

## Abstract

- Title

RedPOP-Reduction of Crime through Problem Orientated Partnership

- Nature of Problem

The problem orientated partnership project was conceived during a Crime and Disorder Audit meeting. Chief Inspector Burley was already preparing some research in relation to problem orientated policing as a requirement of the police Operational Commanders Programme. The development of the POP concept is simple; problem orientated policing is about partnership with other agencies in its purest form. Policing is something we do but partnership and problems are common to us all. In practice perhaps *the* orientation and direction are the most difficult elements of the model to implement. Within the authority there is a structure for strategy (the Responsible Authority Leadership Group) and tactical county based decision making (the Crime and Disorder Steering Group). The Aim of the initiative was to overcome the lack of a structure for the implementation the Crime and Disorder Act in an operational context.

- Problem Identification, Definition and Response

This was initiated by the Crime and Disorder Audit and Strategy supplemented by seminars with a strong emphasis on local identification of problems and multi-agency solutions. The training and progression of the initiative was labour intensive and we felt that implementation across the division or the unitary authority area immediately would be impractical. Firstly, because the small Crime and Disorder team. for the police and the unitary authority would not be able to give the necessary commitment and secondly, it seemed wise to learn from a pilot project and promulgate POP when challenges had already been addressed and best practice developed. The pilot site for the force and the unitary authority was Chepstow a small market town in rural Monmouthshire. A PowerPoint presentation was prepared for both operational officers and partner agencies. A series of presentations and group exercises have developed an awareness of the model, facilitated identification local problems (and **solutions**) and *has strengthened local communication*. The group has evolved to facilitate the sharing of sensitive personalised information. The membership of the main generic group incorporates local representatives and professional agencies (including unitary authority probation and health staff).

- Impact of Response

The impact of the seminars has been evaluated and reported upon. Copies of the reports are attached as supplementary information. Individual initiatives that fall out of this will be evaluated on a qualitative and or quantitative basis.

## Introduction

Monmouthshire is predominantly agricultural, broadly affluent and experiencing rapid growth. The concept of problem orientation is progressive and enduring, to a greater or lesser extent it is inevitable that any report would be unfinished. However, the aim and scope of the project have changed considerably since its inception. Therefore this report is a synopsis of the "first steps" of the introduction of problem orientation, not only to the police but a number of other agencies in the county borough of Monmouthshire. One of the critical factors of any multi-agency partnership is commitment. At the strategic and tactical level the commitment of the partners is absolute. The progress made to date is geared toward translating theory and strategy into action in the operational arena whilst strengthening existing partnerships, relationships and procedure.

My personal involvement with the crime and disorder strategy for Monmouthshire and relationships and presentations with partners based within the authority were conducive to a pilot project within that unitary authority rather than the neighbouring authority, Torfaen. A particular difficulty is the evaluation of the overall project. Existing information technology is not designed to provide qualitative data or patterns of crime reduction. Command and control is not necessarily intended to record evidence of problem solving. I found that some officers had heard of problem orientated policing but often confused this theory with zero tolerance. Even if they were aware of the approach they could not explain the SARA or PAT elements of the model. Therefore, a zero level of knowledge was a safe and valid assumption. This said, despite being unaware of the theory, there was clear evidence of problem solving in practice. This is unsurprising given the tradition of community based policing and ownership fostered within the force.

The towns of Chepstow and Caldicot were chosen as the areas for the pilot and control group. Both lie at the south of the division in the County of Monmouthshire. They share similar problems common to small towns, have a similar transport and community infrastructure with comparable police resources. I completed a review of command and control incidents over a two-week period in both sections. The incidents were classified as: -

- + Miscellaneous/Nuisance
  - Disorder
  - \* Crime
  - Traffic

The text of every incident was examined and a subjective judgement was made to identify whether there was or was not evidence of problem solving over and above the normal enforcement approach. The criteria used to make this decision included one or more of the following elements: -

- Involvement of other agencies
- Involvement of other departments
- An effort made to address underlying problems
- A holistic approach to the incident

As I researched problem orientation it was obvious that problem orientated policing involved far more agencies than just the police. Despite this I, using a PowerPoint presentation, gave the first input to police officers at Chepstow. The initial reaction was a cautious welcome but concern was expressed about the commitment of other agencies to the initiative, especially if they had not received input. Officers also felt they might not have the time to implement the pilot without further resources. The officers' impression of local resources and their effectiveness mirrored the findings of "Brit POP". "The police feel overwhelmed by the volume of calls to them and usually rush around achieving little other than containment." (Leigh et al, 1996, p2)

### ***Review of the two-week sample Pre Problem Orientated Partnership***

The early analysis is best described as "rough and dirty." There was also a danger of creating little more than a paper exercise in which the evidence of change was founded on the completion of entries upon command and control logs to match the criteria laid down to bring an incident into the problem solving category.

