

Environment and Residents Services Select Committee

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA

Monday 11 July 2011

7.00 pm

Courtyard Room - Hammersmith Town Hall

MEMBERSHIP

Administration:	Opposition
Councillor Rachel Ford (Chairman) Councillor Robert Iggulden Councillor Ali de Lisle Councillor Jane Law Councillor Matt Thorley Councillor Gavin Donovan	Councillor Wesley Harcourt Councillor Jean Campbell Councillor Lisa Homan

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Date Issued: 11 July 2011

Environment and Residents Services Select Committee Agenda

11 July 2011

Item

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6. CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP - STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

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The Committee is asked to comment on the content of the statutory Strategic Assessment of crime and anti social behaviour which will be used to help inform the priorities of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership. Representatives of the Metropolitan Police will be in attendance to introduce the document and respond to questions from Members.

Hammersmith & Fulham Strategic Assessment 2011 - 2012



Protective Marking	Protect
Publication Scheme Y/N	No
Title	Hammersmith and Fulham Strategic Assessment
Version	Version 1.1
Summary	To assist in the decision making processes of the CDRP partners in setting the Control Strategy
Branch/OCU	Hammersmith and Fulham
Author	Inspector Robert Glynn
Date Created	March 2011
Review Date	October 2011

Section 1 - Introduction

1.1 - Aim

The aim of this strategic assessment is to provide an overview of the current situation within the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham. It will also aim to identify any emerging issues that could impact on core business. This should then enable the Strategic Tasking and Coordinating Group (STCG) to set the borough control strategy. This report however is not intended as a performance review.

1.2 - Data Sources

The data used in this report has been collated from various sources including the Metropolitan Police Service crime reporting system (Cris), London Analyst support site (LASS), iQuanta, local authority databases and out sourced information.

1.3 - Handling Instructions

This document has been classified as Protect and therefore authority is required from the authorising officer before dissemination to any non CDRP partner.

1.4 - Period covered

A number of datasets have been used in this report where data is used the source is indicated in any relevant table or chart.

1.5 - Current Control Strategy

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| Priority 1 | Organised Crime and Terrorism |
| Priority 2 | Most Serious Violence¹ <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assault with Injury• Murder/Manslaughter• Death by dangerous driving• Serious sexual offences |
| Priority 3 | Domestic Violence |
| Priority 4 | Serious Acquisitive Crime <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Residential Burglary• Theft of and Theft from Motor Vehicles• Street Crime (Personal Robbery and Commercial robbery) |

¹ Due to MPS counting rules change from Violence Against the Person (VAP) to Most Serious Violence amendments made to priorities for year 3 (2010/11)

Section 2 - CDRP Priorities

Section 2.1 –CDRP Priorities for Hammersmith and Fulham

Perceptions of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

- ASB includes categories of Violent Crime and Criminal Damage as well as nuisance behaviour and environmental crime.
- Promote a Positive Image of Young People
- To reduce the risk of young people being victimised or becoming involved in criminal behaviour.

Drug related (Class A) offending rate

- To continue to develop the education, intervention and enforcement in tackling substance misuse in conjunction with police and the Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT).

Alcohol-harm related hospital admission rates

Number of primary fires and related fatalities and non fatal casualties

Additional Local priorities

- Theft From Shops
- Theft of Pedal Cycles
- Status Dogs

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Executive Summary

Hammersmith and Fulham CDRP has shown 5% increase for this reporting period as compared to both the previous period and the same time last year, suggesting that the Control Strategy priorities should be reviewed to ensure that they remain suitably focused.

Acquisitive crime, such as burglary and vehicle crime, continue to be of real concern for residents, Hammersmith and Fulham at the start of the financial year failed to maintain its grip on these issues, however the second half of the financial year has shown an improvement with good reductions seen in the majority of crime categories, similarly, where there are sudden and sporadic peaks in offending, the Area's methods for dealing with this are timely and effective.

Violent Crime In terms of violence the borough was set a target to reduce most serious violence, which it did achieving a 17.2% reduction on very low numbers. Knife crime however did increase by 1.6% to 309 offences with knife used to injury reducing by 1.9% to 106 offences.

Violence, including criminal damage account for over 40% of the All Crime figure, which when coupled with ASB incidents provides a picture of where the real issues affecting Hammersmith and Fulham lie. Although there are measures which can be put in place around target hardening and prevention, realistically, policing methods for tackling these crime types are resource and labour intensive and are unlikely to deal with the causative factors behind them. Thus it is imperative that a multi-agency approach is taken.

From the plethora of information supplied for this assessment from partner agencies, there are a number of key themes that have become apparent throughout. Principally, Youth matters, particularly in terms of ASB and community issues; Education, not only regarding schools per se, but also the wider opportunities for educating and engaging communities; Alcohol, which features as a crime driver, particularly for violence offences and Safety, in terms of feelings of safety and general awareness.

Not only have certain themes become apparent, there are also certain areas within both CDRPs which have featured on more than one occasion, within some of the Partner contributions for a number of different reasons, areas such as Shepherds Bush Green, Hammersmith Broadway, William Church Estate to name but a few.

It would be prudent to consider not only the crime drivers for these areas but also the associated issues around Deprivation, Health and the specific Socio-Demographics of the locale. Potentially a combined and concerted approach is needed from all relevant Partners within key areas, to provide a comprehensive range of options and potential solutions to tackle the issues at the heart of problems such as ASB and violence which appear as symptoms of more embedded, underlying problems.

The Demographics of Hammersmith and Fulham are such that a geographical approach to problem solving should allow focused problem solving; through partnership provide a solution that is acceptable to the local residents. It is to be accepted that the gap between actual offending and perception will take time to bridge, however if we look to "*publicise to encourage*" then we should achieve our goals.

Alcohol has been cited as one of the crime drivers for a number of issues relating to the volume crime and incident levels seen throughout both CDRPs. and Hospital Admissions data suggests that this is a growing problem which places a heavy burden on resources at peak times. Of particular concern has been the high levels of young people who have required hospital treatment for alcohol related illness. Similarly that calls are made not only from the Town centres but also residential areas, would suggest further problems around underage drinking and binge drinking. Such issues once again require a multi-agency approach to deal with the issues at different stages of the problem, in simple terms, awareness and prevention through to treatment and support.

