

# Hampshire Police Authority Annual Report 2005/06



**Hampshire**  
POLICE AUTHORITY

*for Hampshire  
and the  
Isle of Wight*

# Foreign Languages Version

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## Arabic

إذا رغبت في الحصول على ترجمة لأي جزء من هذه الوثيقة، فالرجاء الاتصال هاتفياً على الرقم 01962 871595 مبيناً اللغة المطلوبة والجزء الذي ترغب في ترجمته لك.

## Bengali

যদি আপনি এই পুস্তিকার কোন অংশের অনুবাদ পেতে চান, দয়া করে এই নম্বরে ফোন করুন 01962 871595, আর কোন ভাষায় এবং কোন অংশটার অনুবাদ আপনি পেতে চান সেটা বলুন।

## Chinese

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## Farsi

اگر به ترجمه هر بخشی از این نوشته نیاز دارید، لطفاً با شماره تلفن 01962 871595 تماس بگیرید و اعلام کنید که مایلید کدام قسمت آن به چه زبانی ترجمه شود

## Hindi

यदि आप इस दस्तावेज़ के किसी भी विभाग का अनुवाद चाहते हैं, तो कृपया 01962 871595 पर फ़ोन करें और बताइए कि किस भाषा में और किस विभाग का अनुवाद चाहते हैं।

## Pashto

که تاسو په دې سندکې د کومې برخې ترجمه غواړه، لطفاً په دې شمیره 01962871595 تلفون اوکړئ د ترجمې ژبه او هغه برخه څرگنده

## Polish

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## Punjabi

ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਲੇਖ ਖੱਤਰ ਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਭੀ ਭਾਗ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਚਾਹੀ ਦਾ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰ ਕੇ, ਇਹ ਦੱਸਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਕਿ ਕਿਸ ਭਾਗ ਵਿਚ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਸ ਭਾਗ ਦਾ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਚਾਹੀ ਦਾ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਨੰਬਰ 01962 871595 'ਤੇ ਟੈਲੀਫ਼ੋਨ ਕਰੋ.

## Russian

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## Sorani

ئەگەر دەتەوێت وەرگیراوی هەر بە شیکێ ئێم بە لێگە نامە یە ت بە دەست بگات، تکایە پێوهندی بە م ژماره تە له فۆنە وه بکه 01962 871595 و ئاماژه به و زمانه بکه که پێویستیت پێی هه یه و هه روه ها ئه و به شه ش دهستنیشان بکه که چه ز ده که یت بۆت وهر بگێردریت.

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Please contact us on 01962 871595 if you require any part of this document in large print or braille.

<sup>1</sup> The languages listed have been identified as among the most commonly spoken, after English, within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. The list was compiled from information gathered from a range of sources, including the Hampshire Constabulary Consultative Group (a group of individuals from minority ethnic groups who advise the Constabulary on the race relations implications of our policies and procedures). Views were also sought from other organisations and various representatives of minority ethnic communities.



# *Hampshire Police Authority*

## *Annual Report 2005/06*



**Hampshire**  
POLICE AUTHORITY

*for Hampshire  
and the  
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Mike Attenborough-Cox  
Chairman  
Hampshire Police Authority

The Police Authority had an interesting and testing year.

We worked hard to achieve stand alone status following the national strategic forces review; this was the outcome people told us they wanted and the support of residents, partners and colleagues was invaluable.

As we were putting forward our stand alone case to the Home Office, the Constabulary was going through a significant change of its own with the realignment of ten basic command units (BCUs) to six operational command units (OCUs) across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

A key area of the Police Authority's activity was and continues to be to engage with and consult local communities to ensure that people's voices are heard. This enables us to balance the needs and demands of different groups with the best interests of the two counties as a whole.

Much of our work was carried out in partnership, which resulted in continuous dialogue between the partner organisations and provided best use of resources.

Building on this work and with our confirmed stand alone status and the new OCUs now in place, Hampshire Police Authority is in a strong position to move forward.

We are absolutely committed to do this and to tackle emerging issues to ensure an effective and efficient strategic police force for the people of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

Each year, Hampshire Police Authority publishes a local policing plan that sets the strategic direction for Hampshire Constabulary for the forthcoming year.

This Annual Report 2005/06 looks back at the delivery of the Local Policing Plan 2005/06, which was first published in March 2005 and updated in June 2005. The Police Authority also publishes a strategic plan, which operates on a three-year basis; the current plan is for 2005-08.

Alongside these local plans, the Home Secretary sets national priorities (available via [www.homeoffice.gov.uk](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk)) for all police forces in England and Wales on a three year rolling basis. Police authorities and constabularies must take these priorities into account when they agree their local policing plans and strategic objectives.

In 2005/06 the Constabulary reviewed its structure, beginning with a programme of restructuring to implement the neighbourhood policing model. This was to ensure that officers were more accountable to the communities they served.

This year also saw the implementation of codes of practice aimed at protecting and supporting victims of crime and encouraging more people to use the criminal justice system.

The overall crime figures, including violent crime, appeared to rise in 2005/06. This was partly due to the adoption of the national standard for crime recording, which aims to gain a truer picture of the level of crime being committed.

The 2005/06 detection rate was 20.9 per cent, which was down on the previous year and below the target set of less than 25 per cent. This was in part attributed to the introduction of a force-wide records management system (RMS) that took some months to integrate with core business practices.

Whilst this was disappointing, the Constabulary was determined to reap the benefits of RMS. Notwithstanding, the Constabulary continued to target prolific and priority offenders in partnership with other agencies to good effect.

Serious and organised crime continued to be a priority over the year. A force-wide operation was launched to tackle criminals who had benefited from the proceeds of crime. In addition a money laundering unit was set up. A murder prevention programme was implemented and early indications showed that this most serious of crimes reduced significantly.

Performance information can be found on the following websites: [www.hampshirepoliceauthority.org](http://www.hampshirepoliceauthority.org) and [www.hampshire.police.uk](http://www.hampshire.police.uk). The Chief Constable's annual report, due to be published in September, will provide further information.

For the first time, Hampshire Police Authority will be publishing a local policing summary, which will be published from July 2006 in the four county and unitary local authority magazines Hampshire Now, Flagship (Portsmouth), City View (Southampton) and Wight Insight.

# Hampshire Police Authority Objectives



## **To ensure policing by consent through effective consultation with the communities of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.**

Community consultation and engagement are vital to the work of the Police Authority; by listening to residents' views from across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, the Police Authority can make sure that its policing policies reflect the services people want.

To this end the results of consultation undertaken in 2005/06 were incorporated into the Local Policing Plan 2006/07 (available at [www.hampshirepoliceauthority.org](http://www.hampshirepoliceauthority.org) and [www.hampshire.police.uk](http://www.hampshire.police.uk)).

In 2005/06 the Police Authority, in partnership with colleagues from the Constabulary and local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs), conducted 52 focus group events across the two counties.

The Police Authority's Community Affairs Committee regularly discusses consultation outcomes and reviews the responses of residents' concerns received by the Constabulary.

In June 2005 the Committee received the analysis of more than 1,100 questionnaires about anti-social behaviour that had been completed by residents. The top three areas of concern were: speeding and anti-social use of vehicles, congregating young people and drunken or rowdy behaviour.

In September 2005 the Home Secretary announced his intention to restructure police areas. Hampshire Police Authority wanted to ensure that residents had their say about this and therefore residents, colleagues, members of parliament and partner agencies took part in a wide variety of consultation events between September 2005 and January 2006.

These included: an independent resident focus group, an on-line questionnaire, public meetings, briefing letters and information, media coverage, MP lobbying

and involvement in House of Commons and Westminster Hall debates. Information was also provided via the Police Authority's website and in a partnership survey.

Residents told us most strongly that their preference was for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight to continue to have a 'stand-alone' police service. Residents acknowledged that it was important to move with the times and for policing to be 'fit for purpose', but that every case should be judged on its individual merits.

