

Winchester Community Safety Partnership District Strategic Assessment 2022

Winchester Community Safety Partnership has a statutory duty to undertake a review of crime & disorder data each year. The data review helps to inform the development of an annual delivery plan and partnership activity, set against thematic priorities.

Last year's strategic assessment identified the following themes:

- Domestic Violence and Abuse
- Quality of Life issues
- High Harm Crime

It is important to monitor progress against the actions identified in the delivery plan, each year a review of Partnership activity takes place at a 6 monthly interval, in the form of a scrutiny report. In addition the partnership looks back on their achievements at the end of the financial year, as outlined in the table on page 2 for the period April 2021 – March 2022.

The following information has been generated using data provided by Hampshire Constabulary for the data collection period 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022, contextual information from our partners and as appropriate/available we have added comparative data¹.

The Community Safety Partnership has also taken into account the priorities identified from within the County Community Safety Group and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, adding a wider context to the data review.

The increase in police crime statistics maybe attributed to the fact that previous year's figures (2020/21) were suppressed due to the pandemic restrictions. As a result in recent reports Winchester policing team have returned to 2019/20 as comparable data.

¹Comparative data – there is not always the opportunity to provide a comparison to the data sets and this is either due to the fact that it is not available using the current collection tool or because some partners have changed their recording methods.

Delivery Plan 2021/22 – priority outcome achievements

Domestic Abuse	Quality of Life	High Harm Crime
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Homicide Review completed and submitted to the Home Office for quality assurance – publication date to be agreed. • DHR SMART Action Plan – 6 recommendations equating to 40 actions. 25 achieved and 15 partially achieved to date. • Overall Formal Action Taken (FAT) outcome rate achieved: 6.5%. The review team have seen some fantastic performance in those areas. The FAT outcome rate has also started to increase. • Winchester Police Teams made 18 disclosures under Clare’s Law (12 right to ask/6 right to know) • Winchester Police Teams issued 5 Domestic Violence Protection Notices and 5 Domestic Violence Protection Orders. • Domestic Abuse support group continued to be delivered virtually throughout 2021/22. • Increased access of community based support by victims. • 52 clients were referred to other STOP Domestic Abuse service areas and received relevant support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 alcohol seizures carried out, most individual’s dispose of alcohol voluntarily upon request.² • 3 Section 34 dispersal orders utilised effectively by Police in ASB hotspots including A32 trap racing and Kings Walk. • Successful funding bid made to the OPCC by TrinityWinchester to commission additional outreach services to support street attached individuals to be delivered in 2022/23. • Overall FAT outcome rate achieved for public order 2021/22 17.5%. • 13 Community Protection Warnings and 8 Community Protection Notices were issued, all related to incidents of begging or waste in communal areas. • Summer high vis patrols undertaken in open spaces, engaged with over 500 individuals giving out educational messages around safe use of barbecues, fire safety, water safety, ASB, alcohol and drug use. • Fresher’s Fayre attendance - engaged with over 100 students, giving advice on bins, ASB, being good neighbours, noise and staying safe. • 11 noise visits to student properties were undertaken on behalf of Environmental Health and 2 targeted waste visits following complaints from neighbours. • 19 identified ASB hotspot locations proactively managed and monitored in conjunction with partner agencies. • Hampshire & Isle of Wight Fire & Rescue Service conducted Safe and Well visits to 600 addresses. 30 safeguarding referrals were made by operational teams. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAT outcome rates achieved in relation to drugs offences: 93.18% (possession) and 99.8% (trafficking). • FAT outcome rates achieved for violence against the person with injury: 17.08%, which is above the force average of 14.5%. • Out of court disposals: 88 cautions, 399 community resolutions, 34 TICs (offences taken into consideration at sentencing) • Stop and search: 527 searches conducted. Q4 snapshot: 32.9% leading to a positive outcome. • Operation Barnacle (organised crime group) resulted in 5 offenders arrested and remanded in custody. • Throughout 2021/22 there were planned pro-active operations undertaken on a fortnightly basis in relation to drugs activity. • Winchester Policing teams have undertaken proactive work which is reflected in the solved crime rates.

² Voluntary disposals – are not currently recorded in data collection

Headline Data: April – March 2021/22

WINCHESTER	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total 2021/22
1b Violence with Injury	205	243	211	218	877
1c Violence without Injury	449	498	523	562	2032
2a Rape	37	41	30	29	137
2b Other Sexual Offences	65	56	61	50	232
3a Robbery of Business Property	0	1	0	0	1
3b Robbery of Personal Property	10	6	9	8	33
4a Burglary	135	148	148	130	561
4b Vehicle Offences	186	241	270	150	847
4c Theft from the Person	11	10	15	16	52
4d Bicycle Theft	30	37	75	43	185
4e Shoplifting	61	82	58	81	282
4f All Other Theft Offences	111	134	145	139	529
5a Criminal Damage	172	196	242	199	809
5b Arson	5	8	13	8	34
6a Trafficking of Drugs	14	13	4	5	36
6b Possession of Drugs	62	40	57	62	221
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	13	15	18	18	64
8 Public Order Offences	275	271	226	253	1025
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	38	34	39	55	166
Quarter Total	1879	2074	2144	2026	8123

Figure 1: Hampshire Constabulary general crimes - April 2021 – March 2022.

The table above shows all recorded crime over the last year³. Overall there has been a general uplift in crime compared with previous years, however, levels shown are more in line with those seen pre pandemic.⁴ The increase in overall crime of 7.7% is very much in line with the force average of 7.1% despite the increase seen, Winchester District overall crime levels remain lower than other districts in Hampshire.

³ Comparative data is not available due to a change in data sets used to report on ASB incidents

⁴ 2019 - Pre pandemic which provides more of a realistic comparison.

The top five crime types which account for the majority of the recorded incidents in the Winchester District are violence with and without injury (Priority 3 High Harm crime), vehicle offences (theft of and theft from vehicles), criminal damage and public order offences. (Priority 2 Quality of life). There have been positive results achieved this year with theft offences continuing to fall following a number of arrests of key offenders which resulted in custodial sentences. Serious sexual offences have significantly reduced during Q4 of 2021/22.

