

Strategic Review

April 2019 – June 2020



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Introduction to the Community Safety Partnership

The Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is established under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and requires the named organisations to work in partnership to tackle crime and disorder along with anti-social behaviour, drug and alcohol abuse and reducing reoffending.

The Responsible Authorities of Eastleigh Community Safety Partnership are:

Eastleigh Borough Council
Hampshire County Council
Hampshire Constabulary
Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service
Hampshire and Isle of Wight (IOW) Community Rehabilitation Company
National Probation Service
NHS West Hampshire Clinical Commissioning Group

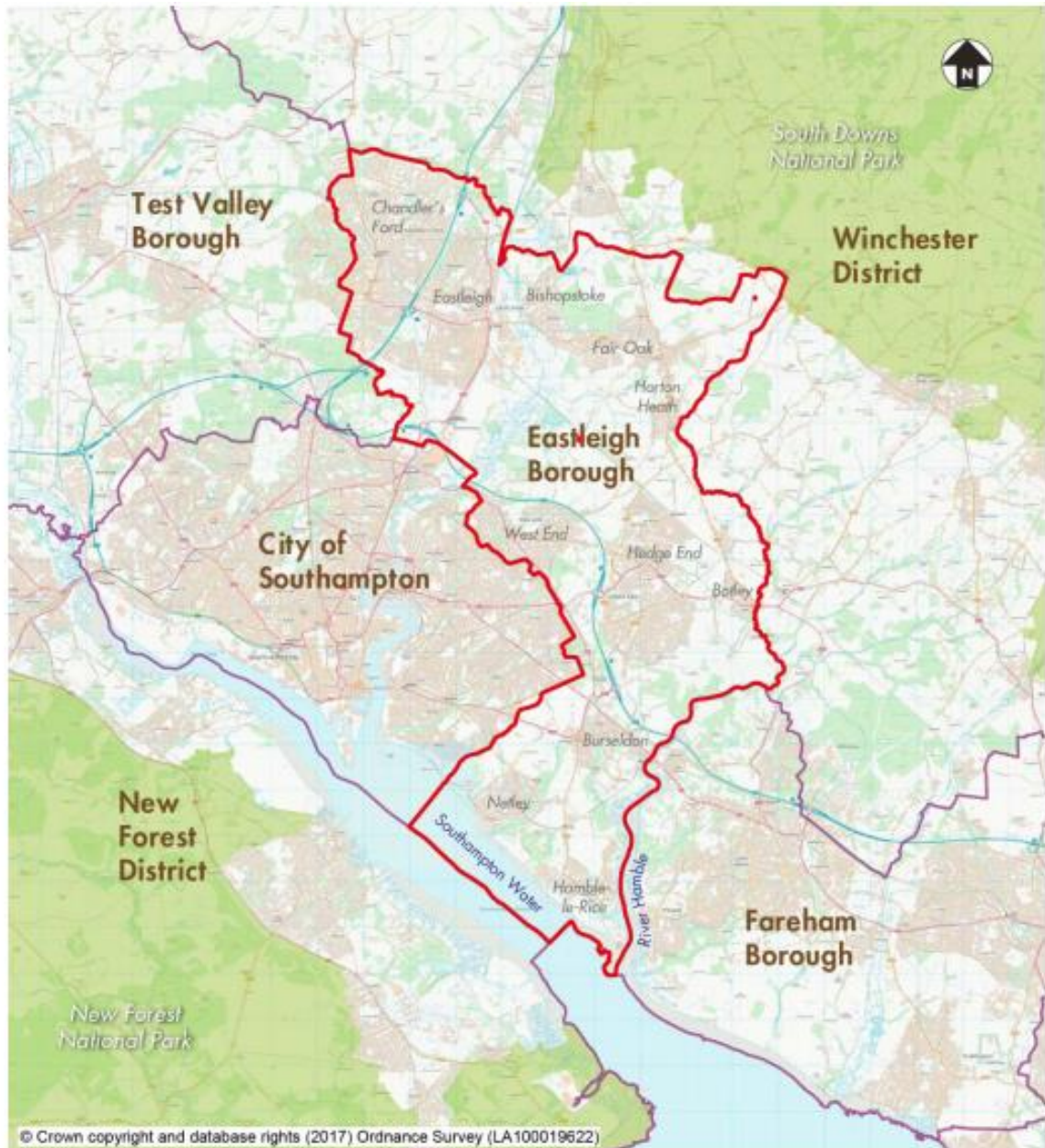
In addition to the Responsible Authorities, One Community Eastleigh is also a permanent Partnership member representing the Voluntary sector. Senior officers from each of the authorities set the strategic direction of the CSP through an Executive Board, the Chair of which is currently Councillor Tonia Craig, Portfolio Member for Health.

