



Winchester  
**Community Safety  
Partnership**

*at the Heart of your Community*

# Winchester Community Safety Partnership

**Strategic Review**

A decorative graphic at the bottom of the page consists of several overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes in various shades of teal and grey. The shapes are layered to create a sense of depth and movement.

**2020**

**Report author: Sarah Hyde – Community Safety Project Officer**

# **WINCHESTER COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT REVIEW: INTRODUCTION**

Winchester Community Safety Partnership has a statutory duty to undertake a review of crime & disorder across the district each year. The following report has been produced using data extracted from InterAct<sup>1</sup>, for the data collection period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, contextual information from our partners and wherever possible, comparative data<sup>2</sup>.

The InterAct charts provide live links to partnerships dashboards. By clicking on the charts the reader can further manipulate the data to gain a different perspective of the statistics.

In addition, the Partnership has ensured that the priorities identified within this report are linked directly to the priorities of the Hampshire & Isle of Wight Police & Crime Commissioner report.

Each of the priority actions within the delivery plan will be monitored against performance and partnership activity. Using InterAct, a new data collection tool managed within the OPCC and performance updates from the wider partnership we will ensure reports are made available on a quarterly basis, to the public and partners alike. In addition an annual report is presented to council committee as part of the scrutiny process to review the expected outcomes outlined in the CSP Delivery Plan.

In this unprecedented circumstance the CSP has also taken into consideration the impact that COVID19 has had crime and disorder incidents.

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<sup>1</sup> InterAct – is a multi-agency data collection tool which is managed by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

<sup>2</sup>Comparative data – there is not always the opportunity to provide a comparison data and this is either due to the fact that it is not available using the collection tool or because some partners have changed their recording methods. Data provided in the period 2017/18 is the baseline year.

# WINCHESTER COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT REVIEW: DATA

## 3 Year Comparison – All crime

HMIC Crime Tree	Winchester 2017/18	Hampshire Average 2017/18	Winchester 2018/19	Hampshire Average 2018/19	Winchester % Change 2017/18 vs 2018/19	Winchester 2019/20	Hampshire Average 2019/20	Winchester % Change 2018/19 vs 2019/20
1a Homicide	1	0.88	0	0.53	-100.00%	2	1.29	N/A
1b Violence with Injury	847	1,249.41	855	1261	0.94%	881	1,242.35	3.04%
1c Violence without Injury	1374	1,857.35	1408	2,054.35	2.47%	1745	2,326.76	23.93%
2a Rape	104	117.35	108	127.24	3.85%	114	128.76	5.56%
2b Other Sexual Offences	188	212.88	209	218.06	11.17%	187	216.35	-10.53%
3a Robbery of Business Property	3	9.06	3	10	0.00%	4	12.41	33.33%
3b Robbery of Personal Property	28	59.29	46	70.82	64.29%	45	78.18	-2.17%
4a1 Burglary Residential	411	473.29	456	453.47	10.95%	481	446.82	5.48%
4a2 Burglary Business and Community	242	242.12	286	230.47	18.18%	254	208.06	-11.19%
4b Vehicle Offences	506	768.59	707	702.53	39.72%	1005	701.53	42.15%
4c Theft from the Person	114	77	83	73.94	-27.19%	117	71.24	40.96%
4d Bicycle Theft	114	242.53	110	222.12	-3.51%	107	187	-2.73%
4e Shoplifting	443	811.06	480	742.41	8.35%	606	706.12	26.25%
4f All Other Theft Offences	826	804.47	806	797.41	-2.42%	839	750.53	4.09%
5a Criminal Damage	774	1,092.24	786	1,049.47	1.55%	738	983.24	-6.11%
5b Arson	36	33.94	32	43.53	-11.11%	29	35.71	-9.38%
6a Trafficking of Drugs	52	49.76	69	54.53	32.69%	57	57.24	-17.39%
6b Possession of Drugs	201	167.82	222	176	10.45%	211	215.53	-4.95%
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	33	84.47	60	101.24	81.82%	50	101.82	-16.67%
8 Public Order Offences	617	874.82	631	881.53	2.27%	754	962.47	19.49%
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	153	169.82	155	155.65	1.31%	185	165.82	19.35%
NOT STATED						1	5.12	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,067</b>	<b>9,398</b>	<b>7,512</b>	<b>9,426</b>		<b>8,412</b>	<b>9,604</b>	

Overall all recorded crime over the last 3 years has remained constant. 2019/20 showed an increase in reported crime of 11.9% (8412) when compared to the 2018/19 reporting period (7512).<sup>3</sup>

There have been some year on year increases in some crime types for example violence with injury offences showed a 24% increase in 2019/20 (1735) compared with 2018/19 (1408). Despite these increases Winchester remains below the Hampshire average for this offence type.

Public order offences also show a 19.5% increase 2019/20 (754) compared with 2018/19 (631). Despite these increases Winchester remains below the Hampshire average for this offence type.

Reductions in the number of recorded offences were noted in 2019/20 when compared to the same period in 2018/19 and included a number of offence types; trafficking of drugs

<sup>3</sup> Crime Types – not all crime types listed within the overall crime grid will be highlighted within the report. The CSP has agreed to largely concentrate on those that have the most far reaching impact/consequence on individuals and society.

17% (down from 69 to 57), possession of weapons offences 17% (down from 60 to 50) and burglary from businesses 11% (down from 286 to 254). Winchester remains below the Hampshire average for all three crime types. Notably in relation to drugs possession offences Winchester is now reporting figures under the Hampshire average for the first time in 3 years and reports a 5% reduction in offences in 2019/20 (211) compared to 2018/19 (222).

### Formal Action Taken (FAT) Outcomes

Formal action taken in relation to all crimes have increased by 12.4% when compared to the previous reporting period.

The chart below shows that the percentage of FAT outcomes across four major offence types.

	2019 / 2020	2018 / 2019
<b>Domestic Abuse</b>	12%	17%
<b>Drug Offences</b>	85%	70%
<b>Public Order</b>	15.5%	17.3%
<b>Violence Against the Person (VAP)</b>	13.7%	16.1%

The outcome rate has slightly fallen in 2019/20 when compared to the same period in the previous year for the crime types of Violence against the Person (VAP) Public Order and Domestic Abuse. However, the variance is too small to provide any significant explanations and would require further analysis to determine a cause. Nevertheless, remain a focus for the Winchester District Police Team to improve the outcome rates in the next reporting period.

In some cases crimes didn't result in a FAT outcome<sup>4</sup> that doesn't mean opportunities for meaningful intervention were missed. On many occasions, arrests are made but due to evidential difficulties it precludes a FAT outcome being achieved.

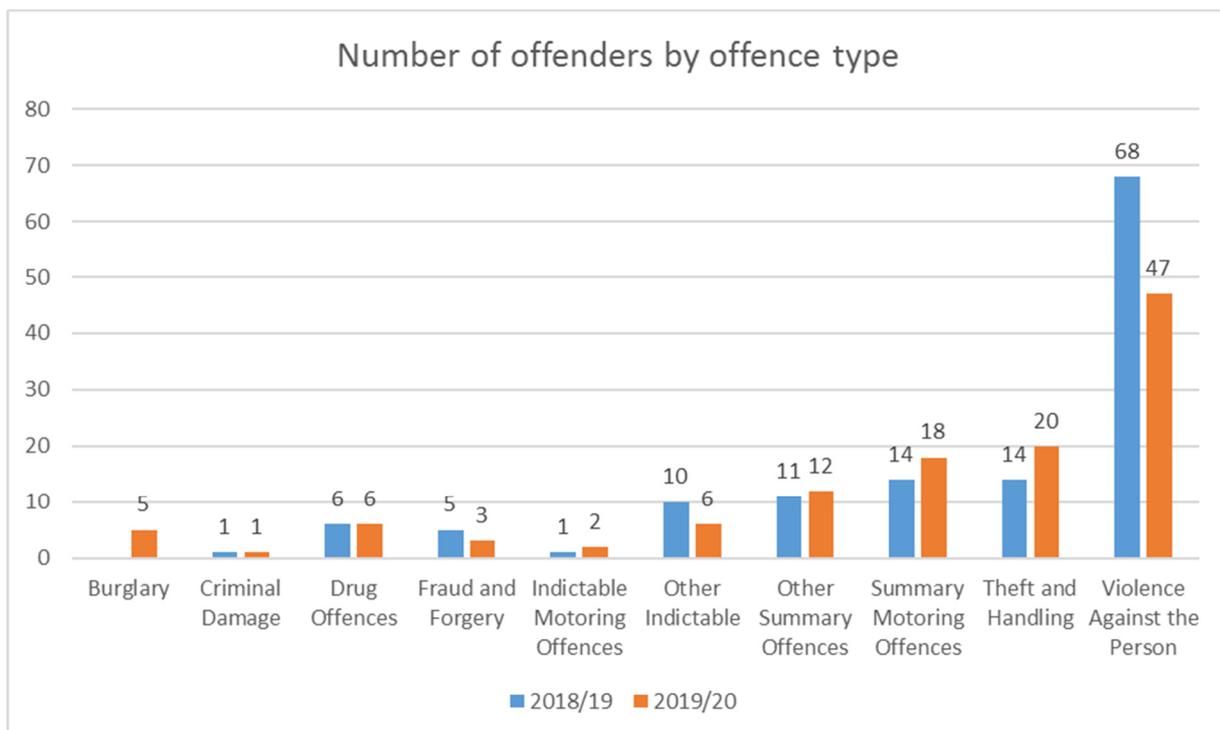
### Hampshire & Isle of Wight Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC)<sup>5</sup>

In a summary of offenders Hampshire CRC have worked with over the last two year period, the data showed they worked with 126 offenders in 2019/20 compared to 140 in 2018/19, showing a reduction of 10%. The majority of offenders supported were in the age ranges of 26–34 years and 35-49 years. This remained the same across both reporting periods. However 2019/20 also saw a 76.9% increase in the number of offenders in the 21-25 years age bracket with 13 individuals in this age range supported in 2018/19 and 23 in 2019/20. The two main age groups highlighted above recorded overall reductions when compared to

<sup>4</sup> Outcomes - charge, summons, caution, offences to be taken into consideration (TIC), penalty notice for disorder (PND) or community resolution.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.hiowcrc.co.uk/>

the previous reporting period. The 26-34 years age range saw a 19.5% reduction (down 46 to 37) and the 35 - 49 years age range saw an 18.18% reduction (down 55-45). Overall the majority of the offenders who worked with CRC were male however the in 2019/20 there was a 58.3% increase in the number of female offenders (from 12 to 19) and a 16.40% reduction in the number of male offenders (from 128 to 107) when compared to the same period in 2018/19. The chart below shows the offence types committed by those who CRC worked with in the last two reporting periods. Violence against the person is the most common offence type, accounting for 37.3% (47) of the offences in 2019/20 and 48.5% of offences in 2018/19. Overall there was generally an overall reduction of 30.8% (down from 68 to 47) in this offence type when compared with the previous reporting period. 40% decreases were seen in fraud and forgery offences (down 5 to 3) and other indictable offences (down 10 to 6). Increases were seen in theft and handling 42.8% (14 to 20), summary motoring offences 28.5% (14 to 18), burglary (0 to 5), indictable motoring offences 100% (1 to 2) and other summary offences 9.1% (11 to 12). Criminal damage and drug offences remained constant.



## Drug Related Harm

The term Drug Related Harm (DRH) covers the wider threat and associated vulnerabilities related to drug supply and misuse, including exploitation and violence<sup>6</sup>. Hampshire Substance Misuse Strategy 2018-2023 states that acquisitive crime, violent crime and domestic abuse are particularly associated with drug and alcohol misuse. It is estimated that 45% of acquisitive crime is committed by regular crack/heroin users and that 48% of

<sup>6</sup> The Government's 2017 Drug Strategy refers to the social and economic cost of drug supply in England and Wales being estimated to be £10.7 billion a year, with just over half of which (£6 billion) attributed to drug-related acquisitive crime e.g. burglary, robbery, shoplifting.

domestic abuse perpetrators have a history of alcohol dependency (73% stating they had consumed alcohol prior to the event).

The Violent Reduction Unit, Problem profile for Hampshire County Council area, makes reference to National Serious Violence Strategy (2018) which focuses on homicide, knife crime, gun crime and drug related violence linked to county lines<sup>7</sup>. The use of drugs and weapons is thought to be driving increases in serious violence nationally and recommends a partnership approach to tackle the root causes. A new legal duty has been put in place to support a multi-agency approach to preventing and tackling serious violence which takes the form of violence reduction units (VRU)<sup>8</sup>. The Government has invested in 18 areas of the country most affected by violent crime, with a focus on knife crime. Hampshire's Police and Crime Commissioner is one of the PCCs to receive Home Office funding, the focus will be on youth knife crime using local broad and narrow definitions of most serious violence. There are a range of causal factors that can increase the risk of an individual becoming involved in violence. These are grouped into four categories:

- Society: economic inequality, gender inequality, cultural norms supporting violence, high firearm availability, weak economic safety nets
- Community: poverty, high unemployment, high crime levels, local illicit drug trade
- Relationship: poor parenting practices, marital discord or violent conflict, delinquent peers
- Individual: child maltreatment, alcohol consumption or drug use, poor educational attainment, fear of crime and concerns over social status

In support of this activity a problem profile has been prepared for Hampshire and additional research requirements have been identified. The profile states that “proposals for dynamic analysis of Police and A & E data for tactical application and a multi-agency strategic approach will be adopted. Focusing on Governance, information sharing, alignment of resources and driving activity at the front line. A VRU core group has been established and a response plan for 2021 will develop, enhance and evaluate interventions focusing on 7 key work streams involving partners as appropriate to inform the strategy.”