During the 2021/22 reporting period violence with injury offences accounted for 877 crimes (10.80%) and levels increased by 22 crimes when compared to the previous period. This increase remains lower than the force average. Violence without injury offences accounted for 2032 crimes (25%) and levels increased by 674 crimes in 2021/22 when compared with the previous reporting period. This offence types relates to lower level offences and largely made up of common assaults, harassment and sending letters with the intention of causing distress or anxiety. Vehicle Offences accounted for 847 crimes (10.43%) of the recorded crime for the district during the reporting period. Theft from motor vehicles increased by 144 offences. Many of those offences related to vehicles being left insecure by their owners, often with property on display. The removal of number plates, theft of catalytic converters and offences committed in isolated beauty spot locations are also contained within the numbers to a lesser degree. Criminal damage offences accounted for 809 (9.95%) and showed a slight increase in offences when compared to the previous period. 45 offences are linked to one offender that caused indiscriminate damage to property over a short period of time using a sling shot. Graffiti incidents in the city have increased during 2021/22. The CSP is working pro-actively in an attempt to identify offenders and undertake enforcement and intervention activity where appropriate it is hoped that this work and the arrest of an adult offender in Q1 of 2022/23 will lead to reductions across the district. Public order offences accounted for 1025 (12.62%) in the reporting period. This was the only crime type that exceeds the force average, which has seen a 13.7% increase when compared to the previous reporting period. The increase in these offences has no particular pattern, or link to Winchester's night time economy. In the reporting period an adult male has breached his Criminal Behaviour Order and in doing so accounted for about 90 of those recorded offences.

Overall Winchester District's policing teams have maintained previous crime levels or generated reductions in some of the more serious crime types which included a reduction in volume of crimes. The Police team's offender centred focus toward repeat offenders has seen a reduction of nearly 60% in retail crime. Police will continue their focus towards reducing demand in order to allow officers to concentrate on the offences that cause the most harm⁵.

⁵ Reducing demand – This is about reducing volume / acquisitive crime by problem solving, crime preventing and dealing with persistent offenders effectively.

Outcomes – Formal Action Taken (FAT)

Winchester 2021/22	Crimes	FAT	FAT not appropriate	Victim NFA ⁶	Investigation NFA ⁷	Outcome 15 ⁸	Outcome 20 ⁹	Outcome 21 ¹⁰	FAT Outcome rate %
1a Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(%)
1b Violence with Injury	877	149	16	206	271	170	13	0	16.99%
1c Violence without Injury	2032	178	24	455	841	545	22	16	8.76%
2a Rape	137	2	1	42	38	23	0	0	1.46%
2b Other Sexual Offences	232	12	7	49	81	47	0	0	5.17%
3a Robbery of Business Property	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	(%)
3b Robbery of Personal Property	33	2	0	4	24	8	1	0	6.06%
4a1 Burglary Residential	407	6	0	13	378	13	0	0	1.47%
4a2 Burglary Business and Community	154	8	0	3	139	11	0	0	5.19%
4b Vehicle Offences	847	3	0	6	825	11	0	0	0.35%
4c Theft from the Person	52	2	0	2	48	3	0	0	3.85%
4d Bicycle Theft	185	2	0	1	171	2	0	0	1.08%
4e Shoplifting	282	78	14	13	167	46	1	4	27.66%
4f All Other Theft Offences	529	18	2	27	466	56	2	0	3.40%
5a Criminal Damage	809	73	10	74	597	70	4	7	9.02%
5b Arson	34	2	3	0	24	11	1	0	5.88%
6a Trafficking of Drugs	36	26	3	0	17	13	0	1	72.22%
6b Possession of Drugs	221	199	8	0	15	15	0	3	90.05%
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	64	32	6	2	17	13	0	2	50.00%
8 Public Order Offences	1025	186	26	107	652	294	6	11	18.15%
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	166	32	23	7	52	34	6	12	19.28%
Total:	8123	1010	143	1011	4825	1385	56	56	12.43%

Figure 2 Hampshire Constabulary overall outcomes achieved – Winchester District 2021/22

Figure 2 above shows the overall outcomes achieved by Police in relation to the number of crimes. The overall Formal Action Taken (FAT) rate for Winchester District for the reporting period was 12.43%. FAT outcome rates differ greatly across the 9 main crime types and this can be for a

⁶ Victim NFA – No Formal Action based around the Victim, including evidential difficulties preventing further action because a suspect could not be identified or because the victim does not support police action.

⁷ Investigation NFA – No Formal Action based around Investigation, including prosecution time limit expired and investigation being completed – no suspect identified.

⁸ Outcome 15 – Evidential difficulties prevent further action: victim supports Police action (No Formal Action – Investigation based).

⁹ Outcome 20 – Responsibility for further investigation transferred to another body.

¹⁰ Outcome 21 – Investigation to support action against suspect not in public interest – Police decision.

variety of reasons including the victim not supporting police action, evidential difficulties or if the Police decide that it is not in the public interest to take formal action. Overall there has been a slight reduction in FAT outcomes achieved when compared to the previous reporting period. Despite this, Winchester completed the performance year in a strong position, with outcome rates above the force average with just one other district performing better. It should be noted that in relation to burglary, by nature this can be a difficult crime to solve, resulting in lower outcome rates however during the reporting period it the commission rate for residential burglaries remains very low. In relation to rape and other serious sexual offences, specialist teams investigate these crimes, which can be very difficult to solve for many different reasons, however the team provide many outcomes for their victims that cannot always be measured. In terms of repeat victims for all crimes, they are supported by the Neighbourhood Policing Teams, offered safeguarding advice and also sign posted to many other agencies for ongoing support.

Probation Service

Data provided by the Probation Service shows that officers worked with 188 offenders in 2021/22 in the Winchester district. There is no comparable data available at this time due to a restructure of the Probation service which came to fruition in June 2021¹¹. Of those 188 offenders 64 (34.04%) were in the 35 – 49 age group, 48 (25.53%) were in the 26 - 34 years age group and the remaining 76 (40.43%) were in 18-20yrs and 50+ age groups. Of those offenders managed by the service 167 (88.83%) were male and 151 (80.32%) identified as white British. The most common offence type remains violence against the person accounting for 73 (38.83%) with summary motoring offences accounting for 26 (13.83%) and drug offences 18 (9.57%) of the offenders being managed. 102 of the offenders being managed by the service (over half of the overall figure) were accommodated in the SO22¹² and SO23¹³ postcodes which indicates that offenders are largely in urban rather than rural areas.

