2015-16 Priorities

From the analysis completed during the strategic assessment process and the current policy landscape the following priorities for 2015-16 have been recommended.

Figure 1.6: 2015-16 Priorities

2015-16 Priorities	Why?
Adult and Youth Reoffending	• Adult Reoffending rate is the worst in London • Youth Reoffending rate is the second worst in London • Analysis show that a high percentage of crimes are committed by a small percentage of offenders.
Violent Crime Focus on: Violence Against a Person and VAWG	• Violence Against a Person has increased by 26.5% since 2013-14 • A high priority for residents across all three areas in LBHF • High volume offences • Part of the MOPAC Police and Crime Plan key offences • A high impact on victims. • Emerging national priority of violence against women and girls • Domestic violence offences reporting has increased
Motor Vehicle Crime	• Motor Vehicle Crime has increased by 16.3% since 2013-14 • Some of the worst rates for Motor Vehicle Crime across London • High volume offences • Part of the MOPAC Police and Crime Plan key offences • High prority for residents
Envirnomental Crime - Focus on: Flytipping	• Flytipping offences have increase by 36% since 2013-14
Anti Social Behaviour Focus On: Noise Nusiance	• A high percentage of residents perceive ASB as a problem in their local area. • A high impact on the quality of life for residents. • High volume.
Victims including Child Sexual Explotiation	• LBHF Corporate Plan priority • Impact of crime can have long lasting effects on victims • Vulnerability can increase the risk of becoming a victim of crime • Preventative measures targetted at the population most at risk of becoming a victim of certain crimes can reduce the amount of offences taking place • A Mopac Priority
Problem Locations Focus On: Town Centres	• A high volume of LBHF crimes are committed in the three town centres. • Tackling crime in Town Centres is key to driving down TNOs. • Significant economic implications.

Summary of Recommendations

- The seven local priorities for 2015/16 are agreed and adopted by the Partnership, alongside wider reaching priorities including terrorism and ensuring the safety of vulnerable children.

- The Partnership commits to the cycle outlined in figure 1.1 and generates action and improvement plans for the priorities.

- The Partnership agrees to a rolling, quarterly programme of performance updates on the priorities. A rolling, quarterly programme of intelligence and research products is introduced covering existing priorities and emerging themes.

- The existing information sharing protocol is revised and updated, and all new information sharing agreements are created, agreed and signed.

- Consider making more use of sanction detection rates data in communication campaigns.

- Following the evaluation of the London Fire Brigade Home Fire Safety Visit scheme locally in the borough, it is recommended that the information sharing and referrals be extended to child and family services, and to wider agencies including Job Centre Plus.

- The Partnership analysts develop in depth problem profiles of all seven priorities.

- Assess the extent to which predictive techniques can assist in reducing adult offending and youth reoffending; and how potential repeat victims and locations can be identified and safeguarded.

- Develop a local strategy to address the levels of crime and anti-social behaviour in persistent, problem locations across the borough.

- A separate report to be commissioned that looks in detail at attractors and generators in the Borough focusing on town centres.

- Local information systems need improving, with geographical information collected as routine, including x and y co-ordinates, unique property reference numbers and postcodes. Where possible, systems should be linked to the corporate gazetteer.

Adult Offending

Over the last 5 years the actual number of offenders who reside in the Borough has fallen by 2.6% to a level of 2,066 in the 2012 cohort. This represents a rate of 11.6 offenders for every thousand population which is the 6th highest in London.

Figure 15.1: Overview of Adult Offending

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Offenders	2,122	2,251	2,271	2,084	2,066
Reoffenders	573	627	647	604	629
Reoffences	1,826	1,779	1,900	1,945	1,869

Despite this reduction, the change is number of offenders is relatively low compared to most others in the country (ranking 49th lowest out of 325 local authorities, and 5th lowest out of all of the London boroughs).

In terms of type of offences the highest volume types occur in Summary Crimes, Theft and Other Crimes Against Society. Since 2008 the number of Public Order offences, Summary Non-motoring, Theft and Violence Against the Person Offences have increased.

Figure 15.2: Comparative Offending Rates. Highlighted local authorities are part of LBHFs MSF
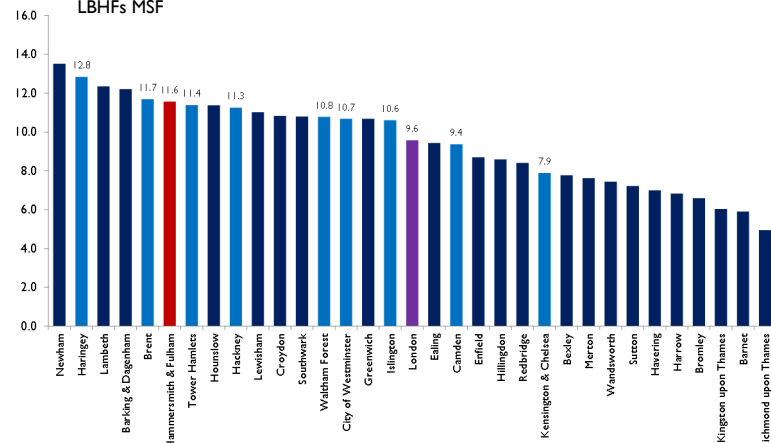
Figure 15.3: Adult Offences by type

| Offence Type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change since 2008
All	2,122	2,251	2,271	2,084	2,066	-2.6
Criminal Damage and Arson	14	11	12	8	12	-14.3
Drug	361	359	424	382	348	-3.6
Fraud	42	66	69	57	38	-9.5
Fraud Crimes	42	66	69	57	38	-9.5
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	125	125	116	125	111	-11.2
Other Crimes Against Society	567	559	642	604	548	-3.4
Possession of Weapons	63	47	59	46	40	-36.5
Public Order	18	28	43	51	49	172.2
Robbery	26	20	21	17	22	-15.4
Sexual	14	13	14	9	13	-7.1
Summary Crimes	946	1,008	972	873	893	-5.6
Summary Motoring	248	235	199	167	162	-34.7
Summary Non-motoring	698	773	773	706	731	4.7
Theft	423	477	456	434	444	5.0
Victim Based Crime	567	618	587	550	584	3.0
Violence Against the Person	90	97	84	82	93	3.3

Adult Re-offending

Of all offenders in the 2012 calendar year cohort, 30.5% went on to reoffend in the following 12 months. This is the highest re-offending rate in London, and the 11th highest rate of all Local Authorities in England and Wales.

This has be caused by a decrease in total number of offenders (-2.6% between 2008 and 2012) being offset by increases in reoffenders (by 9.8% in the same period).

There have also been increases in the number of actual re-offences committed. Between 2008 and 2012, there was a 2.4% increase in the number of re-offences, compared to a 13% drop in London and a 14% drop nationally.

Figure 15.4: Comparative Re-Offending Rates
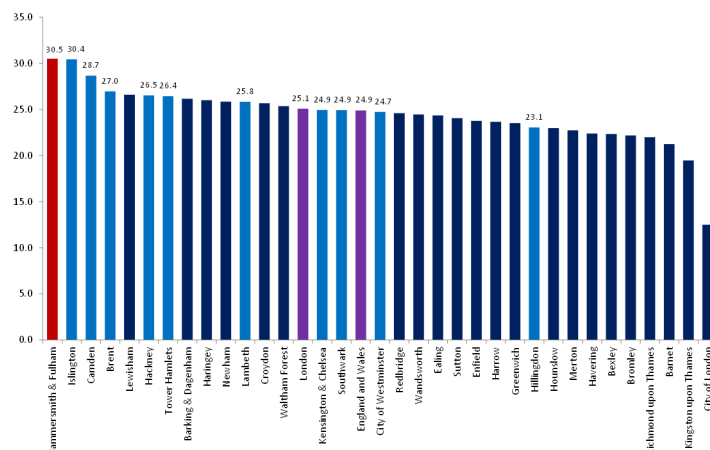
The number of reoffenders has increased from 573 in 2008 to 629 in 2012. The biggest percentage increase occurred in Violence Against the Person reoffenders (61.1%), Drug reoffenders (31.3%) and Other Crimes Against Society reoffenders (29.7%).

This change has been replicated in the number of re-offences with Violence Against a Person offences increasing by 33.3%, Drug re-offences increasing by 15.1% and Other Crimes Against Society increasing by 19.2%.

The number of Public Order re-offenders and re-offences have also increased over the last 5 years.

Figure 15.5: Number of Reoffenders by Offence Type

Offence Type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change since 2008
All	573	627	647	604	629	9.8
Criminal Damage and Arson	3	1	4	3	3	0.0
Drug	83	113	143	121	109	31.3
Fraud	7	6	7	7	5	-28.6
Fraud Crimes	7	6	7	7	5	-28.6
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	36	42	43	42	41	13.9
Other Crimes Against Society	138	178	213	196	179	29.7
Possession of Weapons	15	9	12	18	13	-13.3
Public Order	4	14	15	15	16	300.0
Robbery	12	10	9	6	6	-50.0
Sexual	2	1	3	1	1	-50.0
Summary Crimes	198	230	200	205	193	-2.5
Summary Motoring	38	31	26	25	20	-47.4
Summary Non-motoring	160	199	174	180	173	8.1
Theft	195	189	195	176	212	8.7
Victim Based Crime	230	213	226	196	251	9.1
Violence Against the Person	18	12	15	10	29	61.1

Figure 15.6: Number of Reoffences by Offence Type

Offence Type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change since 2008
All	1,826	1,779	1,900	1,945	1,869	2.4
Criminal Damage and Arson	7	1	6	9	4	-42.9
Drug	218	271	358	268	251	15.1
Fraud	15	19	17	30	15	0.0
Fraud Crimes	15	19	17	30	15	0.0
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	121	112	147	136	99	-18.2
Other Crimes Against Society	385	451	598	501	459	19.2
Possession of Weapons	38	19	44	39	27	-28.9
Public Order	8	49	49	58	82	925.0
Robbery	17	30	30	20	16	-5.9
Sexual	9	1	6	1	1	-88.9
Summary Crimes	588	597	549	599	500	-15.0
Summary Motoring	121	87	63	62	40	-66.9
Summary Non-motoring	467	510	486	537	460	-1.5
Theft	760	634	657	752	809	6.4
Victim Based Crime	838	712	733	815	890	6.2
Violence Against the Person	45	46	34	33	60	33.3

Youth Offending

Since 2005-06 the number of youth offenders has decreased by 54.6% from 355 in 2005-06 to 2012-13 in 2012-13. Similarly the number of re-offenders have also decreased by 44.1% from 136 in 2005-06 to 76 in 2012-13. However the re-offending rate has increased over the same time period.

Figure 15.7: Overview of Youth Offending

Youth Offending	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change
Number of offenders in cohort	355	391	391	362	281	239	175	161	-54.6
Number of re-offenders	136	161	142	128	119	117	76	76	-44.1
Number of re-offences	348	416	409	322	325	360	250	240	-31.0

Youth Re-offending

In 2012-13 47.2% of offenders went on to reoffend in the following 12 months. This is the second highest rate in London and 12th highest nationally. Since 2008/09 the reoffending rate has increased from 35.4 to 47.2 in 2012-13. This has mainly be caused by a the fact that the cohort of offenders has decreased more than the cohort of reoffenders over the same time period (46% compared to 41% respectively).

Figure 15.8: Youth Reoffending Rate

Figure 15.9: Reoffending Rate London Comparison
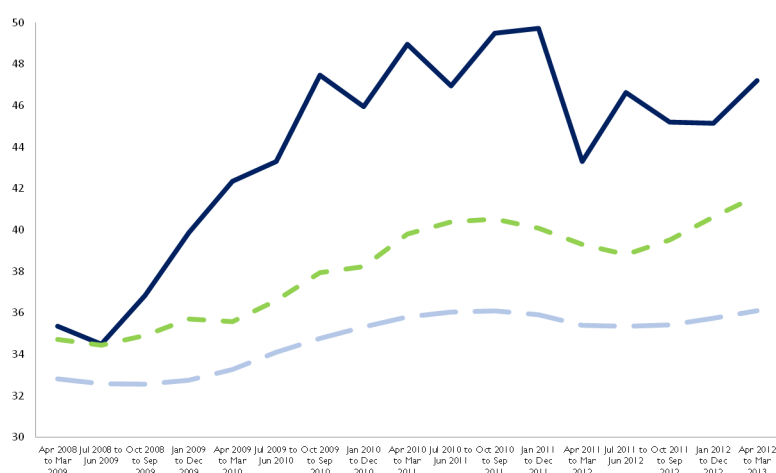
Since Oct 09 - Sept 10 the number of first time entrants to the Youth Offending service has decreased from a rate of 1,152 per 100,000 10-17 population to 549 per 100,000 10-17 population. This is above the National and London rate. In terms of ethnicity, both Black and Mixed ethnicities are overrepresented in the youth offending cohort while White ethnicity is underrepresented.

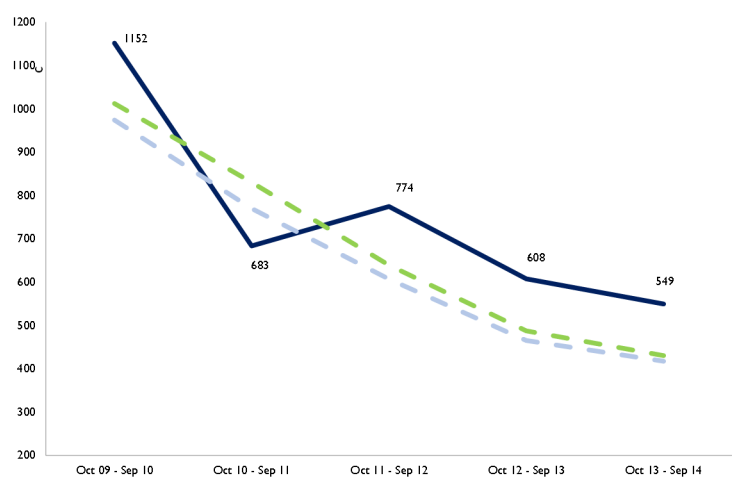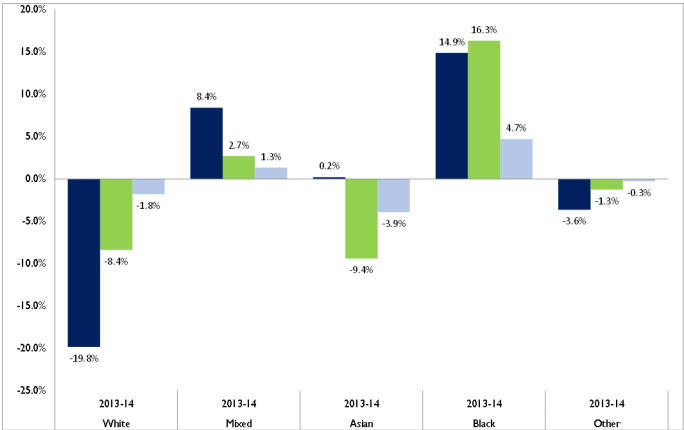**Figure 15.10**: First Time Entrants. Rate per 100,000 10-17 population

Figure 15.11: Ethnicity - Percentage over or under representation

Recommendation

Reoffending should be a priority for the partnership. The partnership to explore whether predictive modelling can be used to target interventions at individuals most at risk of offending and reoffending.