Education remains as a key issue to try and tackle a number of other issues which continue to either be related to or dependent on better education both in a school sense and also the wider community. This includes an understanding of the Criminal Justice system and the consequences of certain behaviours, to minimising disruptions within schools to ensure less exclusion, to providing information on broader subjects including health, alcohol and drugs

Anti-Social Behaviour remains one of the main issues affecting communities generally in respect of quality of life. From the data, it is clear that for residents living in what could be described as "Welfare Borderline" is the rowdy nuisance behaviour of youths that gives the main cause for concern. It is simple to suggest diversionary activities to keep youth off the streets; however this will not work unless it appeals to those involved in ASB activities and as such there needs to be more interaction with the youths in problem areas to gain an insight into their issues and problems. Naturally Outreach and community workers already engage in this, however, there needs to be a concerted way of ensuring that this information is interpreted into a real and tenable solution, to at least some of the problems for local residents, which in turn will impact upon feelings of safety and other related matters. Youth gangs similarly, are an emerging issue which although not new, have taken on a greater importance recently with some of the media coverage in relation to stabbings and shootings on the borough. Reasons behind these peer groups need to be explored to try and modify the potentially destructive group behaviour which is often apparent. The coming months are likely to see a fairly stable crime profile for the borough as a whole; however, environmental factors may affect volume crime levels in particular in the Shepherds Bush Area

The CDRP will need to take into consideration the increased pressure on public service resources and the need to reduce spending, this combined with the Olympics and possible industrial unrest within the public could seriously affect the boroughs attempts to reduce crime.

Priority Recommendations

There is no doubt that the continuing pressures to produce more for less will continue. To this end, the CDRP need to be more focused.

A new partnership tasking process has been put in place to ensure that the best use of CDRP resources. To this end, recommended priorities are;

1. Reduce Crime in line with MPS Targets

To work with partners to reduce crime and disorder, with an emphasis on

- **KPI 1 Violence Portfolio -**
 - a. Most Serious Violence,
 - b. Assault with injury and
 - c. Domestic Violence,

- **KPI 4 Property Portfolio**
 - a. Residential Burglary
 - b. Robbery of the Person
 - c. Theft of pedal cycle
 - d. Theft from Motor Vehicle

2. Reduce the Fear of Crime

- By engaging with communities and promoting public confidence through publicity of the true picture of Hammersmith and Fulham.

3. Anti-Social Behaviour

- To reduce all aspects of anti-social behaviour: each statutory agency having ownership of one category of anti-social behaviour.

4. Reduce Harm done by Alcohol and Drugs

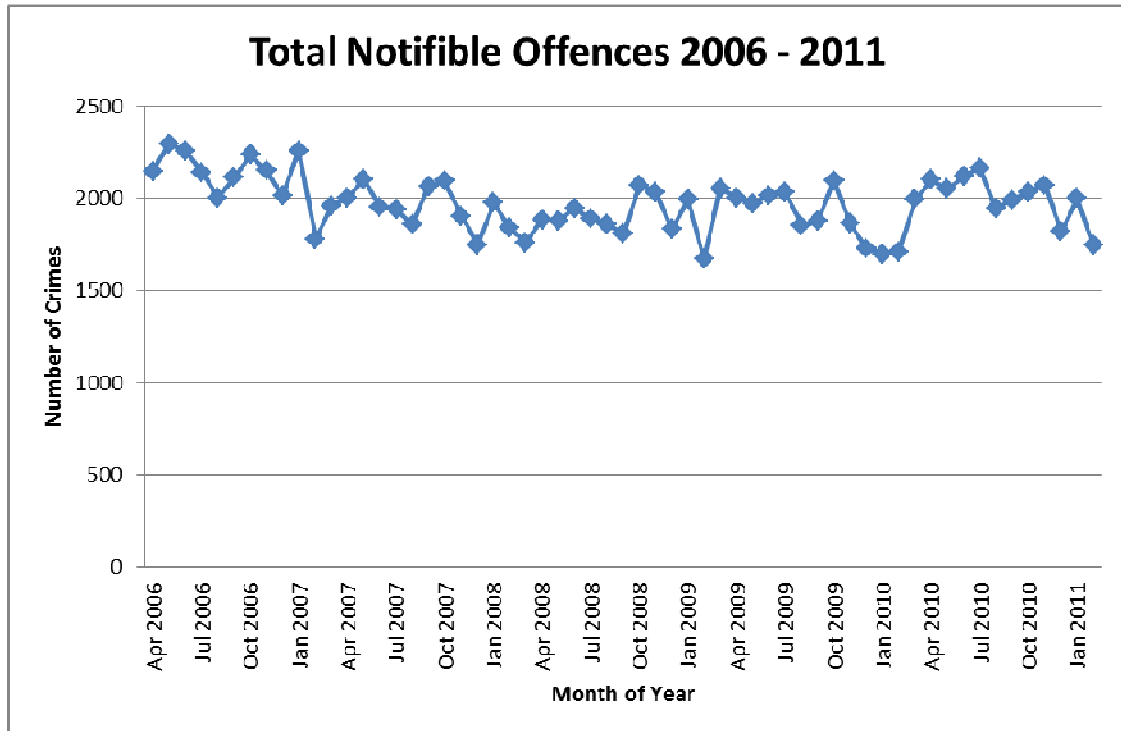
- By further developing the tactics of intervention and enforcement, particularly in relation to binge drinking and the night time economy.

5. Young People

- To reduce the number of young people being victimised or involved in criminal behaviour
- To continue to work with partners in diverting vulnerable young people away from crime and disorder.

Section 2 Crime Overview

2.1 - All Crime



The chart above shows offences levels for the Hammersmith and Fulham area. The total number of offences for the period, April 2010 to February 2011 is 22049, an increase of 4.92%. (1182 offences) compared with April 2009 to February 2010.

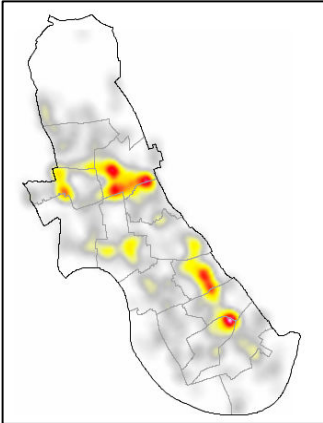
Burglary Residential, theft shoplifting, other theft and Common assault were the major contributor with increases of 32% (523 offences) for residential burglary, 12.6% (203 offences) theft shoplifting, 4.2% (118 offences) other theft and 23% (258 offences) common assault.

In terms of trend as can be seen in chart 1 above, the borough annually will see an increase in crime at the start of the financial year I would suggest that this is linked to reduced activity due to the uncertainty in relation to local budgets.