Hampshire Police Authority was informed on March 20, 2006 by the Home Secretary that Hampshire Constabulary would be granted strategic force status and would stand alone.

Hampshire Police Authority would like to thank residents, partners and colleagues for the support they gave. Policing by consent and securing an efficient and effective police service is at the heart of policing in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

## **To challenge the Constabulary to achieve the top quartile in all 'most similar forces' performance indicators**

Police performance is judged by a number of different measures agreed by police authorities, police forces and the Home Office.

Hampshire Police Authority monitors police performance, holds the Constabulary to account for its performance through robust questioning and follows up on any poor performance.

The performance measures and scores are published monthly on the Constabulary's website, [www.hampshire.police.uk](http://www.hampshire.police.uk), annually by the Home Office and regularly in the Police Authority's Performance Committee papers, available via [www.hampshirepoliceauthority.org](http://www.hampshirepoliceauthority.org)

During 2005/06 the Police Authority was very active in challenging and supporting the Constabulary during a difficult year for performance management.



# Hampshire Police Authority Objectives

The implementation of the new records management system produced an expected dip in performance in the early part of the year, which was recovered successfully in some areas of performance but not in others.

As a result the Constabulary achieved the results that the Police Authority required in areas such as response to 999 calls, the reduction of house burglary, vehicle crime and acquisitive crime, the reduction in road casualties and high levels of public satisfaction with the police.

There were, however, several areas where performance did not improve at the rate required and the performance figures were not as good as the 'most similar force' (MSF) comparator forces<sup>2</sup>.

Detection of crimes, the quality of data and the level of violent crime were the three main areas where improvements will be necessary and targets for 2006/07 have been set to ensure that Hampshire Constabulary is restored to being in the top quartile in every performance area.

## **Working in partnership to improve safety for the communities of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight**

Much of the work undertaken by the Police Authority is carried out in partnership with other organisations. Partnership working helps the Police Authority and others to avoid duplicating work in areas such as consultation.

The Police Authority works with the Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB) and CDRPs to ensure that performance targets are aligned and reflect local priorities.

Additionally it provides continuous dialogue, the sharing of information and helps to make best use of resources at a time when funding is stretched and savings are important to both the Police Authority and communities.

During 2005/06, Hampshire Police Authority worked with a wide range of partners from the 14 CDRPs based across the two counties.

Police Authority members continued to work closely with BCU commanders at a time when great change was taking place. This was to ensure that performance and good practice could be monitored at a local level during the Forward Together work that saw the ten BCUs realigned to six OCUs but also during the uncertain times during the national review of policing areas.

Hampshire Police Authority is committed to section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and the work of the Police Authority's Crime Prevention Committee contributes significantly by ensuring that the Police Authority does all that it reasonably can to help prevent crime and disorder.

During 2005/06 the Crime Prevention Committee awarded £111,000 in standing grants and an additional £137,960 in discretionary (one-off) grants; in total £248,960.

The projects supported tackle a wide range of issues and seek to address problems identified in local CDRP audits. For every £1 spent by the Crime Prevention Committee, partners provided almost £13 – in total an additional £1,772,077.

Fifty-three discretionary grants were awarded during 2005/06. Of these, 31 grants were made to projects benefiting young people, nine were awarded to security projects to improve reassurance such as closed circuit television (CCTV), four helped tackle domestic abuse and a further nine grants went to general crime prevention initiatives.

To find out more about the Crime Prevention Committee, read its annual review at: [www.hampshirepoliceauthority.org](http://www.hampshirepoliceauthority.org).



## Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour

### Crime strategy

During 2005, Hampshire Constabulary implemented a new crime strategy that set out the minimum required standard of investigation and a delivery plan for the following key crime areas:

- Major crime
- Volume crime
- Special priority crime
- Serious and organised crime
- Terrorism

### Anti-social behaviour strategy

The Constabulary has published an anti-social behaviour strategy that provides an incremental approach to tackling such behaviour. It will be used by the Constabulary in conjunction with our partners.

The Constabulary's local community safety teams have worked closely within these partnerships to provide such solutions.

During 2005/06, the number of acceptable behaviour contracts (ABCs) put in place increased from 127 to 181 and the number of anti-social behaviour orders (ASBOs) increased from 201 to 245.

### Crime Reduction Environmental Week (CREW)

The Constabulary has introduced crime reduction environmental weeks (CREW) across the whole of the force area. They last for six days with intensive involvement from many agencies within tightly defined geographical, high crime, deprived or problem areas.

They make a significant contribution to helping to reduce the fear of crime whilst increasing reassurance to the public. Over the year the Constabulary took part in 35 such initiatives across the two counties.

The weeks form part of the Constabulary's commitment to the local area agreement, local public service agreement (PSA) and CDRP strategy and the Government Office for the South East (GOSE) has quoted CREW as good practice.

### Alcohol harm reduction

An alcohol misuse campaign saw the introduction of new tactics and tools to reduce the negative effects of the night-time economy on the communities of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

To curtail and prevent the harm alcohol consumption has on young people and their communities, BCUs carried out test purchase operations in 123 pubs and clubs as a result of new guidance. Of these 54 places (44 per cent) sold to underage people.

### Safer schools partnerships

The Constabulary works with schools to develop safer schools partnerships (SSPs). Schemes have been established in Gosport, Portsmouth and Havant.

The four main aims of SSPs are:

- to reduce the prevalence of crime and victimisation amongst young people and to reduce the number of incidents and crimes in schools and their wider communities;
- to provide a safe and secure school community that enhances the learning environment;
- to ensure that young people remain in education, actively learning and achieving their full potential; and,
- to engage young people, challenge unacceptable behaviour and develop a respect for themselves and their community.

SSPs can be applied with a degree of flexibility, but at the core is the allocation of a police officer to a school or a cluster of schools and a commitment from the school to tackle safety issues in partnership with students, staff, communities, police and other partners.

## Children and young persons

Working in partnership with the Youth Offending Team (YOT) the Constabulary has explored ways of providing more effective early intervention with children and young people who come to police notice for the first time.

Throughout the Constabulary area there are a number of early intervention programmes and each command unit liaises with such programmes to identify suitable cases for referral.

In tackling alcohol consumption by young people and the harm caused by such consumption, the Constabulary conducted a number of campaigns and operations throughout the year.

During the summer of 2005, 'Do you know where your children are?' focussed on reducing anti-social behaviour and alcohol-related disorder to encourage children and young people to take part in positive healthy activities. Operations were conducted focussing on areas where alcohol was being consumed by children and young people in public, identifying sources and seizing alcohol from young people. In addition joint operations were conducted with Trading Standards offices conducting test purchases at off licences.

## Children Act 2004

Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council, Portsmouth City Council and the Isle of Wight Council each have a local initiative in place to safeguard children. The police representative is at assistant chief constable level, supported by the Head of Specialist Investigations.

Hampshire Constabulary has signed up to national child abuse investigation modular training and ensures local multi-agency training is provided to partner agencies. The managing and sharing information (IMPACT) programme that came out of the Bichard Inquiry saw the launch of the Impact Nominal Index (INI) in December 2005.

## Combat serious and organised crime

### Asset recovery

In September 2005, Hampshire Constabulary launched a force-wide operation tackling criminals who have benefited financially from the proceeds of crime.

Many assets were seized and national publicity was generated. This type of operation will become a regular feature for the force under the title 'Operation Hermes'.

Hampshire Constabulary has set up a money laundering unit. In addition, the Financial Investigation Unit has secured two additional posts for civilian financial investigators and all frontline staff have received training in the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 legislation.

### Critical incidents

In 2005 the Constabulary delivered critical incident training. It is anticipated that this will go some way to improving the force's response to such incidents.

