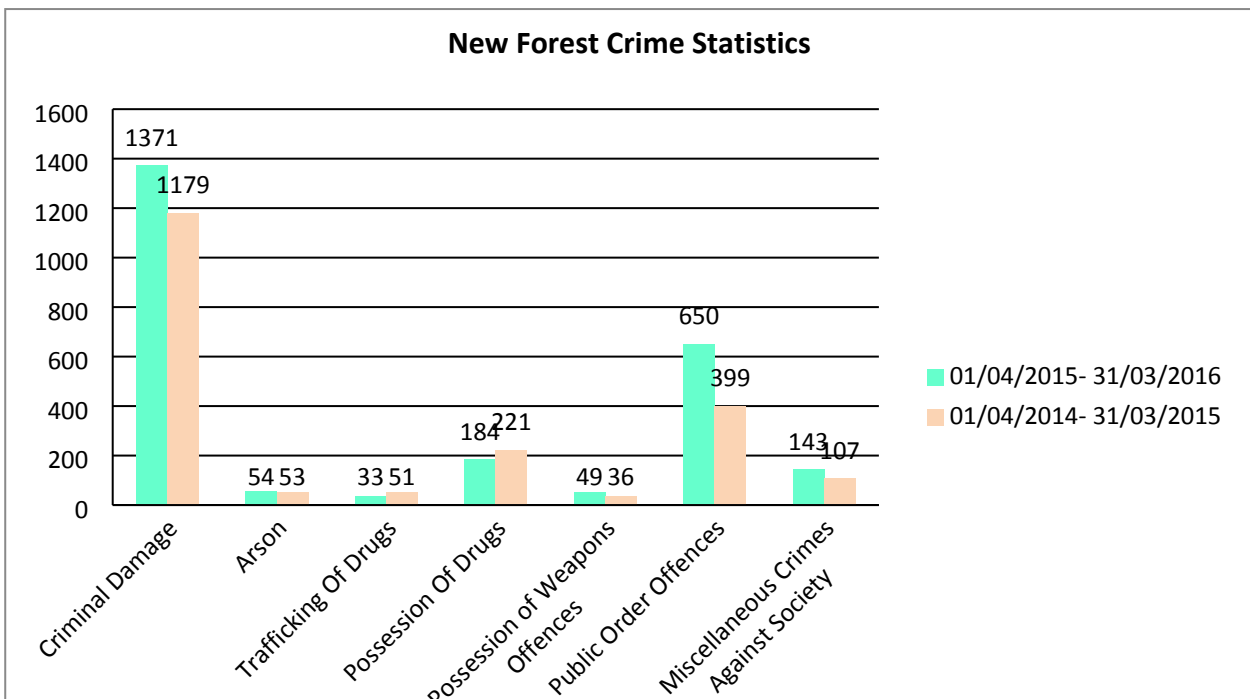
1. Identify and understand the threat posed by travelling criminals
2. Identify and understand the threat posed by high risk offenders and drug related harm, using data from probation and partner agencies



Vehicle offences are up by 6.3% (+37) incidents

Theft from person is up by 26.31% which equates to 10 offences.

Bicycle thefts across the district are down just under 5%. Shoplifting shows an increase of just over 15% .



Criminal damage is up 16.28% with arson remaining somewhat static year on year with 53/54 reported incidents.

Drug possession and trafficking are down 16.74% and 35.29% respectively. Public order offences have shown a significant increase of 62.9%. Further analytical research is required to ascertain if this is due to changes in reporting and classification.

Crimes by Sector Level

4.2

New Milton

Crime Type	01/04/2015-31/03/2016	01/04/2014-31/03/2015	% Change	Indicator
Violence with injury	175	126	38.88%	
Violence Without Injury	217	160	35.62%	
Rape	10	16	-37.5%	
Other Sexual Offences	23	13	76.92%	
Robbery Of Business Property	3	-	100%	
Robbery Of Personal Property	9	4	125.00%	
Burglary in a dwelling	54	41	31.70%	
Burglary in a Building other than a dwelling	95	82	15.85%	
Vehicle Offences	59	45	-31.11%	
Theft from Person	7	2	250%	
Bicycle Theft	19	18	5.55%	
Shoplifting	78	62	25.80%	
All other Theft Offences	130	93	39.78%	
Criminal Damage	185	141	31.20%	
Arson	3	6	-50.00%	
Trafficking Of Drugs	2	4	-50.00%	
Possession Of Drugs	38	57	-33.33%	
Possession of Weapons Offences	15	4	275%	
Public Order Offences	103	63	63.49%	
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	21	10	110%	
Total	1246	948		

Anti-Social Behaviour	485	496	-2.22%	
-----------------------	-----	-----	--------	--

4.3

Lymington

Crime Type	01/04/2015-31/03/2016	01/04/2014-31/03/2015	% Change	Indicator
Violence with injury	177	102	73.53%	Red
Violence Without Injury	234	161	45.34%	Red
Rape	11	5	120.00%	Red
Other Sexual Offences	22	16	37.50%	Red
Robbery Of Personal Property	1	2	-50.00%	Green
Burglary in a dwelling	72	44	63.64%	Red
Burglary in a Building other than a dwelling	106	95	11.58%	Red
Vehicle Offences	75	71	5.63%	Yellow
Theft from Person	6	9	-11.11%	Green
Bicycle Theft	24	21	14.29%	Red
Shoplifting	66	80	-17.50%	Green
All other Theft Offences	179	185	-3.24%	Green
Criminal Damage	215	159	35.22%	Red
Arson	12	1	1,100%	Red
Trafficking Of Drugs	3	4	-25.00%	Green
Possession Of Drugs	38	24	58.33%	Red
Possession of Weapons Offences	8	1	700.00%	Red
Public Order Offences	75	70	7.14%	Yellow
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	11	15	-25.67%	Green
Total	1337	1065		

Anti-Social Behaviour	426	548	-22.26%	Green
------------------------------	-----	-----	---------	-------