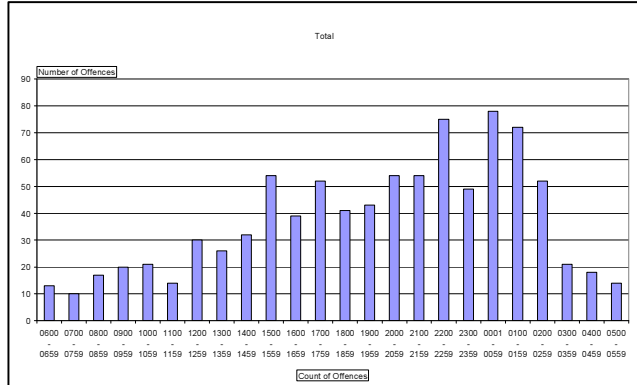
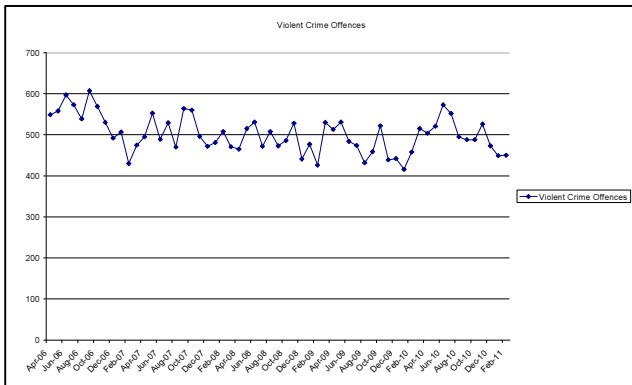
3.2 Violence against the Person (VAP)

MOST SERIOUS VIOLENCE

<i>Trend Comment</i>	Violence offences generally have increased by 6% for this reporting period as compared to the previous eleven months, which in real terms equates to 349 offences.
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	GBH			AWI		
	2009/10	2010/11	% Change	2009/10	2010/11	% Change
Addison	11	9	-22%	65	70	8%
Askew	17	9	-89%	78	97	24%
Avonmore and Brook Green	8	14	43%	41	67	63%
College Park and Old Oak	77	101	24%	17	12	-42%
Fulham Broadway	13	21	38%	107	88	-18%
Fulham Reach	8	2	-300%	71	74	4%
Hammersmith Broadway	25	24	-4%	156	158	1%
Munster	3	6	50%	40	41	3%
North End	7	8	13%	66	82	24%
Palace Riverside	4	0	N/A	25	25	0%
Parsons Green and Walham	9	8	-13%	94	59	-37%
Ravenscourt Park	12	6	-100%	67	67	0%
Sands End	6	5	-20%	59	73	24%
Shepherd's Bush Green	28	26	-8%	206	206	0%
Town	17	7	-143%	96	80	-17%
Wormholt and White City	10	6	-67%	82	95	16%



Seasonal Pattern January 06 to December 10 (Average 16 offences per day)

Violence against the Person	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Ave: Per day	15	16	16	17	17	18	17	16	17	17	17	15

As we would expect violent crime increases in the summer months as can be seen in the attached map the hotspot areas for GBH and AWI are in the three main town centres.

Summary (January 2010 – December 2010)

Victim

- Assault with Injury shows a Clear bias towards male victims (65% 568 victims) with White Northern European the most vulnerable group (52% 297 victims). However this is not mirrored in Most Serious Violence where the victim split is 46% female and 54% male.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a clear link between the night time economy - young people and assault with injury 42% (379 victims) of victims are aged between 18 and 30 • Majority of victims are resident on borough although have victims who live on our neighbouring boroughs • 158 Assault with injury and 15 Most Serious violence Offences were domestic related • <p>Offender:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where suspect details noted there is a clear bias towards male suspects (81% 352 suspects) • More concentrated age demographic when compared to victim pool. Suspects aged 20 and under account for 32% (141 suspects) of suspect pool. • 27% of offences have accused data. When this data is peak ages differ to that of suspects with peak age being 25 followed by 15. An elder demographic (30 years +) is also more prominent • There appears to be two distinct victim/accused pools with youth aged accused targeting youth age victims and adult aged (20+) accused targeting adult aged victims. This suggests 2 hypothesis • Youth on Youth Most Serious Violence is not linked to night time economy • Adult Most Serious Violence is linked to night time economy • <p>Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsurprisingly offences are concentrated around the two-town centres/travel infrastructure of Hammersmith and Fulham Broadway. The two main thoroughfare roads (Uxbridge and Goldhawk) leading into Shepherds Bush Green also have concentrations of offences. This in part is due to the numerous fast food outlets situated • When analysing offences by Street Name, Kings Street, Fulham Road and Uxbridge Road are areas of note. <p>Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekends (Friday night through to Monday mornings) are main peaks for offending. Offences appear to be committed at public house closing time' thus links to night time economy • Time analysis shows peak period of offending is between hours 10pm and 3am.
<p>Risk Issues Crime Trends</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABH, GBH and GBH with Intent are the three main offences. Combined GBH offences account for 55% (119 offences) of all Most Serious Violence • Close relationships (family/partners) are the main relationships between victim and suspect. This is followed by acquaintance of victim
<p>Key Recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The police and partners should align geographically to enable more focused problem solving. • Violence to remain as a strand of the Violence theme within the Control Strategy • Ensure that pubs and clubs take a robust approach to heavy/drunken drinkers, liaise with Licensing Officer • Raise awareness of alcohol related hospital admissions, particularly amongst young people and thus issues around drunkenness • DAAT to work with Partner Agencies to promote alcohol awareness etc • Re-Launch the "Behave or be banned" campaign re the benefits of sensible drinking

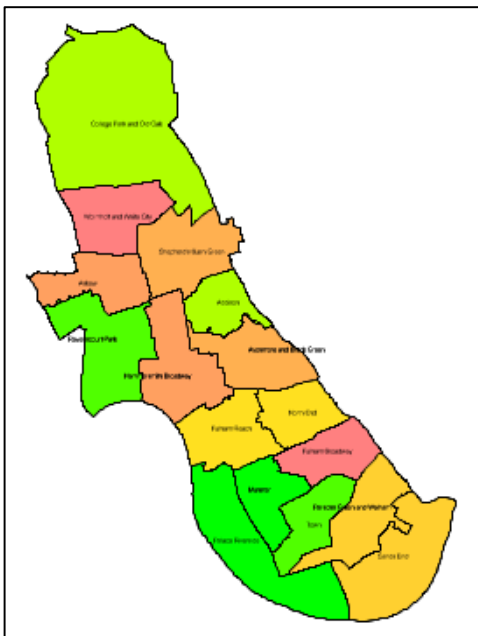
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Trend Comment

The issues around Domestic Abuse are more readily explored by the Public Protection Unit who are the police lead in relation to Domestic Abuse This team is responsible for identifying and monitoring offences and incidents in relation to such violence.