The CSP is required to undertake an annual strategic review, which is a snapshot of crime and community safety, supported by factual data from across the partnership. This document is then used to help identify the strategic priorities for the coming year.

The purpose of identifying the strategic priorities is to enable partners to effectively collaborate to plan and address those issues causing our communities the greatest harm. Many of the priorities do not change substantially from year to year as they follow long term trends but the review provides the opportunity to re-focus priorities in response to emerging or changing trends in crime and ASB, the impact of previous interventions, emerging external national or local factors, and learning gained through delivery of existing priorities

These priorities will complement those included in the Hampshire & Isle of Wight Police & Crime Commissioner plan, the County Strategy and identified locally through the monthly meetings of the Tactical Community Safety Partnership and the District Tasking and Priority group. The action plan to tackle these priorities will run from September 2020 – March 2022 with a mid-way review undertaken to ensure the priorities remain valid.

Eastleigh Borough



Borough Profile

The Borough adjoins the eastern and northern boundaries of the city of Southampton, bordering Test Valley borough to the north-west, Winchester district and the South Downs National Park to the north, Fareham borough to the east (with a shared boundary along the River Hamble and its estuary) and New Forest district to the south-west via a shared boundary in Southampton Water

The main town in the Borough is Eastleigh. The Borough includes two other large urban areas – Chandler's Ford and Hedge End – and some sizeable settlements at Bishopstoke, Fair Oak, Horton Heath, West End, Bursledon, Botley, Hamble and Netley. The Borough has an area of 79.8 sq. km. It is predominantly suburban in character, reflecting many of the pressures that might be expected in a location bordering a major city, but it retains some areas of countryside that are locally significant, mainly because of the separation they provide between settlements, but also because of their biodiversity and landscape characteristics.

Significant features of the Borough include internationally renowned sailing venues on the River Hamble, a national and international cricketing venue at the Ageas Bowl (formerly the Rose Bowl), Southampton Airport, dance and music venues of regional significance at The Point and the Concorde Club in Eastleigh, Places Leisure Eastleigh, The Berry Theatre at Hedge End, and an important maritime, rail and air heritage.

For administrative purposes, the Borough is divided into five Local Areas, each with its own particular characteristics and issues. Each area has a Local Area Committee that has been given devolved powers on many issues and which determines planning applications. There are 10 civil parishes. The only area that is not parished is the town of Eastleigh.

According to the 2011 Census, the Borough had a population of approximately 125,200 which is anticipated to rise to about 162,000 by 2021.

The increase will arise both from natural growth and new residential development. In common with many other communities, the population is ageing – the proportion of people over 65 is currently around 17% and this is predicted to rise to about 24% by the late 2020s.

Review 2019 – 2020

The Eastleigh Community Safety Partnership (CSP) has a statutory duty to undertake a review of crime and disorder across the district each year. The following report has been produced using data extracted from InterAct¹, for the data collection period 1st July 2019 - 30th June 2020, and information provided by partners from across the CSP.

At the end of the report, recommendations are made for the priorities to be adopted by the Executive Board of Community Safety Partnership for the coming 18 months, the period from 1st September 2020 to 31st March 2022.

Each of the actions related to the priorities will form part of the delivery plan which will be monitored against performance and partnership activity by the Board. A light touch review will be conducted in June 2021, the mid-way point, to determine if the priorities are still applicable or need changing.

An annual report is presented to the Policy and Performance Scrutiny Committee of Eastleigh Borough Council as part of the oversight process to review the expected outcomes outlined in the CSP Delivery Plan.

In these unprecedented times the CSP has also taken into consideration the impact that Covid-19 has had on overall crime and disorder.

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

CRIME DATA and ANALYSIS

This first section details the levels of recorded crime over the last 3 years in the Borough of Eastleigh.

Main crime categories are included with only selected subcategories, so the total of the subcategories will not always equal the overall crime category total.

Please note: Each year covers the period of 1st July – 30th June.

