SUMMARY

Reducing violent crime and disorder in Hampshire UK

Scanning

Since 2004, increases in alcohol related public place violent crime and disorder in the UK were a matter for public disquiet. There were serious effects upon the economy and in public confidence. In 2006, an agreement was made between HM Government, Hampshire County Council, Hampshire Constabulary and partners to achieve more demanding performance targets. They agreed to 'stretch' the existing target for the year 2009, to 25.3% lower than the 2004/5 crime level. A financial incentive was at the heart of the agreement.

In 2007, a Co-ordinator was appointed to assist three Hampshire Constabulary, Operational Command Units (those in the County area) to achieve their target. The Co-ordinator had developed a methodology to make problem solving routine.

Analysis

Progress had been made between 2006/7.The identified problem and responses were reviewed. Reductions had been achieved through enforcement and education; *further* analysis indicated potential challenges to continued progress using these tactics.

Areas of work and locality were identified. *Further* analysis found 10% of streets where violent crime occurred hosted 54% of that crime. Seventy-two streets represented 17% of crime where crime levels exceeded fifty in a year. This provided the best opportunities for success by tackling the issues in certain streets. *Secondary* analysis highlighted sixteen issues that could act against ensuring problem solving success.

Response

A strategy was developed to address the issues and get a routine problem solving approach embedded into management response, as well as police and partnership practice to tackle long term and rising problems. The strategy involved a process of change – it encouraged greater ownership of problem solving and encouraged sustainable activity in streets with

greatest potential. It provided for advice and guidance to be given and promoted the methodology and gains to a wider audience. It also ensured greater sharing of good practices across the Force area.

Specific streets were identified in the process that could gain from additional consultancy and support.

Assessment

It was recognised that additional performance measures – in particular in relation to the number of high level streets and the concentrations of crime within them – was more meaningful for public reassurance than the overall target and so was included within the project.

The final results show that the overall target was missed by 1%. However, more significant reductions were made in the ‘streets’ identified for problem solving suggesting success.

Reducing violent crime and disorder in Hampshire UK

Introduction

In January 2007, Hampshire Constabulary appointed a Violent Crime Prevention Co-ordinator to provide strategic corporate direction to the Constabulary for the realisation of a public place violent crime and disorder reduction target to be achieved by March 2009.

Scanning

Since 2004 / 5, increased violent crime and disorder within town and city centres across the UK has been a matter of public disquiet. There were increasing concerns that alcohol related public place violent crime and disorder was having a serious effect upon the economy. Some individuals were reluctant to visit these areas at night. Many of the areas had received enhanced policing activities for many years. There were also serious public health concerns.

In March 2006, Hampshire County Council entered into a formal agreement with HM Government for the period 01 April 2005 – 31 March 2009. Under this Local Public Sector Agreement (LPSA2) the County Council, and partner organisations agreed they would achieve more demanding performance targets. The existing police performance target would be further stretched to a target for the year 2009 to 25.3% lower than 15969 (the 2004/5 crime level), equalling a target of 11925.

The Government undertook to pay a performance reward grant to the County Council, if the Performance Targets were achieved. The maximum Reward Grant payable was considerable. Partners had a collective interest in ensuring the Performance Targets were met.

Hampshire Constabulary's Head of Community Safety Department was responsible for the overall management and delivery of the target plan.

The partners that had specific responsibilities for actions to achieve this Performance Target were -

Hampshire County Council

Fareham Borough Council

Gosport Borough Council

Hart District Council

Rushmoor Borough Council

Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council

New Forest District Council

Winchester City Council

Eastleigh Borough Council

Other partners would lend support to the achievement of the Performance Target -

Voluntary Sector

Test Valley Borough Council

Havant Borough Council

East Hampshire District Council

Analysis

National research showed a link between alcohol consumption, incidents of violence and anti-social behaviour in public places (town centres) and young males 18 – 25 years of age in particular were both the potential victim and offender.

Response

Reduction in crime and disorder was to be brought about by a combination of agreed tactics. **Education** was to take the form of publicity regarding alcohol consumption including in and around the night time economy areas. **Enforcement** would take the form of high profile policing with a particular emphasis on the effective use of powers including the Penalty Notices for Disorder and Test Purchase Operations. A media campaign would focus upon a

consistent message being promoted. Use would be made of data provided by the Accident and Emergency Departments to provide a wider picture of violence in the community. Funding for the Co-ordinator was the principle financial commitment.

Each Local Authority (aligned with Police Operational Command Units (OCUs) 1- Central, 3 – North and East and 6 - Western,) reviewed 'partnership' activity in their town centres. They recognised that ***alcohol was the principle cause of violent crime and disorder, mostly at weekends, involving young people drinking to excess.***

The ***responses to that problem*** were a combination of the following: -

- High visibility police patrols in town centres hot spots
- Dispersal Orders in place, to assist the police to deal with issues in town centres
- Pub watch systems
- CCTV monitoring in town centres
- Mobile CCTV (in some areas)
- Test purchases in licensed premises (under age drinking targeted)
- A PRIME (Problem solving) project in one area
- Night buses to safely transport people late at night
- A campaign to prevent drink spiking
- Crime Reduction Education Week (CREW) – an annual event
- Acceptable Behaviour Contracts
- Binge drinking campaign week

Assessment

The target was to reduce public place violent crime and disorder lower than 11925 by March 2009.

Further analysis (January 2007)

Understanding underlying causes of crime was crucial for the success of the project. Extracting police, public place violent crime and disorder data, proved difficult with existing

systems. To gain a more comprehensive view of violent crime generally, data including ***all violent crime and disorder*** was retrieved from the Force Record Management System for January to December 2006. This process identified the number of streets that hosted any of the offences. **54% of all violent crime and disorder had been hosted by 10% of the streets** where such crimes occurred. The chart shows 911 streets had between 10 and 460 offences in a year recorded within them. **(See Appendix 1A)**

The simple process had been used successfully for some years and dubbed 'the Cobra methodology', (Search 'Operation Cobra' on www.popcenter.org). To avoid confusion between Operation Cobra (vehicle crime) and violent crime, the process was renamed 'Simple2start'. It had acted as a catalyst for police / partnerships problem solving to address the chronic, multiple or repeat victimisation that some places and people experience year on year.

Simple2start is a mnemonic for:

Systematic

Innovative

Method

Promoting

Location

Evaluation

2

Successfully **T**ackle **A**ll **R**eduction **T**argets

A series of **Manageable Intervention Points (MIPs)** were identified from the Force data, representing a timely opportunity to act differently against problems. The bottom of the pyramid is the start point. It illustrates the relatively low and less manageable crime levels in a majority of streets over the course of a year. However, identifying and creating MIPs makes managing crime prevention simpler. The start of the process is to identify the top 20% of a crime (Pareto principle - 80/20 rule), and then identify how many streets hosted that amount

of crime. Crime types of varying priority would see an increase or decrease in the percentage. The proviso must be whether the numbers of streets for anticipated specific action remains manageable. **(See Appendix 1B)**

Focusing in this manner correspondingly links to a routine crime prevention process drawn from the Operation Cobra experience. **(See Appendix 1C)**

It anticipates that in the forthcoming year a similar pattern will emerge and accepts that the Police and partners cannot tackle everything but must prioritise. It enables agreed early intervention activities in streets (in the example above – where 10 or more crimes occurred in streets in the previous year) to tackle the causes and reduce crime opportunities. The process starts with taking a number of the worst crime locations for the past year and problem solving them fully. Then as crime reaches the first threshold the MIP 1, victim care action commences and goes through stages that progressively become more intensive.

Additional review of OCU activity – pre 2007

One OCU aimed to increase detection rates by improving the quality of service to individual victims.

Most OCUs focused enforcement in ***Town Centres***.

Few Districts had identified and addressed other pinch-points that could be removed to prevent violence. An example of a pinch point was a Portsmouth club where men congregated outside the women's toilets late at night and assaulted them as they passed. A clear corridor policy, improved lighting, and a member of staff being placed there at the right time – led to fewer assaults and fewer persons ejected and causing trouble.

Most places simply accepted that victims or offenders were 18 – 25 year old males. There was value in identifying other vulnerable victims e.g. - door supervisors, fast food employees serving customers, university students.

The Police Problem Resolution in Multi Agency Environment (PRIME) database had very few Violent Crime projects registered. Officers viewed the town centre as core business, a way of life not considered suitable for problem-solving.

Reducing crime in the next two years was challenging. Firstly, crime reduction had already taken place with the possibility that a plateau had been reached. Further reduction was needed but it was possible that efforts might be needed to stop it rising again (proved accurate). Secondly, a new Licensing Act provided extended licensing hours ("24 hour drinking") increasing the night time economy with the threat of a matching increase in violence. It was more important than ever, to be *focused* on the most manageable aspects of public place violent crime and disorder.

Secondary analysis indicated issues:

1. Focus had been on education and enforcement only.
2. Crime prevention was to be achieved through increased detection.
3. Detection targets conflict with prevention targets.
4. Alcohol was seen as THE problem
5. Focus was on Town Centre areas
6. In depth *problem solving analysis* was hard to find
7. Bad behaviour was accepted in some areas.
8. Partnerships varied.
9. HQ advice was seen as 'interfering' with local innovation.
10. Analysts felt that existing systems did the same as Simple2start.
11. Data quality was an issue.
12. Some officers were not using the Force PRIME database

13. Officers were not trained in problem solving and there was no refresher training
14. Annual Strategic assessments made no reference to the number of streets representing 20% crime
15. Lists of tactics were used without tackling a specific issue / problem
16. There was limited knowledge of repeat victimisation (people or places)

The problem facing the Violent Crime Prevention Co-ordinator was how to address the issues arising from the secondary analysis in order to achieve the original target. New targets were needed to provide evidence of success beyond achievement of the overall reduction.