Priority 2: Violent Crime

The number of Violence Against a Person offences has increased by 26.5% from 4,051 in 2013-14 to 5,123 in 2014-15. This is the highest level offences have been at over the last 10 years. However there has been changes in recording of VAP offences resulting in all local authorities in London experiencing an increase since 2013-14. In fact the increase experienced by LBHF has been 19th highest across London. This should not detract from the fact that the volume of crime designated as Violence Against a Person has increased and should remain a priority for the partnership.
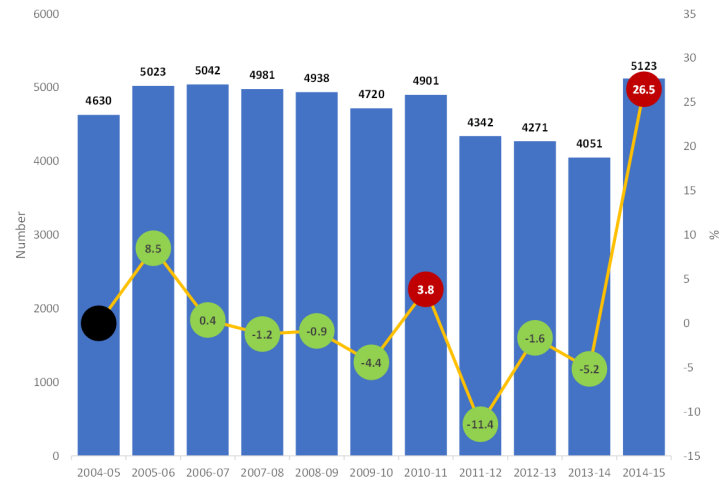
Figure 12.2: Breakdown of VAP offences 2014-15

Offence	2013-14	2014-15	Actual Change	Percentage Change
Murder	1	2	1	100.0
Wounding/GBH	425	484	59	13.9
Assault with Injury	909	1107	198	21.8
Common Assault	1087	1434	347	31.9
Offensive Weapon	110	109	-1	-0.9
Harassment	1339	1810	471	35.2
Other Violence	180	177	-3	-1.7
Violence Against the Person	4051	5123	1072	26.5

When Violence Against a Person offences are broken down into more specific offences the biggest increases occurred in Harassment (35.2%), Common Assault (31.9%) and Assault with Injury (21.8%) offences.

The amount of offences vary throughout the year with long term monthly trends suggesting there are peaks in offences occurring in the summer months when the weather is warmer. The months from May to August all have a greater number of offences when compared to the yearly average (4%, 8%, 8% and 3% difference respectively). In 2014-15 there was a bigger spike in Violence Against a Person offences in March than occurred in previous financial years.

Figure 12.3: LBHF seasonal difference from the Average. Bars represent five year trend while the line represents 2014-15 trend.
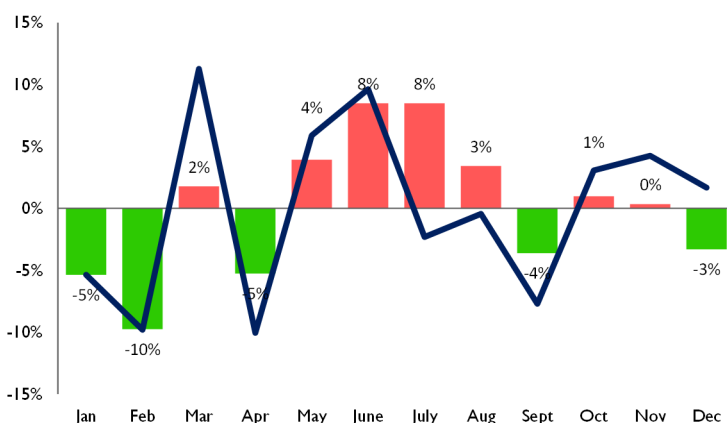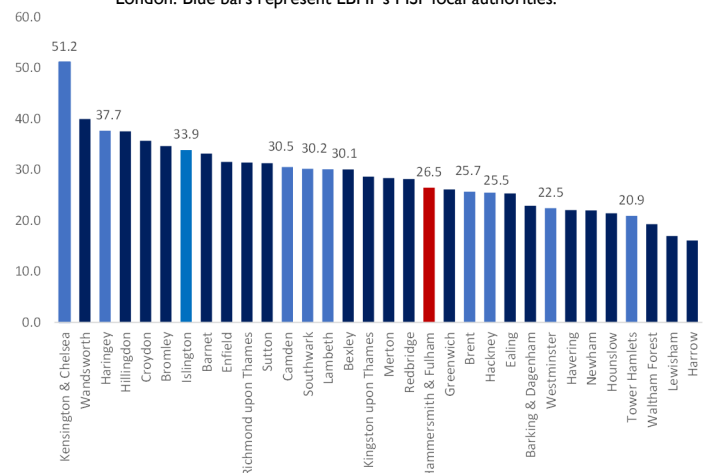

Figure 12.4: The percentage change in VAP offences across London. Blue bars represent LBHF's MSF local authorities.

Common Assault

Common Assault offences have experienced a 31.9% increase since 2013-14 from 1,087 to 1,434 in 2014-15. According to long term monthly trends Common Assault offences spike in the summer and between October and December. In 2014-15 there was a higher number of offences that occurred in March.
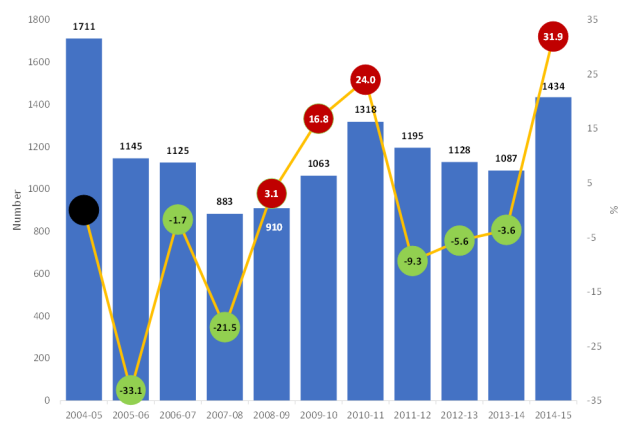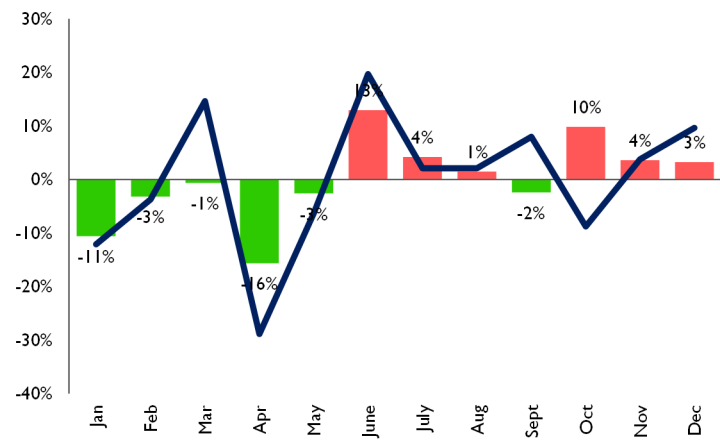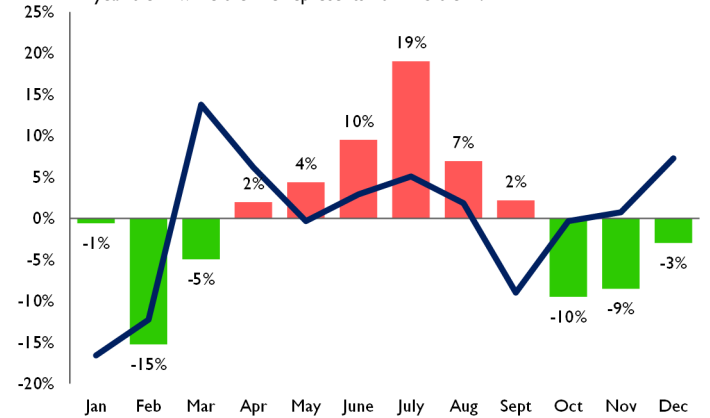

Figure 12.5: Long term trend for Common Assault offences

Figure 12.6: LBHF seasonal difference from the average. Bars represent five year trend while the line represents 2014-15 trend.

Assault with Injury

Assault with Injury offences have experienced a 21.8% increase since 2013-14 from 909 to 1,107 in 2014-15. According to long term monthly trends a higher number of Assault with Injury offences occurred between the period April to September . In 2014-15 there was a higher number of offences that occurred in March.

Figure 12.7: Long term trend for Assault with Injury offences

Figure 12.8: LBHF seasonal difference from the average. Bars represent five year trend while the line represents 2014-15 trend.

Harassment

Harassment offences have experienced a 36.0% increase since 2013-14 from 1,331 to 1,810 in 2014-15. According to long term monthly trends a higher number of Harassment offences occured between May - August and in March and October. In 2014-15 there was a higher number of offences that occurred in October and lower than expected number of offences that occurred in July and August.
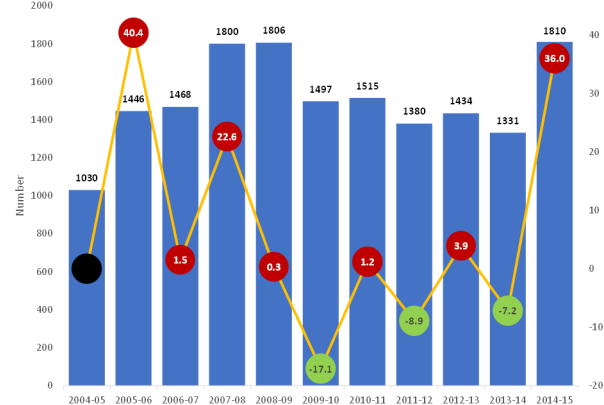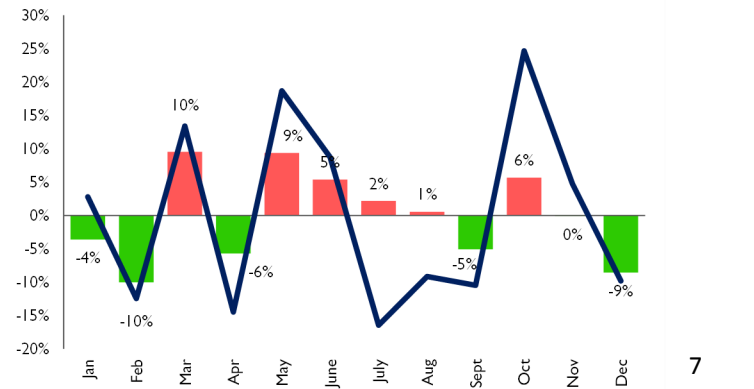

Figure 12.9: Long term trend for Harassment offences

Figure 12.10: LBHF seasonal difference from the average. Bars represent five year trend while the line represents 2014-15 trend.

London Ambulance Service - Assault

Even though the number of Violence Against a Person offences has increased, the number of assault related call outs has actually decreased from 904 in 2013 to 650 in 2014. This is below the long term average of 1139 assault related ambulance call outs per year.

When comparing to inner and outer London the rate of increase since 2010 has been lower with big percentage decreases over the last three years.

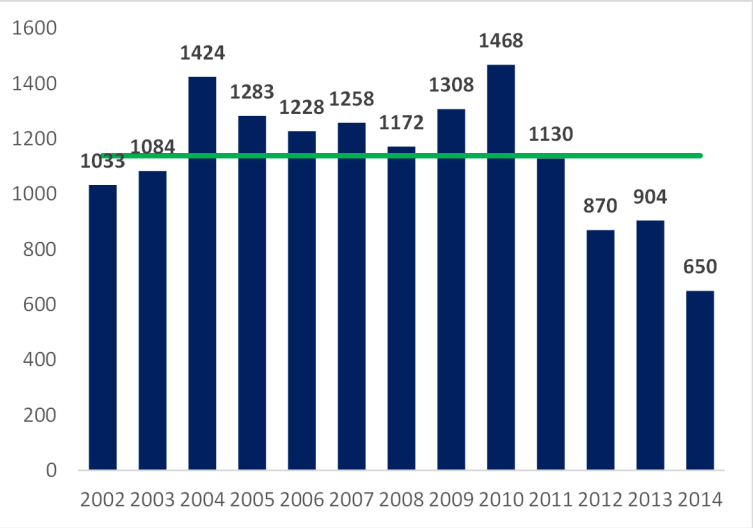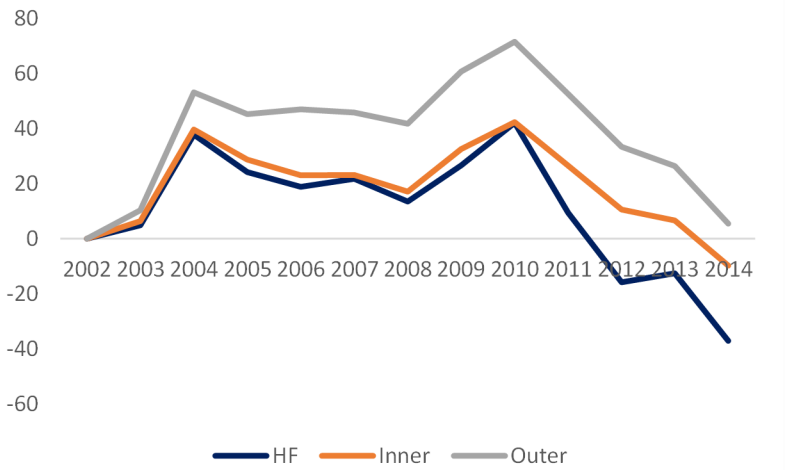**Figure 12.11**: The total number of assault related ambulance call outs

Figure 12.12: The percentage change in the number of assault related ambulance call outs since 2002.

According to long term monthly trends a higher number of alcohol related call outs occurred between the period May - October. In 2014-15 a higher number of call outs occurred in March and April which corresponds to the increase in VAP offences in March 2014/15.

During the week Friday to Sunday tend to have the most alcohol related call outs while 18:00-20:59 and 21:00-23:59 receive the highest number of call outs.