Reported increases in drug related violence offences in some districts resonates with those districts where networks such as county lines are mapped as operating. These networks are considered to have the greatest impact in terms of threat, risk and harm in vulnerable

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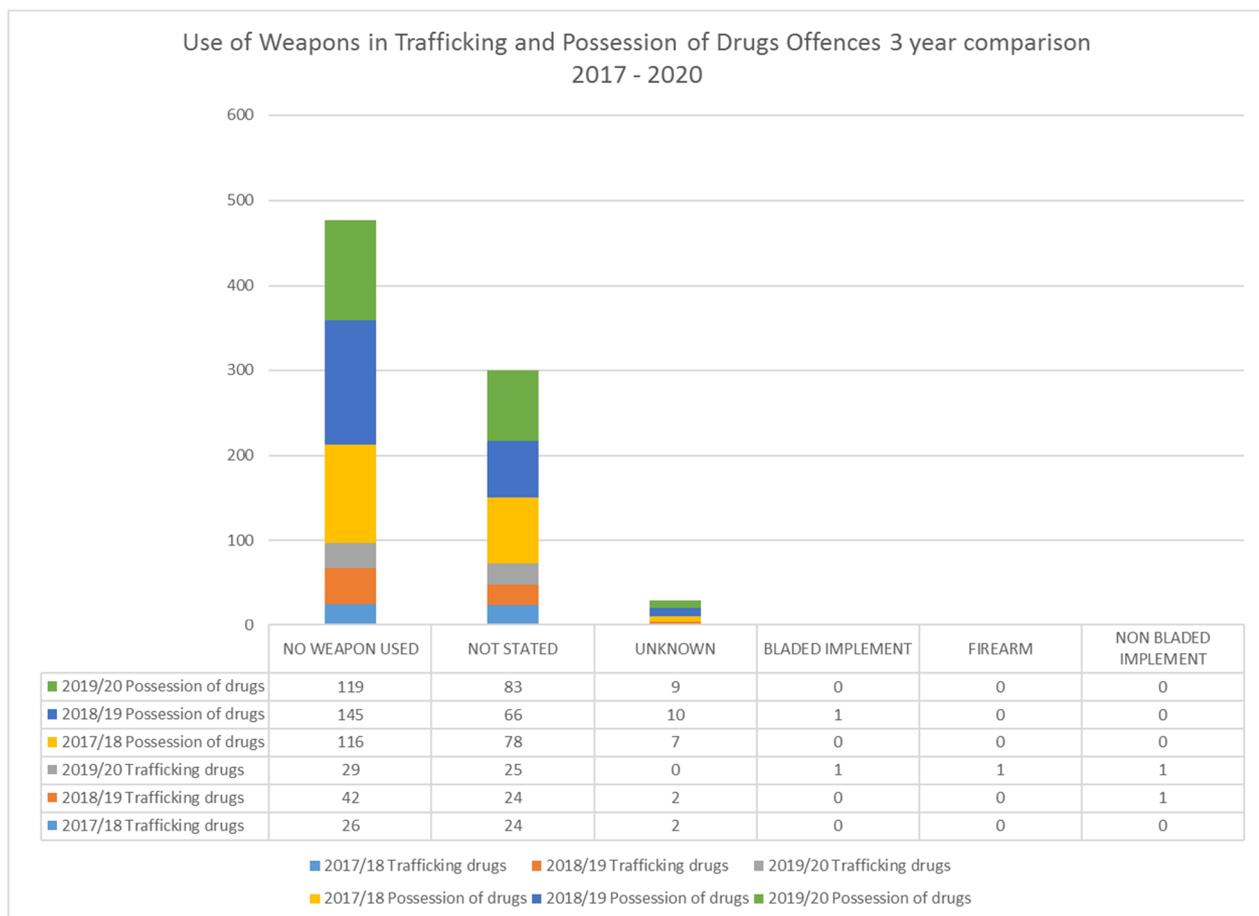
<sup>7</sup> County Lines: The 2018 Home Office Serious Crime Strategy states the NPCC definition of a County Line is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas [within the UK], using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of “deal line”.

<https://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/what-we-do/crime-threats/drug-trafficking/county-lines>

<sup>8</sup>“ Violence Reduction Units will bring together different organisations, including the Police, local government, health community leaders and other key partners to tackle violent crime by understanding its root causes. The new units will be responsible for identifying what is driving violent crime in the area and community up with a co-ordinated response.” Serious Violence strategy, HM Government, 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/serious-violencestrategy>

communities and drives the demand for Class A drugs which can stimulate a level of violence. It is thought that a number of drug related violence incidents go unreported.

The graph below demonstrates the trends in relation to the use of weapons in trafficking and possession of drugs offences over the last 3 years. The majority of these offences recorded that no weapon was used, however there are a significant number of offences (300) where it was either not stated or unknown whether a weapon was used. Therefore it is important to note that this under recording has a significant impact on the overall trends because it is simply unknown whether a weapon was used and therefore will impact on any judgements being made on whether drugs offences can be linked to weapons or serious violence offences however intelligence and national policy/strategy suggests that this a growing trend. However at the current time there is not sufficient local data to support this theory.



The Hampshire Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2019-20<sup>9</sup> identifies County Lines activity as a specific emerging threat, in particular the threat of serious organised crime especially related to the exploitation of children, including 'County Lines' gangs. It is now recognised that this issue is a country wide problem, affecting all local authority areas. At this stage Hampshire does not experience the extent of the problem in the way that large

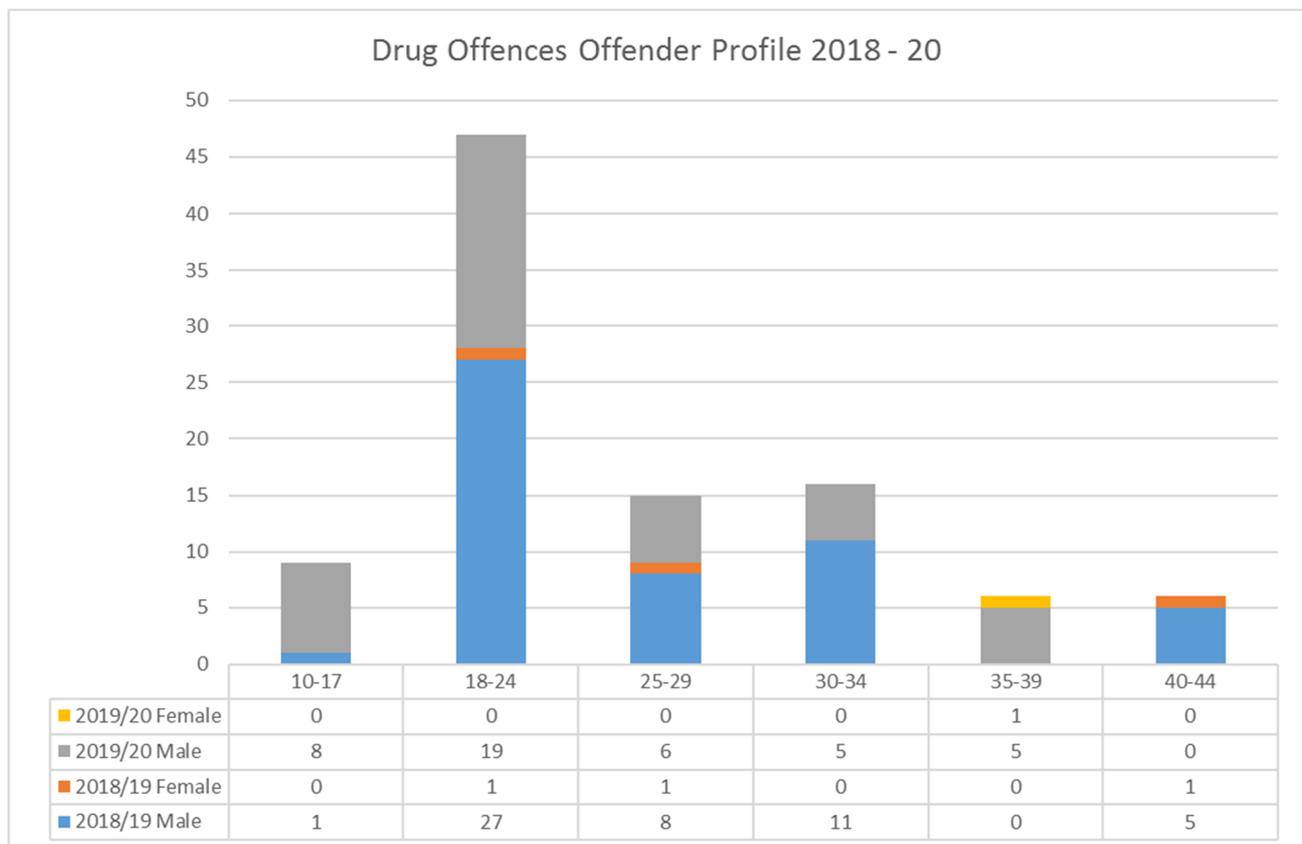
<sup>9</sup> Pg 19 - 20 Hampshire Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2019-20 (agreed March 2019)  
<https://documents.hants.gov.uk/HampshireStrategicAssessmentforCommunitySafety.pdf>

cities such as London and Manchester do where there are known gang issues. The issue for Hampshire is that gangs/dealers are coming into the county targeting Hampshire children.

There is experience in Hampshire where children as young as 13 have been identified as potentially being involved in County Lines. Other slightly older teenagers can be involved in recruiting and grooming boys for drug running and girls for sexual exploitation.

This report refers to “local intelligence” being gathered that suggests that some districts and boroughs were hotspots for County Lines/criminal exploitation. The data for 2018/19 showed that Basingstoke, Aldershot, Winchester, Eastleigh and the New Forest were amongst the targeted areas for County Line activity. This trend appears to have continued for Winchester in 2019/20. The proactive work of a multi-agency partnership group (Operation Fortress) continues to identify a number of individuals at risk either as vulnerable young people or adults who are participating in or subject to exploitation as a result of County Lines and/or local drug related activity. Working with partners to share intelligence enables drug supply lines to be disrupted and risks around violence and exploitation to be addressed.

The chart below shows the age and gender spread of offenders for drug offences for both the current and previous reporting period. The offender profile in Winchester shows an older age range than the most common age group identified in the Hampshire County Strategic Assessment 2019 -20, with the majority of offenders being in the 18-24 age group.



## Local Perspective

### Hampshire Constabulary

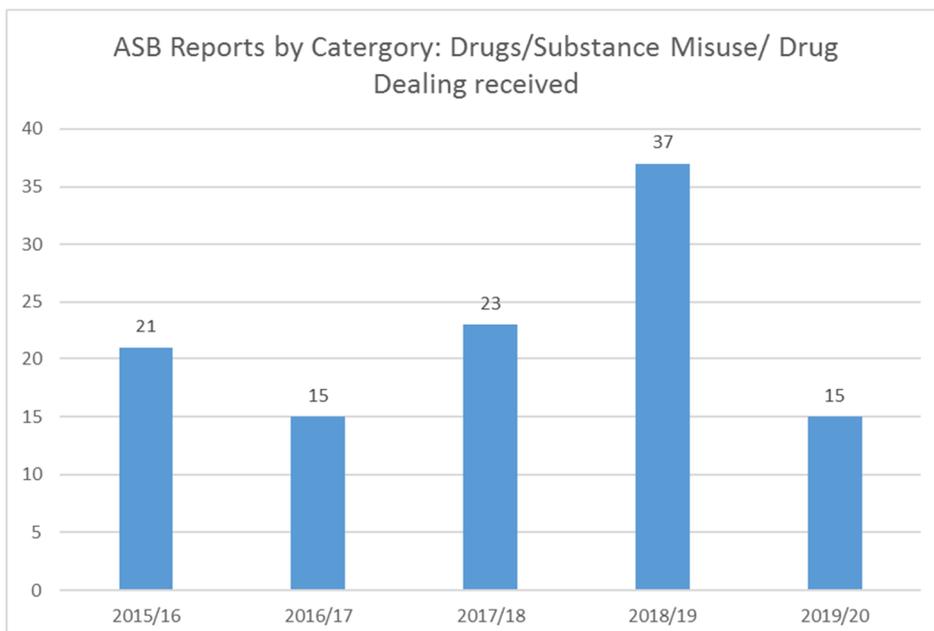
Winchester Police Teams maintain a strong focus on drug related crime in order to restrict the supply into the city and protect some of the most vulnerable members of the community. This has taken the form of proactive, uniformed and plain clothes police operations, multi-agency working arrangements and safeguarding case conference discussions. The Fortress group has also gone from strength to strength in terms of partnership delivery and is recognised as a positive approach to tackling drug related risk and harm, this has resulted in similar processes being adopted across other areas of Hampshire.

### WCC Housing Drug Related Harm Enforcement Action

The City Council's Housing Tenancy Team work in partnership with Hampshire Police in response to tenant related drug reports across the district. During 2019/20 the following enforcement action/intervention was taken because of reported breaches of tenancy conditions associated with drug dealing and/or usage:

- Acceptable Behaviour Contract – 1
- Notice of Extension – 2
- Notice of Seeking Possession – 3
- Suspended Possession Order – 1
- Outright Possession Order – 1
- Eviction – 1

The chart below illustrates the number of reports received by the WCC Housing Tenancy Team related to drug activity. Of the 190 ASB reports taken forward for action in 2019/20 8% (15) were drugs related compared to 12% (37) in 2018/19, showing a 59% reduction.



Along with enforcement action the Tenancy Team work closely with partnership agencies to provide appropriate support to both victims and perpetrators, some of whom are extremely vulnerable. The housing team endeavours to put in place early intervention and to work closely with each individual in order to encourage appropriate changes in behaviour/decision making. However in some cases it is evident that there is a severe and direct detrimental impact on the local community and therefore there is no option but to pursue possession proceedings.

### **WCC Neighbourhood Services Drug data**

The Neighbourhood Services Team are frontline officers employed by the city council, they work across the district in partnership with other agencies. Needle finds can be problematic for both the users and the public in general so the team safely remove needle finds and drug paraphernalia as reported by our partners e.g. Bid Rangers, Hampshire Isle of Wight Trust, Police and the general public.

In the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 there were 57 reports of discarded drug paraphernalia compared against the same period last year (48) which shows an increase of 19%.