A new beginning

By March 2007 there had been a reduction in public place violent crime in OCUs 1, 3 and 6 from the base line set in 2004/5 i.e.15969 offences reduced to 13296 (16%) in line with the predetermined police reduction target which had brought a focus on this crime type.

The 13296 ***public place violent crime*** offences were distributed:

5262 in 1 OCU

4558 in 3 OCU

3476 in 6 OCU

These figures were set as a base line for additional targets set for the remainder of the agreement from April 2007 to March 2009. A review was conducted to identify **all violent crime and disorder offences (not restricted to public place)** for April 2006 – March 2007.

The distribution and findings were –

1 OCU – 9325 offences - (50% of crime hosted in 10% of streets) **(Appendix 2A)**

3 OCU – 8378 offences (49% of crime hosted by 9% of streets) **(Appendix 2B)**

6 OCU – 6509 offences (42% of crime hosted by 7% of streets) **(Appendix 2C)**

New response

Strategy development

The Simple2start methodology was developed to focus upon where the greatest reduction opportunity existed. This entailed adopting Manageable Intervention Point that had been identified, initially using Force data. The MIP levels would be applied to all Force data; then local data at OCU level, District level, Neighbourhood Policing level and Council ward level.

A proposal was put to the Force Command Team in May 2007. It was made clear that achievement of the target could only met by the input of the OCUs and themselves. The challenge was to have more *effective*, problem solving.

It was suggested that OCUs should immediately focus on thirty streets across their areas that exceeded a crime level of 50 in the preceding year, part of 17% of the Force's violent crime. The suggestion was to PRIME each street. In this way informed problem solving analysis could be the basis for sustainable action.

The next area of work would be to start on those streets in the next banding of (30 or more offences). **(See Appendices - 1 OCU – Appendix 3, 3 OCU – Appendix 4 and 6 OCU - Appendix 5)** This entailed looking at the worst streets first and then building in the MIP process later when early intervention work could become normal practice by Safer Neighbourhood Teams using routine searches to inform them and to provide focus for action. Nothing in the process detracted from core daily business focus upon individual persons and crimes.

Initial effort would be at the highest crime areas mostly 'public place' locations. The process promoted the identification of locations that would yield the level of crime reduction dictated by the Force or partnerships.

Additional target outcomes were set for achievement in 1, 3 and 6 OCUs.

1. Reduction in the *overall crime level*
2. Reduction in the *overall number of streets*
3. Reduction in *overall crime levels in the streets* remaining above threshold (10)
4. Reduction in the *number of streets r*emaining above the threshold (10)
5. Reduction in *crime* focusing on streets where 30 or more offences were committed
6. Reduction in the number of *streets* where 30 or more offences were committed (baseline 2006/7)

Response – change management

The Violent Crime Prevention Co-ordinator and Safer Streets Inspector would facilitate achievement of the 'stretch target' by embedding mechanisms intended to: -

1. Seek ownership and champions in Police and other partner organisations
2. Encourage sustainable change in those streets in Hampshire with the greatest reduction potential
3. Provide advice, guidance and support to a range of partners
4. Promote wider understanding of the methodology and its potential gains
5. Publish guidance for Force and promote and influence national good practice
6. Develop networks of local managers, practitioners and partnerships
7. Influence training (Problem solving and crime reduction)
8. Support focused violent crime 'Campaigns' throughout Force area

The outputs and outcomes ('active ingredients') that were put in place until March 2009 were fully documented and constantly reviewed.

1. Seeking ownership and identifying champions

March 2007 - Initial contact was with senior police officers, Council managers, operational and tactical commanders and other key people. This was achieved through personal visits; briefings; presentations to Board meetings; training and awareness sessions; and submission of briefing papers. **(See list in Appendix 6)**

2 and 3. Encouraging action where the greatest potential for reduction exists and providing guidance and support for 1,3 and 6 OCUs

Street reviews were provided to OCUs in April 2007. Performance Review Group agreement to monitor all streets with 100 or more offences assisted the process. A conference, supported by a Chief Officer, to an audience of District Chief Inspectors provided an indication of the high level of support the strategy enjoyed. At the end of 2007/8 (as predicted) there were increases in crime and disorder and the Simple2start process highlighted that streets suggested to OCU for focus had been responsible for increases. This acted as a motivator for action and in the final year more activity was focused on streets with 30 or more offences. A 'hands on' approach was chosen, with the Violent Crime Prevention Co-ordinator working with identified areas such as Gosport, Andover and Aldershot, where the highest crime was recorded. From July 2008 a monthly return was sent to each OCU commander, comparing the same street to the previous years return.

Diary extracts – highlighting evidence of process used

- **Feb 2007** – Nine streets highlighted to 3 OCU Inspector.
- **Mar 2007** – 3 OCU Chief Inspector directs Constable to conduct research into the streets.
- **Apr 2007** - 6 OCU Superintendent, Crime Prevention Officer and CDRP analyst provided with guide to high crime streets in the OCU.

- **July 2007** – Review of existing OCU analysis. Farnborough District 3 OCU, reviews and analyses one road in the area
- **Sept 2007** – There was no evidence that any OCU had agreed to PRIME streets with 50 or more offences in the last year. Andover, 6 OCU Chief Inspector provided with a review of streets. 6 OCU Eastleigh Partnership provided analysis looking at their top streets. Andover 6 OCU selected five streets for analysis.
- **Oct 2007** – Six District Chief Inspectors requested personal assistance after a Conference provided all Chief Inspectors with full presentation, supported by Chief Officer: -

  Gosport and **Winchester – in 1 OCU**

  Aldershot and **Basingstoke – in 3 OCU**

  Eastleigh and **Andover – in 6 OCU**
- Corporate Services developed a Business Object search facility based on streets using 'cleansed data' and colour coded – Simple2start
- **November 2007** – Neighbourhood policing implementation team accepted the project could help develop Safer Neighbourhood Teams. District Chief Inspectors became increasingly interested in the strategy. Force Performance Review Group agreed to review streets with 100 or more offences. Force strategy document was published stating the need to address issues in streets with 30 or more offences.
- **Dec 2007** – 1 OCU identified two streets with 100 or more offences. No focused problem solving as they were consistently high crime areas.
- **Jan 2008** – 3 OCU Chief Inspector accepted that ongoing problem solving work was not being recorded but was undertaken in priority streets.
- **Feb 2008** – Chief Inspector, Gosport prioritising the High Street (crime had increased in 2007/8), Forton Road and South Street. He invited assistance. A Constable was tasked to solve the High Street issues. Advice, guidance and support provided. The issues were reviewed. A potential cause was established, tested and discounted. The officer formed a Partnership group. The Andover Inspector agreed to focus on five streets.

- **Mar 2008** - 1 OCU taking action on streets with 30 or more offences. They decided to increase the point at which MIP 1 commenced. One District considered detection to be key priority. A local officer from Andover SNT was tasked to conduct review of top streets.
- **June 2008** – Problem-solving group at Gosport was set up. 3 OCU Chief Inspector, and team were briefed, gave commitment. Crime in High Street Alton was highlighted. Assistance provided to Andover.
- **July 2008** – Presentation given to full Partnership meeting in Gosport. Further analysis completed of five streets in Andover. This offered different options for action and involved partners. PRIME manager agreed to input the Andover problem on to the PRIME database on their behalf. This highlighted issues.
- **Aug 2008** – Suggested tactics to tackle issues in High Street Gosport.
- **Oct 2008** – Developed street review for anti social behaviour issues in Aldershot
- **Nov 2008** – Farnborough tasked sergeant to reduce crime in a priority street. Aldershot provided with further analysis and tactics.
- **Dec 2008** – Briefed 3 OCU Basingstoke Violent Crime Strategy Group led by Detective Chief Inspector. Provided a 2 year street based snapshot. Management meeting endorsed the process to be used as part of the strategic assessment process. Performance Inspector reviewing Simple2start.
- **Jan 2009** – Advised East Hampshire Council about problems in High Street, Alton.
- **Feb 2009** – Independent assessment by an SIA trained operative complemented analysis in Aldershot and Alton.
- **March 2009** – Crime in High Street Gosport reduced. Concerns about the continued level of commitment that can be provided to maintain the reduction.

4. Promoting a wider understanding of the methodology and its potential gains

A review for Rushmoor Council, showed 14 streets hosted 23% Anti Social Behaviour in the previous 12 months. This provided evidence of the most chronic victimisation and focus areas for problem solving.

5. Publishing guidance for the Force and promoting and influencing national good practice

Problem solving guides were published in the Force. Knife crime and Home Office guides were published.

A Force Alcohol Strategy was published in 2008 and that, in part, validated a system that focused attention on problem-licensed premises, using a traffic light system to identify problems for early resolution. The strategy enabled data sharing partnerships between the Police and Accident and Emergency Departments to exist.

6. Develop networks of local managers, practitioners and partnerships

Networks were developed throughout the project.

7. Influence training

Initial approaches to the police training section were not positive. The programme was pre set and no changes could be made.

8. Support focused violent crime campaigns throughout the Force area

The Safer Streets Inspector obtained ‘search arches’ to put at locations with increased risk of weapons being carried as part of the Knife campaign in Force area.