Priority1: Domestic Abuse

Winchester District 2021/22	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2022	2022	2022	TOTAL
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar		
All Domestic Crimes	74	101	94	89	93	86	97	82	110	113	115	102	1156	
Repeat Domestic	32	35	38	27	32	35	40	30	30	46	36	43	424	
% Repeats	43.2%	34.7%	40.4%	30.3%	34.4%	40.7%	41.2%	36.6%	27.3%	40.7%	31.3%	42.2%	36.7%	

Figure 3 Hampshire Constabulary Domestic abuse recorded crimes & repeat crimes by month (data excludes non-crime incidents and those where there is no aggrieved recorded)

Seasonal trends can often be linked to domestic violence and abuse rates and some investigations can be difficult to pursue if they are not supported by the victim. Only 18% of women who experienced partner abuse in the previous 12 months reported abuse to police¹⁴ which

¹¹ In previous Strategic Assessment reports figures of the number of offenders managed by CRCs have been reported, historically the low and medium risk offenders were managed by CRCs and the high risk offenders managed by the probation service. The reintegration of these organisations has resulted in one combined service managing offenders at all levels.

¹² SO22 – covering the areas of Badger Farm, Fulflood, Hursley, Littleton and Harestock, Olivers Battery, Pitt, St Cross (W), Stanmore, Weeke, Winchester.

¹³ SO23 - covering the areas of City Centre, Abbots Barton, Bar End, Highcliffe, Hyde, St Cross (E), Winnall.

¹⁴ ONS 2018

suggests that the number of domestic abuse incidents reported to police does not truly reflect the extent of the prevalence of domestic abuse in the community. The district policing teams have been working alongside other partners to improve performance in this area. The focus has been around initial attendance to domestic incidents, the safeguarding, and quality of investigation, victim care and signposting to support from other agencies. A new process has recently been introduced to identify high-risk perpetrators in order for the Police team in the Winchester District to focus on intervention and enforcement opportunities to reduce offending and repeat offending.

Victim/Perpetrator Overview

Across the reporting period repeat victims account for 424 (36.7%) of incidents reported. Of those crimes females account for 71.23% of the aggrieved and 40.5% of those were repeat victims. Of the male victims 24.3% were repeat victims. For a number of crimes (31) the gender of the victim was not stated, however 71% of those were repeat crimes. In relation to the gender of perpetrators the majority identified a male perpetrator accounting for 74.38% with 40.02% of those being repeat perpetrators. In terms of age groups the majority of aggrieved were between 19 and 54. The 25-34 years age group recorded the most domestic crimes accounting for 20% of the total. The 45-54 age group had the highest percentage of repeat victims with 48.5 % of domestic abuse crimes involving repeat victims. The second highest age group for repeat victims was 19 -24 years where 43.1% for domestic abuse crimes were repeat. The perpetrator age profile mirrors that of the aggrieved age profile, with 25-34 years age group recording the most domestic crime accounting for 21.87% of the total and the majority of perpetrators were aged between 19-54 years. The main differences was that the 55-64 age group had the highest percentage or repeat perpetrators with 45.88% of domestic crimes involving repeat perpetrators with the 45-54 age group accounting for the second highest percentage of repeat perpetrators at 41.40%.

Domestic Abuse Outcomes – Formal Action Taken (FAT)

Overall Rate	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2022	2022	2022	TOTAL
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar		
FAT Outcomes	5	8	7	3	7	3	4	9	5	7	6	11	75	
FAT Outcomes Rate	6.8%	7.9%	7.4%	3.4%	7.5%	3.5%	4.1%	11.0%	4.5%	6.2%	5.2%	10.8%	6.5%	

FAT Detail	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2022	2022	2022	TOTAL
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar		
01. Charged/Summoned	0	7	5	0	2	2	1	7	0	2	5	6	37	
03. Caution Adults	4	0	1	2	3	0	2	0	1	5	1	5	24	
05. Offender has Died	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
08. Community Resolution	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	14	
10. Not in the public interest (Police)	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	10	
12. Prosecution prevented - suspect too ill to prosecute	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
14. Evidential Difficulties Victim Based - suspect not identified	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	8	
15. Evidential difficulties prevent further action - victim supports police action	26	27	25	12	21	29	17	31	59	12	20	45	324	
16. Evidential difficulties prevent further action - victim does not support police action	14	36	36	11	25	22	24	44	66	22	21	60	381	
17. Prosecution time limit expired	1	3	3	0	1	3	1	1	6	0	3	1	23	
18. Investigation Complete: No suspect identified	3	1	2	2	0	2	1	2	0	3	6	6	28	
19. Outcome 20 ¹⁵	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
20. Outcome 21 ¹⁶	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	
21. Outcome 22 ¹⁷	0	2	1	0	2	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	13	
TOTAL	54	80	78	29	56	62	50	90	137	47	58	127	868	

Figure 4 FAT Outcomes by month

Figure 4 above details the overall FAT outcome rate achieved in the reporting period. Domestic abuse is an inherently difficult crime to achieve significant outcome rates, by its very nature as a hidden crime. Despite this Hampshire Constabulary investigate every incident reported to them with the intention of taking formal action where possible. The table above details the types of formal action taken in relation to the 868 reported domestic abuse crimes and in 705 (81.22%) evidential difficulties or the victim refusing to support a prosecution prevented formal action from

¹⁵ Outcome 20 – Responsibility for further investigation transferred to another body.

¹⁶ Outcome 21 – Investigation to support action against suspect not in public interest – Police decision.

¹⁷ Outcome 22 – Diversionary, educational or intervention activity resulting from the crime report undertaken, not in the public interest to take further action.

being taken. Winchester’s Police teams have a positive arrest policy which ensures that opportunities are maximised to secure and preserve evidence on attendance at domestic incidents. A dedicated Domestic Abuse Support Team focus on perpetrators that are in custody, whilst also supporting the victims. This enhances service delivery and maximises opportunities for a positive outcome.

Winchester City Council Housing Tenancy Team

Housing Officers in Winchester City Council’s Tenancy Team work with both victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse alongside other professional agencies and support services. They have taken relevant tenancy action within the reporting period, for example making referrals to Stop Domestic Abuse, gathering supporting information for management moves from partner agencies such as Hampshire Police, Adult Services, GPs etc. they also provide support with mutual exchanges. The Tenancy Team ensure they have taken relevant tenancy action, for example installing additional security and reviewing in-house joint to sole applications to ensure protective measures are in place that support victims of domestic abuse within their own housing stock.

Since the beginning of 2022, the Tenancy Team have begun to gather data on the number of cases of Domestic Abuse reported to them. As a snapshot 5 cases were reported in quarter 4 (Jan – March 2022).

