

Hampshire Constabulary

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Station : **Force Licensing & Alcohol Harm Reduction Team** Area : **P&N (Strategic Partnerships)**
Department : **Force Licensing** Date : **01 February 2017**

Subject : **Hampshire Constabulary evidence to PCC consultation stages of the Statement of Licensing Policy (Cumulative Impact Policy)**

FAO:

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Chief Inspector Pegler (Deputy District Commander)

To all

Background

Portsmouth district has a mixed use city centre surrounded by a densely populated residential areas. Operationally this imposes significant demands upon emergency services and the wider partnership

The demands of policing the Night Time Economy (NTE) within Portsmouth place a heavy demand on the police and Portsmouth City Council (PCC). This in terms of resources to minimise the effects of drink related crime and disorder and ensure public safety

There is an ongoing campaign to cut alcohol fuelled crime and disorder in Portsmouth and reduce the burden on public health, it is supported by Portsmouth Safe City Partnership covering a wide spectrum of partners, stakeholders and voluntary services.

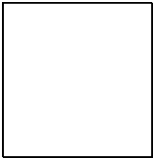
There are a significant number of persons who live outside the city, visiting attractions such as the Guildhall, Gunwharf, theatres, restaurants and shopping complexes beyond the NTE in Portsmouth. The city also hosts headline events such as Victorious Festival, Portsmouth Summer Show, Mutiny, Oktoberfest and the Admirals Cup to list a few

The successful and vibrant NTE in Portsmouth attracts tourists, local residents and students into the licensed venues. There are 4 distinct Night Time Economy (NTE) zones;

- *Guildhall Walk (cumulative impact policy zone)*
- *Gunwharf*
- *Central Southsea (Albert Road NTE zone)*
- *Portsmouth South (Palmerston Road NTE)*

A further area is also monitored for NTE related violence, this being North End. The principal area is a small section of London Road with a concentration of mixed use licensed premises,

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these include fast food establishments, restaurants, on and off licences. The levels of residential crime is also captured, this to monitor if this is an emerging NTE hotspot

The impact of the NTE has historically imposed a disproportionately negative impact on crime and disorder levels within the Portsmouth district and those 4 NTE zones. Post 2008 a vast investment from police and partners in resources has significantly reduced these levels, including the introduction of the Cumulative Impact Policy (CIP) zone within the PCC Statement of Licensing policy.

The introduction of the CIP areas for Guildhall Walk and surrounding vicinity has had a significant impact reducing crime and disorder, helping to promote the licensing objectives within licensed premises captured within this policy

The key signal crime types are assaults, sexual offences, robberies and alcohol related ASB, however, for the purposes of this report I have focussed on purely violence offences under the HMIC tree group 9. Those that relate to both violence '*with injury*' and '*without injury*'.

I have inspected the Record Management System (RMS) used by Hampshire Constabulary to record all occurrences whether crime or non-crime. A further IT system known as 'business objects' provides a tool to analyse this data

I have used recorded crime data rather than 'calls for service' incidents reported to the Force Control Room, although demand data is valuable it will not capture all 'hidden demand'

Crime Data

[1] Geographical data (Portsmouth district)

The level of crime and disorder within Portsmouth, particularly its NTE zones has largely reduced year on year since 2008, this has mirrored local and national crime trends. There are a number of contributory factors particularly; smarter partnership approach around alcohol harm reduction, regulatory enforcement (including the CIP) and the economy recession world wide

In the period since 2008 the Hampshire Constabulary has adapted to the crime recording and classification changes introduced by the Home Office, this makes comparative interpretation of police crime data throughout this period more difficult. There has also been a greater drive to ensure crime data integrity by police forces nationally, this accounts for an increase 2015-2016 which is evident in Hampshire and across all force areas nationally ***(Refer Annexe 1 - Key guidance on crime data integrity)***

The police and Portsmouth Safe City Partnership have used data, known colloquially as LNEP. This data set was only formed of the key arterial streets and roads in the 4 NTE zones, however, failed to have the interconnecting streets (particularly the Guildhall Walk NTE zone) which fails to give a fully accurate insight into violence levels within the NTE zones

A business objects search process has been built, the intention is to provide the most accurate crime data integrity for each NTE zone. The process involved agreeing the outer perimeter and those streets and roads within the NTE zone, the existing CIP zone for Guildhall Walk was used.