## Serious and Organised Crime Agency (SOCA)

The Serious and Organised Crime Agency (SOCA) came into being in April 2006. The agency has a number of objectives to tackle high level national criminality. For Hampshire Constabulary this meant a change to the services that were available under the agreements with the former National Criminal Intelligence Service (NCIS) and National Crime Squad (NCS).



## Prevention of serious crime

Significant progress was made throughout the Constabulary to reinforce the priority of the police response when dealing with vulnerable people or people in vulnerable situations.

The three elements to the murder prevention programme are:

- project management of key murder prevention projects seeking out the gaps in current practice and procedure and the practical changes necessary to instil a protective culture;
- daily RMS review searching to identify potential critical incidents and ensure effective intervention; and,
- real time Control Room critical incident intervention and management.

## Improve road safety

The Roads Policing Unit (RPU) continues to work in partnership with other agencies to achieve the government's Road Casualty Reduction targets by the year 2010 (RCR2010).

In 2005/06 there were 81 persons killed on the roads in Hampshire. Although this was two more than in the same period last year (79 fatalities in 2004/05) it should be noted that 2004/05 had seen the lowest number of fatalities since the year 2000, the highest being in 2002/03 when there were 109. Therefore, although this year saw a small increase, the Constabulary is pleased to be sustaining its performance in this area.

The number of persons seriously injured on the roads has decreased significantly from 925 in 2004/05 to 764 in 2005/06.

The number of slight injuries sustained decreased in the same period, with an average of 539 injuries per month, compared to 566 per month in the preceding year.

The number of children under 16 who have been killed or seriously injured fell to 59, compared to 104 in the same period of 2004/05; the number of motorcycle casualties fell from 173 to 136.

There has been a 37 per cent reduction in the total number of those killed or seriously injured and the Constabulary and its partners are on target to achieve RCR2010.

Research<sup>3</sup> has shown that more people are driving under the influence of drugs. The RPU has invested significant resources in training and staffing an Impaired Driver Unit (IDU), which has been recognised nationally as a centre of excellence.

The arrest rate for drug impaired driving doubled and was accompanied by a three-fold increase in the number of tests being performed.

The Safety Camera Partnership (SCP) continued to address the dangers of roads where there are significant casualties and speeding incidents by deploying both fixed and mobile cameras in accordance with nationally agreed criteria.

Significant investment was made to develop and extend automatic number plate recognition (ANPR) capability and its tactical use both on patrol and for targeted activities such as anti-terrorism.

The RPU piloted having a community reassurance team and this will be rolled out across the force in 2006.

<sup>3</sup> Research and figures produced in 1996 from a 10-year study by the Forensic Science Service.

## Reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour

### Sector policing

Thirty-two sector inspectors delivered total geographic policing across the two counties. Each one had ownership of and responsibility for their relevant policing area. The Constabulary was successful in ensuring that all but one of the sectors was coterminous with local authority boundaries, which enabled closer partnership working.

The sector inspectors formed an integral part of the Tasking and Co-ordinating Groups (TCGs) within the BCUs which assisted in the effective targeting of priority offenders and locations.

Two Joint Agency Action Groups (JAAGs), in Portsmouth and Southampton, have enhanced a partnership approach to targeting priority areas and prolific and priority offenders (PPOs). In other areas, community safety partnerships met monthly to forge closer links between the police and key partners.

A scorecard that had provided performance information to sector, team and individual levels was temporarily withdrawn when the records management system (RMS) was introduced. Work has and continues to take place to re-introduce an enhanced version that will enable performance to be managed at neighbourhood level.

### Frontline policing

The Constabulary continued to improve the percentage of time officers spent on frontline duties to 67.3 per cent. This was above average in comparison with our most similar forces (MSF) and the rest of the country.

Low levels of sickness, improved data recording and the drive to bring down bureaucracy all contributed to this. RMS is expected to have a long-term effect in reducing bureaucracy.

## Rural policing

Hampshire Constabulary is committed to rural policing and undertook the following activities:

Intelligence-led policing of hunts;

- the deployment of several mobile police stations to reach rural communities;
- crime prevention schemes to tackle specific rural crime issues, such as Farmwatch and Horsewatch; and,
- making 23 officers available to deal with wildlife crime issues.

## Accredited Community Safety Officers (ACSOs)

By the end of 2005/06, Hampshire Constabulary had accredited 85 community safety officers. These officers are employed by Hampshire County Council (34), Southampton City Council (21), Portsmouth City Council (25) and the Vehicle Operator and Services Agency (VOSA) (five). In addition Rushmoor Borough Council have applied for accreditation for five park rangers.

## Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs)

In April 2005, 26 PCSOs were employed, including one funded by Welcome Break at Fleet Services. The introduction of PCSOs was very successful and strong links with the local communities have been made.

## Special Constabulary

The Special Constabulary achieved 90,300 hours duty time including more than 50,000 hours on sector policing; an increase on the previous year. This yielded an average of 259 hours per officer; significantly more than the national average of 177 hours.

As of March 2006, there were 398 special constables (known as 'specials') in the Constabulary. Although this was seven short of our target number it did represent an overall increase of 17. To achieve this,



107 specials were recruited over the year. The Special Constabulary continues to be representative of the community with 2.8 per cent Black and minority ethnic (BME) officers and 29.6 per cent female officers.

## Improve citizen focus and customer service

### Race Equality Scheme (RES)

This work was reviewed during January 2006 and was found to meet the required legislative standards.

The Constabulary embarked upon Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) training with Hampshire County Council. This partnership approach was identified as good practice by the Police National Diversity Team (PNDDT) during a recent audit.

Consultation with BME communities played an important part in the EIA process; this took place with the regular assistance of the Hampshire Constabulary Consultative Group (HCCG).

### 'No witness, No justice'

The No witness, No justice (NWNJ) project was fully implemented and provided a wide range of benefits to victims of and witnesses to crime.

The agreement of an all-agency protocol delivered a better witness and victim care culture into the criminal justice system. This protocol was compliant with the victims' code of practice and the NWNJ ideal.

A 'single point of contact' system was implemented (witness care units or WCUs) to ensure that both the victims to and witnesses of crime were kept informed of the prosecution case and its outcome.

## Quality of service commitment

A dedicated officer was appointed at the end of the year to take this initiative forward. This commitment did and will continue to help to improve the service provided.

## Communication and citizen focus

The year 2005/06 saw the production of a corporate communication strategy that set out how Hampshire Constabulary should communicate internally and externally.

## Independent custody visiting

Hampshire Police Authority co-ordinates a scheme of independent custody visiting, as it has done since 1986.

Under the scheme, trained volunteers make unannounced visits to police custody centres to check on the treatment of detainees and the conditions in which they are held.

Seventeen new volunteers were recruited and trained during 2005 and began visiting in January 2006.

During 2005/06, 399 visits were made to detainees and no breaches of Code C of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act were reported.

In 2005, visitors on the South East Hampshire panel carried out a trial of self-introduction to detainees that was extremely successful in raising the numbers of detainees accepting a visit.

This procedure was adopted by all four panels across the two counties and there was much interest from other police authorities, some of whom carried out their own trials.

Custody visitors from Kent, Surrey and Sussex police authorities joined Hampshire and Isle of Wight visitors at the annual seminar in May 2005 and five delegates represented their panel areas at the national conference in Belfast in November 2005.

The Police Authority would like to place on record its thanks to the 76<sup>4</sup> volunteers for their dedication and for the time they gave to ensure the continued success of the scheme across the two counties.

## Detect a higher proportion of crime

### Statutory charging scheme

In April 2005, Hampshire Constabulary went live with this scheme. It had a positive effect in reducing court attrition rates.

### Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPOs)

Officers dedicated to tackling Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPO) were in place in each BCU throughout the year. The flagging of offenders generated actions from patrolling officers to custody and then through the prosecution process. These officers worked closely with CDRPs and as well as prisons, probation offices and Youth Offending Teams (YOTs).