Figure 12.13: ThLBHF seasonal difference from the average. Bars represent five year trend while the line represents 2014-15 trend.
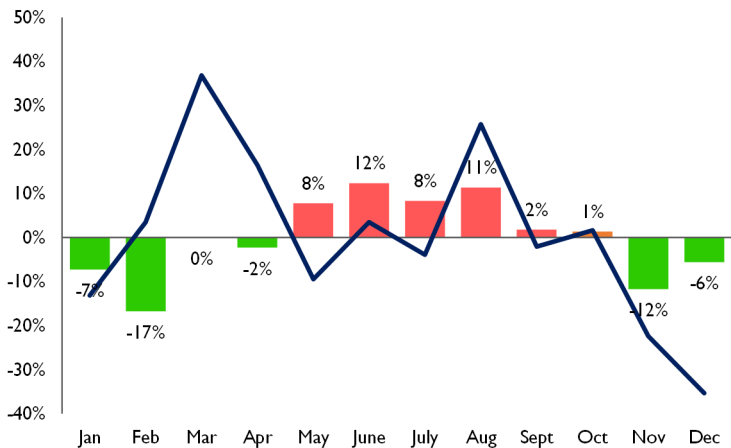

Figure 12.14: Temporal Analysis - Assault related ambulance call outs

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
00:00-02:59	16	8	11	9	8	17	18	87
03:00-05:59	4	4	4	3	11	18	9	53
06:00-08:59	7	4	7	6	6	8	8	46
09:00-11:59	10	6	5	8	13	10	9	61
12:00-14:59	8	7	12	13	15	11	12	78
15:00-17:59	13	13	18	9	16	12	10	91
18:00-20:59	13	15	16	13	19	16	22	114
21:00-23:59	18	19	18	16	17	14	18	120
Total	89	76	91	77	105	106	106	

Map 1 : The spatial distribution of assault related ambulance call outs across the LBHF at output area.
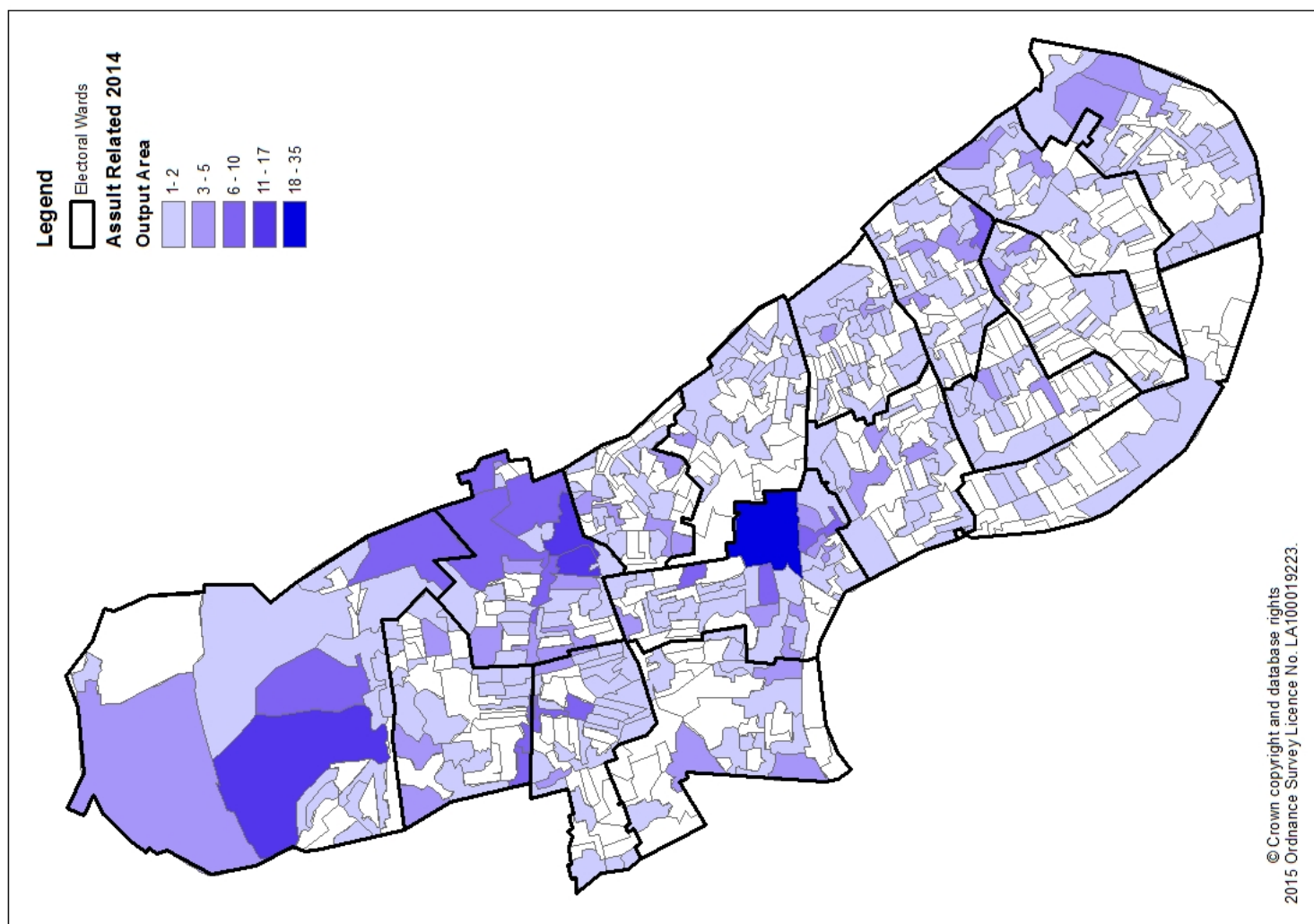
Domestic Violence

The number of domestic violence offences has increased by 16.9% from 1,169 in 2013-14 to 1,367 in 2014-15. This is the 22nd highest increase across London. This increase may have caused by more reporting of domestic violence offences.

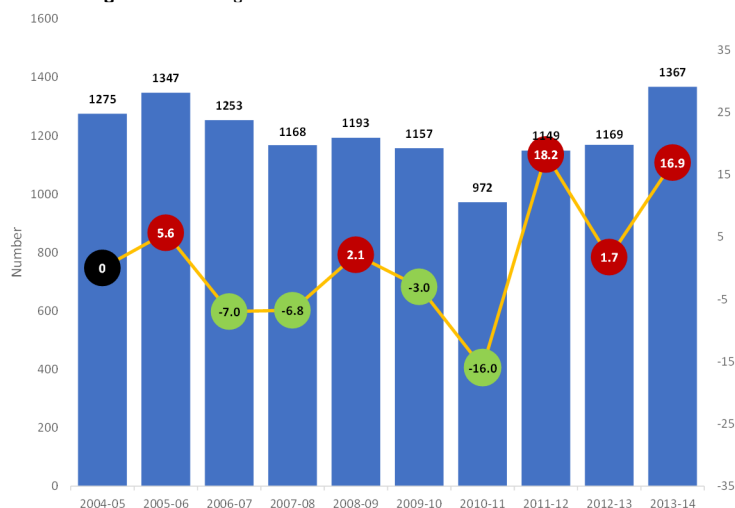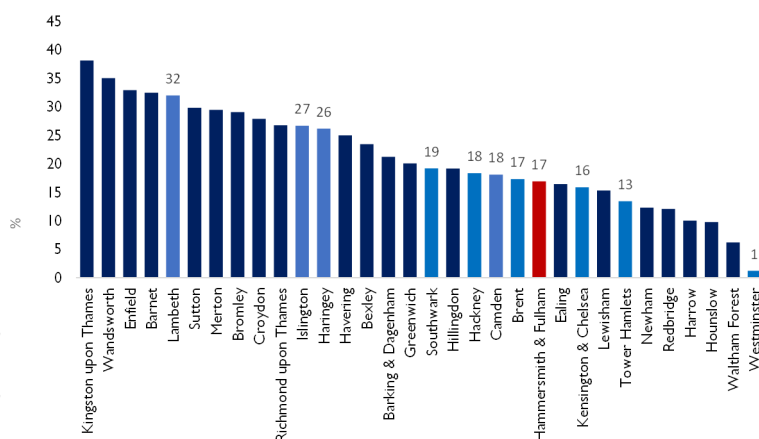**Figure 12.15:** Long term trend for Domestic Violence offences

Figure 12.16 : Percentage change across London 2014-15. Highlighted local authorities are in LBHFs MSF

9

According to monthly long term trends a higher number of domestic offences occur in the summer months between May and August. In 2014-15 a higher number of offences occurred in September compared to previous financial years. Shepherd's Bush Green and Wormholt and White City have the higher rate of domestic violence offences in the Borough (11.17 and 10.23 offences per 1,000 population respectively). The biggest increases in the Borough occurred in Wormholt and White City and Sands End wards which experienced increases of 47 and 37 respectively.

Figure 12.17: LBHF seasonal difference from the Average. Bars represent five year trend while the line represents 2014-15 trend.
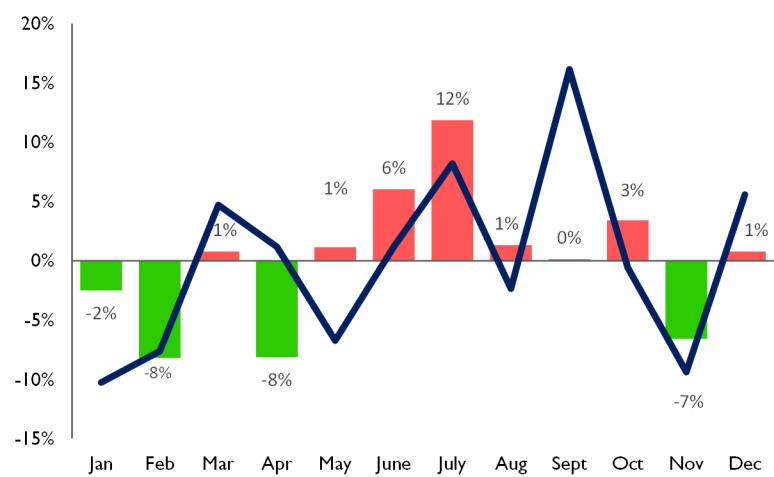

Figure 12.18: Ward Level Domestic Violence offences 2014-15

Ward	2013-14	2014-15	Change	% of LBHF	Rate / 1000
Addison	75	77	2	6%	6.69
Askew	101	119	18	9%	8.40
Avonmore and Brook Green	51	72	21	5%	5.89
College Park and Old Oak	80	83	3	6%	9.05
Fulham Broadway	82	73	-9	5%	6.64
Fulham Reach	82	77	-5	6%	6.81
Hammersmith Broadway	110	118	8	9%	9.90
Munster	41	50	9	4%	4.54
North End	74	80	6	6%	6.90
Palace Riverside	13	24	11	2%	3.21
Parsons Green and Walham	40	48	8	4%	4.44
Ravenscourt Park	59	75	16	6%	6.95
Sands End	85	122	37	9%	9.56
Shepherd's Bush Green	106	136	30	10%	11.17
Town	46	57	11	4%	5.09
Wormholt and White City	90	137	47	10%	10.23

Recommendation

An in depth analytical report to be produced on Violent Crime in LBHF including Domestic Violence. This report would cover spatial and temporal analysis plus analysis on perpetrators and victims. This will help inform tasking changes and any preventative measures that could be taken to reduce the number of offences.

Priority 3: Motor Vehicle Crime

The number of Theft and Handling offences has increased by 3.6% from 8,955 in 2013/14 to 9,277 in 2014/15. This is the second highest increase across London since 2013/14.

When broken down into more specific categories Motor Vehicle Crime has increased by 376 offences since 2013/14. Other theft offences has also increased by 9 % from 3,063 in 2013-14 to 3,346 in 2014-15. These increases have been offset by decreases in Theft Taking of Pedal Cycle (-179) and Theft Person (-137).

Figure 13.1: Breakdown of Theft and Handling Offences 2014-15

Offence	2013-14	2014-15	Actual Change	Percentage Change
Theft Taking of MV	529	596	67	13
Theft from MV	1683	1833	150	9
MV Interference & Tampering	100	259	159	159
Theft from Shops	1635	1659	24	1
Theft Taking of Pedal Cycles	925	746	-179	-19
Other Theft	3063	3346	283	9
Handling Stolen Goods	103	58	-45	-44
Theft Person	917	780	-137	-15
Total Theft & Handling	8955	9277	322	4

The number of Theft and Handling offences varies throughout the year with long term monthly trends suggesting there are spikes in the number of offences in the period leading up to the Christmas with October and November having the biggest percentage differences when compared to the monthly average.

Figure 13.2: LBHF seasonal difference from the Average. Bars represent five year trend while the line represents 2014-15 trend.
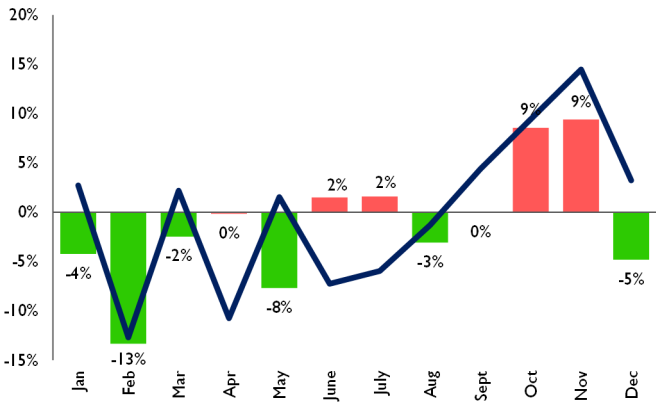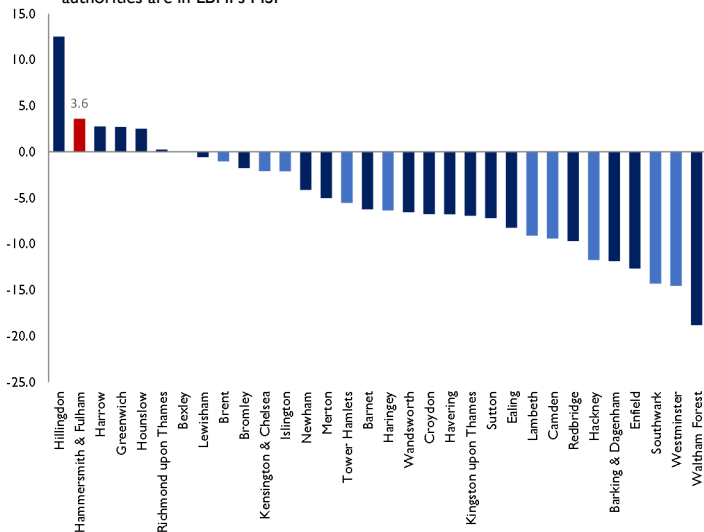

Figure 13.3: Percentage change across London 2014-15. Highlighted local authorities are in LBHFs MSF

Motor Vehicle Crime

Motor Vehicle offences has increased by 16.3% from 2,312 in 2013-14 to 2,688 in 2014-15.

Currently LBHF have some of the worst rates of Motor Vehicle Crime across London (Theft from a MV – 32th worst, Motor Vehicle Interference - 29th worst and Theft of MV - 24th worst).

Both Theft from a Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Interference have experienced some of the biggest increases over the last year in London. Taking from a Motor Vehicle has increased by 8.9%, the highest increase in London while Motor Vehicle Interference has increase by 159%, the 6th highest increase in London.

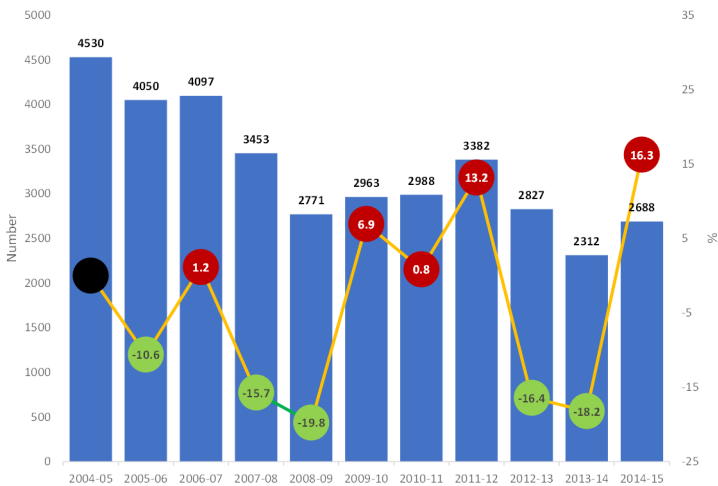**Figure 13.4:** Long term trend for Motor Vehicle Crime offences

Figure 13.5: MV Interference & Tampering. Percentage change across London 2014-15. Highlighted local authorities are in LBHFs MSF
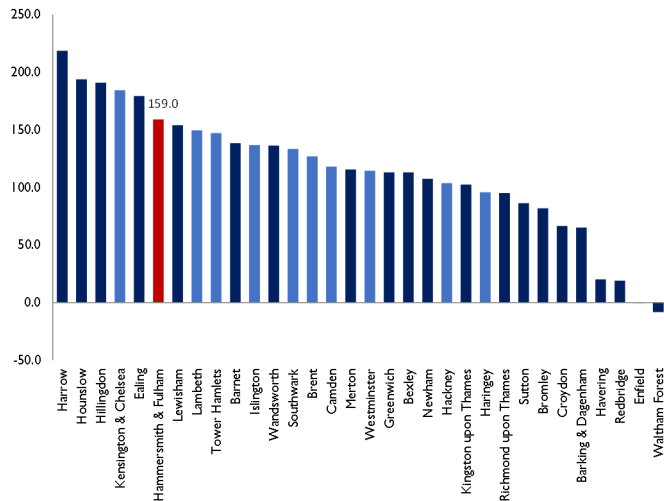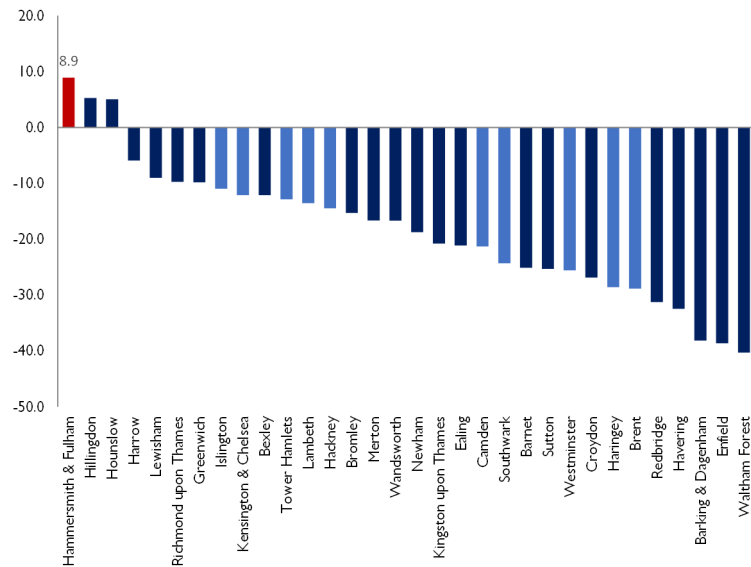

Figure 13.6: Taking from a Motor Vehicle Percentage change across London 2014-15. Highlighted local authorities are in LBHFs MSF

The number of Motor Vehicle Crime offences varies throughout the year with long term monthly trends suggesting there are spikes in the number of offences in the period between April - June and in October and November.

