

# Winchester Community Safety Partnership District Strategic Assessment 2023

**S Hyde, Community Safety Project Officer  
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## Introduction

Winchester Community Safety Partnership has a statutory duty<sup>1</sup> to undertake a review of crime & disorder data each year. The data review helps to identify the partnership's priorities for the forthcoming year and informs the development of an annual delivery plan. The delivery plan outlines partnership activity, set against thematic priorities.

Last year's strategic assessment identified the following themes:

- Domestic Abuse
- Quality of Life
- High Harm Crime

The Partnership recognises the importance of monitoring progress made against those actions identified in the delivery plan, as a result 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<sup>2</sup>.

The following information has been generated using data provided by Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary for the data collection period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023, contextual information from our partners and as appropriate/available we have added comparative data<sup>3</sup>.

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 (OPCC), adding a wider context to the data review.

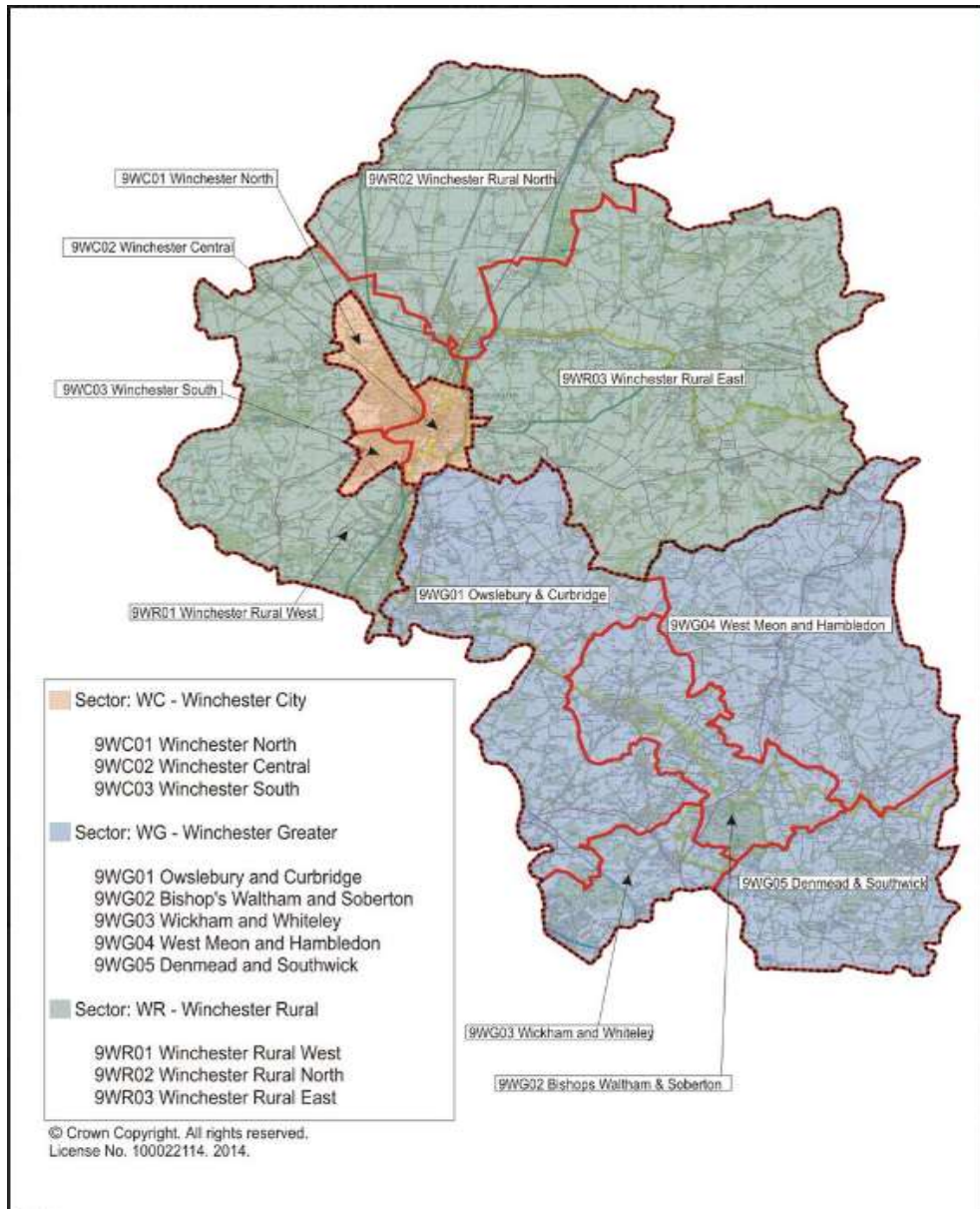
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<sup>1</sup> Crime and disorder regulations 2007 <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2007/1830/made>

<sup>2</sup> Achievements - outlined in the table on page 3 for the period April 2022 – March 2023

<sup>3</sup>Comparative 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.

## Demographics <sup>4</sup>



- The total population in Winchester in 2021 was 127,500, compared to 116,595 in 2011 showing an increase of 9.4%. The population in the Winchester district increased at a faster rate than both Hampshire and the South East.
- The Winchester District covers 250 square miles.
- There are 2 universities located in the city.
- Population by gender in 2021 was 62,100 males and 65,400 females compared to 56,629 males and 59,966 females in 2011
- There were 51,700 households in 2021 compared to 46,865 in 2011 and increase of 10.3%.
- There are 56,322 homes and over 5,000 council homes.
- 62.6% of the population was in the 15-64 age group in 2021 compared to 64.1% in 2011.
- 112,304 (88.1%) describe themselves as White British compared with 107,070 (91.8%) in 2011. The remaining 11.9% described themselves as Indian or British Indian, Irish (White), Chinese, Nepali (incl. Gurkha), Polish, Caribbean (white & black), Gypsy or Irish Traveller, African (white & black) and South Africa.
- 119,744 residents speak English as a main language other languages include Nepalese, Polish, Romanian, Hungarian and Italian.
- 78.0% of residents aged 16-64 are in employment.
- 48.6% of residents aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ4 and above
- There are 8,165 businesses and 2,266 listed buildings.

## Delivery Plan 2022/23 – priority outcome achievements

Domestic Abuse	Quality of Life	High Harm Crime
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DHR SMART Action Plan – 6 recommendations equating to 40 actions. <b>All 40 actions have been achieved</b></li> <li>• Overall Formal Action Taken (FAT) outcome rate achieved in 2022/23: <b>9.5%</b> compared with 6.5% in 2021/22.</li> <li>• Winchester Police Teams made <b>21</b> disclosures under Clare’s Law (5 right to ask/16 right to know)</li> <li>• Winchester Police Teams issued <b>4</b> Domestic Violence Protection Notices and <b>3</b> Domestic Violence Protection Orders.</li> <li>• <b>2</b> families accessing refuge accommodation went on to resettle in Winchester.</li> <li>• Increased access of community based support by victims. <b>23</b> clients supported by the Rural Outreach Service.<sup>5</sup></li> <li>• Participation in a face to face Freedom programme has increased by <b>227%</b> access to virtual groups continue to be offered to clients Hampshire wide.</li> <li>• <b>6</b> clients were supported by the Adolescent to Parental Abuse programme<sup>6</sup>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Successful funding bid made to the OPCC by TrinityWinchester in 2021/22 to commission additional outreach services to support street attached individuals. Service delivered in 2022/23 and <b>42 individuals supported</b></li> <li>• Overall FAT outcome rate achieved for public order 2022/23: <b>33.45%</b>.</li> <li>• Successful funding bid to the OPCC ASB Task Force for <b>3 Deployable CCTV cameras</b></li> <li>• <b>8</b> car park banning letters issued to young people causing criminal damage and ASB in city centre car parks which helped to reduce the incidents.</li> <li>• Fresher’s Fayre attendance - engaged with <b>59</b> students, as part of the Welcome to the Neighbourhood initiative.</li> <li>• <b>8</b> noise visits to student properties were undertaken on behalf of Environmental Health and <b>7</b> targeted waste visits following complaints from neighbours.</li> <li>• <b>18</b> ASB hotspot locations proactively managed and monitored in conjunction with partner agencies.</li> <li>• Hampshire &amp; Isle of Wight Fire &amp; Rescue Service conducted <b>632</b> Safe and Well visits. The whole service saw a 15% increase in safeguarding referrals to Social Services (Adults &amp; Children)<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• OPCC funding was commissioned to support a rural crime analyst and researcher.</li> <li>• The appointment of a Rural Coordinator, to develop recruitment and training, particularly in relation to mounted rural patrol and humane animal dispatch.</li> <li>• Year on year reduction in CCTV recorded incidents of begging, data showed a <b>30.77%</b> reduction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAT outcome rates achieved in relation to drugs offences: <b>84.48%</b> (possession) and 36.43% (trafficking).</li> <li>• FAT outcome rates achieved for violence against the person with injury: <b>20.2%</b></li> <li>• Out of court disposals: <b>132</b> cautions, <b>455</b> community resolutions, <b>6</b> TICs (offences taken into consideration at sentencing)</li> <li>• Stop and search: <b>658</b> searches conducted. 33.6% leading to a positive outcome.</li> <li>• Operation Barnacle (organised crime group) resulted in <b>5</b> offenders arrested and remanded in custody.</li> <li>• Hotel Watch: Managed by Police licencing team, scheme provides an additional level of reporting in order to identify and protect vulnerable individuals.</li> <li>• Hampshire &amp; Isle of Wight Constabulary involvement in Partnership Violence Against Women and Girls initiative in conjunction with the University of Winchester</li> <li>• Successful Best Bar None campaign delivered where Night Time Economy venues receive accreditation as safe venues, resulting in a reduction in alcohol related ASB.</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> Specialist support for victims of domestic abuse living in rural communities who struggle to access services.

