

**Waltham Forest Borough
Strategic Assessment
SafetyNet**



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Executive Summary

The intention of this Strategic Assessment is to provide an accurate picture of the crime priorities for SafetyNet in the 2010-2011 financial year. From this report, and the consequent consultation meeting with the SafetyNet partners, the top five strategic priorities identified for SafetyNet were:

- Serious Youth Violence
- Residential Burglary
- ASB
- Hate Crime
- Domestic Violence

Serious Youth Violence

Serious Youth Violence encompasses a range of different offence types, inclusive of: weapon-enabled offending, Personal Robbery, and Gang-related crime. These issues feature heavily in a number of measures of public opinion, with the most significant of these being the latest Public Attitude Survey for Waltham Forest. The respondents in this survey were shown to have become increasingly concerned about both Gun Crime and Gangs. Further, through the latest Waltham Forest Residents' Panel Survey, it was concluded that over three quarters of the respondents were either fairly or very concerned about Street Robbery. Lately, the borough has been affected by a number of gang-related incidents, while at the same time, is shown to have performance issues around both Personal Robbery and Gun Crime. In light of the serious nature of these offending types, the high level of public concern, and the borough's current performance on a number of key performance areas, the priority of Serious Youth Violence is vital.

Residential Burglary

Waltham Forest Borough has seen a significant increase in the level of Residential Burglary, with an increase of 19% shown for the date period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009 compared to the same period the year before. In terms of most similar group performance, the borough was ranked as the fourth worst performing CDRP, and in terms of performance against the MPS group, the borough was ranked as the fifth worst performing CDRP. The level of Residential Burglary impacts heavily on the Total Notifiable Offences, accounting for 7.5% of the borough's total notifiable offences in the date period 01/08/2008 to 21/07/2009. Further, as documented in the latest Waltham Forest's Residents' Panel Survey, almost three quarters of the respondents felt fairly or very concerned about having their house burgled (73%). Thus, Residential Burglary needs to be stated as one of the main priorities for SafetyNet.

ASB

ASB features heavily within each of the three surveys featured in this report, with vandalism, graffiti, and damage featuring as key concerns in the Residents' Panel survey, and drug use, drug dealing, and drunk, rowdy behaviour featuring as key concerns in the Place Survey. Although, the borough has experienced improved performance in a number of key areas around ASB, the borough was shown through the Place Survey to be the 5th worst performing Local Authority in England, for NI 17

(the percentage of respondents who think that ASB is a problem in their local area). Notably, the borough's performance on ASB is likely to have a great effect on both public satisfaction and confidence, and is something, which affects large numbers of residents, in a range of different areas, throughout the borough. In light of the copious costs involved in rectifying the damage caused by the various strands of ASB, as well as the high level of public concern, it is essential that ASB be considered as one of the main priorities for SafetyNet.

Hate Crime

Hate Crime encompasses a range of different forms of crime, inclusive of religiously aggravated crime, racially aggravated crime, and disability-related crime, which all have a tendency to affect vulnerable victims. Of note, is that there is a high possibility that once someone has been a victim of Hate Crime, they will be victimised further. Of late, the borough has seen an increase in Hate Crime offending, which is of particular significance, as there are increasing numbers of individuals moving in to the borough, who are from different ethnic backgrounds. It is essential that community cohesion and harmony be sought, which will hopefully in turn influence the levels of confidence and satisfaction that the borough's residents have. It was deemed that despite Hate Crime only affecting a relatively small minority of individuals in the borough that the effects are profound, and as such Hate Crime should feature as one of the top priorities for SafetyNet.

Domestic Violence

The true extent of Domestic Violence is not currently known, with a suspected high level of under-reporting. However, what is known is that the negative effects, repercussions, and risks of Domestic Violence are extremely great. Notably, Domestic Violence often involves repeat victimisation, and is often perpetrated on vulnerable individuals. Further, Domestic Violence has serious effects on any children, which may be indirectly involved in these incidents. As a partnership, we are under a duty to safeguard children, with the Every Child Matters agenda, specifying explicitly the Government's approach to protecting the well being of children and young people. Although, Domestic Violence was not highlighted through the various public concern surveys, is it deemed to be of utmost importance to the borough.

The all-inclusive recommended crime and disorder areas of concern for SafetyNet, as detailed throughout this report, are identified below, with the respective Project Board responsible for overseeing them listed adjacently:

PROJECT BOARD	PRIORITY ORDER
Anti-Social Behaviour and Hate Crime Project Board	Anti-Social Behaviour Perceptions of drug dealing and drug use Alcohol-enabled crime and disorder Hate Crime Fear of crime
Acquisitive Crime Project Board	Residential burglary Distraction Burglary Theft from Motor vehicle Commercial Robbery

	Theft of Motor vehicle Fear of crime
Borough Criminal Justice Group	Drugs Fear of crime
Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence Project Board	Domestic Violence Sexual Offending Most Serious Violence Fear of crime
Drug Action Team Executive Board	Treatment and harm minimisation of: Drugs Alcohol
Youth Crime Prevention Board	Knife crime Gang Crime Personal Robbery Youth Crime/Disorder Gun Crime Fear of crime

Currently, actions generated around both Terrorism and Violent Extremism are not monitored exclusively by one Project Board. The previous Strategic Assessment's recommendation that elements of these two areas should be divided between the Community Cohesion Tasking Group, the Youth Crime Prevention Board, and the ASB and Hate Crime Project Board is reiterated.

Introduction

This document has been produced on behalf of SafetyNet, Waltham Forest's Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP), in order to meet the statutory requirement of the Police and Justice Act, 2006. The aim of this document is to provide a holistic overview of the current and future strategic issues pertaining to the London Borough of Waltham Forest, focusing on the areas of Crime and Disorder, Anti-Social Behaviour, Environmental Crime, and Substance Misuse.

Through the provision of this information, SafetyNet will be in a position to:

- Deploy the available resources in an effective and efficient way
- Develop activities that are either evidence or intelligence-based, which meet the needs of the Community
- Set robust priorities for SafetyNet, which have a clear justification and rationale for their choice
- Understand the relevant patterns, trends, and series for the key areas of concern
- And, to undertake both annual reviews, and plan activity, based on a clear understanding of the issues and priorities.

Methodology

This Strategic Assessment utilises data, unless stated otherwise, covering the date period 1st August 2008 to 31st July 2009. The data utilised has been derived from an array of sources, namely the MPS Crime Reporting Information System (CRIS), the Computer Aided Dispatch System (CAD), iQuanta, the London Analysts Support Site (LASS), the NSPIS Custody package, the MPS Performance Information Bureau

(PIB), Daris, SAP- CRM, the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System and MetStats (see Appendix One for data explanations). In the course of this report, each of the SafetyNet Project Boards will be looked at in turn, in terms of performance, cost implications, the crime and disorder specifics, and citizen focus; which will culminate in Reassurance, Intelligence, Prevention, and Enforcement recommendations being made. The structure of the relevant Project Boards can be found in Appendix Four.

The borough's performance for the main of the crime types, has been compared against the relevant iQuanta Most Similar Group's performance. This method allows meaningful peer comparisons to be made on a range of different indicators, as the other CDRPs in the relevant Most Similar Group¹. Currently Waltham Forest's Most Similar Group is comprised of the following CDRPs: Barnet Borough, Lewisham Borough, Greenwich Borough, Enfield Borough, Croydon Borough, Brent Borough, Haringey Borough, Ealing Borough, Southend-on-Sea (Essex), Ipswich (Suffolk), Hastings (Sussex), Dudley (West Midlands), Sefton (Merseyside), and Wolverhampton (West Midlands).

The prioritisation of the borough's Crime and Disorder priorities has been aided through the utilisation of a scoring matrix, which featured both quantitative and qualitative data sets. Three independent, professional individuals completed this matrix, with the total scores for each of the featured crime and disorder topics being averaged. Further information about this matrix can be found in Appendix Three.

The Citizen Focus section within each Project Board review is based on a range of surveys and questionnaires that have been completed to ascertain a measure of the public and the communities' attitude towards a range of different issues. The first of these was the Place Survey, which was introduced in November 2008, as a means of measuring the communities' perceptions at a CDRP level. This survey is due to be replicated biennially. The second of these was the Waltham Forest Residents' Panel, which has been commissioned by the London Borough of Waltham Forest to identify the opinions of its residents. And, the third was the Public Attitude Survey, which measures Londoner's perceptions of policing, people's experiences of crime and policing, as well as identifying what their crime and disorder priorities were. In Waltham Forest borough 939 residents were surveyed as part of this Public Attitude Survey. In light of the recently introduced measures around Public Satisfaction and Public Confidence, analysis of the results of these three surveys will prove even more imperative.

The Community Safety Team, of the London Borough of Waltham Forest Council, constructed the tabulated PESTELO, which features in Appendix Five of this report.

Caveats/Limitations

- In the instance of the Computer Aided Dispatch ASB call mapping, there are some accuracy issues around the exact locations, as the calls are mapped to

¹ Those CDRPs with similar socio-economic, demographic and crime figures as Waltham Forest.

a Computer Aided Dispatch grid reference, opposed to being mapped to individual map co-ordinates.

- It needs to be acknowledged that police activity, such as pre-planned operations, can impact on a number of different crime types featured within this report, including the offences of Drug Possession and Firearm Seizures. Thus, care should be exercised when considering the offending trends over time, temporal analysis, and the geographical patterns of these affected offence types.
- There may be some discrepancy between the data obtained from MetStats and the data obtained from the CRIS system, in terms of offence numbers. This is due to slightly different methodologies being employed in the separate data collections. The Total Notifiable Offence calculations have been undertaken on the MetStats data, whereas the remainder of the analysis has been undertaken on the data obtained from the CRIS system.
- The searches referring to the offence feature codes and flags are based solely on searching for these fields in the crime reports on CRIS. Any incorrect use or under use of the relevant codes will not be accounted for in the analysis.
- The Drug-flagged and Alcohol-flagged offending is based on only those offences, which have been appended with either a drug-related or an alcohol-related feature code on the CRIS system.
- It must be appreciated that not all of the crime reports obtained from CRIS potentially contain complete details. This is particularly relevant to the suspect descriptions and location text. Thus, the analysis undertaken may not entirely reflect the complete picture.
- The 2008/2009 academic year exclusion data obtained for Waltham Forest Borough has not yet been finalised, so may be subject to variation.

Borough Demographics

The London Borough of Waltham Forest spans across an area of 3,860 hectares (10,000 acres), and has an estimated population of 226,000. Based on the assumption that Waltham Forest will develop over time in accordance with London, as a whole, the borough will experience a significant increase in the number of young people and working age people; with the addition of an increasing elderly population in the north of the borough around Chingford. However, the main of the population growth will pertain to the central, and the southern parts of the borough, opposed to the northern parts. The northern part of the borough is already differentiated from the southern part of the borough, with the southern part experiencing noticeably lower levels of health, income, and education. This social and physical polarisation is likely to be exacerbated through the anticipated population growth, with increased strain likely to be put upon the domains of health, housing, education, and travel.

In the latest Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) (2007), Waltham Forest was ranked as the 27th most deprived Local Authority in England, out of 354 Local Authorities. In the previous, 2004 Indices of Multiple Deprivation, the relative position of the borough was 47th, which demonstrates that the borough has become notably more deprived over this three-year period. The Indices of Multiple Deprivation can then be divided down in to Super Output Area Levels (SOA), which are geographical areas that contain approximately 1,500 residents. Looking at the 145 SOAs contained within Waltham Forest borough, four of these, featured in the top 5% most deprived SOAs in England, and 61% of Waltham Forest's total SOAs were ranked within the bottom quartile of the most deprived SOAs in England. Specifically, the IMD dimension of Barriers to Housing was the highest contributing factor, with all but one of the boroughs SOAs located within the most deprived quartile of SOAs in England.

As noted, in the previous Strategic Assessment, housing is an issue for the borough; one, which will become increasingly more significant with the anticipated growth in the borough's population. The target set by the Mayor of London was for Waltham Forest borough to provide a further 665 new homes every year. This is despite the finding that only 25% of the households within the borough are able to actually afford to purchase a new home within the borough. The current economic climate, which has seen decreasing house prices, of late, could ease this situation, unless unemployment continues to rapidly increase.