## Hate crime

The Police Authority endorsed the third-party crime reporting system for residents who experience problems because of race, religion, disability or sexuality.

All hate crime is given a high priority by the Constabulary and is positively investigated and supported throughout an investigation.

## Professionalising the Investigation Process (PIP)

Hampshire Constabulary was a pathfinder force for this national project that aims to develop the investigation process to enable the police service to deliver more professional, ethical and effective investigation for the policing in the 21st Century.

A PIP implementation manager and a PIP Coordinator were appointed.

The various levels of PIP were embedded in training programmes and investigators were awarded accreditation on successful completion of this training.

Hampshire Constabulary had two level-three PIP senior investigating officers (SIOs) accredited through the National Centre of Policing Excellence (NCPE).





## Class A drugs

The Constabulary's drug strategy detailed the approach that it would adopt in its response to the national drugs strategy<sup>5</sup>. It also formed an important strand in the Safer Streets initiative, given the clear links between drugs misuse, violent and acquisitive crime and anti-social behaviour.

The focus of the strategy was primarily upon highly addictive and harmful Class A drugs such as heroin, cocaine and crack, to which the force added the emerging threat of methylamphetamine. These drugs cause particular disruption to the safety of the community.

This was widened to include substance misuse in the Constabulary's work with young people.

The Constabulary completed some highly successful operations in 2005/06, such as Operation Phoenix that led to 65 arrests for the supply of Class A drugs.

This operation was heralded as an excellent example of how an holistic approach to the drug problem was more effective than enforcement alone.

The operation, which had significant media involvement and was coupled with Crimestoppers' 'rat on a rat' campaign, had a continuing commitment to drug education and treatment policies.

A number of other successful operations targeted drug misuse, notably the supply of substances into prisons and the Class A drug markets on the Isle of Wight.

In addition, the Police Authority supported the Constabulary's use of a multi-agency approach under Operation Trojan to combat drugs related violence.

## Public reassurance

The reassurance of the public was inherent in all policing activities. Some of the initiatives and campaigns aimed at tackling anti-social behaviour have specifically mentioned within the Operational Priorities (Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour) section above, while others are detailed within the BCUs section below.

These activities were enhanced by the addition of other visible officers, including PCSOs, ACSOs and neighbourhood wardens. These provided a reassuring presence and a link to provide information to the public. Additionally, they helped in making decisions on where to target patrols.

## Firearms licensing

The Firearms Licensing Department administers all aspects of firearms licensing for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

The Department continued to monitor licence holders and took a robust and proactive approach against those who breached their licence conditions. It revoked 38 shot gun certificates and nine firearms certificates during this reporting period.

In 2005/06 the Department conducted a quality of service survey of its certificate holders.

This research found that 95 per cent were either satisfied or very satisfied with the application process time, whilst 97 per cent were either satisfied or very satisfied with the service that they received during site visits.

5 'Tackling Drugs to Build a Better Britain'

## Violent crime

### Rape and serious sexual assault

Three strands comprised the Constabulary's response to these crimes:

- prevent sexual violence;
- provide care for victims throughout the investigative process and beyond; and,
- improve the investigation and prosecution of sexual offence cases and the management and treatment of offenders.

Significant interest was shown in this innovative crime reduction model by a Home Office research team and by the Government Office for the South East (GOSE).

Both Southampton and Portsmouth set up multi-agency groups tasked with preventing the incidence of serious sexual assaults using a victim/offender/location focus.

Immediate care was provided through a Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC), which is a 'one stop shop' where victims of sexual assaults can receive medical care and counselling and have the opportunity to assist the police investigation, including undergoing a forensic examination.

Hampshire Constabulary worked in partnership with Portsmouth NHS Primary Care Trust and Portsmouth City Rape Crisis to establish the SARC.

A review revealed that the deployment of specialist sexual offences investigative trained (SOIT) officers had a very positive impact upon victim care and the quality of the investigation. Similarly, the review revealed thorough and well managed investigations.

The Constabulary commissioned the Forensic Science Service's (FSS) sexual offences service to further improve the link between the forensic examination and the needs of the investigation, which was known to be national best practice.

This resulted in Hampshire Constabulary being viewed as one of the leading forces in delivering an effective and compassionate investigative service to victims of rape.

### Domestic Abuse

Hampshire Constabulary maintained its stand on dealing with domestic abuse occurrences in a robust and timely manner.

Most of the actions from the best value review and from the domestic abuse delivery plan were implemented.

A number of campaigns were carried out, for example, a domestic violence enforcement campaign in North East Hants BCU in February and March 2006.

### Terrorism

The perceived threat from terrorism in the United Kingdom changed following the bombings in London in July 2005.

Hampshire Constabulary reacted quickly and redefined its planned response in the two counties, thereby ensuring that the public were reassured and protected.

Officers seconded from Hampshire Constabulary provided specialist forensic recovery support to the Metropolitan Police.

The objectives set for 2005/06 helped maintain the Constabulary's readiness in dealing with the changing threat.

Operation Rainbow was established; it reviews constantly current threats and intelligence and provides tactical options on how best to deal with them.

Enhanced data collection was put in place and the use of powers conferred by the Terrorism Act 2000 was and continues to be monitored monthly by the chief officers of the Constabulary. A number of internal changes have been made to improve the information given to staff relating to counter terrorism.



The Constabulary supported collaboration within the South East and played a proactive part in developing regional capability in intelligence sharing and proactive operations.

Partnership development was key and there was a focus on building closer working practices with other control agencies, such as the Immigration Service and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs.

## Domestic burglary

The Constabulary continued its Safer Homes strategy and updated it to include greater emphasis on distraction burglaries.

At the end of 2005/06 the Constabulary had the lowest number of burglaries per 1,000 households within its family of most similar forces (MSF).

The achievements for 2005/06 under the Safer Homes strategy included:

### Enforcement

A minimum required standard of investigation when investigating distraction burglaries;

- all burglaries and offenders who committed these offences were reviewed through the tasking and co-ordinating group (TCG) process and given a high priority;
- emerging trends were identified and innovative investigative tools were adopted to combat the problem, such as ANPR;
- an increased effectiveness of burglary investigations and the full use of all opportunities to increase the quality of evidence and/or intelligence; and,
- the continued co-operation with neighbouring forces to investigate cross-border crime and the disruption of offenders.

### Prevention

- the Constabulary continued to engage with the commercial sector. It adopted a new home alarm procedure which outsourced all home alarm business to a national monitoring company; and,
- engagement with CDRPs to design out crime in vulnerable locations continued. A number of 'no cold calling zones' have been set up jointly with the Trading Standards Department, who have entered an agreement with the Constabulary to improve the quality of life for residents.

### Vehicle crime

Vehicle crime increased during 2005/06 to 9.9 crimes per 1,000 population; this was still the lowest vehicle crime rate when compared with the family of most similar forces (MSFs).

Vehicle crime was included in the Safer Vehicles strategy, which had both enforcement and prevention aspects to crack down on those persons who commit vehicle crime.

A number of successful operations were conducted to disrupt organised crime gangs who stole high value vehicles and plants.

## Basingstoke BCU

The BCU covers the rural and urban areas within the boundaries of Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council.

The working relationship between Basingstoke community beat managers, Hampshire County Council ACSOs and Basingstoke and Deane community wardens continued to thrive. The community warden scheme was so successful it expanded across the BCU. Two very successful CREW events were held in the Town during 2005.

### Town sector

Basingstoke officers continued to address anti-social behaviour with the introduction of two new dispersal zones under Section 30 of the Anti-social Behaviour Act at Burnaby Close, South Ham and Watson Way, Winkelebury.

Basingstoke town centre and Festival Place attract more than one million visitors per year and there is a thriving night-time economy. The town centre dispersal zone introduced last year was extended and violent offences committed in the town centre continued to fall.