<sup>6</sup> Specialist one-to-one support for children and young people who are using abusive and/or violent behaviours towards their parent(s). Additionally access is provided to small group work for parents affected by Adolescent to Parental Abuse (APA) and preventative work with young people.

<sup>7</sup> Due to a new centralised data recording process being implemented no data was available in relation to the amount of safeguarding activity completed within the Winchester District

## Headline Data: April 2021 – March 2022 Compared with April 2022 – March 2023

WINCHESTER	Q1 2021/22	Q1 2022/23	Q2 2021/22	Q2 2022/23	Q3 2021/22	Q3 2022/23	Q4 2021/22	Q4 2022/23	Total 2021/22	Total 2022/23	Variance (% Change)
1a Homicide	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2 (100.00%)
1b Violence with Injury	205	228	243	259	211	251	218	219	877	957	80 (9.12%)
1c Violence without Injury	449	588	498	686	523	624	562	579	2032	2477	445 (21.90%)
2a Rape	37	35	41	38	30	45	29	37	137	155	18 (13.14%)
2b Other Sexual Offences	65	49	56	64	61	50	50	69	232	232	0 (0.00%)
3a Robbery of Business Property	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0 (0.00%)
3b Robbery of Personal Property	10	11	6	15	9	9	8	10	33	45	12 (36.36%)
4a Burglary	135	123	148	152	148	143	130	94	561	512	-49 (-8.73%)
4b Vehicle Offences	186	222	241	189	270	157	150	152	847	720	-127 (-14.99%)
4c Theft from the Person	11	8	10	22	15	20	16	18	52	68	16 (30.77%)
4d Bicycle Theft	30	44	37	20	75	30	43	19	185	113	-72 (-38.92%)
4e Shoplifting	61	105	82	103	58	156	81	170	282	534	252 (89.36%)
4f All Other Theft Offences	111	193	134	197	145	146	139	168	529	704	175 (33.08%)
5a Criminal Damage	172	177	196	172	242	197	199	161	809	707	-102 (-12.61%)
5b Arson	5	8	8	10	13	6	8	2	34	26	-8 (-23.53%)
6a Trafficking of Drugs	14	9	13	21	4	10	5	9	36	49	13 (36.11%)
6b Possession of Drugs	62	65	40	75	57	80	62	57	221	277	56 (25.34%)
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	13	19	15	21	18	26	18	20	64	86	22 (34.38%)
8 Public Order Offences	275	296	271	263	226	263	253	281	1025	1103	78 (7.61%)
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	38	40	34	44	39	48	55	68	166	200	34 (20.48%)
<b>Quarter Total</b>	<b>1879</b>	<b>2221</b>	<b>2074</b>	<b>2352</b>	<b>2144</b>	<b>2262</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2133</b>	<b>8123</b>	<b>8968</b>	<b>845 (10.40%)</b>

Figure 1: Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary general crimes - April 2021 – March 2022 compared with April 2022 – March 2023.

Figure 1 shows all recorded crime over the last year compared with the previous year<sup>8</sup>. Overall there has been a general uplift in crime compared with previous years, reflecting the national picture. The increase in overall crime of 844 offences (10.4%) shows a marked increase when compared with the previous year. This is in comparison to a force average increase of 2.5% with districts ranging from an 11.5% increase to a -3.1% decrease.

The top six crime types which account for the majority of the recorded incidents in the Winchester District are violence with and without injury<sup>9</sup> (Priority 3 High Harm crime), vehicle offences (theft of and theft from vehicles)<sup>10</sup>, all other theft offences, criminal damage and public order offences. (Priority 2 Quality of life). There have been positive results achieved this year with burglary, vehicle and criminal damage offences, bike thefts seeing reductions. These offence types account for 74.35% of all recorded crimes. As demonstrated above there have been increases seen across 13 crime types, some more significant than others. Some of these increases can be attributed to changes in recording processes resulting in some crimes which were previously being recorded as ASB incidents, now being recorded as harassment or public order offences.

Despite an increase in graffiti incidents in the early part of the reporting period, overall there has been a general decrease in criminal damage offences. The CSP is working pro-actively in an attempt to identify offenders and undertake enforcement and intervention activity where appropriate including focused activity with partners via a dedicated task and finish group process.

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<sup>8</sup> Comparative data is not available due to a change in data sets used to report on ASB incidents

<sup>9</sup> Violence without injury relates to lower level offences and largely made up of common assaults, harassment and sending letters with the intention of causing distress or anxiety

<sup>10</sup> 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.



## Outcomes – Formal Action Taken (FAT)

Winchester 2022/23	Crimes	FAT	FAT not appropriate	Victim NFA <sup>11</sup>	Investigation NFA <sup>12</sup>	Outcome 20 <sup>13</sup>	Outcome 21 <sup>14</sup>	FAT Outcome rate %
1a Homicide	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00% <sup>15</sup>
1b Violence with Injury	957	185	18	457	484	15	9	19.33%
1c Violence without Injury	2477	228	45	997	1498	38	36	9.20%
2a Rape	155	4	2	135	47	0	1	2.58%
2b Other Sexual Offences	232	13	8	101	146	5	6	5.60%
3a Robbery of Business Property	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.00%
3b Robbery of Personal Property	45	5	1	11	30	0	0	11.11%
4a1 Burglary Residential	344	7	0	5	354	0	0	2.03%
4a2 Burglary Business and Community	168	10	0	0	162	0	0	5.95%
4b Vehicle Offences	720	19	1	10	706	0	0	2.64%
4c Theft from the Person	68	1	0	2	60	0	0	1.47%
4d Bicycle Theft	113	4	0	3	118	0	0	3.54%
4e Shoplifting	534	101	12	22	377	0	6	18.91%
4f All Other Theft Offences	704	23	3	42	640	0	2	3.27%
5a Criminal Damage	707	69	8	91	520	2	6	9.76%
5b Arson	26	7	0	1	24	0	1	26.92%
6a Trafficking of Drugs	49	22	1	0	13	0	1	44.90%
6b Possession of Drugs	277	246	16	0	13	1	2	88.81%
7 Possession of Weapons Offences	86	34	6	4	32	1	1	39.53%
8 Public Order Offences	1103	232	14	147	730	7	15	21.03%
9 Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	200	24	17	12	95	4	29	12.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8968</b>	<b>1234</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>6050</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>13.76%</b>

Figure 2 Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary overall outcomes achieved – Winchester District 2022/23

<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>12</sup> Investigation NFA – No Formal Action based around Investigation, including prosecution time limit expired and investigation being completed – no suspect identified.

<sup>13</sup> Outcome 20 – Responsibility for further investigation transferred to another body.

<sup>14</sup> Outcome 21 – Investigation to support action against suspect not in public interest – Police decision

<sup>15</sup> 0.00% FAT Outcome rate – Both crimes were live incidents at the end of the reporting period. Any outcomes will be recorded in 2023/24 reporting period.

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 13.76%. FAT outcome rates differ greatly across the 9 main crime types and this can be for a 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 increase 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 are also sign posted to multi-agencies for ongoing support.

## **Probation Service**

Data provided by the Probation Service shows that in the Winchester district, officers worked with 144 offenders in 2022/23 compared with 188 offenders in 2021/22. Of those 144 offenders 58 (40.28%) were in the 35 – 49 age group, 33 (15.28%) were in the 26 - 34 years age group and the remaining 53 (44.44%) were in 18-20yrs and 50+ age groups. When compared with the previous year the split is broadly similar with the largest proportion of offenders falling into the 35 – 49 age group. Of those offenders managed by the service 129 (89.583%) were male and 117 (81.25%) identified as white British. This reflects a similar picture to that seen in 2021/22. The most common offence type remains violence against the person accounting for 44 (30.56%) offences with summary motoring offences accounting for 30 (20.83%) and sexual offences 14 (9.72%) of the offenders being managed. This differs from the previous reporting period where the top 3 offence types were violence against the person, summary motoring offences and drugs offences. In 2022/23 drug offences accounted for 11 (7.64%) compared with 18 (9.57%) which is a significant reduction. Despite sexual offences now being in the top 3 offence types the actual number of recorded offences has only increased by 1 offence from 13 in 2021/22 to 14 in 2022/23. 78 of the offenders being managed by the service (over half of the overall figure) were accommodated in the SO22<sup>16</sup> and SO23<sup>17</sup> postcodes which indicates that offenders are largely in urban rather than rural areas, this is comparable with 2021/22 with 54% of offenders being accommodated in urban areas.