4.4

Ringwood and Fordingbridge

Crime Type	01/04/2015-31/03/2016	01/04/2014-31/03/2015	% Change	Indicator
Violence with injury	156	107	45.79%	
Violence Without Injury	240	145	65.51%	
Rape	14	12	16.67%	
Other Sexual Offences	22	13	69.23%	
Robbery Of Personal Property	4	-	100.00%	
Burglary in a dwelling	48	55	-12.73%	
Burglary in a Building other than a dwelling	175	239	-26.78%	
Vehicle Offences	143	150	-4.67%	
Theft from Person	10	5	100.00%	
Bicycle Theft	18	16	12.50%	
Shoplifting	103	63	63.49%	
All other Theft Offences	186	182	2.20%	
Criminal Damage	192	246	-21.95%	
Arson	6	7	-14.29%	
Trafficking Of Drugs	6	9	-33.33%	
Possession Of Drugs	30	35	-14.29%	
Possession of Weapons Offences	7	10	-30.00%	
Public Order Offences	123	51	141.18%%	
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	30	13	130.77%	
Total	1513	1358		

Anti-Social Behaviour	468	615	-23.90%	
------------------------------	-----	-----	---------	--

New Forest Heart

Crime Type	01/04/2015-31/03/2016	01/04/2014-31/03/2015	% Change	Indicator
Homicide		1	-100%	
Violence with injury	70	48	45.83%	
Violence Without Injury	83	44	88.64%	
Rape	5	4	25.00%	
Other Sexual Offences	10	13	-23.08%	
Robbery Of Business Property	1	0	-100%	
Robbery Of Personal Property	0	1	-100%	
Burglary in a dwelling	24	24	0.00%	
Burglary in a Building other than a dwelling	88	70	25.71%	
Vehicle Offences	117	99	18.18%	
Theft from Person	6	4	50.00%	
Bicycle Theft	9	16	-43.75%	
Shoplifting	17	25	-32.00%	
All other Theft Offences	107	122	-12.30%	
Criminal Damage	106	79	-35.18%	
Arson	5	6	-16.67%	
Trafficking Of Drugs	1	3	-86.67%	
Possession Of Drugs	12	34	-64.71	
Possession of Weapons Offences	4	7	-42.86%	
Public Order Offences	46	23	100.00%	
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	3	9	-66.67%	
Total	714	632		

Anti-Social Behaviour	177	198	-21	
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	--

4.6

Hythe

Crime Type	01/04/2015-31/03/2016	01/04/2014-31/03/2015	% Change	Indicator
Violence with injury	248	211	17.54%	
Violence Without Injury	405	266	52.26%	
Rape	22	19	15.79%	
Other Sexual Offences	41	46	-10.87%	
Robbery Of Business Property	2	0	-100.00%	
Robbery Of Personal Property	2	2	0.00%	
Burglary in a dwelling	49	63	-22.22%	
Burglary in a Building other than a dwelling	86	104	-17.31%	
Vehicle Offences	75	75	0.00%	
Theft from Person	5	5	0.00%	
Bicycle Theft	22	36	-38.89%	
Shoplifting	52	50	4.00%	
All other Theft Offences	162	171	-5.26%	
Criminal Damage	340	268	26.87%	
Arson	20	25	-20.00%	
Trafficking Of Drugs	14	18	-22.22%	
Possession Of Drugs	25	46	-45.65%	
Possession of Weapons Offences	8	10	-20.00%	
Public Order Offences	176	96	83.33%	
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	50	36	38.89%	
Total	1804	1547		

Anti-Social Behaviour	827	872	-5.16%	
-----------------------	-----	-----	--------	--

4.7

Totton

Crime Type	01/04/2015-31/03/2016	01/04/2014-31/03/2015	% Change	Indicator
Violence with injury	242	214	13.08%	
Violence Without Injury	320	184	73.91%	
Rape	17	17	0.00%	
Other Sexual Offences	31	25	24.00%	
Robbery Of Business Property	1	2	-50.00%	
Robbery Of Personal Property	4	4	0.00%	
Burglary in a dwelling	55	48	14.58%	
Burglary in a Building other than a dwelling	184	114	61.40%	
Vehicle Offences	137	134	2.24%	
Theft from Person	12	10	20.00%	
Bicycle Theft	42	34	23.53%	
Shoplifting	138	112	23.21%	
All other Theft Offences	207	178	16.29%	
Criminal Damage	332	282	17.73%	
Arson	8	7	14.29%	
Trafficking Of Drugs	7	12	-41.67	
Possession Of Drugs	40	25	60.00%	
Possession of Weapons Offences	7	4	75.00%	
Public Order Offences	124	95	30.53% R	
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	27	22	22.73% R	
Total	1935	1523		

Anti-Social Behaviour	679	878	-22.67%	
-----------------------	-----	-----	---------	--

5. WHY HAVE KEY CHANGES OCCURRED?

The Strategic Community Safety Partnership currently has no access to the services of data analysts who historically would provide analytical data to the Partnerships in Hampshire. Resources for future analytical reports are currently under consideration with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

With the particular assistance of Hampshire Police, the crime data contained in this report is drawn down from Business Objects within the record management system. The format in which this data is presented is such that it measures offence numbers between dates and does not explore further into offences by repeat offenders, locations and drivers into these offences.

This format in which this data is provided is to enable the strategic group to identify priorities to address in the partnership plan for 2017/2018 based on the crime trends, risks and emerging issues contained within.

6. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- a. In accordance with the Partnership Plan 2016/17, during 2016 formal links were established with the New Forest District Association of Local Councils and other Town and Parish Councils in the area. Representatives from Hampshire Constabulary and Hampshire Fire and Rescue attended a number of meetings of the Association in order to engage with the local councils and to facilitate the views of the community being brought before the Partnership for consideration.
- b. The Partnership continues to maintain its public website, with useful information for members of the public on community safety issues.
- c. As part of the Partnership's obligation to engage with people and organisations that live and work in the New Forest, members of the public were invited to attend the meeting of the Partnership on 5 September 2016 to address the Partnership on crime and disorder concerns they might have and to assist the Partnership with identifying its priorities for the next year.
- d. The meeting on the 5 September 2016 was attended by the Chairman of the New Forest District Association of Local Councils as well as representatives from Fawley Parish Council.
- e. The Partnership was advised of a range of issues which were of concern to residents in the New Forest. An analysis of these issues has led the partnership to conclude that the local community would support the priorities set out in the following paragraph which have been included in the Partnership Plan for 2017/18.

7. PRIORITIES FOR 2017/18

Having considered the data set out in this Strategic Assessment, and having taken account of feedback from local community representatives, the Partnership is of the view that the following should be priorities to be addressed in 2017/18:

1. Tackle the causes and effects of anti-social behaviour
2. Tackle the causal effects of offending behaviour and reoffending
3. Continue to support the Partnership and the community in preventing arson-related incidents.
4. Support victims of domestic abuse
5. Promote road safety with an emphasis on Killed and Serious Injury (KSI)

In arriving at these priorities the Partnership was aware that they should not only be within the context of the needs of the New Forest District community, but also reflect those set by the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire. These are:

1. Enable effective and efficient operational policing which meets the needs of the people it serves, by empowering the Chief Constable.
2. Strengthen partnerships to work together to reduce crime, promote public safety and create vibrant, inclusive communities.
3. Reduce offending.
4. Championing community needs including supporting victims, the vulnerable and those affected by crime and disorder.

The Police and Crime Commissioner's draft plan is available at:

http://www.hampshire-pcc.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Draft-Police-and-Crime-Plan_-_appendix-one.pdf

Sincere gratitude and appreciation is due to all partners for their contributions in completing this assessment.

December 2016

This page is intentionally left blank

ACTION PLAN – 2015/16

	Priority area	Lead Partner and Contact	Action		Measurement of Action	Resource Allocation
1	Reducing anti-social behaviour	New Forest District Council (in consultation with Hampshire Constabulary as necessary) Rosemary Rutins, Service Manager	1.1	Identify the main perpetrators and victims of anti-social behaviour and the main locations where anti-social behaviour occurs in the District. Together with key partners, and where appropriate utilising PIPs, prepare a targeted action plan to focus on these three areas using both support and, where necessary, enforcement action.	Reduction in the incidence of anti-social behaviour arising from the main perpetrators, victims and locations compared to the previous 12 months, resulting in an overall reduction in anti-social behaviour for District.	Partnership work between NFDC and other community safety agencies including Police, Supporting Troubled Families, local Youth Offending Teams, Town and Parish Councils etc.
			1.2	Develop a communication campaign with local secondary schools to deliver leaflets/emails to parents focusing on them knowing what their children are doing when outside of the school/home environment particularly during school holidays.	Reduction in anti-social behaviour caused by school age children compared to the previous 12 months.	Partnership work with secondary schools across the District. Allocation of resource from NFDC to support communication campaign.

			1.3	Promote the use of SafetyNet across the partnership as an information sharing platform to assist with tackling anti-social behaviour.	Increased use of SafetyNet.	Staff time across the partnership using SafetyNet uploading/ reviewing information.
2	Reducing violent crime	Hampshire Constabulary Simon Tribe, District Commander	2.1	Develop working strategy with local Mental Health care services around reducing violence towards staff and other patients within residential mental health units in the New Forest.	Reduction in level of assaults with and without injury in mental health units compared to previous 12 months.	Partnership work with PCT.
			2.2	Continue to deliver and increase spread of control of dogs and dog bite awareness to reduce dog bite and dogs out of control issue in District.	Reduction in number of dog bite and dog dangerously out of control incidents compared to previous 12 months.	Partnership work between Police NPT and dog warden.
			2.3	Improved engagement within schools to address Youth on Youth violence issues.	Reduction in levels of youth on youth violence compared to previous 12 months.	Delivery of Safe4Me schools programme, joint work with schools across District. Wider work with Troubled Families and Domestic abuse priority

						to address wider DV issues in District which form part of violence issue.
3	Reducing arson	Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service Shaun Lawrence, Station Commander for Hampshire Fire & Rescue	3.1	We will Identify and coordinate analysis of Arson activity to support interventions.	Reduction in levels of arson over the previous 12 months on a rolling basis.	Use of Arson Forum in connection with NFDC, police, youth teams or as appropriate
			3.2	We will chair and lead action with partners to reduce incidents of arson across the new Forest area.		
			3.3	Work collectively with partners to support enforcement where appropriate.	Improve prosecution success.	Police, Community safety Teams, Fire Investigation and local councils.
4	Reducing domestic abuse	New Forest District Council (in consultation with the Domestic Abuse Forum as necessary) Rosemary Rutins, Service Manager	4.1	Update NFDC website to use the homepage to signpost key contact information for support services available.	Website updated.	NFDC website developer time.
			4.2	Consider other channels to sign post and enhance support services.	Increased reporting of domestic abuse to support agencies and/or police.	Allocation of resource from NFDC to support activities.

			4.3	Staff training across the partnership, as appropriate, for front line staff to raise awareness of domestic abuse, methods of reporting and support services. To be delivered via an e-learning module or through an appointed trainer.	Delivery of training/ evidence of additional reporting.	Partnership working with domestic abuse forum and other local support services. Allocation of resource from NFDC and partnership time for staff attending training.
			4.4	Work with Hampton Trust in support of the Hampshire wide initiative relating to the identification and assessment of perpetrators of domestic abuse and an intervention programme.	Support delivered to perpetrators of domestic abuse.	Partnership working with Hampton Trust and other local support services.
5	Reducing alcohol and drug misuse	West Hampshire Clinical Commissioning Group (in consultation with Hampshire County Council as necessary) Amanda Glenn, Locality Manager	5.1	Input into the implementation of the Hampshire Substance Misuse Strategy which includes the development of action plans on: Prevention and Education; Joined up Services; Criminal Justice Pathways; New Psychoactive Substances; Recovery Capital and Harm Minimisation.		