Figure 13.7: MV Crime LBHF seasonal difference from the Average. Bars represent five year trend while the line represents 2014-15 trend.
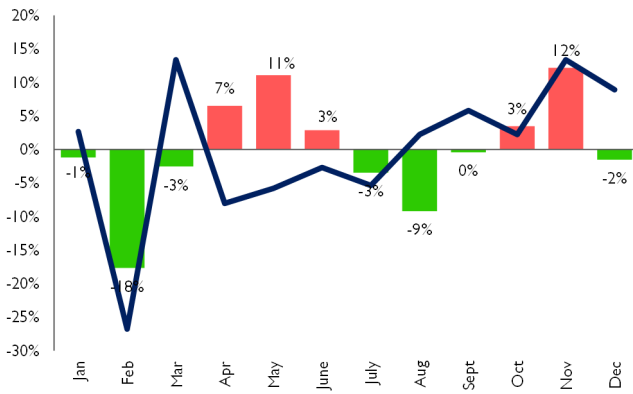

Figure 13.8: Theft Taking of MV LBHF seasonal difference from the Average. Bars represent five year trend while the line represents 2014-15 trend.
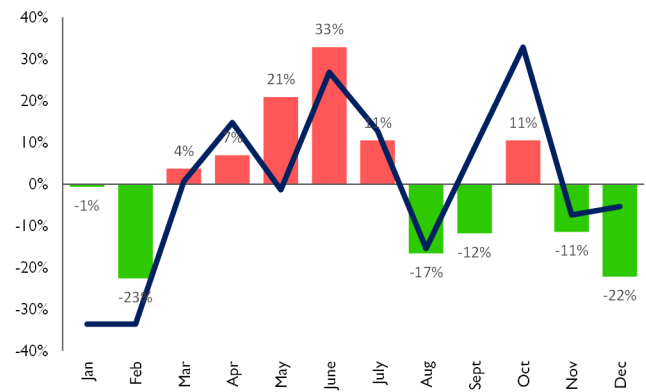

Figure 13.9: Theft from a MV LBHF seasonal difference from the Average. Bars represent five year trend while the line represents 2014-15 trend.
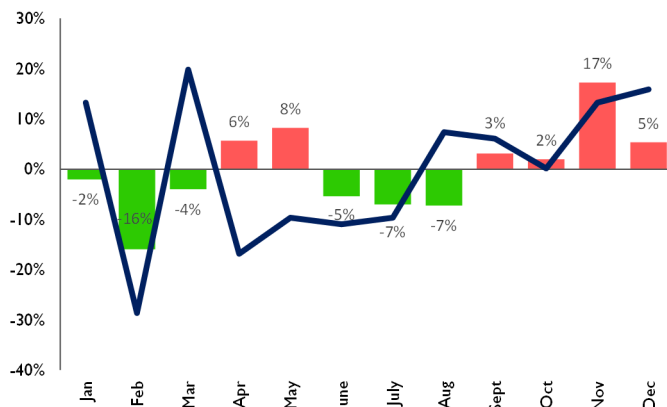

Figure 13.10: MV Interference & Tampering LBHF seasonal difference from the Average. Bars represent five year trend while the line represents 2014-15 trend.

Recommendation

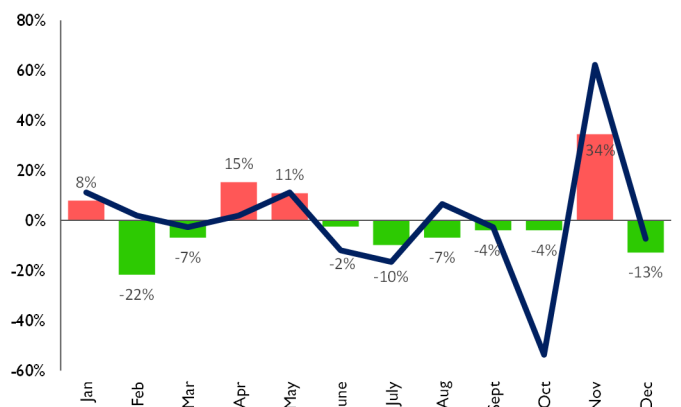An in depth analytical report to be produced on Motor Vehicle Crime in LBHF. This report would cover spatial and temporal analysis plus analysis on perpetrators and victims. This will help inform tasking changes and any preventative measures to reduce offences

Priority 4: Anti Social Behaviour

Overview

Anti Social Behaviour remains a key priority for residents in LBHF and is a high volume offence. ASB incidents are recorded on a number of different systems across the Police and Council. Together these data sources give a rich picture of Anti Social Behaviour within the Borough.

The number of ASB incidents recorded by the Police has fallen by 15% from 6,804 in 2013-14 to 5,786 in 2014-15. There has be a similar decrease (20.2%) in the number of ASB incidents recorded on ReACT from 721 in 2013-14 to 575 in 2014-15. Noise nuisance incidents recorded on uniform have remained stabled with a small increase of 2.7% from 7,224 incidents in 2013-14 to 7,419 in 2014-15.

Figure 16.1 :Anti Social Behaviour Overview

Source	2013-14	2014-15	% Change
Police ASB incidents	6,804	5,786	-15.0%
ReACT incidents	721	575	-20.2%
Uniform	7,224	7,419	2.7%

Police ASB Incidents

The number of ASB incidents recorded by the Police has fallen by 15% from 6,804 in 2013-14 to 5,786 in 2014-15. The number of ASB incidents varies with long term monthly trends suggesting spikes in ASB incidents in the summer months. June and July are the months with the highest amount of ASB incidents.

Figure 16.2: LBHF seasonal difference from the Average. Bars represent four year trend while the line represents 2014-15 trend.
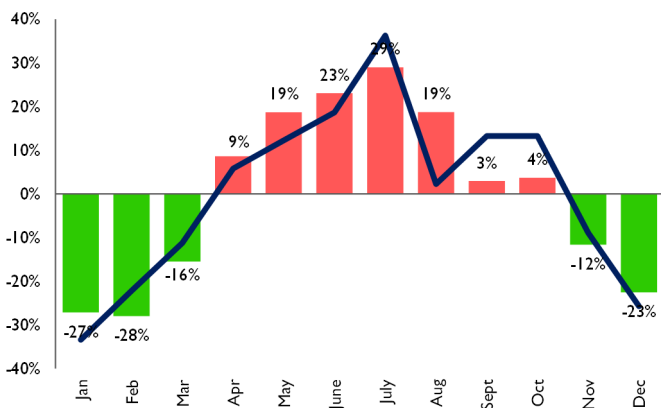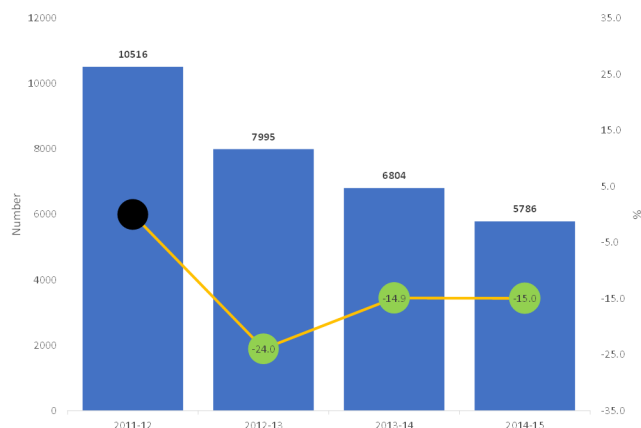

Figure 16.3: Long term trend - Police ASB incidents

Noise - Uniform

In 2014-15 there were a total of 7,419 noise incidents recorded on Uniform. This represents a 2.7% increase in number of incidents compared with 2013-14. Generally the level of incidents has remained fairly stable over the last 8 years.

Domestic noise incidents still make up a large proportion of noise complaints (47%) and have decreased by 16.6% since 2013-14. Building noise makes up the 2nd highest proportion of noise complaints and has increased by 68% since 2013-14. Complaints classed as noise in the street and noisy party have both increased since 2013-14 by 67.5% and 45.1% respectively.

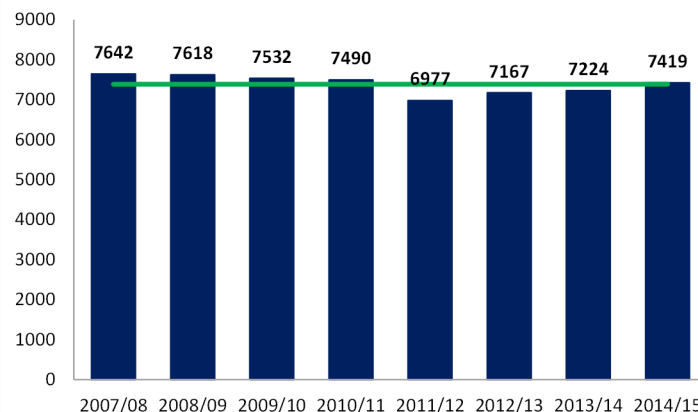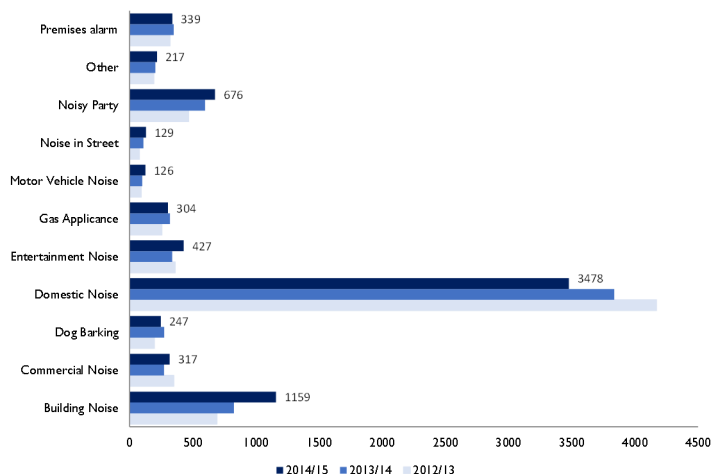**Figure 16.4**: Noise complaints Long Term Trend

Figure 16.5: Noise Complaints breakdown

Figure 16.6: Noise Complaints breakdown

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	% Change
Building Noise	690	826	1159	68.0
Commercial Noise	349	272	317	-9.2
Dog Barking	196	274	247	26.0
Domestic Noise	4171	3836	3478	-16.6
Entertainment Noise	360	337	427	18.6
Gas Appliance	255	319	304	19.2
Motor Vehicle Noise	92	100	126	37.0
Noise in Street	77	109	129	67.5
Noisy Party	466	598	676	45.1
Other	192	204	217	13.0
Premises alarm	319	349	339	6.3

The highest number of noise complaints occurred over the weekend and on Mondays with all three days experiencing a higher number of incidents than the average. According to long term monthly trends a higher amount of complaints are made between the period June to October.

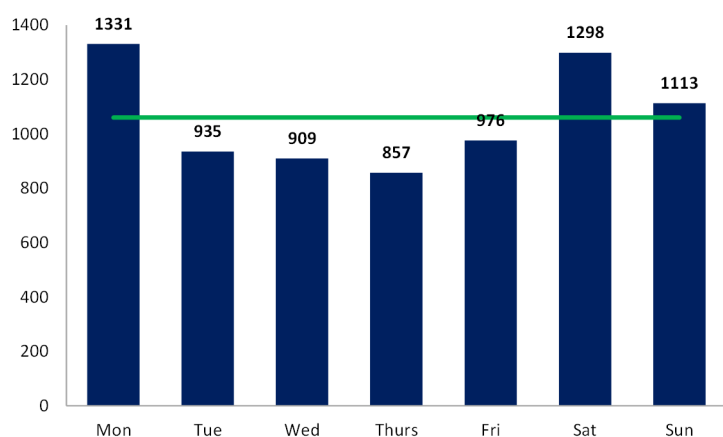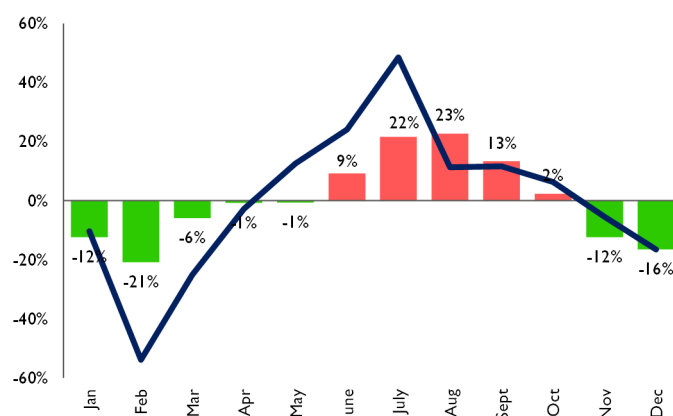**Figure 16.7**: Long Term Trend - Noise Complaints

Figure 16.8: LBHF seasonal difference from the Average. Bars represent three year trend while the line represents 2014-15 trend.


ReACT

The total number of ASB incidents recorded on ReACT has been falling year on year since 2010/11. Between 2013-14 and 2014-15 total incidents reduced by 146, or 20%.

ReACT measures the seriousness of incidents, with Grade 1 being the most serious. Over the last four years covered by the data, the proportions of incidents in each grade have stayed relatively static. In 2014-15 there was a slightly higher proportion of Grade 1 incidents at 12%.

Figure 16.9: The total number of incidents recorded on ReACT by Financial Year and grade.