CRIME TYPE	2017 - 2018	2018 – 2019	2019 - 2020
Homicide	1	1	1
Violence with injury	1041	1056	1005
Violence without injury *	1705	1834	2071
ALL Violence against person	2748	2890	3077
Burglary residential	402	419	508
Burglary community	272	192	201
Vehicle crime	710	585	593
Robbery	62	69	59
ALL Theft offences	3151	2811	2785
Criminal damage	1004	884	810
Arson	37	34	29
Public order offences	839	749	844
Possession offensive weapon	75	86	69
Drug related offences	157	198	202
ALL CRIME	8482	8042	8239
ALL ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR	2607	2287	2210

* Violence without injury includes malicious communications (e.g. internet social media abuse offences)

Overall crime across the Borough has changed little in the last three + years with the total number of crimes being consistently around 8000 - 8400 per annum.

Violent Crime

Violent crime has increased over the last 3 years but importantly the category of violence with injury has reduced since the high figure in 2017-2018 when there was a significant increase of youth on youth violence which was addressed in the Strategic Review of 2018:

“The rise in violent crime is concerning and analysis has identified three areas of increase as listed on page 11. Coupled with this has been a rise in reports of anti-social behaviour. Some of this has been as a result of increased reporting but the overall rise and an escalation in the seriousness of some of these incidents is concerning. A number of hotspot locations have been identified this past year which have required substantial partnership working. Adopting early intervention measures accompanied by robust actions when appropriate to curb behaviours is an essential combination to reducing the harm, being caused.”

Over the past 18 months the CSP has adopted a new approach to tackling this level of violent crime and through the Tactical group has brought together over twenty partner organisations to target those individuals who have been causing the most harm in our community. Partners include the statutory authorities, schools and colleges, residential social landlords and youth work providers. Tactics used have included enforcement and diversion in equal measure.

Domestic abuse

The other main component of violent crime is domestic abuse, which is defined as follows by the UK government

“Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to psychological, physical, sexual, financial, and emotional.”

Domestic abuse can take different forms, including:

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

In the period July 1st 2019 to 30th June 2020 there were 1387 crimes committed in relation to domestic violence. The breakdown is as follows for type of crime:

Type of offence	Number
Violence with injury	391
Rape	45
Violence without injury	756
Other sexual offences	15
Robbery	1
Criminal damage	80
Burglary	11
Vehicle crime	7
Other theft	30
Public order	37
Miscellaneous	14

Domestic abuse related crime accounts for 14% of all crime reported to Hampshire Constabulary. In the overwhelming majority of cases the relationship between victim and offender is that of ex partners, the next largest category is family member (child or sibling) but that is significantly smaller in number. The highest number of domestic violence cases by victims age were between 20 and 39 years old and this age bracket also accounts for the highest numbers of repeat calls. There were 943 victims were female and 410 males.

Cases are graded through a risk assessment process devised by Safe Lives: The simple series of questions enables officers to establish the level of risk someone is facing and helps determine what actions are needed to reduce that risk. A high score means the victim is at high risk of murder and/or serious harm and needs urgent support.²

High risk cases are referred to the monthly Marac meeting and the victim is contacted by an Independent Domestic Violence Adviser (Idva). Medium risk cases are managed by the local Neighbourhood Policing team and can access support from the domestic abuse services commissioned by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and Hampshire County Council.

The aim of this comprehensive process is to prevent further harm, protect the victim and deal with the offender.

Domestic Homicide Review

The Partnership has undertaken one Domestic Homicide Review during this period as set out in the legislation the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004. This is nearing the end of its work and the Panel met in January 2020 to consider the responses from the organisations which were involved with the case prior to the death.

² <https://safelives.org.uk/practice-support/resources-identifying-risk-victims-face>

The Chair of the Panel and Author, Shonagh Dillon, Chief Executive of Aurora New Dawn then started to produce the review report. The first draft of the report has now been shared with the Panel.

Drug related harm

Drug related harm covers a whole range of offences as well producing many victims of crime and exploits others at risk from drug dealers. One element of this is County Lines. The 2018 Home Office Serious Crime Strategy states the definition of a County Line is a term used to describe “gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas [within the UK], using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of “deal line”.