6	Reducing reoffending	Probation Service/ Purple Futures Jacqui Markie, Senior Probation Officer	6.1	Identify and nominate the most prolific offenders for intervention by the Integrated Offender Management utilising the resources of the IOM partnership to reduce re-offending and ensure swift enforcement action when necessary.	Evidence of increase in nominations to IOM across the partnership. IOM cohort re-offending data	Partnership work across CSP and specifically, police and NFDC ASB team.
			6.2	Identify suitable housing pathways for offenders in the New Forest to ensure sustainable and appropriate tenancy for offenders.	Reduction of New Forest offenders NFA and in short term/transient accommodation. Data from CRC CMS and Performance Framework.	Partnership work with NFDC housing team and ASB.
			6.3	To increase access to services that promote the emotional wellbeing of offenders, including statutory mental health provision and lower tier provisions.	Reduction in emotional wellbeing scores in criminogenic needs assessments. Improve accessibility of services.	Partnership work with Health

7	Reducing rural crime	Hampshire Constabulary Simon Tribe, District Commander	7.1	Continued reduction in rural Theft from motor vehicles in beauty spot car parks.	Reduction in beauty spot TFMV compared to previous 12 months.	Allocation of resource from Police, also requiring assistance from NFDC and FC in relation to wider awareness and crime prevention messages.
			7.2	Delivery of a monthly themed rural crime operation in the District (under the umbrella of Operation Falcon).	Feed back in terms of delivery of themed operations and results stemming from such operations.	
			7.3	Targeting of areas specifically related to instances of poaching.	Reduction in the number of poaching instances compared to previous 12 month period.	
8	Promoting road safety	Hampshire Fire Rescue Service Shaun Lawrence, Station Commander for Hampshire Fire & Rescue	8.1	We will Identify problem areas and work with partners to reduce road risk	Reduction in the number of risk areas from previous years.	Liaise with police and NFDC and HCC.
			8.2	Actively support the Safer roads initiative by encouraging greater attendance by local schools and colleges. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. #FriendsDriveSafe Road Safety Campaign, 2. Encourage Project pictogram with other partners. 3. Attend and Support Community events raising Road safety theme. 	Report attendance levels. Reduction in number of incidents of fatalities or serious injured.	Partnership support into schools. Partners to consider, local teams to support from partners.

GLOSSARY OF CRIME TYPES

Crime Types and Drug Offences

1 - VIOLENT CRIME

Violent crimes are those where the victim is intentionally stabbed, punched, kicked, pushed, jostled, etc., or threatened with violence whether or not there is any injury.

In published crime statistics, violent crime – both as measured by the British Crime Survey (BCS) and by recorded crime – is grouped into two broad, high-level categories of violence with injury and violence without injury. However, these categories are not directly comparable between BCS and recorded crime: for example, the BCS violence categories include robbery, but the police recorded crime violence categories do not (recorded robbery figures are shown separately).

Just over half of all BCS violent incidents and just under half of all police recorded violence against the person, resulted in injury to the victim.

- Violence with injury includes all incidents of wounding, assault with injury and (BCS only) robbery which resulted in injury. Homicide is only included for police recorded crime. Police recorded crime also includes attempts at inflicting injury, although the BCS would not include these if no actual injury occurred.
- Violence without injury includes all incidents of assault without injury and (BCS only) incidents of robbery which did not result in injury. Police recorded crime also includes possession of weapons offences and a number of public order offences, such as harassment.

Police recorded crime statistics for violence, especially less serious violence, are particularly affected by changes in recording practice over time; for the population and crime types it covers, the BCS is the best measure for long-term national trends in violence. Police statistics are important for showing the mix of violent crimes dealt with and recorded by the police. They are an important measure of activity locally and a source of operational information to help identify and address local crime problems, at a lower geographical level than is possible using the BCS. Police statistics also provide more reliable information on less common crimes, such as robbery, and are currently the only source of data on homicides and offences against those not resident in households.

BCS violence

BCS violent crime is categorised in two other ways: by offence type and according to the victim-offender relationship. BCS offence types are as follows (estimates for wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery add up to overall violence):

- Wounding: the incident results in severe or less serious injury, e.g. cuts, severe bruising, chipped teeth, bruising or scratches requiring medical attention or any more serious injuries.
- Assault with minor injury: an incident where the victim was punched, kicked, pushed or jostled and the incident resulted in minor injury to the victim, e.g. scratches or bruises.

- Assault without injury: an incident (or attempt) where the victim was punched, kicked, pushed or jostled but resulted in no injury.
- Robbery: an incident in which force or threat of force is used in a theft or attempted theft.

The categories of BCS violence according to the offender-victim relationship are as follows:

- Domestic violence comprises wounding and assaults which involves partners, ex- partners, other relatives or household members.
- Stranger violence includes wounding and assaults in which the victim did not have any information about the offender(s), or did not know and had never seen the offender(s) before.
- Acquaintance violence comprises wounding and assaults in which the victim knew one or more of the offenders, at least by sight. It does not include domestic violence.

Figures are also presented for mugging which is a popular rather than a legal term and is the total number of robbery, attempted robbery and snatch theft incidents combined. Snatch theft is excluded from all BCS violence since it includes no violence or minimal threat of force (e.g. just enough to pull a bag away from someone).

In the BCS, the previously used common assault (or attempted assault) category, which had been inconsistent with the police recorded offence category, was replaced with assault with minor injury and assault without injury categories in 2006/07. This change was made to align BCS categories more closely with those used by the police.

Police recorded violence against the person

Violence against the person offences contains the full spectrum of assaults, from pushing and shoving that result in no physical harm, to murder. Even within the same offence classification, the degree of violence varies considerably between incidents.