The limitations of the police reporting system known as RMS does not facilitate geo post coding, at present, so will capture some residential crime (non NTE related violence offences) on certain streets that form the outer perimeter of a zone. Conversely there may be NTE related violence that occurred outside of the NTE zones but not captured in search function

Comparison of violence within Portsmouth District

HMIC Crime Tree (9 group) - Violence	Homicide	Violence (with injury)	Violence (w/out injury)	Total Violence	Portsmouth District 'Total Violence' % of force violence
2014-15	4	2294	2557	4855	17.27% (4855 / 28108)
2015-16	3	3210	4118	7331	17.03% (7331 / 43047)
2016-17 (jan)	3	2910	4271	7184	17.36% (7184 / 41388)

Figures from Hampshire Constabulary RMS business objects 01/04/2014-31/01/2017

The Portsmouth district has steadily accounted for around 17% of the whole Hampshire Constabulary 'Total Violence' for each of the last 3 performance year periods

The Portsmouth district has been transformed administratively from 4 into 3 sectors, in the last 18 months. The 4 NTE zones are predominantly in two of those sectors, an analysis of the distinct NTE zones is the focus for this report rather than those neighbourhood sectors

Comparison of violence within Portsmouth District sectors

HMIC Crime Tree (9 group) - Violence NTE related violence both DTE & NTE	Homicide	NTE Violence (with injury)	NTE Violence (w/out injury)	NTE Total Violence	NTE violence as % of Portsmouth District 'Total Violence'
Portsmouth District	0	711	833	1544	21.50% (1544 / 7184)
Portsmouth Central Sector	0	428	496	924	12.86% (924 / 7184)
Portsmouth North Sector	0	23	26	49	0.68% (49 / 7184)
Portsmouth South Sector	0	260	311	571	7.94% (571 / 7184)

Figures from Hampshire Constabulary RMS business objects 01/04/2014-31/01/2017

The NTE accounts for 21.49% of the 'Total Violence' absorbed within the whole Portsmouth district total in the last performance year, this has reduced year on year from 26.38% in 2014/15. This figure covers both DTE and NTE violence data, this proportion actually mirrors the proportion of NTE violence within Southampton District

The proportion of violence (both DTE and NTE) compared against the whole Portsmouth district is **down** year on year, whereas the number of violence offences (both DTE and NTE) has **increased** year on year

Comparison of violence within Portsmouth District NTE zones (both DTE and NTE)

NTE Zones (Portsmouth) both DTE & NTE violence	Homicide	Violence (with injury)	Violence (w/out injury)	Total Violence	% of Portsmouth District 'Total Violence'
2014-2015	0	659	622	1281	26.38% (1281 / 4855)
2015-2016	0	821	777	1598	21.80% (1598 / 7331)
2016-2017 (Jan)	0	711	833	1544	21.49% (1544 / 7184)

Figures from Hampshire Constabulary RMS business objects 01/04/2014-31/01/2017

In the current performance year 2016/17 (jan) the proportion of violence offences within the NTE zones (both DTE and NTE) represents 3.73% (1544 / 41388) of the whole Hampshire Constabulary 'Total Violence'

Comparison of violence within Portsmouth District NTE zones (NTE violence only)

NTE Zones (Portsmouth) NTE violence only	Homicide	Violence (with injury)	Violence (w/out injury)	Total Violence	% of Portsmouth District 'Total Violence'
2014-2015	0	507	412	919	18.93% (919 / 4855)
2015-2016	0	655	478	1133	15.45% (1133 / 7331)
2016-2017 (Jan)	0	564	485	1047	14.57% (1047 / 7184)

Figures from Hampshire Constabulary RMS business objects 01/04/2014-31/01/2017

A further analysis purely on NTE violence (1900 and 0700 hours) shows the actual number of crimes has increased, however, there is a downward trajectory in terms of the NTE having a less disproportionate impact on the 'Total Violence' for the Portsmouth district.,

The general trend following national changes to drive up crime data integrity and recording standards was an increase in all crime types, including violence offences.