### **Statistical Review**

	<b>Chepstow Problem Solving</b>	<b>Chepstow No Problem Solving</b>	<b>Caldicot Problem Solving</b>	<b>Caldicot No problem Solving</b>
<b>Miscellaneous !Nuisance</b>	77	28	93	26
<b>Disorder</b>	33	10	29	5
<b>Crime</b>	41	14	27	11
<b>Traffic</b>	31	12	10	9

The total number of incidents recorded over the sample period (2 weeks) in Chepstow was 245. There was evidence of problem solving in 64 cases (26%). During the same time there were 214 incidents created in the Caldicot section. Entries on the command and control system indicated problem solving on 55 occasions (26%).

The command and control system and crime recording reflect a proportion of actual crime. Certain types of crime are less likely to be reported. Successive British Crime surveys have shown that reported crime and incidents are the tip of the iceberg. Addressing the source of the problem should also reduce the number of unreported incidents and improve community safety.

## **Qualitative Review**

One of the strengths of the command and control analysis was the identification of repeat incidents. In one location an elderly person with a medical problem called the police to a series of minor incidents. A young person was cited as being responsible for a series of unrelated incidents or crime from theft to the killing of pets. A number of the incidents had been resolved by means of "suitable advice" and the offender had not been dealt with in a holistic way. Most "problem solving" was personalised through individual contact and/or experience and many officers felt overwhelmed by incidents, performance indicators and objectives.

## Putting the Fizz into POP

The statutory partnerships formed within the authority to deliver crime and disorder strategies had key functions that are akin to the Principles of Command and Control established for major incidents. The strategic, tactical and operational (formerly gold silver bronze) responsibilities were clearly understood.

**Strategic Responsibility** -- Those individuals (Chief Executive and Divisional Commander) who have the statutory responsibility for joint planning, strategy and evaluation. (Responsible Authorities Leadership Group)

**Tactical Responsibility** — Representatives of other bodies and agencies with countywide responsibility and the authority to provide resources and support the operational function. This group included key unitary authority directors. We also plan to develop a mechanism for the Drugs and Alcohol Teams to feed into POP at this level.

What was missing was the structure to provide a generic approach to crime reduction on the ground. Specific measures were in place or under development to deal with some issues such as youth crime but they did not necessarily support the holistic community based approach necessary to animate strategy and policy into action. The partners involved in the joint audit and strategy were anxious to deliver multi-agency working toward crime reduction within the county and to breathe life into the strategy. During the review of the audit and the formulation of the strategy we tailored my problem orientated policing input for a multi-agency audience and created "REDPOP".

REDPOP is the acronym for the "Reduction of Crime and Disorder Problem Orientated Partnership". I felt there was a clear need to identify the mission of the problem solving approach. The concept of crime and disorder reduction is easier to understand, sell and measure than the raw (and perhaps theoretical) problem solving approach. Similarly I felt that problem orientated policing is and has always been about more than police involvement. Therefore the replacement of "policing" with partnership not only made the initiative accessible to all agencies but also explains the underlying principle. It seemed a logical progression for the operational implementation of the project to take place on a section (or sector) basis. This meant the realignment of sectors along ward boundaries and an undertaking from the steering group to support the local action teams. This commitment was bolstered by a presentation made to the tactical steering group and a sister multi-agency partnership the Planning Partnership Collaboration Group. This group is made of representatives from a variety of agencies including the social service, health service probation and drugs and alcohol teams.

## Implementation

In order to explain the principles and identify local problems and their solutions a multi-agency seminar was arranged for Monday the 12<sup>th</sup> April 1999 at Chepstow Police station. The objective of the seminar was to deliver the theory simply in a way that was relevant to the partners. This was achieved through didactic presentation, case studies and group work. The event concluded with a pro-forma that formed the basis of a contact list and the identification of local problems.