However, there is significant data to suggest that alcohol remains a key driver in the motivation behind the majority of offences and whilst domestic abuse is indiscriminate and crosses social divisions, there are still a number of key areas where domestic abuse is reported more frequently. These relate to issues around Social Housing, Deprivation, Health and the local Economy, amongst others.

Priority months for Domestic Violence are Jun July and Dec. Research has shown that there is a link between increasing levels of domestic violence and the weekends with Saturday accounting for 17.5% of report crime and Sunday 16%. Compared with the daily average of 14%,



Ward	Total
Shepherd's Bush Green	280
Wormholt and White City	276
Askew	268
Fulham Broadway	231
Hammersmith Broadway	226
Sands End	225
Ravenscourt Park	195
Avonmore and Brook Green	191
Fulham Reach	189
College Park and Old Oak	185
Addison	173
North End	173
Town	142
Parsons Green and Walham	136
Munster	96
Palace Riverside	67

Seasonal Pattern January 06 to February 2011 (Average 103 offences per month)

Domestic Violence	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Av per month	105.8	98.2	104.8	94.6	101.4	111	110	106.6	91	105.6	102	108.6

Summary

Victims

- 3053 victims. Of these there were repeat victims 2453 (Not always the same offender) highlighting a repeat victimisation rate of 80%

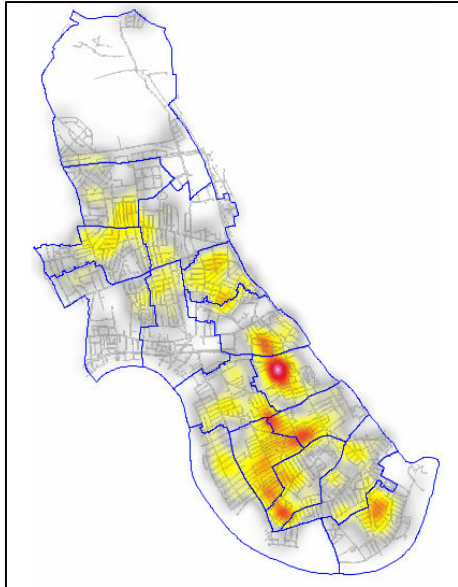
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 42% (1317 victims) are aged between 18 and 30 within this age profile those aged 20-27 appear to be most vulnerable. • Young age victim profile suggest that victims have been subjected to domestic violence from a young age; furthermore repeat victimisation continues as victims get older • Majority of injury is minor or no injury • There are 5 victims who have been repeat victims of domestic violence 10 times more during 2010/11. The highest number of repeat incidents on a single victim is 14 <p>Offender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intimate Relationship and Sibling relationship are the two main relationship between offender and victim <p>Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Violence generally occurs in the home (83% of offences occurred in residential premises) • 76% of Victims resided at the Venue address with 36% of suspects also living at the address
<p>Risk Issues Crime Trends</p>	<p>Cross Cutting Themes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear link to deprivation; those areas with high deprivation levels have high rate of domestic violence. This may be due to the fact that people living in these areas are more highly policed and come to the attention of social services and partnership agencies. • Welfare Borderline Mosaic classification are the dominant group for domestic violence • Alcohol consumption is an issue in domestic violence incidents <p>Risk Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of Hidden Victims • 'Domestic Violence' offences committed by offenders aged 17 or under • Seriousness of Injury • Identification of repeat victims and offenders • Recording/flagging of domestic violence by other CDRP partners <p>Crime Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABH and Minor wounding (18%), common Assault (35%), Harassment (13%) and Criminal Damage (6%) are the top 4 crimes for each of the 5 financial years. Levels of ABH Minor Wounding are increasing; Common Assault and Harassment are decreasing; Criminal Damage remains constant • Violence Against the Person (VAP) categories account for 78% of all domestic violence offences; overall domestic related VAP accounts for 19% of all VAP offences
<p>Key Recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Domestic Violence to be embedded on CDRP priorities</i> • <i>Factor seasonality into operational planning (Olympics' 2012)</i> • Creation of a common framework to help Identify/Record/flag and Monitor DV Domestic violence/healthy relationship 'awareness'/ to be incorporated at Key Stage 2 • Identify Barriers to Accessing Services • Targeted work with young people who are vulnerable or at risk of Offending • Sign Posting of services; Increase ease of referrals and ensure that agencies are aware of what DV services are available and how to refer to them
<p>Intelligence Requirement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Identify at an early stage families that could be subject to domestic violence.</i> • <i>Identify external social issues such as over crowding which could be a factor in domestic violence</i> • Identification of children living in homes subject to domestic violence (improved

	<p>recording of this information)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identification of multiple service users.
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RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

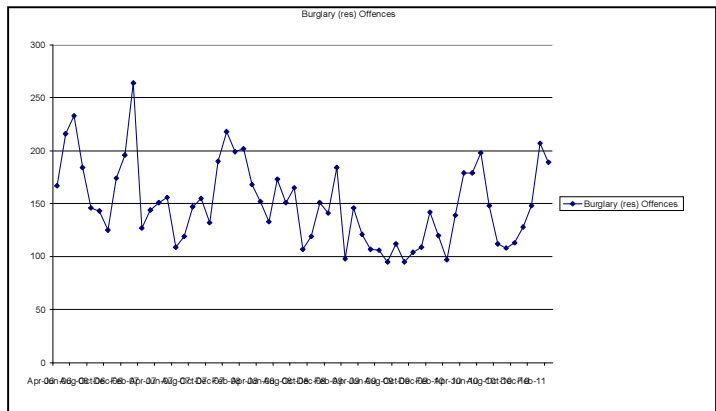
Trend Comment

The five year daily average for burglary has remained constant even with the 38% increase in residential burglary 2010/11.