### Rural sector

Rural officers worked closely with partner agencies to develop two Problem Resolution in a Multi-agency Environment (PRIME) projects that targeted vehicle crime at beauty spots and hotels. The first PRIME project focussed on the Roman Wall at Silchester; there were no incidents of vehicle crime reported between April 2005 and March 2006. The second PRIME project focussed on theft from vehicles in hotel and pub car-parks; vehicle crime at these locations fell by 30 per cent.

Countrywatch continued to thrive with its 400 members and a dedicated police officer acting as co-ordinator. Operation Thornley saw a significant reduction in poaching and illegal hare coursing incidents across the region.

## Central Hampshire BCU

Sector policing contributed to a successful year with some significant reductions in crime.

In 2005/06, domestic burglary reduced by 30 per cent, robberies by 34 per cent, violent crime by 6.5 per cent and overall crime by 4.5 per cent. This was accompanied by the BCU achieving one of the highest detection rates in the force.

The BCU was revisited by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) and showed good progress. The BCU achieved significant success with the detection of high profile murders and a successful Halloween night operation that contributed to a quieter night for all.

### Winchester sector

A PRIME initiative in Orams Arbour was successful in tackling anti-social behaviour and damage. Partnership working resulted in the setting up of an alcohol exclusion zone (AEZ) in the city centre that led to a significant reduction in drink related crime. The AEZ displaced problematic drinkers, which resulted in an increase in public reassurance in the area.

The sector successfully set up an independent advisory group (IAG), which enabled the public to have greater say in the running of the sector, and an emergency services group.

### Alton sector

A multi-agency approach was adopted to target troublesome licensed premises with a view to improving the behaviour of the customers both inside and on their way home.

The sector reduced the instances of burglaries and robberies. This was achieved by the use of the National Intelligence Model (NIM) in conjunction with ABCs and ASBOs.



## Longmoor sector

The sector succeeded in reducing acquisitive and violent crime. A CREW event took place at the Forest shopping centre, greatly reducing the instances of crime and anti-social behaviour. Local police worked closely with Whitehill Town Council to introduce bylaws for the Deadwater Valley Country Park to deal with motorcycle nuisance and litter.

## Itchen Valley sector

A major operation following the theft of a large quantity of cognac from Sutton Scotney Services saw the conviction of several persons who all received custodial sentences.

The 'Homelands' music festival was held at Cheesefoot Head, with a record number of persons street cautioned for cannabis. There were no public order incidents.

## Havant BCU

Havant continued to successfully employ its sector policing model. The achievement of a 17.5 per cent reduction in overall crime against British Crime Survey (BCS) comparative figures exemplified this success.

The BCU was very proactive in targeting problem areas that were affected with a disproportionately high level of crime and anti-social behaviour.

## Havant and Hayling Island sector

The Pride of Place project in Leigh Park continued to reduce crime and the fear of crime in the community. The project focussed on quality of life issues, crime and young people to deliver an overall package of measures to provide residents with a better place in which to live.

The involvement of local partnerships and a planned media strategy helped to make this project a beacon of good practice in neighbourhood policing.

Evaluation of the project showed that all crime in the affected area reduced by 20 per cent. All target crime areas showed significant reductions and public reassurance was increased.

The project won two awards: the Local Government Chronicle Award and the Defra Sustainable Community Award.

## Waterlooville sector

The sector continued to make good use of the PRIME methodology to tackle quality of life issues for its residents. The Ladybridge dispersal order continued throughout the year and had a significant impact in reducing anti-social behaviour and cutting the amount of recorded crime.

This partnership approach to the problem covered a wide range of strategies from youth work to the implementation of extra street lighting. One of the results was an application to the courts for five ASBOs.

CREW action days in Crookhorn, held in conjunction with partner agencies, had a very positive effect on the area and made it a better place to live.

## Isle of Wight BCU

The Isle of Wight BCU achieved an overall detection rate of 38 per cent. The BCU exceeded the sanction detection target of 25 per cent, achieving 35 per cent.

The BCU was proactive in reducing violent crime on the streets by adopting an early intervention strategy. This was augmented by the supply of a dedicated public order/anti-social behaviour team on Friday and Saturday nights, funded through the Safer Communities Partnership, to deal with potential problems before they got out of hand and more serious offences were committed.



# Basic Command Units

The BCU was proactive on licensing issues. One nightclub had its alcohol and sound equipment confiscated. This and other initiatives, such as test purchasing, were carried out in partnership with the local council.

## Shanklin sector

A number of PRIME initiatives were carried out, emphasising the good working relationship between partner agencies.

There was serious neighbour nuisance in a registered social landlord group of flats but, with assistance from the community, two families were evicted and the problem resolved.

Groups of young people were drinking and causing a nuisance outside the public toilets at Lake. Following discussions with licensees the problem was resolved.

The Shanklin sector provided holiday site staff and customers with simple crime prevention advice. This contributed to solving a series of caravan burglaries.

## Newport sector

A crack house was closed on Pan Estate, Newport, following the death of a drug user.

The Isobel Centre was opened as a community centre to become the focal point for residents. This initiative was an excellent example of partnership working with total involvement of the residents.

## Ryde sector

Following a number of anti-social behaviour-related issues on the Esplanade a dispersal order was obtained for six months.

The police worked closely with the Ryde Development Trust to assist with the provision of new and extensive play equipment for the young people of Oakfield.

## Rural sector

The rural sector covers Cowes, Ventnor and Yarmouth.

A PRIME initiative in Cowes was used to help disperse a large group of young people gathering close to residential accommodation.

Yarmouth police continued to work closely with local councillors, agencies and local establishments to provide extra play facilities close to the leisure centre at Freshwater.

Ventnor police worked with local residents and businesses to improve the Spring Hill garden seating area and contributed towards the improvements, having received complaints from residents about its misuse.

## New Forest BCU

Each area has a designated officer given responsibility for that area.

Partnership work developed at a fast pace. Significant advances were made with the '999 Live' project in diverting young people away from arson and reducing participants' re-offending by 68 per cent. This project was submitted for the national Tilley Awards aimed at crime reduction.

The CDRP funded a mobile ANPR capability as an additional tool in the fight against vehicle crime.

Performance figures showed a 4.3 per cent reduction against BCS comparator crime, a 61.5 per cent sanction detection rate for offenders in cases of domestic violence and a 27 per cent reduction in the numbers of robbery offences.

## New Forest North sector

The north sector introduced tactical cycle patrols for beat officers, offering a mobile and visible response. Additionally, the officers in the cycle team trialled portable CCTV to secure evidence of anti-social behaviour.



The sector used a marked police vehicle for diversionary purposes. I was parked at locations of beauty spot car crime, which led to a reduction in those locations.

A local action group was established involving Totton Town Council, youth groups and outreach workers creating diversionary and enforcement options to deal with criminal damage and juvenile nuisance.

### **New Forest South sector**

Crime and anti-social behaviour were targeted at hot spots in New Milton. Six ASBOs and 15 ABCs were secured and with the introduction of Pubwatch a significant impact was made into the behaviour of such people.

A successful PRIME initiative, which was reinforced through CREW, was conducted in Davis Field Bridge. It was followed up by continued contact with the community beat officer.

### **New Forest East sector**

A joint operation between the police and ACSOs was held against extensive graffiti in the Marchwood area resulting in the conviction of three people.

The New Forest Business Crime Reduction Partnership (BCRP) launched a Citywatch early warning scheme amongst traders in Hythe. All participating traders and the police were supplied with a pager so that messages could be sent about suspicious callers, suspected shoplifters and missing persons.

A series of Safer Streets initiatives was conducted to reduce anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime and positive publicity was received.

### **New Forest West sector**

The sector led the way by introducing Speed Indicator Devices (SIDs), which enabled police to target problem areas. This helped to reduce the number of ponies injured and killed by speeding motorists.