A further trend evident just in the figures above show the proportion of NTE violence offences 'with injury' are increasing, as are those 'without injury' are increasing

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[2] NTE Zones (Portsmouth district)**Comparison of violence within Guildhall NTE****Guildhall Square**

NTE Zones Location Grouping (violence only)	Count Occ_Ref	Count NTE	NTE %	Count DTE	DTE %	% of district Violence (NTE only)
2014-2015	544	420	77.21%	122	22.43%	8.65% (420 / 4855)
2015-2016	647	499	77.13%	148	22.87%	6.80% (499 / 7331)
2016-17 (Jan)	660	471	71.36%	187	28.33%	6.56% (471 / 7184)

Figures from Hampshire Constabulary RMS business objects 01/04/2014-31/01/2017

The NTE for the Guildhall Walk covers the surrounding vicinity, including commercial road and streets where prominent nightclubs and licensed premises are located. This is the principal NTE zone and has the highest footfall, it has a 'Cumulative Impact Policy' in place.

The general trend for the last 3 years shows the proportion of NTE violence offences occurring in this zone from 1900 to 0700 hours has reduced, likewise it represents a reducing proportion (currently at 6.56%) of the 'Total Violence' for the Portsmouth district

The actual occurrence count reference spiked in 2015-16, as previously mentioned this was in line with more rigorous national crime recording standards

Comparison of NTE violence only within Guildhall NTE

Guildhall Square (incl Commercial Rd) NTE violence only	Homicide	Violence (with injury)	Violence (w/out injury)	Total Violence	% of Portsmouth District 'Total Violence'
2014-2015	0	232	188	420	8.65% (420 / 4855)
2015-2016	0	295	204	499	6.80% (499 / 7331)
2016-2017 (Jan)	0	269	204	471	6.56% (471 / 7184)

Figures from Hampshire Constabulary RMS business objects 01/04/2014-31/01/2017

An emerging trend evident is the number of violence offences '*with injury*' are increasing in this zone, as are those '*without injury*'. This suggests that although the proportion of violence offences are reducing, the severity of the **violence is increasing**

Comparison of other NTE zones within Portsmouth District

Central Southsea (Albert Road NTE) <i>NTE violence only</i>	Homicide	Violence (with injury)	Violence (w/out injury)	Total Violence	% of Portsmouth District 'Total Violence'
2014-2015	0	68	79	147	3.01% (147 / 4855)
2015-2016	0	75	73	148	2.01% (148 / 7331)
2016-2017 (Jan)	0	84	83	167	2.32% (167 / 7184)
Gunwharf <i>NTE violence only</i>	Homicide	Violence (with injury)	Violence (w/out injury)	Total Violence	% of Portsmouth District 'Total Violence'
2014-2015	0	75	37	112	2.30% (112 / 4855)
2015-2016	0	141	70	211	2.88% (211 / 7331)
2016-2017 (Jan)	0	68	55	123	1.71% (123 / 7184)
North End / London Road <i>NTE & residential violence</i>	Homicide	Violence (with injury)	Violence (w/out injury)	Total Violence	% of Portsmouth District 'Total Violence'
2014-2015	0	73	56	129	2.66% (129 / 4855)
2015-2016	0	72	79	151	2.06% (151 / 7331)
2016-2017 (Jan)	0	89	83	172	2.39% (172 / 7184)
Portsmouth South (Palmerston Road NTE) <i>NTE violence only</i>	Homicide	Violence (with injury)	Violence (w/out injury)	Total Violence	% of Portsmouth District 'Total Violence'
2014-2015	0	58	51	109	2.25% (109 / 4855)
2015-2016	0	71	49	120	1.64% (120 / 7331)
2016-2017 (Jan)	0	54	60	114	1.59% (114 / 7184)

Figures from Hampshire Constabulary RMS business objects 01/04/2014-31/01/2017

The data for the last 3 years shows all the NTE zones have shown a slight increase in number of violence offences, this increase is mirrored for all relating to violence '*without injury*' offences.