Throughout 2008 the Safer Streets Inspector worked with a neighbouring police force and media services that culminated in joint posters, media campaign and podcasts.

Assessment

The target of 25.3% crime reduction was missed by 1.1%. The original target set in 2004/5 was however exceeded and over 60% of the 'stretch' target was achieved. **(See Appendix 7A)**

W**here the crime reduction took place**

1 OCU – 740 less crimes – 14% reduction (Appendix 7B)

Fareham – 30% less; Gosport – 21%;

(Havant – 5% and Waterlooville - less than 1%)

3 OCU – 433 less – 9% reduction (Appendix 7C)

Basingstoke and Deane– 14% less; Hart -14%;

(Rushmoor – 5%; East Hampshire – 3%)

6 OCU – 64 less – 2% reduction (Appendix 7D)

Eastleigh – 6% less;

(New Forest – 1%; Test Valley – 2%)

Further assessment

Additional target outcomes – base line 2006/7

(In the following examples, 1 OCU is represented in Appendix 8, 3 OCU in Appendix 9 and 6 OCU in Appendix 10).

1. Reduction in *all violent crime and disorder offences 2008/9* (see Appendix 11A)

1069 less - 11% reduction –1 OCU

1296 less -15% reduction – 3 OCU

172 less - 3% reduction – 6 OCU

2. Reduction in the *overall number of streets* (See Appendix 11B)

72 less - 3% reduction – 1 OCU

206 less - 10% reduction – 3 OCU

22 less – 1% reduction – 6 OCU

3. Reduction - *overall levels of crime in streets* remaining above threshold of 10 (Appendix 12A)

800 less – 17% reduction – 1 OCU

1092 less – 26% reduction – 3 OCU

128 less – 5% reduction – 6 OCU

4. Reduction in the *number of streets* remaining above the threshold of 10 (Appendix 12B)

34 less streets– 16% reduction – 1 OCU

35 less – 20% reduction – 3 OCU

13 more – 11% increase – 6 OCU

5. Reduction in crime, focusing on streets where 30 or more offences were committed (Appendix 13A)

414 less crimes – 23% reduction – 1 OCU

656 less – 35% reduction - 3 OCU

140 less – 12% reduction – 6 OCU

6. Reduction in the number of *streets* where 30 or more offences were committed (Appendix 13B)

10 less – 31% reduction – 1 OCU

12 less – 39% reduction – 3 OCU

1 less – 5% reduction – 6 OCU

(See Appendices -1 OCU – Appendix 14, 3 OCU – Appendix 15 and 6 OCU – Appendix 16 for the evidence of the significant crime reduction in each street)

Conclusions

The target

The overall target was narrowly missed but additional targets were achieved.

The secondary targets

Increased levels of local problem ownership and analysis incorporating victim and location perspectives helped targeted resources. Underlying causes other than 'alcohol' were identified. Partnership working was enhanced and monitoring processes built in.

The project focused on how to make problem solving more effective and enable OCUs to achieve.

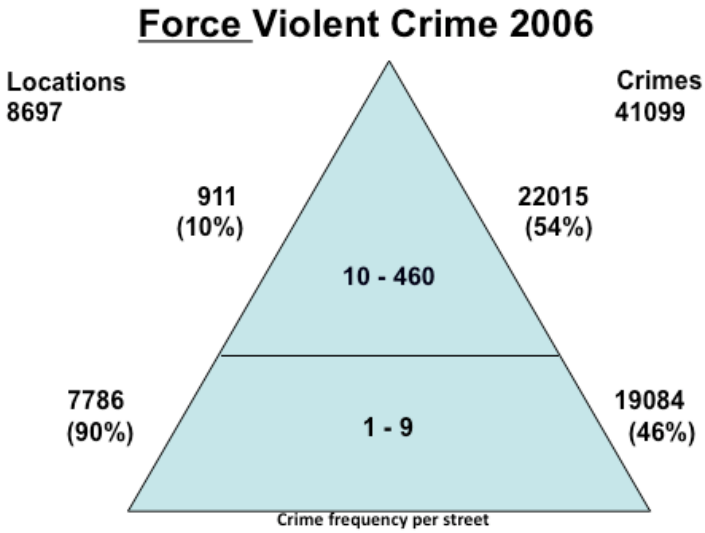
Addressing the issues: -

1. Education and enforcement targets were supplemented by prevention targets.
2. The status of crime prevention has been raised and can be seen as separate from detection
3. Detection targets still conflict with prevention targets.
4. Alcohol was no longer viewed as THE cause of problems as other underlying pinch points were highlighted
5. There was great value in looking at individual streets within larger geographic areas
6. There were many examples of increased levels of analysis in focus areas
7. Negating the tolerance to bad behaviour was built into problem solving work in focus areas
8. Hampshire County Council and the County Community Safety Strategy Board adopted Simple2start process to help monitoring regulation
9. OCUs and Districts accepted and in the main adopted HQ advice
10. Some analysts still felt Simple2start methodology added nothing new

11. Data quality issues in the Record Management System were rectified by building a Simple2start search system. (There are issues surrounding accurate recording of locations in the first instance)
12. The PRIME database was changed to a Neighbourhood management system
13. There are no plans to train officers in problem solving and there is no refresher training for trained staff.
14. Some OCUs are now considering referring to the number of streets representing 20%+ crime in their Strategic assessments
15. General lists of tactics continue to be used without tackling a specific problem
16. The knowledge of chronic victimisation (people or places) increased and 'multi victimisation' projects commenced.

The Violent Crime Prevention Co-ordinator and Safer Streets Inspector had no **direct** control on the overall target. The processes were set up to identify where the best opportunities for crime prevention were and this has been achieved; significant impact has been made on all targets. These practices were clearly aligned to Problem solving; Partnership and Prevention.

SIMPLE2START



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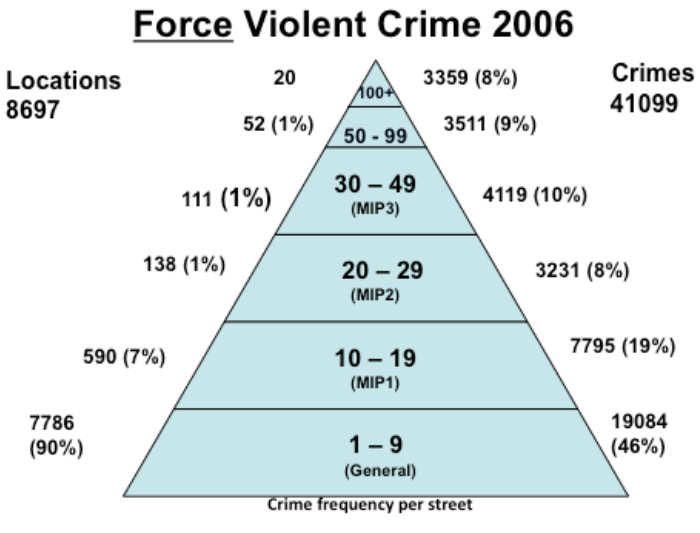
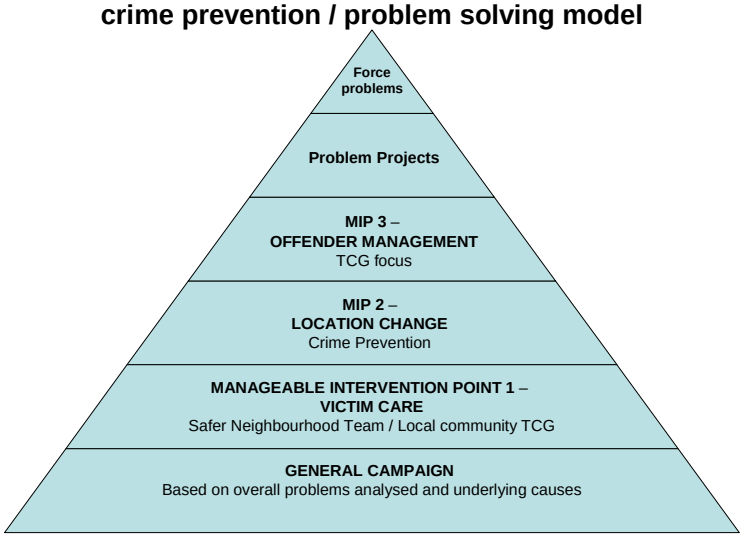