Concerning the issue of diversity within the borough, Waltham Forest is regarded as being one of the most ethnically diverse Local Authorities within the whole of the United Kingdom. Notably, the proportion of Black Asian Multi Ethnic (BAME) groups in the borough has increased considerably, starting at 10% in 1981, and increasing to over a third in 2001; with further increases predicted. Of note, is that the southern part of the borough is significantly more ethnically diverse than the northern part of the borough.

Further, looking at the most recent report produced by the Home Office² concerning the Immigration Control statistical data, Waltham Forest was shown to have 200 Asylum Seekers in receipt of Subsistence only Support (cash only support), which meant that the borough featured as the joint third highest for the number of Asylum seekers in receipt of this, across all of the Local Authorities in the country. In terms of Asylum Seekers in Supported Accommodation, the borough had a relatively low level, compared to both the MPS boroughs, and the rest of the country.

Crime Overview

In the FY06/07 the Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs) within Waltham Forest was 28,927, whereas this was 25,784 in the FY07/08, and 26,238 in the FY08/09. This has meant that from the FY06/07 to the FY08/09 there has been a 9.3% reduction in the number of TNOs. However, upon comparing the FY07/08 to the FY08/09, an increase of 1.8% in TNOs was calculated. In the date period, 01/08/2008 to

² Home Office (2009), Control of Immigration: Quarterly Statistical Summary, United Kingdom (April – June 2009)

31/07/2009, there were 26,706 TNOs, compared to 25,694 in the same period the year before (3.9% increase).

Looking in terms of the borough's performance for Total Crime during the period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, in the context of the relevant Most Similar Group (MSG), Waltham Forest was ranked as the fourth worst performing CDRP. The borough displayed 120 crimes per 1,000 residents, against the MSG average of 99 crimes per 1,000 residents. Of note, was that the worst performing CDRP recorded 125 crimes per 1,000 residents, which was only slightly higher than Waltham Forest borough's rate. When compared to the other Metropolitan Police CDRPs, Waltham Forest was ranked as the 13th worst performing CDRP.

Anti-Social Behaviour and Hate Crime Project Board

Performance

INDICATOR	FY2009/2010 TARGET	PERFORMANCE TO END OF JULY 2009	ON OR OFF TARGET
NI 17 Perceptions of ASB	33.40% (FY2010/2011)	36.90% (2008 Place Survey Result)	Off
NI 33 Arson Incidents	14.34	Awaiting data from fire brigade	N/A
NI 42 % of people who think people using or dealing drugs is a problem.	No targets set.	46.50% (2008 Place Survey Result)	N/A
NI 27 % who agree that the police and other local public services seek people's views about anti-social behaviour and crime in their local area (NI 27)	No target for 2009/10	29.10% (2008 Place Survey Result)	N/A
NI 21 % of people who feel well informed about what the Council is doing to tackle anti-social behaviour.	No target for 2009/10	25.50% (2008 Place Survey Result)	N/A
NI 49 iii Injuries arising from primary fires	No target set	Awaiting data from the fire brigade	N/A
NI 49i Number of primary fires and related fatalities and non-fatal casualties.	379	Awaiting data from the fire brigade	Awaits
NI 49ii and deaths arising	No target set	Awaiting data from the fire brigade	N/A

Against the current performance year (FY09/10), the borough is off-target for NI 17, which refers to perceptions of ASB. The target set is 33.4%, and as measured by

the Place Survey 2008, the borough has a current performance of 36.9%. The remainder of the National Indicators listed in the table above, either have no target set for the current financial year, or the relevant performance data has not been received from the respective organisation at the time of writing.

Concerning the Sanction Detection (SD) rates, the rate required for Homophobic Crime in the 2008/2009 financial year was 42%, with a 44.4% rate achieved. Although, this met the target, this was a reduction on the previous financial year's performance, in which a 58.7% rate was achieved. The Racial Crime SD rate target in the same financial year was 38%, with the borough achieving 40.9%, an increase of 18.5% from the previous year's SD rate. For the current financial year to date (31/07/2009), the Sanction Detection Rate for Racist and Religious Hate Crime is 38.9%, against a target of 40%, and the Sanction Detection Rate for Homophobic Offences is 25%, against a target of 44%.

Overview of Project Board

The 2008/2009 Hate Crime Action Plan objectives are synonymous to those set by the Home Office to reduce Hate Crime, namely:

- To increase confidence in both the Criminal Justice System and in other agencies that deal with Hate Crime
- To improve local responses to Hate Crime, particularly in areas that have disproportionate number of cases
- To increase the proportion of victims and witnesses of Hate Crime who come forward to report what they have experienced, or seen
- And, to increase the proportion of Hate Crimes brought to justice.

Each of the above objectives has been addressed in a number of ways. For instance, four separate articles have appeared in the Waltham Forest Matters, and two Awareness raising events are planned for later on this year, to assist in increasing public confidence.

To increase the level of local response to Hate Crime, an audit of existing crime Reporting sites is due to take place in the near future, with additional presentations being provided to the relevant third party sector organisations as well as to a variety of local community and faith groups. In terms of the number of Hate Crimes recorded, there has been an increase from 254 in FY2007/2008, to 301 in FY2008/2009, which represents an 18.5% increase.

Concerning, the reporting of Hate Crime, a number of reporting sites were scheduled to be established in community organisations, however, due to insufficient funds for capacity building and sustainability, these were not delivered. However, articles have been inserted in to both resident and tenant newsletters, regarding the location of Hate Crime Reporting sites, with a further directory having been disseminated to front line staff and the Police Safer Neighbourhood Teams.

Cost Implications

Based on the borough's Hate Crime figures for the period August 2007 to July 2008, the estimated cost was £481,253, whereas for the period August 2008 to July 2009

the estimated cost was £509,470. This represents an estimated cost increase of £28,217. For Criminal Damage the estimated cost was £397,656, which was a decrease of £3,402 on the previous year, in which the estimated cost was £401,058.

ASB

There were a total of 11,363 ASB Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) calls during the period 01/08/2008 - 31/07/2009, with the borough ranked 14th in the MPS (based on the rate of calls per 1000 population). The Type Codes for the overall ASB CAD calls, excluding those codes, which denoted no ASB, disorder, or criminal activity occurring when police arrived at the location, are displayed in the below table:

TYPE CODE	TYPE CODE DEFINITION	NUMBER OF CALLS
26	Rowdy/Inconsiderate behaviour	6080
11	Substance Misuse	1320
28	Rowdy/Inconsiderate Neighbours	751
12	Malicious Nuisance Communications	576
34	Street Drinking	493
48	Animal Problems	458
24	Vehicle Nuisance/Inappropriate use	348
23	Abandoned Vehicle	345
36	Noise	328
38	Begging/Vagrancy	186
31	Hate Incident	163
39	Fireworks	117
32	Trespass	93
37	Prostitution-related Activity	61
75	Environmental Damage/Littering	29
72	Hoax call to Emergency Services	15
Total		11363

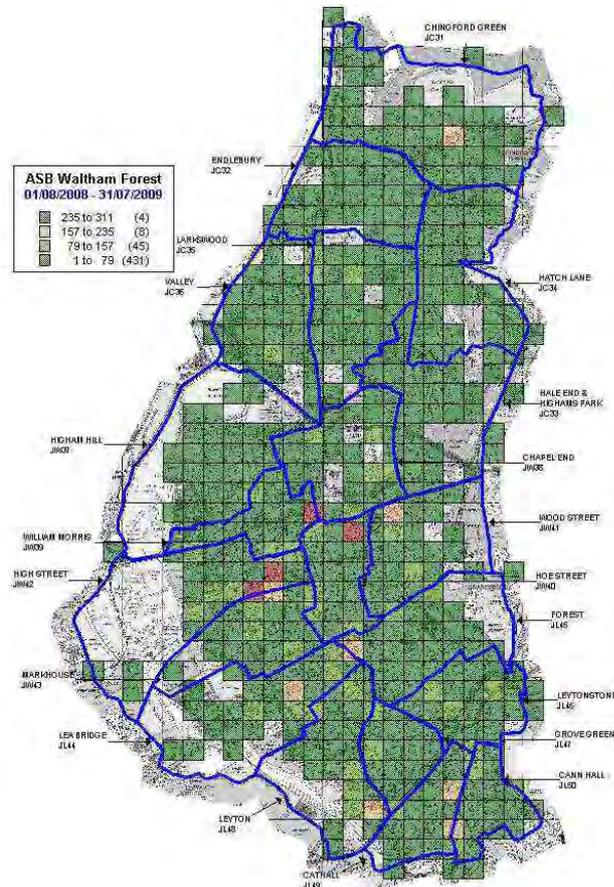
Looking borough-wide at the total number of ASB Type Codes, during this time period, over half referred to Rowdy/Inconsiderate behaviour (53.5%), with a further 11.6% referring to Substance Misuse, and 6.6% referring to Rowdy/Nuisance Neighbours. It is necessary to note that up to three Type Codes can be appended to each ASB CAD call, thus the total number of codes is likely to be in excess of the total number of ASB CAD calls received.

Geography

The below borough map displays the location of the ASB CAD calls, as defined by the National Standards of Incident Reporting³, for the date period 01/08/2008

³ Type code 11 - Substance Misuse, Type code 12 - Malicious/Nuisance Communications, Type code 23 - Abandoned Vehicle, Type code 24 - Vehicle Nuisance/inappropriate use, Type code 26 - Rowdy/Inconsiderate Behaviour, Type code 27 - Licensing, Type code 28 - Rowdy/Inconsiderate Neighbours, Type code 31 - Hate Incident, Type code 32 - Trespass, Type code 34 - Street Drinking, Type code 36 - Noise, Type code 37 - Prostitution-related Activity, Type code 38 - Begging/Vagrancy, Type code 39- Fireworks (Inappropriate Use/Sale/Possession), Type code 48 - Animal Problems, Type code 72 - Hoax Call to Emergency Services, and Type code 75 - Environmental Damage/Littering.

through to 31/07/2009. As shown, the wards, which represented the highest number of ASB CAD calls, were High Street (919 calls), Leyton (915 calls), and Forest (743 calls). Of note, is that over the last two years these three wards have consistently remained as the busiest wards for these types of CAD calls.



Looking specifically at the top three wards identified, the following was determined:

- **High Street ward**

This ward was shown as the busiest ward for ASB CAD calls in the most recent date, as well as in the same date period the year before. The Type Codes referred to with the most frequency were: Rowdy/Inconsiderate Behaviour (58%), Substance Misuse (12%), and Street Drinking (7%). Notably, there has been an 8% increase from the number of ASB CAD calls recorded in the previous 12-month date period, compared to the number recorded in the most recent date period (69 more calls).

- **Leyton ward**

In this ward, the most frequently recorded Type Codes were: Rowdy/Inconsiderate behaviour (55%), Substance Misuse (16%), and Rowdy/Nuisance Neighbour (6%). A significant increase of 16% in the number of ASB CAD calls recorded in the most recent date period compared to the same period in the year before was calculated.

- **Forest ward**

For this ward, the Type Codes listed most frequently, were: Rowdy/Inconsiderate behaviour (57%), Substance Misuse (11%), and Animal Problems (6%). Of note, is that there has been a 6% decrease in the number of ASB CAD calls recorded in the most recent date period, compared to the previous recent date period (51 less calls).

Temporal

Borough-wide, the peak months for the ASB CAD calls were April through to July. The overall peak day was Saturday, followed then by Friday, and Sunday. The level of ASB CAD calls progressively increased from 0600 hours through to 2159 hours, before the level of calls began to decrease again through to the early morning. Within this, the highest level of ASB CAD calls was shown between 1800 hours and 2159 hours.

TfL ASB Data Subset

In terms of the TfL ASB Subset Data there were 1,919 incidents recorded in the FY06/07, 2,061 incidents recorded in the FY07/08, and 1,625 incidents recorded in the FY08/09, which represents the FY08/09 as having a 21.2% reduction in the number of recorded incidents from the financial year previous, and 15.3% less incidents than the 2006/2007 financial year. The number of entries located in each ward are listed in the below table, within which the five most frequently occurring wards in each of the three financial years have been highlighted. From these highlighted wards, a fairly high degree of consistency can be seen, with three wards featuring as a top ward across the full three financial years (Forest, Higham Hill, and Lea Bridge wards), and three of the other wards featured in two of the three financial years (High Street, Leyton, and Chingford Green wards). Further, Higham Hill was significantly busier than any other ward, across each of the three financial years.