The next meeting of the group was held on the 26<sup>th</sup> May 1999. This was driven by an analysis of problems identified in the earlier meeting and the need to produce mechanisms for action. We decided to run a "case specific sub group" that included partners able to share information and action plans to address the behaviour of known individuals. This sub-group, initially chaired by the local inspector, report back, in broad terms to the main generic group. The two key themes in this discussion were weekend disorder, drugs and alcohol, and litter. The attendees were split up into two groups to consider these issues and discuss existing resources and initiatives taking place within their own organisations.

The group was tasked to examine the Crime and Disorder strategy and asked to suggest performance indicators or measures within their organisation that complemented the strategy. The purpose of this was to draw together existing information and prevent duplication of data collection and monitoring. Members of the partnership were also invited to experience weekend disorder first hand in the company of the police.

The third meeting was held at the local community hospital on the 18<sup>th</sup> June 1999. The group developed a series of initiatives and a structured action plan to address problems associated with drugs and **alcohol together with youth issues**.

I hope that the partnership will nurture understanding and trust, that in turn will lead to joint approaches and information sharing. The progress of the local action team at Chepstow will be monitored on a regular basis, **through** minutes of their regular meetings and the success of their local initiatives. The final review of the pilot project will take place in October. If the initiative is reduces crime or the, fear of crime it will be "rolled out" across the unitary authority and the force.

### ***Brit POP II Typology***

The Police Research Series Paper 93 Brit POP II describes the different types of implementation of POP in a number of forces. (Leigh et al., 1998, Chapter 5) This section uses elements of that typology to describe the implementation of POP in Chepstow.

- **Geographical spread**

The geographical spread of, the pilot project is small, one sector. It is intended, if successful, to roll out the initiative across the unitary authority, division and the force. The structure for roll out will, be dependent upon the experiences of the pilot project. One of the potential difficulties of the project is the enthusiasm of the other sections (and agencies) to adopt the model before its usefulness has been tested or evaluated.

- **Lifespan**

The lifespan *of* the pilot project is intended to be 6 months. Interim reviews will be completed and if appropriate the project will be rolled out incrementally as soon as practicable. The project is intended to be a permanent change to the way the police and other agencies work and interact together to reduce crime. Its aim and purpose are grounded in the Crime and Disorder Act.

- **Application of POP to all or just pre determined issues**

The project is geared toward refining the way the police and their partners approach crime reduction. The emphasis of the input is about the generic nature of problem orientation based on effective partnership. There is a need to manage public expectation and the demands upon limited resources. It is therefore inevitable that in the early stages action will have to be prioritised on a "worst first" basis.

- **Problem identification from the top down or the bottom up**

There are clear themes arising from the crime and disorder audit that will provide a steer for the local action teams. The tactical steering group will co-ordinate these teams *but the* relationship is symbiotic. Local people will identify their priorities and the tactical group will support them. In turn the local teams will feedback best practice and learning to the steering group for promulgation elsewhere.

- **The introduction of separate pop teams or the adoption of POP techniques by all officers**

The intention of the project is to ensure the adoption of POP by all officers and their equivalent in other agencies. The identification, formation and implementation of these measures are, as the revised title suggests, partnerships in every sense.

## **Learning**

Even at this early stage a great deal has been learnt about the implementation of POP: -

- **Data**  
Data collection procedures are poor and do not capture qualitative data needed to solve underlying problems. To remedy this beat and section (sector) boundaries will be realigned to match ward boundaries. Other agencies have agreed, where possible, to provide information on this basis. Geographical Information Systems will introduced for crime and disorder as soon as possible.
- **Trust and responsibility**  
**Some agencies fear the "big brother" scenario, particularly in respect of information sharing. A draft protocol has been developed and our partners have been assured that sharing of sensitive personal data, such as medical records, is neither necessary nor desirable. The police have also agreed there will be occasions where our partners would be the lead agency in an initiative.**
- **Managing Expectation**  
Public expectation is high and there is clearly a need to deliver a quick return in key areas to prove to everyone (including the partners and operational officers) that the initiative can work. Many of the projects are likely to be longer term and will not produce overnight results. Action teams will be expected to combine priorities to satisfy these demands.
- **Patience and Partners**  
The involvement of other agencies, with their own reporting and organisational structures may cause delays. These need to be built into the planning and evaluative processes. It is vital to "win over" champions at all levels in partner organisations. Communication of the benefits of joint working must be positive and constructive. There should be "something in, it for them".