B

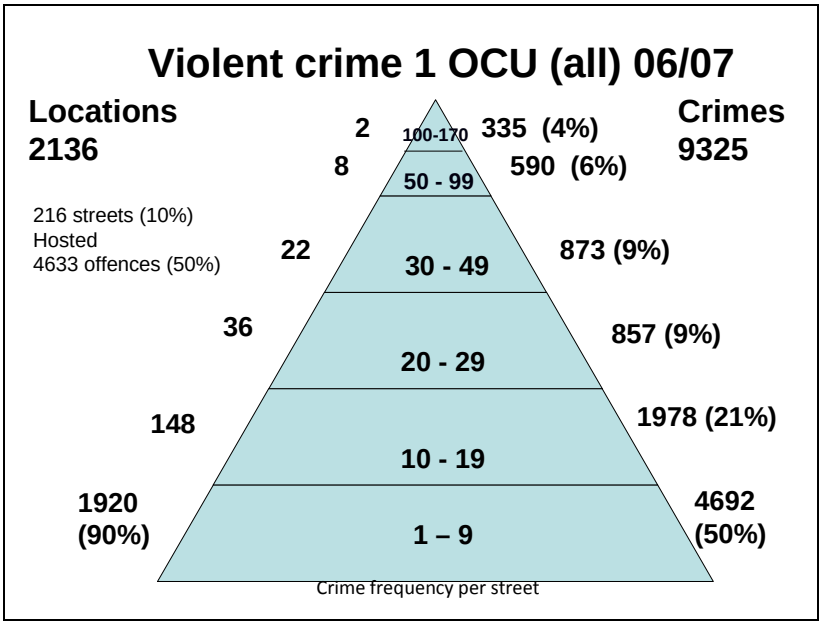
Appendix1A and B

Simple2start –
crime prevention / problem solving model



Based on Crime frequency per street and variable according to analysis

Appendix 1C



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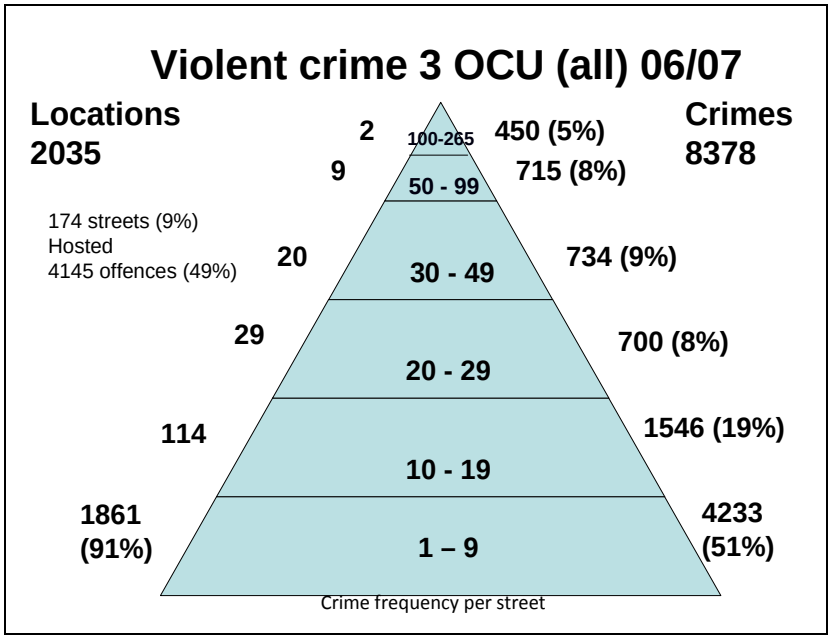

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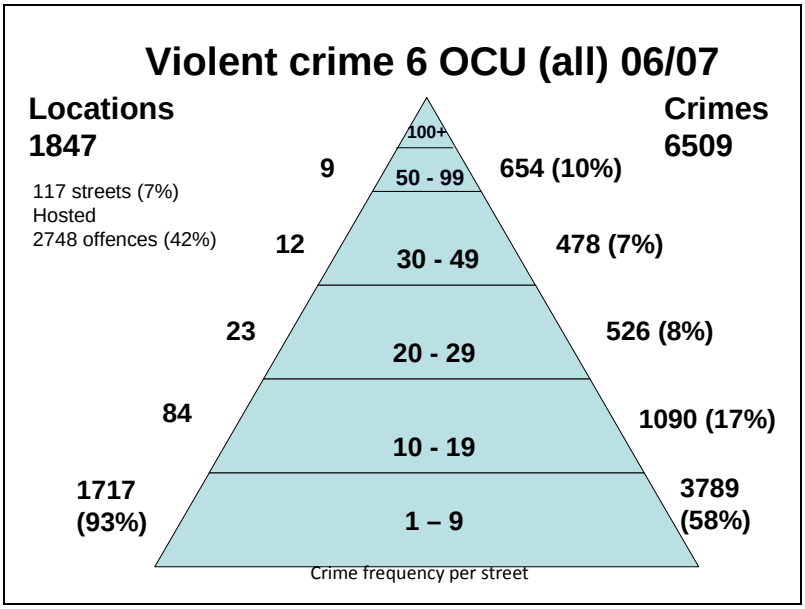
Appendix 2A and B



C

Appendix 2C

1 OCU streets hosting 30+	DISTRICT	2006/7
WEST STREET	FAREHAM	170
HIGH STREET	GOSPORT	165
JEWRY STREET	WINCHESTER	94
MIDDLE PARK WAY	HAVANT	93
LONDON ROAD	WATERLOOVILLE	85
HIGH STREET	WINCHESTER	80
FORTON ROAD	GOSPORT	72
SOUTH STREET	GOSPORT	61
PURBROOK WAY	HAVANT	55
VANNES PARADE	FAREHAM	50
ROMSEY ROAD	WINCHESTER	49
NORTH STREET	HAVANT	48
MUMBY ROAD	GOSPORT	45
SOBERTON ROAD	HAVANT	44
STOKES HILL ROAD	WATERLOOVILLE	43
MARKET PARADE	HAVANT	43
PARK PARADE	HAVANT	42
BISHOPFIELD ROAD	FAREHAM	40
SEA FRONT	HAYLING ISLAND	40
DUNSBURY WAY	HAVANT	40
HIGHLANDS ROAD	FAREHAM	37
WEST STREET	HAVANT	37
STOKE ROAD	GOSPORT	35
GOSPORT ROAD	FAREHAM	35
QUAY STREET	FAREHAM	32
PARKHOUSE FARM WAY	HAVANT	32
BRIDGE ROAD	HAVANT	32
PORTSMOUTH ROAD	WATERLOOVILLE	32
MANTLE CLOSE	GOSPORT	31
HAMPSHIRE	HAMPSHIRE	30
THE SQUARE	WINCHESTER	30

Appendix 3

3 OCU streets hosting 30+	DISTRICT	2006/7
STATION ROAD	ALDERSHOT	265
FESTIVAL PLACE	BASINGSTOKE	185
FLEET ROAD	FLEET	94
HIGH STREET	ALTON	92
WINCHESTER ROAD	BASINGSTOKE	74
VICTORIA ROAD	ALDERSHOT	70
HIGH STREET	ALDERSHOT	69
WINCHESTER STREET	BASINGSTOKE	68
CHURCH STREET	BASINGSTOKE	67
LONDON ROAD	BASINGSTOKE	59
HAMPSHIRE *	HAMPSHIRE	59
WELLINGTON AVENUE	ALDERSHOT	47
ABBEY ROAD	BASINGSTOKE	44
HIGH STREET	BORDON	43
WORTING ROAD	BASINGSTOKE	43
FARNBOROUGH ROAD	FARNBOROUGH	42
PINKERTON ROAD	BASINGSTOKE	42
UPPER STREET	FLEET	41
QUILTER ROAD	BASINGSTOKE	39
BRIGHTON WAY	BASINGSTOKE	38
LONDON STREET	BASINGSTOKE	37
MALDIVE ROAD	BASINGSTOKE	35
GROSVENOR ROAD	ALDERSHOT	33
EASTROP WAY	BASINGSTOKE	33
VYNE ROAD	BASINGSTOKE	31
FAROS CLOSE	BASINGSTOKE	30
PEGASUS AVENUE	ALDERSHOT	30
WELLINGTON CENTRE	BASINGSTOKE	30
WOTE STREET	BASINGSTOKE	30
TODLAND CLOSE	FARNBOROUGH	30

Appendix 4

6 OCU streets hosting 30+

LONDON STREET	ANDOVER	87
BRIDGE STREET	ANDOVER	82
SOUTHAMPTON ROAD	EASTLEIGH	81
LEIGH ROAD	EASTLEIGH	80
HIGH STREET	ANDOVER	78
HIGH STREET	EASTLEIGH	72
MARKET STREET	EASTLEIGH	64
HIGH STREET SOUTHAMPTON	EASTLEIGH	58
SOUTH STREET	ANDOVER	54
WINCHESTER ROAD	EASTLEIGH	41
STATION ROAD	NEW MILTON	40
COMMERCIAL ROAD	SOUTHAMPTON	39
SALISBURY ROAD	SOUTHAMPTON	39
TWYFORD ROAD	EASTLEIGH	39
HAMBLE LANE	SOUTHAMPTON	39
HEATHER ROAD	SOUTHAMPTON	37
PILGRIMS WAY	ANDOVER	36
GALAHAD CLOSE	ANDOVER	32
DERBY ROAD	EASTLEIGH	31
THE SWAN CENTRE	EASTLEIGH	31
BOURNEMOUTH ROAD	EASTLEIGH	30

Appendix 5

OWNERSHIP - A list of key personnel who were briefed personally

Police Headquarters -

- Assistant Chief Constable - Territorial Operations
- Chief Superintendent - Community Safety Department
- Chief Superintendents - Corporate Services, Training and Command and Control Unit
- Chief Superintendents - overall commanders of six Operational Command Units (OCU)
- Media and Communications manager
- Detective Chief Superintendent
- Detective Superintendent Force Intelligence Bureau
- Detective Chief Inspector Force Intelligence Bureau
- Chief Inspector 'Embedding Neighbourhood Policing'
- Detective Chief Inspector – Prolific and Priority Offenders
- Inspector – Force Domestic Abuse
- Inspector – Hate crime and racial abuse
- Inspector – Corporate Services (Business systems)
- Force Crime Prevention Manager
- Force Firearms Inspector
- Force Crime Analyst