Stop Domestic Abuse

Adults	Q1 - Q4 (1st April 2020 - 31st March 2021)	Q1-Q4 (1st April 2021- 31st March 2022)
Referrals into Winchester Refuge	39	33
Referrals into IDVA Service (Winchester)	214	222
Referrals into Outreach services	290	229
Freedom (Winchester)	18	Data not collected ¹⁸
Own my Life – Winchester	-	Data not collected ¹⁹
Resettlement Service(Winchester)	1	6
Winchester City Council Area residents who have been referred into other Stop Domestic Abuse service areas (including to other refuges)	119	52
Total	681	542

Figure 5 Adult referrals to Stop Domestic Abuse services by year

During the reporting period there were 542 adult referrals to all Stop Domestic Abuse Services a 20.41% reduction when compared to the same period in 2020/21. The refuge was at capacity in Q4 and of the referrals made to the IDVA service, an increased number were classified as high risk. In relation to children and young person referrals there was a decrease in the referrals to the refuge to 6 in 2021/22 compared to 16 in 2020/21, however this could be attributed to the refuge being at capacity in Q4. In relation to adult clients accessing the IDVA service there has been a 47.92% increase with 71 community based victims being supported 2021/22, compared to 48 in the previous reporting period with a larger proportion of those cases being classified as high risk. In terms of

¹⁸ This service continued to deliver group work virtually during 2021, when this work began to be delivered virtually participant data was not captured. This will be rectified in 2022/23 reporting period.

¹⁹ As above.

interventions delivered to children and young people, levels remained constant however the type of intervention delivered shifted away from refuge based to outreach based which could be attributed to the fact that the refuge was at capacity. It's not clear what the true impact of domestic abuse is on safer spaces (refuge), largely due to the fact that there is no national database which collects or records those waiting to access a refuge.

A face to face freedom programme was trialled in Winchester, however the uptake was not as expected and client's preference still seems to be leaning towards virtual group work. The service also noted that there has been a significant increase in the need for longer interventions, on average clients spend 6.1 months in service during 2021/22 compared to 4.83 months in 2020/21 showing a 26.29% increase. This increase could be the result of the unhealthy coping mechanisms clients resorted to during the Covid pandemic restrictions.

Figures for adult referral sources demonstrated that overall referrals reduced slightly from 479 in 2020/21 to 436 in 2021/22 (8.97%), however there has been a shift in referral source towards a pattern of self-referrals rather than agencies referrals such as Children's Services and Housing. Self-referral levels remain low when compared to those levels seen pre-pandemic however these are increasing steadily. Referrals from Police remained constant.

Figures for children and young people referral sources show that overall referrals have reduced slightly from 40 in 2020/21 to 35 in 2021/22, however despite those levels remaining fairly constant, there has been a shift in referral source with a significant reduction in referrals from Children's Services from 14 in 2020/21 to 5 in 2021/22, a 64.28% reduction.

Priority 2: Quality of Life

2021/22	ASB - COMMUNITY	ASB - ENVIRONMENTAL	ASB - PERSONAL	Total
WINCHESTER CITY	517	25	104	646
WINCHESTER GREATER	260	35	52	347
WINCHESTER RURAL	143	8	28	179
Total	920	68	184	1172

Figure 6 Hampshire Constabulary Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) recorded incidents 2021-22

ASB is behaviour which causes or is likely to cause harassment alarm and/or distress to others. This can be further defined as continuous, longstanding activity whereby victims are repeatedly subjected to abusive behaviour. ASB cannot be classified as a crime as it is not specifically forbidden by law, due to this fact Hampshire Constabulary do not record outcome data. The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014²⁰ introduced simpler, more effective powers to tackle anti-social behaviour with the intention of providing better protection for victims and communities.

²⁰ [Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk)

Recorded incidents of anti-social behaviour saw an ongoing reduction in 2021/22 similar to that seen in previous years²¹. This follows trends seen in previous years of an ongoing reduction in ASB reports which continued to decline, ASB reports across the district remain at a 3 year low. The breakdown by quarters indicates the seasonal trends which recur on an annual basis with increases in reported incidents in the warmer months. The most prevalent recording type continues to be ASB linked to nuisance/community. Winchester Police teams are in the process of preparing prosecution packs to support Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO) applications for the most persistent offenders. Fixed Penalty Notices are also to be issued in response to Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) breaches. The CSP has adopted a solid problem solving partnership approach to ASB which presents a positive opportunity to tackle street attached ASB in the City.

A problem solving approach was adopted to assist with tackling ASB in hotspot locations specifically Kings Walk which involved input from a number of partners from a variety of agencies working together in partnership with tenants and businesses to apply a reactive and proactive approach to managing issues in the location. This will also include future plans to design crime out of the area. Part of this approach will also take regard to possible displacement to other locations by the creation of a multi-agency forum to focus on key offenders who were having the greatest impact on resources which took a problem solving approach to provide intervention or enforcement opportunities with the intention of minimising displacement. This has assisted with providing an evidence base to support a funding bid to commission additional outreach services in 2022/23.

Public order²² offences accounted for 1025 (12.61%) of recorded crime for the reporting period April 2021 to March 2022. The majority of offences recorded under this crime type were offences which relate to Section 4, 4A and 5 of the Public Order Act²³ including fear or provocation of violence, harassment, alarm and distress or intention of causing intentional harassment, alarm or distress. ASB rates continue to decrease across all 4 quarters, however a number of repeat harassment offences are now being recorded as public order offences thus accounting for some of the increase seen in this particular offence type. During the reporting period 1 individual breached his criminal behaviour order on 35 occasions which has contributed to the increase seen. The individual was subsequently charged for all offences and awaits trial.

Arson rates remained low accounting for 0.4% of all recorded crime for the district. Criminal damage²⁴ offences accounted for 809 (9.95%) of recorded crime during the reporting period. Criminal damage offences include offences of destroying or damaging property, threats to destroy or damage property or possessing anything with intent to destroy or damage property. Offence rates across the 4 quarters remained fairly constant with no particular seasonal trends identified.

²¹ Comparative data is not available due to a change in data sets used to report on ASB incidents.

²² Public Order offences as defined by the Public Order Act 1986 - "These crimes include **disorderly conduct, rioting, public indecency, vagrancy and loitering, gang activity, prostitution and solicitation, obscenity, and cruelty to animals**. The crime of disorderly conduct punishes the disturbance of peace, public morals, or public decency."

²³ Public Order Act 1986 - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1986/64/contents>

²⁴ The Criminal Damage Act 1971 - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1971/48/contents>

Between April 2021 and March 2022 the Winchester BID Rangers dealt with 855 ASB related incidents both reactively and proactively including begging, drug use, public disorder and theft incidents occurring in the Winchester BID area. In 2020/21 the Rangers dealt with 627 incidents therefore incidents increased by 36.36% in the current reporting period which could be attributed to an increase in footfall in the City center following the relaxation of Covid restrictions.