### **The Paper Mountain**

There is always a tension between recording the impact and effectiveness of initiatives and getting bogged down with additional administration. Where possible data will be collected from existing sources (such as operational orders or progress reports). Local action teams will meet regularly. Arrangements have been made for administrative support to ensure partners and police officers do not become bogged down with minute taking and mailing.

A combined team drawn from the police and unitary authority has taken on the administrative burden caused by the audit and the pilot project. They work tirelessly to administer, monitor and action projects. The local police inspector with responsibility for the section provides the administrative support for the group. The unitary authority chief executives office and the crime and disorder intelligence officer provide administrative support on a local and county basis to audit and evaluate the projects.

## Initiatives Underway

### ✓ Case Specific Group

This sub group of the main working party share information about specific individuals and families. Core partners are the police, probation service, social services, education, health and housing. The group will produce an action plan for each case and are developing a protocol for sharing information. The lead agency is identified on a case by case basis. The tactical steering group will sanction formal disclosure for court proceedings.

### ✓ Litter

This was a feature of the crime and disorder audit and anecdotally a contributor to disorder in the town. Environmental services and the police were aware of a widespread litter problem, caused by late night revellers and the local authority deployed special patrols to clear up the morning after. The unitary authority did not have the resources to gather evidence and identify the offenders. Police officers were tasked with approaching offenders, asking them to pick it up and identify the location where the food was purchased. The local authority have used evidence provided by police officers to caution offenders. Food outlets were approached and asked to display notices. The environmental health department have little known powers to apply for a court order that compels the owners of take sways to clean up in the vicinity of their premises whether or not the litter comes from or is deposited by their customers.

### ✓ Violent Crime

The police and the community health worker have jointly developed a form to obtain information about the true level of crime in the town. This will be piloted from August 1999. Copy attached.

### ✓ Drugs and Alcohol Education

The four supermarkets within the town have provided display stands for the police and environmental health department to educate young people and parents about the effects of solvents drugs and alcohol. These stands will be staffed at peak times and customers will be encouraged to complete crime and disorder questionnaires as they shop. In the lead up to the initiative the managers were visited and unreported thefts of deodorants (Lynx brand) were the result of abuse through inhalation.

Schools will be approached to see whether it will be possible for awareness session and literature to be delivered to parents during parents evenings.

### ✓ Young People

Outreach workers been advised of locations where there have been repeated youth annoyance calls. A youth cafe has been set up and a question and answer session has been arranged between the young people and the crime and disorder team.

## Evaluation

Initiatives will be evaluated in their own right in quantitative and or qualitative terms.

## Conclusion

The presentations and the seminar provide a vehicle for Crime and Disorder, a structure for local partnership working and facilitate a cultural shift for the police and partner agencies toward crime reduction.

The commitment and willingness to be involved in the project has been staggering. In the early stages the police and unitary authority have taken the lead but the interest of other bodies and agencies has continually increased. It is already clear that many communities and organisations have been tackling local problems or offering services that would be far more effective with a little more interagency co-operation and awareness.

This project is still in its infancy and a robust evaluation is at least three months hence. To date the response has been positive. Within the unitary authority there is a demand by local people and partners to promulgate problem-orientated partnership to the other towns as soon as possible. This has been resisted because we intend to make the local groups self-sufficient before we move on to the next town. To date the conceptualisation, explanation and development of the project has been extremely resource intensive and dependant upon the efforts of a few key individuals. However even at this early stage the initiative appears to provide a lasting and effective method for the implementation of local problem solving and the reduction of crime and disorder.

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## Supporting Documentation

- Analysis of RedPOP session Monday 12<sup>th</sup> April 1999 prepared by Monmouthshire County Council. (Five pages).
- Notes of the second session 26<sup>th</sup> May 1999 prepared by Monmouthshire County Council. (Three pages).
- Action Plan following the meeting of the 19<sup>th</sup> June 1999 —Action dates are specified (Two pages).
- Accident and Emergency survey form.

- possible physical dangers of being run over
- inhibiting young children's activities near their homes

Using the SARA model many of the causal factors outlined above were identified by the representatives present as underpinning the problem.