Operational Command Units

- Superintendents - operational commanders of the six OCU comprising the Force area
- District Chief Inspectors – local commanders (responsible for the sixteen districts that make up the OCUs)
- Detective Chief Inspectors (local crime managers) in OCU
- Detective Inspector – Public Protection
- Inspectors – Performance management
- Inspectors – Safer Streets leads
- Inspectors -

Operational officers and staff -

- Safer Neighbourhood Policing Inspectors
- Safer Neighbourhood Policing Sergeants
- Safer Neighbourhood Policing Constables
- Crime Prevention Officers
- Licensing officers

Hampshire County Council

- Chief Executive and members of the County Community Safety Strategic Board
- County Regulatory Services manager
- County Performance manager

District, Borough and Unitary Councils

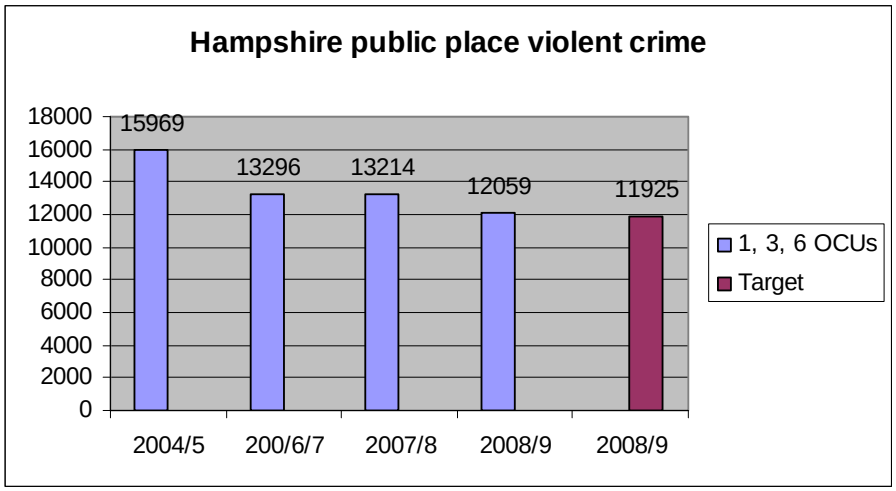
- Chief Executives
- Councillor - Executive Member for Community Safety
- Crime and Disorder Partnership chairs
- Community Safety Managers
- Crime Analysts

Other organisations

- County Assistant Chief Fire Officer
- Director of Public Health for seven counties and Head of Primary Care Trust
- Principal Private Secretary for Member of Parliament for Gosport
- NHS Ambulance service – responsible for alcohol harm reduction

Home Office

- Violent Crime Programme Lead Officer in Government Office South West
- Assistant Chief Constable – Home Office, Police and Partnership Standards Unit
- Chief Superintendent, Violent Crime Programme - Home Office Police and Partnership Standards Unit



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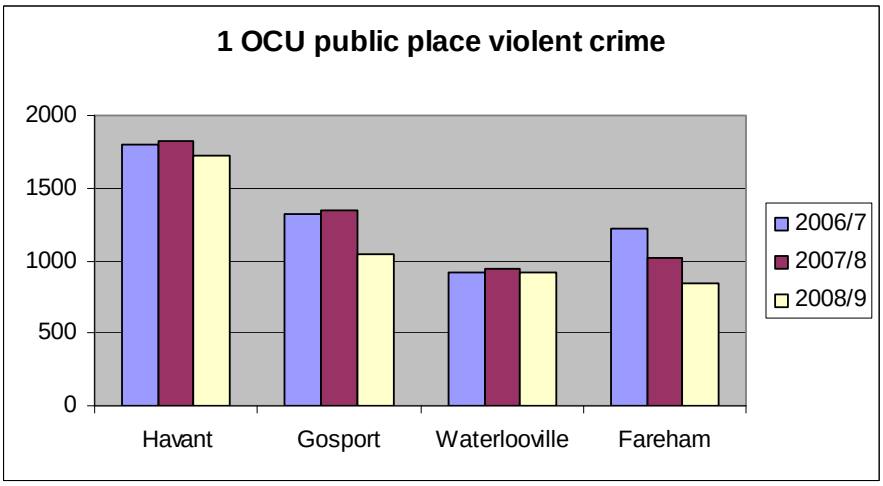
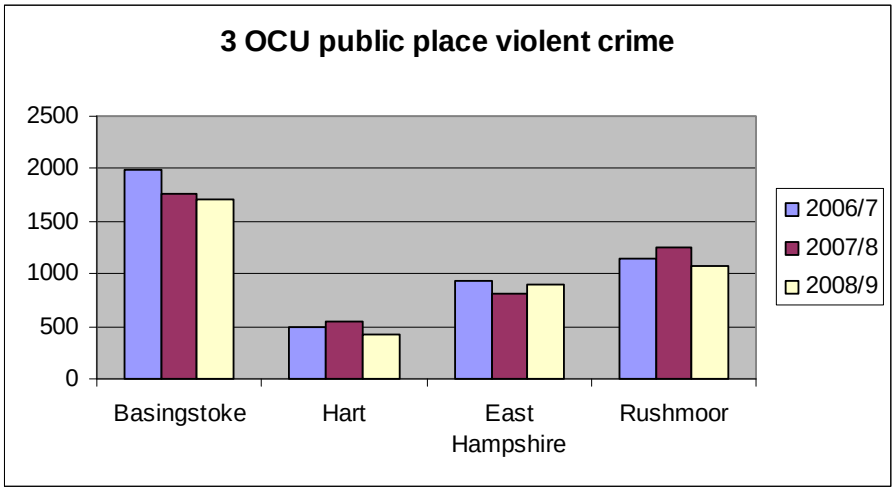
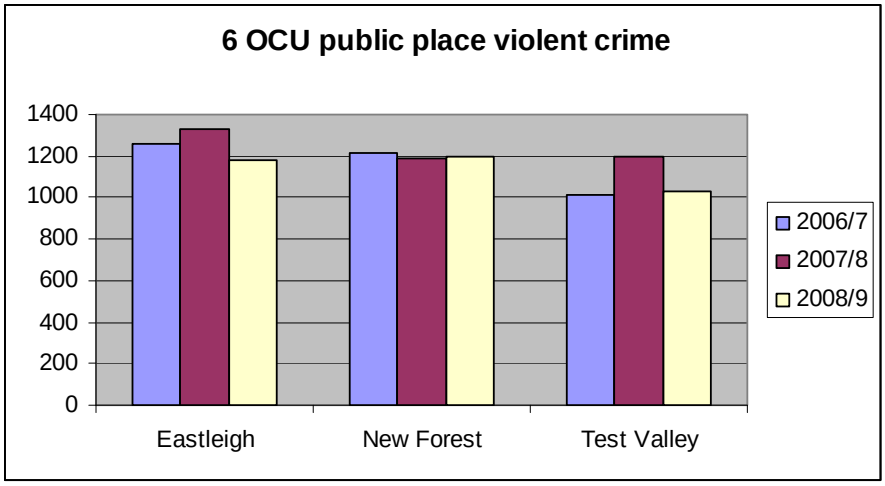