## **Youth Offending Team<sup>18</sup>**

Data provided by the Youth Offending Team shows that in the Winchester district, officers worked with a total of 111 young people, 13 of which were First Time Entrants (FTE) between April 2022 and March 2023. Of those 111 young people, ages ranged from 11 to 17 years, with the age 15 category recording the largest number accounting for 24 (21.62%). All FTE were in the 13 - 17 age group. Of those young people managed by the service 85 (76.58%) were male and 95 (85.59%) identified as white British. This is a trend that is mirrored with the cohort of FTE. Of the

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<sup>16</sup> SO22 – covering the areas of Badger Farm, Fulflood, Hursley, Littleton and Harestock, Olivers Battery, Pitt, St Cross (W), Stanmore, Weeke, Winchester.

<sup>17</sup> SO23 - covering the areas of City Centre, Abbots Barton, Bar End, Highcliffe, Hyde, St Cross (E), Winnall.

<sup>18</sup> There is no comparable data available at this time.

total young people worked with, 29 (26.13%) of the total had previous community resolutions and 5 (4.50%) had previous substantive outcomes<sup>19</sup>.

<b>Outcome Type</b>	<b>Administered/Delivered Pre-Court Decision</b>	<b>Inspector Review</b>	<b>Return to OIC (CPS Review)</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
Other Informal Action - YOT involvement	3	6		9
Community Resolution with YOT Intervention	18			18
Community Resolution Police Facilitated	73			73
Youth Caution plus voluntary intervention	1			1
Youth Conditional Caution	3	3		6
No Further Action / Withdrawn			2	2
Awaiting Outcome / Allocation Decision	12			12
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>121</b>

Figure 3 YOT Outcomes April 2022 - March 2023<sup>20</sup>

Figure 3 details the outcomes achieved by YOT. The most common offence type was violence against the person accounting for 45 (34.88%) with drugs offences accounting for 28 (21.71%) and criminal damage for 14 (10.85%) of the young people being managed. Overall re-offending rates for the Winchester cohort<sup>21</sup> were low. The binary rate<sup>22</sup> for Hampshire as whole was 30.9% with a Hampshire OPCC area figure of 35.3% compared with the National figure (England and Wales) of 31.2%.

Hampshire Youth Offending Team employ Youth Crime Prevention Officers (YCPs) who work with young people aged 10 to 16 who are at risk of offending and have not been to court. If a young person has been involved with the police at a low level, YCP aim to divert them from developing patterns of persistent and more serious offending in the future. Engagement with YCP is on a voluntary basis agreed with the family. During the reporting period Winchester YCP received 17 Referrals. 4 were declined as were not suitable for the scheme, 12 were accepted onto a Prevention programme. Of these 12, 4 refused to engage and 1 was closed early as after assessment it was felt it was more appropriate to signpost the young person for support for the welfare risks caused by their ASD rather than YCP support. At the end of the reporting period, 1 case was awaiting an allocation decision.

<sup>19</sup> A pre-court or court disposal

<sup>20</sup> Outcomes in the period 01/04/2022-30/03/2023 (Including community resolutions which were not allocated for work. Data comes from different tables and counts outcomes rather than individuals, so may not absolutely match the number of young people that YOT worked with during the reporting period.

<sup>21</sup> Cohort is children 10-17 who offended in 01/10/2020-30/08/2021, measured for 12 months from offence outcome / release from custody. With an additional 6 months leeway for late outcomes. Data is inaccurate for 17+ children as the service will not have records of offences committed after their 17th birthday.

<sup>22</sup> The proportion of offenders who reoffend

## Priority1: Domestic Abuse

WINCHESTER	Q1 2021/22	Q1 2022/23	Q2 2021/22	Q2 2022/23	Q3 2021/22	Q3 2022/23	Q4 2021/22	Q4 2022/23	Total 2021/22	Total 2022/23	Variance % Change
All Domestic Crimes	269	299	268	329	289	343	330	312	1156	1283	127 (10.99%)
Repeat Domestic	105	109	94	124	100	130	125	118	424	481	57 (13.44%)
% Repeats	39.43%	36.38%	35.13%	38.08%	35.03%	37.29%	38.07%	37.74%	36.92%	37.37%	0.46%

Figure 4 Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary Domestic abuse recorded crimes & repeat crimes by quarter (data excludes non-crime incidents and those where there is no aggrieved recorded)

Figure 4 provides an overview of the recorded domestic abuse crimes by quarter. 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 and 14% of men who experienced partner abuse in the previous 12 months reported abuse to police<sup>23</sup> which 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 481 (37.37 %) of incidents reported. Data for the current reporting period demonstrates a general increase in the number of incidents. Levels of repeat domestic abuse crimes remain fairly constant and demonstrate a slight increase when compared with the previous reporting period.

Of those crimes, females account for 70.75% of the aggrieved and 40.8% of those were repeat victims. Of the male victims, 25.84% were repeat victims. For a number of crimes (31) the gender of the victim was not stated, however 83.9% of those were repeat crimes. These figures demonstrate a similar pattern when compared with the previous reporting period. The only significant change was in relation to an increase seen in the number of repeat crimes where the victim was not stated which increased from 71% to 83.9%. In relation to the gender of perpetrators the majority identified a male perpetrator accounting for 73.02% with 40.20% of those being repeat perpetrators. In terms of age groups the majority of aggrieved were between 19 and 54. The 35-44 years age group recorded the most domestic crimes accounting for 17.62% of the total. The 19-24 age group had the highest percentage of repeat victims with 42.8% of domestic abuse crimes involving repeat victims. The second highest age group for repeat victims was 45-54 years where 40.7% for domestic abuse crimes were repeat. The perpetrator

<sup>23</sup> ONS 2018

age profile mirrors that of the aggrieved age profile, with 35-44 years age group recording the most domestic crime accounting for 17.42% of the total and the majority of perpetrators were aged between 19-54 years. The main differences were that the 55-64 age group had the highest percentage of repeat perpetrators with 43.6% of domestic crimes involving repeat perpetrators with the 19-24 age group accounting for the second highest percentage of repeat perpetrators at 42.7%. The victim and perpetrator profile in the 2022/23 reporting period broadly mirrors the profile from the previous reporting period, however there are some small fluctuations in top age groups for both victims and perpetrators. It is not possible to identify any patterns in this change. This profile reflects the age group of the clients that the commissioned provider Stop Domestic Abuse are working with.

## Domestic Abuse Outcomes – Formal Action Taken (FAT)

	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2023	2023	2023	TOTAL
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	
<b>FAT Outcomes</b>	12	13	6	8	15	7	11	12	7	15	10	6	<b>122</b>
<b>FAT Outcomes Rate</b>	11.7%	13.4%	6.0%	7.5%	12.0%	7.3%	8.9%	14.5%	5.1%	12.6%	10.2%	6.2%	<b>9.5%</b>

FAT Outcome Detail	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2023	2023	2023	TOTAL
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	
01. Charged/Summonsed	8	10	2	7	9	3	7	7	4	13	5	2	<b>77</b>
03. Caution Adults	3	3	2	1	6	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	<b>26</b>
08. Community Resolution	1	0	2	0	0	3	2	2	1	1	4	3	<b>19</b>
09. Not in the public interest (CPS) (all offences)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
10. Not in the public interest (Police)	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	<b>8</b>
11. Prosecution prevented - Named suspect under age	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
12. Prosecution prevented - suspect too ill to prosecute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
14. Evidential Difficulties Victim Based - suspect not identified	<b>1</b>	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	3	1	<b>13</b>
15. Evidential difficulties prevent further action - victim supports police action	56	48	62	36	36	45	46	30	23	42	32	36	<b>492</b>
16. Evidential difficulties prevent further action - victim does not support police action	127	77	91	54	50	75	35	58	71	63	53	69	<b>823</b>
17. Prosecution time limit expired	2	0	3	3	5	2	3	1	3	5	2	2	<b>31</b>
18. Investigation Complete: No suspect identified	2	2	7	4	3	2	2	2	1	3	0	5	<b>33</b>
19. Outcome 20 <sup>24</sup>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	<b>3</b>
20. Outcome 21 <sup>25</sup>	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>1534</b>

Figure 5 FAT Outcomes by month

<sup>24</sup> Outcome 20 – Responsibility for further investigation transferred to another body.