- (ii) The responses identified also were in accord with those listed above but in particular the following courses of action were agreed.
  - The Youth Service would meet with the young people concerned to discuss the problem.
  - They would attempt in such discussions to effect a meeting of the young people with the residents but at their own volition (i.e. create a 'generation' meeting to enhance an understanding of the problem.)
  - The police to programme a more systematic monitoring of the scene.

(<sup>B</sup>) **Weekend Anti Social behaviour and Public Order Problems at Town Public Houses**

- (i) The problems were seen very much as a circular problem on weekend evenings as young people did the tour of local public houses and moved on either by choice or as a result of police presence.
- (ii) The suggested action identified for this more general problem were in accord with those listed above but in particular involved the following:-
  - The police to consider a more effective programme for patrolling such problems to avoid problems of displacement.

The Licensed Victuallers Organisation in the town be encouraged to discuss their role in discouraging such problems by joining the Working Groups and further developing their involvement in the card validate scheme.

- Further discussion of such problems with young people via Youth Service Outreach Workers.

Progress on both issues to be analysed at the next meeting of the Local Case Groups as some practical joined up working solutions to local problem.

## 2. **Monmouth Strategy - Where do we go from here?**

This paper attempts to analyse how the embryonic Local Crime and Disorder Action Team working can be developed and make suggestions for the

production of an overall working action plan in respect of aim 4 for consideration by the Strategic Partnership Steering Group.

To begin with the first meeting of the Local Action Team in Chepstow featured practical problem orientated partnership thinking and working which must now be developed. Although the representatives considered the problems of Chepstow only, those that emerged and suggested responses mirrored much that is contained in the four main aims of the strategy.

The work commenced in the Chepstow example must now be developed and possibly extended to the other towns in order that long term aims can be achieved.

In summary now the Strategy Steering Group now needs to consider the following issues:-

- (a) to note the progress to date
- (b) to decide if the pilot in Chepstow should be extended to the other main towns and surrounding areas and when.
- (c) to consider the attached draft action plan for aim four which suggested tasks by various agencies to achieve the main objectives of this part of the strategy which is over arching for all the other aims.
- (d) to decide whether a co-ordinating Local Crime and Disorder Team should be set up to chart progress or whether this can be achieved by an inner group made up of representatives from the teams which may be set up for all the main towns.

The attached appendix contains the draft plan for aim 4 which if agreed will then be the blue print for the work of the Local Crime and Disorder Action teams. It is suggested that similar draft plans be developed for the other aims to be discussed at subsequent meetings of the Strategy Steering Group.

**MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**

**SECOND MEETING OF THE LOCAL CRIME AND DISORDER ACTION TEAM  
(BUILDING ON REDPOP - PROBLEM ORIENTATED PARTNERSHIP) HELD ON  
26TH MAY 1999**

The day was again positive being attended by most of the main agencies who had attended the inaugural meeting held on 12th April 1999.

The main areas covered were:-

- 1) Feedback on local problems addressed at the earlier meeting held on 12th April 1999.

- (a) Mountain bike problem with the young at the Danes, Chepstow

We were reminded of the problems to local families as a result of this activity as follows:-

- 1) Danger to young children and the elderly in particular.
- 2) Abuse to local residents.
- 3) Curtailment of activities and well being of local residents.

it was noted that the police had increased their patrols in the area.

the Youth Service had made preliminary contact with some of the youths concerned and would develop this to ensure that generation discussion of the problem would take place locally, hopefully at the volition of the young.

**General Anti Social Behaviour in the Town (Particularly at Weekend Periods)**

We noted the scope of the problems concerning late night revelling in a cyclical format around the town on Friday and Saturday evenings.

The police updated us as to their recent efforts to curtail the problem as follows:-

- (i) more programmed policing.
- (ii) attempts to curtail litter as a symptom of the larger problem.

We noted additional curtailment which may be possible if it could be proved that Late Night Refreshment Licences applied to some of the town premises.

Chief Inspector Jon Burley gave an update of the Redpop principles for newcomer organisations to the group.

The remainder of the day covered the following two issues:-

- (a) the draft action plan concerning the overall Crime and Disorder Strategy for feedback concerning performance indicators by 9th June 1999.
- (b) *the overall generic task of weekend disorder in Chepstow.*

Representatives were asked to consider what they could do to alleviate this problem and feedback at the next meeting of the full Committee to take place on 18th June 1999.