	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Blank	Total
2010/11	12%	10%	75%	3%	0%	1257
2011/12	13%	9%	75%	1%	2%	1023
2012/13	13%	13%	73%	0%	1%	831
2013/14	9%	18%	70%	1%	2%	721
2014/15	12%	14%	71%	1%	2%	575

Figure 16.10: The total number of incidents recorded on ReACT by Financial Year
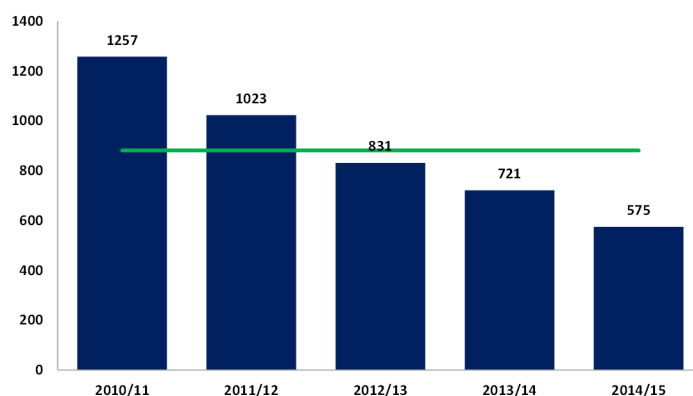
The majority of outcomes have been recorded as 'other action taken by landlord'. In 2010-11 it was the outcome in 70% of cases, in 2011-12 it was the outcome in 76% of cases, and in 2012-13 it was 88%. As cases are still active, in the financial year 2014-15 there are still a number of outcomes to be completed. Of the closed cases in 2014-15 'other action taken by landlord ' made up 89% of outcomes.

Figure: 16.11 The total number of incidents recorded on ReACT by financial year and incident type

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	% Change 2012/13 to 2013/14
Noise	356	321	221	183	132	-27.9
Verbal Abuse /Harassment /Intimidation /Threat Behaviour	176	161	118	95	89	-6.3
Misuse of Communal Areas/Public Space or Loitering	158	141	99	90	76	-15.6
Drugs/Substance Misuse/Drug Dealing	63	64	64	92	49	-46.7
Criminal Behaviour/Crime	27	18	37	31	38	22.6
Pets and Animal Nuisance	87	55	51	41	31	-24.4
Litter/Rubbish/Fly-Tipping	116	67	47	45	30	-33.3
Physical Violence	54	21	27	16	25	56.3
Garden Nuisance	23	16	18	10	13	30.0
Vandalism and Damage to Property	88	42	29	31	13	-58.1
Racial Harassment	39	52	26	13	12	-7.7
Nuisance from Vehicles	8	8	6	2	5	150.0
Alcohol Related	14	4	8	4	4	0.0
Hate-Related Incidents	13	10	5	5	4	-20.0
Prostitution/Sexual Acts/Kerb Crawling	5	3	4	1	4	300.0
Homophobic Harassment	5	4	7	3	3	0.0
Domestic Abuse	2	2	1	1	2	100.0
Total	**1257**	**1023**	**831**	**721**	**575**	**-20.2**

Figure: 16.12: Outcomes by year

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Action Taken By Other Agency	46	37	6	11	12
ASB Reported No Breach of Tenancy/proof ASB	59	18	10	18	6
Perp no longer lives in property	27	21	9	8	3
Other action taken by landlord	876	777	729	575	229
NFA at request of complainant	34	19	7	0	2
No further ASB reported in 3 months	41	30	5	0	1
No contact w/ l'lord info asked for not given	21	10	5	0	3
Other (including blanks)	69	82	56	109	319
Total	**1173**	**994**	**827**	**721**	**575**

The most common incident reported on ReACT were noise incidents. These made up 23% of incidents in 2014-15. and between 2013-14 and 2014-15 noise incidents reduced by 27.9% from 183 in 2013-14 to 132 in 2014-15 . Verbal abuse incidents (which made up 15% of all incidents in 2013-14) reduced by 6.3% since 2013-14.

According to long term monthly trends a higher number of ReACT incidents occurred in the Summer months between April and October. A lower amount of incidents occurred over the Winter months.

Table 15.13 shows the 2014-15 ReACT incidents by electoral ward. Palace Riverside and Town Wards have the highest rate of incidents per 1,000 population (6.5 and 5.1 respectively). Wormholt & White City and Fulham Reach Wards have the highest number of incidents (113 and 60 respectively).

Figure 16.13: The total number of incidents recorded on ReACT 2014-15 by Ward

Ward	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop
Addison	34	3.0
Askew	32	2.4
Avonmore & Brook Green	36	2.6
College Park & Old Oak	8	3.9
Fulham Broadway	16	0.7
Fulham Reach	60	1.4
Hammersmith Broadway	23	5.0
Munster	12	2.1
North End	49	1.0
Palace Riverside	26	6.5
Parson's Green & Walham	11	2.4
Ravenscourt Park	23	1.0
Sand's End	29	1.8
Shepherd's Bush Green	57	2.4
Town	34	5.1
Wormholt & White City	113	2.5

Figure 16.14: LBHF seasonal difference from the Average. Bars represent three year trend while the line represents 2014-15 trend.
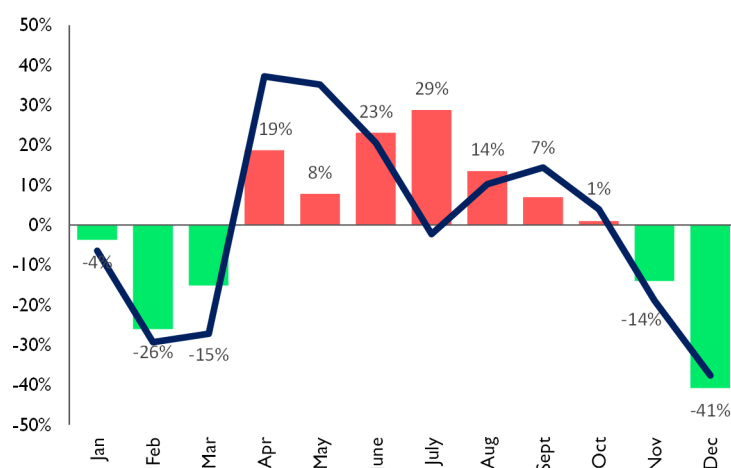
Wardens

The total number of incidents recorded on the Wardens database has decreased by 4.9% from 4,713 incidents in 2013-14 to 4,481 incidents in 2014-15. A number of incident types have decreased since 2013-14 with the biggest decreases occurring in Congregating Youths (-380) and Littering General (-106). The categories with the highest amount of incidents in 2014-15 were Congregating Youths (375), Littering General (235) and Alcohol (111).

Figure 16.15: Wardens Overview

Incident Types	2013-14	2014-15	Actual Change
Alcohol	136	111	-25
Congregating - General	85	64	-21
Congregating - Youths	755	375	-380
Drugs	239	152	-87
Disturbance	45	53	8
Littering - Flytipping	168	101	-67
Littering - General	341	235	-106
Noise	48	51	3
Rough Sleepers	125	80	-45

Figure 16.16: The total number of incidents recorded on the Wardens database by financial year.
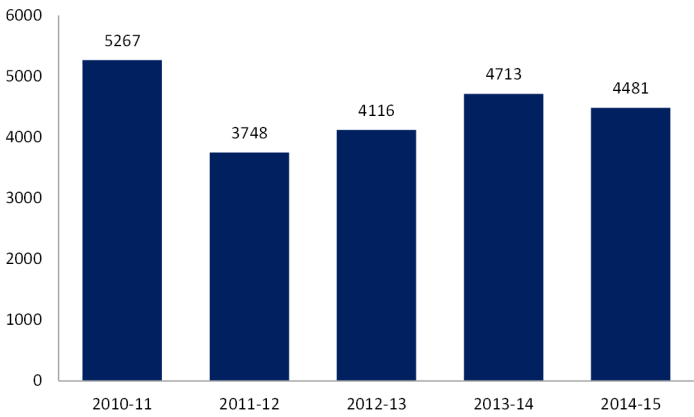
According to long term monthly trends there is a higher number of incidents that occur during the period between June and November with July and September having the greatest amount of incidents. In 2014-15 there was a higher number of incidents that occurred in April and May. On Tuesday and Thursday the highest number of incidents occurred (767 and 683 respectively).

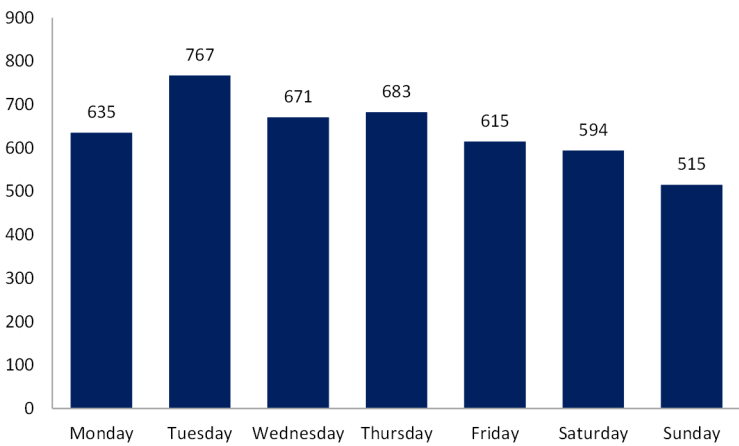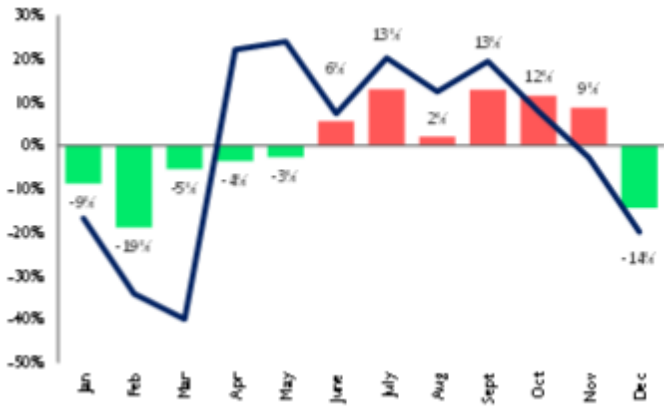**Figure 16.17**: Total number of incidents by day

Figure 16.18: LBHF seasonal difference from the Average. Bars represent five year trend while the line represents 2014-15 trend.

The highest number of incidents occurred between 15:00 -17:59 and 18:00 - 20:59 (1,264 and 1,498 incidents respectively). In terms of actions from the recorded incidents, the majority of incidents lead to a incident report being sent to H&F Homes (89.4%). 3.9% of incidents led to a FPN being issued for littering and 1% of incidents resulted in the Police being contacted.

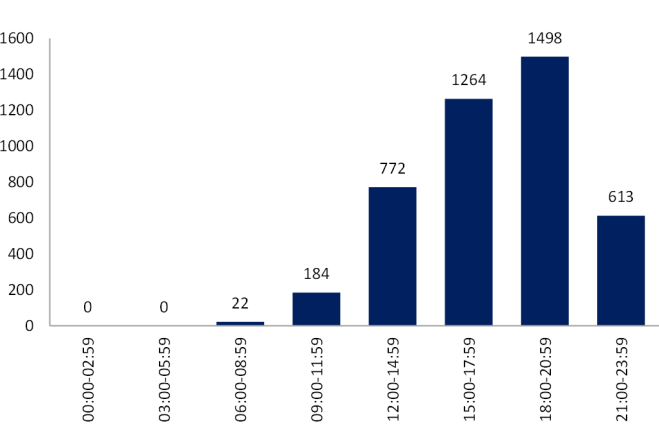**Figure 16.17**: Total number of incidents by time period

Figure 16.18: Wardens database– action taken

Action	Number
Incident Report Sent to H&F Homes	2907
FPN Issued - Littering	129
Repair and Maintenance Report to H&F Homes	123
Police Contacted - SNT	32
Repair and Maintenance Report Council / Cleaner Greener	29
Moved a Person(s) on who was Causing ASB	20

Below is a hot spot map that displays the locations of incidents recorded on the Wardens database.

Parks Police
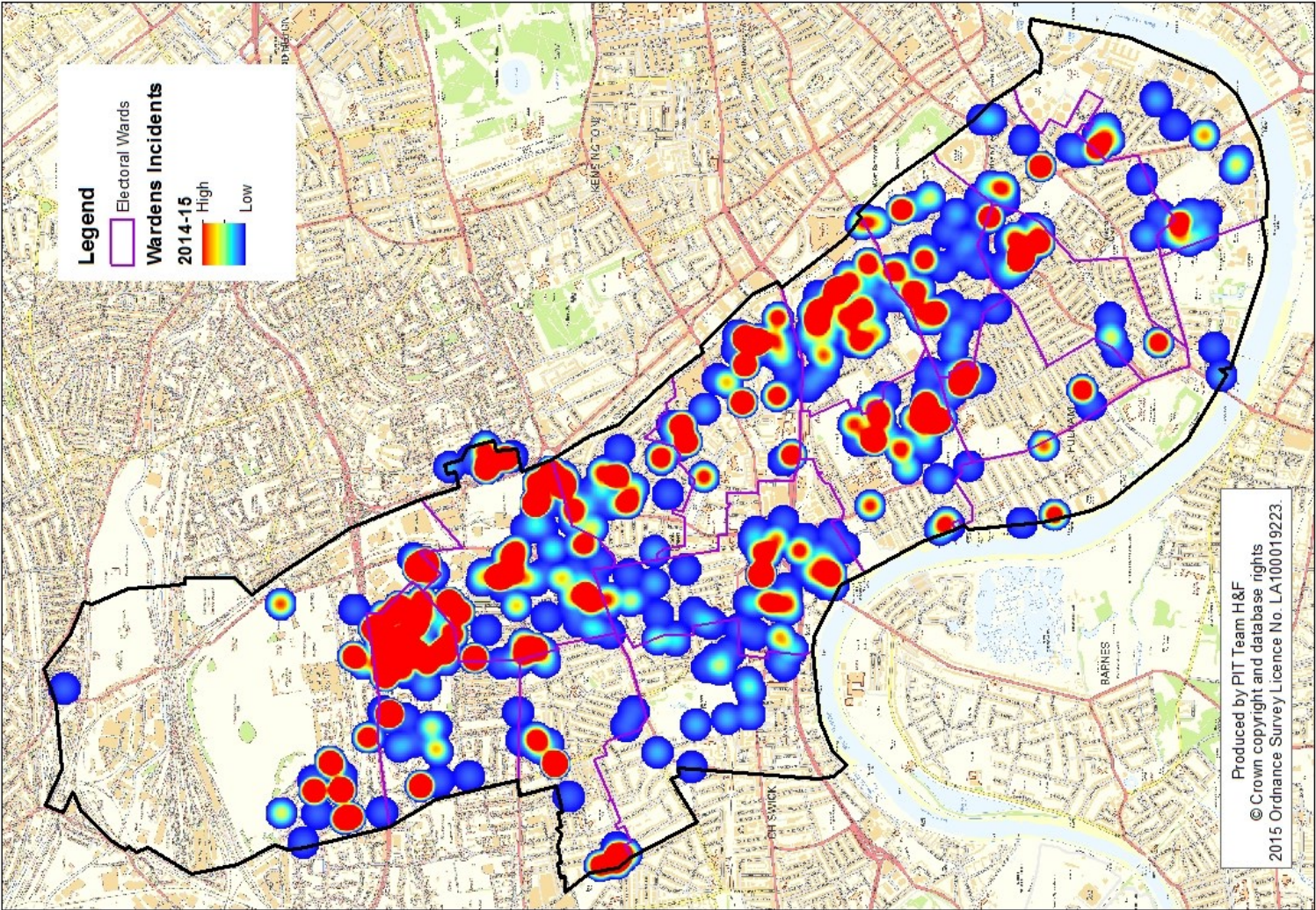
The total number of incidents recorded on the Park Police database has increased by 34.7% from 793 in 2013-14 to 1,068 in 2014-15. 14% of incidents in 2014-15 were homeless related, 11.1% were Breach of Byelaw related and 10% were related to Control Drinking Zones.