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Conversely, despite this numerical increase, there is a universal downward trend in the proportion as measured against 'Total Violence' for the Portsmouth district.

The number of more serious violence 'with injury' offences has increased in Albert Road and North End, the latter is not an NTE zone and its figures cover NTE and other residential location violence offences.

The NTE zones of Gunwharf and Palmerston Road (and surrounding areas) have shown a slight decrease in this classification of offences

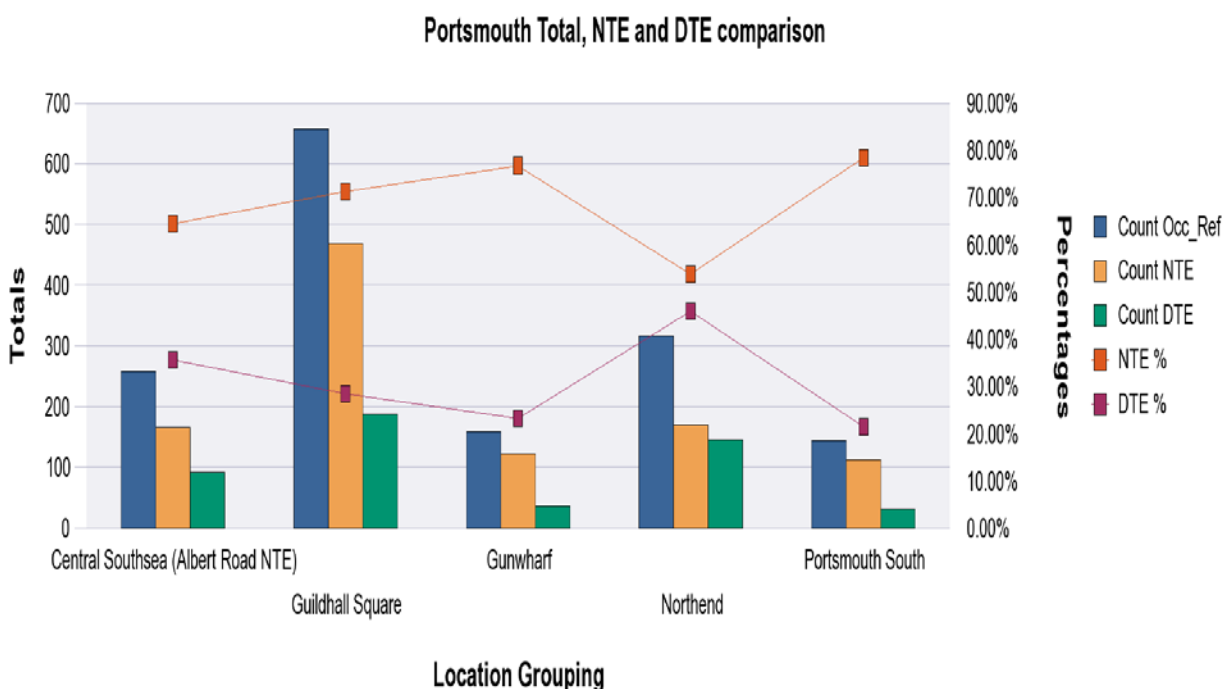
The Guildhall Walk NTE zone accounts for more NTE violence offences than the other 3 NTE zones (Albert Road, Palmerston Road and Gunwharf) combined, both in numerical terms and as a proportion of NTE violence in the NTE Zones

The actual occurrence count reference spiked in 2015-16, as previously mentioned this was in line with more rigorous national crime recording standards

This proportion and number of DTE crime compared to the NTE have both increased (refer below). The data set measured the times the offence occurred, rather than when it was recorded.