Residential Burglary	2009/10	2010/11	% Change
Palace Riverside	33	82	148%
North End	58	120	107%
Munster	71	136	92%
Fulham Reach	65	124	91%
Fulham Broadway	61	105	72%
Avonmore and Brook Green	67	115	72%
Town	77	132	71%
Parsons Green and Walham	77	121	57%
Shepherd's Bush Green	71	102	44%
Addison	81	103	27%
Sands End	87	101	16%
Askew	100	112	12%
Wormholt and White City	94	104	11%
Hammersmith Broadway	83	91	10%
Ravenscourt Park	89	89	0%
College Park and Old Oak	102	101	-1%

Residential Burglary	Total
Time Groups	
1 - Early Morning 0001 - 0559	268
2 - Morning 0600 -1159	478
3 - Afternoon 1200 - 1759	424
4 - Evening 1800 2359	431
Grand Total	1601



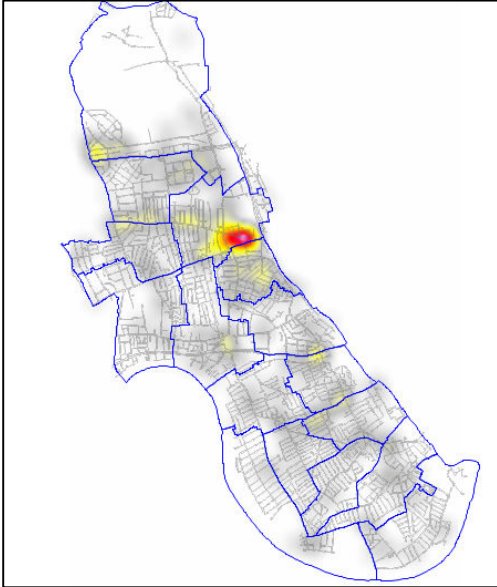
**Seasonal Pattern January 06 to December 10
(Average 149 offences per month)**

Burglary	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Ave: Per day	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5

The predicted trend is for offence levels to continue gradually falling well into the new financial year, albeit at a very slow rate. Thus monthly totals of around 145 offences should be in line with this prediction.

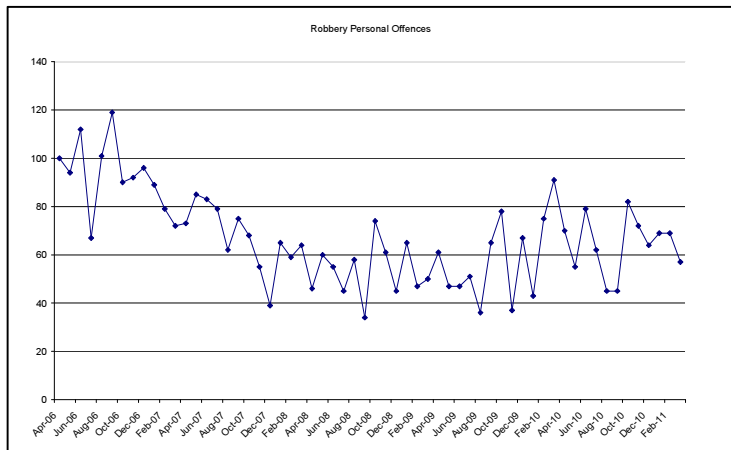
Summary (Apr 10 – Mar 2011)	<p>Victim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victims are nearly equally divided between Male and Female. • No discernable trend or pattern in age of victim. • Mainly Flats/Maisonettes are targeted. • Top 5 items stolen are Laptop's, Currency, Photographic equipment, Jewellery and Mobile phones (including MPS/MP4 players). <p>Offenders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the suspect is shown, the vast majority are Male and of those, they are mainly White Northern European or Black • There is no significant peak age for the suspects <p>Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been a noticeable change in offending locations. Shepherds Bush, which during 2000/10 was the main priority location, does not feature so prominently. Offences are mainly concentrated in the Fulham area. <p>Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offences peak on Tuesday, Thursday Friday, whilst Sunday had the least offences. Main time period is 0600 - 2100.
Risk Issues Crime Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artifice burglaries still a concern for the borough although level of offending has remained constant. • Motor vehicles stolen by means of burglary still occurring although not at the same rate as in 2008. (It is to be noted that a prominent nominal is due for release from prison) • Most common Modus Operandi is slipping locks on front doors or forcing locks on sash windows. Increasing trend or targeting rear entrances as these are more likely to be left unsecured • Security of in House of Multiple occupation remains an issue
Key Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A full action plan to be completed • 302 problem solving process to be considered for priority areas including Ravenscourt Park • Production of 12 week Burglary Problem Profiles to continue • Factor seasonality into operational planning • Carry out intelligence gathering debriefs with burglary offenders when released on bail or from custody. • Focus on known offenders and their associates, in order to disrupt them • Safer Neighbourhood teams to visit victims of burglary.
Intelligence Requirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intelligence is required on handlers of stolen property both traditional forms of handling (e.g. pawn shops etc) as well as on line handling (Gumtree, EBay) • Support cross border operations targeting level 2 burglars and a meeting structure to support this. • Better promotion of MEND/Immobilise database • Review of Select DNA/Smart water property marking systems to assess impact

ROBBERY OF PERSON



Personal Property	2009/10	2010/11	% Change
Shepherd's Bush Green	78	118	51%
Wormholt and White City	43	65	51%
Ravenscourt Park	33	54	64%
Addison	40	51	28%
Hammersmith Broadway	55	47	-15%
Askew	28	40	43%
Fulham Broadway	30	37	23%
Avonmore and Brook Green	34	32	-6%
Fulham Reach	18	28	56%
Sands End	19	26	37%
North End	31	26	-16%
Parsons Green and Walham	36	26	-28%
Town	40	25	-38%
Munster	14	23	64%
College Park and Old Oak	70	64	-9%
Palace Riverside	22	16	-27%

Robbery	Total
Time Groups	
1 - Early Morning 0001 - 0559	55
2 - Morning 0600 - 1159	25
3 - Afternoon 1200 - 1759	109
4 - Evening 1800 - 2359	226
Grand Total	416



Seasonal Pattern January 07 to Mar 11 (Average 70 offences per month)

Robbery	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Ave: Per Month	66	66	67	70	68	75	61	60	68	78	63	62

Summary (January 2009 – December 2009)

769 allegations
Victim

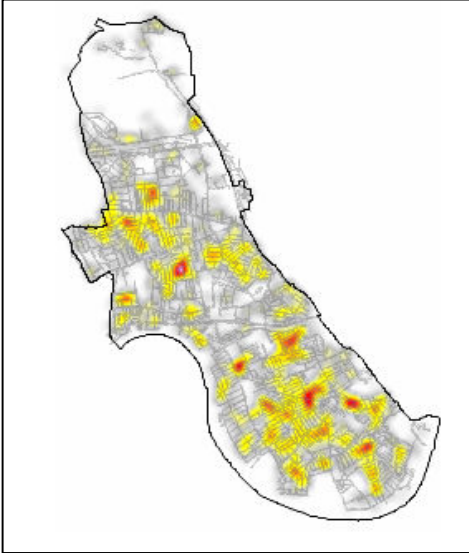
- Clear bias towards male victims with White Northern European the most vulnerable group (63% 496 of victim pool).
- There is a wider age demographic when compared to that of suspects thus reflecting the different victim pools of robbery offences. However victims aged 20 and under are the most vulnerable with peak vulnerable ages being 15, 16 and 17
- Unsurprisingly the main occupation of victims are student/school