Homeless incidents increased by 53% since 2013-14, Breach of Byelaw incidents increased by 43% while Control Drinking Zone incidents decreased by 15.7%.

In 2014-15 the highest number of incidents occurred in Bishops Park (15.2%), Ravenscourt Park (14.0%) and Wormwood Scrubs (9.6%). The number of incidents in Bishops Park and Ravenscourt Park increased by 50% and 31% respectively since 2013-14. A large increase of incidents occurred in Normand Park from 15 in 2013-14 to 69 in 2014-15.

Figure 16.19: The total number of Park Police Incidents

Type	13-14	14-15	%
Homeless	98	150	14.0
Control Drinking Zone	127	107	10.0
Breach of Byelaw	83	119	11.1
Anti-Social Behaviour	84	102	9.6
Dogs	57	59	5.5
Vehicle Related	54	52	4.9
Health and Safety	39	58	5.4
Fixed Penalty Notice	37	21	2.0
Animals	25	30	2.8
Crime (MetPol)	14	21	2.0
Total	793	1,068	100.0

According to long term monthly trends the highest number of incidents occur over the summer months between April to October with May and July experiencing the largest number of incidents.

Figure 16.20: Top 20 locations Parks Police Incidents 2014-15

Top 20 Locations	13-14	14-15	%
Bishops Park	108	162	15.2
Ravenscourt Park	114	149	14.0
Wormwood Scrubs	105	103	9.6
Normand Park	15	69	6.5
Frank Banfield	57	41	3.8
South Park	45	41	3.8
Furnival Gdns	22	35	3.3
Shepherds Bush Green	19	32	3.0
Eel Brook Common	11	31	2.9
Margravine Cem	27	28	2.6
Hurlingham Park	19	28	2.6
Fulham Cemetery	7	26	2.4
Gwendwr Gardens	19	25	2.3
Lillie Road Rec	19	25	2.3
Wormholt Park	14	24	2.2
Brook Green	9	17	1.6
St Paul's Open space	12	16	1.5
Hammersmith Park	15	15	1.4
Moat Gardens	17	10	0.9
Fulham Palace	18	5	0.5
Total	793	1068	100.0

Figure 16.21: LBHF seasonal difference from the Average. Bars represent 2 year trend while the line represents 2014-15 trend.
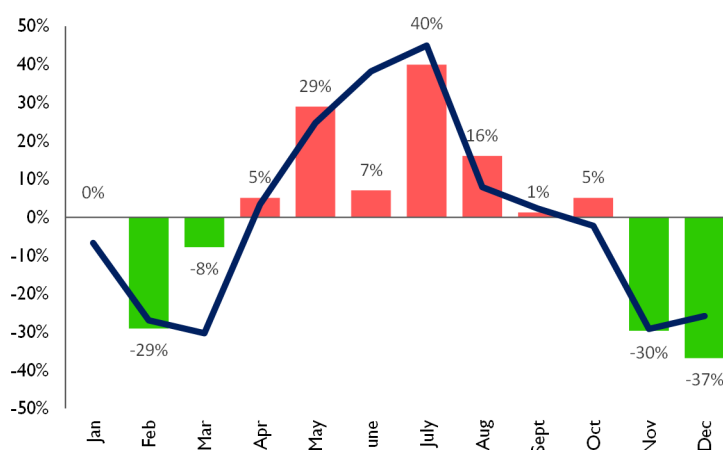
CCTV

The total number of incidents recorded by CCTV cameras in LBHF has increased by 40.6% from 5,317 in 2013-14 to 7,473 in 2014-15. Over the same time period the arrests have also increased by 17.5% from 1,129 in 2013-14 to 1,327 in 2014-15.

The number of violent, shoplifter and drugs incidents recorded by CCTV cameras has increased since 2013-14 (162, 151, 81 incidents respectively). Robbery and Criminal Damage incidents captured by CCTV cameras have decreased over the same period (-7 and -10 incidents respectively).

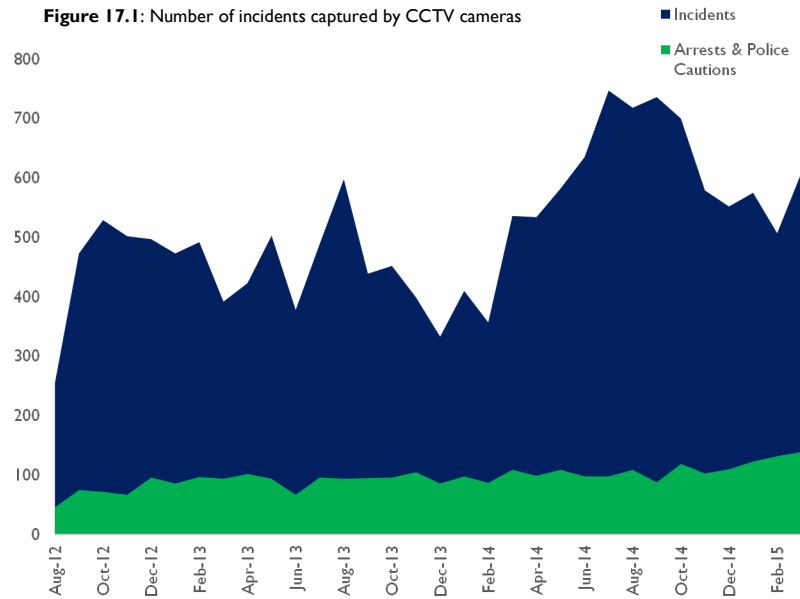

Figure 17.1: Number of incidents captured by CCTV cameras

Figure 17.2: CCTV incidents broken down by category type

Incident Category	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Actual Change	% Change
Burglary	57	60	103	43	71.7
Criminal Damage	40	51	41	-10	-19.6
Cycle Theft	28	47	58	11	23.4
Domestic Violence	28	36	100	64	177.8
Drugs	133	228	309	81	35.5
Robbery	111	147	140	-7	-4.8
Shoplifter	167	233	384	151	64.8
Theft from Motor Vehicle	42	39	89	50	128.2
Theft of Motor Vehicle	26	39	79	40	102.6
Violence	320	439	601	162	36.9
Weapons	93	140	182	42	30.0

In terms of anti-social behaviour incidents captured by CCTV cameras, all categories have increased since 2013-14 with the biggest increases occurring in anti social behaviour and abusive behaviour incidents. Anti-social behaviour incidents captured by CCTV have increased by 47.2% from 217 in 2013-14 to 404 in 2014-15.

In terms of arrests, the biggest category was incidents were an arrest was seen which made up 16.9% of arrest. The biggest categories after this were Shoplifter (10.5% of arrests), Assault (7.6% of arrests) and Fighting (6.2% of arrests).

Figure 17.3: CCTV incidents broken down by ASB category

Incident Category	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Actual Change	% Change
Abusive Behaviour	121	178	262	84	47.2
Anti-Social Behaviour	153	217	404	187	86.2
Disturbance	337	396	457	61	15.4
Drunk & Disorderly	95	134	191	57	42.5

According to long term monthly trends a higher number of incidents are captured by CCTV in between July and October with July having the largest amount of incidents. Incidents are recorded throughout the day with the period between 12 noon and 3am experiencing the highest number of incidents with a 15:00-17:59 having the most incidents recorded.

Figure 17.4: LBHF seasonal difference from the Average. Bars represent 3 year trend while the line represents 2014-15 trend.
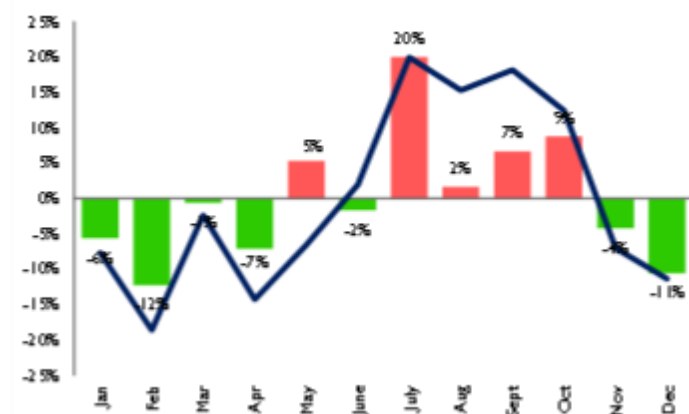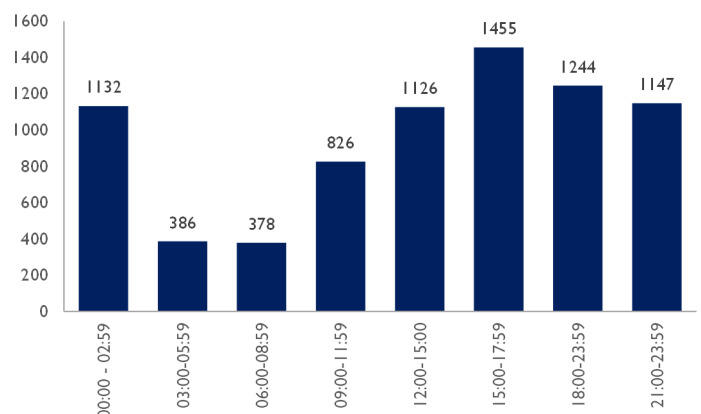

Figure 17.5: CCTV incidents broken down by time period

The graph below shows the number of incidents recorded by CCTV cameras split by day and time. The highest peak during the week occurs between 15:00 - 17:59 while at the weekend the highest number of incidents occur between 18:00 - 20:59.

The map at the bottom of the page shows the locations of CCTV cameras in the Borough. If changes are made to the system export it will be possible to link incidents to locations of cameras, allowing spatial analysis of captured CCTV incidents to be undertaken.

Figure 17.6: CCTV arrests

Incident Type	Arrests
Arrest Seen	515
Shoplifter	321
Assault	233
Fighting	188
Disturbance	168
Drugs - Dealing	164
Police Stop	153
Drunk & Disorderly	127
Police Chase	111
Drugs - Using	101
Knives	82
Drink Driving	74
Robbery (Street)	70
Acting Suspicious	69
Abusive Behaviour	62
Other	54
Anti-Social Behaviour	50
Cycle Theft	49
Theft from Motor Vehicle	42
Domestic Violence	37

Figure 17.7: Number CCTV incidents broken down by day and time
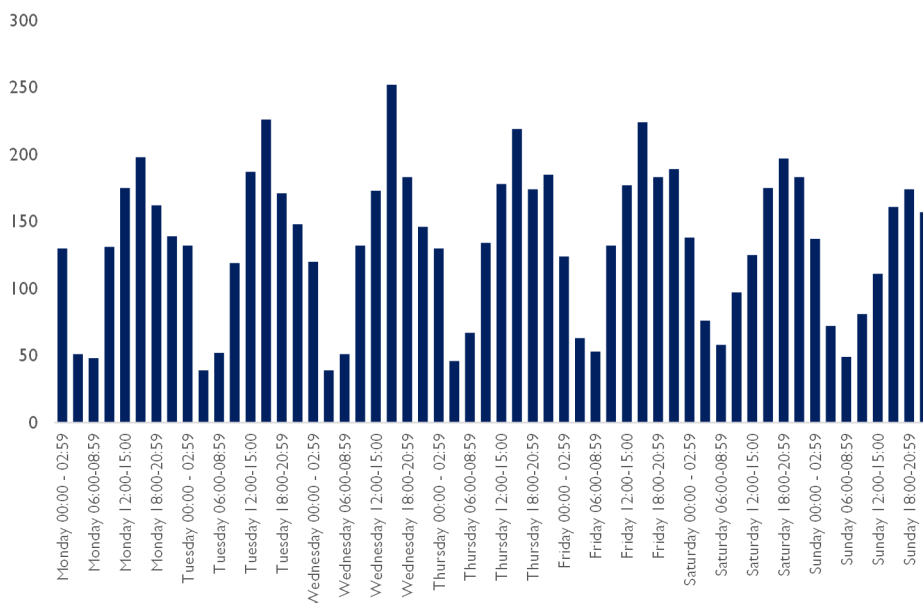
Map 17.8: CCTV camera locations

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2015 Ordnance Survey Licence No. LA100019223.
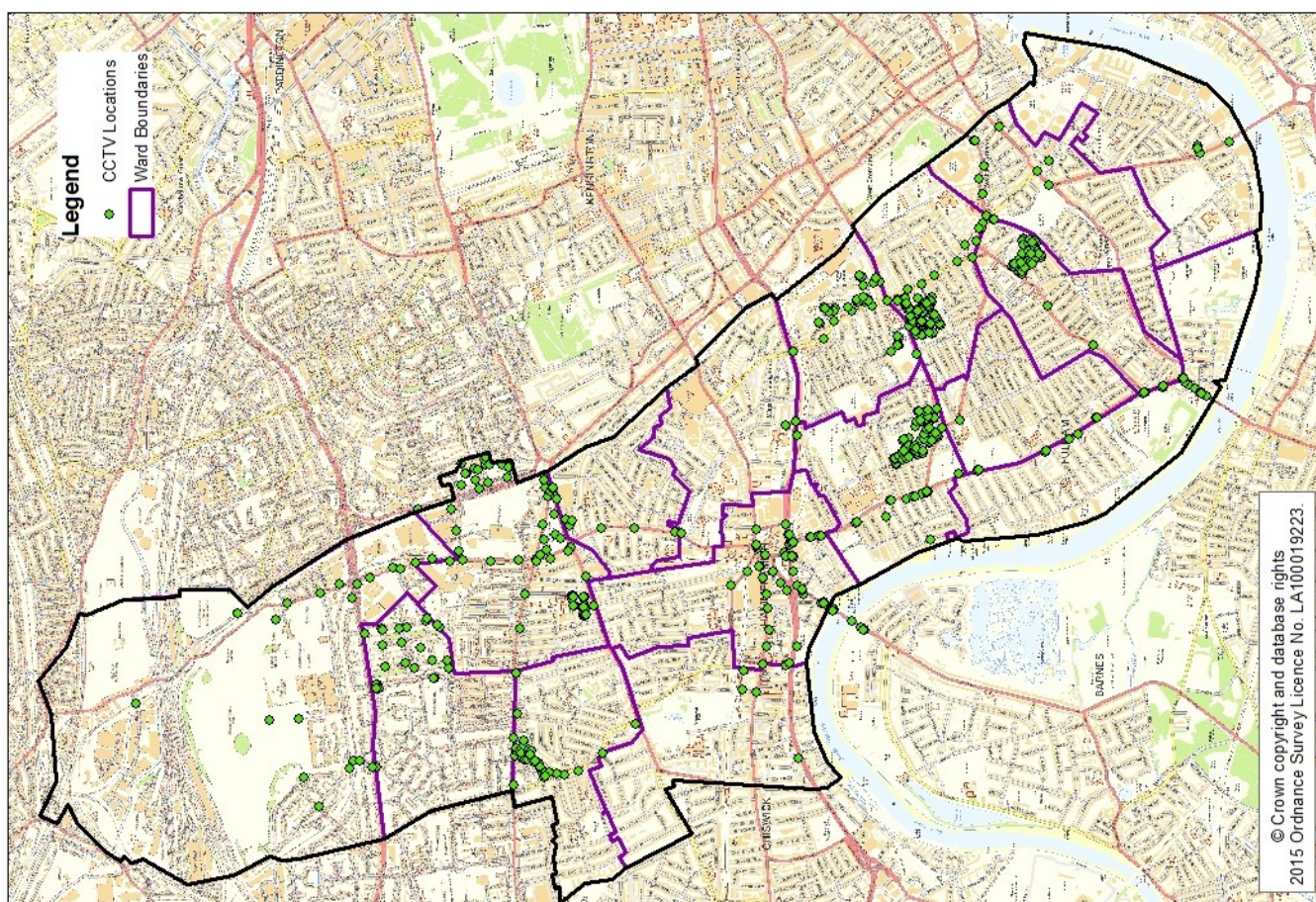
Priority 5:Victims

The consequences of crime can have a major impact on victims and communities within the Borough. Having fewer victims in the Borough is obviously a key outcome but it is equally important to ensure care and support is given to those who suffer crime and anti-social behaviour. The current LBHF's Corporate Plan sets out clearly an objective "to improve the ease with which victims can report crime or anti-social behaviour and their experience when they do so". Additionally, a revised 'Victims Code of Practice' was published in October 2013. The Code gives victims a legal right to receive a minimum standard of service from the criminal justice system. This includes assessment of need, information about victims' services and appropriate referral. Support is to be focused on victims of serious crime, those that are persistently targeted and those that are vulnerable and intimidated, and tailored according to their need.