WARD	TfL ASB Subset FY06/07	TfL ASB Subset FY07/08	TfL ASB Subset FY08/09
Cann Hall	30	38	28
Cathall	113	103	88
Chapel End	75	88	60
Chingford Green	144	134	87
Endlebury	69	38	43
Forest	133	156	120
Grove Green	36	41	34
Hale End & Highams Park	31	27	25
Hatch Lane	43	52	36
High Street	129	127	107
Higham Hill	402	434	342

Hoe Street	65	92	90
Larkswood	108	103	64
Lea Bridge	139	186	144
Leyton	94	144	106
Leytonstone	90	89	88
Markhouse	25	50	37
Valley	83	56	42
William Morris	55	55	53
Wood Street	55	48	31

In the FY06/07, 789 incidents were defined as being Disturbances (Disorder Incidents), 733 incidents were defined as being Fraud/Forgery (Travel Fraud), 243 incidents were defined as being Criminal Damage (the main of which referred to vehicle damage), 89 incidents were defined as being Violence Against the Person (all were Assaults), 47 were defined as being Theft and Handling offences (in which 11 were Dip offences, and 36 were Miscellaneous Theft offences), and a further 18 incidents were defined as being Robbery offences, (in which 17 were Personal, and 1 was Commercial).

In the FY07/08, 859 incidents were defined as being Disturbances (Disorder Incidents), 843 incidents were defined as being Fraud/Forgery (Travel Fraud), 210 incidents were defined as being Criminal Damage (the main of which referred to vehicle damage), 100 incidents were defined as being Violence Against the Person (all were Assaults), 37 were defined as being Theft and Handling offences (in which 8 were Dip offences, and 29 were Miscellaneous Theft offences), and a further twelve incidents were defined as being Robbery offences (in which 10 were Personal, and 2 were Commercial).

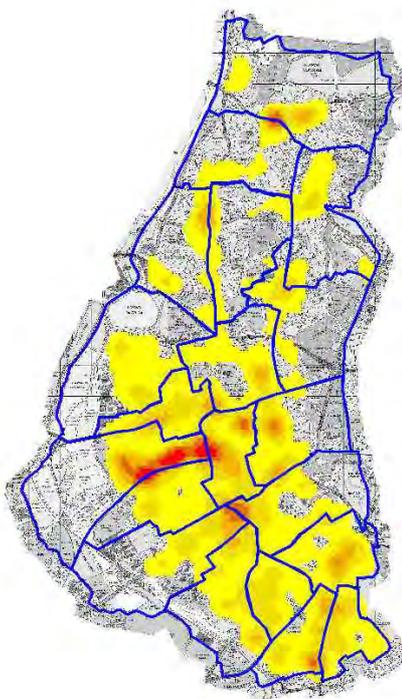
In the FY08/09, 740 incidents were defined as being Disturbances (in which 686 were Disorder Incidents, and 54 were Youth Disorder), 587 incidents were defined as being Fraud/Forgery (Travel Fraud), 202 incidents were defined as being Criminal Damage (the main of which referred to vehicle damage), 68 incidents were defined as being Violence Against the Person (all were Assaults), 21 were defined as Theft and Handling offences (in which 9 were Dip offences, and 12 were Miscellaneous Theft offences), and a further 7 incidents were defined as being Robbery offences (in which 6 were Personal, and 1 was Commercial).

As shown across the three relevant financial years, the incident types recorded with the most frequency remained consistent, namely Disturbances, Fraud/Forgery, and Criminal Damage. Looking specifically at the TfL ASB Subset Data for the date period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, there were 1,403 incidents recorded, within which the most frequently listed wards were Higham Hill (309 incidents), Lea Bridge (127 incidents), Forest (99 incidents), Cathall (93 incidents), and High Street (90 incidents). The top five bus routes featured in the TfL ASB Subset Data were, the number 69 (accounting for 8.3% of the total incidents), the number 97 (accounting

for 7.6% of the total incidents), the W15 (accounting for 5.8% of the total incidents), and the numbers 230 and 257 (accounting for 5.2% of the total incidents each).

In terms of the classification of the incidents recorded between 01/08/2008 and 31/07/2009, 656 incidents were defined as Disturbances (in which 615 were Disorder Incidents, and 41 were Youth Disorder), 478 incidents were defined as Fraud/Forgery (Travel Fraud), 183 incidents were defined as being Criminal Damage (the main of which referred to vehicle damage), 61 incidents were defined as Violence Against the Person (all were Assaults), nineteen were defined as being Theft and Handling offences (in which 8 were Dip offences, and 11 were Miscellaneous Theft offences), and a further 6 incidents were defined as being Robbery (in which 5 were Personal, and 1 was Commercial).

Criminal Damage



Performance

For the period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, there were 3,157 Criminal Damage offences, which accounted for 11.8% of the Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs) during this date period. In the same period the year before, there were 3,183 Criminal Damage offences, which accounted for a slightly higher percentage of TNOs (12.4%). Between these two date periods there was a 0.8% decrease in offending (26 offences). Looking at the offence classifications for the array of Criminal Damage recorded in the most recent 12-month period, it was seen that the most commonly recorded classifications were Criminal Damage to a Motor Vehicle, and Criminal Damage valued at less than £500.

Temporal

The peak days for the offending were Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. The level of offending increased considerably between 1700 hours, and 0159 hours, with individual peak hours shown at 2100 hours, 2300 hours, and midnight.

Geography

The main of the Criminal Damage hotspots were in the south of the borough, with High Street ward displaying the vast majority of these hotspots. The other wards of concern were Cathall and Hoe Street.

Property

There were 1,638 items listed as having been criminally damaged, totalling £438,870.15 in damage. The property type damaged with the most frequency were windows, followed then, in descending order, by, doors, gaming machines, walls, and fences. Approximately, three quarters of the Criminal Damage offences were committed in the street.

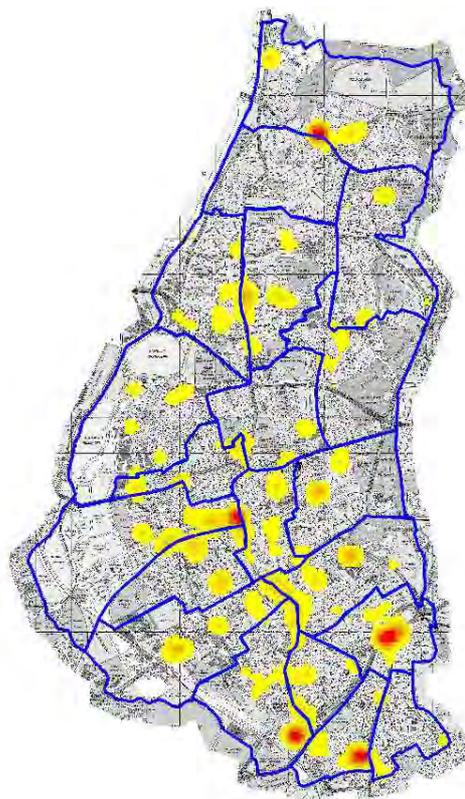
Suspects

White Europeans were described in more instances than any other ethnicity, accounting for 46% of the total suspects, followed then by a third of the suspects being described as African Caribbean. In terms of age, 72% of the suspects were described as being aged between 10 and 29 years. And, in terms of gender, 89% of the suspects were described as being male. The highest featured occupation was unemployed (53.5%), with an additional 11.7% being students and 8.3% being schoolchildren. Over 80% of the suspects resided in Waltham Forest borough, followed then by Redbridge, Newham, and Hackney boroughs.

British Transport Police Data

Of the British Transport Police incidents recorded between 01/08/2008 and 31/07/2009, 13.1% referred to either Public Order, or causing Harm, Alarm, and Distress (100 incidents) and 6.1% referred to Criminal Damage (45 incidents). The Criminal Damage offences occurred primarily on Mondays and Thursdays, with the peak hour for offending being 0800 hours; although the general level of offending increased between midnight and 0559 hours also. March was the peak month for the offending, followed then by April. In terms of train/tube stations, Chingford was listed in the highest number of instances, followed then by Leyton. Notably, only seventeen of the total offences actually occurred on a train/tube.

Hate Crime



Performance

As recorded on MetStats, the borough displayed 267 offences, which were classified as being Racially Aggravated, Religiously Aggravated, or a Faith Hate Crime in the date period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, which equated to 1% of the borough's TNOs during this time. In the same date period the year prior, there were 241 offences, which meant that there was a significant increase in the level of offending between these two date periods (10.8%), although the actual number of offences increased by was relatively small (26 offences). In the most recent date period, 45 different classifications were documented for the Hate Crime, within which Racially Aggravated intentional Harassment, Alarm, or Distress was recorded with the most frequency (74), followed then by Racially Aggravated Harassment (40), and then Racially Aggravated Common Assault (39).

Temporal

The peak months for the Hate Crime offending were April and August, with disproportionately low offending shown in both December and July. Overall, the weekends were the quietest days for the offending, with Monday, Tuesday, and Friday featuring as the peak days. Looking at the times of offending, it was noticeably busier for offending between 1100 hours and 2159 hours, with distinct individual time peaks shown at 1200 hours, 1500 hours, and 1800 hours.

Geography

There were five intense Hate Crime offending hotspot areas located around the borough, namely, around Leytonstone tube station (Leytonstone ward), an area

between Ruckholt Road and the Eastway (Leyton ward), an area adjacent to Leytonstone High Road, encompassing Morris Road (Cathall ward), an area on Hoe Street, just north of Walthamstow Central (High Street ward), and the area of Kings Head Hill, which meets Parkhill Road (Chingford Green ward). Concerning the featured location types, 'street' featured in over a third of the total offences, with a house/bungalow/flat/maisonette featuring as the location in approximately a fifth of the total offences. An array of additional locations also featured, inclusive of, parks, police buildings, hospitals, public houses, schools, and petrol stations, although they featured in very low numbers.

Victims

Males accounted for approximately 60% of the total victims. The highest featured ethnicity was Asian, although African Caribbean, and White European followed closely behind. The two age groups featuring with the most frequency were the 20-29 years age group, and the 30-39 years age. In the main, the victims' degree of injury was stipulated as no injury being sustained, with only one offence involving the victim sustaining a serious injury. The most commonly featured occupation for the victims was unemployed, with the next highest featuring occupations being manager, housewife, police service employee, and student. Primarily the victims resided within Waltham Forest (84%), with only Newham and Redbridge boroughs featuring with any real notability.

Suspects

Almost three quarters of the total suspects were male. Suspects in the 10-19 years age group featured with the most regularity, and in particular those aged between 14 years and 19 years. In terms of ethnicity, over half of the total suspects were described as being White European, with a further third described as being African Caribbean. The most commonly featured occupation, by far, was unemployed, with only nine suspects having their occupation refer to attendance at an educational establishment. A third of the total suspects were known to the victim, within which half were known in the capacity as neighbours.

Features and Flags

Concerning the flags appended to the offences, which were used to identify them as Hate Crime offences, the Racial Incident flag accounted for 308 offences, the Homophobic Incident flag accounted for 38 offences, the Faith Hate Crime flag accounted for 25 offences, the Islamophobic Incident flag accounted for thirteen offences, and the Anti-Semitic Racial Incident flag accounted for six offences. In these Hate Crime offences, very low weapon usage and physical violence was noted, although harassment and threats featured highly. Further, of note, was that in 6% of the offences, the suspect had been drinking prior to committing the offence.

British Transport Police Data

Of the incidents recorded by British Transport Police during the date period of concern, eight incidents (1.1%) referred to Racially Aggravated offences. It should be acknowledged, that due to the very low number of incidents, analysis on the specifics of these offences is not statistically robust. However, in terms of incident times, virtually all of the incidents occurred between 1500 hours and midnight. And,

in terms of geography, none of the recorded offences occurred on a train, with 63% of the total offences having occurred at Leyton tube station.

ASB Council Data

Through looking at the ASB data retrieved from the Council's Call Centre database (SAP-CRM), a number of key findings were concluded:

- The period May through to June was the busiest period of the year for Domestic Noise complaints, within which the main wards of concern were Cann Hall, Hoe Street, and Grove Green.
- The number of reports about Animal Problems has been increasing over the last few years, with the main of the reports referring to the wards of Chapel End and Grove Green.
- The number of reports of Environmental Damage and Littering have both increased of late, with June, August, and September shown as the peak months overall for these type of calls.