Trends in police recorded violent crime can be very difficult to interpret, as they are influenced by a number of factors. It is important to consider the following issues when interpreting trends:

Police recorded crime data are subject to changes in the levels of public reporting of incidents. The proportion of violent crimes estimated to be reported to the police has increased from the first BCS results in 1981, but has been reasonably stable since 2002/03 (see Chapter 2 of the annual crime statistics publication).

Local policing activity and priorities affect the levels of reported and recorded violent crime. Where the police are proactive in addressing low-level violence and anti-social behaviour, this can lead to more of these crimes being brought to their attention and being recorded. For example, research by the Cardiff Violence Research Group showed an association between the introduction of CCTV surveillance and increased police detection of violence (Sivarajasingam et al., 2003).

Police recorded crime data are subject to changes in police recording practices. The 1998 changes to the Home Office Counting Rules had a very significant impact on the recording of violent and sexual crime; the number of violence against the person offences recorded by the police increased by 118 per cent as a result of the 1998 changes (Povey and Prime, 1999). Much of this increase resulted from a widening of the offence coverage to include assaults with little or no physical injury and offences of harassment (again with no injury).

The National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS), introduced in April 2002, again resulted in increased recording of violent and sexual crimes particularly for less serious offences, as well as for some other offences. There was an estimated NCRS effect of 23 per cent on violence against the person offences in the first 12 months of implementation, although it was recognised that this effect was unlikely to be complete within the first 12 months (Simmons et al., 2003).

Audits undertaken by the Audit Commission on behalf of the Home Office indicate substantial improvements in crime recording across forces in the two to three years following NCRS introduction, which would particularly impact on violence against the person and result in increases in recorded crimes for this category.

Incidents of violence against the person recorded by the police include the following categories as described below:

- Homicide including murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

The published figures do not separately identify between these individual offences as, when a homicide is initially recorded by the police, the full circumstances of the incident may not be known. Furthermore, the precise nature of an offence may only become clear once a suspect has been apprehended and appears at court.

The Home Office receives two sources of information on homicide from the police forces of England and Wales (including the British Transport Police where the incident occurred within England and Wales). These are:

- The monthly aggregated recorded crime return (see Section 3.1)
- A more detailed statistical return for each recorded homicide containing additional information, including victim and suspect details and the circumstances of the offence. This is used to populate a Home Office database called the Homicide Index.

The Homicide Index contains details about homicides recorded in England and Wales since 1977. In contrast to the aggregated recorded crime return, the Homicide Index is continually being updated with revised information from the police as investigations continue and as cases are heard by the courts. As the Homicide Index is continually updated and provides more detailed information, Home Office Statisticians view the Index as a better source of data than the separate monthly aggregated recorded crime return. However, due to the time permitted for police forces to submit the individual returns (within 30 days of recording an incident as homicide) and the complexities in checking the data, it is not possible to use the Homicide Index figures for the annual crime bulletin. Instead, figures from the monthly aggregated recorded crime return are presented as a provisional homicide estimate, with full analysis published in a supplementary bulletin approximately six months' later. Care should therefore be taken when using the provisional figures for homicide as these are subject to change.

- Death by driving offences (includes by dangerous driving, careless or inconsiderate driving, driving under the influence of drink or drugs and while being an unlicensed or uninsured driver).
- Corporate manslaughter where an organisation is deemed responsible for a person's death.

- Grievous bodily harm (GBH) includes injury resulting in permanent disability, more than minor permanent disfigurement, broken bones, fractured skull, compound fractures, substantial loss of blood, lengthy treatment or serious psychiatric injury (based on expert evidence).

GBH with intent occurs when there is clear evidence of a deliberate attempt to inflict serious bodily harm regardless of level of injury sustained.

GBH without intent occurs when serious bodily harm results but there is no evidence of a deliberate intent to inflict such an injury. Prior to April 2008, GBH without intent was not separated out from a much broader category of less serious wounding that mostly consisted of Actual Bodily Harm (ABH).

The definition of GBH with intent rests upon whether “the actions of the offender clearly show a deliberate attempt to inflict serious bodily harm”. The clarification to the rules from

April 2008 makes this clear and that “the gravity of the injury resulting is not necessarily the determining factor”. The rules were clarified as there had previously been some confusion as to whether the degree of injury sustained, rather than intent, should be the sole determining factor in the recording of these offences (see Section 3).

- Actual Bodily Harm (ABH) relates to any assault with injury which is not GBH (with or without intent) and includes internal injury and shock (when accompanied by expert psychological evidence).
- Threats to kill where an individual fears that the offender’s threat is real and may be carried out.
- Possession of weapons offences include possession of firearms with intent, possession of other weapons and possession of article with blade or point. If a weapon is used, then the police will normally record a more serious notifiable offence. Possession of firearms with no intent offences are recorded under other miscellaneous offences.
- Harassment offences are those incidents where no other substantive notifiable offence exists, but when looked at as a course of conduct are likely to cause fear, alarm or distress. Public fear, alarm or distress offences are where a course of conduct is not present.
- Assault without injury offences are those where at the most a feeling of touch or passing moment of pain is experienced by the victim.

The other violent offences recorded by the police include attempted murder, conspiracy to murder, poisoning or female genital mutilation, cruelty or neglect to children, abandoning a child under two years and child abduction.

Recorded crime statistics do not specifically identify offences of domestic violence since it is not a legal definition. Such offences would be recorded in accordance with the intent of the offence and any injuries sustained e.g. GBH with intent.

Police recorded crime figures for violence against the person quoted in the text and charts also include assault on a constable and racially or religiously aggravated assault, which are both separate categories within recorded crime. Such incidents are not treated separately in the BCS and would fall within the BCS assault with minor injury or without injury categories.

Sexual Offences

Due to the small numbers of sexual offences identified by face-to-face BCS interviews, results from the main BCS are too unreliable to report; these data are not included within the overall count of violence (except for the categories of serious wounding with sexual motive and other wounding with sexual motive which are included in the offence type of wounding).