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority of victims are resident on borough although have victims who live on our neighbouring boroughs • Top 5 items stolen are Mobile Phones, Currency, Credit/Cash cards, Purse/Wallet and Bags <p>Offender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the suspect is shown, the vast majority are Male (86%) and of those, they are mainly Black or White Northern European. • Clear young demographic committing robberies with 817 (53%) suspects aged 20 or under with peak age being 18. • Of the 142 accused, 55% (78) resided in Hammersmith and Fulham <p>Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The long-term hotspot continues to be the Shepherds Bush Green area incorporating the three tube stations. Other long-term hotspots of Hammersmith Broadway and Fulham Broadway are less concentrated. • North Acton is an emerging hotspot. <p>Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offences peak over the weekend period especially midnight – 4am on both Saturdays and Sundays. • 12 hour time profile (1600 hours though to 0400 hours). Within this time period it is clear there are two vulnerable groups; commuters/school children travelling between 1600 and 2000 hours; the second being 'pub closing time' from 2200 hours through to midnight. This later time profile 'moves' from midnight though to 0400 hours during the weekend period
<p>Risk Issues Crime Trends</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No distinct modus operandi, although victim threatened, pushed, punched or knife/bladed article seen/intimated are apparent in majority of offences • Majority of offences involve more than 1 suspect • Westfield's has not had an impact on robbery of the person although there is a clear risk due to an enhanced victim and suspect pool operating in the area. To some extent the impact of Westfield's can be shown in the increase of offences in the Shepherds Bush Green area.
<p>Key Recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 302 problem solving process to be considered for priority areas including Eel Brook Common • Production of 12 week Personal Robbery Problem Profiles to continue • Factor seasonality into operational planning • Carry out Intelligence debriefs with robbery offenders when released on bail or from custody. • Focus on known offenders and their associates, in order to disrupt them • Environmental Visual Audit to be commissioned in relation to Shepherds Bush Green; to ascertain what (if any) opportunities there are to enhance natural surveillance in the area as well as possible long term crime prevention options
<p>Intelligence Requirement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intelligence is required on handlers of stolen property both traditional forms of handling (e.g. pawn shops etc) as well as on line handling (Gumtree, EBay) • Shepherds Bush Green is a proposed venue for outdoor screening of the Olympics and Rugby World Cup – what impact will this have on crime and disorder in the area? • Better promotion of MEND/Immobilise database

THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE

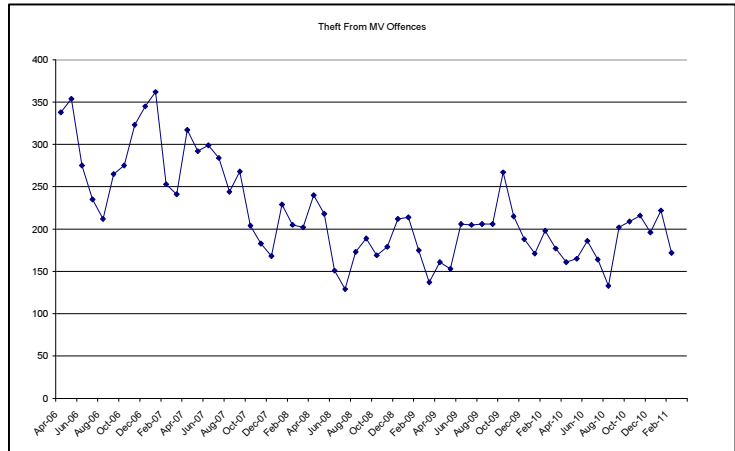
Trend Comment

The long term trend is downwards though I expect it to increase in the summer



Theft of Motor Vehicle	2009/10	2010/11	% Change
Wormholt and White City	23	38	65%
North End	14	22	57%
Askew	37	50	35%
Parsons Green and Walham	56	68	21%
Munster	43	49	14%
Fulham Broadway	26	29	12%
Town	48	53	10%
Fulham Reach	30	33	10%
Palace Riverside	24	26	8%
Shepherd's Bush Green	29	31	7%
College Park and Old Oak	137	126	-9%
Ravenscourt Park	29	26	-10%
Avonmore and Brook Green	26	21	-19%
Sands End	45	34	-24%
Hammersmith Broadway	28	21	-25%
Addison	41	23	-44%

Theft from Motor Vehicle	Total
Time Groups	
1 - Early Morning 0001 - 0559	86
2 - Morning 0600- 1159	194
3 - Afternoon 1200 - 1759	730
4 - Evening 1800 2359	1482
Grand Total	2492



Seasonal Pattern January 07 to March 11
(Average 215 offences per month)

Theft From Motor Vehicle	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Ave: Per Day	8	6	6	8	8	7	7	6	7	7	7	7

Summary (January 2009 – December 2009)