### **Winchester City Council Housing Outreach Service**

Staff from Inclusion (drug support service) undertake outreach patrols in partnership with the city councils outreach staff. This reinforces working relationships, provides greater opportunity for engagement with some hard to reach individuals and brings working practices closer together. Outreach staff hold a weekly drop in session at Inclusion's offices to provide housing related support. This will continue to be offered because it has allowed WCC staff to engage with individuals in an environment that suits their need.

### **Impact of Covid19**

Anecdotal evidence supports the claim that nationally the impact of Covid19 on drug related harm has increased the risk to young people of criminal gangs recruiting those who are not attending school during the lockdown.<sup>10</sup> Only 5% of vulnerable children eligible to attend school are attending, and of those, referrals for support have fallen by half because the most vulnerable young people are not being seen by professionals who would usually make the referrals.<sup>11</sup> Across Hampshire worrying trends have been reported by members of the Community Safety Advisors Network who have stated that due to social distancing measures, on-street drug activity is becoming more visible. There has also been some intelligence that suggests the price of class A drugs has increased due to decreased accessibility and product quality has diminished.

In addition it has been suggested that the easing of lockdown restrictions could result in an increase in violent crime nationally. Winchester has seen a 14% increase in Violence

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<sup>10</sup> From a report by Children's Commissioner Anne Longfield

<sup>11</sup> Cllr Judith Blake, Chair of the LGA's Children and Young People Board

Against the Person Offences since the end of March and additionally an increase in Public Order Offences.

## Quality of Life

This section of the report will focus on those issues which affect the quality of life for residents of the Winchester district these include, but are not limited to, anti-social behaviour, environmental crime and street begging.

### Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)<sup>12</sup> 3 year comparison totals

The information provided in the following data sets has been produced using InterAct<sup>13</sup>

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) can be categorised into three types: environmental<sup>14</sup>, nuisance/community<sup>15</sup> and personal<sup>16</sup> ASB data is stored separately from crime data which means the data collected is categorised under any of the three headings and cannot be broken into further sub sections.

The chart below summarises the recorded incidents of ASB over the last 3 years from 2017 – 2020. Overall there has been year on year reductions in ASB, despite seasonal peaks in summer there have been notable reductions across all four quarters of 2019/20, resulting in an overall reduction of 17.63% compared with the previous reporting period. Reductions could be attributed to a greater focus on the use of resources at specific locations and identification of individuals who are responsible for the majority of the ASB incidents. Through the use of proactive patrols and enforcement action where required, ASB incidents appear to be a lot more sporadic, going through peaks and troughs which makes it easier for partners to respond to and provide intervention.

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<sup>12</sup> How ASB is categorised is determined by Home Office guidance

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/116655/dpr26.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/116655/dpr26.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> Anti-social behaviour (ASB) data – The ASB data is stored separately from crime data and has its own dashboard and structured to support analysis ASB trends and patterns by geographical area.

<sup>14</sup> Environmental: the interface between people and places. It includes incidents where individuals and groups have an impact on their surroundings including natural, built and social environments.

<sup>15</sup> Nuisance Community: Captures those incidents where an act, condition, thing or person causes trouble, annoyance, inconvenience, offence or suffering to the local community in general rather than to individual victims.

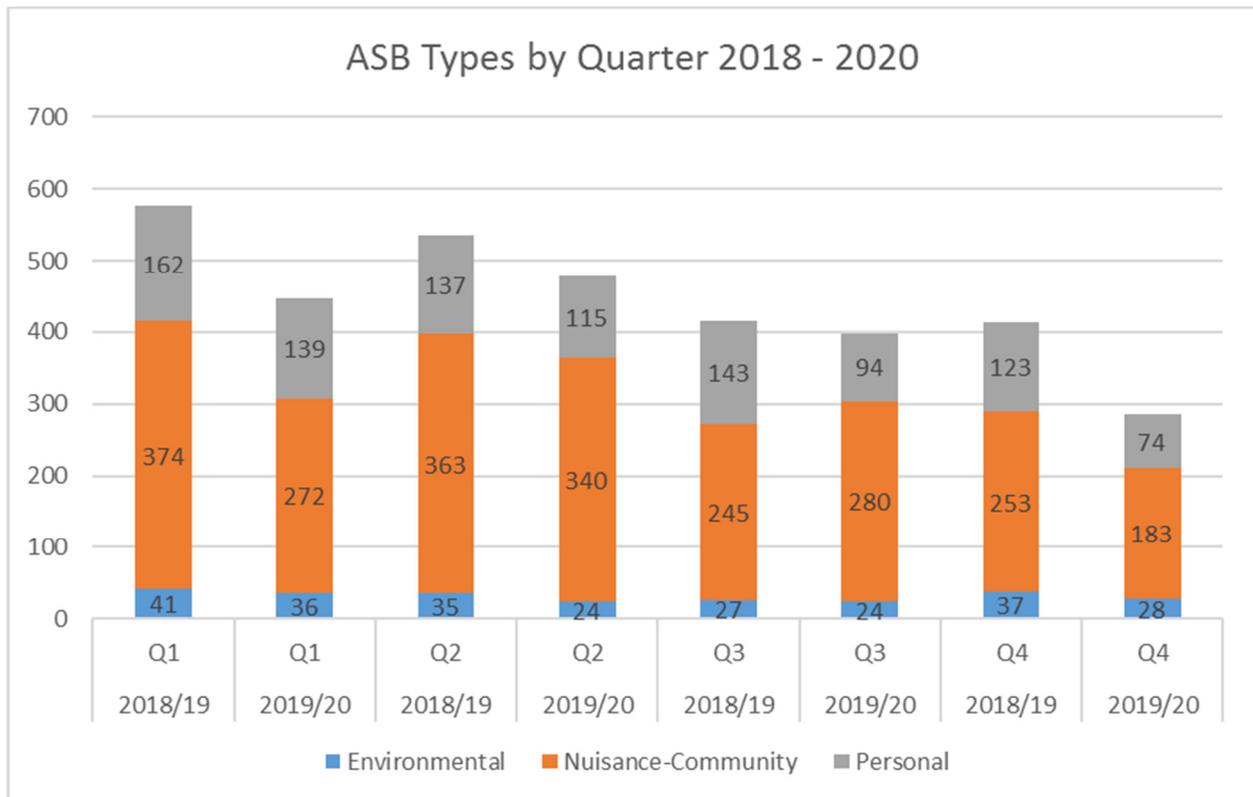
<sup>16</sup> Personal: Identifies ASB incidents that the caller, call-handler or anyone else perceives as either deliberately targeted at an individual or group or having a direct impact on someone's quality of life rather than the community at large. It includes incidents that cause concern, stress, disquiet and/or irritation through to incidents which have a serious adverse impact on people's quality of life.

ASB 3 year comparison totals

Quarter..	FY 1718	FY 1819	FY 1920
Grand Total	1,951	1,968	1,621
WINCHESTER	Total	1,951	1,968
	Q1	428	433
	Q2	567	579
	Q3	504	539
	Q4	452	417

ASB 3 year comparison totals

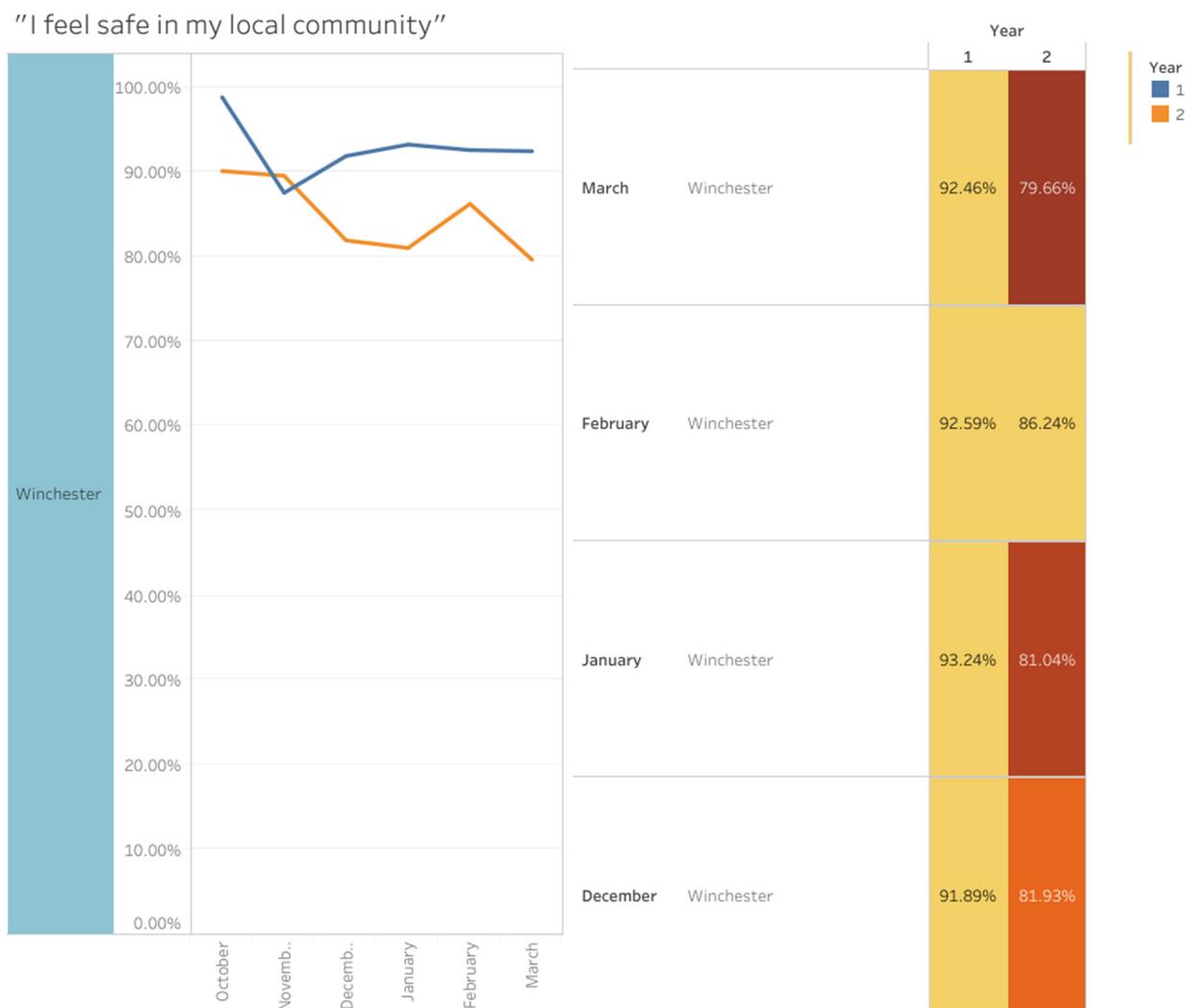
Quarter of R..	FY 1819	FY 1920
Grand Total	0.87%	-17.63%
WINCHESTER	Total	0.87%
	Q1	1.17%
	Q2	2.12%
	Q3	6.94%
	Q4	-7.74%



The chart above shows the ASB incidents in 2019/20 broken down by ASB type compared with the same period last year. As seen in 2018/19 the most common type of ASB in 2019/20, accounting for two thirds of all the reported incidents were those classified as ASB nuisance-community. Overall, seasonal trends remained, with most incidents being report in Q2 in both reporting periods. However Q1s and 4 showed significant reductions in reported incidents when compared to the same quarter in 2018/19.

### Confidence Trends

The chart<sup>17</sup> below focuses on responses to the question “I feel safe in my community” and compares data for a 6 month period October 2018 to March in 2019 with same period in 2019/20.

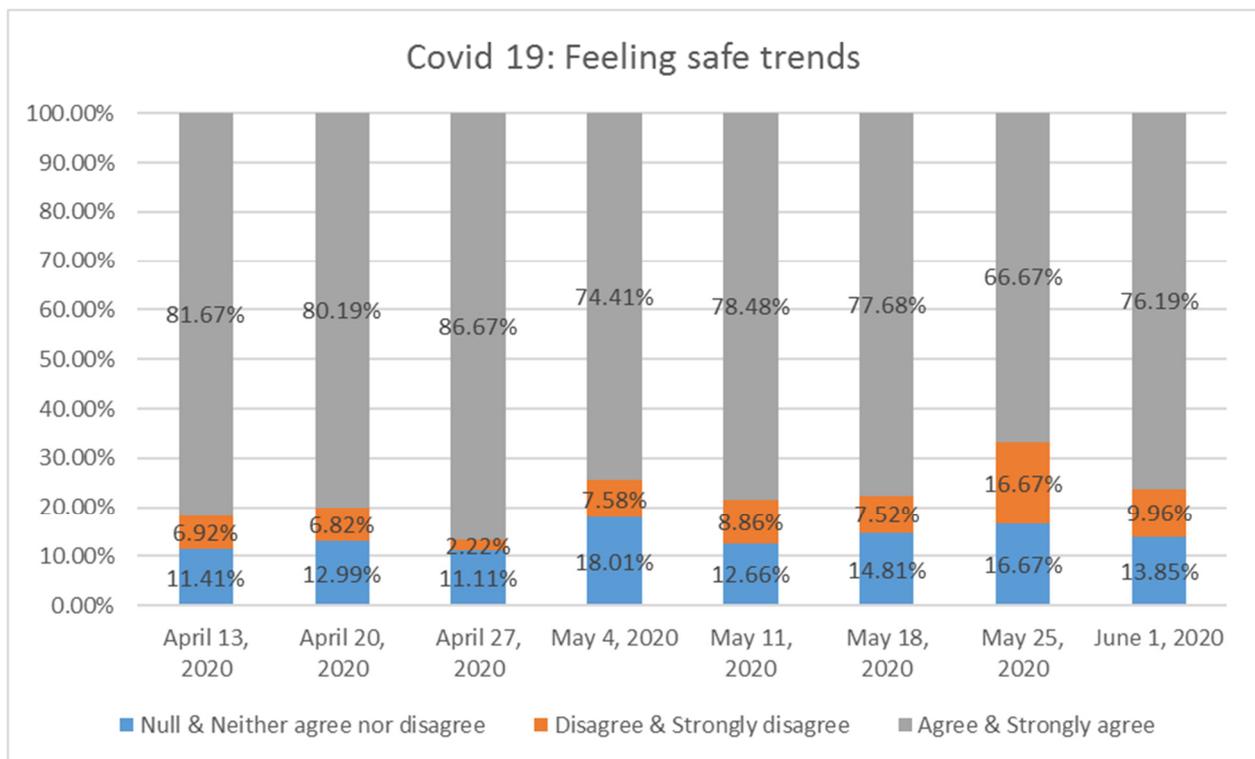


Based on the survey responses it appears that there has been a drop in the overall feelings of safety of residents in the Winchester district during a 3 month period in 2019/20 when compared with the same period in 2018/19. This suggests that of the people surveyed their

<sup>17</sup> All data is sourced from the YouGov tracker, the current sample size is approximately 3000.

fear of crime had increased despite there being a reduction in the actual number of incidents reported overall in 2019/20 when compared to the previous year. The reasoning behind those results are unclear and would require further analysis, however it is important to note that this is only a representative sample and therefore cannot be taken to reflect the feelings of safety for all residents.