Two police operations, Angoon and Pecos, targeted those people involved in a significant volume of crime, including vehicle and property offences. Their arrests and prosecution led to six people being placed on the PPO scheme. The offending of these people has been significantly reduced.

### **North East Hants BCU**

North East Hants BCU achieved excellent results, reducing offences by 4.3 per cent. This meant there were 1,460 less victims of crime.

Incidents of violent crime for North East Hants BCU increased by 6.8 per cent; this was lower than the force average.

Officers were particularly effective in dealing with domestic abuse issues, returning a sanction detection rate of 55.8 per cent. This was achieved through a range of multi-agency strategies to tackle the root causes of offender behaviour.

### **Aldershot sector**

Rushmoor district introduced a Pubwatch scheme involving 70 licensed premises. This resulted in 14 people being banned from pubs within the scheme.

Tackling alcohol-related violence remained a priority. Alongside the town centre dispersal order, several test purchase operations against licensed premises proved effective at identifying problem premises.

Strong community involvement and police investment saw Neighbourhood Watch schemes double from eight to 16 and a new website was launched.



# Basic Command Units

One of the biggest successes of the year was Operation Akron, which targeted increased drug activity. It has resulted in a number of people being convicted, thousands of pounds of criminal assets being seized and two crack houses were closed.

## Farnborough sector

Farnborough officers worked closely and productively with other agencies under the 'Operations Group' umbrella.

Successes included two ASBOs obtained against one problem family and a multi-agency CREW week.

Targeted dispersal order enforcement impacted on anti-social behaviour hotspots, with proactive alcohol confiscation and test purchase work successful in problem areas.

Under Operation Akron several drug dealers were arrested and convicted and two crack houses were closed.

## Fleet sector

Crime levels were reduced by more than five per cent as a result of a number of partnership initiatives.

An effective patrol strategy, coupled with the targeting of prolific offenders, saw burglary reports fall by 58 per cent to just 35 reports in the year.

Vehicle crime reports fell by more than 30 per cent, helped by the effective crime prevention work by the PCSO dedicated to the M3 Service Station at Fleet.

## Yateley sector

Joint initiatives involving residents, partners, PCSOs and police officers lowered overall crime levels in the Yateley Sector by 11 per cent.

Several initiatives were implemented to reverse a rise in vehicle crime over previous years and to help prevent and detect crime in more rural and isolated locations. This resulted in a 19 per cent reduction in vehicle crime locally.

Other successes included strong partnership action during a CREW week in Blackwater and a small but significant decrease in violent crime of six per cent. High visibility patrols and close co-operation with licensees to prevent offending were essential elements of this strategy.

## Portsmouth BCU

Portsmouth was designated as neighbourhood policing pathfinder OCU for the Constabulary. During the year, an enormous amount of work went in to preparing for this change, which was implemented in April 2006.

Targeted patrol teams (TPTs) and neighbourhood policing teams (NPTs) were set up. Beat and sector boundaries were altered to fall broadly into line with the local authority ward boundaries.

NPTs were joined by PCSOs and worked closely with their neighbourhoods to identify priorities and act upon them.

Portsmouth was successful in reducing crime. Theft of motor vehicles was down by 12 per cent, burglary dwellings were down by eight per cent, theft from persons were down by 35 per cent, woundings were down by 28 per cent, vehicle interference was down by 20 per cent, robbery was down by five per cent and criminal damage was down by seven per cent.

Portsmouth worked hard to tackle violent crime, particularly within the night-time economy.

A successful drugs operation resulted in a number of crack houses being closed and large number of people being arrested and charged. This had a significant and positive impact on both the city and on the communities affected.



Portsmouth was host to the Trafalgar 200 celebrations in June 2005 and many staff were involved in its planning and preparation for many months ahead of the event.

During the event OCU staff were supported by others from across the force and from the military. The event passed off without major incident, despite there having been thousands of visitors to the area, including the Queen and the Prime Minister.

### **Fratton sector**

The schools/PRIME initiative gained momentum. It received national recognition as best practice and was submitted for the Tilley Award.

Officers and PCSOs teamed up with the community and businesses to clean up a local area, resulting in a community award from the local newspaper.

£60,000 was procured from the city council for a youth shelter project and a mobile community surgery was put in place.

### **Portsmouth central sector**

Somerstown trialled neighbourhood policing before it was rolled out throughout the rest of the city. Community priorities were identified and tackled.

Four crack houses were closed down. Officers worked with the Drugs Unit, the Anti-social Behaviour Unit and several other agencies.

A violent crime reduction team was put into place in Guildhall Walk to tackle the night-time economy-related violence and public order.

Two beat offices were established to enable the public easy access to officers.

### **Cosham sector**

Multi-agency partnership working was a success; through working with community wardens, the anti-social behaviour unit, the City Council and residents, an eviction order was granted to remove a family that had caused many problems.

Operation Queens reduced youth nuisance and underage drinking. Alcohol was seized with a zero tolerance approach. This operation continued as a PRIME initiative.

One dispersal order was in place. A CREW, a community bus and ASBOs were all implemented to address problems.

PSCOs provided support to the local community and were designated to schools to provide a closer working relationship with police.

### **Southsea sector**

A PRIME project was aimed at improving the lives of residents in the South Parade area.

A multi-agency group was formed to further the work that will include the redevelopment of the Savoy Buildings, previously occupied by nightclubs, into high class residential flats.

This work involved re-shaping some of the public environments and working more closely with residents, businesses and licensees.

## Solent East BCU

Low rates of vehicle crime were maintained and domestic burglaries increased, although that was accounted for by a handful of offenders who were brought to justice.

An emphasis was placed upon tackling quality of life issues and a number of significant initiatives were commenced.

Anti-social behaviour was tackled using statutory orders, adopting robust licensing protocols and enforcement and through moving towards neighbourhood policing. The latter was most notably evidenced by the introduction of the Bridge Project and an officer dedicated to one of Gosport's largest schools.

The BCU was proud to play a major part in the Trafalgar 200 celebrations in June where officers were dedicated to successfully planning and policing events.

## Fareham sector

Fareham sector took significant steps to keep a check on the night-time economy and worked closely with the local authority. Its robust application of the new Licensing Act saw the closure of two problem premises. In addition, the Pubwatch scheme was re-invigorated and there were a number of test purchase operations.

A designated public place order was granted for Fareham town centre and its adjacent parks. It dramatically reduced the levels of disorderly behaviour resulting from street drinking. A PRIME project, based in Portchester and associated with its dispersal order, had a significant effect upon crime and disorder levels.

## Park Gate sector

Extensive juvenile disorder was tackled using the PRIME methodology at the Locks Heath Centre.

The sector hosted the Wickham Horse Fair, which together with policing animal rights demonstrations within Wickham required significant local resources.

## Gosport sector

A pilot scheme commenced under a safer schools partnership (SSP) initiative at Bridgemary Community Sports College. An officer was permanently based at the school to cover both that school and its feeder schools. There was a 50 per cent reduction in reported assaults and attendance increased.

A neighbourhood policing team (NPT), consisting of a sergeant, four police officers and an officer from the Special Constabulary, began operating in the Bridgemary area. This saw significant reductions in reports of anti-social behaviour and associated crimes, resulting in increased public reassurance. A number of positive letters from local residents acknowledged the improvements.



## Southampton BCU

Operation Phoenix led to dozens of arrests and sentences that have so far totalled more than 200 years in prison for those involved in the supply of illegal drugs.

The operation continued with consolidation and public awareness work that aimed to have a long-term impact on all drug-related crime including shoplifting, burglary and handling stolen goods.

## Bitterne district

The New Deal scheme in Thornhill continued to work well and funding was secured until 2008.

A successful Section 30 dispersal order was put in place in Warburton Road to deal with anti-social behaviour problems there.

To tackle disorder in the north sector, a new beat sergeant began work and neighbourhood teams increased. The addition of PCSOs helped to cut down on youth crime in the area.