Winchester City Council Neighbourhood Services & Community Safety Team

The 2021/22 reporting period has seen a significant reduction in CCTV recorded incidents of begging, data showed that there were 52 reports in 2021/22 compared with 90 in 2020/21 showing a 42.22% reduction. The figures reflect the fact that the majority of individuals are accommodated and support is provided via outreach, sign posting to other services and where appropriate the use of enforcement powers in line with ASB legislation i.e. Community Protection Warning Notices, Community Protection Notices and Community Banning Orders.

13 Community Protection Warning letters were issued in 2021/22 compared to 7 in 2020/21, an increase of 85.71%, with the majority linked to begging and waste in communal area. Similarly, there were 8 Community Protection Notices issued within the data period compared to 2 in the same period for 2020/21, a 300% increase, all related to incidents of begging. The increase can again be attributed to an increase in footfall in the city centre and the relaxation of Covid restrictions. As a snapshot in quarter 4 there were 3 CPWs issued, resulting in 2 breaches for begging which proceeded to CPNs and 1 CPW issued for waste in communal areas has not required additional intervention to date but this is being monitored. In relation to CPNs all 4 CPNs issued for begging were breached, 2 individuals were referred to Tactical group for intensive support, 1 was considered for CBO and the other has refrained from committing any further breaches after initial partner intervention.

There were 120 'Your Winchester' online ASB report forms received within the reporting period compared to 136 in 2020/21 showing an 11.76% reduction. 73 were from urban (Town Forum area) and 47 from rural areas of the district. Reports consisted of youth nuisance, drug intel paraphernalia/usage issues, ASB linked to dogs, student noise, parking, criminal damage and rough sleeping/street drinking related ASB. At the end of the reporting period, all cases were closed either as a result of referral to a more appropriate department within the council, other social housing providers, relevant partners such as the Police or by Neighbourhood Services to investigate further and utilise the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 Section 43.

Direct reports made to the City Council's ASB lead during the reporting period resulted in 202 cases being opened and proactively managed compared to 95 in 2020/21, an increase of 112.63%.

11 noise visits were undertaken to student properties in 2021/22 compared to 6 in 2020/21 showing an 83.33% increase and 2 targeted waste visits were undertaken to student properties following complaints from neighboring residents. The 2020/21 reporting period Covid 19 restrictions meant that there was a reduction in student related complaints relating to noise and waste management issues, however now that students have begun to return to the city noise related complaints have increased. The City Council are working closely with the University and student landlords to manage these complaints, the majority can be resolved with a 'door knock' and the delivery of an initial warning letter.

There were 19 ASB hotspot locations within the reporting period compared to 13 in 2020/21, an increase of 46.15%. The increase can be attributed to relaxation of Covid related restrictions during 2021/22. The number of reports coming in for specific locations included complaints of; rough sleepers and the associated detritus, discarded drug paraphernalia, criminal damage and drug dealing. The partnership used a variety of methods to address the issues and engage with the communities e.g. Street Briefs, Door Knocks, Patrols (joint partnership), Letter Drops, and Outreach. The Community Safety Partnership has recently supported grant funding applications to the Police & Crime Commissioners Office that would see the provision of increased outreach support throughout the day to try and encourage those causing issues to return to their accommodation.

1 application for a Community Trigger²⁵ was received in Q3 of the reporting period. This case met the threshold and review has been completed.

Data showed 25 intelligence reports were made within the reporting period related to drugs intelligence, racist/offensive graffiti, and safeguarding concerns. The predominant issue was reports related to drug intelligence.

Community engagement

The Neighbourhood Services and Community Safety team developed and implemented an annual communications plan to support the delivery of targeted engagement. During the reporting period activity has included:

- high visibility patrols aimed at providing education and enforcement in ASB hot spot locations. Update reports provided as appropriate to those requesting support
- attendance at multi-agency partnership meetings and street meets with business and members of the public to provide education, advice and reassurance
- door to door visits to ASB hotspot locations to deliver 'Report It' fliers (how to report ASB) to encourage reporting and provide reassurance, gather intelligence and provide a high visibility presence
- providing information via flyer's and attendance at student focused events i.e. Fresher's Fayre giving advice on bins, how to be good neighbours, noise/ASB and personal safety
- attending Police beat surgeries and drop in events i.e. in support of knife crime awareness week.
- supporting national and local campaigns and awareness raising events using social media on a number of Community Safety related themes including: stalking and personal safety, mental health, domestic and sexual abuse, scams, fraud and online safety, hate crime, counter terrorism, missing exploited trafficked (MET), safeguarding and substance use awareness.

²⁵ <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/community-safety-and-neighbourhood-services/what-is-community-trigger>

Fly tipping

In 2021/22 1729 incidents of fly tipping were reported to the Council, compared to 2209 in 2020/21 a decrease of 21.73%. 287 site visits were conducted by Neighbourhood Services officers compared to 211 in the previous reporting period, an increase of 36.02%. The Council collected 399.36 tons of waste from fly tipping incidents in 2021/22 compared to 357.50 tons in 2020/21, an increase of 11.71%.

The Councils' Fly tip Enforcement Officer undertook 21 investigations during the reporting period compared with 60 in the previous reporting period, a reduction of 60%. This reduction could be attributed to the change in the nature of the waste being tipped. In earlier reporting periods more of the waste was household and contained evidence that could be followed up, however in the current reporting period a higher proportion was builders waste and no evidence was found at the dump site.

Figure 7 below details the outcomes achieved during the reporting period.

Outcomes achieved related to investigations undertaken during the reporting period: 1st April – 31st March 2022	
Outcome	Quantity
FPN issued	1
File prepared for legal	1
Case closed due to lack of evidence	4
Cases ongoing	15
TOTAL	21

Figure 7 Outcomes achieved related to investigations in the reporting period

Outcomes achieved during the reporting period related to investigations undertaken during a previous reporting period	
Outcome	Quantity
FPN issued	2
Caution	3
Court outcomes – not guilty	1
Court outcomes - guilty	8
TOTAL	14

Figure 8 Outcomes achieved related to investigations in previous reporting periods

In addition figure 8 details the 14 outcomes achieved, linked to investigations undertaken in 2020. Of those, 8 cases went to court for incidents that occurred on public land in Soberton, Wickham, Durley, Hambledon, Micheldever, Colden Common and 1 incident on private land in Durley. In each of these cases, the defendant was found guilty resulting in a total of £6,633.63 in penalties; fines, a custodial sentence, costs, victim surcharges and compensation in Q1-3. As a snapshot in quarter 4 there was one successful prosecution via the courts resulting in a total fine of

£3,430. Also during this quarter a neighbouring authority undertook a successful prosecution against an offender previously prosecuted by Winchester City Council. The previous offences from Winchester, were refer to in sentencing and as a result the offender received a custodial sentence.