The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner has been undertaking a survey to measure feelings of confidence during the Covid19 Pandemic<sup>18</sup>. Below is a snapshot of responses to the same question “I feel safe in my community” from the period 1<sup>st</sup> April – 1<sup>st</sup> June 2020.



Of those residents who responded to the survey the majority of those stated that they felt safe in their community, with an average of 77.74% stating that they agreed or strongly agreed with the question. The overall response rate for the snapshot period was 41,033 with Winchester residents accounting for 1,918 (4.674%) responses. Therefore although this is indicative of the feeling of residents during this period it needs to be taken in context that only 16.25% of Winchester District residents responded to the survey overall and therefore cannot be seen as representative of the district as a whole.

<sup>18</sup> This data is not demographically weighted across our districts. The survey has been developed as a means to increase the OPCC’s understanding of public views as the pandemic continues. The survey is published via social media channels between the OPCC and Hampshire Constabulary. The intention is to encourage residents to complete the survey on a weekly basis to develop an evidence base. Data will be refreshed weekly to monitor the weekly developments of public sentiment

## Local Perspective

### Hampshire Constabulary

Information supplied by Hampshire Constabulary shows that for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 the use of a Section 35 Dispersal Order<sup>19</sup> was only utilised on 1 occasion when it was issued for the duration of the Boomtown Festival in August 2019, however there were no formal dispersals required. This was comparable with the previous reporting period.

During the same period 4 Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs)<sup>20</sup> were obtained by the Neighbourhood Police Team compared with 2 being obtained within the previous reporting period.

The alcohol seizure powers<sup>21</sup> were utilised on 13 occasions, anecdotally it is likely that others would have been encouraged to dispose of their alcohol on a voluntary basis before the need to use the power. Therefore this suggests that the number of times individuals have been asked to cease drinking or dispose of alcohol voluntarily, may have been greater than the 13 formal occasions recorded.

A snapshot of data provided by Hampshire Constabulary shows that from August 2019 to February 2020 7 hearings of Community Courts<sup>22</sup> were held. 8 cases were heard for young people aged between 13 – 16yrs for a range of offences from Common Assault, Obstruct police, Shoplifting, Criminal Damage & Sec 4a Public Order, possession of cannabis and Malicious Communications. Of those individuals who had their cases dealt with by the community court only 1 has reoffended.

### WCC Neighbourhood Services

The following information provides a 'snapshot' of data relating to ASB issues that the Neighbourhood Services Team has dealt with, outlining activity/responses that have occurred within the reporting period.

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<sup>19</sup> Section 35 Dispersal Order is a Dispersal Order provides the police with powers to disperse individuals who are deemed to be anti-social in order for a specific length of time.

<sup>20</sup> CBO replaces the former powers of the court to make orders such as an ASBO or a drinking banning order on conviction. A CBO is an order designed to tackle the most serious and persistent anti-social individuals where their behaviour has brought them before a criminal court.

<sup>21</sup> Section 28 of The Police Reform Act 2002 provides the power to search for and seize alcohol and tobacco. Police officers and designated PCSO's have the power to seize alcohol in a public place from a person under the age of 18 years and seize any tobacco / cigarette papers from a person under 16 years who is found smoking in a public place. There is also the power to seize anything they reasonably believe to be alcohol, or a container for alcohol if they reasonably believe they are drinking it, or intend to drink it in a public place.

<sup>22</sup> The Community Court is an initiative aimed at diverting, supporting and educating first-time offenders away from crime through a peer-led court hearing. Hampshire Constabulary refers suitable cases to the court, and a panel of volunteers listen to the facts of the case, as well as acting as advocates for the respondent and for the victim. Both the respondent and victim are invited, advocates are allocated to support them through the process. The panel hears from both sides about the impact of the incident, before deciding on appropriate interventions for the young person.

## Online report forms

Residents are able to report ASB online to Winchester City Council via a 'Report it'<sup>23</sup> App. For the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 there were 156 reports received by the Neighbourhood Services Team compared with the same period last year when there were 53 reports, this shows an increase of 194%. The increased reporting by members of the public may relate to a greater understanding of the role of the City Council in assisting residents with ASB issues and the ease of reporting via the online app. A range of issues were reported by residents using the app, including alcohol, noise, drug related issues, animal welfare concerns, begging, rough sleeping, fly tipping, illegal encampments, parking concerns, and tenancy related issues both from WCC tenants and from other social housing providers. Not all of these issues were dealt with directly by the team as some were referred to other services within the council or to external partners to resolve.

## Hotspots

Areas that require a particular intensive focus to deter a particular type of behaviour are designated hotspots. There has been 18.5% reduction in the number of reported hotspot locations in 2019/20 with 22 areas being designated as hotspots (19 within the City limits and 3 within rural areas) across the whole District compared to 27 for the same period last year. This reduction could be attributed to more targeted patrols from Neighbourhood Services Officers when hotspots are first brought to the Council's attention and improved partnership working with our strategic partners including police, PCSOs and BID Rangers<sup>24</sup>. Areas are designated hotspots for a variety of reasons including large groups gathering and causing ASB, rough sleepers, seasonal ASB for example in warmer weather, drug related activity such as using and dealing drugs and drug paraphernalia being found discarded on regular occasions, criminal damage, street drinking, begging, littering and encampments.

## CCTV - Incident Type and Source Data

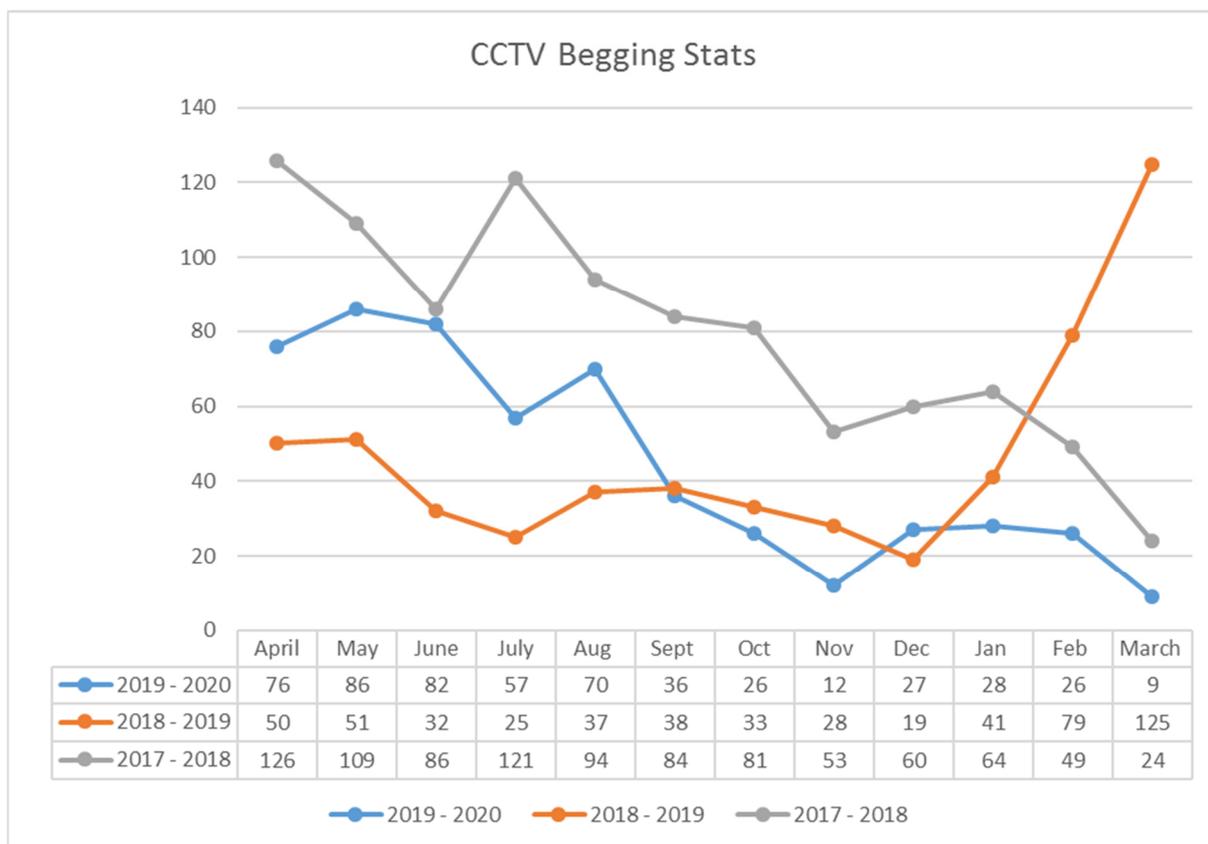
The City Council is responsible for managing the operation of the CCTV contract. The following information provides a snapshot of the begging incidents recorded by the CCTV operators during the reporting period. <sup>25</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/apply>

<sup>24</sup> In November 2018 Winchester Business Improvement District (BID) launched a new Ranger scheme to work with businesses to tackle low-level crime and anti-social behavior. The Rangers are security trained and accredited and patrol the City Centre as part of the BID's commitment to providing a safe environment.

<sup>25</sup> CCTV/Begging – the recorded begging incidents carry a caveat in that the CCTV recordings do not capture sound and therefore there is an element of perception included by the operator.



The recorded incidents of begging over the 3 year period has shown significant fluctuations, the variations in the trend data could be attributed to a variety of factors including more individuals moving into the view of the camera, multiple incidents being recorded on the same day from the same individual (even though they might not have moved on) and improved weather than in previous months.

Targeted operations have contributed to significant reductions. Begging operations completed with Police aimed to identify persistent individuals whilst gathering evidence to support further interventions. 6 individuals were identified over four operations and moved on. Community Protection Warnings (CPW)<sup>26</sup> were used for those persistently begging. Community Protection Warnings and Notices are not the only intervention and enforcement ASB tools and powers available to local authorities but are the most commonly used at present to reduce crime and disorder in the District.

Between April 2019 and March 2020 9 Community Protection Warnings (CPWs) were issued compared to 8 in 2018/19. The majority of warnings were issued for begging. 3 warnings were converted to full Community Protection Notices (CPNs) for persistent begging compared to 4 in the previous year.

<sup>26</sup> A CPW can be issued to an individual by council officers, police officers, police community support officers (PCSOs) or social landlords as an intervention for behaviour that is having a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality. The warning is issued as a precursor to a Community Protect Notice being issued if the warning is not adhered to.

An additional tool to deter ASB in City Centre parks are the issuing of Car Park Banning letters by Winchester City Council's Parking Services. In 2019/20 letters were issued to 4 individuals. The Neighbourhood Services Team work closely with Parking Services, if the car park banning letter is ignored and the behaviour persistent then it may be necessary to issue a Community Protection Warning.

Additional targeted partnership operations were undertaken with key partners from the City Council and Neighbourhood Police Team to identify those sleeping rough in known hotspots including city council owned car parks, railway station and open spaces. Those found were given advice and signposted to support services. Four operations were undertaken in 2019/20 with 13 individuals being identified and signposted to support services. Those found were already known to agencies.

### **Winchester City Council Housing Outreach Service**

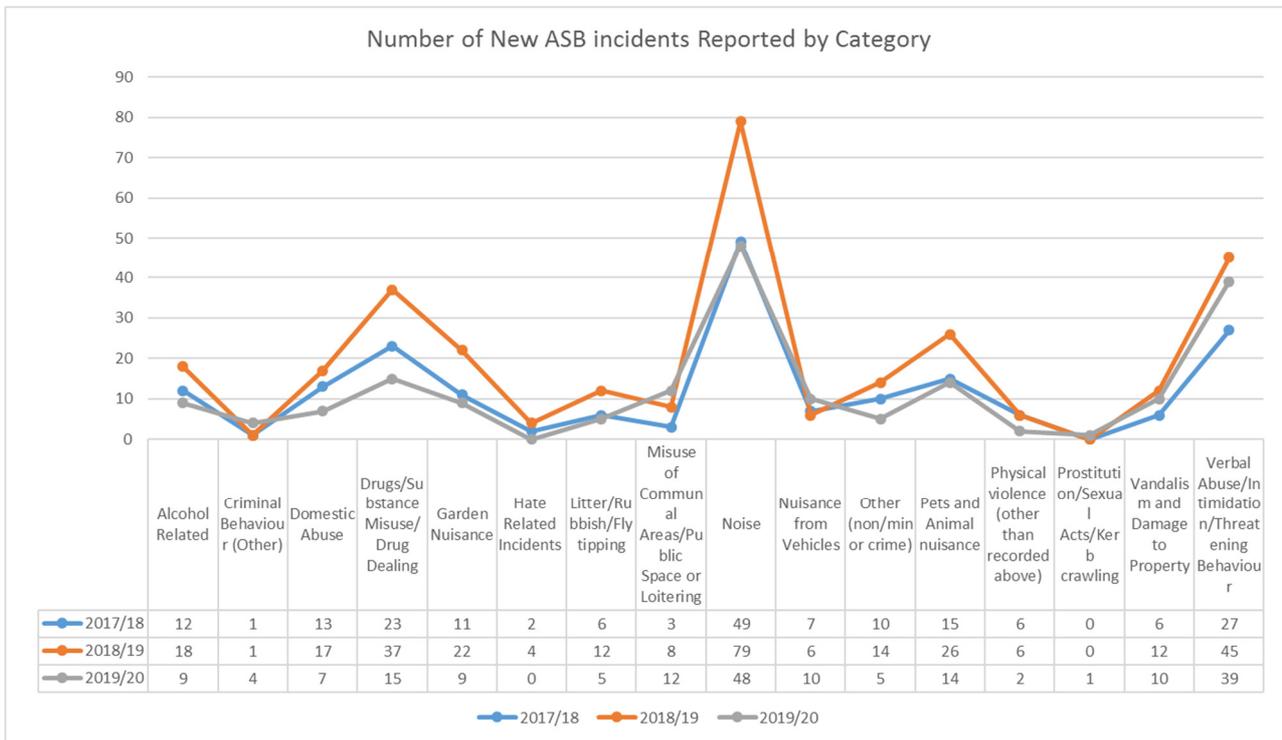
The following information relates to contacts made by the City Council's Outreach Service with individuals rough sleeping in the Winchester District, primarily the city centre area.