<sup>25</sup> Outcome 21 – Investigation to support action against suspect not in public interest – Police decision.

Figure 5 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 & Isle of Wight 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 number of crimes reported. The overall outcome rate increased in 2022/23 to 9.5% from 6.5% in the previous reporting period. However it should be noted that trends seen in previous reporting periods related to evidential difficulties or the victim refusing to support a prosecution continued to prevent formal action from being taken in 86.57% (1328) of cases. 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 and Isle of Wight Constabulary, 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 2023, the Tenancy Team have begun to gather data on the number of cases of Domestic Abuse reported to them<sup>26</sup>. As a snapshot, 6 domestic abuse cases were reported in quarter 4 (January to March 2023) Outcomes related to those included the approval of a management move, a joint to sole tenancy amendment was completed and the Tenancy Team were successful in obtaining a protective measure in the form of an Injunction with the Power of Arrest attached. Of the other 4 cases, 1 case was opened, the perpetrator was recalled to prison and will be given notice to end the tenancy. In another case a neighbour reported concerns regarding shouting/swearing coming from the property. It was established after investigations by the Tenancy Team that the occupant was shouting at his PlayStation so the case was closed after the tenant was given appropriate advice regarding noise nuisance. One case was linked to a Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) case which resulted in the council arranging for additional security measures to be fitted to the property and a referral was made to Stop Domestic Abuse. This case remains open for monitoring. The final case involved a move into temporary accommodation for the victim as a temporary arrangement. The tenant has since returned home as the perpetrator has been rehoused. The case remains open at this time as the tenant is being supported to downsize to a more suitable property. In the current reporting period the Council was successful in securing funding to appoint a Strategic Lead for Domestic Abuse with the primary aim of assisting the council's housing service to achieve Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance (DAHA) accreditation.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> A new case management system was implemented in January 2023 which enabled the recording of domestic abuse case types.

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.dahalliance.org.uk/who-we-are/>

## Stop Domestic Abuse

Stop Domestic Abuse are the commissioned provider of inclusive domestic abuse services for adults and children living in Hampshire (including the Winchester District) and Portsmouth and Southampton. As part of their work they provide refuge and community-based support to adults, children and young people affected by domestic abuse in need of advice, support and information tailored to their level of risk and support needs.

Adults	Q1 - Q4 (1st April 2021 - 31st March 2022)	Q1-Q4 (1st April 2022- 31st March 2023)
Referrals into Winchester Refuge	33	26
Referrals into IDVA Service (Winchester)	222	264
Referrals into Outreach services	228	260
Freedom (Winchester)	18	52
Own my Life – Winchester	Data not collected <sup>28</sup>	1 <sup>29</sup>
Resettlement Service(Winchester)	7	4
Winchester City Council Area residents who have been referred into other Stop Domestic Abuse service areas (including to other refuges)	29	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>634</b>

Figure 6 Adult referrals to Stop Domestic Abuse services by year

The chart at figure 6 shows that during the reporting period there were 634 adult referrals to all Stop Domestic Abuse Services which demonstrates an 18.06% increase when compared to the same period in 2021/22. Overall although there has been a decrease in referrals for the Refuge, there has been an overall increase in referrals to community based and outreach services such as the Freedom programme which has seen a 189% increase from 18 in the previous reporting period compared to 52 in 2022/23. In relation to children and young persons, referrals saw an increase of 79% from 34 referrals in 2021/22 to 61 referrals in 2022/23. In relation to adult clients accessing the IDVA service there has been a 14% increase with 67 community based victims being supported 2022/23, compared to 59 in the previous reporting period. In terms of interventions delivered to children and young people, there was increase in both refuge and children’s outreach service, however the increase was more significant in outreach service with 51 clients in service in 2022/23 compared with 20 in 2021/22 an increase of 155%. This further demonstrates the trend emerging in 2021/22 which saw a shift away from refuge based support to outreach based inventions. 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.

At the end of the reporting period the Freedom programme had 49 clients in service compared to 15 in 2021/22 showing an increase on 227%. In the terms of length of interventions which saw an increase in the previous reporting period to 6.1 months, is now returning to levels seen in 2020/21 with clients on average spending 4 months in service. This decrease could be attributed to greater access to alternative coping

<sup>28</sup> As above.

<sup>29</sup>Attended sessions virtually



mechanisms such as family and social support networks following the relaxing of Covid pandemic restrictions. Despite this there has been an increase in the number of clients in refuge increasing from 25 in 2022/23 compared to 18 in 2021/22.

Figures for adult referral sources demonstrated that overall referrals increased from 448 in 2021/22 to 523 in 2022/23 (16.74%). Self-referral levels remain low when compared to those levels seen pre-pandemic however these are increasing steadily. Referrals from Police increased and this continues to be statutory agencies that makes the largest proportion of referrals. There have been increases in referrals from charities, social services and housing providers which could be attributed to more agencies identifying and referring clients that they are in contact with to appropriate support services.

Figures for children and young people referral sources show that overall referrals have increased significantly from 40 in 2021/22 to 94 in 2022/23. There has been significant changes in referral source with referrals from Children's Services increasing from 5 referrals in 2021/22 to 13 in 2022/23 an 160% increase and parental referrals increasing from 1 on 2021/22 to 27 in in 2022/23. There have also been significant increases in referrals from schools with 4 referrals in 2021/22 increasing to 28 in 2022/23. Self-referrals remained low with 0 referrals in 2022/23 from 2 in 2021/22. The increase in referrals could be attributed to schools and Children Services having increasing access to young people following the relaxation of Covid restrictions and identifying the needs for intervention or support. However the increase in parent referrals is more difficult to rationalise. Possible explanations include the impact of Covid on families was greater than initially realised which caused a growing need for parents to reach out for support due to the restrictions imposed by the pandemic or alternatively a greater awareness from parents of the support services available to them due to an increase in awareness raising activities by statutory and voluntary services.

### **Trinity Winchester Women's Service**

Trinity Winchester operate a specialist woman only service based at Bradbury House. They also host the nationally accredited and recognised Freedom programme for women who have or are experiencing domestic abuse, weekly one to one counselling sessions, support groups as well as women-only learning classes to support women to gain skills and re-enter the workplace. Stop Domestic Abuse are responsible for running the Freedom programme at Trinity.

In 2022/23 127 women used the Women's Service compared to 115 in the previous year an increase of 10.43%. 103 of the women presenting to the service experienced domestic abuse in the past or present compared to 111 in the previous year. 44 women accessed counselling compared to 23 in the previous year an increase of 91.30%. 62 women attended the support café compared with 47 in 2021/21 an increase of 31.91%.

## Priority 2: Quality of Life

	ASB - COMMUNITY <sup>30</sup> 2021/22	ASB - COMMUNITY 2022/23	ASB - ENVIRONMENTAL <sup>31</sup> 2021/22	ASB - ENVIRONMENTAL 2022/23	ASB - PERSONAL <sup>32</sup> 2021/22	ASB - PERSONAL 2022/23	Total 2021/22	Total 2022/23
WINCHESTER CITY	517	532	25	24	104	55	646	611
WINCHESTER GREATER	260	303	35	24	52	48	347	375
WINCHESTER RURAL	143	143	8	12	28	24	179	179
<b>Total</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>1172</b>	<b>1165</b>

Figure 7 Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) recorded incidents 2021-22 Vs 2022-23

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 & Isle of Wight Constabulary do not record outcome data. The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014<sup>33</sup> introduced simpler, more effective powers to tackle anti-social behaviour with the intention of providing better protection for victims and communities. Due to this there is no outcome data available, as this is not collected by the Constabulary.

Figure 7 demonstrates that recorded incidents of anti-social behaviour saw an ongoing reduction in 2022/23 similar to that seen in previous years. 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. Incidents continue to follow the established 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 which in 2022/23 did record an increase of 58 incidents (6.30%). However this increase was countered by reductions in reports of both ASB Environmental and Personal which reduced by 8 (11.76%) and 57 (30.98%) respectively. Winchester Police teams continue to take a proactive approach by submitting Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO) applications to the courts for the most persistent offenders. 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.

<sup>30</sup> ASB 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. It includes incidents where behaviour goes beyond the conventional bounds of acceptability and interferes with public interests including health, safety and quality of life.

<sup>31</sup> ASB Environmental - Deals with 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>32</sup> ASB Personal - Designed to identify ASB incidents that the caller, call-handler or anyone else perceives as either deliberately targeted at an individual or group of having an impact on an individual or group rather than the community at large.