## Central district

The centre has a diverse population and one of the sector's aims was to ensure that all of the policing needs of the different communities were met. Partnership work with other agencies ensured a joint approach to reducing crime, including an initiative with the City Council to improve safety in the parks. This led to more CCTV cameras and extra police patrols.

Central was chosen for the Constabulary's inaugural 'Best Bar None' scheme. This competition promoted best practice amongst nightspots. The night-time economy is important and the district aimed to make sure everyone could safely enjoy all the city centre has to offer.

## Shirley district

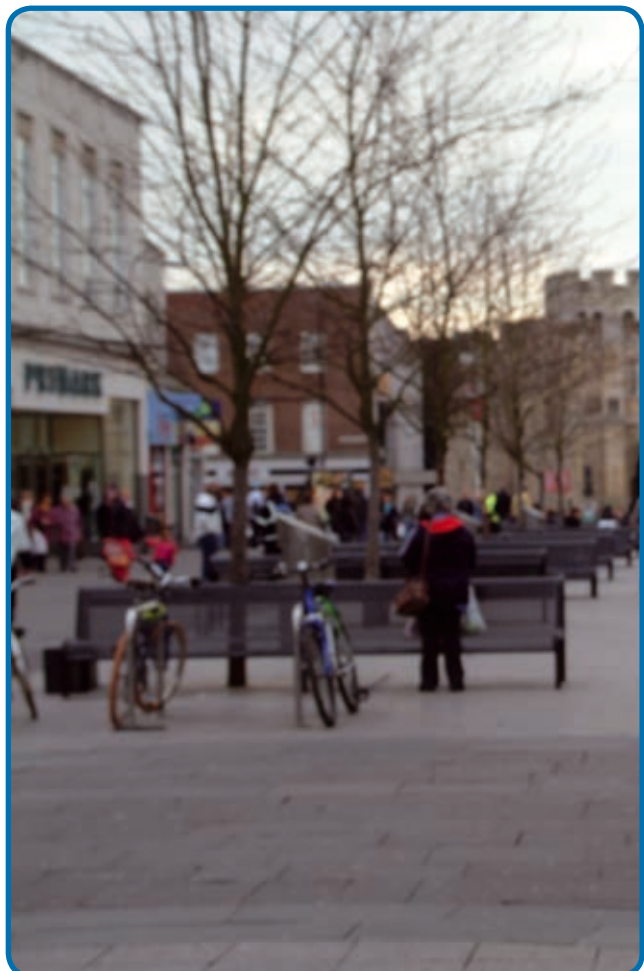
The introduction of four cycle team officers in Shirley district increased the visibility of officers and proved successful.

Operation Beemer reduced car crime in the district and led to several arrests.

Operation Camphill tackled juvenile nuisance and under age drinking. It resulted in reduced nuisance calls, the seizure of alcohol and some local shops receiving warnings for licensing offences.

A CREW week in Freemantle, involving police officers and partnership workers, helped improve the environment for all who live and work there.

Community initiatives during the year included a safety awareness day at a junior school where children were made aware of dangers through role play.



## West Hampshire BCU

Crime figures fell across the BCU, enabling more focus to be placed on reducing anti-social behaviour and its impact.

## Hedge End sector

The sector focussed on the Safer Streets initiative by working within multi-agency teams to reduce anti-social behaviour at hot-spots in Pilands Wood and West End where CCTV cameras were installed.

The successful Operation Rottenrow investigation led to four young people being imprisoned for violent disorder in Hedge End and proactive work was carried out across the sector to minimise vehicle crime.

The sector policed a series of major sporting and concert events at the Rose Bowl, including the international cricket World Cup series and a concert by the band Oasis.

## Eastleigh sector

Two operations had a significant effect on reducing town centre violent crime in Eastleigh and across the borough in general.

Operation Greengage resulted in a reduction in violent crime in the town and Operation Dobson resulted in a dramatic fall in reported incidents around the time of Halloween and Guy Fawkes Night.

The sector hosted the launch of the force-wide Safer Summer initiative at Hiltingbury recreation ground, Chandler's Ford, which had previously attracted disruptive youths.

The same venue benefited from a CREW initiative and was used to launch the Eastleigh Community Safety Strategy.

## Romsey sector

Three licensed premises were subject to enforced closure orders and the successful Pubwatch scheme continued to reduce drink-related anti-social behaviour in and around the town centre.

Anti-social behaviour and neighbourhood nuisance was tackled robustly with five local youths being placed under ASBOs and a further 13 under ABCs.

Multi-agency driven CREWs were held at key locations across the town to combat degradation and several PRIMEs were initiated at local crime hot-spots.

## Andover sector

Multi-agency operations were run throughout the year on a random basis to help reduce alcohol-related problems in the town centre. High-visibility police patrols made the town centre a safer place to visit and helped inspire greater confidence and reduce the fear of crime within the local community.

The nuisance caused by riders of mini-motos was tackled robustly with a number of seizures being made.

Reducing low level street crime and anti-social behaviour continued through the increasingly popular Say No And Phone (SNAP) discos; five-hundred young people regularly attend. Pubwatch imposed 23 bans.



# Major Projects

## Records Management System (RMS)

The delivery of this new operational information system took place over the year.

RMS allows access to a wide range of applications including occurrence, performance and resource information.

RMS has been mentioned a number of times throughout this report.

## Airwave

In 2005/06 the Constabulary completed its roll out of the Airwave communication system, including all vehicle installations.

The project is anticipated to deliver further improvements including a global positioning system (GPS) location function integrated with command and control systems.

## Force review

This review concluded in 2005/06 with an agreement to change the number of BCUs from ten to six and to rename these improved structures operational command units (OCUs).

This new structure will give the Constabulary more flexibility to provide a more effective service to the residents of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

## Trafalgar 200

Following 12 months of planning, 4,000 officer days and mutual aid from 11 forces across the country, Trafalgar 200 represented the largest single policing operation ever seen in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

At the height of the operation, which culminated in the International Fleet Review and the largest fireworks display ever seen in Europe, 900 officers were deployed in Portsmouth, many of them working alongside Ministry of Defence police and the armed forces.

Despite the presence of several members of the Royal Family, the Prime Minister and many heads of international navies, there were no security alerts and no counter-terrorism issues. In addition there were no critical incidents and no incidents of significant public disorder despite more than 300,000 people attending the Son et Lumiere celebration alone. The policing operation was hailed as great success.



When reading this section, referring back to Appendix A in the Local Policing Plan 2005/06 will help to understand the full financial picture.

## Statement of accounts

The statement of accounts is the statutory document that details expenditure, income, assets and liabilities of the Police Authority. It can be found on the Hampshire Police Authority's website at:

<http://www.hantspa.org/hpa/hppublications/hpastatements.htm>.

## Estates and procurement

Three major projects were developed in 2005/06: the proposed new Southampton OCU headquarters, enhanced probationer training facilities at Netley and the refurbishment of accommodation at police headquarters in Winchester.

Considerable work was carried out to ensure the Authority's compliance with the Disability Discrimination Act.

Procurement made extensive use of collaborative contracts for commodities and services and a total of £29.3m was spent using such joint purchasing initiatives. The annual target for reducing the number of suppliers by ten per cent was achieved.

The development of business continuity planning for all departments continued and ensured that core services would be available in the event of a major disruption.

The Constabulary received an award from the Association of Local Authority Risk Managers for its work in this field. It was the first police force to receive this award in the last five years.

## Transport Department

The Transport Department saw a successful year. The Constabulary's Fleet Manager won the 2006 Fleet News Fleet Manager of the Year (401 plus vehicles) award which is the most prestigious fleet award held within the UK.

The award recognised the professionalism in the management of the force's vehicle fleet operation, including new ideas and initiatives such as the operation of both LPG (liquid propane gas) and hybrid vehicles.