This would tend to support the hypothesis that generally NTE crime levels are falling, rather than DTE crime levels escalating or due to recording anomalies. This is an area to monitor and analyse in greater depth if the trends remain

Comparison of NTE & DTE violence in the Portsmouth District NTE zones 2016/17 (Jan)



Figures and graph from Hampshire Constabulary RMS business objects 01/04/2016-31/01/2017

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[3] Temporal trends within the NTE Zones (Portsmouth district)**Temporal comparison of NTE violence only within Portsmouth District (weekends)**

2014-15

NTE	19	20	21	22	23	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Mon/Tue	5	3	4	4	11	10	9	16	3				65
Tues/Wed	5	2	7	8	3	14	9	8		1	1	1	59
Wed/Thur	7	4	5	8	13	14	18	8	1	2	2		82
Thur/Fri	5	5	5	13	12	17	12	17	6	2	5	1	100
Fri/Sat	4	11	13	18	31	55	55	49	24	19	4		283
Sat/Sun	8	7	11	19	26	55	49	49	23	5	2		254
Sun/Mon	3	4	3	14	8	16	11	6	3	1		2	71
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Total	37	36	48	84	104	182	163	153	60	30	14	4	915

Figures from Hampshire Constabulary RMS business objects 01/04/2014-31/01/2015

2015-16

NTE	19	20	21	22	23	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Mon/Tue	3	3	5	11	8	15	11	13	5	2		1	77
Tues/Wed	4	6	11	4	8	7	9	13	4		3	1	70
Wed/Thur	9	3	13	3	12	18	16	6		3		4	87
Thur/Fri	7	9	6	17	11	18	22	34	6	6	3		139
Fri/Sat	8	7	9	14	29	52	48	60	52	17	3	3	302
Sat/Sun	10	14	19	29	61	87	53	43	33	9	2		360
Sun/Mon	8	9	7	4	17	24	11	5	1	1	2	2	91
Total	49	51	70	82	146	221	170	174	101	38	13	11	1126

Figures from Hampshire Constabulary RMS business objects 01/04/2015-31/01/2016

2016-17 (Jan)

NTE	19	20	21	22	23	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Mon/Tue	12	8	13	9	2	12	7	10	5	3	2	4	87
Tues/Wed	6	12	1	8	8	18	8	8	2		2	1	74
Wed/Thur	7	5	4	10	6	11	10	6	9	3	1		72
Thur/Fri	5	11	4	10	10	20	14	20	17	8		2	121
Fri/Sat	4	10	17	13	37	39	47	34	19	7	3	2	232
Sat/Sun	8	12	13	36	36	64	65	41	46	19	2	4	346
Sun/Mon	8	11	12	10	16	19	12	10	2	1	3		104
Blank						2							2
Total	50	69	64	96	115	185	163	129	100	41	13	13	1038

Figures from Hampshire Constabulary RMS business objects 01/04/2014-31/01/2017

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2014/15

- 58.69% of NTE Violence data relates to purely Fridays and Saturdays (537/915)
- Friday data (283) represents 30.93% of total occurring between 1900 to 0700 hrs, peak times being 2000 to 0500 hours
- Saturday data (254) represents 27.76% of total occurring between 1900 to 0700 hrs, peak times being 2100 to 0400 hours
- Thursday data (100) represents 10.93% of total occurring between 1900 to 0700 hrs, peak times being 2200 to 0300 hours
- Wednesday data (82) represents 8.96% of total occurring between 1900 to 0700 hrs, peak times being 2200 to 0300 hours (student society day)
- Small peaks on Sunday (2200 to 0200 hours) and Monday (2300 to 0300 hours) were apparent, without further research these are likely to align to student led promotion nights or events

2015/16

- 58.79% of NTE Violence data relates to purely Fridays and Saturdays (662 / 1126)
- Friday data (302) represents 26.82% of total occurring between 1900 to 0700 hrs, peak times being 2200 to 0500 hours
- Saturday data (360) represents 31.97% of total occurring between 1900 to 0700 hrs, peak times being 1900 to 0500 hours
- Thursday data (139) represents 12.34% of total occurring between 1900 to 0700 hrs, peak times being 2200 to 0300 hours
- Small peaks on Sunday (2300 to 0200 hours) and Monday (2200 to 0300 hours) were apparent, without further research these are likely to align to student led promotion nights or events