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

Across Hampshire, Southampton and Portsmouth drug dealing is both external (County lines) and home grown. Both affect what happens in Eastleigh. There has been limited evidence of County Lines in the Borough but where it has happened it has mainly affected a few younger individuals who have been drawn into dealing and acting as runners and have been subsequently found by police in other parts of the country. The dealing drives the demand for Class A drugs, and this also stimulates a level of violence. It is thought that many drug related violence incidents go unreported. Analysis by the Constabulary has shown that Eastleigh and two other districts are the only ones to have suffered an increase of Drug related violence during the last year.

Violence Reduction Unit

“Violence Reduction Units will bring together different organisations, including the Police, local government, health community leaders and other key partners to tackle violent crime by understanding its root causes. The new units will be responsible for identifying what is driving violent crime in the area and community up with a co-ordinated response.”

Serious Violence strategy, HM Government, 2018.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/seriousviolencestrategy>

In April 2018, the government published their 'Serious Violence Strategy'. The strategy particularly focused on homicide, knife crime, gun crime and drug related violence through county lines, which are thought to be driving increases in serious violence nationally. The strategy also emphasised the role of early intervention and prevention, recommending a partnership approach to tackling the root causes of violence.

In August 2019 the Home Office announced funding to set up specialist teams to tackle violent crime. These Violence Reduction Units (VRUs) include different organisations, such as police, local government, health, and community leaders, working in partnership to identify the root causes of violent crimes. This funding was for use during the 2019/20 financial year. Hampshire and the Isle of Wight was identified as one of the 18 areas to receive funding to set up its own VRU.

Acquisitive crime

Overall acquisitive crime has continued to fall year on year over the last 3 years though this last year there has been an upturn in residential burglary, though it should be noted that these figures now include not just the home but also sheds and garages. As car thefts become increasingly more difficult, offenders are committing burglary in order to get the keys in order to steal the car at the property. Often burglaries occur in series where one offender targets numerous properties in an area.

Hate crime

A hate crime is defined as 'Any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's race or perceived race; religion or perceived religion; sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation; disability or perceived disability and any crime motivated by hostility or prejudice against a person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender.'

A hate incident is any incident which the victim, or anyone else, thinks is based on someone's prejudice towards them because of their race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or because they are transgender.

Not all hate incidents will amount to criminal offences, but it is equally important that these are reported and recorded by the police.

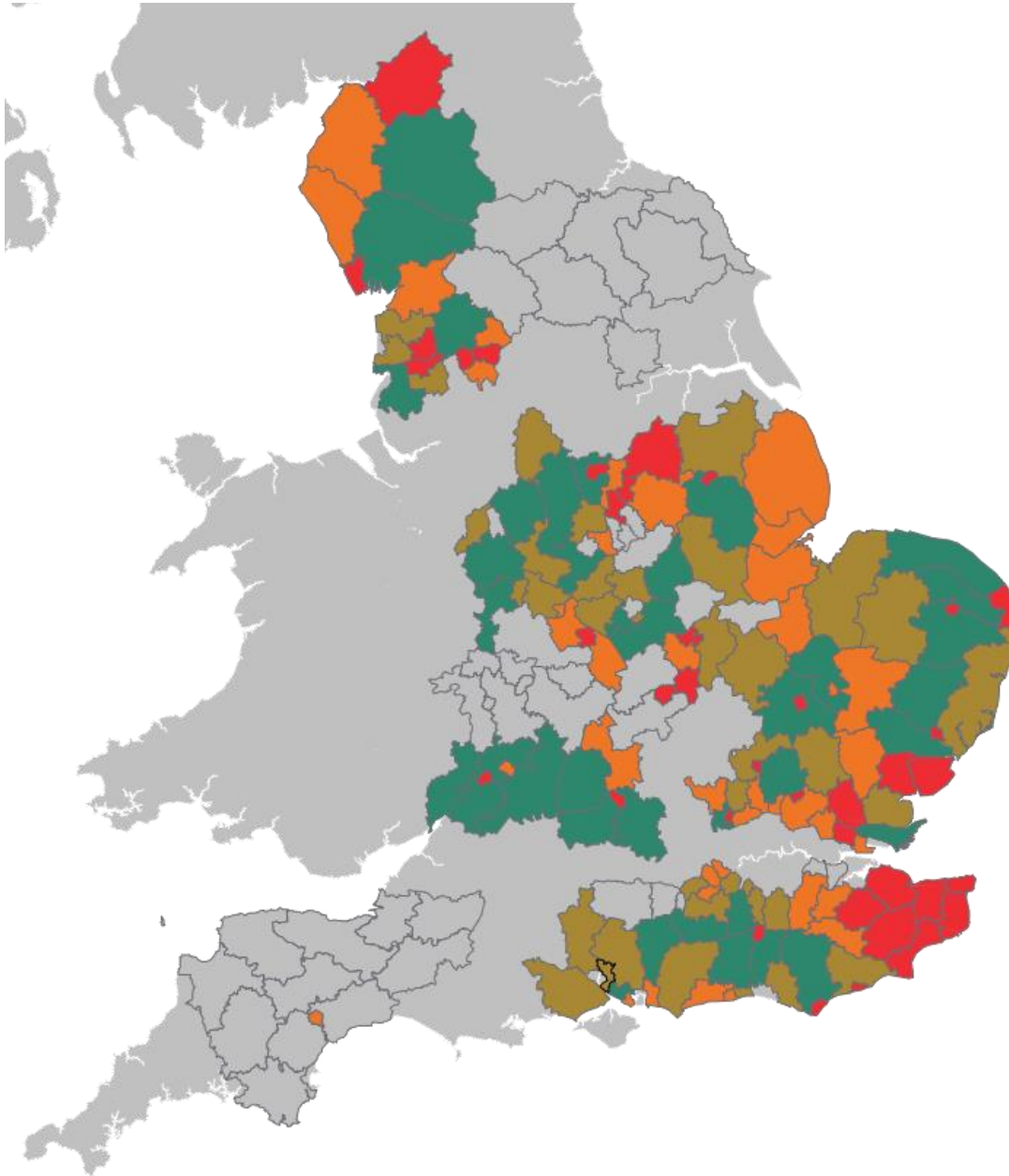
The majority of hate crimes were low level public order offences or assault without injury. Only a small percentage involve acts of physical violence against the victim.