In addition, in an external audit the force was awarded a 100 per cent rating for policy, culture and incident management and an overall 90 per cent rating, which was the highest of all the organisations reviewed to date.

The Transport Manager won the Lloyds TSB Autolease EAST Awards for Personnel Commitment to Environmental Sustainable Technology. This is another prestigious award run by the Environmental Alternative Sustainable Transport Journal.





# Personnel and Training

When reading this section, referring back to Appendices B and C in the Local Policing Plan 2005/06 will help to understand the full picture.

The Constabulary was approved as a ‘two ticks’ symbol user, demonstrating that it is a disability-friendly employer, and it was in the top quartile for the whole country in the Stonewall Workplace Equality Index of the top 100 employers for gay people in Britain.

The recruitment target for police officers and PSCOs was met for the year and the number of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) police recruits nearly doubled.

Occupational health teams held clinics on BCUs and undertook a trial of a new trauma support procedure in the Roads Policing Unit and the Scientific Services Department (SSD).

The Training Department delivered a range of training programmes and continued to utilise e-learning to deliver specific training to the Constabulary’s staff.



# Best Value

When reading this section, referring back to Appendix D in the Local Policing Plan 2005/06 will help to understand the full picture.

‘Best value’ is based on the provision of a performance management framework that will allow assessment and comparison of the way in which the Constabulary works.

While financial savings may result, it is not the main objective. The emphasis is on producing a quality of service, at an appropriate cost, which balances the expectations of everyone from local communities to the Home Secretary.

The Police Authority reviews its services by subjecting them to what has become known as the four Cs: consult, challenge, compare and compete. To ensure that all ways of providing a service are fully considered, the Police Authority also subjects services and functions under review to a fifth C: collaboration.

The Police Authority must be competitive in terms of economy, efficiency, effectiveness, equity and environmental considerations. This is achieved by referring to similar services or functions provided by other best value authorities, the commercial sector and other businesses.





When reading this section, referring back to appendix E in the Local Policing Plan 2005/06 will help to understand the full picture.

## Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC)

There has been an unprecedented level of inspection activity in the last 12 months. This included a baseline assessment of the Constabulary in 2004/05, a BCU inspection of Havant and seven thematic inspections and audits<sup>6</sup>. In addition there were follow-up inspections at several BCUs and Solent East BCU conducted a self-assessment which received favourable comment from HMIC.

Further details of all HMIC inspections can be found on their website: [www.inspectorates.homeoffice.gov.uk/hmic/](http://www.inspectorates.homeoffice.gov.uk/hmic/).

### Baseline assessment

HMIC assessed the force's performance across 27 areas of business looking back over 2004/05. The report was very positive with three 'excellent' grades in forensic management, roads policing and call management. Of the other areas, 16 were graded 'good', seven were 'fair' and none were graded as 'poor'. This placed the Constabulary tenth in the country; a significant improvement from being 32<sup>nd</sup> in the previous year.

### Havant BCU

This inspection was very positive. Havant was recognised as a very well led BCU. The report recognised six areas of good practice and made five recommendations. The BCU responded by taking action to address all the points.

## Class A drugs

The overall grading for the Class A drugs review was 'fair'. The inspection report was generally positive and concluded that Hampshire Constabulary had been making determined strides to improve its Class A drugs management regime.

## Professional Standards Department

The overall grading for the inspection of the Professional Standards Department was 'poor', which was very disappointing. The report recognised some areas of strength but made 11 recommendations. The force responded by taking action to address the points raised. Additionally, extra resources have been allocated and a new head of department has been appointed.

## Public protection

At the time of writing, the Constabulary had not received the public protection inspection report.

## Police National Computer (PNC)

The overall grading for the PNC compliance inspection was 'fair'. A total of 19 recommendations were made in the report and the force took action to address the points raised. The report highlighted some strong areas, such as data protection auditing and transaction monitoring. The HMIC auditors were 'encouraged that the mechanisms are in place to drive changes that will continue towards improvements'.

<sup>6</sup> Class A drugs, Professional Standards Department, public protection, Police National Computer (PNC), National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS), detections and domestic abuse.

## National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS)

The grading for this audit was divided into two parts; data testing resulted in a sustained 'fair' rating, whilst a management arrangements review yielded a deteriorated 'poor' rating.

The Audit Commission acknowledged that some progress had been made but it also identified a significant number of areas where further improvement would still be possible.

The force's Incident and Crime Recording Steering Group, chaired by Assistant Chief Constable (ACC) Territorial Operations and strongly supported by the Chair of the Police Authority's Performance Committee, are responsible for achieving the required progress by actively managing an action plan for improvement.

## Detections Audit

The overall grading for the detections audit was 'fair'. The report contained 11 areas for improvement and work is ongoing to progress these areas.

## Domestic Abuse Review

This 'light touch' review was undertaken by HMIC on behalf of the Police Standards Unit (PSU) and did not attract a force compliance rating or grading. The report contained a total of six areas for improvement and work is ongoing to progress these areas.



# Performance Information



When reading this section, referring back to Appendix F in the Local Policing Plan 2005/06 will help to understand the full picture.

The performance measures and scores are published monthly on the Constabulary's website, [www.hampshire.police.uk](http://www.hampshire.police.uk), annually by the Home Office and regularly in the Police Authority's Performance Committee papers, available via [www.hampshirepoliceauthority.org](http://www.hampshirepoliceauthority.org).

The 2005/06 figures will be compared against the Police Performance Assessment Framework (PPAF), which includes a measurement of achievement in a number of areas under the statutory performance indicators (SPIs).





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# Glossary of Terms



ABC	Anti-social Behaviour Contract	NWNJ	No Witness, No Justice
ACC	Assistant Chief Constable	OCU	Operational Command Unit
ACSO	Accredited Community Safety Officer	PACC	Police Authority Community Consultation
AEZ	Alcohol Exclusion Zone	PCSO	Police Community Support Officer
ANPR	Automatic Number Plate Recognition	PIP	Professionalising the Investigation Process
ASBO	Anti-social Behaviour Order	PNC	Police National Computer
BCRP	Business Crime Reduction Partnership	PNDT	Police National Diversity Team
BCS	British Crime Survey	PPAF	Police Performance Assessment Framework
BCU	Basic Command Unit	PPO	Prolific and other Priority Offender
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic	PRIME	Problem Resolution in a Multi-agency Environment
CDRP	Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership	PSA	Public Service Agreement
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television	PSU	Police Standards Unit
CREW	Crime Reduction Environmental Week	RCR	Road Casualty Reduction
CRT	Community Reassurance Team	RES	Race Equality Scheme
EIA	Equality Impact Assessment	RMS	Records Management System
FSS	Forensic Science Service	RPU	Roads Policing Unit
GOSE	Government Office for the South East	SARC	Sexual Assault Referral Centre
GPS	Global Positioning System	SCP	Safety Camera Partnership
HCCG	Hampshire Constabulary Consultative Group	SID	Speed Indicator Device
HMIC	Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary	SIO	Senior Investigating Officer
IAG	Independent Advisory Group	SOCA	Serious and Organised Crime Agency
IDU	Impaired Driver Unit	SOIT	Sexual Offences Investigation Trained
INI	Impact Nominal Index	SNAP	Say No and Phone
JAAG	Joint Agency Action Group	SSD	Scientific Services Department
LCJB	Local Criminal Justice Board	SSP	Safer Schools Partnership
MSF	Most Similar Force	TCG	Tasking and Co-ordinating Group
NCIS	National Criminal Intelligence Service	TPT	Targeted Patrol Team
NCPE	National Centre for Policing Excellence	VOSA	Vehicle Operator and Services Agency
NCRS	National Crime Recording Standard	WCU	Witness Care Unit
NCS	National Crime Squad	YOT	Youth Offending Team
NIM	National Intelligence Model		
NPT	Neighbourhood Policing Team		





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