We also noted that a smaller group of participant agencies would meet under *the co-ordination of Inspector S. Jones of Chepstow to deal with actual identified cases.* The agencies to be restricted because of confidential considerations. They would consist of:-

- The Police
- \* Probation
- \* Youth Justice
- \* Housing
- \* Social Services
- \* Education
- \* Health Authority.

As a prelude to this task the representatives also gave consideration as to what could be done to improve local problems of drugs and alcohol abuse in Chepstow which were probably contributory causes of weekend unrest. The following courses of action were identified and could be developed:-

- (a) co-ordinated workshops by agencies in schools
- (b) further initiatives for youth workers to develop project working with those susceptible.

- (c) co-ordination of awareness initiatives with what was happening with Health Promotion.
- (d) further develop joint awareness approaches e.g. 'knuckelhead' drama (drugs) and dramatically letting the young see the results of addiction e.g. hospital visits (awareness of needle risks re aids etc.). Megadrive etc.
- (e) licensed victuallers co-operation to spread awareness of alcohol abuse to supermarkets and off licences (spread of card validate scheme).
- (f) Police to monitor use of their recently introduced powers of confiscation.

CRIMEICRIMDIS

## MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

### LOCAL CRIME AND DISORDER ACTION TEAM — CHEPSTOW AREA

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>DATE</u>
<b><u>Education Awareness</u></b>		
Inclusion of Module in National Curriculum on Community Safety — to be progressed through Steering Group. (Initial contact to be made with Education Department.)	DNNKP	08.07.99
Get contacts for schools (circ. to PC Lewis and Kath Gardner — Hughes). Meet with School Liaison Officers (Police)	VKP DNIKMNKP	05.07.99 25.06.99
Ascertain when parent evenings are (mid and end year 2000). Aim at 1st year pupils. (Stand 1 Roadshow).	VKP	12.07.99
Approach schools in area and inform them of our intention to prepare workshop. Ask for volunteer school from primary section. Include Chepstow Comp (1st year) (send copy of letter to Members of POP and A. Davies).	DN/KMNKP D. Freer (Education Welfare)	12.07.99 12.07.99
Ascertain information available from Health Promotion	KM	12.07.99
<b><u>Parent Awareness</u></b>		
Approach supermarkets — can we use area for display — when is their busiest time — possible sponsorship. Arrange to meet reps of supermarkets.	KM	05.07.99
Operational Order to facilitate above.	KMISJ	05.07.99
Finalise Supermarket Scheme		End July
Recruit Manpower (Police and one appropriate partners)		End July
Publicity and action		End Aug
<b><u>Validate</u></b> : Update from P. Glanville. Ask for info for Supermarket stands.	VKP	12.07.99

# CRIME AND DISORDER-A & E DEPT AUDIT FORMS

## CHEPSTOW COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

<u>DATE AND TIME OF INCIDENT</u>	<u>LOCATION OF INCIDENT</u>	<u>LICENSED PREMISES</u> <small>INC OFF LICENCES</small>	<u>ALCOHOL RELATED</u>	<u>DRUGS RELATED</u>
DATE  TIME		YES/NO  NAME	YES/NO	YES/NO
<u>DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</u>	<u>GENDER</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>REPEAT ATTENDER</u>	<u>RACIAL INCIDENT</u>
YES/NO	MALE/FEMALE	10-15 15-20 20-30 30-50 OVER 50	YES/NO	YES/NO
<u>NUMBER OF OFFENDERS</u>	<u>BEHAVIOUR IN A &amp; E</u>	<u>WEAPON USED</u>	<u>RELATED TO OFFENDER</u>	<u>DAMAGE CAUSED AT A &amp; E</u>
	<u>COMPLIANT</u>  <u>VERBALLY AGGRESSIVE</u>  <u>PHYSICALLY AGGRESSIVE</u>	YES/NO	YES/NO	YES/NO
<b><u>TYPE OF INJURY</u></b>				
BY ANOTHER	SELF INFLICTED	D.I.Y.		
ROAD TRAFFIC	SPORTING INJURY	OTHER		
<b><u>POLICE NOTIFIED</u></b>				
YES/NO	STATION			

**ALL SECTIONS ARE TO BE COMPLETED**