B

Appendix 7A and B

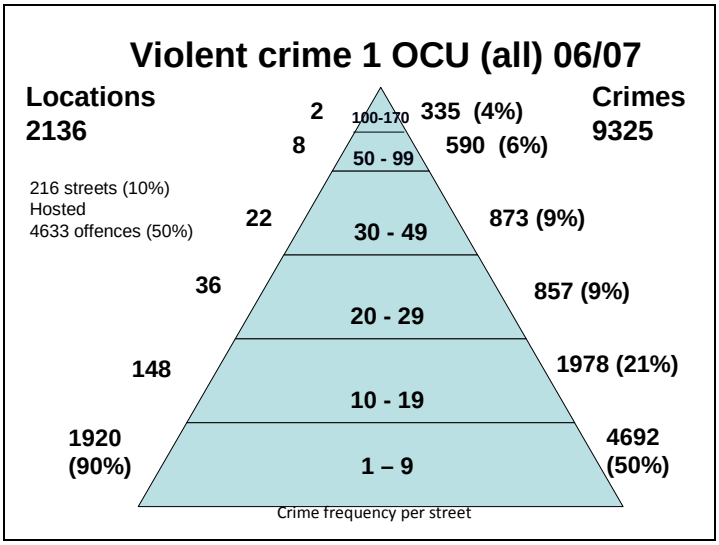


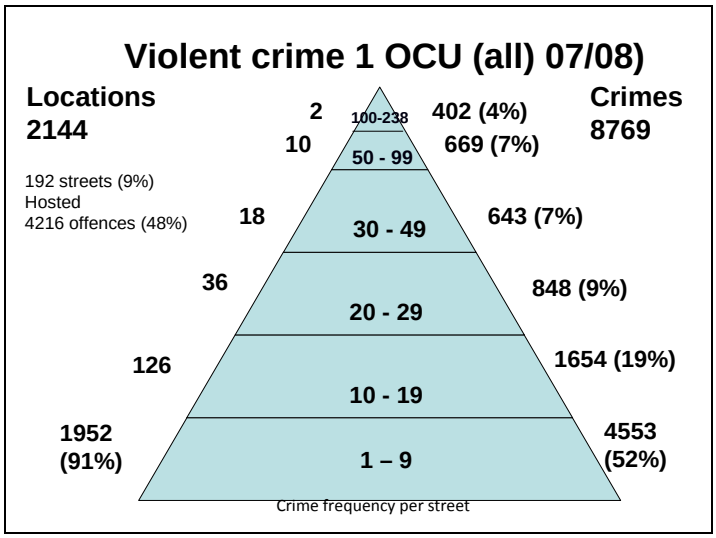
C

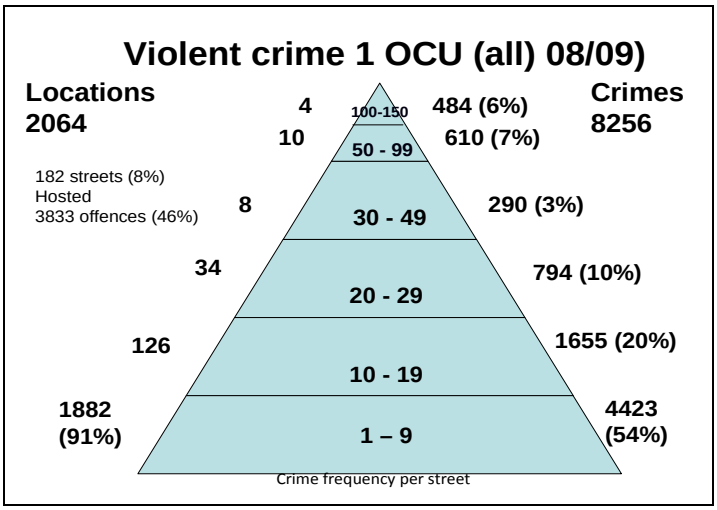


D

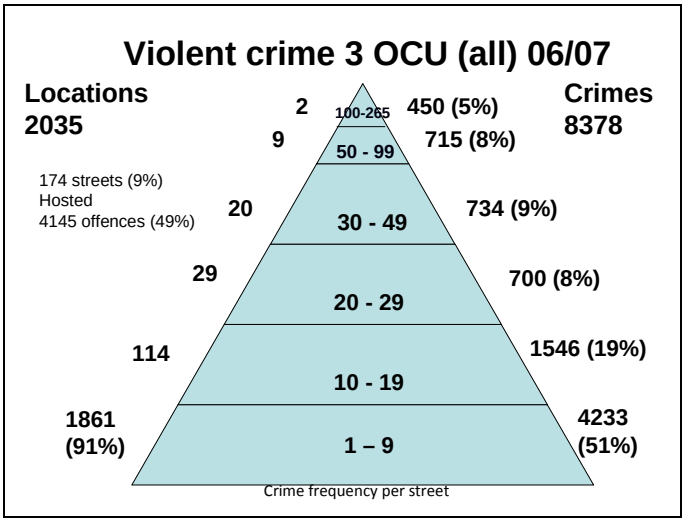
Appendix 7C and D

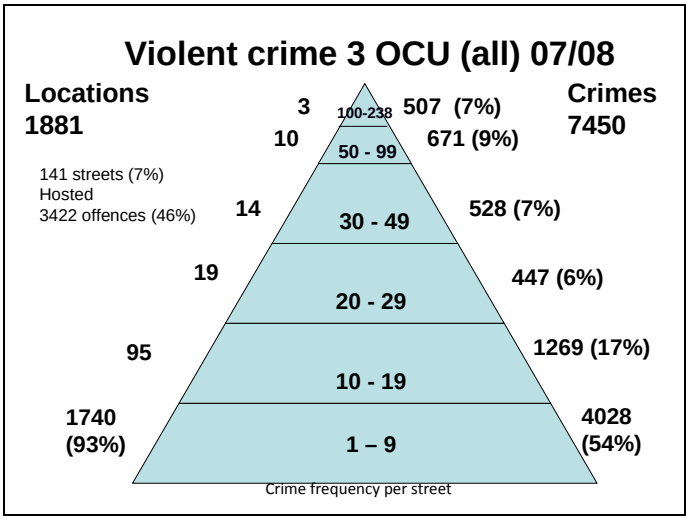

Violent crime 1 OCU (all) 06/07
Locations
2136
Crimes
9325
216 streets (10%)
Hosted
4633 offences (50%)
2
100-170
335 (4%)
8
50 - 99
590 (6%)
22
30 - 49
873 (9%)
36
20 - 29
857 (9%)
148
10 - 19
1978 (21%)
1920
(90%)
1 – 9
4692
(50%)
Crime frequency per street

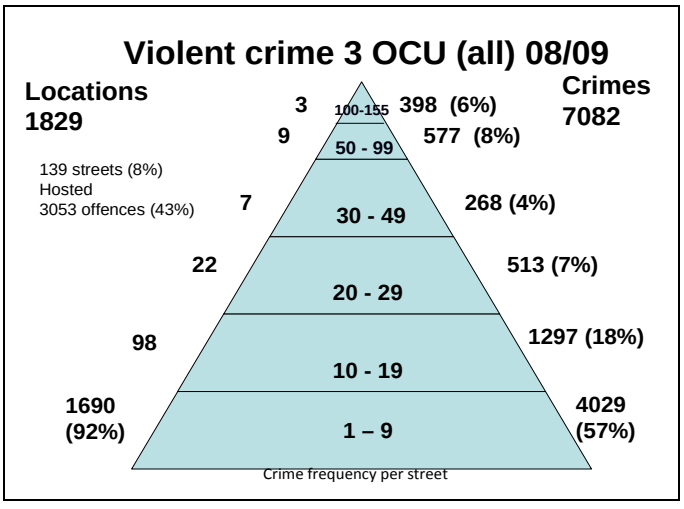

Violent crime 1 OCU (all) 07/08)
Locations
2144
Crimes
8769
192 streets (9%)
Hosted
4216 offences (48%)
2
100-238
402 (4%)
10
50 - 99
669 (7%)
18
30 - 49
643 (7%)
36
20 - 29
848 (9%)
126
10 - 19
1654 (19%)
1952
(91%)
1 – 9
4553
(52%)
Crime frequency per street


Violent crime 1 OCU (all) 08/09)
Locations
2064
Crimes
8256
182 streets (8%)
Hosted
3833 offences (46%)
4
100-150
484 (6%)
10
50 - 99
610 (7%)
8
30 - 49
290 (3%)
34
20 - 29
794 (10%)
126
10 - 19
1655 (20%)
1882
(91%)
1 – 9
4423
(54%)
Crime frequency per street

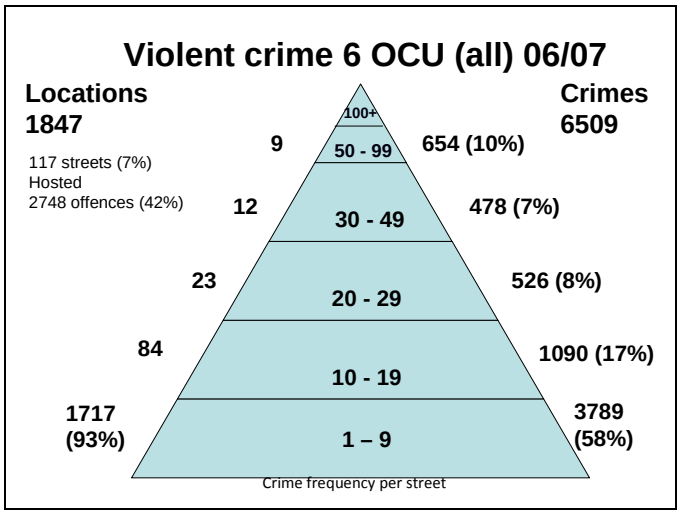
Appendix 8

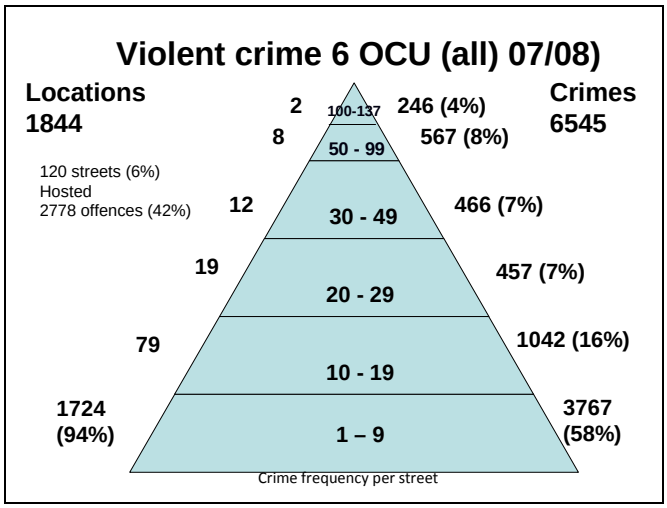

Violent crime 3 OCU (all) 06/07
Locations 2035
Crimes 8378
174 streets (9%)
Hosted
4145 offences (49%)
2
100-265
450 (5%)
9
50 - 99
715 (8%)
20
30 - 49
734 (9%)
29
20 - 29
700 (8%)
114
10 - 19
1546 (19%)
1861 (91%)
1 – 9
4233 (51%)
Crime frequency per street