Citizen Focus

Public Attitude Survey - The Public Attitude Survey results obtained from Quarter 1, April 2009 to June 2009, which pertain to the Anti-Social Behaviour and Hate Crime Project Board are as follows:

Q) The police and local council are dealing with the ASB and crime issues that matter

The percentage of Waltham Forest respondents who agreed with the above statement has increased over the last three rolling twelve-month date periods. For the most recent period (July 2008 – June 2009), 31% of the respondents agreed to the statement, compared to the previous period, which showed 22% in agreement (April 2008 – March 2009), and the period prior to that, which showed 15% in agreement (January 2008 – December 2008). For the 2009/2010 financial year to date (up to June 2009), Waltham Forest borough recorded 56% of their respondents in agreement, against the MPS figure for the same period of 41%. Thus, it appears that performance over the considered periods of time has consistently improved.

Q) Would you say that anti-social behaviour has got worse, got better or stayed the same in your local area over the past 2 years?

The most recent twelve-month period, showed that 9% of the Waltham Forest respondents believed that ASB had got worse over the last two years, whereas 9% believed that it had got a little or a lot better. This is compared to the rolling twelve-month period before, in which 12% of respondents thought that ASB had got a little or a lot worse, and 6% thought that ASB had got a lot or a little better. And, in the rolling twelve-month period prior to this, 14% of respondents thought that it had got a little or a lot worse, and 5% thought that ASB had got a little or a lot better. Noticeably, for the period July 2008 to June 2009, the MPS, as a whole, recorded 28% of the total respondents thinking that ASB had got a little or a lot worse over the last two years. Thus, Waltham Forest fared very well against the MPS total, and

has been seen to consistently improve on its own performance over the last three rolling twelve-month date periods.

Q) To what extent are you worried about ASB in this area?

The most recent twelve-month date period showed that 29% of the Waltham Forest respondents were either fairly or very worried about ASB in their local area. This is compared to the rolling twelve-month period before, in which 35% were, and the rolling twelve-month period prior to this, in which 38% were. In the period July 2008 to June 2009, the MPS displayed 37% of the total respondents as being either fairly or very worried about ASB in their local area, which meant that Waltham Forest performed favourably.

Q) Perceptions of ASB

The most recent twelve-month date period showed that 7% of the Waltham Forest respondents reported a high level of worry over perceived ASB. This is compared to the two previous rolling twelve-month periods before, in which 3% of respondents did. For the period July 2008 to June 2009, the MPS, recorded 22% of the total respondents reporting a high level of worry, meaning that Waltham Forest had a significantly lower level of worry over ASB. However, it needs to be acknowledged that this question is not place does not actually specify a geographical area.

Q) How much of a problem arevandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles

The most recent twelve-month date period showed that 10% of the Waltham Forest respondents believed that vandalism, graffiti, and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles was a fairly big or very big problem, which was exactly the same percentage as in the two previous rolling twelve-month periods. In the period July 2008 to June 2009, compared to the MPS, as a whole, Waltham Forest performed well, as the MPS displayed 30% of the total respondents believing that vandalism, graffiti, and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles, were a fairly big or very big problem.

Q) Perceptions of local drug use and dealing...

The most recent twelve-month date period showed that 15% of the Waltham Forest respondents perceived local drug use and dealing to be either a fairly big or very big problem. This is compared to the two rolling twelve-month period before, in which 12% of the respondents did. In the period July 2008 to June 2009, the MPS represented 34% of the total respondents as perceiving local drug use and dealing to be either a fairly big or a very big problem, which meant that significantly less of the Waltham Forest's respondents were shown to think local drug use and dealing was a problem.

Residents' Panel - The Waltham Forest Residents' Panel results (obtained from the Recruitment and Survey no. 1, Autumn 2009), which are relevant to the Anti-Social Behaviour and Hate Crime Project Board, are as follows:

Q) Thinking about your local area, please indicate your level of concern regarding the following crimes:

CRIME TYPE	NOT AT ALL	NOT VERY CONCERNED	NEITHER CONCERNED NOR UNCONCERNED	FAIRLY CONCERNED	VERY CONCERNED	DON'T KNOW
Arson to your home, land or outbuildings	19	30	21	18	12	0
Being assaulted because of your colour, race, religion or sexual orientation	32	27	17	14	10	0
Being bullied in school, college or the workplace	35	27	18	11	9	0
Being harassed because of your colour, race, religion or sexual orientation	32	29	16	13	10	0
Being insulted or bothered by people who live close by	24	31	17	17	11	0
Road rage	11	19	19	35	17	0
Vandalism or damage to your property	9	25	17	32	18	0

The respondents for this question expressed the highest level of concern about vandalism and damage to their property, and road rage; with a low level of concern expressed for bullying, harassment and assault based on individual differences, and being insulted and bothered by those who live close by.

Q) Thinking about your local area, how much of a problem do think are the following?

ISSUE/CONCERN	A VERY BIG PROBLEM	A FAIRLY BIG PROBLEM	NO OPINION	NOT A VERY BIG PROBLEM	NOT A PROBLEM AT ALL	DON'T KNOW
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Abandoned or burnt out cars	3	9	15	47	25	0
Damage to property or vehicles	13	32	12	36	6	0
Graffiti	12	36	10	35	8	0
Noisy neighbours	11	18	8	45	19	0
People being attacked because of their colour, race, religion or sexual orientation	13	25	20	31	11	0
People not treating each other with respect and consideration	29	38	7	23	3	0
People sleeping rough on the streets or in other public places	9	25	12	38	16	0
Vandalism	14	37	9	33	7	0

For the above question, people not treating each other with respect and consideration was determined as a fairly big or very big problem in more instances than any of the other issues proposed that are relevant to this project board (67%). This was then followed by Vandalism (51%), and Graffiti (48%). For a number of the issues listed above, approximately as many respondents felt that they were not a problem, as those that did feel they were a problem.

Q) How much of a problem do you think anti-social behaviour is in your local area?

A VERY BIG PROBLEM	A FAIRLY BIG PROBLEM	NO OPINION	NOT A VERY BIG PROBLEM	NOT A PROBLEM AT ALL
16	43	8	31	3

As shown above, 59% of the Waltham Forest respondents felt that ASB was either a fairly big, or a very big problem in their local area, although this level of concern was not entirely supported by the Public Attitude Survey, with only 29% of respondents recorded as being worried about ASB.

Q) How well informed do you feel about what the Council is doing to take anti-social behaviour in your local area?

VERY WELL INFORMED	FAIRLY WELL INFORMED	NOT VERY WELL INFORMED	NOT WELL INFORMED AT ALL
3	29	44	25

A larger proportion of the respondents felt that they were not very well informed, or not informed at all, than those that felt they were either fairly, or very well informed. This finding highlights the fact that there is scope to implement further media campaigns, and the like, which could potentially, in return, influence the local public's confidence and satisfaction levels.

Place Survey - the results of the Place Survey, which are relevant to the Hate Crime and ASB Project Board, are displayed below, in which a rank of 1 signifies the Local Authority with the lowest satisfaction level:

PLACE SURVEY QUESTION	PERCENTAGE	RANK OUT OF 353 LOCAL AUTHORITIES	CORRELATION WITH NI 17
NI 17, percentage who think ASB is a problem in their local area	36.5	5th	N/A
NI 21, percentage who agree that the police and other local public are successfully dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in their local area	25.5	208th	-0.43
NI 27, percentage who agree that the police and other local public services seek people's views about anti-social behaviour and crime in their local area	29.1	37th	-0.09
NI 41, percentage who think that drunk and rowdy behaviour is a problem in their local area	38.9	23rd	0.89
NI 42, percentage who think that drug use or drug dealing is a problem in their local area	46.5	14th	0.93

Notably, Waltham Forest was the fifth worst ranked Local Authority for NI 17 (the percentage who think ASB is a problem in their local area), within which only Newham, Tower Hamlets, Barking and Dagenham, and Hackney performed worse. Waltham Forest was also ranked 14th worst for NI 42, which refers to the percentage of respondents who thought that drug use or drug dealing is a problem in their local area.

As a means of identifying whether there were any indicators mentioned in this question, which could potentially have a high impact upon resident's perceptions of ASB (NI 17), correlations were calculated between the indicators. From these calculations it was observed that there were very significant positive correlations between NI 17, and both, (i) areas that found drunk and rowdy behaviour a problem in their local area, and (ii) those areas, which found that drug use or dealing was a problem in their local area. Further, no correlations were found between NI 17 and the community cohesion indicators, or with those people who would like to be more involved in decision-making.

Recommendations

Reassurance Recommendations

- High visibility patrols in the identified areas of concern for Hate Crime
- Promotion of the actions taken against those perpetrators of Hate Crime
- Utilise the Crime Prevention Vehicle to conduct outreach work in the borough, to promote both the reporting of Hate Crime offences, and the actual locations of the Hate Crime Reporting sites within the borough
- Promotion of the ASB action website, to alert residents to what their council, police, and partners are doing to combat ASB:
(www.info4local.gov.uk/documents/related-links/1280667)

Intelligence Recommendations

- Improve ASB location recording on the Council's Call Centre database (SAP-CRM)
- An accurate list of Places of Worship needs to be collated for the borough, so that the Partnership is aware of areas potentially vulnerable to Hate Crime incidents
- Investigate the possibility, and usefulness, of asking all victims of crime whether a disabled person resides at their address, and whether they are the primary carer of a disabled person
- Where appropriate, ensure that police officers utilise the Sexuality field on the crime reports, for both the victim and the suspect
- Conduct analysis to determine whether there are any trends or series displayed in the recent increase in Homophobic Crime in the borough
- Increase liaison with LGBT groups to identify any issues of concern, and to encourage the reporting of incidents
- Evaluation of the ASB and Hate Crime Project Board's actions to ensure that a robust evidence base is maintained
- Ensure that the relevant feature codes and flags are comprehensively and correctly appended to the crime reports by Police Officers
- Adhere to the newly implemented Integrated Borough Operations Standard Operating Procedure, which requires the Safer Neighbourhood Desk within the Police Borough Intelligence Unit to evaluate and analyse a specified list of non-urgent CAD calls.

Prevention Recommendations

- Raising awareness of Hate Crime reporting needs to be mainstreamed in to all Council Staff work programmes
- A corporate communications response is needed to produce material in an 'easy read' format, as well as in other community languages
- The deployment of ASB surgeries during the Crime Prevention weeks
- In light of the forthcoming Olympics, aim to prevent brothels and massage parlours advertising in the local newspapers
- The Safer Neighbourhood Teams in Higham Hill and Cathall wards to be informed of the high level of Disability Living Allowance claimants residing in both the North of Higham Hill ward, and two super output areas located in the centre of Cathall ward. This is due to the potential vulnerability around Hate Crime offending in these specific areas

- The screen in the Town Centre to show pro-diversity engaging scenarios, in which individuals from each of the six Diversity Strands are represented.

Enforcement Recommendations

- Ensure compliance with the Domestic Violence Positive Arrest Policy
- Ensure compliance with the newly introduced Positive Arrest Policy for Hate Crime
- Ensure that any Domestic Violence or Hate Crime offenders who breach their Licence conditions or Bail conditions are promptly arrested

Acquisitive Crime Project Board

Performance

INDICATOR	FY2009/2010 TARGET	PERFORMANCE TO END OF JULY 2009	ON OR OFF TARGET
NI 16 Serious Acquisitive Crime	33.63 -4.80%	12.97 12%	Off

For NI 16, Serious Acquisitive Crime, the borough is not presently meeting the reduction target set of 4.8%, with current performance showing an increase of 12%.

Overview of Project Board

As part of the evaluation of the FY08/09 performance for the Acquisitive Crime Project Board, it was found that the Summer and Winter Crime Prevention Campaigns made contact with a high volume of Waltham Forest residents, distributing a large quantity of target hardening products in the process.

As part of the support provided to victims of Burglaries within the borough, the visits by the Safer Neighbourhood Teams includes an assessment to ensure that the victims are referred to the Residential target hardening Project (HEET), in a bid to reduce the risk of repeat victimisation. Recent evidence from the analysis of the HEET Project has shown that the target hardening was effective, with only one home (1.75%) referred to this Project being subjected to a further Residential Burglary. The customer satisfaction rate was also recorded as being high. Due to the success of this Project, it will be extended for the FY09/10, with assistance from the money received through the Vigilance Project.