Overall there were 7 reports of fly tip on private land reported. 6 incidents was investigated, 1 investigation resulted in case file being prepared for legal for prosecution. The first hearing was held in April 2022. The defendant failed to appear and a warrant was issued by the court. On 1 occasion the Neighbourhood Services Officer was unable to access the site, on 3 occasion the waste was removed prior to the officer attending and on the final 2 incidents no evidence was found. On all occasions advice was given to the landowners.

The overt camera pilot aims to deter fly tipping in key hot spot locations. A small number of cameras were installed in August, which have worked successfully as a deterrent, alongside a larger number of signs which warn of the use of cameras. To date no active fly tippers have been identified. Overall the number of fly tips has reduced since the deployment of signs and cameras however it is not known if this reduction can be attributed to the cameras and signage or the effect of seasonality. The Council has now purchased a further 6 cameras of the same type which will enable increased camera coverage at a single location. A successful bid has been made for £25K grant funding to improve IT systems that allow the process of reporting and recording of fly tips to be more streamlined and simplified. Responsibility for fly tip investigation and enforcement was passed over to Winchester City Council’s Environmental Services team with effect from May 2022, therefore all ongoing cases will be picked up by this team.

Winchester City Council Housing Tenancy team

Enforcement activity addressing Anti-social Behaviour by year	Mediation referrals	Victim Support referrals	ABCs	Notices of Extension	Notice of Seeking Possession	Suspended Possession Orders	Outright Possession Orders	Evictions	Injunctions	Management moves
2020/21	24	22	1	1	6	0	1	0	2	8
2021/22	14	16	1	0	9	1	1	3	0	4

Figure 9 Winchester City Council Housing Enforcement Activity Addressing ASB by year

Winchester’s Tenancy Team have identified an increase in reports and concerns around mental health, drugs, substance misuse and wellbeing. As a snapshot in Quarter 4 the team received an average of 26 new cases per month and had an average live case load of 158 per month. In the first part of 2022 housing officers have increased their home visits to tenants and have reverted to pre-pandemic working practices which includes new tenant visits and 9 month visits. This provides officers with an opportunity to be pro-active in identifying any support requirements, ASB or property issues that may normally go undetected until crisis point. The increase in reports are mainly linked to low level noise nuisance reports and reports of cannabis use.

The Tenancy Team work closely with partnership agencies to prevent and detect drug related anti-social behaviour. Intervention from the Housing Officers has ranged from issuing a low level warning following reports of alleged cannabis smoking in the Council’s properties to high level tenancy enforcement action. Figure 9 provides greater detail on the enforcement activity undertaken by the team during 2021/22 and overall enforcement activity has remained fairly stable when compared to the previous reporting period. However notable changes include an

increase in notice seeking possessions from 6 to 9 and evictions increased from 0 to 3, this could be attributed to the suspension of some formal tenancy action during the pandemic, a provision which has now been reversed. Notable decreases include an overall reduction in referrals to support services which can be attributed to a reduction in the number of neighbour disputes reported, they would ordinarily be referred to mediation or victim support services thus accounting for the decrease. There has also been a 50% reduction in management moves from 8 in 2020/21 to 4 in 2021/22. The Tenancy team will continue to monitor these trends via a new case management system which they have recently launched.

Hampshire Clinical Commissioning Group

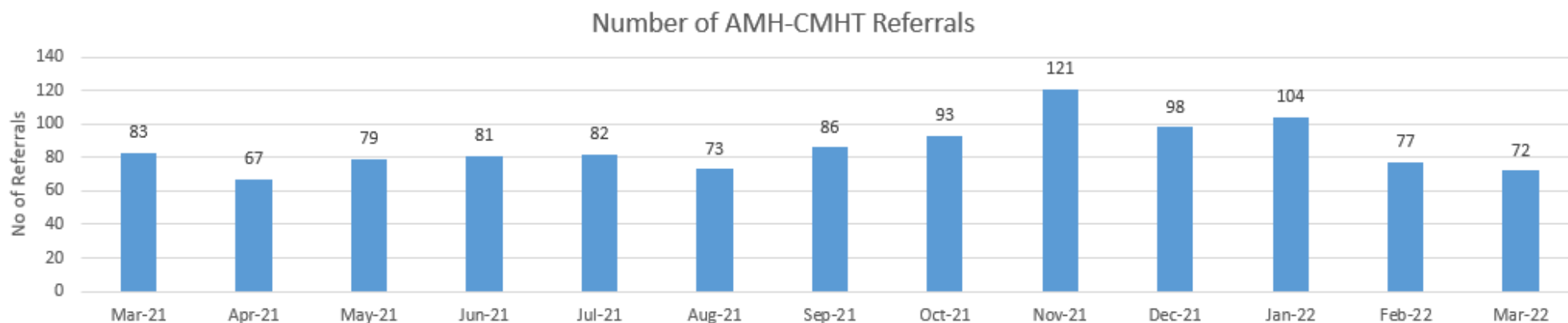


Figure 10 Adult Mental Health (AMH) Referrals to Community Mental Health Teams (CMHT)

Figures 10 and 11 illustrate clear increases in referrals to Community Mental Health Teams (CMHT) over the reporting period when compared to pre-pandemic levels. Peaks were identified for Adult referrals in November and January and in March for Older Persons which seem to indicate a year on year trend. The trends in adult referrals can be linked to the pre and post-Christmas period and the increase seen in March in older person referrals could be linked to a number of factors including: seasonal reasons, typically in the spring time health services see people’s mood drop due to weather changes, family members may have identified some decline in relatives over the Christmas period and wait to seek professional advice and referral, also where people come out and socialise and individuals or family members may notice a decline/mood.