<sup>33</sup> [Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/12)

## Trinity Winchester

During 2022/23 Trinity Winchester were successful in securing funding from the OPCC to commission an ASB Outreach worker<sup>34</sup> to engage with the street attached community. Over the last year the worker has supported 42 individuals and carried out 79 interventions including signposting to other services, medical, safeguarding and housing interventions including 9 individuals who were deterred from street begging and encouraged to engage with Trinity's services. In addition to this Trinity engaged with a total of 539 people in 2022/23 compared with 513 in the previous year an increase of 5.07%. Of those 314 presented with mental ill health, compared to 155 in the previous reporting period an increase of 102.58% and 242 presented with substance use issues, compared to 173 in 2021/22 an increase of 39.88%. During 2022/23 Trinity have supported 49 people found on outreach rough sleeping compared with 33 in the previous reporting period an increase of 48.48%. In addition Trinity staff supported 8 people who were housed but needed continued support accessing that housing. 31 residents were accommodated across Trinity's two residential settings, Alleyne House<sup>35</sup> and Bradbury View<sup>36</sup>. 3 people were supported to access the "Help Me Stop"<sup>37</sup> rehab programme, 4 peer mentors were trained, 267 people accessed healthcare through the GP or Dentaid, showing a slight increase on last year. 345 people accessed Trinity's learning programme, an increase from 206 (67.48%) in the previous year. 36 people found employment compared to 26 last year (38.46%) and 103 people reported a reduction in their substance use which has increased from 85 (21.17%) in the 2021/22. An emerging trend for the service is an increase seen in the number of clients being supported in the 16-24 age group which saw an increase from 63 in 2021/22 to 73 in 2022/23 (15.87%).

Public order<sup>38</sup> offences accounted for 1103 (12.30%) of recorded crime for the reporting period April 2022 to March 2023 compared with 1025 in 2021/22 an increase of 7.07%. The majority of offences recorded under this crime type were offences which relate to Section 4, 4A and 5 of the Public Order Act<sup>39</sup> 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, during the reporting period, 1 individual breached his Criminal Behaviour Order on 49 occasions which has contributed to the increase seen.

Arson rates remained low accounting for 0.3% of all recorded crime for the district with 26 incidents recorded in 2022/23 a reduction of 8 incidents (23.53%) when compared with the previous reporting period. In 2022/23 Hampshire & Isle of Wight Fire & Rescue Service attended 70 fires within the Winchester City district which have been classified by attending crews as deliberate<sup>40</sup>. This figure appears to be remaining constant year on year, however there is an emerging trend showing that the severity of the fires increased during the last 12 months, with fires

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<sup>34</sup> The worker attends daily outreach and works closely with partners to help address and reduce ASB within the street attached community, as well as raising awareness with local business and support services regarding support the role can provide.

<sup>35</sup> [Alleyne House | Trinity Winchester](#)

<sup>36</sup> <https://trinitywinchester.org.uk/bradbury-view/>

<sup>37</sup> <https://helpmestop.org.uk/rehab-locations/winchester-rehab/>

<sup>38</sup> 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."

<sup>39</sup> Public Order Act 1986 - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1986/64/contents>

<sup>40</sup> At time of call, it is not possible for the attending crew to determine whether the incident will be classified as an arson offences or to confirm the eventual legal outcome, therefore the term deliberate is used rather than arson.

in the open having a larger impact due to the hot, dry summer, there were 3 significant “fires in the open” during July/August 2022 requiring considerable additional resources to manage.

Criminal damage<sup>41</sup> offences accounted for 707 (7.88%) of recorded crime during the reporting period compared with 809 in 2021/22 a decrease of 12.61%. 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 first 3 quarters remained fairly constant with a decrease in Q4.

During this reporting period there has been a noticeable increase in youth related nuisance/ASB/crime during the reporting period, causing significant criminal damage to a number of locations across the City including Chesil Street Multi-Storey car park, River Park Leisure Centre and the former Winchester City Council Depot. The damage resulted in substantial costs to the city council and in some cases impacted on local residents/businesses. Identified as an emerging trend compared with previous reporting periods where ASB perpetrated by young people decreased partly due to the impact of the Covid pandemic. Partners have worked together proactively to secure buildings, identify the main perpetrators and develop targeted actions in relation to this group of young people. A problem solving approach continues to be used to assist with tackling ASB in hotspot locations specifically criminal damage and associated ASB in the city centre car parks linked to young people which involved input from a number of partners from a variety of agencies working together in partnership to apply a reactive and proactive approach to managing issues in the locations. Which included appropriate intervention and enforcement activity and a successful funding bid to the OPCC ASB Task Force for 3 Deployable CCTV cameras which will be deployed in 2023/24 reporting period to hot spot locations to act as both a deterrent and to gather evidence for any necessary enforcement action. Part of the enforcement action already taken was the issuing of car park banning letters to 8 young people identified by Neighbourhood Services & Winchester Neighbourhood Policing Team who were linked to a series of criminal damage and ASB incidents in Winchester City Council car parks, additionally 5 young people were then issued ABC's as a result of their further ASB in city centre area.

Between April 2022 and March 2023 the Winchester BID Rangers dealt with 1309 ASB related incidents both reactively and proactively including begging, drug use, public disorder and theft incidents occurring in the Winchester BID area. In 2021/22 the Rangers dealt with 855 incidents an increase of 53.09% in the current reporting period which which may be attributed to the removal of Covid restrictions and increased footfall in high street.

### **Winchester City Council Neighbourhood Services & Community Safety Team**

The 2022/23 reporting period has seen a year on year reduction in CCTV recorded incidents of begging, data showed that there were 36 reports<sup>42</sup> in 2022/23 compared with 52 in 2021/22 showing a 30.77% 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 (CPW), Community Protection Notices (CPN) and Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBO).

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<sup>41</sup> The Criminal Damage Act 1971 - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1971/48/contents>

<sup>42</sup> No data was recorded for November 2022 due to a system upgrade. (An average of 1.5 incidents were recorded per month for the 6 month period October to March)

9 CPW letters were issued in 2022/23 compared to 13 in 2021/22, a decrease of 30.77% with the majority linked to begging, begging including rubbish blocking fire exits/doorways and waste in communal area. 5 individuals breached resulting in CPNs being served which were issued for both begging and blocking fire exit doorways with rubbish. During the reporting period 2 CPNs were closed and 1 case went to WCC Legal team for advice following further breaches and subsequently the individual was issued a final warning letter and then an FPN (actioned in Q1 of 2023/24). 1 CBO was gained by Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary in Q4.

There were 218 'Your Winchester' online ASB report forms received within the reporting period compared to 120 in 2021/22 showing an 81.66% increase. 170 were from urban (Town Forum area) and 48 from rural areas of the district, which shows an increase in the number of reports received from the Town Forum Area when compared to the previous reporting period. This reflects the patterns of ASB being reported by residents direct to Winchester City Council Neighbourhood Services Team. Reports consisted of youth nuisance, drug intelligence 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 internal department within the council, other social housing providers, relevant partners such as the Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary, the issues have been resolved or Neighbourhood Services further investigation utilising the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 Section 43.

The city council's ASB lead received 327 direct reports during the reporting period. In total the lead dealt with 475 reports<sup>43</sup>, of those 163 required no further action, 209 were referred to internal or external partners, resulting in 103 reports that required proactive management. 64 were related to the same issue or included the same reporting person which resulted in 39 cases where the ASB lead had direct case management.

There were 18 ASB hotspot locations within the reporting period compared to 19 in 2021/22, this is comparable to the figures for the previous reporting period and more in line with trend seen during the pre Covid period. The number of reports coming in for specific locations included complaints of; rough sleepers and the associated detritus, youth ASB, 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, section 35 dispersals<sup>44</sup>, increased patrols (joint partnership), letter drops, increased focused outreach, the installation of additional cameras at one location and additional PSPO signage.

A total of 5 ASB Case Reviews<sup>45</sup> (formerly Community Trigger) were activated for the period 01/04/2022 – 31/03/2023 which when compared to other authorities in the county was higher. As a result, further analysis was undertaken which established that 2 of the ASB Case Reviews activated in the reporting period were made by the same individual and 2 did not meet the threshold for activation. In total this resulted in 3 ASB Case Reviews that met the threshold which is more in line with the figures from other local authorities. Recommendations were made as a result of 2 of case reviews activated. Winchester City Council continues to promote the ASB Case Review at every opportunity, updating their

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<sup>43</sup> This included not just direct reports but reports from other sources.

<sup>44</sup> Section 35 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 gives a Police Constable and a Police Community Support Officer in uniform the power to exclude a person from an area for a period of up to 48 hours with an Inspector's authority.

<sup>45</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/anti-social-behaviour-asb-case-review-also-known-as-the-community-trigger>

policy and procedures as required. Plans are in place to publicise the process during the forthcoming ASB Awareness Week campaign which takes place 3rd – 9th July 2023, which links into the Community Safety Partnership’s annual anti-social behaviour summer campaign.

Data showed 19 community intelligence reports were made within the reporting period related to drugs intelligence, racist/offensive graffiti, and safeguarding concerns, this is a slight reduction on the previous reporting period when 25 reports were submitted. The predominant issue was reports related to drug intelligence which is consistent with 2021/22.