2016/17 (Jan)

- 55.69% of NTE Violence data relates to purely Fridays and Saturdays (578 / 1038).
- Friday data (232) represents 22.35% of total occurring between 1900 to 0700 hrs, peak times being 2000 to 0500 hours
- Saturday data (346) represents 33.33% of total occurring between 1900 to 0700 hrs, peak times being 2000 to 0500 hours
- Thursday data (121) represents 11.61% of total occurring between 1900 to 0700 hrs, peak times being 2000 to 0400 hours
- Small peaks on Sunday (2000 to 0300 hours) and Monday (1900 to 0300 hours) were apparent, without further research these are likely to align to student led promotion nights or events

Trends

- The NTE violence spiked in 2015-16, as previously mentioned this was in line with more rigorous national crime recording standards, this represented a 23% increase from 2014/15 (915 to 1126)

- The NTE violence has slightly reduced in 2016-17, at present it is 7.83% reduction than the previous year (1126 down to 1038). However there are still 2 months of the reporting year that **will** change this aspect
- Comparing the years 2014/15 and just this current incomplete year 2016/17 (Jan) shows a 13.44% increase in NTE violence (915 up to 1038), the greater crime data integrity will have a factor in this increase but the true extent is not easy to determine
- The proportion of NTE violence from Friday and Saturday evenings has reduced slightly in the last reporting year by 3.10%, when measured against whole NTE violence when the previous 2 years it was a constant proportion at 58-59.%
- The trends have remained; Thursday (11.61%) and Sunday (10.02%) are the next busiest nights for NTE violence. There is a vibrant student population in the NTE, this does account for peaks on Sundays, including spikes on Monday nights
- The peak night is Saturday night, the proportion of NTE violence occurring on this night has risen year on year from 27% to 33 % , a concerning trend is that the peak times have widened from 2100 to 0400 hours. This is now 2000 to 0500 hours
- The second busiest night is Friday, however, proportion of NTE violence occurring on this night has reduced year on year from 30% to 22 % , its peak times being 2000 to 0500 hours have remained constant throughout

Comparison of the proportion of NTE violence on weekends

NTE	2014/15 (%) of NTE violence that year)	2014/15 (%) of NTE violence that year)	2014/15 (%) of NTE violence that year)
Thu	10.93%	12.34%	11.61%
Fri	30.93%	26.82%	22.35%
Sat	27.76%	31.97%	33.33%
Yr Total	915	1128	1038
	Variance	(+) 23%	(-) 7.83%

Figures from Hampshire Constabulary RMS business objects 01/04/2014-31/01/2017

[4] Zones, venues & locations (Portsmouth district)

There are a number of premises that recorded more than 10 violence offences linked to their venue incidents in the calendar year, the majority of incidents that occurred between nights of Thursday and Sunday

The scope of this report is not to drill into those key venues, ongoing licensing engagement with those venues is 'business as usual' as part of a partnership approach. Where any venue experiences higher levels of violence or disorder linked to that venue, there is proportionate, graduated escalation with enforcement the ultimate action

Conclusion

The presence of 4 NTE zones, in Portsmouth, places a disproportionate burden on police and partnership resources. This despite there being a downward trend in NTE related violence within Portsmouth since 2008, a trend replicated across Hampshire and Nationally

The main body of this report demonstrates that the analytical data shows the peak impact times for demand on the Night Time Economy of Portsmouth, the statistics clearly show that there are definite peaks in crime at these times linked to the licensed venues operating in the city centre beyond midnight and also linked to NTE zones

The actual violent crime occurrence count spiked in 2015-16, as previously mentioned this was in line with more rigorous national crime recording standards. This was evident in Hampshire and across all forces nationally. This current year has witnessed a recalibration, the enhanced crime reporting standards are becoming embedded. Accordingly any comparison of the last 3 years violence performance data must account for these factors

The final key point is that the geography of Portsmouth is densely populated within a 2 square mile area. The ease of mobility (whether on foot or vehicle) occasionally makes it difficult to discern whether alcohol related violence or disorder, on any given road or street, is directly attributable to a NTE zone let alone individual venues. Notwithstanding improving standards of crime recording, the existing crime data methods and technology need to be assessed against these constraints

[A] Existing CIP area Guildhall Walk NTE (and surrounding vicinity)

The NTE continues to draw Police resources into the city centre (Guildhall Walk NTE and surrounding vicinity) to deal with violence and alcohol related disorder, this is evidenced within the geographical, temporal and location trends.