2293 allegations
Victim

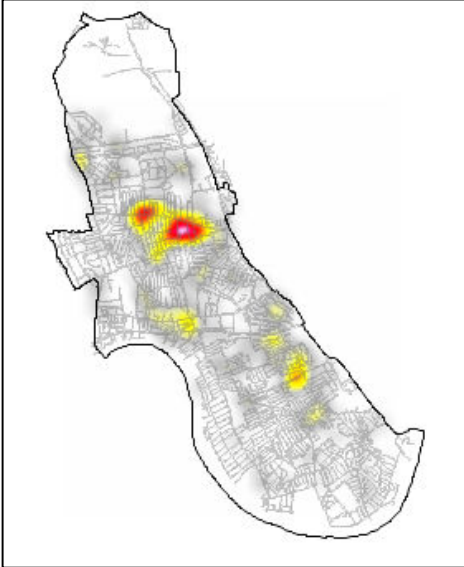
- Main types of car targeted are Saloon, Hatchback or Estate.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top 5 items stolen are Satellite Navigation Systems, Cash/Cash Card/Wallets/Purse and associated items, Mobile Phones/MP3/4 Players, Laptop's, and Registration Plates <p>Offender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 89% of reports having no details for the suspects • Where the suspect is shown, the vast majority are Male and of those, they are mainly White Northern European or Black. <p>Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those aged 25 and under are main priority ages of suspects. • Offences are dispersed throughout the Borough but Fulham area is the main concern. The long-term hotspot is the area between Kings Road/Harwood Road and Fulham Broadway (Parson Green and Walham ward).
<p>Risk Issues Crime Trends</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>There no clear trends or patterns in this crime type. Offences appear to be opportunistic but vehicles left unsecured or with property on display is a clear crime generator. Smashed windows are also a common feature. There is a hypothesis that football matches held at Stamford Bridge may be a generator for crime on the Pparsons Green and Walham area but this has not been proved.</i> • There have been incidences where property has been stolen from secured cars by means unknown. • Sting car operations have continued to be a success
<p>Key Recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Production of 12 week Theft from Motor Vehicle Problem Profiles to continue</i> • <i>302 problem solving process to be considered for priority</i> • <i>Factor seasonality into operational planning</i> • <i>Carry out Intelligence debriefs with theft from motor vehicle offenders when released on bail or released from Custody.</i> • <i>Focus on known offenders and their associates, in order to disrupt them</i> • <i>Environmental Visual Audit to be commissioned in relation to hotspot areas; to ascertain what (if any) opportunities there are to enhance natural surveillance in the area as well as possible long term crime prevention options</i> • <i>Continuation of sting car deployment</i>
<p>Intelligence Requirement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Intelligence is required on handlers of stolen property.</i> • Continue to identify area of offending to assist in crime prevention

DRUGS

Trend Comment

Although drugs are still available on the borough the number of arrest has declined since the start of 2011



Drugs	2009/10	2010/11	% Change
Fulham Reach	60	82	37%
Wormholt and White City	100	127	27%
Avonmore and Brook Green	111	135	22%
Fulham Broadway	107	126	18%
Palace Riverside	19	20	5%
Munster	21	22	5%
College Park and Old Oak	105	109	4%
Askew	120	121	1%
Shepherd's Bush Green	304	306	1%
Ravenscourt Park	54	53	-2%
Addison	114	98	-14%
Hammersmith Broadway	255	217	-15%
North End	121	84	-31%
Town	74	51	-31%
Sands End	44	26	-41%
Parsons Green and Walham	80	40	-50%

Seasonal Pattern January 07 to December11 (Average 145 offences per month)

Drug Arrest Possession	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Ave Arrest Per Day	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	6	5	4

Summary

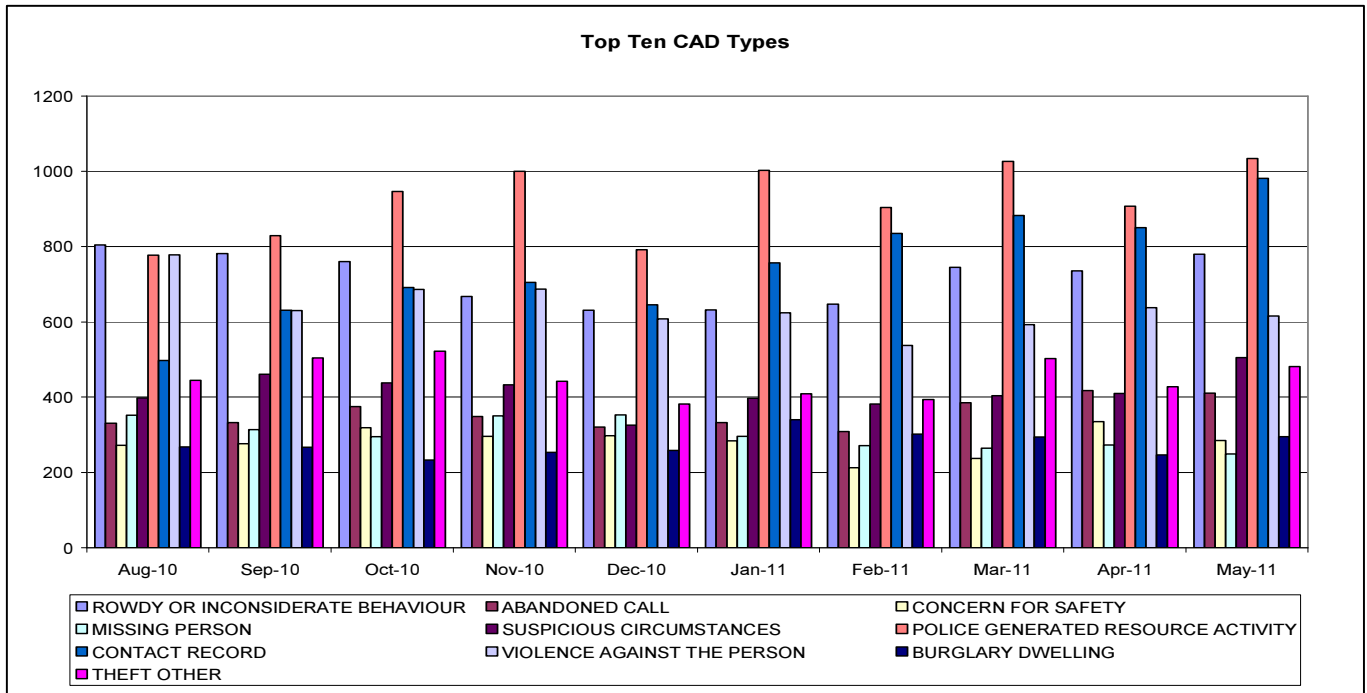
Offender

- Where the suspect is shown, the vast majority are Male
- A little over 10% of all detected drug offenders are female. This is disproportionate to drug use between genders² - the proportion of drug users who are female is closer to 34%
- The only notable difference between genders is that males are proportionately more frequently arrested for supply than intent.
- Female activity is concentrated in type. The proportion of women arrested for importation of Class A in one of three detections may be indicative of the female role in the drug trade
- Whilst possession of Cocaine among females is proportionate, those in possession of Crack is higher than would be expected, constituting 25% of this offence. Similar is true for Heroin, with females constituting 26% of all possession offences
- Over half of the offence types where there are a disproportionate number of female suspects are trade related. It appears that networks or financial gain may provide the motive for many females involved in drug crime.
- Marginally more White European offenders (419) than Black Offenders (404)
- Offence types among **under 16s** are fairly narrow. This age group have limited activity at all levels of the market. There were 66 Under 16s recorded.