The nature of the 136 crimes reported in the period by protected characteristic were:

Protected characteristic	Number of crimes
Race	75
Sexual orientation	35
Disability	25
Gender	6
Other	3
Faith	1
Total crimes	136*
Total incidents	177

* some crimes may include more than one protected characteristic

Crime - Total recorded offences (excluding fraud) for Eastleigh & All English district local authorities for year ending 2020 Q1 (12 months ending) ³



Green: 39.97 ≤ 56.52 Brown: 56.52 ≤ 67.93 Orange: 67.93 ≤ 86.93
Red: 86.93 ≤ 149.17

The map shows in the twelve months to end of 2020 Q1 (12 months ending) Eastleigh had recorded [66.30 crimes per 1000 people](#), this ranks Eastleigh 71 out of 188 in All English district local authorities. Tewkesbury had the lowest number of offences [39.97 crimes per 1000 people](#) in this quarter with Lincoln having the largest number at 149.17 crimes per 1000 people offences.

³ <https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/view/lga-research/lga-research-report-police-recorded-crime?mod-area=E07000086&mod-group=LAsByTypeAndCountry&mod-type=comparisonGroupType>

Victims

Actual numbers of victims per sex and age of violent crime in year July 1st 2019 - June 30th 2020

Age range	Male		Female	
	Violence with injury	Violence without injury	Violence with injury	Violence without injury
Under 10	32	62	19	43
10-17	88	126	55	114
18-24	68	102	79	164
25-29	49	88	64	125
30-34	32	77	70	148
35-39	34	97	70	134
40-44	36	65	46	119
45-49	30	67	42	91
50-54	27	67	27	43
55-59	17	53	21	44
60+	31	68	30	79

Top at risk age group to be a victim of violent crime. Males it is 10 – 24, for females is 18-24 and then 30-39 which reflects the fact that most domestic violence victims are female.

Offenders

The Community Rehabilitation Company (Community Probation provider) has worked with 187 offenders across the Borough in 2019-20

Age

18-20	14
21-25	31
26-34	53
35-49	59
50-64	29
65+	5

Offence type

Violence	70
Motoring	30
Theft	19

Ethnicity

White British	163
Not known	10
White other	5
Black	6
Mixed race	1
Asian	2

Gender

Male	170
Female	17

Anti-social behaviour

Reported levels of anti-social behaviour have continued to fall year on year though it is clear from communication with the public that many incidents go unreported for a variety of reasons. Anti-social behaviour tends to be caused by young people (teenagers and young adults), but there remains a steady flow of neighbour disputes where those involved are all adults.