From April 2019 to March 2020 Outreach have found 88 separate individuals rough sleeping in Winchester compared to 74 in the previous reporting period a 18.9% increase. It is worth noting that this is just the number found by staff on Outreach, it is not possible to always locate everyone rough sleeping. The gender split is 9:1 male to female which remains similar to last year. It is estimated that 80-90% of the individuals Outreach find rough sleeping have issues with alcohol / substances. 20% of those individuals who have contact with the service are without a connection to either Winchester or Hampshire. Outreach endeavour to reconnect individuals to a local area where they do have a connection as quickly and as efficiently as possible if it is clear that there are no housing options available to them in the Winchester District.

The introduction of the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 placed new duties on the City Council to prevent and relieve homelessness. This is not a new approach for the Council which is reflected in the figures showing no significant increase.

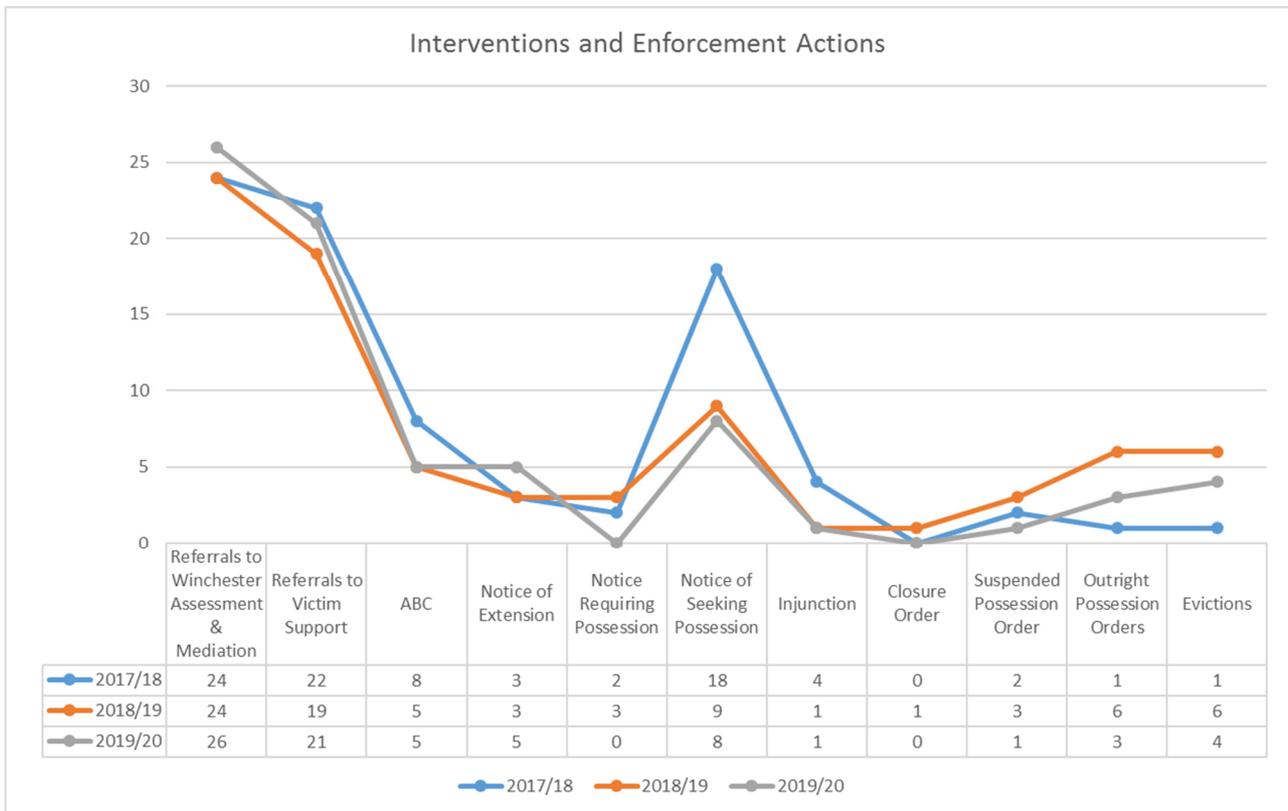
### **Winchester City Council Housing Services**

The following information provides a 'snapshot' of data relating to tenant issues, outlining activity/responses within the reporting period:



Trends remain similar across the 3 reporting periods. The average number of reports received on a monthly basis in 2019/20 was 105 compared with 118 in 2018/19 an 11% reduction. Overall the number of reports coming into housing services saw a 38% reduction from 307 in 2018/19 to 190 in 2019/20 which brings the total number of cases dealt with more in line with the figures seen in 2017/18. The increases seen in 2018/19 were due to a change in recording practices and now this has become imbedded reporting figures have returned to more steady levels. There have been significant reductions in a number of categories which saw spikes in previous years Noise complaints showed a reduction of 39% from 79 to 48. Alcohol related issues fell by 50% from 18 to 9. Drug related complaints fell by 59% from 37 to 15. Pet and animal nuisance complaints showed a reduction of 46% from 26 to 14. Verbal abuse/intimidation/threatening behaviour fell by 13% from 45 to 39. Increases have been seen in the following categories when compared to the previous year: misuse of communal areas increased by 50% from 8 to 12, criminal behaviour other increased by 300% from 1 to 4 and nuisance from vehicles increased by 66.67% from 6 to 10. Despite these increases incidents of these types remain relatively low when compared with other reporting categories.

Some of the trend fluctuations could be attributed to the fact that WCC Housing Services now have a dedicated tenancy team who manage their own ASB related cases. This may have resulted in pro-active case recording. Noise will always be the more prevalent case type and all noise cases reported to WCC Environmental Health Team that are linked to Council tenants are now forwarded direct to the Tenancy Team.



Trends remain similar between the current and previous reporting period. Decreases were shown in the current period for notices requiring and seeking possession, Closure Orders, suspended and outright possession orders and evictions.

Notices requiring possession fell by 100% from 3 to 1 with notices seeking possession decreasing by 11% from 9 to 8. There were no closure orders gained in 2019/20 compared with 1 in the previous period and suspended possession orders decreased by 66.7% from 3 to 1. Outright possession orders decreased by 50% from 6 to 3 and evictions fell by 33% from 6 to 4.

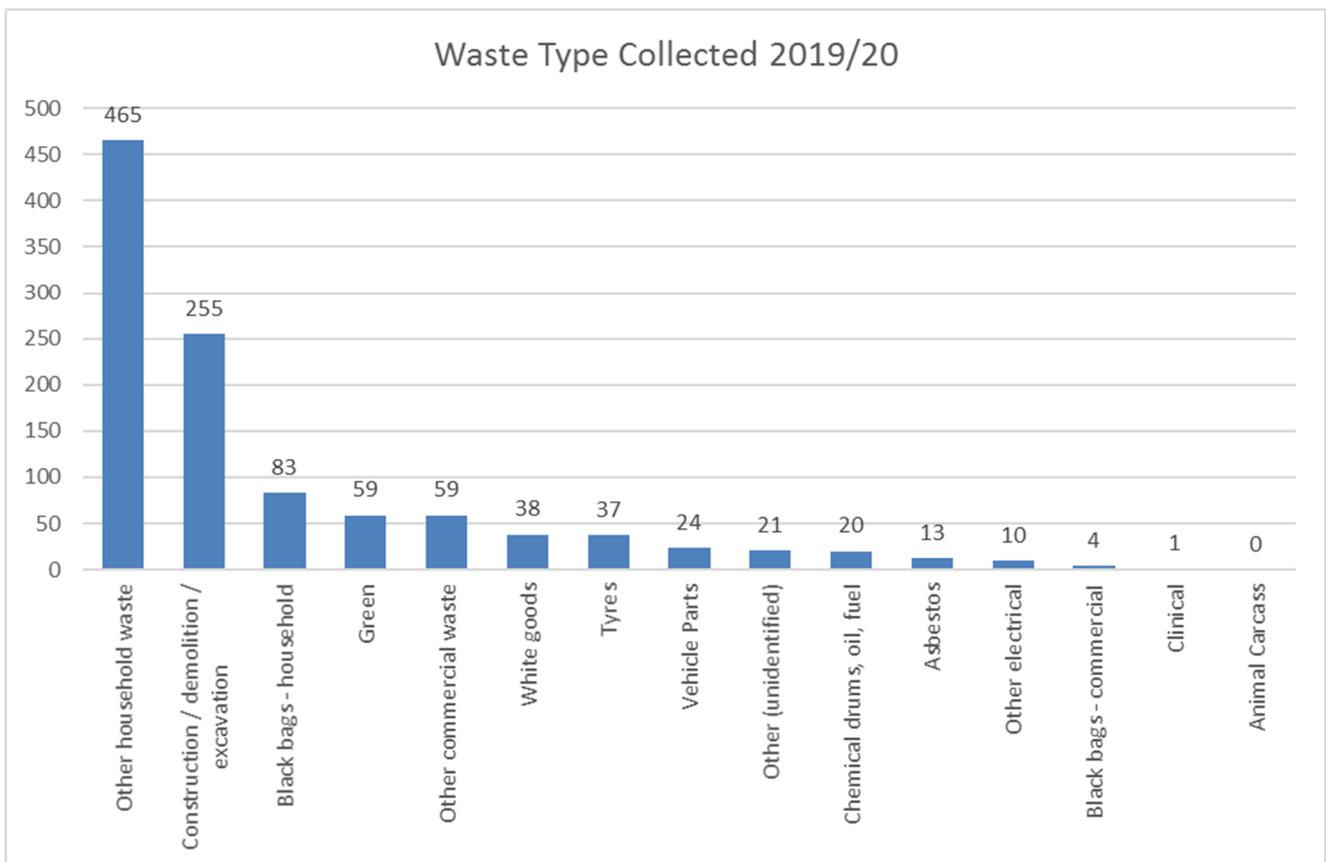
Increases have been seen in the number of referrals to victim support, referrals to mediation and notices of extension. The number of Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABC)<sup>27</sup> and injunctions have remained constant.

The fluctuation in trends can be attributed to interventions being put in place at an earlier stage to avoid evictions being required. This is supported by the establishment of a Tenancy Sustainment Service within the City Council that aim to intervene earlier in the process to help tenants remain in their properties.

<sup>27</sup>An ABC is an early intervention (generally following two warnings) aimed at individuals who are perceived to be engaging in behaviour that is causing alarm, harassment or distress to others. The voluntary contract, is a written document that is drawn up and agreed upon by the agencies concerned in consultation with the individual and contains both negative and positive conditions, detailing the behaviour that the individual will stop doing and what activities the individual will pursue to change their behaviour.

## Fly tipping

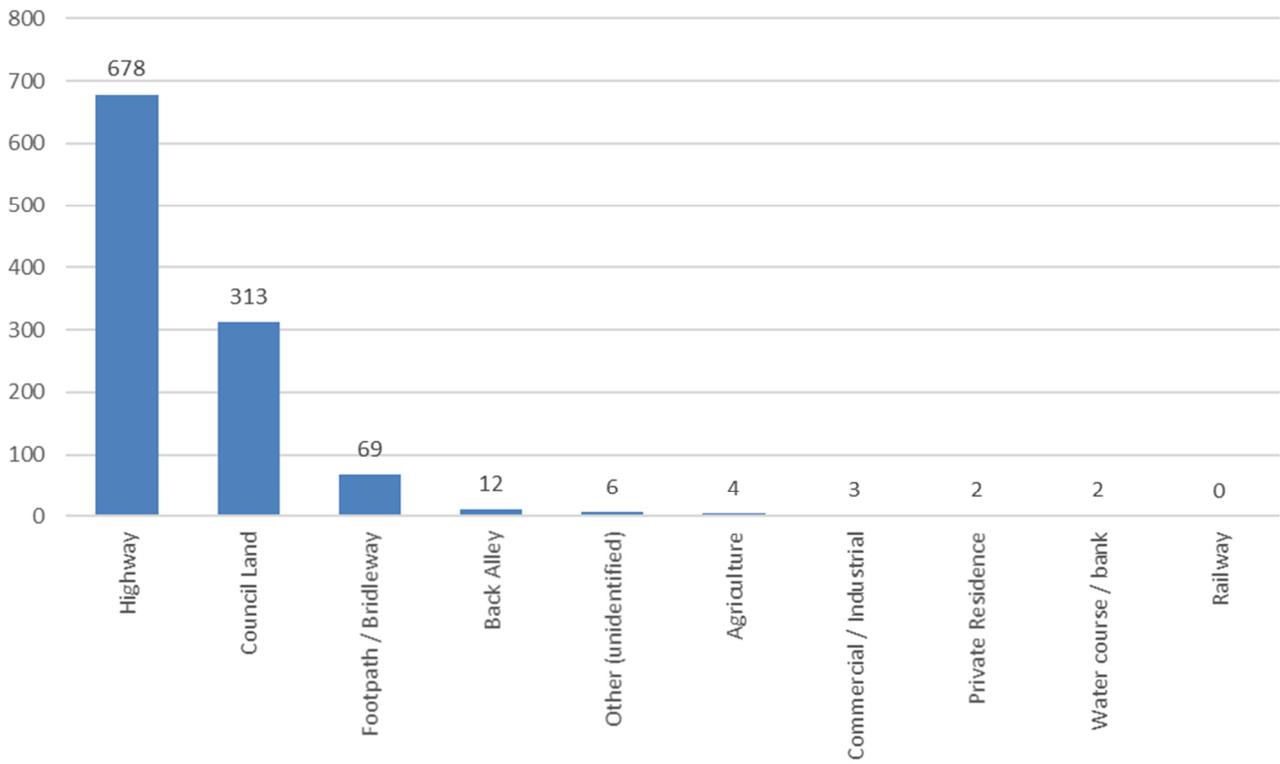
Fly-tipping is the illegal dumping of waste. It's a crime that damages the environment, risks public health and costs taxpayers to clean it up. The following information has been provided by WCC Environmental Service Contract Team from WasteDataFlow<sup>28</sup> and provides a snapshot of the fly tipping incidents reported and cleared by the Council in 2019/20<sup>29</sup>. The total number of fly tip incidents reported between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 was 1089, with the average cost of clear up being £4859 per month. The Council aims to remove all reported incidents of fly tip on public land (that do not require a specialist contractor to assist with clean up or involve evidence that requires investigating by an enforcement officer) within a specific time period. The average time taken to remove a reported incident in 2019/20 was 5.657286 days. The charts below provide further information on the type of waste that is being fly tipped, locations i.e. on the highway, footpath or bridleway etc. and the size of the fly tip i.e. whether it be a small van load or a single black bag.