² Drug Misuse Declared: Findings from the British Crime Survey 20009/10

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 17-25 age group has the largest number of suspects (380) and the largest range of offences. These include Importation/Production, Supply and Possession offences of all class drugs. • 26-35 year olds come to notice less often for possession offences than the previous age groups. They are active in Supply and importation. There were 259 suspects between these ages. Possession offences recorded for this age group are most commonly A Class drugs • The PDU rate for the 15-24 age group is significantly higher than that of Inner London. 80% of PDU users in this age group are treatment naïve. <p>Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Above. <p>Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peak times 15:00-16:00 and 20:00-21:00 • Peak Days Thursday and Friday
Risk Issues Crime Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hammersmith and Fulham is a small but important constituent of London's drug trade. Cannabis dominates the market. Cocaine, Crack and Heroin supply and usage exist on the borough to different degrees of popularity. Methamphetamine (crystal Meths) trade is present on the borough, mostly among Filipinos. Drug Users come from a variety of backgrounds and often appear to be respectable and productive citizens. • Reduction in police action could result in the increase of drugs on the borough. • Trade on the borough is facilitated primarily by transport links, not by borough demand. Users living on the borough gravitate around the supply and/or grew up accustomed to the trade. • High Problem Drug user rate for those aged between 15 and 24 in the borough. • Where tested under COZART for Class A the notable crimes where the suspect tested positive were Handling Stolen goods (20%), Supply of Class A (64%), Production of Class A (91%), Robbery (17%) and Burglary (27%). • There has been a decrease in referrals across crack, cocaine and opiates. • Hospital episode statistics show an increase in the number of admissions recorded as mental disorders and behavioural issues due to the use of opiates. • Housing plays a major part in drug misuse – with very high re-referral rates for PDUs known to have housing needs.
Key Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With a high PDU rate for those aged 15 to 24, further analysis needs to be completed to understand why a high proportion of that group are not known to treatment agencies / services. • Work needs to develop between hospitals and drug treatment agencies – there are PDUs being admitted who are not necessarily in contact with services. • Consider and develop ways to encourage substance misusing parents to access treatment and advice services. • Complete analysis of unsuccessful exits from the drug treatment system
Intelligence Requirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the relationship between housing and re-referrals, and is this unique to LBHF or something in London? • Have the changes to police working hours resulted in the decline in arrests?.

ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (CAD)



Seasonal Pattern The borough as with all boroughs has problems with ASB during the hot month, this is seen on the high density estates.

Summary

- Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour continues to be the highest call to both police and partners. The density of housing and age of housing has an impact on this.
- Noise
- Friday and Saturday are the main offending times between the hours of 8pm and 2am.
- Drugs
- See drug report
- Rowdy Behaviour
- Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour continues to be the highest call to both police and partners. The density of housing and age of housing has an impact on this.
- Street Drinking
- The three town centres remain the focus for both vagrant street drinkers and night time business users/

**Risk Issues
Crime Trends**

- Hammersmith Broadway, Wormholt and White City and North End are the wards with the most ReACT incidents. Is this trend seen in the other ASB information sources?

**Key
Recommendations**

- **Continue linking the ReACT database into the monthly ASB briefings.**
- **Pursue information sharing with the large Social Housing landlords in the borough.**
- Feedback from wards has shown that dog / pet / animal nuisance is a concern for all wards. The strategic profile to consider this in depth and action plan to respond to findings.
- The recording of key data relating to perpetrators needs to improve and should be

	<p>monitored through existing reporting mechanisms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Partners to publicise powers to revoke tenancy of those involved in ASB/Violent crime/Drugs/Knife Crime ● Partners to fully utilise newsletters/publications re activity to reduce ASB ● Partnership activity to be maintained to reduce ASB activity in high-profile Town Centre area's. ● Repeat ASB calls to be subject of SNT performance examination
<p>Intelligence Requirement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Joint working with the Noise Nuisance team should yield some ways to improve ReACT complaints in this area. ● Information around the Street scene enforcers should be made available so that it can be compared with ReACT and other data sources.

FIRES IN DWELLINGS

Indicator	Jun-10	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	2010/11	Year to date actual	Trend
All fires	56	42	50	51	38	32	44	34	55	44	57	544	101	556	◀▶
All smaller (secondary) fires	32	22	16	18	14	3	12	8	24	20	33	211	53	226	•
Primary fires	25	20	34	33	24	32	32	26	31	23	22	340	45	333	◀▶
Arson incidents (all deliberate fires)	13	13	9	9	9	5	4	1	7	4	13	88	17	97	•
Dwelling fires - accidental	12	11	19	17	14	13	20	20	21	14	9	187	23	182	•
Deliberate fires - unknown	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	17	5	20	•
Deliberate fires - deliberate	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	17	5	20	•
Road vehicle fires - deliberate and unknown	2	3	1	3	0	3	1	0	1	1	2	18	3	19	•
Grass/open land fires - deliberate and unknown	3	2	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	10	2	12	•
Rubbish fires - deliberate and unknown	7	7	3	4	5	0	1	0	2	4	4	44	8	42	•

Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance in relation to accidental and deliberate fires in dwellings continues to improve and we are on track to meet the Local Area Agreement Targets The number of people injured in fires has dramatically reduced throughout the first two years of the LAA
Risk Issues / Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There remains a large number of households where accidental fires occur that are known to social services (either adult or children). Approximately 45% of households with a fire are known to social services. Maintaining a high level of performance after dramatic reductions is a risk and should be reviewed. Increasing numbers of people with mental health problems being involved in accidental fires. Hoarding becomes a significant issue in relation to accidental fires in dwellings; with this risk being identified in a large number of cases. Majority of incidents occur around the traditional cooking times of the day – 12 to 2pm, and between 6 and 10pm. There are no specific trends in relation to days of the week or months of the year. 39% of fires have the cooker or hob recorded as the ignition source, with 57% of all fires starting in the kitchen.
Key Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeting those households in contact with adult social services has proved successful and should continue Contacts with children's social services should be made as there are a number of cases involving vulnerable children and families. Closer links to be developed with mental health services. Automatic referrals to be made from the Framework "I" system for adult social care. Adult social care to consider recording "risk of hoarding" on assessment forms. Consider making links with GPs and health services to widen the identification of people at risk of a fire and those not in contact with local authority services.
Intelligence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>At present, no information is recorded for vulnerable people in terms of hoarding risks.</i>

Requirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• LFB data to include UPRNs of properties where there are fires to improve data matching.• Links with other RSLs in terms of identifying those most at risk.• Recommend analysis to determine proving effectiveness of home fire safety visits.• Assess effectiveness of specialist assistive technology and fire-resistant equipment in preventing fires and injuries.
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