## **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 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
- Provision of 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
- Support to Police beat surgeries and drop in events i.e. in support of knife crime awareness week.
- Promoting 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.
- Targeted patrols with a local focus on ASB from April to September to respond to the identified seasonal trends which indicate that there is a general increase in ASB during the summer period. 18 targeted patrols were undertaken in known ASB hotspot locations across the district which included open spaces, play areas and skate parks and 109 individuals were engaged with and provided with appropriate advice in relation to ASB.
- Responsive/reassurance street meet, was undertaken at the beginning of October to provide community reassurance following a serious incident of arson/criminal damage at a play area in Kings Worthy in September.

## **Fly tipping**

In 2022/23 1038 incidents of fly tipping were reported to the Council, compared to 1729 in 2021/22 a decrease of 39.96%. 198 site visits were conducted by the Fly Tipping Officer compared to 287 in the previous reporting period, a decrease of 31.01%. The Council collected 447.20 tons of waste from fly tipping incidents in 2022/23 compared to 399.36 tons in 2021/22, an increase of 11.98% which is comparable with the increase seen in 2021/22. Despite the decrease in the number of incidents reported, the council are removing larger amounts of waste overall. The Councils’ Fly Tipping Officer undertook 60 investigations during 2022/23 compared with 21 in the previous reporting period, an increase of

185.71%. This increase could be attributed to the change in the nature of the waste being tipped. In earlier reporting periods a higher proportion of builders waste was being fly tipped and no evidence was found at the tip site. However it is possible that more of the waste being tipped in the 2022/23 was household and contained evidence that could be followed up. A number of actions were taken as part of the investigation process including witness statements being taken, interview request letters sent and interviews under caution being delivered. Although a number of cases remain ongoing outcomes achieved during the reporting period include 8 warning letters issued and 2 prosecutions being initiated.

Overall there were 68 reports of fly tip on private land reported compared with 7 in the previous reporting period a marked increase. Of those, 9 resulted in direct contact with the landowner and appropriate advice being given. Of the remaining reported incidents the majority were cleared by the landowner and therefore required no direct input from the council. In the other cases the landowner could either not be identified or declined to engage.

The overt camera pilot aims to deter fly tipping in key hot spot locations. A small number of cameras were installed in August 2021, which have worked successfully as a deterrent, alongside a larger number of signs which warn of the use of cameras. In the reporting period 3 incidents were captured on CCTV, 2 investigations remain ongoing at this time. In 2022 the Council 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 to The Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) for £24,240, grant funding to improve IT systems, reporting forms, mapping and further covert camera equipment, with the aim of streamlining and simplifying the process of reporting and recording of fly tips.

## **Rural Crime**

Country Watch Rural crime, when commissioned, can affect isolated areas of the district. When unreported, this can impede local resources and confidence within local policing. Rural crime tends to fall into one of four categories:

- Agricultural - covers working farms, farm machinery, farm buildings and smallholdings. Offences include theft of equipment or fuel, damage to property and livestock worrying.
- Equine - covers working stables and equestrian centres and includes offences like tack theft and livestock worrying
- Wildlife - includes hare coursing, poaching and interfering with protected species
- Heritage - defined as 'any offence which harms the value of England's heritage assets and their settings to this and future generations' (That can include offences like lead theft from churches, damage to ancient monuments and illegal metal detecting)

Neighbourhood policing teams are at the forefront of local policing supported by the dedicated Country Watch team, ensuring they meet the needs of our rural communities. Within Country Watch there are specialist wildlife crime officers and drone operators to support a number of policing operations. This includes police officers, police staff, specials and volunteers. The Hampshire rural strategy has been updated for 2023, recognising some of the unique challenges faced by rural communities. See Appendix 1 for further details.

## 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
2021/22	14	16	1	0	9	1	1	3	0	4
2022/23	16	16	0	1	9	0	1	1	1	6

Figure 8 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, during quarters 3 and 4 the team received 710 new ASB case reports, equating to an average on 118 new cases a month. The table at figure 8 shows that the enforcement activity taken for the current reporting period mirrors that in the previous year with few significant changes. Notices seeking possession remain constant whilst evictions have fallen overall, and management moves have shown a slight increase. The Tenancy Team has now returned to pre pandemic working practices and reinstated both new and 9 month tenant visits. The 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. During Quarters 1 and 2 the team had 12 open ASB drug related cases. Of these 12, 5 received a notice seeking possession. In January 2023 a new case management system was launched which provided the opportunity for improved monitoring of these types of cases. As a snapshot, in quarter 4 (Jan – March 2023) there were 17 new cases of drug related ASB, action taken in relation to these included 2 Notices of Seeking Possession being served and a Court application being made for a Possession Order.



## Hampshire Integrated Care Board

Count of Referrals <sup>46</sup>													
Service	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Total
AMH <sup>47</sup> - CMHT <sup>48</sup>	73	117	100	100	70	102	97	97	79	87	111	117	1150
AMH - Hampshire Liaison	42	55	65	50	59	58	62	54	47	68	51	67	678
AMH - CRHTT <sup>49</sup>	18	20	26	13	19	22	15	14	19	24	23	18	231
AMH - Perinatal	16	11	8	12	11	11	10	12	10	10	16	17	144
AMH - Eating Disorders	5	4	2	2	2	4	5	8	6	5	6	11	60
AMH - EIP <sup>50</sup>	2	2		4	2	2	3		1	3	1	1	21
AMH - ISP <sup>51</sup>	1	1	2	1	1			1		3	1	3	14
AMH - ECT <sup>52</sup>	1	1	2		1			1					6
AMH - Impulsive and Compulsive Disorders		1					1						2
AMH - Homeless								1					1
<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>2307</b>

Figure 9 Referrals in the Winchester Primary Care Networks to Southern Health Community Mental Health Trust.

Count of Referrals					Aug-22								
Service	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Total	
OPMH - CMHT	81	88	68	72	77	69	88	65	71	78	82	93	932
OPMH - Liaison	19	31	22	18	27	28	20	21	26	26	20	26	284
OPMH - Memory Service		6	3	5	2	7	2			4	2	38	
OPMH - MARC								1	2	1	3	7	
AMH - Hampshire Liaison							1				1	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1263</b>

Figure 10 Referrals to the older people's Mental Health Service

<sup>46</sup> This includes 4 practices that are outside the Winchester District Council area.

<sup>47</sup> AMH – Adult Mental Health

<sup>48</sup> CMHT – Community Mental Health Team

<sup>49</sup> CRHTT – Crisis Resolution and Home Treatment Team

<sup>50</sup> EIP – Early Intervention in Psychosis

<sup>51</sup> ISP - Individual Placement and Support

<sup>52</sup> ECT - Electroconvulsive therapy

Figures 9 and 10 illustrate clear increases in referrals to Community Mental Health Teams (CMHT) over the reporting period when compared to the same period last year with an increase of 11.33% (117) in adult referrals and 18.42% (145) in older adult referrals. Peaks were identified for adult referrals in November and January, they are consistently peak times which reflect established seasonal trends, whereas March is usually a peak for older adults. It is thought that this is due to a delay with relatives seeking help after declines in mental health in the winter, or increased contact with relatives in the spring. In March last year there were 95 older people referred.

Call data for Mental Health Services is not currently being collected however the North/Mid Hants Safe Haven<sup>53</sup> is working on promoting the service in the Winchester area. Although the Safe Haven is in Basingstoke, staff can support individuals from other areas over the phone and online. Plans are in place to facilitate the collection of call data for the Winchester District for the 2023/24 reporting period. In relation to referral data for Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) as a snapshot for the service as a whole in the month of January, the service received a total of 975 referrals. For Winchester and Test Valley, in the same month, there were 156 people on the treatment waiting list and 73 awaiting assessment. No comparison data for the previous reporting period is available. The No Wrong Door programme is proceeding, which enables the public to access mental health support through a wide range of partners who will work together to provide joined up support and initiate a referral to the most appropriate care, with the aim of managing the mental health needs in the communities/in primary care.

### **Hampshire & Isle of Wight Fire & Rescue Service**

632 Safe and Well visits were completed in the Winchester district during the reporting period compared to 600 in 2021/22 a 5.3% increase. Hampshire & Isle of Wight Fire & Rescue Service (HIWFRS) continues to streamline the Safe & Well process across the district, looking for more effective and efficient ways of working to include data capture and delivery methods. This current year has seen an increase in the amount of advice and guidance given by crews in relation to the cost-of-living pressures. Utilising the service's 5 C's campaign<sup>54</sup> (Carbon monoxide, Cooking, Candles, Clothing and Chimneys), crews have been able to offer enhanced guidance to residents to ensure they stay safe in their homes during the colder winter months.