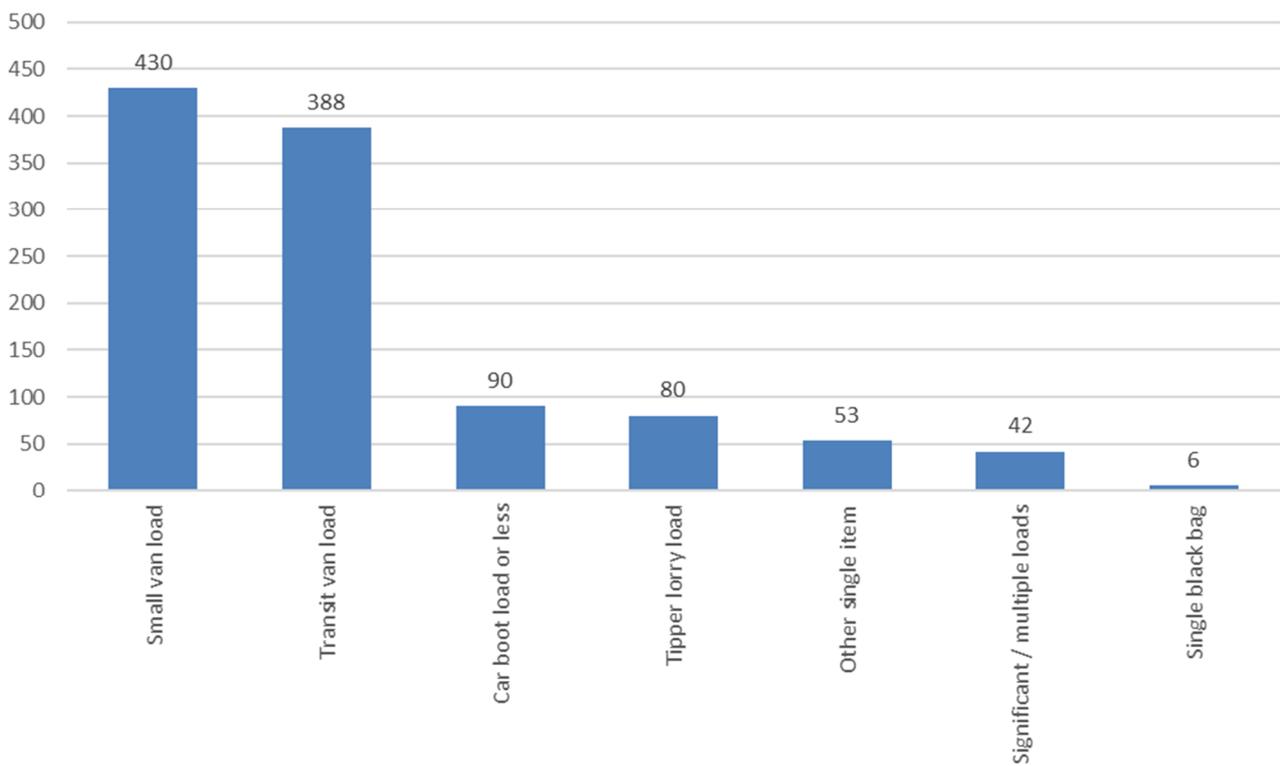
<sup>28</sup> WasteDataFlow is the web based system for municipal waste data reporting by UK local authorities to government.

<sup>29</sup> 2019/20 will act as the baseline year as comparative data is not available at this time.

### Fly Tip Location 2019/20

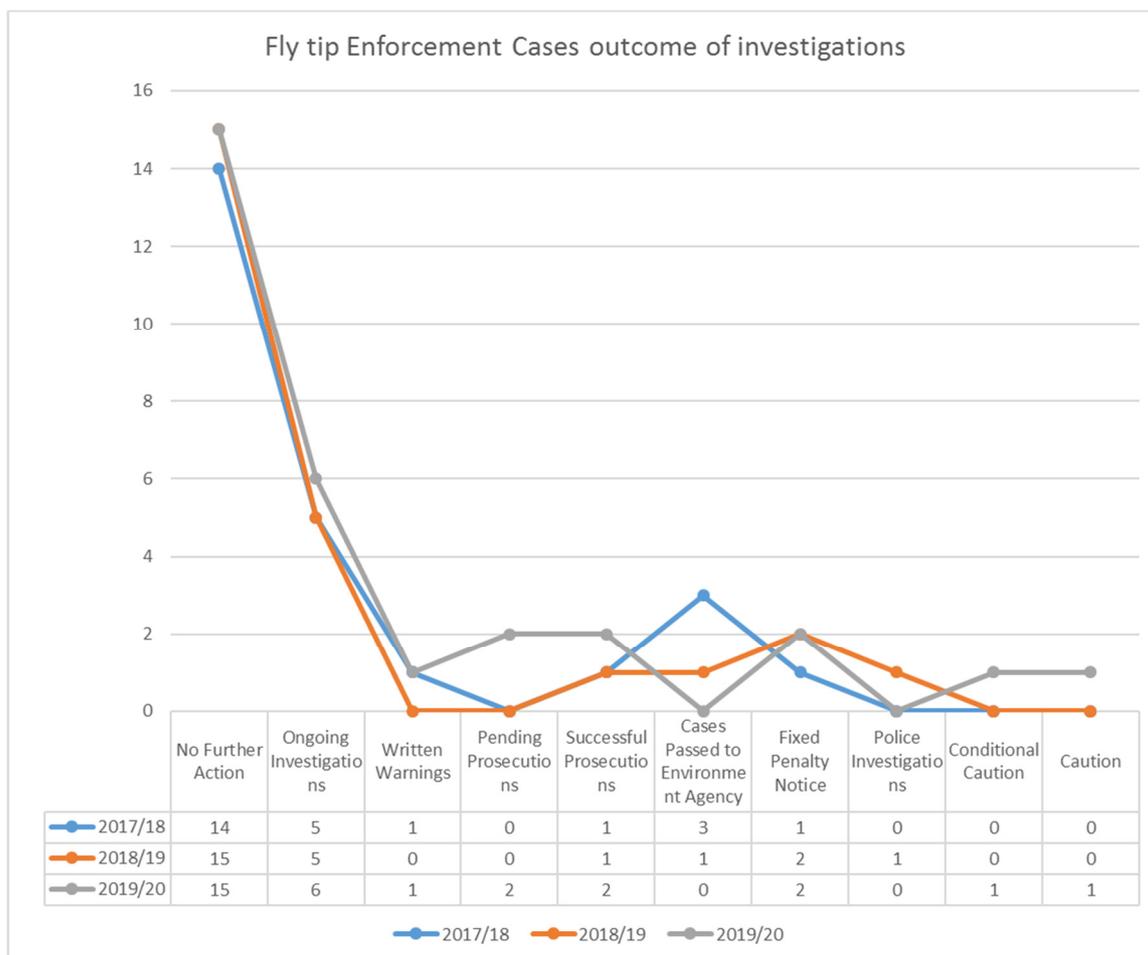


### Size of Fly Tip 2019/20



## Fly Tip Enforcement

During the reporting period, of 1086 fly tipping incidents reported to Winchester City Council as detailed above and 124 of those incidents of fly tipping were noted to be of interest and therefore required a site visit as it may have contained evidence within it. After initial site visits were completed 28 incidents were investigated further. The other 96 incidents were not investigated due to lack of evidence.



The data provided outlines the activity and enforcement outcomes collated within the reporting period. Fly tip investigation activity and enforcement action has remained fairly consistent across the last three reporting periods. The decision on what formal action to take against offenders is made by an Enforcement Panel, which includes an advisory role occupied by WCCs Legal team so that we can ensure it is not solely a decision for the Enforcement Officer. In 2019/20 despite evidence being found in the rubbish, no further action was taken in 15 cases because on 11 occasions it was not possible to trace the offender, on 3 occasions witnesses withdrew their statements and one case was linked to a stolen vehicle and not possible to trace this offender. Of the two prosecution results 1 was an Absolute Discharge and in the second case the offender was fined £1000 and ordered to pay costs of £1000 and a victim surcharge of £100. The two pending prosecutions were due to be heard in Magistrates Courts in April 2020, but due to the Covid19 restrictions they have been delayed until further notice and the results of these cases will now be included in

next year's figures. The use of Fixed Penalty Notices (FPN) and cautions both conditional<sup>30</sup> and standard cautions for lower level offences has resulted in less cases being progressed to court.

### **Hampshire Fire & Rescue - Safe and Well visits**

A Safe and Well visit<sup>31</sup> is a free service offered by Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service. The officers provide advice on Fire Safety and ensure that vulnerable people have got working smoke alarms, installing new ones if required. During the visit Hampshire Fire & Rescue officers will also check for other vulnerabilities like mobility and security of the household and they will make referrals to other services for their professional assessment as required.

In 2019/20 544 Safe and Well visits were undertaken by Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service across the Winchester District compared with 389 visits undertaken in 2018/19 showing a 39.8% increase. This increase can be attributed to a rise in referrals from partner agencies something that the service are keen to encourage.

### **Impact of Covid19**

Anecdotal evidence suggests that nationally the impact of Covid19 on an individual's quality of life can have profound and long term impacts on mental health with any significant period of isolation due to lockdown. In April local demand for mental health services had reduced by approximately 10-20% however, the data for March was in the process of being gathered and as lockdown came towards the end of that period it will be a couple of months before trends in secondary care data appear. No local data is available to support this suggestion at this stage although early indications are that increases are starting to be seen in presentations to primary care.<sup>32</sup>

Nationally it has been reported that there has been an increase in both online fraud and in person scams particularly coronavirus related. Action Fraud has had over 2,000 reports of coronavirus-related scams since February, resulting in losses to victims of more than £5 million, with the elderly and the vulnerable most at risk. Local authorities have also seen a large increase in counterfeit goods being sold online such as fake face masks and unapproved testing kits.<sup>33</sup> Ultimately this type of crime will have an impact on an individual's quality of life and the consequences can often be extensive both financially and from a mental health perspective, resulting in an increased risk of anxiety, depression and suicide risk. Hampshire Police and Hampshire County Council Trading Standards have been raising awareness with the public through their websites and social media channels about the risks of scams and how to report concerns.

It has been reported that the lockdown has brought with it an increased risk on individuals becoming radicalised especially young people who are spending more time online alone

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<sup>30</sup> The conditional caution resulted in a £200 fine being paid as well as the conditional caution being accepted.

<sup>31</sup> <https://www.hantsfire.gov.uk/keeping-safe/loveyourhome/safeandwell/>

<sup>32</sup> Anecdotal evidence provided by West Hampshire Clinical Commissioning Group

<sup>33</sup> Cllr Simon Blackburn, Chair of the LGA's Safer and Stronger Communities Board, ITV Tonight Programme,

and unsupervised since schools and colleges have been closed. Nationally it has been reported that there has been a reduction in referrals to Prevent, which are down by more than 50% since the lockdown started on 23/03/20. Locally Hampshire Police through their Safe4me website<sup>34</sup> have produced new guidance for teachers, carers and parents focusing on safeguarding concerns in particular the increased risk to young people that the pandemic brings both in terms of radicalisation, exploitation, abuse and neglect.

Nationally it has been reported that there has been a significant increase in the number of fly tipping incidents directly as a result of the closure of recycling centres across the county in response to the Covid19 restrictions. In the Winchester district in April and May of this year 339 fly tip reports were received, 40 site visits were undertaken, 108 fly tips were cleared and 23 live investigations are currently ongoing. When compared with the same period in 2019/20 this shows a 161%<sup>35</sup> increase in reports of fly tipping from 130 to 339.

On 26 March 2020, the Minister for Local Government and Homelessness wrote to local authorities asking them to urgently accommodate all rough sleepers and focus on the provision of facilities that enabled people to follow the guidance on hygiene or isolation, including for those who were at risk of sleeping rough. It was recognised that people who are rough sleeping or living in temporary accommodation were bound to be disproportionately affected by the Covid19 pandemic due to the increased use of shared facilities or spaces to isolate. Winchester City Council was able to provide hotel placements and rough sleeping temporary placements for 19 individuals. Work is now being done to explore more sustainable options for move on accommodation for those individuals. As a result during the lockdown period no individuals were sleeping rough.