Number of OPMH-CMHT Referrals

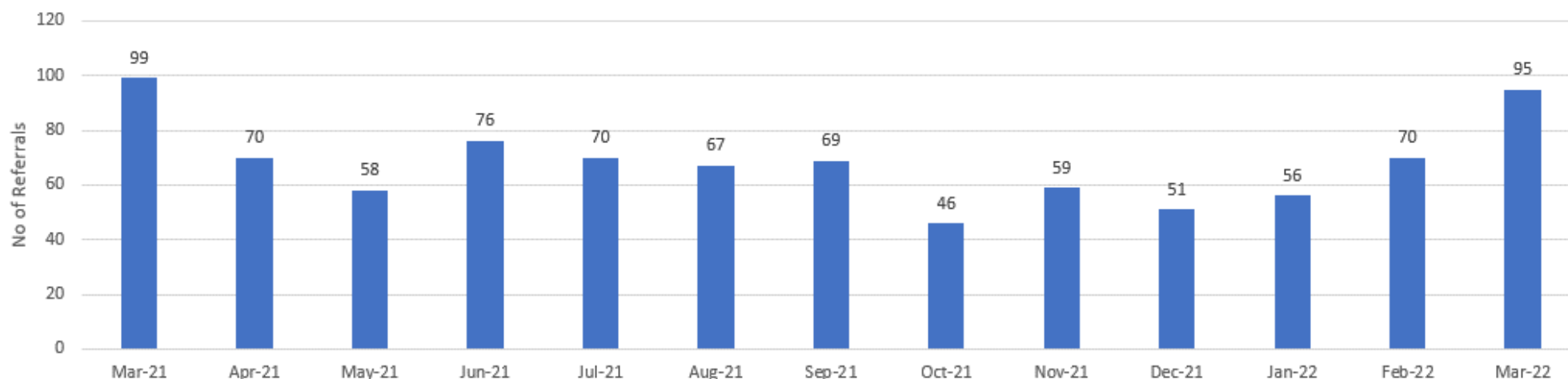


Figure 11 Older Persons Mental Health (OPMH) Referrals to Community Mental Health Teams (CMHT)

The development of Mental Health community transformation programme is progressing and Winchester City Primary Care Network (PCN) now have a well-established mental health team in place which is part of the No Wrong Door/community transformation programme, with the other two PCN-s aiming to develop their teams this year and next. It is intended that this approach will manage the mental health needs in the communities/in primary care. The Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) is working with a system to collect primary care data and outcomes, which will be used to provide a clear indication of what the demand is as at present, there is a method for collecting mental health primary care data.

The North and Mid Hampshire Safe Haven service, a newly established crisis service, has seen a gradual increase in number of referrals and the current focus for the CCG is to increase awareness of the service with the Winchester population, particularly as the service is introducing virtual, face to face and over the phone support.

Hampshire & Isle of Wight Fire & Rescue Service

There were 600 safe and well visits completed during 1st April 2021– 31st March 2022 compared with 500 in 2020/21 showing an increase of 20%. The figures from April 2020 to March 2021 were adversely impacted upon by the Covid pandemic, the Fire Service took the decision to telephone assess the more urgent safe and well cases and only visit homes in the most extreme cases. The telephone assessments were supported by central staff with specialised training. The reduced number of completed Safe and Well visits was in direct correlation with HM Governments increased infection risk status announcements and subsequent travel and contact restrictions, particularly in Q1 and Q2 of 2020.

It is important to note that the fire service statistics showed no detectable adverse impact on people's safety regarding fire during this time. The landscape remained very similar until mid Q3 of 2021 when, along with relaxations of restrictions, came the introduction of a centrally led Service 'push' to recover our Safe and Well activities to pre pandemic numbers or indeed exceed them. This reinvigoration is reflected in the disproportionate Q4 2021 figure of 306 safe and well visits being completed. This figure is only disproportionate when analysed in comparison to the preceding 21 months of pandemic impacted figures. The Winchester and Test Valley annual Group target is 1,600 visits, so when assessing the fire stations within the greater Winchester geographical area, 250 – 300 visits per quarter would be expected.

30 safeguarding referrals were made by operational teams between April 2021 and March 2022 compared to 37 in 2020, an 18.92% reduction²⁶. This reduction has little to do with the impact of the pandemic, as the Service responded to emergency calls in the normal way throughout. Safeguarding referrals are made by operational teams whenever the threshold criteria is met. This is a completely uncontrolled workload and is not target driven. It is foreseeable that a multiple group such as migrant workers, a family, asylum seekers etc. could all be referred at one fire incident. Equally the teams could conceivably go to many incidents without the need to safeguard any occupant. The important thing is that they are trained to recognise when the triggering criteria are met and react accordingly, which they do with professionalism and empathy.

Priority 3: High Harm Crime

High Harm crime is not a specific crime type in its own right and instead a classification used by Hampshire Constabulary. The Police have created High Harm Teams across the county, whose purpose is to assist in the management and proactive targeting of high harm offending and protecting those identified as the most vulnerable in our communities. The main focus of this team's work includes: Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE), Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), Domestic Abuse perpetrators, habitual knife carriers, most serious violence (robbery, knife crime and gangs) and other dangerous offenders who do not fall under the management of Multi-agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) or Integrated Offender Management (IOM) schemes. The High Harm Team provide an extra level of proactivity to support the Winchester district police resource. They are agile and flexible in terms of tactical response that can be overt or plain clothes. The safeguarding of vulnerable members of the community, together with intelligence led focus towards criminality aims to create a more hostile environment for offenders. High harm crimes remain a focus for the police including violence with and without injury, drug offences, rape and other sexual offences.

Violence with injury offences accounted for 877 (10.79%) of all recorded crime in the reporting period. Levels of incidents remained fairly constant over the reporting period and no seasonal trends were identified. Violence with injury include the more serious offences such as Actual Bodily Harm (ABH), wounding with intent and assault offences. Police have maximised opportunities to reduce repeat offenders for example one child in care was responsible for 15 assaults in Q4, they have since been relocated to alternative accommodation in Hampshire. In addition the Police Licencing Team and Winchester's PubWatch²⁷ scheme have been robust with night time economy premises resulting in licensing condition reviews being initiated for those premises that they considered were not being run responsibly, and PubWatch bans from licensed premises being issued to individuals as appropriate.

²⁶ Safeguarding referrals - The outcome of these referrals is dependent on what level of concern was raised at point of referral and in some cases HIFRS will not be advised of the outcome

²⁷ Winchester PubWatch - <https://winchesterbid.co.uk/managing-and-enhancing/>

Violence without injury offences accounted for 2032 (25%) of crimes, and in common with violence with injury incidents no particular trends were identified. The majority of violence without injury offences can be classified as high volume, low level crime including section 2 harassment²⁸ offences, common assault and sending letters with intent to cause distress and harassment.