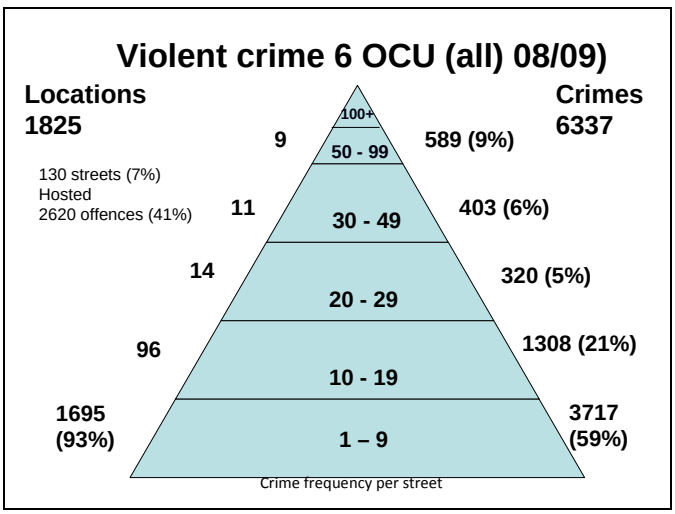

Violent crime 3 OCU (all) 07/08
Locations 1881
Crimes 7450
141 streets (7%)
Hosted
3422 offences (46%)
3
100-238
507 (7%)
10
50 - 99
671 (9%)
14
30 - 49
528 (7%)
19
20 - 29
447 (6%)
95
10 - 19
1269 (17%)
1740 (93%)
1 – 9
4028 (54%)
Crime frequency per street


Violent crime 3 OCU (all) 08/09
Locations 1829
Crimes 7082
139 streets (8%)
Hosted
3053 offences (43%)
3
100-155
398 (6%)
9
50 - 99
577 (8%)
7
30 - 49
268 (4%)
22
20 - 29
513 (7%)
98
10 - 19
1297 (18%)
1690 (92%)
1 – 9
4029 (57%)
Crime frequency per street

Appendix 9

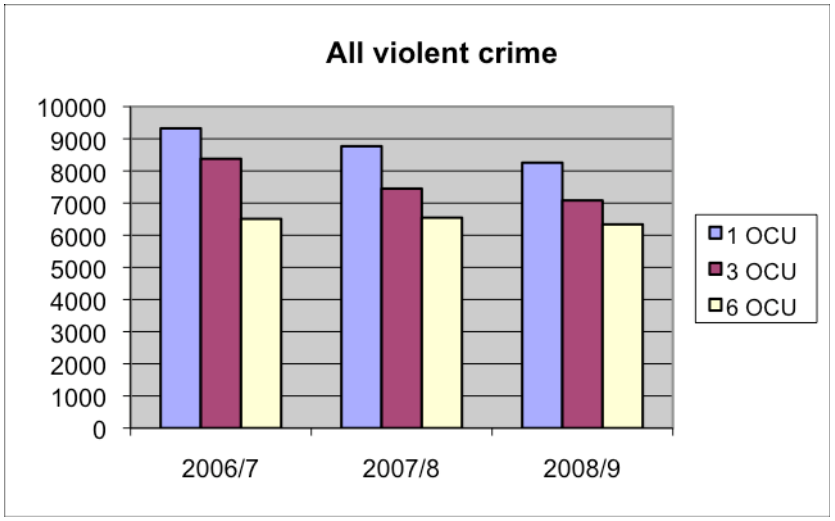

Violent crime 6 OCU (all) 06/07
Locations
1847
117 streets (7%)
Hosted
2748 offences (42%)
Crimes
6509
100+
9
50 - 99
654 (10%)
12
30 - 49
478 (7%)
23
20 - 29
526 (8%)
84
10 - 19
1090 (17%)
1717
(93%)
1 – 9
3789
(58%)
Crime frequency per street


Violent crime 6 OCU (all) 07/08)
Locations
1844
120 streets (6%)
Hosted
2778 offences (42%)
Crimes
6545
100-137
2
246 (4%)
50 - 99
8
567 (8%)
12
30 - 49
466 (7%)
19
20 - 29
457 (7%)
79
10 - 19
1042 (16%)
1724
(94%)
1 – 9
3767
(58%)
Crime frequency per street


Violent crime 6 OCU (all) 08/09)
Locations
1825
130 streets (7%)
Hosted
2620 offences (41%)
Crimes
6337
100+
9
50 - 99
589 (9%)
11
30 - 49
403 (6%)
14
20 - 29
320 (5%)
96
10 - 19
1308 (21%)
1695
(93%)
1 – 9
3717
(59%)
Crime frequency per street

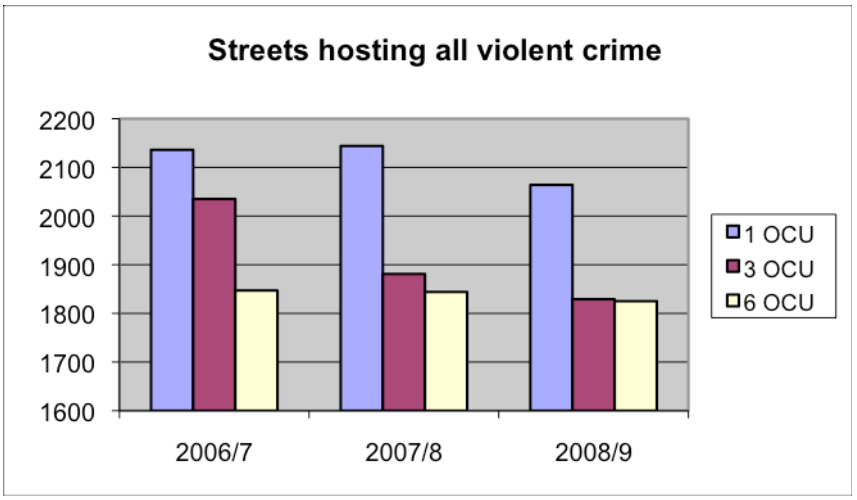
Appendix 10

Reduction in all violent crime and disorder offences 2008/9



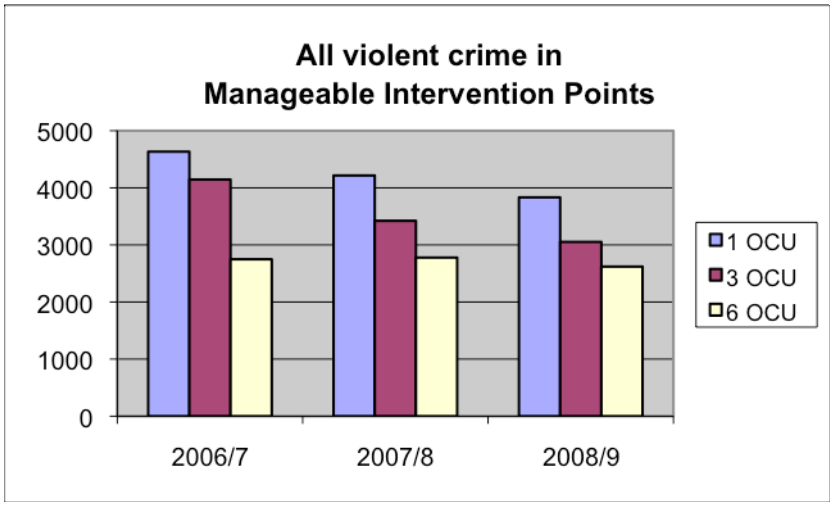
A

Reductions in the overall number of streets



B

Appendix 11A and B



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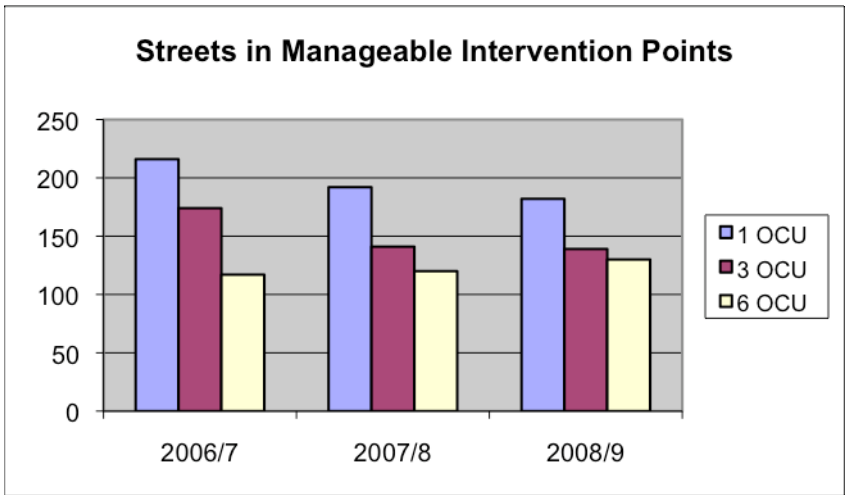
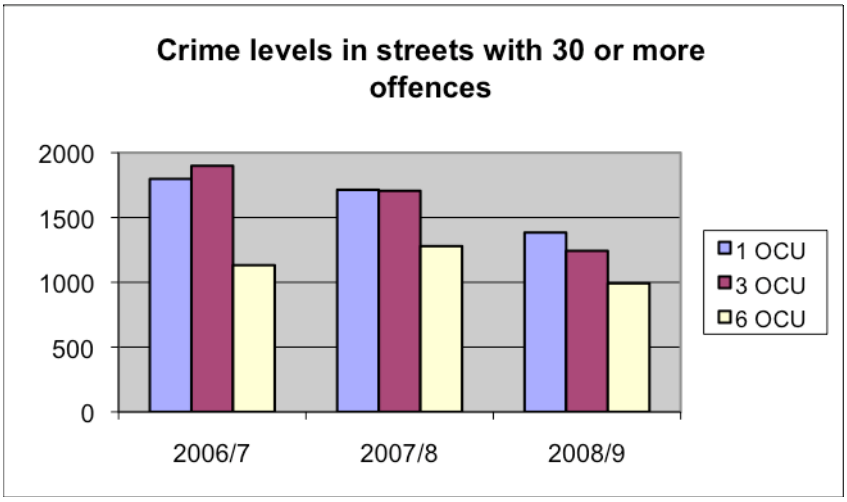
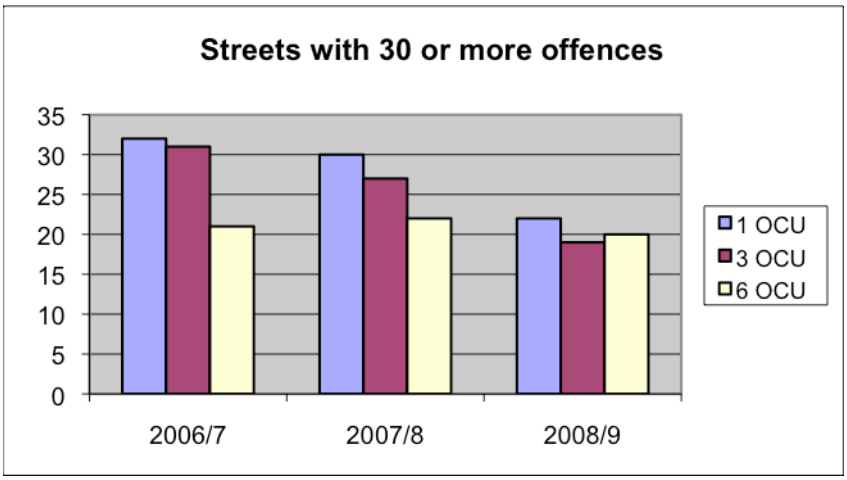