These show that Portsmouth Guildhall Walk NTE (and surrounding vicinity) has the highest 'total violence' levels. The Portsmouth Central sector contains this NTE and Gunwharf NTE zone, consequently it suffers 'total violence' levels in excess of other sectors within the Portsmouth district

The Portsmouth South sector contains the NTE zones of Albert Road and Palmerston Road so also experiences relative increased levels of 'total violence', **in direct contrast** to the Portsmouth North sector which has no discernible NTE zones so benefits from lower levels of 'total violence'

While the NTE continues to exist, there will remain a need for police to resource the crime and disorder that results, the introduction of a cumulative impact policy has clearly helped to sustain the existing partnership resources that underpin the NTE infrastructure.

The venues within the Guildhall Walk NTE have clearly worked in unison with this partnership approach. They have raised their compliance with the licensing objectives, the influence and benefits of the CIP zone is a significant, contributory factor to this success

The retention of the existing CIP will sustain improved standards of compliance and encourage best practice, in the last 12 months there have been occasions where the police have objected to applications for later hours.

The merits of each application have to be judged, however, the determination to grant later hours did not support the Portsmouth City Council own CIP policy. The extent of these determinations on NTE related violence and disorder levels will need to be monitored accordingly

The headline trends from this report for Guildhall Walk NTE in the last 3 years show;

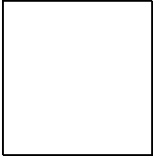
- The number of violence offences (purely NTE violence) has **increased** year on year
- The proportion of violence (purely NTE violence) compared against the whole Portsmouth district 'total violence' is **down** year on year
- The number of violence offences 'with injury' (purely NTE violence) has **increased** year on year
- The number of violence offences 'without injury' (purely NTE violence) has **increased** year on year
- The proportion of violence (both DTE and NTE) compared against the whole Portsmouth district is **down** year on year
- The number of violence offences (both DTE and NTE) has **increased** year on year
- Saturday remains the peak evening, the proportion of NTE violence that occurs on this day has increased year on year compared to other nights
- Friday remains the second busiest evening, the proportion of NTE violence that occurs on this day has actually decreased year on year (*the decrease appears to correlate to same amounts as the increase to Saturday's proportion of NTE violence*)
- The proportion of Guildhall Walk NTE violence on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights across all NTE zones accounts for 67-70% of all the NTE violence occurring within 1900 to 0700 hours
- The Guildhall Walk NTE zone accounts for more NTE violence offences than the other 3 NTE zones (Albert Road, Palmerston Road and Gunwharf) combined, both in numerical terms and as a proportion of NTE violence in the NTE Zones

Recommend: This is persuasive argument to justify the existing CIP areas being maintained

[2] Other NTE Zones

The body of this report demonstrates that the impact of the other NTE zones within the Portsmouth district in terms of NTE violence is not as disproportionate as Guildhall NTE, this strengthens the persuasive argument to maintain the existing CIP in that zone

There are natural levels of displacement based around the diversity of venues and NTE zones across the whole Portsmouth district. The benefits of a vibrant, Multiple, smaller and widespread NTE zones should be encouraged



The proportion of NTE violence on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights across all NTE zones accounts for 67-70% of all the NTE violence occurring within 1900 to 0700 hours

Recommend: This is persuasive argument to justify retaining the existing CIP

This will support wider strategic objectives to encourage a safe, vibrant, diverse and financially successful DTE and NTE across the whole Portsmouth district.

This will benefit those living, working and visiting the city

Submitted for your consideration



Dated 03/02/2017

Inspector 2841 Justin Roberts,

Force Licensing & Alcohol Harm Reduction Team, Hampshire Constabulary