The number of reports by Local Area were as follows

Eastleigh (Central, South & North)	816	(455,284 & 77)
Chandlers Ford & Hiltingbury	149	(64 & 85)
Bishopstoke, Fair Oak & Horton Heath	260	(155 & 105)
Hedge End, West End & Botley	492	(297,136 & 59)
Bursledon Hamble & Hound	487	(160,186 & 141)

In terms of reporting a number of locations stand out as “hotspots”. In the past year these have identified as:

- Hamble Foreshore
- Eastleigh Town centre
- Lakeside
- Hedge End Town centre

Often those young people involved in anti-social behaviour come to notice not just through these reports, but also through being involved in crime, poor school attendance, complaints to housing associations, and being from families where Childrens services are involved.

The Partnership uses a problem-solving approach to each hotspot looking at the available information, analysing what is happening and then taking targeted action with those causing the problems as well undertaking crime prevention and target hardening where appropriate.

Diversion is a key element to this approach and schemes such as Friday Night Football alongside the work of youth service provision of the Council at Y Zone, and that by the commissioned providers of Groundwork and Youth Options are crucial to the overall engagement of young people in positive activities as a credible alternative to just hanging around and causing a nuisance.

The Partnership is also involved in running three funded projects which tackle attitudes and behaviours amongst young people at risk of offending. These are the national Supporting Families programme, the Thinking skills pilot and the NEET project which has just been started during lockdown.

Programmes

Supporting Families Programme

The Supporting families programme has been running since 2012 and it is about working with the whole family. The aim is to identify and work with families who have multiple, complex issues and deliver solutions to these problems that lead to lasting positive changes for the family. Families are often trying to deal with more than one problem at a time. This can make it difficult for families to get the right help and support and this is where the programme aims to make that difference.

The success criteria for the programme are determined by the targets agreed at the start of the work in the family plan. The family plan can cover up to 10 areas of need:

- crime and anti-social behaviour
- education, children not in school
- worklessness, adults on out-of-work benefits
- young people not in employment, education of training
- problems with drugs and/or alcohol
- physical or mental health problems
- domestic violence and abuse
- families at risk of homelessness or unmanaged debts
- young children failing to thrive
- unhealthy weight and/or malnutrition concerns

If change has been sustained, lasting longer than 6 months in all the identified areas at the start of the work, then a reward payment can be claimed

In the year 2019-20, Eastleigh added a total of 61 families to the Supporting Families Programme (SFP) and made 43 successful claims. A much-improved number of claims on previous years. In April 2020, there were big changes to the programme and Eastleigh and Winchester districts were combined as Hampshire County Council made the decision to take ownership of the SFP back from the local districts.

It is evident in the figures that Covid-19 has had a significant impact on the number of nominations to the Early Help Hub. With schools being closed and limited communication with parents, new nominations are low.

As at the end of June 2020, Eastleigh and Winchester had only added 12 new families to the Supporting Families from April 1st, 2020 from a target of 17 a month for both districts combined. Most of the nominations to EHH have come from the Eastleigh district. The annual target (pre-Covid-19) for Eastleigh and Winchester was 100 new families by the close of September 2020; however, due mitigating factors this is unlikely to be achievable. There are 23 Intensive support spaces available to use across both districts between 1st April – 31st March 2021 provided by MIND. SFP have allocated 4 of these spaces by end of June 2020.

Thinking skills training programme

This pilot project came from the premise that it was better to help young people, who were identified as being at risk of exclusion or suspension from school, at an early stage as possible. The aim was to develop a “Thinking Skills training programme” and deliver to a core group of pupils at one school as a pilot and then having reviewed the outcomes if they were positive to train teachers at other secondary schools in the Borough to deliver the course.

Programme development

The programme was initially put together for six group work sessions, and two one to one sessions at the beginning and end of the programme. The course is designed to be delivered using cognitive behavioural methods. The thoughts, feelings, and action model underpin the course and is referred to in most sessions. Tutors are encouraged to use Socratic questioning throughout the programme and so asking for example; “what were you saying to yourself?”, “how did that make you feel?” “what did you do?” is key in enabling the participants to be aware of how their self-talk influences their emotions and actions.