B

Appendix 12A and B



A



B

Appendix 13A and B

1 OCU streets hosting 30+	DISTRICT	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	Overall
WEST STREET	FAREHAM	170	164	130	24%
HIGH STREET	GOSPORT	165	238	150	9%
JEWRY STREET	WINCHESTER	94	51	50	47%
MIDDLE PARK WAY	HAVANT	93	95	102	10%
LONDON ROAD	WATERLOOVILLE	85	92	102	20%
HIGH STREET	WINCHESTER	80	67	95	19%
FORTON ROAD	GOSPORT	72	49	72	0%
SOUTH STREET	GOSPORT	61	74	48	21%
PURBROOK WAY	HAVANT	55	50	62	13%
VANNES PARADE	FAREHAM	50	45	59	18%
ROMSEY ROAD	WINCHESTER	49	46	54	12%
NORTH STREET	HAVANT	48	38	57	19%
MUMBY ROAD	GOSPORT	45	63	29	54%
SOBERTON ROAD	HAVANT	44	30	24	45%
STOKES HILL ROAD	WATERLOOVILLE	43	25	24	44%
MARKET PARADE	HAVANT	43	13	16	62%
PARK PARADE	HAVANT	42	53	27	35%
BISHOPFIELD ROAD	FAREHAM	40	19	20	50%
SEA FRONT	HAYLING ISLAND	40	38	57	42%
DUNSBURY WAY	HAVANT	40	58	53	32%
HIGHLANDS ROAD	FAREHAM	37	27	31	16%
WEST STREET	HAVANT	37	34	25	32%
STOKE ROAD	GOSPORT	35	46	36	2%
GOSPORT ROAD	FAREHAM	35	35	26	25%
QUAY STREET	FAREHAM	32	32	23	28%
PARKHOUSE FARM WAY	HAVANT	32	18	20	37%
BRIDGE ROAD	HAVANT	32	18	10	68%
PORTSMOUTH ROAD	WATERLOOVILLE	32	20	14	56%
MANTLE CLOSE	GOSPORT	31	15	10	67%
HAMPSHIRE	HAMPSHIRE	30	11	9	70%
THE SQUARE	WINCHESTER	30	66	41	37%
FRANKLIN ROAD	GOSPORT		34	23	32%
SWANMORE ROAD	HAVANT		32	29	9%
SWISS ROAD	WATERLOOVILLE		32	32	0%
NORTH WALLS	WINCHESTER		31	17	45%
PRIVETT ROAD	GOSPORT		31	21	32%
BOTLEY DRIVE	HAVANT		30	51	70%
MILTON ROAD	WATERLOOVILLE		30	38	26%
WYCH LANE	GOSPORT			32	
UPPER BROOK STREET	WINCHESTER			32	

Appendix 14

3 OCU streets hosting 30+	DISTRICT	Target 2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	%
STATION ROAD	ALDERSHOT	265	238	155	41%
FESTIVAL PLACE	BASINGSTOKE	185	161	138	25%
FLEET ROAD	FLEET	94	61	52	45%
HIGH STREET	ALTON	92	76	104	13%
WINCHESTER ROAD	BASINGSTOKE	74	60	46	38%
VICTORIA ROAD	ALDERSHOT	70	108	73	4%
HIGH STREET	ALDERSHOT	69	70	73	6%
WINCHESTER STREET	BASINGSTOKE	68	75	69	2%
CHURCH STREET	BASINGSTOKE	67	70	71	6%
LONDON ROAD	BASINGSTOKE	59	76	56	7%
HAMPSHIRE *	HAMPSHIRE	59	13	41	30%
WELLINGTON AVENUE	ALDERSHOT	47	49	34	27%
ABBEY ROAD	BASINGSTOKE	44	41	55	25%
HIGH STREET	BORDON	43	58	32	45%
WORTING ROAD	BASINGSTOKE	43	37	73	70%
FARNBOROUGH ROAD	FARNBOROUGH	42	55	24	56%
PINKERTON ROAD	BASINGSTOKE	42	22	14	66%
UPPER STREET	FLEET	41	70	54	31%
QUILTER ROAD	BASINGSTOKE	39	26	33	15%
BRIGHTON WAY	BASINGSTOKE	38	30	27	29%
LONDON STREET	BASINGSTOKE	37	32	21	43%
MALDIVE ROAD	BASINGSTOKE	35	30	14	60%
GROSVENOR ROAD	ALDERSHOT	33	26	38	15%
EASTROP WAY	BASINGSTOKE	33	44	25	24%
VYNE ROAD	BASINGSTOKE	31	19	16	48%
FAROS CLOSE	BASINGSTOKE	30	19	16	46%
PEGASUS AVENUE	ALDERSHOT	30	11	13	56%
WELLINGTON CENTRE	BASINGSTOKE	30	10	10	66%
WOTE STREET	BASINGSTOKE	30	22	17	43%
TODLAND CLOSE	FARNBOROUGH	30	44	43	43%
WELLINGTON STREET	ALDERSHOT		31	22	29%
STATION HILL	BASINGSTOKE		31	26	19%
NEW ROAD	BASINGSTOKE		30	22	26%
ANCELLS ROAD	FLEET		49	9	81%
MULFORDS HILL	TADLEY		35	21	40%
MILKPEN LANE	BASINGSTOKE		45	9	80%

Appendix 15

6 OCU streets hosting 30+	DISTRICT	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	Overall
LONDON STREET	ANDOVER	87	94	61	30%
BRIDGE STREET	ANDOVER	82	88	66	20%
SOUTHAMPTON ROAD	EASTLEIGH	81	73	47	42%
LEIGH ROAD	EASTLEIGH	80	137	92	15%
HIGH STREET	ANDOVER	78	109	63	19%
HIGH STREET	EASTLEIGH	72	81	78	8%
MARKET STREET	EASTLEIGH	64	67	68	6%
HIGH STREET SOUTHAMPTON	EASTLEIGH	58	60	38	34%
SOUTH STREET	ANDOVER	54	53	33	39%
WINCHESTER ROAD	EASTLEIGH	41	45	18	56%
STATION ROAD	NEW MILTON	40	47	40	0%
COMMERCIAL ROAD	SOUTHAMPTON	39	30	40	2%
SALISBURY ROAD	SOUTHAMPTON	39	26	16	59%
TWYFORD ROAD	EASTLEIGH	39	14	18	53%
HAMBLE LANE	SOUTHAMPTON	39	51	29	25%
HEATHER ROAD	SOUTHAMPTON	37	25	10	73%
PILGRIMS WAY	ANDOVER	36	39	59	64%
GALAHAD CLOSE	ANDOVER	32	38	51	59%
DERBY ROAD	EASTLEIGH	31	15	18	42%
THE SWAN CENTRE	EASTLEIGH	31	25	25	19%
BOURNEMOUTH ROAD	EASTLEIGH	30	31	32	6%
FAIR OAK ROAD	EASTLEIGH		32	19	40%
WOODLANDS WAY	SOUTHAMPTON		34	30	11%
THE HUNDRED	ROMSEY		30	21	30%
CAMELOT CLOSE	ANDOVER		49	38	22%
WINCHESTER STREET	ANDOVER		46	22	52%
HIGH STREET	LYMINGTON		45	51	13%
TOLLBAR WAY	SOUTHAMPTON			39	
WATER LANE	SOUTHAMPTON			31	

Appendix 16

Hampshire Constabulary UK

Project team members

Alan Edmunds – Force Violent Crime Prevention Co-ordinator

Alistair Nichols - Safer Streets Police Inspector

Project Contact Person

Alan Edmunds

Crime Prevention Officer

Cosham Police Station

Wayte Street

Cosham

PORTSMOUTH

PO6 3BS

023 92 891600

alanedmunds@hampshire.pnn.police.uk