Following on from the previously identified trend of the theft of disabled Blue Badges, an initiative in which cost price blue badge protectors were offered to residents was introduced. This initiative was believed to have contributed to the 10% reduction calculated in this type of property theft.

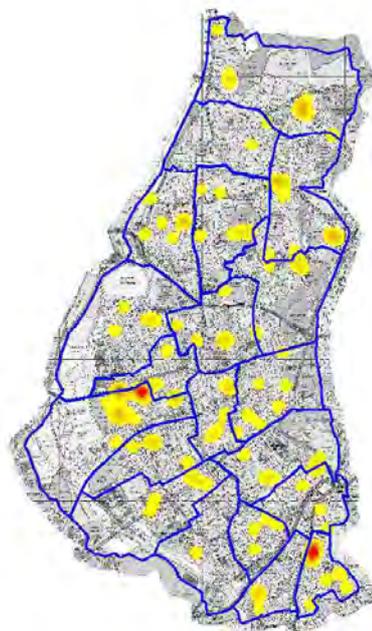
It is necessary for further work to be commissioned, which looks at the effects of property marking, as a means of determining whether it has reduced crime, improved the rate of detections, and/or improved the likelihood of stolen property being returned to the relevant victim(s).

Cost Implications

The cost implications have been calculated through a methodology featured in a revised Home Office study by Dubourg and Hamed (2005)⁴. The methodology estimates the social and economic costs of an array of different crime types, and as such the stated costs have been multiplied by the relevant number of crimes recorded.

The calculated social and economic costs of Serious Acquisitive Crime have shown that the increase in offending was estimated to have cost almost half a million pounds extra to tackle. Specifically, from August 2007 to July 2008, the cost of Robbery offending was estimated as being £3,901,500, against the August 2008 to July 2009 estimated cost of £3,969,126, which represents a £67,626 increase in the estimated cost. From August 2007 to July 2008, the estimated cost of Residential Burglary offending was £2,201,232, against the August 2008 to July 2009 estimated cost of £2,623,059, which represents a significant increase in costs of £421,827. For the Theft of Motor Vehicle offending, in the period August 2007 to July 2008, the estimated cost was £259,695 against the August 2008 to July 2009 estimated cost of £206,761, which represents a £52,934 decrease in costs. And, from August 2007 to July 2008, the estimated cost of Theft from Motor Vehicle offending was £141,550, against the August 2008 to July 2009 estimated cost of £164,500, which represents a £22,950 increase in cost.

Distraction Burglary



⁴ Dubourg & Hamed (June 2005), The Economic and Social Costs of Crime against Individuals and Households 2003/04 (Home Office).

Performance

The borough recorded 136 Distraction Burglary offences in the date period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, which equated to 0.5% of the borough's TNOs during this time. Although, a very low level of offending was shown (1.538 per 1000 households), the rate of offending was more than double that of the Most Similar Group average. Overall, Waltham Forest was the worst performing CDRP in this group, and was the second worst performing CDRP in the MPS. Due to the low level of offending, any predictions made about future offending may not be as statistically significant, as predictions made about the higher volume offence types, however a notable upward projection in offending is anticipated.

Temporal

The weekdays were notably busier for the offending than the weekend. The level of offending was at its highest during the day between 1100 hours and 1800 hours, with the largest individual offending peak shown at 1400 hours. In the twelve-month date period being considered, July represented a disproportionately high level of offending (20.3%), followed then by January (11.6%) and March (10.9%).

Geography

Across the borough there were a number of very small condensed areas of offending, with a total of two primary hotspot areas, and one secondary hotspot area shown. The two hotspots represented in the west of the borough are in High Street ward, specifically along Forest Road, the first being close to Essex Close, and the second being close to Wellington Road. The other hotspot is located in the southeast of the borough, in Cann Hall ward, along Leytonstone High Road, encompassing the streets around Cobden Road.

Victims

A significant proportion of the victims were White European in ethnicity, with two thirds of the total victims being female in gender. The main of the victims were aged in the 80-89 years age group, followed then by the 70-79 years age group. Almost all of the victims were listed as being retired.

Property

Cash was the most frequently stolen type of property, followed then by cash/cheque/credit cards, and then jewellery. The total value of property stolen was £46,221.50, although £10,000 of this was amassed in one Distraction Burglary.

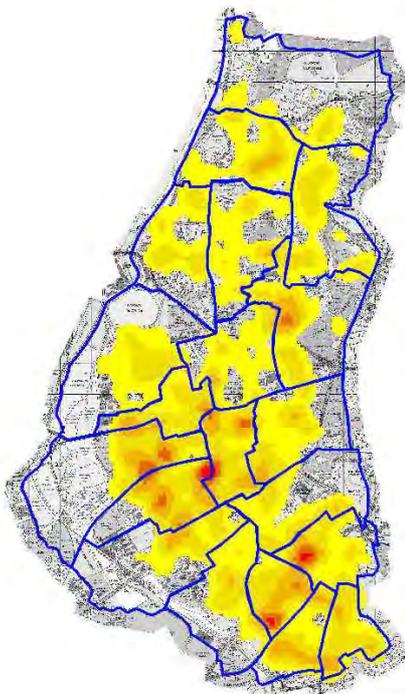
Suspects

Virtually all of the suspects were male in gender, and the vast majority were described as being White European in ethnicity (83.2%). The ages specified for the suspects ranged from 10 years through to 60 years, although approximately three quarters of the total suspects were recorded as being aged between 20 and 39 years of age. More than half of the offences involved only one suspect, although a further third of the offences featured two suspects. The most commonly recorded pretence in these offences was that the suspects were from the water board.

Features and Flags

Almost entirely, the entry and exits to the properties were gained through the front door of the premise(s). The main of the premises targeted were terraced; with detached premises featuring rarely. Notably, flats and maisonettes were targeted with more frequency (42%), than houses and bungalows (23%).

Residential Burglary



Performance

As shown on MetStats, the borough had 2,305 Residential Burglary offences during the date period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, which equated to 8.6% of the borough's TNOs during this time. In the same date period the year prior, the borough recorded 1,937 Residential Burglary offences, which equated to 7.5% of the TNOs. Over these two years a significant increase in offending was observed (19%, 368 offences). In the latest iQuanta figures, the borough displayed a rate of 25.522 offences per 1,000 households, which was well above the Most Similar Group average of 19.150 offences per 1000 households. This determined Waltham Forest borough as being ranked the fourth worst CDRP in the group. Further, the borough was well above the MPS average for Residential Burglary offending, and was the fifth worst CDRP in the MPS. It is noticeable that since April 2008 the level of Residential Burglary offending has been increasing within the borough, with a further upward trend in offending predicted.

Temporal

January was the peak month for the offending, during the twelve-month period of concern, although a sustained, above average period of offending was also shown between August and October. The level of offending during the week was significantly busier than at the weekend, with Wednesday being the busiest day overall. There appears to be an interesting pattern for the times of the offending, with a gradual increase in offending from 0500 hours, leading to the highest peak in

offending shown between 1200 hours and 1559 hours. This is followed by a slight decrease in offending before the level of offending began to increase again from midnight onwards.

Geography

As shown above, there was an array of different hotspot areas for the Residential Burglary offending, although the main of these hotspot areas were located in the central and southern parts of the borough. The wards showing the highest intensity hotspots for the offending were Grove Green (along Warren Road at the point where it runs parallel to Grove Green Road), Leytonstone (just west of Leytonstone tube station around Drayton Road), and Markhouse/Hoe Street (along Hoe Street close to Walthamstow Central).

Victims

There were no individual peak ages for the victims, albeit 73% were aged between 20 years and 49 years. A fairly even split between the two genders was seen. In terms of ethnicity, over half (59%) of the victims were White European. Of the occupations listed for the victims, unemployed was listed with more frequency than any other occupation (16.5%), followed then by Retired (10%), Manager (8%), and Student (5.8%).

Property

The two most commonly stolen types of property were laptops, and cash, followed then by a variety of other electrical items, mobile phones and credit/cash/cheque cards. Concerning, the theft of vehicles, as a result of the Residential Burglary offences committed in the most recent twelve-month period, 172 vehicles were stolen, of which 128 were shown as having been recovered. Hatchbacks were stolen with the most frequency, followed closely by Saloons. Ford was the most common vehicle make stolen, followed then by Audi, VW, Mercedes-Benz, and Vauxhall. The most common vehicle models stolen were Golf, Fiesta, A4, and Civic. Concerning the recovery addresses of the stolen vehicles, where applicable, 56% of the vehicles were recovered within Waltham Forest borough. For those vehicles, which were recovered outside of the borough, the locations of Redbridge, Enfield, Haringey, Newham, and 'other force' featured with the most prevalence.

Suspects

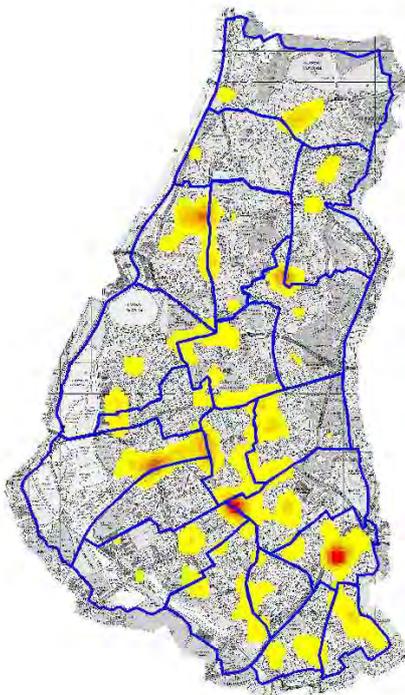
Almost all of the suspects were male (96%). The two most populated age groups, by far, were those, which denoted individuals aged 10-19 years, and 20-29 years, with over half of all the suspects aged specifically between 15 years and 20 years of age. The two most commonly described ethnicities were African Caribbean (46%), and White European (39%). Three quarters of the suspects resided within Waltham Forest borough, with only Newham borough listed as having any noteworthy number of suspects residing within it (12).

Features and Flags

The entry and exit to the properties were made primarily via a door to the property, opposed to a window. Concerning the type of premises targeted, houses,

bungalows, flats, and maisonettes featured with relative equal propensities, within which terraced properties were described in the greatest number of offences.

Non-residential Burglary



Performance

As shown on MetStats, the borough experienced 1,071 Non-Residential Burglary offences during the date period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, which equated to 4% of the borough's TNOs during this time. In the same date period the year prior, the borough recorded 1,247 Non-Residential Burglary offences, which equated to a slightly higher percentage of the borough's TNOs (4.9%). Over these two years there has been a significant decrease in offending, which was calculated as being a 14.1% reduction (176 offences). In the latest iQuanta figures, the borough performed just above the MPS average, resulting in being ranked as the eleventh worst performing CDRP. In terms of performance against the Most Similar Group, Waltham Forest was ranked the third worst CDRP. However, a significant downward projection for future offending has been predicted.

Temporal

The months of April and May were distinctively busier for offending than the other months of the year during the most recent twelve-month date period. The peak days for the offending were Monday, Wednesday, and Sunday. The offending followed a clear time pattern, with the main of the offending occurring overnight, noticeably peaking between midnight and 0359 hours.

Geography

Concerning the locations of the offending, there were two primary hotspot areas displayed, with a further four secondary areas. The two areas accounting for the highest level of offending, were, firstly, along Leytonstone High Road, around the area immediately surrounding Leytonstone tube station (Leytonstone ward), and secondly at the point where Hoe Street meets Lea Bridge Road and High Road Leyton (Forest ward). The five premise types targeted with the most frequency were other shop, school/nursery, office, domestic outbuilding, and domestic garage. In over half of the total offences entry was gained via a door (56%), and in a further quarter of the offences, entry was gained via a window. These percentages were very similar for the point of exit chosen by the suspect(s).

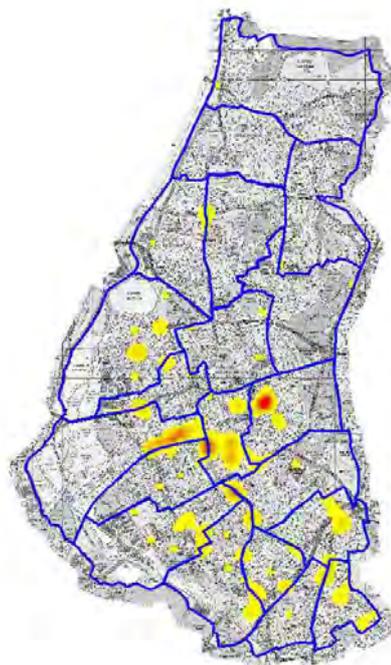
Property

There were 1,603 items of property stolen, which equated to a total value of £1,387,370.48. Although, there were 118 different types of property stolen, the top five identifiable types were computers/word-processors/typewriters, cash, power hand tools, laptop computers, and pedal cycles and accessories.