Drug related offences accounted for 257 (3.16%) of recorded crimes in the reporting period. Of those 257 offences, 36 related to trafficking offences and 221 to possession of drugs offences. Hampshire police continued to take a proactive approach to tackling drug issues and undertook collaborative partnership working with the Operation Fortress meeting continuing to operate virtually throughout the reporting period. This meeting encourages the sharing of drug intelligence between partners to allow the police to take enforcement action and safeguard vulnerable individuals where required. Since March 2020 meeting frequency increased from monthly to fortnightly to ensure activity is closely aligned to a targeted operation schedule allowing police to be more reactive to intelligence or information that requires immediate intervention work. This arrangement remained in place during the 2021/22 reporting period. The development of a dedicated 'High Harm' police team has allowed officers to undertake daily checks of the addresses of individuals identified as vulnerable to exploitation of cuckooing, alongside the targeting of known offenders by utilising a variety of tactical options. Planned operations are conducted routinely on a fortnightly basis which is complimented by spontaneous activity as required.

²⁸ Section 2 - Protection from Harassment Act 1997 - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/40>

Violence with injury – Formal Action Taken (FAT)

Winchester 2021/22	Crimes	FAT	FAT Not Appropriate	Victim NFA ²⁹	Investigation NFA ³⁰	Outcome 20 ³¹	Outcome 21 ³²	Outcome 22 ³³	FAT Outcome Rate %
ABH (any lasting pain, hurt or any minor injury of any kind)	716	103	15	172	226	7	0	6	14.39%
ABH - PC /PCSO (any lasting pain, hurt or any minor injury of any kind)	15	9	1	1	6	0	0	0	60.00%
Administering poison so as to endanger life	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Administering poison with intent to injure or annoy	9	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.00%
Assault on emergency worker (not police): assault occasioning actual bodily harm	26	14	0	3	1	1	0	0	53.85%
Assault on emergency worker (not police): malicious wounding or inflict GBH with or without weapon.	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	200.00%
Assault with intent to resist apprehension	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Attempted murder; attempted genocide or crime against humanity	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.00%
Care worker ill-treat/wilfully neglect an individual	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Causing death by dangerous driving	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.00%
Causing serious injury by dangerous driving.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.00%
Ill-treatment or neglect of a person lacking capacity	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Malicious wounding: wounding or inflicting GBH	15	1	0	9	4	0	0	0	6.67%
Malicious wounding: wounding or inflicting GBH - PC PCSO	5	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	20.00%
Person in charge allow dog dangerously out of control in any place injuring any person/assistance dog.	49	13	0	7	19	4	0	3	26.53%
Racially and/or religiously aggravated ABH	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Wounding with intent to do GBH	26	4	0	11	10	1	0	0	15.38%
Total	878	150	16	206	269	13	0	9	17.08%

Figure 12 Violence with injury crimes and Formal Action Taken outcomes

²⁹ Victim NFA – No Formal Action Victim based: including evidential difficulties preventing further action because a suspect could not be identified or because the victim does not support police action.

³⁰ Investigation NFA – No Formal Action Investigation based: including prosecution time limit expired and investigation complete – no suspect identified.

³¹ Outcome 20 – Responsibility for further investigation transferred to another body.

³² Outcome 21 – Investigation to support action against suspect not in public interest – Police decision.

³³ Outcome 22 – Diversionary, educational or intervention activity resulting from the crime report undertaken and it is not in the public interest to take further action.

Figure 12 details the overall FAT outcomes achieved in the reporting period. ABH accounted for the majority of offences with 716 crimes (81.54%).

Victim/Perpetrator Overview:

Across the reporting period in relation to violence with injury offences females account for 364 (43.23%) of the aggrieved and male victims accounted for 478 (56.77%), which is in contrast to domestic abuse crimes which may or may not include violence where the majority of the victims are female. For 36 crimes the gender of the aggrieved was not stated. In relation to the gender of the suspect, the majority of crimes were linked to a male suspect accounting for 463 (73.49%) and 167 (26.51%) were identified as a female suspect. However it should be noted that in 248 (28.25%) of the reported crime the gender of the suspect was not recorded or not stated. In terms of age groups the majority of aggrieved were between 19 and 54 accounting for 576 (65.60%) of the total. The 25-34 years age group were identified as the victim in relation to violence with injury reported crimes accounting for 181 (20.62%) of the total. The second highest age group for victims was 45-54 years age group accounting for 16.63%, the 19- 24 years age group accounted for 128 (14.58%) of victims and the 35 - 44 years age group for 121 (13.78%). The perpetrator age profile is similar to that of the aggrieved age profile, with the majority of the suspects 484 (75.63%) being aged between 19-54 years. The 25-34 years age group was identified as a suspect for Violence with injury offences accounting for 159 (24.84%) which mirrors the offender profile for domestic crimes. However it should be noted that in 248 (27.11%) of the reported crime the gender of the suspect was not recorded or not stated.

Winchester Community Safety Priorities 2022/23

The data gathered from police and partners as part of the strategic assessment review has been used to inform the priorities for this financial year.

Priority Themes emerging as actions for delivery within 2022-23 are listed below:

- Domestic Abuse
- Quality of Life
- High Harm Crime

All of the above have demonstrated a need for the Partnership to focus on them as priority themes for example the data shows some contradictions which we will need to explore i.e. in relation to domestic abuse, the data showed a reduction in reporting and supporting enforcement, however the refuge is full and there is evidence to suggest that survivors require support for much longer periods. There has been an increase in youth related ASB and the focus for the partnership will be around engaging with young people and increasing outreach support.

An annual delivery plan that outlines the aims and objectives for Partnership activity will be developed and published as a supplement to this report.

Conclusion

The CSP remains committed to reducing crime and disorder across the district in collaboration with the broader partnership and other local authority CSP's. The current climate remains challenging for all organisations, however, the partnership continues to focus their efforts on supporting the most vulnerable and targeting those persistent offenders who have a greater impact on partnership resources.

Throughout the year the CSP will:

- **Deliver** against the priority actions within this report
- **Support** the delivery of the City Council's Strategic Vision, Partner Strategies, Police & Crime Commissioner and County Strategic Plans
- **Oversee** and implement the delivery of any change in legislation/new statutory duty
- **Provide** a strategic and operational response to crime and disorder issues in collaboration with Parish & Town Councils, Ward Members and Statutory bodies

- **Investigate** Community related issues that impact upon the environment and people's feelings of safety i.e. ASB
- **Identify** learning opportunities when undertaking serious case review.

There is a clear recognition within the Strategic Community Safety Group that we still have a lot of work to do if we are to deliver a proactive Community Safety Partnership response to Government directives and local concerns. As previously stated the main focus of the partnership delivery plan will be to provide effective support/intervention for those most at risk of becoming a victim and/or offender of crime and disorder.