Anecdotally the principle of lockdown would suggest that with more people being in their homes that there would have been increase in reports of ASB and noise to the City Council. The Neighbourhood Services Team saw an increase in online reporting forms in April and May compared with the same period in 2019 with 15 online report forms received in April 2020 compared with 13 in 2019, and 16 in May 2020 compared with 7 in 2019.<sup>36</sup> Residents have been using the online report form to report issues such as social distancing breaches, noise, drug use and dog nuisance. This trend mirrored the feedback from members of the Hampshire Community Safety Officer Network and also noted the unsurprising decrease in night time economy related ASB due to the current closure of licensed premises. Covid19 has impacted on reports of begging in the city with only 9 incidents logged by CCTV in April compared with 76 in 2019 and 2 incidents in May compared with 86 in 2019. This reduction could be attributed to fall in footfall in key hot spot areas due to shop and tourism closures

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<sup>34</sup> <https://www.safe4me.co.uk/2020/03/26/covid-19-supporting-education-and-safeguarding/>

<sup>35</sup> The figures recorded in April and May 2020 are higher than previous months however it should be noted that the increase is part of a general trend of an increase in reports of fly tipping. With 143 reports being received in January, 125 in February, 106 in March, 160 in April and 179 in May.

<sup>36</sup> The figures recorded in April and May 2020 are higher than in previous months, however it should be noted that this increase was part of a trend which began in earlier in the reporting period with generally higher numbers of reporting form being received in 2019/20 across the board than in 2018/19.

and less people using public transport resulting in there being less opportunities for persistent offenders to beg.

## **Domestic Violence & Abuse**

### **What is domestic abuse?**

The UK government's definition of domestic violence is 'any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to psychological, physical, sexual, financial, and emotional.' Domestic abuse can take different forms, including:

- physical abuse
- sexual abuse
- financial abuse
- coercive control / emotional abuse
- digital / online abuse
- honour-based violence
- forced marriage
- female genital mutilation (FGM)

The information provided in the following data sets has been produced using InterAct.<sup>37</sup>

### **Overview**

The Hampshire Director for Public Health in his report Reducing serious violence<sup>38</sup> comments that "Domestic violence and abuse (DVA) is a significant problem which can affect people from any background, at any age. In England and Wales, for the year ending March 2016, an estimated 2 million adults aged 16-59 experienced domestic abuse in the last year. Overall, 26% of women and 14% of men have experienced domestic abuse in their adult lifetime.

The Hampshire Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2019-20 states that "While both men and women can be victims or perpetrators of domestic abuse, women and girls are disproportionately affected. An estimated 40,000 children in Hampshire have had some experience of domestic abuse in the last year. The report goes on to say that "a large proportion of both victims and perpetrators are 'repeats'. Regardless of the gender of the suspect or victim, domestic abuse is not limited to intimate partner situations. It can and does occur within other domestic relationships between family members. There is increasing understanding of child to parent and adolescent to parent violence. A number of

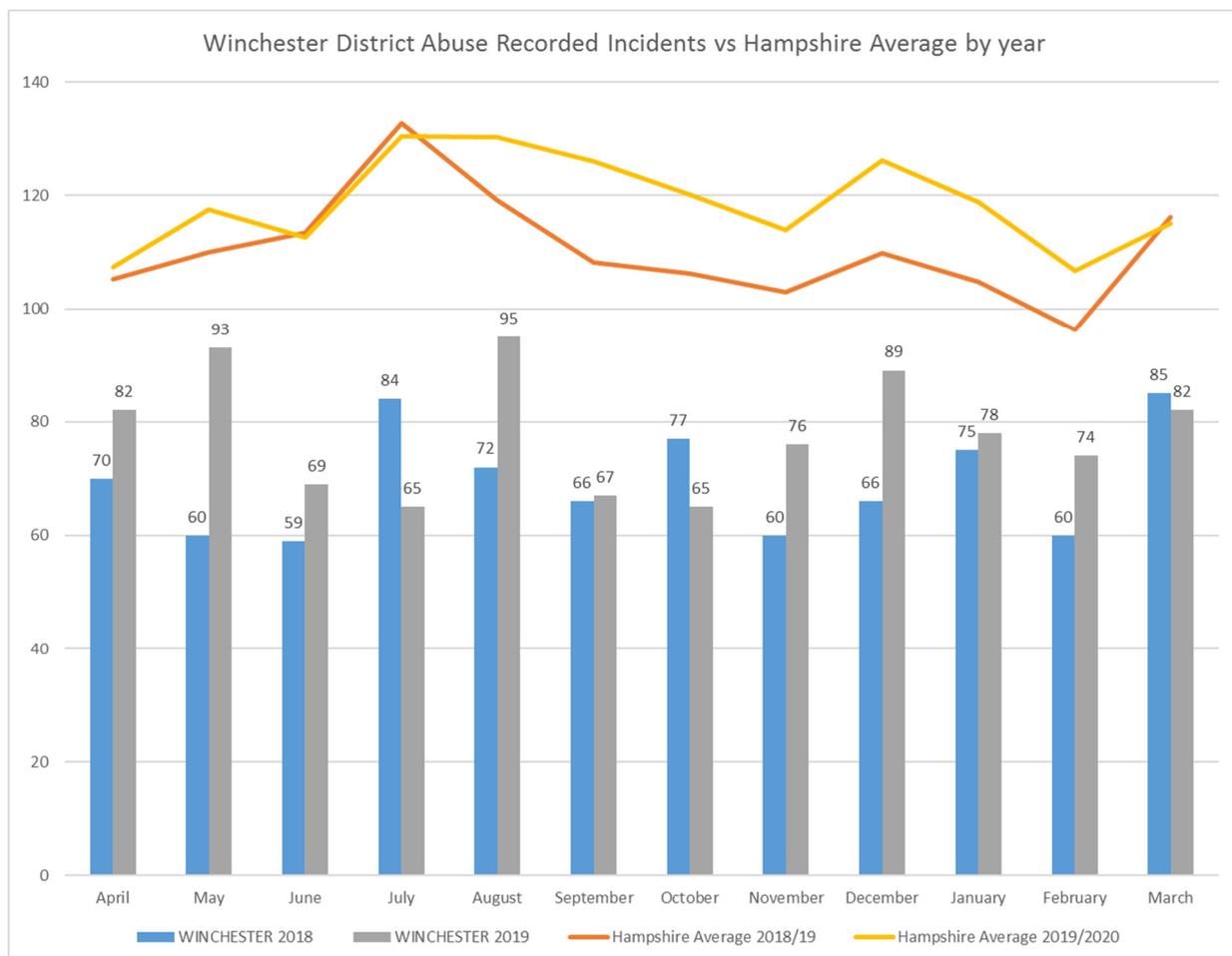
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<sup>37</sup> Domestic Violence Data – The Domestic Abuse Dashboard data is structured to support analysis of domestic abuse by geographical area.

<sup>38</sup> Extract from Hampshire County Council, Annual Report of Director of Public Health 2018-19 Reducing Serious Violence, pg 17 <https://democracy.hants.gov.uk/documents/s39457/dph%20annual%20report.pdf>

recent domestic homicide reviews (DHRs) in Hampshire alone have involved family members other than intimate partners, particularly where there is a caring role involved.”<sup>39</sup>

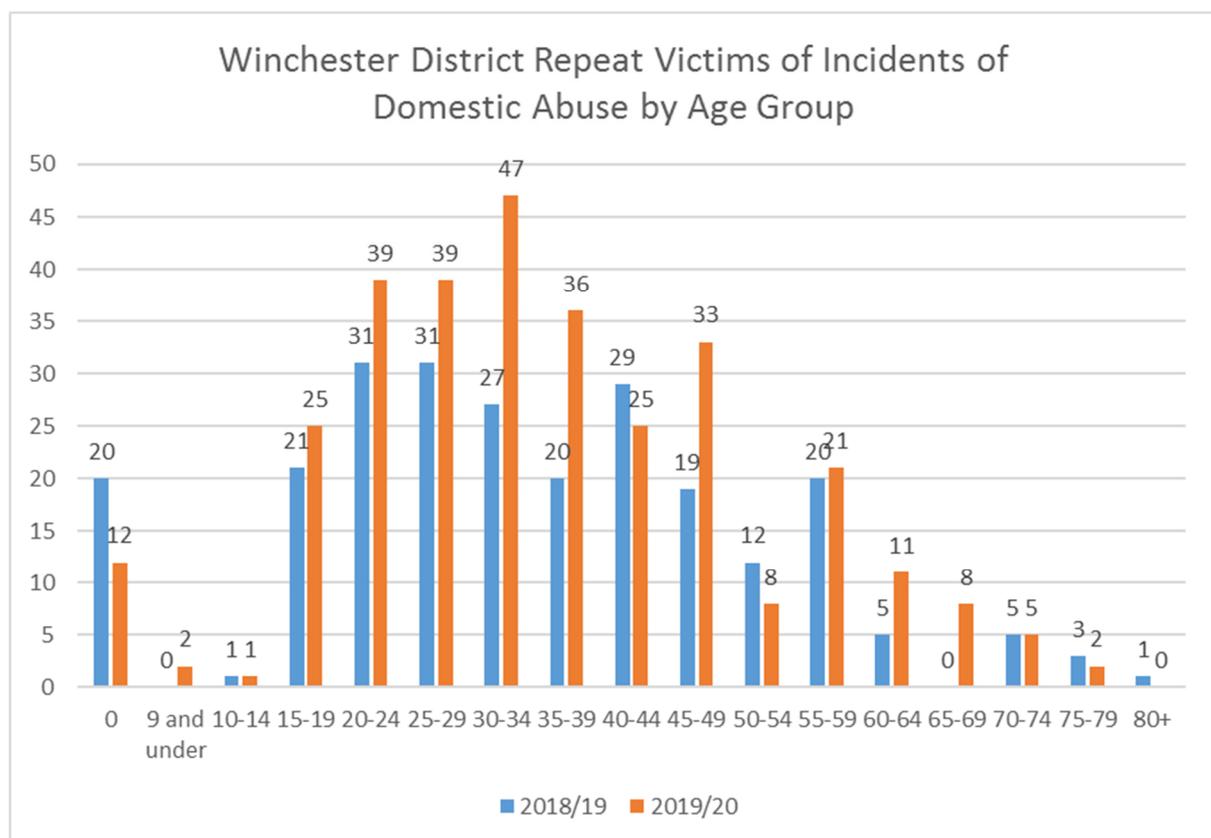
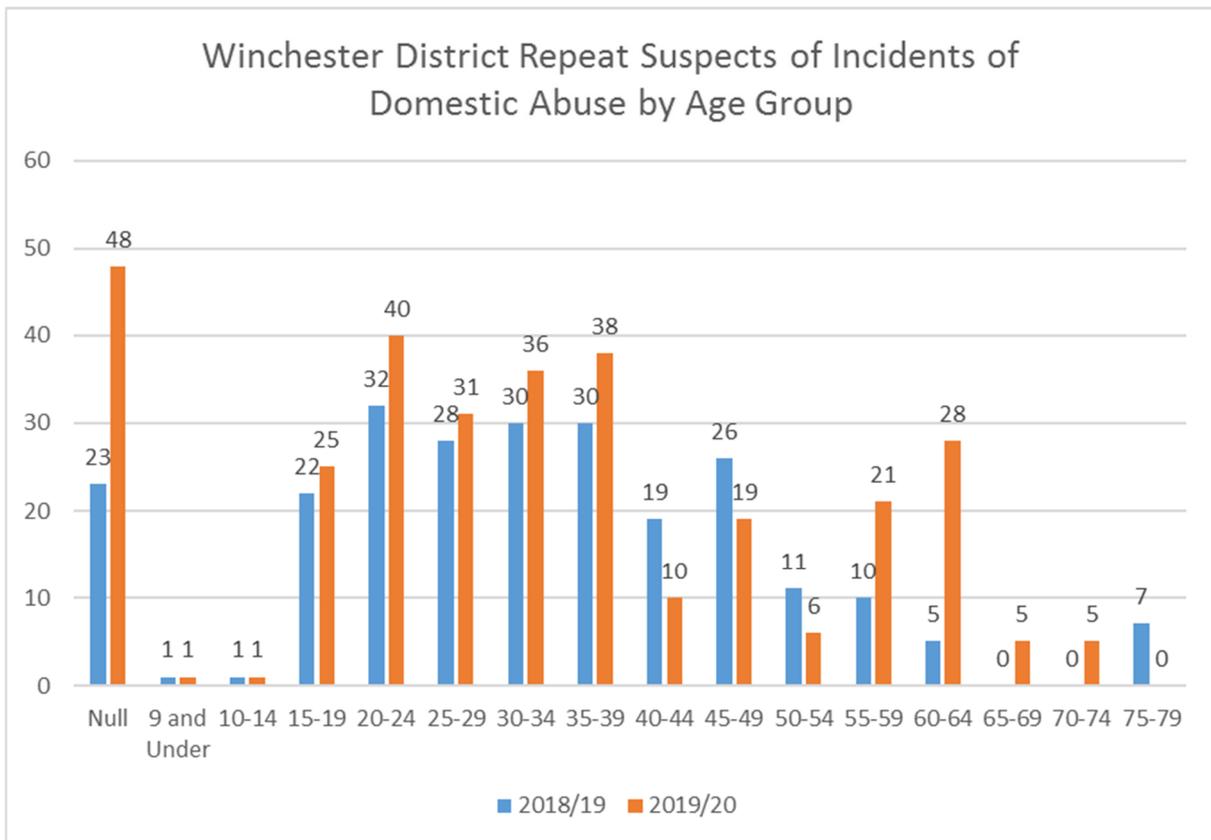
The chart below compares Winchester District’s recorded domestic abuse incidents against the Hampshire average. Over the last two reporting periods Winchester figures remain below the Hampshire average. There has been an increase in overall recorded DA offences with a total of 935 recorded in 2019/20 compared to 834 in 2018/19 an increase of 12% (101 offences). There is evidence of peaks and troughs around seasonal holidays and warm weather periods. Overall county data reflects the same peaks in July and troughs in February as seen in the Winchester district. It is important to note that some victims may feel they are not in a position to support a formal complaint. In 2019/20 the victim did not support police action in 350 reported incidents compared to 338 in 2018/19 an increase of 3.5%. In a further 300 cases no further action was taken due to evidential difficulties despite an offender being identified compared to 206 in 2018/19, showing an increase of 46%.