As well as It is also important to reduce the risk of becoming a victim in the Borough especially in terms of vulnerability. Preventative measures targeted at the population most at risk of becoming a victim of a certain crime can reduce the amount of crime taking place. Emerging key priority areas are children at risk of sexual exploitation and violence against women and girls.

Overview

The Tri-Borough Victim Needs Assessment (VNA) project was commissioned by the Tri-Borough Area Community Safety Commissioning Group. The VNA was developed to assist the Tri-Borough area in developing a local understanding of the area's most vulnerable victims - those who are disabled, young, or repeat victims of crime.

Figure 4.3 shows the distribution of all home wards of all Tri-Borough victims. The average ward rate is 283.4 victims per 1,000 residents. Residents victims in LBHF are relatively evenly distributed across all wards, but with slight clusters north of Goldhawk Road / Shepherd's Bush Green, and Sands End Ward.

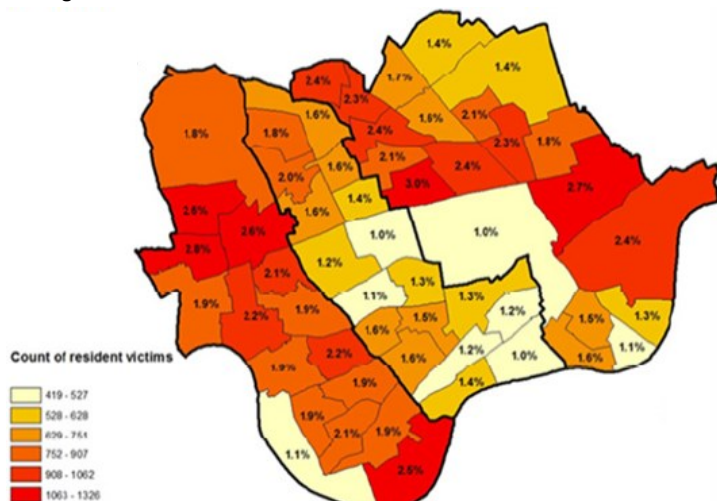Figure 18.1: Distribution of home wards of victims

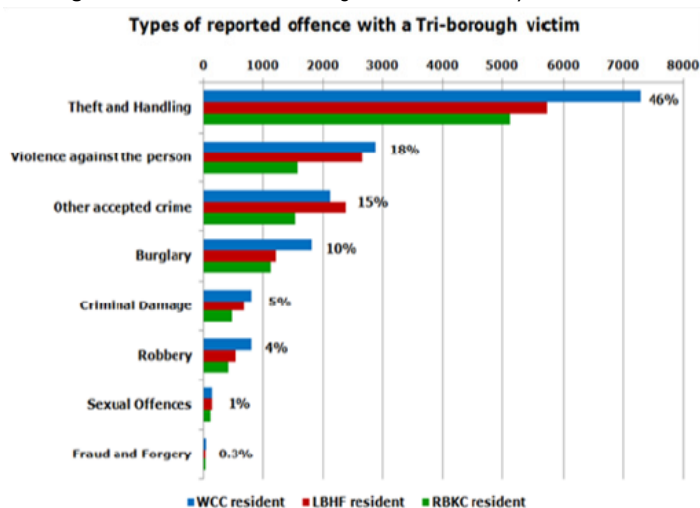Figure 18.2: Victims in the tri-borough area broken down by offence

Figure 4.4 shows the nature of offences broken down by the three Tri-Borough areas. 46% of Tri-Borough victims are a victim of theft and handling offences, which is the highest volume offence for all three separate boroughs.

LBHF has a higher percentage of victims recorded as 'other accepted crime' when compared against the other two Tri-Borough areas. 93% of this crime type are domestic violence related.

Overall, females have a slightly higher rate of victimisation than male residents (79.7 compared to 78.4 per 1000), but males have a higher rate between the ages of 11 and 17 and from the age 38 to 70. Females have the highest between 18 and 31 years.

As a proportion of crimes experienced by vulnerable residents compared to all resident victims, vulnerable people are more likely to be a victim of violence, other accepted crime, criminal damage and sexual offences. However, they are less likely to be a victim of theft and handling offences, burglary and robbery.

Priority 6: Environmental Crime

Flytipping

The total number of fly tipping incidents has increased by 36% from 1,531 in 2013-14 to 2,085 in 2014-15. According to long term monthly trends March and October experience the highest number of fly tipping incidents.
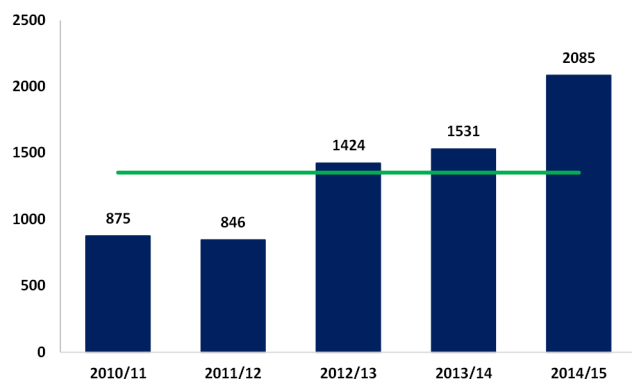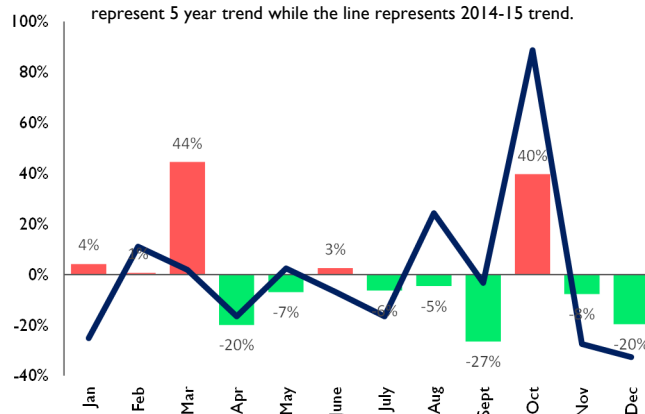

Figure 19.1: Long term trends - flytipping.

Figure 19.2: LBHF seasonal difference from the Average. Bars represent 5 year trend while the line represents 2014-15 trend.

Graffiti

The total number of graffiti incidents has increased by 17.6% from 1,264 in 2013-14 to 1,486 in 2014-15. According to long term monthly trends May and November experience the highest number of graffiti incidents.

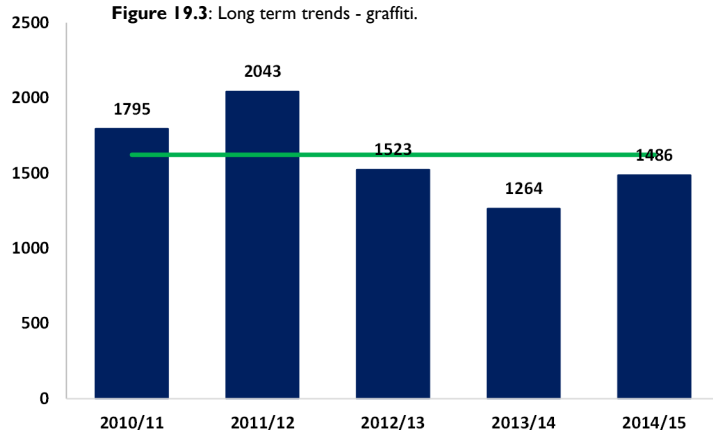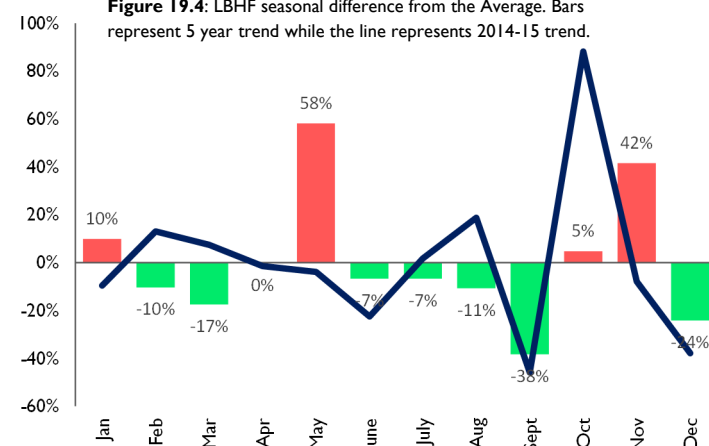Figure 19.3: Long term trends - graffiti.

Figure 19.4: LBHF seasonal difference from the Average. Bars represent 5 year trend while the line represents 2014-15 trend.

Fly Posting

The total number of fly posting incidents has decreased by 11% from 2,478 in 2013-14 to 2,205 in 2014-15. According to long term monthly trends February, April, October, November experience a higher number of fly posting incidents.
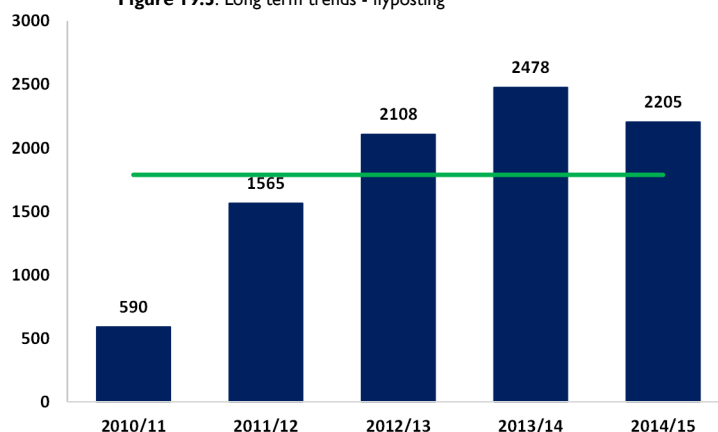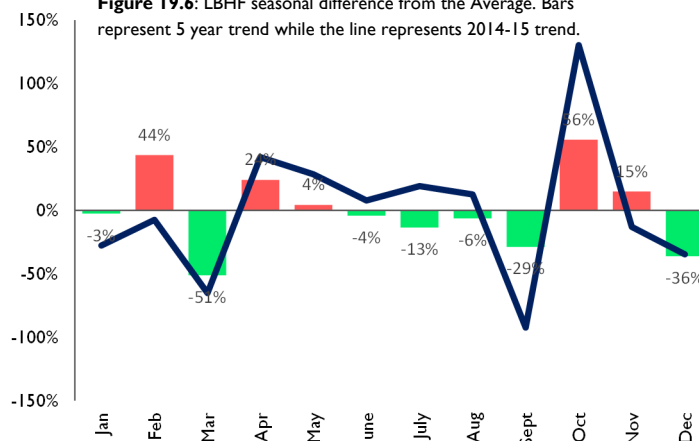

Figure 19.5: Long term trends - flyposting

Figure 19.6: LBHF seasonal difference from the Average. Bars represent 5 year trend while the line represents 2014-15 trend.

Other Environmental Crime

The table below contains information on other types of incidents that are recorded in Confirm. All these types of incidents have decreased since 2010-11 with the biggest percentage decreased occurring in Skips/Building Material and Receptacles incidents (92.9% and 81.1% respectively). In 2014-15 Obstruction had the highest volume of incidents followed by Receptacles (970 and 325 respectively).

Figure 19.7: Other Environmental Crime

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	% Change Since 2010/11
Abandoned Article	246	282	267	202	223	-9.3%
Dog Order	281	186	185	152	129	-54.1%
Obstruction	1,616	725	1,047	729	970	-40.0%
Receptacles	1,721	680	769	434	325	-81.1%
Skips/Building Material	255	195	124	25	18	-92.9%
Trade Waste	330	307	229	176	75	-77.3%

Spatial Analysis

The following maps contain spatial information on fly tipping in the Borough. The map below shows hot spots for fly tipping incidents in 2014/15.
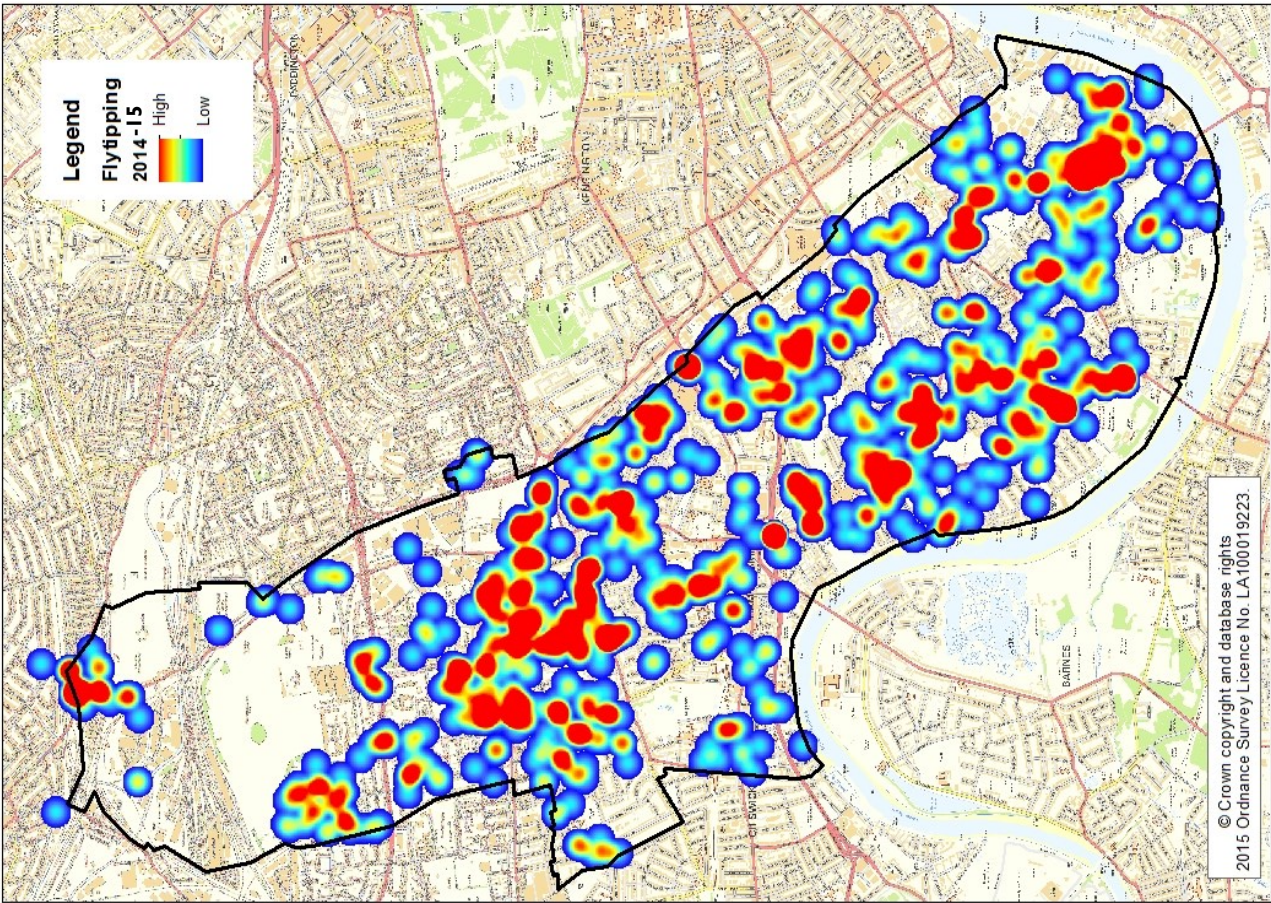
Recommendation