Suspects

The main of the suspects were male in gender (97.3%), and the most commonly described ethnicity was White European, accounting for over half of the total suspects. The overall peak age group was 20-29 years, although the actual individual peak ages were seen as being, 17 years, 18 years, 20 years, 25 years, and 30 years of age. In over half of all the occupations listed, the status of unemployed was found, with a further quarter referring to the suspect being in education. Over three quarters of the suspects resided in Waltham Forest borough, with Newham and Dagenham featuring with the most frequency of the remaining boroughs listed.

Commercial Robbery



Performance

As retrieved from MetStats, the borough experienced 170 Commercial Robbery offences during the date period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, which equated to 0.6% of the borough's TNOs. In the same date period the year prior, the borough displayed 121 Commercial Robbery offences, which equated to 0.5% of the TNOs. Over these two years there has been highly significant increase in offending, namely 40.5%, although the relative number of offences was fairly low (49 offences). In the most recent iQuanta data, the borough displayed a rate of 0.765 offences per 1000 residents, which was significantly above the relevant Most Similar Group average of 0.363 offences per 1000 residents. This rate of offending meant that Waltham Forest was the worst performing CDRP in the group, and when further compared to the remainder of the MPS CDRPs, was ranked as the third worst performing CDRP. Notably, there has been a significant increase in Commercial Robbery offending since October 2008, with a further, upward trend in offending predicted.

Temporal

During the most recent twelve months, the period November through to February was the busiest for the offending. The peak day for the offending was Friday, followed then by Monday, with the quietest day for the offending shown as being Sunday. There were two distinct time peaks shown for the offending, with the first peak shown between 1100 hours and 1259 hours, and the second peak shown between 2000 hours and 2159 hours. Overall, 2100 hours was the busiest singular hour for offending.

Geography

There was one explicit hotspot displayed, around Wood Street, just north of Wood Street train station (Wood Street ward), with secondary hotspots clustered along the High Street, E17 (High Street ward), and along Hoe Street, just south of Walthamstow Central (Hoe Street/Markhouse wards). Looking at the type of venues that the actual offences occurred at, the street featured with the highest frequency, followed then by Cash in Transit vehicles (CIT), and then by Betting Shops.

Property

There were 258 separate items of property listed on the crime reports as stolen, which was collectively valued at £739,611.32. However, of note, was that £261,000 in jewellery was stolen in one singular Commercial Robbery offence. The top property type stolen, by far, was cash, followed then by cash boxes, and mobile phone(s).

Suspects

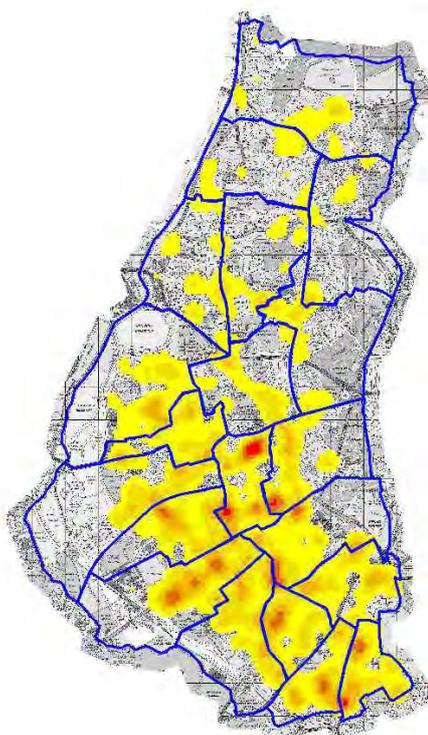
The suspects were almost exclusively male in gender (98%). In terms of the suspects' ethnicity, three quarters of the suspects were described as being African Caribbean. The most populated age groups were the 10-19 years age group, and the 20-29 years age group, with 83% of the total suspects specifically aged between 15 years and 25 years of age. Three quarters of the suspects resided within Waltham Forest borough, with Haringey borough featuring in more instances than any of the remaining boroughs listed (8%). Very few occupations were listed,

however, from those that were, three quarters referred to the suspect being unemployed.

Features and Flags

In the main, the suspects used threats against the victim in order to orchestrate the offence, with the victim regularly being pushed, and attacked from behind. Concerning, the weapon-related feature codes, a knife or bladed instrument was listed in 21.6% of the offences, and a sharp or pointed instrument was listed in 1.2%. In terms of how these weapons were used, over two thirds of the weapon occurrences referred to the knife/sharp instrument being used as a threat or in an attempt to injure the victim (71.1%), with a further fifth referring to the knife/sharp instrument only being imitated (victim believing that the weapon was present) (21.1%). Further, concerning the firearm-related feature codes, the only code utilised with any noticeable significance was that which referred to a firearm being used as a threat (18%). Of note, is that none of the firearm-flagged Commercial Robberies documented a firearm actually being fired.

Theft of Motor Vehicle



Performance

As shown on MetStats, the borough recorded 1039 Theft of Motor Vehicle offences during the date period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, which equated to 3.9% of the borough's TNOs during this period. In the same date period the year prior, the borough recorded 1,305 Theft of Motor Vehicle offences, which equated to 5.1% of the TNOs. Over these two years there has been a significant decrease in the level of offending (20.4%), which refers to a numerical decrease of 266 offences. In the

latest iQuanta figures the borough displayed a rate of 4.678 offences per 1000 residents, which was higher than the Most Similar Group average of 3.371 offences per 1000 residents, meaning that Waltham Forest was the second worst performing CDRP in this group. Whereas, concerning comparisons to the other MPS CDRPs, Waltham Forest was the fourth worst performing area. However, a fairly significant downward projection is predicted for the future offending.

Temporal

The peak months displayed, during the most recent twelve-month date period, for the Theft of Motor Vehicle offending were July and September. The level of offending across the days of the week was fairly consistent, with no distinguished patterns. There was, however, a clear distinction between the daytime offending and the nighttime offending, with the level of offending noticeably increasing from 2100 hours through till 0759 hours, within which the highest peak was displayed between 2300 hours and 0200 hours.

Geography

There were large clusters of hotspot areas for the Theft of Motor Vehicle offending, all of which were located in the central and southern parts of the borough. The wards most highly affected were Cann Hall, Hoe Street, and Lea Bridge.

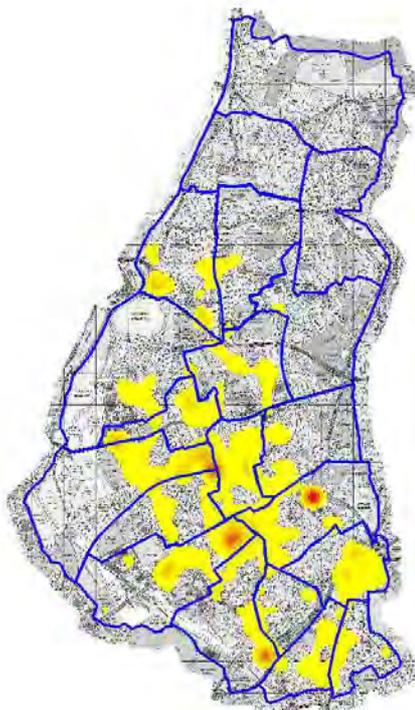
Property

Saloon vehicles were taken with the most frequency, by a sizeable margin, followed then by hatchbacks, and then vans. The most common make of vehicles stolen was Ford, followed then by Mercedes-Benz, and then by Honda and Toyota. The most commonly taken models were Fiesta, Sprinter, Micra, Astra, and then Transit. Looking at the age of the vehicles stolen, the most commonly dated vehicles, in descending order were 'R' reg, 'P' reg, 'M' reg, '52 reg, 'N' reg, 'L' reg, '03 reg, and then '02 reg. Of the vehicles stolen, less than half were recovered (42%). Of those vehicles recovered, two thirds were recovered within the borough, with Newham and Redbridge boroughs both accounting for between 6% and 7% of the recovered vehicles' addresses. Concerning the vehicles recovered, just over half of the vehicles were recovered damaged, with a further 42% being recovered intact.

Suspects

Nearly all of the suspects were male in gender (96%). For the suspects' ethnicity, half of the suspects were described as being White European, with a further third described as being African Caribbean. The highest populated age group was 20-29 years (44%), although individual peak ages were shown as being 16 years, 20 years, and 25 years. The single highest occupation listed, by far, was unemployed, followed then by the occupation of student, and then schoolboy. Two thirds of the suspects resided in Waltham Forest borough, with Newham, Tower Hamlets and Hackney being the most frequently featured of the other boroughs listed.

Theft from Motor Vehicle



Performance

As shown on MetStats, the borough recorded 3,290 Theft from Motor Vehicle offences during the date period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, which equated to 12.3% of the borough's TNOs during this time period. In the same date period the year prior, the borough recorded 2,831 Theft from Motor Vehicle offences, which equated to 11% of the borough's TNOs. Over these two years there has been a significant increase in the level of offending (16.2%), which is shown as being a numerical increase of 459 offences. In the latest iQuanta figures the borough had a rate of 14.795 offences per 1,000 residents, which was significantly higher than the Most Similar Group average rate of 9.459 offences per 1,000 residents. This determined the borough as being the worst performing CDRP in this group; and the second worst performing CDRP when compared to the rest of the MPS. Of significance, is that, a further upward trend in Theft from Motor Vehicle offending is anticipated.

Temporal

In the most recent twelve-months date period the peak months for the Theft from Motor Vehicle offending were shown as being March and May. The peak day for offending was Saturday, with the remainder of the week representing steady levels of offending. In terms of the times of offending, there was a clearly identifiable increase in the level of offending during the middle of the day, namely, between 10:00 hours and 15:59 hours.

Geography

For the Theft from Motor Vehicle offending four areas were identified as having high levels of offending, namely, around Whipps Cross Hospital (Forest ward), along Ruckholt Road at the point where it meets Mill Court (Leyton ward), along Lea

Bridge Road around Shortlands Road (Lea Bridge ward), and around Walthamstow Central (High Street/Markhouse ward). The street was the highest featured location type for the Theft from Motor Vehicle offending, with the next most commonly listed location type being an uncovered ground level car park.

Property

Of the total amount of property stolen, 11.9% referred to the theft of power hand tools, 11.7% referred to the theft of Vehicle Registration Plates, 9.1% referred to the theft of car stereos, and a further 7.8% referred to the theft of Satellite Navigation Systems.

Suspects

Over half of the suspects were described as being White European in ethnicity, with a further 28% described as African Caribbean. Virtually all of the suspects were male (97%). Over two thirds of the suspects were either in the 10-19 years age group, or in the 20-29 years age group (70%), with 60% aged specifically between 15 years and 25 years of age. Almost three quarters of the suspects were recorded as being unemployed. Over two thirds of the suspects resided in Waltham Forest borough (70%), with the other featured boroughs being, Hackney, Haringey, Newham, Dagenham, and Redbridge.

Citizen Focus

Residents' Panel - the relevant Waltham Forest Residents' Panel results (obtained from the Recruitment and Survey no. 1, Autumn 2009), which are of relevance to the Acquisitive Crime Project Board, are as follows:

Q) Thinking about your local area, please indicate your level of concern regarding the following crimes:

CRIME TYPE	NOT AT ALL	NOT VERY CONCERNED	NEITHER CONCERNED NOR UNCONCERNED	FAIRLY CONCERNED	VERY CONCERNED	DONT KNOW
Bogus callers	9	21	18	33	19	0
Having a car or other vehicle broken into or vandalised	13	10	14	34	29	0
Having a car or other vehicle stolen	14	13	16	32	25	0
Having your home burgled	3	14	10	41	32	0
Theft from your garden, shed or garage	18	25	18	25	14	0

As shown above, the two crime types, which the respondents were most concerned about were, having their home burgled (73%), and having a car or other vehicle broken into or vandalised (63%). The crime type of least concern was theft from their garden, shed, or garage (39%).