At the present time it is not possible to report on the number of safeguarding referrals made by operational teams in 2022/23 due to a new centralised data recording process, this is an issue which is due to be rectified in the 2023/24 reporting period. 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. Most importantly the officers are trained to recognise when the triggering criteria are met and react accordingly

HIWFRS attended a total of 109 Road Traffic Collisions (RTC) during the reporting period. This figure can be further broken down further with 55 Road traffic collisions attended that were classed as RTC Persons trapped, meaning that the crew had to assist in extricating the occupants. These figures remain fairly constant when compared to historical data, but a decrease can be seen during the pandemic, which could be

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<sup>53</sup> The North and Mid Hampshire Safe Haven service, newly established in 2021/22 a crisis service which 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.

<sup>54</sup> <https://www.hantsfire.gov.uk/safety/cost-of-living/>

attributed to nationwide lock downs and fewer vehicle movements. The M3 (and associated trunk routes), A33 towards Basingstoke and the B3049 towards Stockbridge remain RTC “hotspots”. HIWFRS do not collect outcome data in relation to RTCs.

### **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 & Isle of Wight 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 957 (10.67%) of all recorded crime in the reporting period compared with 877 offences in the previous reporting period an increase of 80 offences (9.12%). Levels of incidents remained fairly constant over the reporting period with peaks in Q2 and 3 mostly likely linked to the longer days and warmer weather. Violence with injury includes the more serious offences such as Actual Bodily Harm (ABH), wounding with intent and assault offences.

Violence without injury offences accounted for 2477 (27.62%) of all recorded crime in the reporting period compared with 2032 offences in the previous reporting period an increase of 445 offences (21.90%), and in common with violence with injury incidents levels of incidents followed seasonal trends. The majority of violence without injury offences can be classified as high volume, low level crime including section 2 harassment<sup>55</sup> offences, common assault and sending letters with intent to cause distress and harassment. The marked increase, as previously indicated is related to a change in recording procedure, which has resulted in some harassment offences, which were previously recorded as ASB incidents, now being recorded as Violence without injury offences. These figures do not include repeat offenders as a process of targeted intervention was delivered through the District Tactical Police Meeting (TPM) and as a result repeat offending was prevented or reduced.

Drug related offences accounted for 326 (3.64%) of recorded crimes in the reporting period compared with 257 in the previous reporting period, an increase of 69 offences (26.84%). Of those 326 offences, 49 related to trafficking offences and 277 to possession of drugs offences. Which mirrors the split seen in 2021/22 with approximately 85% of the overall total attributed to possession offences. Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary 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

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<sup>55</sup> Section 2 - Protection from Harassment Act 1997 - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/40>

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 2022/23 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.

### Violence with injury – Formal Action Taken (FAT)

Winchester 2022/23	Crimes	FAT	FAT Not Appropriate	Victim NFA	Investigation NFA	Outcome 20 <sup>56</sup>	Outcome 21 <sup>57</sup>	FAT Outcome Rate (%)
ABH (ANY LASTING PAIN, HURT OR ANY MINOR INJURY OF ANY KIND)	766	116	12	409	395	10	7	15.14%
ABH - PC /PCSO (ANY LASTING PAIN, HURT OR ANY MINOR INJURY OF ANY KIND)	20	13	1	0	4	0	0	65.00%
ADMINISTERING POISON SO AS TO ENDANGER LIFE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.00%
ADMINISTERING POISON WITH INTENT TO INJURE OR ANNOY	4	1	0	1	10	0	0	25.00%
ASSAULT ON EMERGENCY WORKER (NOT POLICE): ASSAULT OCCASIONING ACTUAL BODILY HARM	23	9	0	17	11	0	1	39.13%
ASSAULT ON EMERGENCY WORKER (NOT POLICE): MALICIOUS WOUNDING OR INFLICT GBH WITH OR WITHOUT WEAPON.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.00%
ASSAULT ON EMERGENCY WORKER (NOT POLICE): WOUND/CAUSE GBH W/I TO GBH OR RESIST ARREST	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0.00%
ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO RESIST APPREHENSION	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
ATTEMPTED MURDER; ATTEMPTED GENOCIDE OR CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
CARE WORKER ILL-TREAT/WILFULLY NEGLECT AN INDIVIDUAL	7	0	0	0	3	0	0	0.00%
CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY BY CARELESS / INCONSIDERATE DRIVING	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	100.00%
CAUSING DANGER TO ROAD USERS	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	100.00%
CAUSING DEATH BY CARELESS OR INCONSIDERATE DRIVING (W.E.F 18.08.08)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	100.00%
CAUSING SERIOUS INJURY BY DANGEROUS DRIVING.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	100.00%

<sup>56</sup> Outcome 20 – Responsibility for further investigation transferred to another body.

<sup>57</sup> Outcome 21 – Investigation to support action against suspect not in public interest – Police decision.

ILL-TREATMENT OR NEGLECT OF A PERSON LACKING CAPACITY	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.00%
MALICIOUS WOUNDING: WOUNDING OR INFLICTING GBH	17	2	0	8	10	0	0	11.76%
NON-FATAL STRANGULATION OR SUFFOCATION	29	4	0	8	4	0	0	13.79%
PERSON IN CHARGE ALLOW DOG DANGEROUSLY OUT OF CONTROL IN ANY PLACE INJURING ANY PERSON/ASSISTANCE DOG.	53	21	2	4	21	5	0	39.62%
RACIALLY AND/OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED ABH	7	2	2	2	5	0	0	28.57%
WOUNDING WITH INTENT TO DO GBH	28	12	1	8	15	0	1	42.86%
<b>Total</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19.25%</b>

Figure 11 Violence with injury crimes and Formal Action Taken outcomes

Figure 11 details the overall FAT outcomes achieved in the reporting period. The FAT outcome rate increased in 2022/23 to 19.23% when compared to 17.08% in the previous reporting period. A change in process has seen all occurrences which had an opportunity of an outcome attached, being identified and followed up. A revised process has been adopted at a local level which results in these occurrences being tasked out to district policing teams in a more-timely manner which has increased the FAT outcome rate overall.

### Victim/Perpetrator Overview:

Across the reporting period in relation to violence with injury offences females account for 442 (47.32%) of the aggrieved compared with 364 in 2021/22 an increase of 21.42%. Male victims accounted for 492 (52.67%) of the aggrieved compared with 478 in 2021/22. This demonstrates an emerging of trend of a more equal split between the genders of the aggrieved. This is in contrast to domestic abuse offences which may or may not include violence, where the majority of the victims are female. In relation to the gender of the suspect, the majority of crimes were linked to a male suspect accounting for 508 (72.26%) and 195 (27.73 %) were identified as a female suspect. This mirrors the gender breakdown seen in the previous reporting period. In terms of age groups the majority of aggrieved were between 19 and 54 accounting for 613 (63.85%) of the total, this reflects the same trends in the previous reporting period. The 25-34 years age group were named as the aggrieved in the highest proportion of incidents accounting for 20.93% (201) of the total. The second highest age group for victims was 45-54 years age group accounting for 18.54% (178). The perpetrator age profile is similar to that of the aggrieved age profile, with the majority of the suspects 496 (69.95%) being aged between 19-54 years. Suspects from 25-34 years age group was identified in the highest proportion of incidents, 57 (22.19%) which mirrors the offender profile seen in the previous reporting period. This is slightly different to the age profiles related to domestic crimes where a higher proportion of the offences for both victims and perpetrators were linked to the 19 – 24 and 55 – 64 age groups.

## Serious Violence:

Following public consultation in July 2019, the Government announced that it would bring forward legislation introducing a new Serious Violence Duty on a range of specified authorities. This was to ensure relevant services work together to share information and allow them to target their interventions, where possible through existing partnership structures, collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence within their local communities. The Government also announced that it would amend the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to ensure that serious violence was an explicit priority for Community Safety Partnerships and by making sure they have a strategy in place to clearly tackle serious violence.<sup>58</sup> Hampshire Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) have included specific offence types in their definition of serious violence. At this time there is no comparable data available.

Serious Violence - Offence type	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2023	Total
MSV - Existing definition <sup>59</sup>	14	14	13	9	50
Robbery 3a & 3b	12	13	8	10	43
Possession of weapon offences	19	21	26	20	86
Public order 65 & 64/1 <sup>60</sup>	0	1	0	0	1
Violence with injury (bladed implement) <sup>61</sup>	4	3	3	3	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>193</b>

Figure 12 Most Serious Violence offences April 2022 - March 2023

Figure 12 provides an overview of the offences using the VRU's definition of serious violence. Of the total relevant crime types (violence with injury, robbery, possession of weapon and public order) crimes recorded serious violence accounts for 8.80% (193) and 2.15% of all recorded crime during the 2022/23 reporting period. Thankfully serious violence is a low volume crime in the district however even though actual numbers of recorded crimes are low these are serious in nature and will have significant impact on those affected.