Respondents may not wish to disclose sensitive information face-to-face and so interviews since 2004/05 (and prior to this in 1996 and 2001) have included self-completion modules on intimate violence (see Section 2.3). These figures have previously been published separately from the annual volume (Mirrlees-Black, 1999; Walby and Allen, 2004; Finney, 2006; Coleman et al., 2007; Povey et al., 2008, 2009; Smith et al., 2010). Headline figures are also presented in the annual crime statistics bulletin for 2009/10.

Intimate violence is the collective term used to describe domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and the categories are defined as follows:

- Any domestic abuse: non-sexual emotional or financial abuse, threats, physical force, sexual assault or stalking carried out by a current or former partner or other family member.
- Partner abuse (non-sexual): non-sexual emotional or financial abuse, threats or physical force by a current or former partner.
- Family abuse (non-sexual): non-sexual emotional or financial abuse, threats or physical force by a family member other than a partner (father/mother, step- father/mother or other relative).
 - o Emotional or financial abuse: includes being prevented from having a fair share of household money, stopped from seeing friends or relatives or repeatedly belittled.
 - o Threats are classified as an affirmative response to the statement 'frightened you by threatening to hurt you/someone close'.
 - o Minor force is classified as an affirmative response to the statement 'pushed you, held you down or slapped you'.
 - o Severe force involves being kicked, hit, bitten, choked, strangled, threatened with a weapon, threats to kill, use of a weapon or some other kind of force.
- Sexual assault: indecent exposure, sexual threats and unwanted touching ('less serious'), rape or assault by penetration including attempts ('serious'), by any person including a partner or family member.
 - o Rape is the legal category of rape introduced in legislation in 2003. It is the penetration of the vagina, anus or mouth by a penis without consent.
 - o Assault by penetration is a legal offence introduced in 2003. It is the penetration of the vagina or anus with an object or other body part without consent.
- Stalking: two or more incidents (causing distress, fear or alarm) of obscene or threatening unwanted letters or phone calls, waiting or loitering around home or workplace, following or watching, or interfering with or damaging personal property by any person including a partner or family member.

The police recorded crime category of most serious sexual crime encompasses rape, sexual assault, and sexual activity with children. The Sexual Offences Act 2003, introduced in May 2004, altered the definitions of all three categories so comparisons around this time should be made with caution

The group of other sexual offences recorded by the police covers unlawful sexual activity, mostly involving consenting adults and is therefore particularly influenced by police activity in investigating such crime. It includes among other offences, exploitation of prostitution and soliciting, but not prostitution itself (which is not a notifiable offence). The Sexual Offences Act 2003, introduced in May 2004, introduced certain offences such as sexual grooming which is included in this group. Offences of indecent exposure have been retrospectively reclassified to sexual offences back to 2002/03 to aid comparisons over time.

2 ACQUISITIVE CRIME

BCS acquisitive crime covers all household and personal crime where items are stolen and can be split into household and personal acquisitive crimes.

Household acquisitive crime: Personal acquisitive crime:

Burglary

Attempted burglary in a dwelling

Theft in a dwelling

Theft from outside a dwelling

Theft and attempted theft of and from vehicles

Theft of pedal cycle Snatch theft (Theft from the person)

Stealth theft (Theft from the person)

Attempted theft from the person

Other theft of personal property and other attempted theft of personal property

Robbery and attempted robbery

Burglary

The BCS covers domestic burglary only, which is an unauthorised entry into the victim's dwelling but does not necessarily involve forced entry; it may be through an open window, or by entering the property under false pretences (e.g. impersonating an official).

BCS domestic burglary does not cover theft by a person who is entitled to be in the dwelling at the time of the offence; this is called theft in a dwelling and includes thefts committed inside a home by someone who is entitled to be there e.g. party guests, workmen.

The police record an offence of burglary if a person enters any building as a trespasser and with intent to commit an offence of theft, GBH or unlawful damage. Aggravated burglary occurs when the burglar is carrying a firearm, imitation firearm, offensive weapon or explosive.

Recorded crime figures are provided separately for burglaries that occur in domestic properties and those which occur in commercial or other properties.

- Domestic burglaries include burglaries in all inhabited dwellings, including inhabited caravans, houseboats and holiday homes, as well as sheds and garages connected to the main dwelling (for example, by a connecting door).
- Non-domestic burglaries include burglaries to businesses (including hotels and similar accommodation) and also some burglaries of sheds and outhouses where these are not clearly connected to the inhabited property.

Using the BCS it is possible to differentiate between burglaries with entry and attempted burglaries and also between burglary with loss and burglary with no loss (including attempts). Burglary with entry plus attempted burglary add up to total burglary. Burglary with loss plus burglary with no loss (including attempts) also add up to total burglary. These are defined below.

An attempted burglary is recorded by the police and in the BCS if there is clear evidence that the offender made an actual, physical attempt to gain entry to a building (e.g. damage to locks, or broken doors) but was unsuccessful.

Burglary with entry is a term used in the BCS and comprises burglary where a building was successfully entered, regardless of whether something was stolen or not.

Burglary with loss is a term used in the BCS and comprises burglary where a building was successfully entered and something was stolen.

In the BCS, burglary with no loss includes attempted entry to a property and cases where a property was entered but nothing was stolen. In making comparisons with police recorded crime, BCS burglary with no loss (including attempts) is used as a proxy for attempted burglary, though there will be some instances with no loss where entry has been gained.

Vehicle offences

The BCS includes offences against private households only and includes cars, vans, motorbikes, motor-scooters or mopeds used for non-commercial purposes. It identifies three vehicle theft categories:

- Theft of vehicles where the vehicle is driven away illegally, whether or not it is recovered.
- Theft from vehicles refers to both theft of parts and accessories of motor vehicles and to theft of contents.
- Attempted thefts of and from vehicles No distinction is made between attempted theft of and attempted thefts from motor vehicles, as it is often very difficult to ascertain the offender's intention.