Recommendations

Reassurance Recommendations

- Continuation with the Crime Prevention events, in which Crime Prevention advice and products are provided to members of the public
- Utilisation of the Crime Prevention van to display both reassurance messages and Crime Prevention messages for the public.

Intelligence Recommendations

- Determine a means of identifying the impact that property marking has had on reducing crime, improving detections, and/or improving the likelihood of returning stolen property to the victim(s)
- Ensure that the Safer Neighbourhood Teams are provided with sufficient, current information from which an informed decision can be made for the ward priorities during the ward panel meetings
- Review the Police 17-point Burglary Reporting Plan, to determine its usefulness for analysis and intelligence purposes.

Prevention Recommendations

- More work needs to be undertaken to ensure that Police teams and Registered Social Landlord front-line staff are properly briefed on the services provided by HEET, as a means of enabling effective referrals
- Utilise the Immobilise website during the Crime Prevention events, through the further purchase of a notebook computer
- Undertake analysis on the effectiveness of Neighbourhood Watch Schemes, with a view to including new areas.

Enforcement Recommendations

- The tasking of the mobile CCTV van, as well as stationary CCTV, to focus on the main areas of concern
- The increased use of post-conviction ASBOs for repeat offenders
- Ensure that IMEI checks are made during stop and searches by officers
- The Borough Intelligence Unit to make condition suggestions to the Youth Offender Service for inclusion on Youth Licences.

Borough Criminal Justice Group

Performance

INDICATOR	FY2009/2010 TARGET	PERFORMANCE TO END OF AUGUST 2009	ON OR OFF TARGET
NI 144 % of offenders in employment at the end of their period of supervision by probation	37%	21% (data until end of June)	Off
NI 18 adult re-offending rate for those under probation supervision	No target set.	N/A	N/A
NI 30 Re-offending rate of Prolific and Other Priority Offenders.	Awaiting confirmation of targets from Home Office	N/A	N/A

As shown above, the Borough Criminal Justice Group (BCJG) is not currently meeting the target set for NI 144, which is to increase the percentage of offenders in employment at the end of their period of Probation supervision by 37%. The borough's performance at the end of June 2009 was shown as being 21%.

Overview of Project Board

For the FY09/10 the BCJG are focusing on meeting the target set for NI 144, which is to be achieved through increasing the number of education, employment and training appointments for offenders, such as through the Going the Distance Employment Project. The work of the BCJG will, additionally, be supplemented through the 'People' strand of the Vigilance programme, which includes the recruitment of a Resettlement Worker, a shared Analyst with Redbridge borough, and an Administrator.

Cost Implications

Currently, there aren't any direct cost implications attributable to the BCJG, which need to be accounted for.

Probation

The number of Probation Commencements has increased significantly across the last three financial years (FY06/07, FY07/08, FY08/09), increasing from 75, to 230, to 675. In the 2008/2009 financial year the offence types, which the highest number of commencements referred to, were: Common Assault and Other types of Assault, Driving whilst Disqualified, Robbery, Other Theft, and Shoplifting. Notably, unlike the two financial years prior to this, Burglary does not feature as one of the highest featured offence types, whereas, Robbery, on the other hand, featured in all of the last three financial years.

Concerning the wards, in which the individuals commencing a Probation order live, the most frequently featured wards in the FY06/07 were, in descending order, Cann Hall, Larkwood, Lea Bridge, Leyton, and Markhouse. In the FY07/08 the most frequently featured wards were Cathall, Lea Bridge, Higham Hill, and Hoe Street. And, in the FY08/09 the most frequently featured wards were Lea Bridge, Leyton, High Street, Cathall, Cann Hall, and Hoe Street. The ward, which was consistently displayed as being one of the most frequently occurring wards, was Lea Bridge.

As part of the Probation clients' assessment, the client has their criminogenic needs identified. For those individuals, in the FY08/09 who had a criminogenic need identified as drugs (8% of clients), a number of key findings were noted:

- The criminogenic need of drugs, had the greatest risk of reconviction associated with it
- The wards, in which the highest proportion of Probation clients with the criminogenic need of drugs, were: Markhouse, Hatch Lane, and Leyton. This differed to the highest featuring wards for the is comparable to the total Probation clients, regardless of criminogenic need (Lea Bridge, Chapel End, and Cathall wards)
- For those who had a criminogenic need identified as drugs, the main of the offences accounting for the reason the clients were at Probation were, Robbery, Drugs, and indictable Motoring Offences.
- Of the recorded ethnicities of the total Probation clients, 12.6% were identified as being Asian or Asian British, however when only the clients that had a criminogenic need of drugs were looked at, this percentage increased to 27.2%
- Male Probation clients were identified as having a greater drugs criminogenic need than the female clients
- When the clients' ages that had a criminogenic need of drugs were compared against the total Probation clients' ages, a large increase in the 26-35 years age group was shown. As, in total 34.6% of the clients were aged 26-35 years, with 40.2% of those with a criminogenic need of drugs being aged in this group.

National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS) Data: Adults in Treatment

Data obtained for the FY08/09 from the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS), in relation to the Drug use of those accessing Drug treatments, was utilised to populate the following table:

DRUG OF USE	FY2007/2008	FY2007/2008	FY2008/2009	FY2008/2009
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Opiate &/or Crack Users	275	30.6	408	31.8
Opiate Users	173	19.2	335	26.1
Crack Users	188	20.9	241	18.8

Cannabis Users	125	13.9	141	11.0
Cocaine Users	95	10.6	94	7.3
Other Users	20	2.2	32	2.5
Benzodiazepine Users	18	2.0	25	2.0
Amphetamine Users	5	0.6	9	0.7
	899	100	1285	100

There were a significantly higher number of individuals accessing Drug treatment in the FY08/09, compared to the FY07/08 (49.2% increase). Through consideration of the data in more detail, it was concluded that in both the FY07/08 and FY08/09 the drug of use most commonly recorded was Opiates &/or Crack. Of note, however, is that Opiate users featured with much more prevalence in the most recent financial year, opposed to the financial year previous; with the percentage share of Crack, Cocaine, and Cannabis all decreasing in the FY08/09.

Further information obtained from the NDTMS, enabled the following conclusions to be made:

- The proportion of individuals accessing treatment who were aged 35-64 years of age has slightly increased from 42% to 48% over the last two full financial years.
- The proportion of clients with a White ethnic appearance has increased significantly, from 49% to 61% over the last two full financial years.
- The proportion of female clients has increased from 22% to 26% over the last two full financial years (135 more clients).

Recommendations

Reassurance Recommendations

- Continue to promote the work of Payback to the community.

Intelligence Recommendations

- Identify the key Drug routes into the borough;
- The creation of a Drugs Problem Profile;
- Greater Partnership co-ordination of data collation in respect of reducing re-offending so that the data can be utilised to inform effective decision-making
- The creation of a Drugs Market Profile;
- More detailed analysis on reducing re-offending, to inform the Reducing Re-offending Strategy, and to fall in line with the integrated Offender Management Model.

Prevention Recommendations

- Ensure that all partners are made aware of their duty to reduce re-offending;

- Maintain regular and frequent face-to-face contact with those on the Prolific and other Priority Offender Scheme (PPO) in the Community, preferably up to four scheduled contacts per week;
- Undertake regular home visits to all PPOs – single agency and/or joint agency visits, with the additional involvement of the offender's family, where able;
- Motivate non-statutory cases to participate in the PPO scheme; which would include the need to carry out more prison visits to those serving less than 12 months;
- Engage with the Community resources, which can provide alternative interventions for offenders;
- As, one of the latest Youth Offender Service Inspections found that there were weaknesses around planning interventions, the recommended aim for the YOS, is to identify (for all young people enlisted), three key outcomes. The YOS will then have to ensure that everything from groupwork through to reparation work supports the achievement of these three key outcomes.

Enforcement Recommendations

- Ensure that the Police obtain and execute Drugs warrants when intelligence permits;
- Undertake test purchase operations;
- Ensure that the most appropriate offenders are selected for the PPO scheme;
- Issue and action Recall to Prison notices with urgency;
- In the case of non-compliance with Licences and Orders, breach both adult and youth offenders promptly and efficiently.

Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence Project Board

Performance

INDICATOR	FY2009/2010 TARGET	PERFORMANCE TO END OF AUGUST 2009	ON OR OFF TARGET
NI 15 Serious Violent Crime	1.48 4%	0.76 1%	Off
NI 20 Assault with Injury Crime rate	No target set (a national indicator).	-0.1%	N/A
NI 32 Repeat incidents of Domestic Violence	Target to be set, with this as the baseline year.	N/A	N/A
NI 34 Domestic Violence Murder rate	No target set (a national indicator).	0.0001	N/A

Concerning, NI 32 (repeat incidents of Domestic Violence) a target has yet to be set, and when it has, this will be measured through the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) process. As the MARAC did not commence until January 2009, the baseline data is still in the process of being collated. For NI 34 (Domestic Violence Murder rate) and NI 20 (Assault with Injury Crime rate), to date, no targets have been set. Whereas, for NI 15 (Serious Violent Crime) the borough is not

currently meeting the FY09/10 target set, with performance shown at a rate of 0.76, against the target rate of 1.48.

Overview of Project Board

The MARAC was employed to review the Domestic Violence cases as a means of implementing effective interventions, which safeguard those victims most at risk of further abuse. Once MARAC has been running for 12 months, the data will be available to monitor the effectiveness of it, against NI 32.

In April 2008, Report IT was commissioned to deliver advocacy and legal support to the victims of both Domestic Violence and Hate Crime. The staff on this project have the role of advocating on the victim's behalf, as well as that of participating in delivering multi-agency training and awareness at other public Domestic Violence events, and amongst practitioners. In the FY08/09 Report IT reportedly dealt with 178 Domestic Violence (DV) cases; and in the current year to date (April to July) they have dealt with 83 cases.

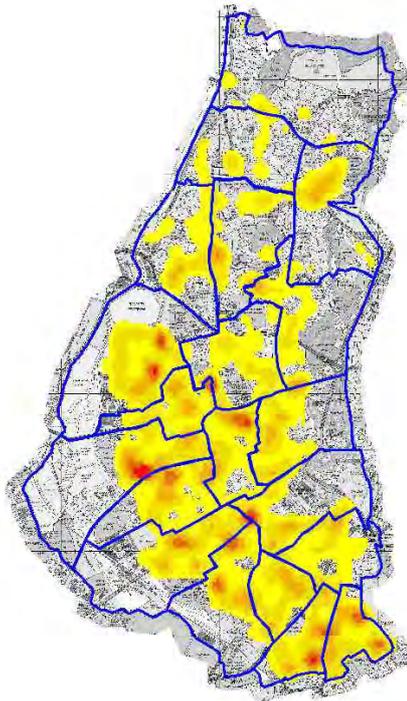
The Domestic Violence Intervention Project (DVIP) was a jointly funded project ran in the last financial year, between Waltham Forest, Barking and Dagenham, and Redbridge boroughs, which has now been extended for the current financial year. Looking at the most recent evaluation of the project, which encompasses the period January 2007 through to September 2008, it was shown that of the 67 men who were referred to the programme, 32 completed it. There was a calculated reduction in repeat victimisation of 89%, with 70% of the respondents reporting no further violence since their involvement with the DVIP.

The Ashiana Network was commissioned for three years, as part of the Domestic Violence Education Programme being implemented in schools (due to conclude in March 2010). The rationale being to increase awareness amongst young people around DV-related issues, and to ensure that all young victims of Domestic Violence have access to support if and when required. In the 2008/2009 financial delivery year, 67 workshops were delivered, in five local schools, in which a total of 754 young people attended.

Cost Implications

From August 2007 to July 2008, the estimated cost of Domestic Violence was £3,443,408, against the August 2008 to July 2009 estimated cost of £3,501,248, representing an estimated increase in costs of £57,840. From August 2007 to July 2008, the estimated cost of Sexual Offences was £702,474, against the August 2008 to July 2009 estimated cost of £880,566, representing an estimated increase in costs of £178,092.