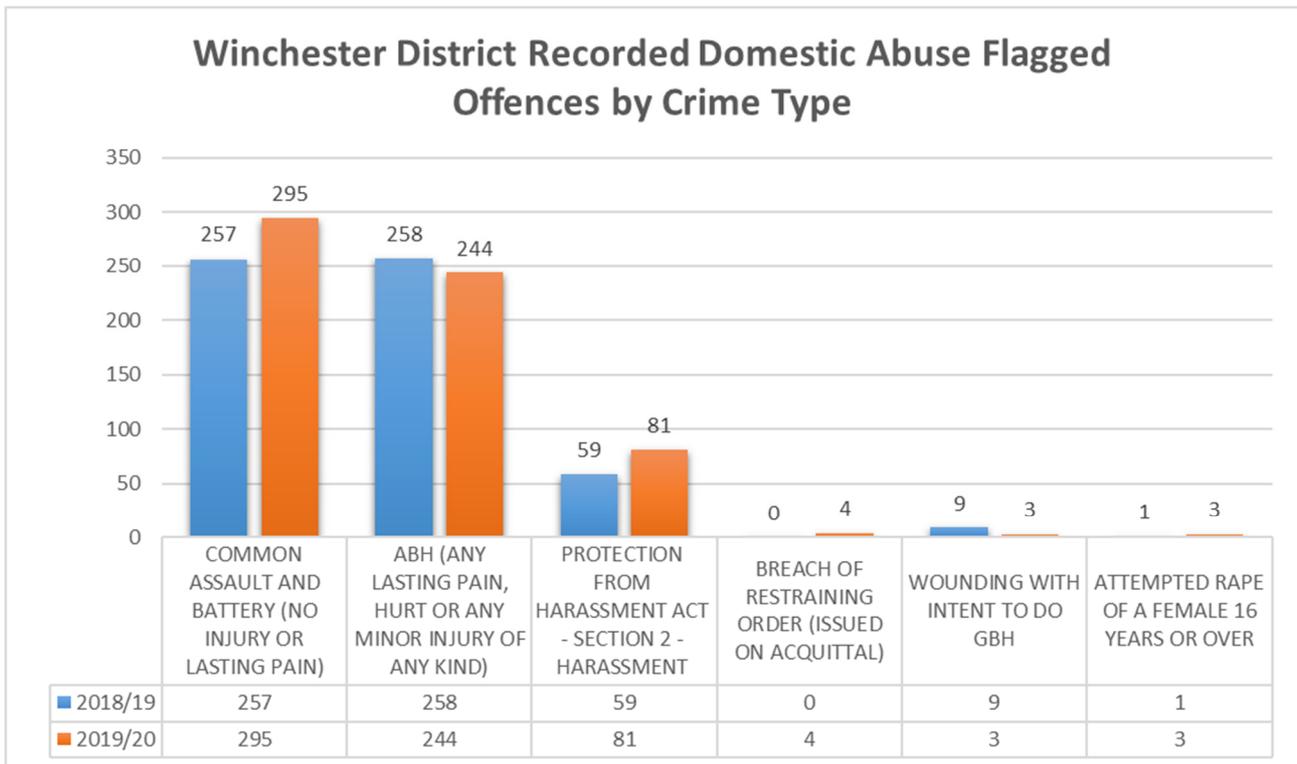


The following two charts compare the age groups of the repeat suspects and victims of domestic abuse over the last two reporting periods. Certain age groups of suspects and victims have seen variations when compared with the previous reporting period. Further

<sup>39</sup> Pg 16 - 17 Hampshire Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2019-20 (agreed March 2019) <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/HampshireStrategicAssessmentforCommunitySafety.pdf>

analysis of these trends will be particularly important for those services delivering targeted intervention or education programmes which have an age focus.





The chart above shows a breakdown of the flagged offences by crime type across all domestic abuse related offences reported. For the purpose of this report the top 3 and the bottom 3 offences by crime type have been selected. It should be noted that there are many other offences in between. The data shows that the main offence types of common assault and battery and ABH remained constant with slight fluctuations seen during the reporting period when compared with the previous period.

## Local Perspective

### WCC Housing Services

WCC Housing Services team dealt with 7 cases of domestic abuse in 2019/20 compared with 17 in 2018/19, showing a reduction of 58.8% which is in contrast to the trend seen across the police data which shows an increase in incidents.

### Hampshire Constabulary

Information supplied by Hampshire Constabulary states that there were 4 Domestic Violence Protection Notices<sup>40</sup> (DVPN) and 4 Domestic Violence Protection Orders<sup>41</sup> (DVPOs) issued in 2019/20 compared with 10 of each in 2018/19, showing a 60% reduction. A reduction of the use of DVPN and DVPOs has been seen force wide, this type

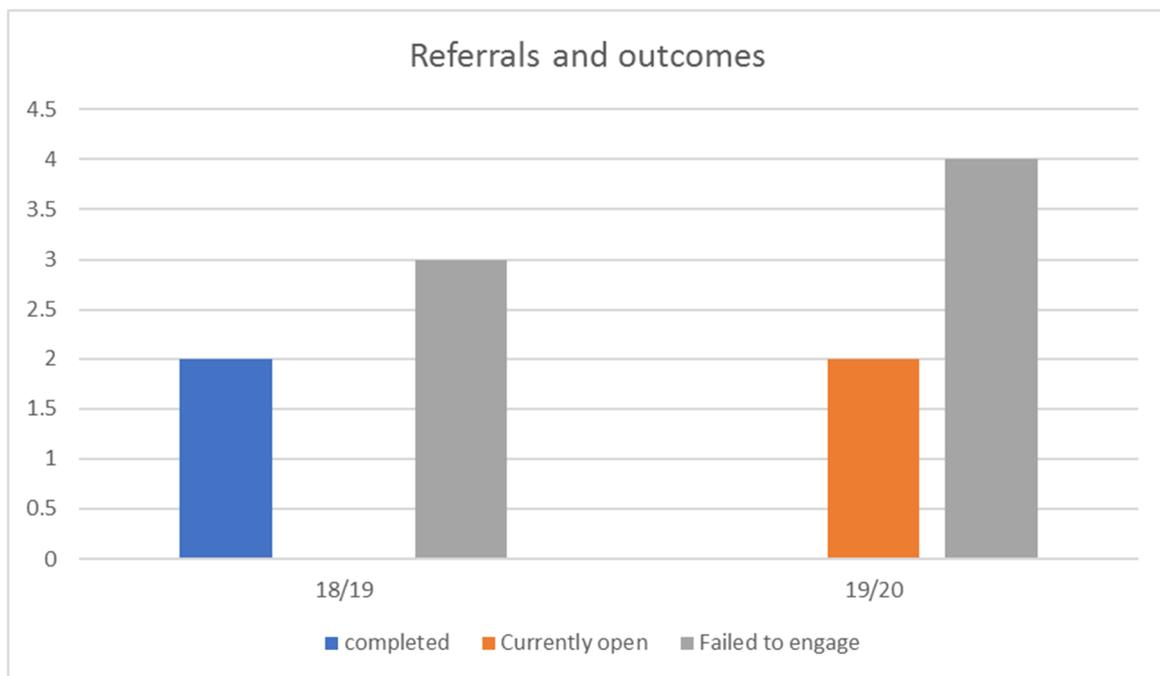
<sup>40</sup> A **DVPN** is an emergency non-molestation and eviction notice issued to a perpetrator. It is issued by the police, when attending a domestic abuse incident. Because the **DVPN** is a police-issued notice, it is effective from the time of issue, thereby giving the victim the immediate support they require.

<sup>41</sup> A **DVPO** (also called a 50B order) is an order of the Court granting a victim of domestic violence protection from their abuser. Many people refer to it as a "restraining order."

of intervention is predominantly used by investigators in CID when a no further action charging decision is made following a domestic incident.

### Hampton Trust<sup>42</sup>

Hampton Trust is commissioned to provide domestic abuse perpetrator services for the Winchester district. The chart below summarise the referrals and outcomes to the service in 2019/20.



In 2018/19 there were 5 referrals from the Winchester District with 2 men completing an intervention and 3 failing to engage. In 2019/20 this increased to 6 referrals from the Winchester District. 4 men failed to engage but there are 2 currently open and receiving an intervention.

Due to long waiting lists a new ADAPT group was opened at Winnall Community Centre at the beginning of January 2020. This was initially intended to be a closed group to manage the waiting list, but it soon became evident that there were sufficient referrals levels to make this a permanent rolling group. Men attending this venue would traditionally have attended Basingstoke or Eastleigh groups and this option to attend in Winchester has reduced their waiting times for support. The decision to make this a rolling group was made in early March and subsequently has now been affected by the Covid19 lockdown as they are unable to offer any face to face work at this time due to Covid19 restrictions. It is hoped that once these groups are able to commence, referrals from the District will increase, however it is anticipated that there may be a significant delay in face to face group work recommencing. A member of staff attends the Winchester Domestic Abuse Forum regularly

<sup>42</sup> <https://www.hamptontrust.org.uk/>

and it is hoped to increase referrals rates by raising awareness generally as well as in a more targeted way with specific services such as Children's Services teams.

### **Stop Domestic Abuse<sup>43</sup>**

Stop Domestic Abuse (STOP) is commissioned to provide domestic abuse services for the Winchester district. The information below provides a snapshot of the service for 2019/20.<sup>44</sup> In October 2019 Hampshire Police changed their processes for responding to domestic abuse incidents and STOP saw a large rise in the number of referrals received for community-based support, from an average of 11 per month in the first six months to 25 a month in the last six months.

389 Referrals were received for adults (Refuge, IDVA and outreach provision) 57% of referrals were from the Police, with 14% being self-referrals. 10.5% of these 389 referrals had previously been referred into the service and 25% of clients worked with have had contact with more than one perpetrator. 10.4% of clients witnessed domestic violence or abuse as a child. 14% of clients had sustained an injury which required treatment from a GP, 10.7% of clients had sustained an injury which required them to attend A&E/be hospitalised, 10.8% of clients have experienced Stalking and Harassment, and 2.7% of clients have been raped or sexually assaulted. The average length of abusive relationship was 6.8yrs. Clients who accessed support spent on average of 4.7 months with the IDVA service, 2.4 months with outreach and 2.6 months at refuge.

Some of the clients had additional vulnerabilities that required support, these included:

- 66.9% housing
- 45% finances
- 39.6% Mental Health Difficulties
- 10.4% Physical Health Difficulties
- 3.5% Alcohol Misuse
- 2% Substance Misuse
- 11.8% of clients have more than one vulnerability

Outcomes including the following:

- 79% had a reduced DASH risk assessment score
- 90% were safer when leaving the service than when they started in their worker's opinion
- 33% had a positive housing outcome
- 39% had a positive health outcome
- 29% had a positive finance outcome

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<sup>43</sup> <https://stopdomesticabuse.uk/>

<sup>44</sup> 2019/20 will act as the baseline year as no comparative data is available at the current time. This is due to the fact that Stop Domestic Abuse only became the commissioned provider for Domestic Abuse Services for the Winchester District WEF 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020.

- 9% had a positive employment, education or training outcome
- 19% had a positive parenting outcome
- 30% had a positive justice outcome (civil, criminal and/or family court)
- 24% had a positive social & community outcome

In addition 47 clients attended women-only group work (Freedom Programme/Own My Life Programme).

### **Impact of Covid19**

Nationally a report by the Home Affairs Select Committee has revealed that calls to a national domestic abuse helpline rose by 49 per cent and domestic homicides doubled in the first few weeks after lockdown. Additionally it has been reported that Councils have seen a decline of up to 50 per cent in referrals of vulnerable children in some areas, despite a spike in domestic abuse during the lockdown. #you are not alone is a national campaign launched during the lockdown period by the government which has been promoting advice and support lines through websites and social media channels.

The charts above show that at a local level there has been fluctuations in reports of domestic abuse during the lockdown period but not to the levels of the increases being reported nationally. As part of the 'safe at home' local initiative Hampshire Constabulary have been holding beat surgeries in local supermarkets to provide victims of Domestic Abuse with an the opportunity disclose/ask for help in a public 'safe' space.

The Police and Crime Commissioner has announced a new funding opportunity of £674,000 to support victims of Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence in Hampshire during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Commissioner invited organisations to apply for funding to secure the provision of services that will directly address emerging issues and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

## WINCHESTER COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT REVIEW: CONCLUSION

These have been unprecedented times and the Community Safety Partnership is proud of the way in which we have been able to provide a business as usual approach during the lockdown. That said we will continue to strive for greater partnership collaboration by strengthening existing arrangements and adopting new ones so that we can increase the feelings of safety for both rural and urban communities.

The Partnership will deliver on a number of actions against thematic priorities emerging within this report, in order to reduce the impact that threat, risk and harm has on individuals and society as a whole we have agreed the following themes:

- Drug related harm
- Quality of life issues
- Domestic Violence and Abuse

The Annual Delivery Plan 2020 - 21 is available as a downloadable document or as hard copy. By way of a summary document the Partnership has also developed a 'Plan on a Page' for those who wish to see an overview of the Strategic Assessment Report results.

In terms of performance monitoring, a review of Partnership activity will take place at a 6monthly interval and will be reported back for Scrutiny via City Council Committee during the winter 2020.

Please use the following web address: <http://www.winchester.gov.uk/community-safety-and-neighbourhood-services/winchester-community-safety-partnership/current-csp-strategy> to download the full SA and Annual Delivery Plan or the Plan on a Page Summary. Alternatively you can contact Winchester City Council's Community Safety Team for a hard copy of either.

If you have any particular needs which affect how you are able to use or be involved in our services or how you would like to received information – for example translation, interpreters, Braille, Audio tape, large print , sign language, please contact Winchester City Council's Community Safety Team on **01962 848 423** to discuss your requirements. Alternatively, you can request this information online by emailing: [communitysafety@winchester.gov.uk](mailto:communitysafety@winchester.gov.uk)