<sup>58</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/serious-violence-duty>

<sup>59</sup> Most Serious Violence – Existing Definition (1a and 1b where it is GBH and above)

<sup>60</sup> Public Order (Violent Disorder [65] and Riot [64/1] only)

<sup>61</sup> Any Violence with Injury (1b) not included under MSV where a bladed implement was used

Offence type 2022/23	Crimes	Formal Action Taken	Formal action not appropriate	No Formal Action - Victim Based	No Formal Action - Investigation Based	Outcome 20 <sup>62</sup>	Outcome 21 <sup>63</sup>	FAT Outcome Rate %
MSV - Existing definition	50	17	1	16	28	0	1	34%
Robbery 3a & 3b	43	24	1	11	29	0	0	55.81%
Possession of weapon offences	86	15	6	4	32	1	1	17.44%
Public order 65 & 64/1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Violence with injury (bladed implement)	13	0	1	9	7	0	0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>29.53%</b>

Figure 13 FAT Outcome rates for Serious Violence Offences 2022/23

Figure 13 provides details of the FAT outcomes achieved in relation to serious violence. The overall FAT outcome rate for serious violence offences is relatively high when compared to the overall violence with injury FAT outcome rate which is positive. Public order offences showed a 100% FAT outcome rate. The higher outcome rate for serious violence offences can be attributed to the fact that due to their nature these offences require a faster review from supervisors and will likely then be handed to detectives to lead on the investigation after the initial enquiries are completed. Threat, Risk, Opportunity and Harm<sup>64</sup> (THOR) principles are applied and proportionality so high harm crimes are prioritised resulting in more resource being available in order to achieve an outcome or until all opportunities to reach a resolution have been exhausted.

<sup>62</sup> Outcome 20 – Responsibility for further investigation transferred to another body.

<sup>63</sup> Outcome 21 – Investigation to support action against suspect not in public interest – Police decision.

<sup>64</sup> THOR Principles – The Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary uses a THOR (Threat, Risk, Opportunity and Harm) model, within this high harm offences are prioritised.

# Winchester Community Safety Priorities 2023/24

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.

## Headlines:

### Domestic Abuse

- Commissioned support providers report an increase in referrals overall to all services including an increase to IDVA, Outreach and Freedom programmes demonstrating an increased need for community based services.
- There has been a reduction in the length of time in service for clients however the number of individuals in refuge accommodation has increased.
- The Government's launch of the Tackling Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) strategy brings this issue to the forefront, along with the recent release of other key strategies/legislation such as the Tackling Domestic Abuse Plan and the Domestic Abuse Act 2021
- Despite an improvement in the Police FAT outcomes in the previous year, evidential difficulties continued to hamper outcome rates.
- Despite a proactive partnership approach the number of repeat victims account for a third of reported offences.
- National data suggests that reporting levels of domestic abuse continue to be low despite increases seen in the number of individuals being referred and being supported by both commissioned providers and third sector organisations.
- Domestic homicide is still a risk that requires partnership consideration and collaboration.

### Quality of life

- Comparable number of ASB hotspots compared with the previous reporting period and reoccurring incidents/issues in locations across the district.
- Public order offences increased within the reporting period, exceeding the force average.
- A significant increase in graffiti and criminal damage incidents across the city focusing on car parks and other open spaces. Despite targeted action, incidents have continued in the first part of 2022/23. Issues with identification of suspects has hampered successful intervention and prosecution.
- Winchester BID Rangers dealt with an increasing number of ASB related incidents in the city centre linked to the street community.
- Emerging trend towards young people as perpetrators of ASB
- Increases in referrals to Community Mental Health Teams



- The Government's launch of the ASB Action Plan<sup>65</sup> provides a targeted focus on tackling ASB which proposes the introduction of a number of interventions and activities which will require wider partnership sign up during the next reporting period.

### High Harm Crime

- Increase in levels of drug related offences and a reduction in FAT outcome levels demonstrate that drug related activity should remain a focus for the partnership due to the overarching impact it has on individuals and society, despite the number of offences showing a decrease.
- The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022<sup>66</sup> has amended the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to ensure that tackling serious violence is an explicit priority for CSP's. Data shows that serious violence in the district is low accounting for 2.15% of all recorded crime.
- Forthcoming Martyn's Law (PROTECT duty) – the Protect Duty is proposed legislation that sets out standards to protect the general public from terrorist attacks when in crowded spaces. As further details become available this duty may impact on the work of CSPs.
- Tackling Violence against Women and Girls remains a key priority for the Government and by extension local partners.
- Violence with and without injury continues to account for significant number of offences of the recorded incidents, showing increases in 2022/23.
- High harm crime remains a focus for police including violence, drug and sexual offences. Violence, Sexual offences, Robbery, Drugs, possession of weapons offences also increased, exceeding the force average.

Priority Themes emerging as actions for delivery within 2023-24 are listed below:

- Domestic Abuse
- Quality of Life
- Priority Crime including a focus on serious violence

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 with the number of repeat victims and offenders remaining constant year on year and the increase in youth related ASB, the focus for the partnership will be around engaging with young people and increasing outreach support. The year on year increases in violence with and without injury offences and the specific duty for CSPs to produce a serious violence response plan will also require a greater focus for the partnership.

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

<sup>65</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/anti-social-behaviour-action-plan>

<sup>66</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/police-crime-sentencing-and-courts-bill-2021-factsheets/police-crime-sentencing-and-courts-bill-2021-serious-violence-duty-factsheet>

## 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, as a partnership we continue to focus our efforts on supporting the most vulnerable and targeting those persistent offenders who have the greatest 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, Fly Tip, Begging
- **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.

## Appendix 1 – Hampshire & Isle of Wight Constabulary: Rural and Wildlife Crime Strategy 2023-25<sup>67</sup>

The strategic aim is 'to reduce crime and build confidence in policing within rural communities. The objectives are:

- Partnerships – Work in partnership to protect rural communities and wildlife
- Victims - Improve support to victims affected by crime in rural areas especially those who have an increased fear of crime and vulnerability
- Intelligence – Improve intelligence and information sharing among partners and enforcement agencies to support our objectives
- Technology – Use technology and innovation to protect communities and wildlife and prevent crime.
- Resources – Improve the capability of our assets and resources to achieve our objectives.
- Governance and performance – Implement governance and reporting to demonstrate value for money and service improvement
- Organised crime – Pursue organised criminals focusing joint effort to reduce harm
- Communication – Develop communication and engagement plans to listen to communities and improve our service.

Hampshire's rural priorities remain as:

- Agricultural & business crime,
- Rural isolation,
- Game sports and wildlife crime,
- Tackling criminal networks and organised crime in rural location,
- Environmental & heritage crime,
- Rural community crime and road safety.

The Hampshire and Isle of Wight Rural Strategic Partnership remain committed to improving engagement opportunities to ensure the needs of rural communities are understood. This commitment is crucial and only through an effective partnership can the building of public confidence within rural communities develop.

Hampshire rural crime partnership have launched a reporting system (DISC) for farmers, landowners, river and game keepers and other specific rural businesses. This provides a platform which is managed by Police where information of concern or community led intelligence is shared. The system was implemented in Hampshire following feedback that rural communities did not feel engaged with Police and associated services. This system allows eligible individuals to report crimes, incidents and share intelligence. It also provides the police with a quick and easy way to contact members who have enrolled and provide them with updates and alerts, enabling community members to take preventative action. There are now over 500 members of the Hampshire rural crime partnership reporting system from rural businesses across Hampshire

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<sup>67</sup> [Rural and Wildlife Crime Strategy 2023-25 \(hampshire.police.uk\)](https://www.hampshire.police.uk)

With the support of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Police Crime Commissioner funding was commissioned to support a rural crime analyst and researcher. These roles establish and clarify data counting rules and processes in line with rural crime definitions, to 23 collectively identify and review rural crime with more accuracy. Initial data highlights around 30% more rural crime offending is recorded under other crime types (e.g., hare coursing within criminal damage). Further work is being completed to support improvement of data integrity issues such as improving the quantitative measure of the cost of rural crime, including working with commercial partners such as National Farmers Union (NFU) Mutual. With the support of the analyst, it is envisaged recording of rural crime will increase as data accuracy improves.

The Constabulary recognises the importance the community has in crime prevention and awareness. To support and manage volunteers, a Rural Co-ordinator has been appointed to develop recruitment and training, particularly in relation to mounted rural patrol and humane animal dispatch. The co-ordinator is also managing the new DISC system as mentioned above. Country Watch continue to support volunteers and active citizenship. Dog watch was initially set up pre-pandemic in the New Forest and to improve participation it has been relaunched this year increasing public awareness. The scheme encourages dog walkers to be proactive and vigilant in their area while out walking their dogs. This includes spotting suspicious activity or vehicle, anti-social behaviour, fly tipping, dog related incidents including hare coursing and livestock worrying. Members are not authorised or trained to intervene directly but to report via 101.