Fly tipping should be a priority for the partnership. The partnership to explore whether predictive mapping can be used to target interventions at locations that are most at risk of fly tipping.
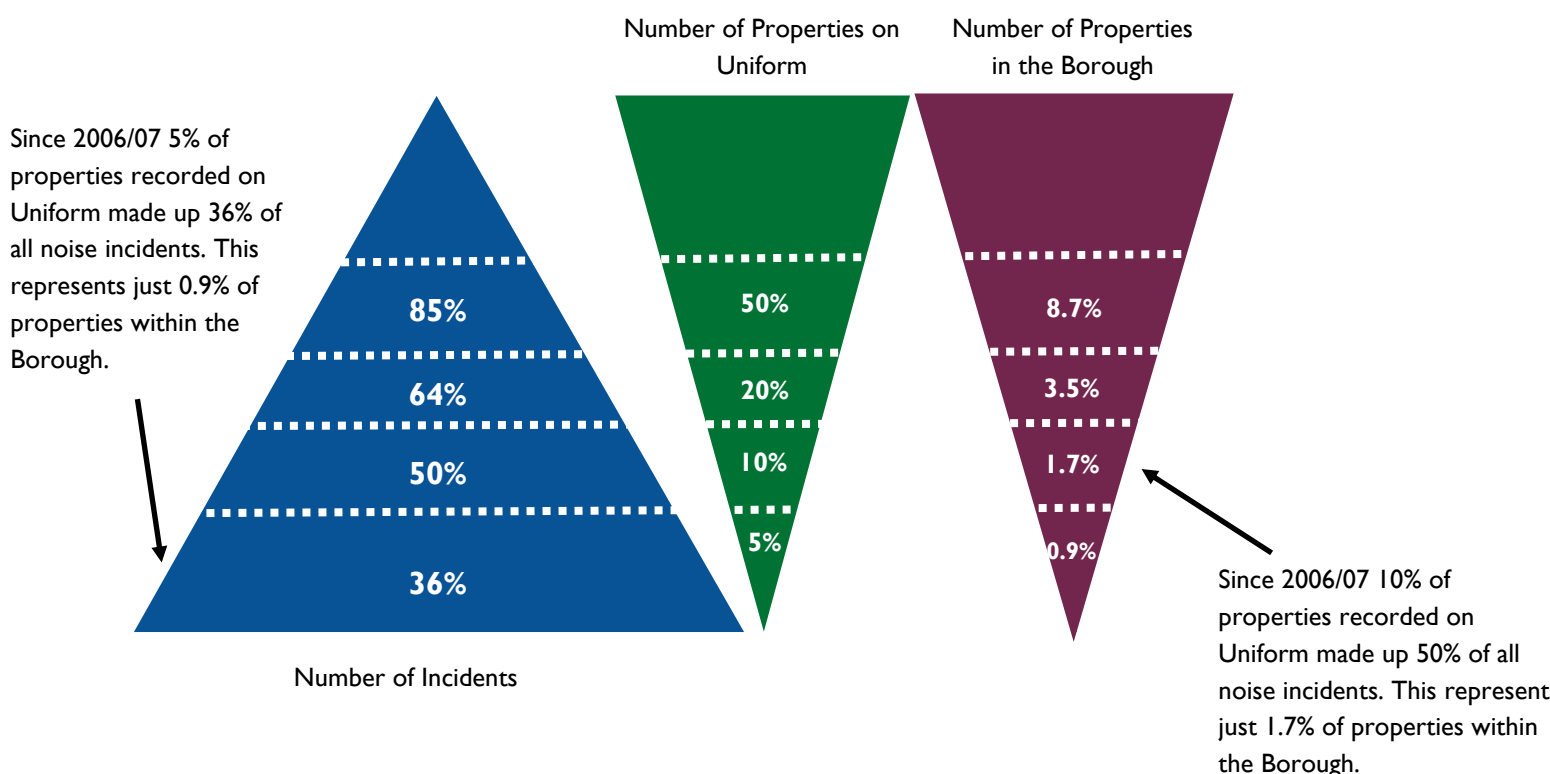
Part 6: Problem Locations

Noise Nuisance - Repeat Households

Research shows that Crime is more likely to occur at some places than others. One common aim of Crime and ASB mapping is, therefore, to identify where 'hotspots' occur. By using addresses, repeat causes of ASB incidents such as noise complaints can be identified which can then be used to inform tasking and preventative measures.

Uniform holds noise complaints incidents since 2006/07 so repeat addresses can be analysed throughout the historical cohort. Since 2005/06 5% of properties (1,922) recorded on Uniform make up 36% of all noise incidents (23,160). 10% of properties (3,844) make up 50% of all noise incidents (31,564). Please not that this may not be the same individuals causing a noise complaints but it is occurring at the same address.

Figure 22.1: All Noise Incidents since 2006/07. Blue Triangle represents all noise incidents since 2006/07 while green triangle represents all properties involved in a noise incident. The purple triangle represents the proportion of properties involved in noise incident across the Borough. Triangles are not proportional.

Number of Properties on Uniform

Number of Properties in the Borough

Since 2006/07 5% of properties recorded on Uniform made up 36% of all noise incidents. This represents just 0.9% of properties within the Borough.

85%	50%	8.7%
64%	20%	3.5%
50%	10%	1.7%
36%	5%	0.9%

Number of Incidents

Since 2006/07 10% of properties recorded on Uniform made up 50% of all noise incidents. This represent just 1.7% of properties within the Borough.

Mapping the 5% of addresses that generate 36% of noise incidents since 2006/07 generates a clustered pattern meaning that these locations are clustered within the Borough.

By combining more datasets together there is potential that key locations and addresses can be identified which are responsible for generating a large proportion of Crime and ASB incidents within the Borough.

Figure 22.2: All Noise Incidents since 2006/07.
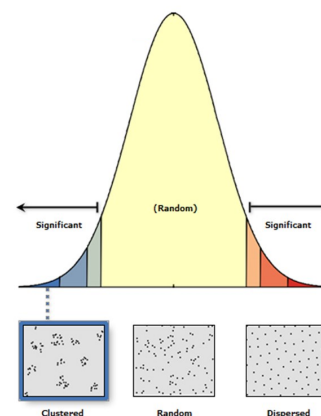
Problem Streets

According to crime pattern theory, the distribution of crime largely depends on how victims and offenders converge in space. In an urban environment an individual's activity is defined by street and transport networks called 'paths' along which they travel to 'nodes' where they live, work, or engage in leisure activities. Crime tends to concentrate at the nodes and along the paths that connect them. This means that streets and transport networks strongly influence the spatial distribution of crime and ASB incidents.
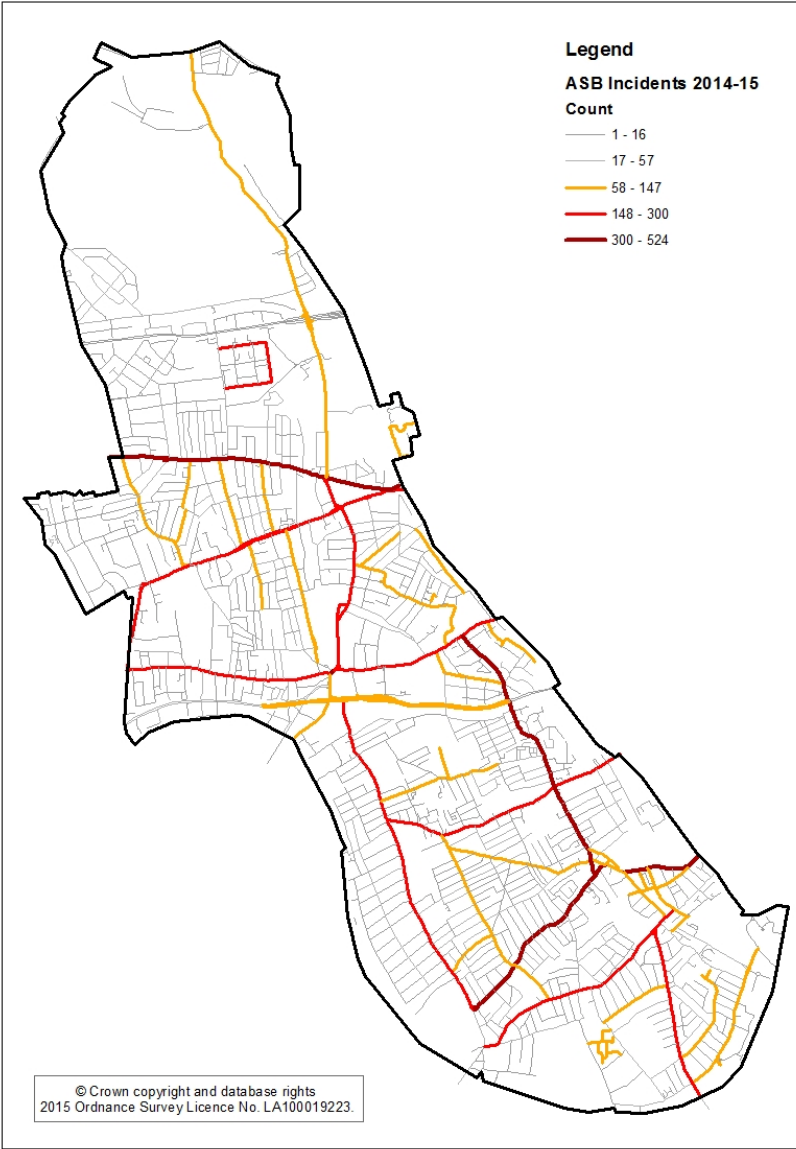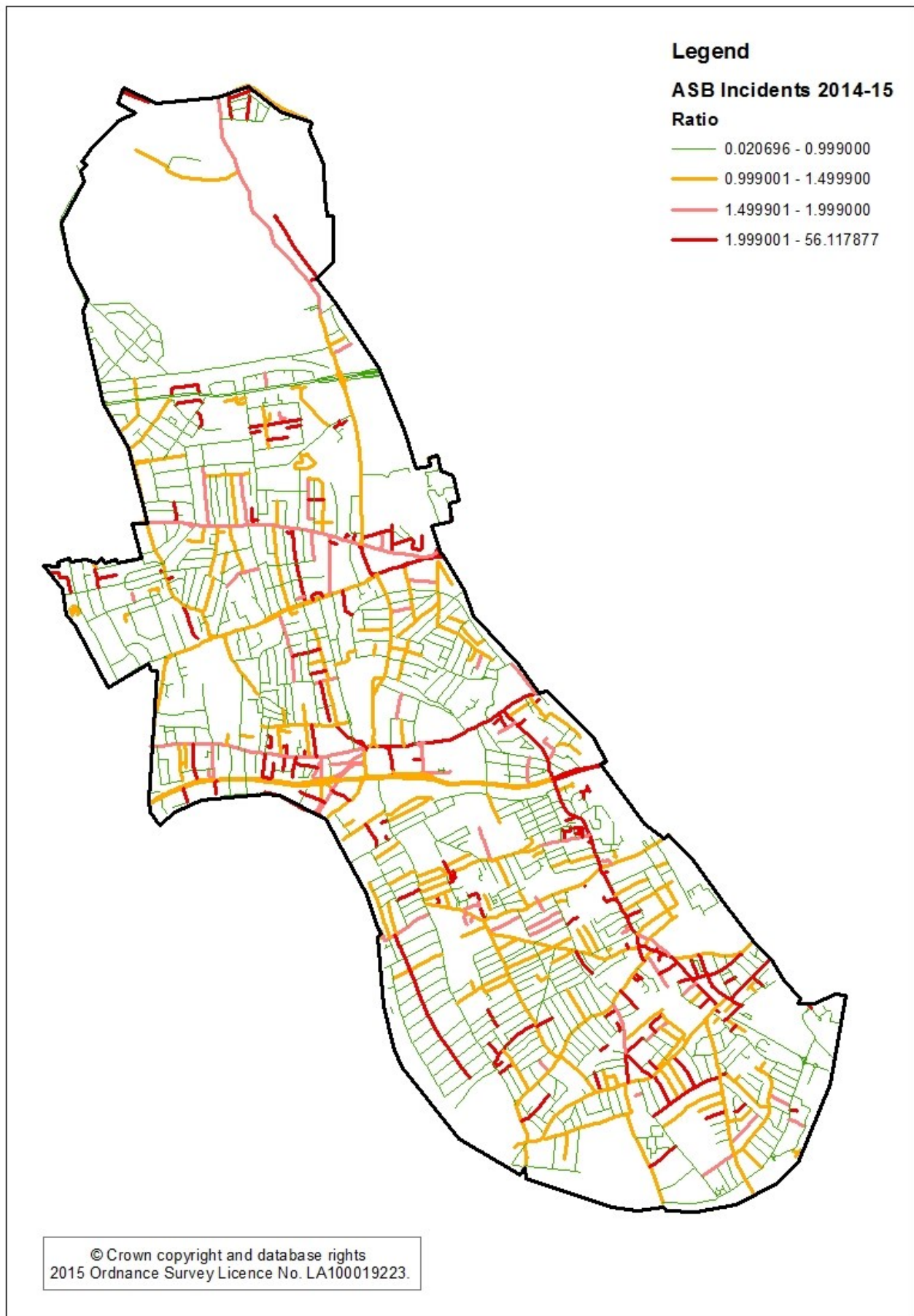
Problem Streets - ASB Incidents

Different systems collect different ASB incidents at varying spatial levels which makes it difficult to combine datasets to carry out analysis. One common thread throughout the systems are streets with all incidents being able to be allocated to a street or the nearest street. This then creates the opportunity to analysis ASB as a whole and to identify 'problem' streets that have a high rate of ASB incidents.

The following section sets out a methodology to identify the problem streets in the Borough in terms of ASB to help inform new ways of working and preventative measures. Incidents of ASB have been compared from different data sources and aggregated together at street level.

The first map shows streets with the highest number of ASB incidents that occurred in 2014-15 and highlights main roads within the Borough. The second map contains information on the ratio of ASB incidents on each street. The ratio is calculated by dividing the proportion of ASB incidents that occur on a street by the proportion of properties on the same street. A value above 1 represents a higher than expected level of ASB incidents. This map also highlights main roads but also other small pockets of streets where there is a high ratio of ASB incidents.

Map showing the streets with the highest number of ASB incidents

Legend
ASB Incidents 2014-15
Count

	1 - 16
	17 - 57
	58 - 147
	148 - 300
	300 - 524

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Map showing the streets with a high ratio of ASB incidents

Legend

ASB Incidents 2014-15
Ratio

— 0.020696 - 0.999000
— 0.999001 - 1.499900
— 1.499901 - 1.999000
— 1.999001 - 56.117877

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Map showing the streets with a high ratio of ASB incidents

Recommendation

A separate report to be commissioned by the Partnership that looks at the spatial and temporal variation for Problem Streets and locations in the Borough for both Crime and ASB incidents. This report could then lead to changes in resource allocation and focussing joined up approaches to Problem Streets.