If parts or contents are stolen as well as the vehicle being moved, the incident is classified as theft of a motor vehicle.

The police recorded crime category of offences against vehicles covers private and commercial vehicles (although does not distinguish between the two) and comprises:

- Thefts and attempted thefts of vehicles where the intent is to permanently deprive the owner.
- Unauthorised taking of a vehicle where intent to permanently deprive the owner is not evident – this would typically include ‘joyriding’ where the car is later recovered.
- Aggravated vehicle taking where a vehicle once taken is known to have been driven dangerously, damaged or caused an accident.
- Thefts and attempted thefts from a vehicle targeting property in or on the vehicle.
- Interfering with a motor vehicle which includes attempts to drive away without apparent intent to permanently deprive the owner. This mostly includes recorded crime offences where there is evidence of intent to commit either theft of or from a vehicle or taking without consent (TWOC), but there is either:
 - (i) No evidence of intent to commit one of these three offences specifically, or
 - (ii) There is evidence of intent to commit TWOC (TWOC is a summary offence but, under the provisions of the Criminal Attempts Act 1981, it is not legally valid to have an attempted summary offence).

Interfering with a motor vehicle offences as presented in the annual crime statistics publication are equivalent to the offence class formerly referred to as ‘vehicle interference and tampering’. The BCS cannot separately identify this category. In comparisons with the BCS it is included in the attempted vehicle theft category but in some instances could be viewed as criminal damage or even a nuisance.

The taking of vehicles during robberies (often termed ‘car-jacking’) is included within the robbery offence group.

Robbery

A robbery is an incident or offence in which force or the threat of force is used either during or immediately prior to a theft or attempted theft. As with violence against the person, police recorded robberies cover a wide range of seriousness from armed bank robberies to muggings for mobile phones or small amounts of money. Recorded crime offences also distinguish between robbery of personal property (personal robbery) and business property (business robbery). Robbery of business property is a recorded crime classification where goods stolen belong to a business or other corporate body (such as a bank or a shop), regardless of the location of the robbery. The taking of vehicles during robberies (often termed car-jacking) is also included as robbery. Supplementary data on this offence have been collected in a supplementary collection by the Home Office since 2007/08.

The BCS covers robberies against adults resident in households; these are included in the violent crime count.

Theft

Theft from the person covers theft (including attempts) of a handbag, wallet, cash etc. directly from the victim, but without the use of physical force against the victim, or the threat of it. This BCS category breaks into two components:

- Snatch theft where there may be an element of force involved but this is just enough to snatch the property away; and
- Stealth theft where no force is used and the victim is unaware of the incident (pick-pocketing). Stealth theft makes up the larger share (over 80%) of the total.

For recorded crime, theft from the person offences are those where there is no use of threat or force. Stealth theft is included as part of this recorded crime category and cannot be separately identified from snatch theft.

Other theft of personal property covers thefts away from the home where no force is used, there was no direct contact between the offender and victim and the victim is not holding or carrying the items when they are stolen (i.e. thefts of unattended property).

Other household theft cover a number of theft types: Theft in a dwelling includes thefts that occurred in the victim's dwelling, by someone who was entitled to be there; theft from outside a dwelling covers incidents where items are stolen from outside the victim's home and the category also includes burglaries to non-connected buildings, for example, garden sheds.

The recorded crime offence group of other theft offences covers thefts that are not covered by other property crime offence groups (i.e. thefts from vehicles is included in offences against vehicles). Offences included are theft from a person, thefts of bicycles, shoplifting and other theft or unauthorised taking.

Bicycle Theft

The BCS covers thefts of bicycles belonging to the respondent or any other member of the household. Police recorded crime also includes offences where a pedal cycle is stolen or taken without authorisation, within the other theft offences category.

This category does not include every bicycle theft, as some may be stolen during the course of another offence (e.g. burglary) and are therefore classified as such by the police and in the BCS:

- Burglary; if anything else was stolen, or an attempt was made to steal something else, from the household's dwelling.
- Theft from a dwelling; when a bicycle is stolen from inside a house by someone who was not trespassing.
- Theft from a vehicle; if the bicycle is one of a number of things stolen.

3 VANDALISM AND CRIMINAL DAMAGE

In the BCS, criminal damage is referred to as vandalism and is defined as the intentional and malicious damage to either the home, other property and vehicles. Vandalism shown in the BCS

ranges from arson to graffiti. Cases where there is nuisance only (e.g. letting down car tyres) or where the damage is accidental are not included. Where vandalism occurs in combination with burglary or robbery, the burglary or robbery codes take precedence over the damage codes in offence coding.

The BCS produces estimates both for vandalism to the home and other property and against vehicles. Vandalism to the home and other property involves intentional or malicious damage to doors, windows, fences, plants and shrubs, for example. Vandalism to other property also includes arson where there is any deliberate damage to property belonging to the respondent or their household (including vehicles) caused by fire.

The BCS defines vandalism of vehicles as any intentional and malicious damage to a vehicle such as scratching a coin down the side of a car or denting a car roof. It does not, however, include causing deliberate damage to a car by fire. These incidents are recorded as arson and, therefore, included in vandalism to other property. The BCS only covers vandalism against private households; that is, vehicles owned by any member of the household and company cars which count as belonging to the respondent. Recorded crime includes all vehicle vandalism under the offence classification of criminal damage to a motor vehicle.

Police recorded criminal damage results from any person who without lawful excuse destroys or damages any property belonging to another, intending to destroy or damage any such property or being reckless as to whether any such property would be destroyed or damaged. Damage which is repairable without cost, or which is accidental, is not included in police recorded crime statistics. Separate recorded crime figures exist for criminal damage to a dwelling, to a building other than a dwelling, to a vehicle and other criminal damage. Figures are also published for racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage.

Arson is the act of deliberately setting fire to property including buildings and vehicles. In the BCS this is any deliberate damage to property belonging to the respondent or their household caused by fire, regardless of the type of property involved. The only exception is where the item that is set on fire was stolen first (this is coded as theft). Arson is included in vandalism to other property and includes arson to vehicles.