The first session is designed to be motivational and interactive demonstrating the value of emotional intelligence as fundamental life skill that can be learnt. The rest of the programme addresses the core components of emotional intelligence; problem solving, communication, assertiveness, negotiation, perspective taking, emotional literacy and management. As the programme progresses the participants are asked to address problems using the skills they have learnt, this also develops leadership skills. Homework sits alongside the programme and involves applying learning from each session, which also provides an opportunity to produce a portfolio of work. Evaluation is built into the programme in the 1 to 1 session and following each group session.

The pilot ran at Crestwood School over the autumn term 2019 with a small group of six pupils drawn from different year groups. The sessions were run, and learning was gained from each one in terms of delivery and content. Feedback from individual members about the programme was positive and there was a consistent theme about feeling more positive about themselves.

It was agreed that following revisions the train the trainer day could be delivered to partner schools. Unfortunately, when the date had been agreed, the pandemic had started and as a result it has been postponed. It will be rescheduled when the current crisis is over. Eight schools and youth work providers have signed up staff to attend the course so far: Crestwood, Toynbee, Wildern, Wyvern, Hamble, Kings, The Bridge, and Groundwork.

NEET project

At the Tactical Community Safety Partnership (TCSP) meetings it was becoming increasingly clear that several of our sixteen-year-old nominals were at increased risk of becoming NEET, compounded by the impact of the COVID 19 lockdown and the early closure of schools. A group of 16 young people were identified, and all had a high level of involvement in crime and anti-social behaviour over the last 2 years. This raised concerns about what would happen in the future if not engaged in work or education and given other factors as well many are at risk of criminal exploitation and long-term criminality.

A working group was formed, and the aim of the group was to identify a pathway plan for each of them in order to bridge the gap between leaving school and getting into training and employment. It was also an opportunity to link up the local education and training providers with key agencies that were currently involved with the young people.

Training opportunities such as forklift driver training, alongside work on application forms for college, and tackling lack of life skills have all formed part of individual plans. Although in its very early stages the take up by the young people concerned has been positive and already there is evidence of reduced criminality from many of the individuals concerned, places secured at college and four have passed the forklift training course. It is planned this project will continue for the foreseeable future.

Recommendations

The Community Safety Partnership because of limited resources and capacity needs to target its work where it will be able to be the most effective and bring about long term change.

The patterns of crime and anti-social behaviour over the last decade across the borough have changed and there has been over the last couple of years, a disproportionate impact made by small cohorts of older teenagers. This started with an increase of youth on youth violence in 2018 and has escalated to involvement in drug dealing, further violence and higher rates of convictions.

The Partnership has taken the view that it can have the most impact in two key ways by working closely together - early intervention to prevent younger children following this path and by targeting interventions on these individuals who are causing the most harm in the community. Such targeted interventions include both diversion and prosecution.

It is therefore suggested that the 3 priorities for the coming 18 months should focus on the following areas:

1. Reducing Drug related harm
2. Working with Young people at risk
3. Reducing Anti-social behaviour

The Partnership will deliver on a number of actions against the three thematic priorities emerging from this report, in order to reduce the impact that threat, risk and harm has on individuals and society as a whole. These actions will be laid out in the Annual Delivery Plan.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ABC	Acceptable behaviour contract
ASB	Anti-social behaviour
BID	Business Improvement District
CAADA	Co-ordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse
CBO	Criminal Behaviour Order
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
CONTEST	Counter-terrorism strategy
CPS	Crown Prosecution Service
CPN	Community Protection Notice
CRC	Community Rehabilitation Company
CSE	Child sexual exploitation
CSP	Community safety partnership
DHR	Domestic homicide review
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
EBC	Eastleigh Borough Council
ETO	Emerging Threat Offender
HIOW	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight
IDVA	Independent Domestic violence advocate
ISVA	Independent Sexual Violence Advocate
IOM	Integrated Offender Management
MARAC	Multi agency risk assessment conference (Domestic violence)
NEET	Not in education, training or employment
NPS	National Probation Service

OCG	Organised Crime Group
OPCC	Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
PPO	Prolific and Priority Offender
PSPO	Public Space Protection Order
RJ	Restorative Justice
RSL	Registered social landlord
STFP	Supporting Troubled Families Programme
TAF	Team around the Family
YCPT	Youth Crime Prevention Team
YOT	Youth Offending Team