For vehicle crime, if a vehicle is stolen and later found deliberately burnt out by the same offender, one crime of theft of a vehicle is recorded by the police and in the BCS. If there is evidence that someone unconnected with the theft committed the arson, then an offence of arson is recorded by the police in addition to the theft. For the BCS, only an offence of theft of a vehicle would be recorded as in practice it would often not be possible to establish that the arson was committed by someone unconnected with the theft.

4 FRAUD AND FORGERY

The measurement of fraud is challenging as fraud is known to be very substantially under-reported to the police. Better information can be derived from other sources. For example, figures for plastic (credit, debit or bank) card fraud are obtained from The UK Cards Association, which is the leading trade association for the cards industry in the UK. For more information on the various sources of fraud including administrative data and on the nature, extent and economic impact of fraud in the UK, see Hoare (2007), Levi et al. (2007) and Wilson et al. (2006).

Plastic card fraud among individuals resident in households in England and Wales is also covered in a module within the BCS. Stolen plastic cards (i.e. credit, debit or bank cards) are included in the main BCS crime count under the relevant offence, such as burglary or theft from the person, but incidents of fraud are not covered. However, the BCS has included questions on experience of plastic card fraud in a separate module of questions since 2005/06.

Offences of fraud and forgery are recorded by the police, but figures from 2007/08 onwards are not comparable with previous years due to the introduction of the Fraud Act 2006, which commenced in January 2007 and saw significant changes to offences in the fraud and forgery offence group.

For offences prior to January 2007, fraud is defined as dishonestly deceiving to obtain either property or a pecuniary advantage. Recorded crime statistics were collected for: fraud by company director; false accounting; cheque and credit card fraud; other frauds; bankruptcy and insolvency offences; forgery or use of false drug prescription; other forgery and vehicle/driver document fraud.

Under the Fraud Act 2006, fraud is defined as dishonestly making a false representation to obtain property or money for themselves or another. Recorded crime statistics are collected for: fraud by company director; false accounting; other frauds; failing to disclose information; abuse of position; obtaining services dishonestly; making or supplying articles for use in fraud; possession of articles for use in fraud; bankruptcy and insolvency offences; forgery or use of false drug prescription; other forgery and vehicle/driver document fraud.

The Counting Rules changes in January 2007 also changed recording of fraud so that in most cases cheque and plastic card fraud is counted on a 'per account' rather than 'per transaction' basis. If an account is defrauded only one offence is recorded rather than one offence per fraudulent transaction on each account (as was the practice prior to January 2007). For example, previously if a person had their credit card stolen and it was subsequently used on ten separate occasions to buy goods fraudulently from ten different shops there would be a requirement for one crime record for theft and ten for deception. Now there is a requirement to record one theft and one fraud by false representation. The result of this change means that fewer crimes of plastic card and cheque fraud were recorded by the police during 2007/08, 2008/09 and 2009/10 compared with previous years and recorded fraud and forgery figures prior to 2007/08 are not comparable with more recent figures.

This change was made to reduce significant bureaucracy in recording crime (possibly involving several police forces) and to reflect the fact that in the cases when this counting basis is used, the financial loss is generally borne by the financial institution at which the account is held rather than by the merchants who process a transaction or by the account holder.

From April 2007, where a financial institution makes full financial recompense to an account holder, the financial institution (rather than the account holder) can report the crime directly to a single point of contact within the police.

These changes have been supported by The UK Cards Association and ACPO as they have resulted in significant reductions in bureaucracy in relation to the reporting of cheque and plastic card fraud. This has focused police effort on reports of fraud most likely to lead to a suspect being brought to justice and also introduced single points of contact within police forces for the financial institutions to report cases directly to. As victims of fraud are mainly commercial organisations, it is not covered in the same way as other crimes. The government's Fraud Review (2006) also

specifically welcomed the changes that were being put in place:
http://www.aasbni.gov.uk/pubs/FCI/fraudreview_finalreport.pdf

The 2006 Fraud Act also resulted in the creation of a National Fraud Authority (NFA). One of the key objectives of this new body is to support better reporting of fraud crimes and their subsequent investigation. During 2009/10 the NFA opened a single national point of reporting for a wide range of frauds, in particular those arising from the growing use of the internet and email. This new means of reporting sits outside the police service as a call centre (Action Fraud) with an associated online reporting tool. At the same time the police have established a National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) to receive reports from Action Fraud as well as those from the banks and other financial institutions and to analyse them to identify positive investigatory opportunities which will then be referred to individual forces to follow up. The creation of these new bodies has had little or no impact on police recorded crime data for 2009/10 as they only commenced operation in early 2010.

5 RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED OFFENCES

Used in recorded crime, racially aggravated offences are legally defined under section 28 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 (section 39) added the religiously aggravated aspect. Racially and religiously aggravated offences are categorised together in police recorded crime and cannot be separately identified. BCS respondents are asked whether they thought the incident was racially motivated and from 2005/06 whether they thought the incident was religiously motivated. Figures on racially and religiously motivated crimes from the 2005/06 and 2006/07 BCS are reported in Jansson et al. (2007).

6 DRUG OFFENCES

Recorded crime figures for drugs offences are published in Table 2.04 of the annual crime statistics publication. With effect from April 2004, ACPO issued guidance to forces over the recording of warnings for cannabis possession (these were termed 'formal warnings' for cannabis possession prior to January 2007). These were incorporated into the Home Office Counting Rules (see Section 3 for more information). From January 2009 it has also been possible to issue a Penalty Notice for Disorder for cannabis possession (this detection method was not separated from Cannabis Warnings in statistics for the period to the end of March 2009).

In addition, the Home Office produces a separate National Statistics bulletin on Drug Seizures for England and Wales, covering seizures made by the police, HM Revenue and Customs, and the UK Border Agency.

This page is intentionally left blank