Domestic Violence



Performance

Over the last few years, the trend for Domestic Violence (inclusive of same-sex relationship Domestic Violence) has been very steady. According to MetStats, Waltham Forest borough recorded 1,802 DV offences during the period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, which equated to 6.7% of the borough's TNOs during these dates. In the same date period the year prior, the borough recorded 1,795 DV offences, which equated to 7% of the TNOs. The level of Domestic Violence offending was fairly stable over the two date periods of concern, with an increase in offending of 0.4%. In the most recent twelve-month date period's Domestic Violence offending, a range of offence classifications were documented, however, Domestic Incident – Specified Investigation, was the highest featured classification by far (2,026). This classification refers to incidents, which have not reached the threshold to be crimed. The next highest featuring offence classifications were, ABH and Minor Wounding (592), and Common Assault (468).

Temporal

The level of offending was considerably higher during the weekend compared to the rest of the week. And, in terms of the offending times, there was a steady rise in offending from 0600 hours, until 1700 hours, from which point the level of offending remained high until 0059 hours, before it began to decrease.

Geography

There were a high number of hotspot areas dispersed around the borough for the DV offending, with the south of the borough representing the majority of these. The main hotspot was in High Street ward, along St James's Street, incorporating St James Station. There were, however, further hotspots shown around Atlee Terrace

(Hoe Street ward), around both Victoria Road, and Melon Road (Cathall ward), and around Thorpe Road, and Acacia Road (Cann Hall ward). The main of the incidents occurred within residential premises, with only one other location type, namely, the street featuring with any significance (368 offences). Thus, these hotspot areas are subject to influence, by some degree, to the geographical placement of the high-density housing estates around the borough.

Victims

Over three quarters of the victims were female in gender. The most populated age group was 20-29 years, followed then by the 30-39 years. Approximately half of the total victims were recorded as being White European in ethnicity, with a further 29% being African Caribbean, and a further 18% being Asian. Unemployment was overly represented in terms of the victims' occupation, accounting for half of the total occupations, followed then by 10% of the victims being listed as a housewife. Over three quarters of the victims received no injury, with 15% receiving a minor injury, 3% receiving a moderate injury, and less than 1% receiving a serious injury (0.3%).

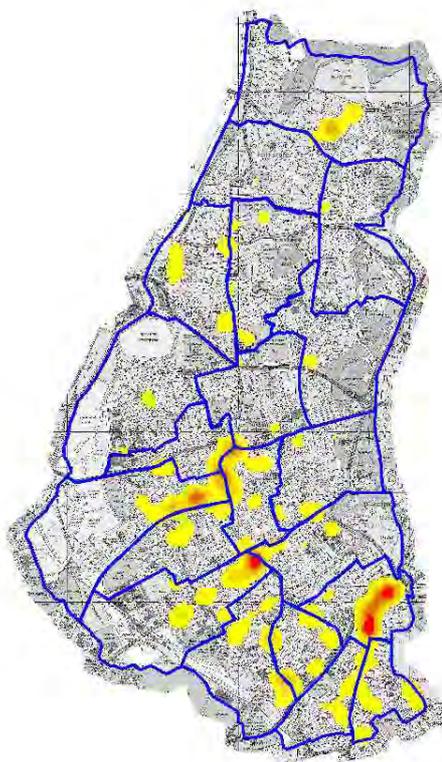
Suspects

The ethnicity of White European, accounted for almost half of the total suspects (43%), followed by approximately a third of the total suspects being African Caribbean. The majority of the suspects were male in gender (85%). The most populated age groups for the suspects were 20-29 years of age, and 30-39 years of age. Concerning the relationship between the victim and the suspect, the most common relationship denoted the suspect being the ex-boyfriend of the victim, followed then by the suspect being the boyfriend of the victim, and then the suspect being the husband of the victim. Overall, the most populated occupation, by far, was unemployed (505). For the addresses of the suspects, 31 different boroughs and forces were listed, and although Waltham Forest accounted for the overwhelming majority (77.9%), Newham (2.8%), and Redbridge (2.5%) featured with some limited degree of frequency.

Features and Flags

Concerning alcohol consumption, as signified through the appending of an alcohol-related feature code to the crime report, there were 183 instances of the suspect having been drinking, and 63 of the victim having been drinking either before or during the offence. In terms of weapon usage, there were a number of offences, in which either a knife or sharp instrument was used as a threat, in an attempt to injure, or to actually injure the victim, although these offences accounted for less than 2% of the total offences.

Most Serious Violence



Performance

On MetStats, the borough was shown to have had 391 Most Serious Violence (MSV) offences during the date period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, which accounted for 1.5% of the borough's TNOs during this time. The most commonly listed offence was GBH with Intent (including Attempts), which accounted for 55.6% of the total offences, followed then by GBH Wounding offences (32.8%). As the offence category of Most Serious Violence was only introduced in April 2008 no direct data comparisons can be made against the year before.

Temporal

In the most recent twelve months, the peak months for the MSV offending, by far, were May and August. The weekend represented the peak days for the offending, however, the busiest weekday was represented as Thursday. The level of MSV offending increased considerably between 1400 hours and 0259 hours, with emphasis towards the latter part of this time period, namely from 2100 hours through to 0259 hours.

Geography

The primary hotspot of concern was located along Leytonstone High Road, covering the area from Leytonstone High Road train station, up to the Green Man Roundabout (Leytonstone ward). The secondary hotspot area was shown along Lea Bridge Road, at the point where it crosses Hoe Street/Leyton High Road (Lea Bridge ward). The location type referred to with the most frequency for the MSV offending

was the street (42.2%), with no other location types, other than those that refer to residential building descriptions, listed with any notable frequency.

Victims

The most common age group for the victims was 20-29 years, which accounted for a third of the total victims (33.9%). This was then followed by the 30-39 years age group, which accounted for a further quarter of the total victims (24.9%). Over three quarters of the victims were male in gender (78.3%). The most commonly listed ethnicity for the victims was White European (47.9%), followed then by African Caribbean (27.2%). In terms of occupation types, 45.7% of the victims were recorded as being unemployed, followed then by 8.7% recorded as being students. Over three quarters of the victims resided within Waltham Forest borough (76.9%).

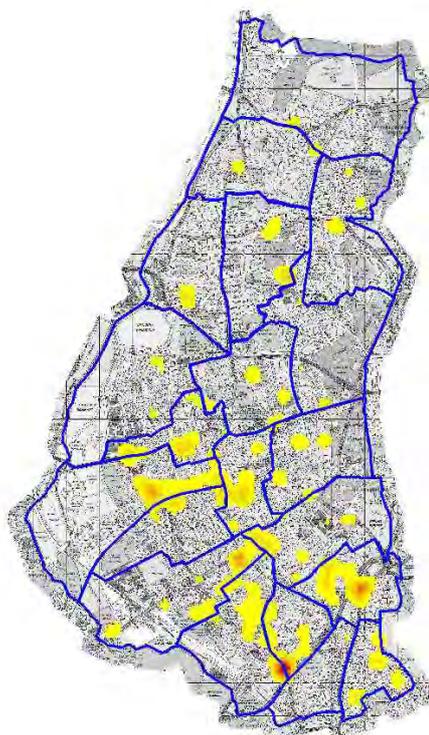
Suspects

The main of the suspects were male in gender (90.2%). The highest featuring age group was 20-29 years (41.4%), followed then by the 10-19 years age group (35.3%). Specifically, 37.5% of the suspects were aged between 16 years and 20 years. Concerning the ethnicity of the suspects, 42.1% were recorded as being African Caribbean, with a further, 37.1% recorded as being White European. Looking at whether the suspects were known by their chosen victim(s), it was seen that almost a third of the total suspects were known to the victim in some capacity (29.3%). For these known suspects, 29% were recorded as being an acquaintance of the victim, 8.1% were recorded as being a neighbour of the victim, and a further 8.1% were recorded as being known by the victim in another way. Only one occupation type was listed with any real significance, namely unemployed, which accounted for 45.5% of the total listed occupations. However, an additional 7.1% of the suspects were students, and 6.1% were schoolboys. The main of the suspects resided within Waltham Forest borough (79.9%), with a further ten other boroughs listed, of which Redbridge had the highest level of occurrence (5.3%).

Features

The most common form of violence was the victim being punched, followed then by the victim being kicked. There were also 61 instances of a knife or bladed instrument featuring in the offence, and 22 instances of a sharp or pointed instrument featuring in the offence. Concerning how these instruments were used, 83.8% were used to injure the victim, and 13.8% were used as a threat, or in an attempt to injure the victim. In terms of firearms, there were seventeen instances of a firearm being fired, two instances of a firearm being used as a blunt instrument to cause injury, and one instance each for a firearm being featured, but not used, and a firearm being used as a threat.

Sexual Offences



Performance

As recorded on MetStats the borough experienced 267 Sexual Offences during the date period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, which equated to 1% of the borough's TNOs during this time. In the same date period the year prior, the borough recorded 213 Sexual offences, which equated to less than 1% of the TNOs. As listed, there was a noticeable increase in the level of Sexual Offences between these two date periods, namely a 25.4% increase in offending. The two most commonly featured offence classifications were, Sexual Assault of a Female (45.3%), and Rape of a Female over 15 years of age (25.9%). Through reference to the latest iQuanta data, the borough was shown as having a rate of 1.197 offences per 1000 residents, which was marginally more than the relevant Most Similar Group average of 1.169 offences per 1000 residents. This meant that the borough was the sixth worst performing CDRP in this group. In comparison to the rest of the MPS CDRPs, Waltham Forest was shown to have slightly above average offending levels, and was ranked as the thirteenth worst CDRP. An upward trend in offending is being anticipated for future offending.

Temporal

From looking at the most recent twelve months, the peak months were displayed as February, June, and September. The busiest day for offending, by a sizeable margin, was Wednesday, followed then by the weekend period Saturday through to Sunday. There was no sustained time period of high offending, although the level of offending elevated slightly between 22:00 hours and 02:59 hours.

Geography

The main hotspot was located just north of Leyton tube station, along the High Road (Leyton and Grove Green wards). The only other geographical area highlighted, although to a much less degree, was along High Road Leytonstone, in close proximity to Leytonstone tube station (Leytonstone ward). The location type listed with the most frequency was the street, with no other location types featuring with any significant value.

Victims

For the victims, the two highest populated age groups were 10-19 years (39.1%) and 20-29 years (30.5%). Within this, the ages of 14 years, and 15 years, were targeted with the most frequency. The main of the victims were female in gender (96.6%). Over half of the total victims were White European in ethnicity (58.3%), followed then by the ethnicity of African Caribbean (22.7%). A fifth of all the victims were defined as schoolgirls (20.1%), followed then by 19% being unemployed, and 13.2% being students. Of the educational establishments listed Lammas school, featured with the most occurrence (16.1%), followed then by Chingford Foundation (9.7%). Three quarters of the victims resided in Waltham Forest borough (76.9%), with Newham featuring with the most regularity of the remaining boroughs (4.1%).

Suspects

The most common age group for the suspects was 20-29 years (35.8%), followed then by the 10-19 years age group (30.5%). The two most commonly listed ethnicity descriptions were African Caribbean (38.9%), and White European (30.8%). The overwhelming majority of the suspects were described as being male in gender (95.8%). Looking at the relationship between the suspects and the victims, 40% of the suspects were known in some capacity to the victim, within which the main contributing relationships were: the suspect being an acquaintance of the victim (29.2%), the suspect attending the same school as the victim (9.4%), and the suspect being the boyfriend of the victim (9.4%). In terms of the suspects' recorded occupations, 39.1% of the suspects were listed as being unemployed, 17.4% were listed as being a student, and a further 8.7% were listed as being a schoolboy. The main of the suspects resided in Waltham Forest borough (80.9%), however, of the other boroughs listed, Newham featured in the highest number of instances (7.3%).

Features and Flags

There were very few identifying features in the Sexual offences, with very little weapon usage, and no significant presence of either drugs or alcohol. There were 22 offences flagged as being a Domestic Incident.

British Transport Police Data

Of the British Transport Police recorded incidents between 01/08/2008 and 31/07/2009, 65 referred to Violence (8.8%), and three referred to Sexual Offences (0.4%). The peak months for these incidents, by a significant margin, were April and August. In terms of the days of the incidents, Friday had significantly more incidents occurring on it than any other day, with the weekend shown as being disproportionately quiet. The main of the incidents occurred between 16:00 hours

and 23:59 hours, with the period 17:00 hours to 18:59 hours being the busiest. The top three stations of concern were Leyton, Leytonstone, and Walthamstow Central, with the main of the incidents occurring off the train.

Primary Care Trust Data

Looking at the Primary care Trust Data for the FY08/09, there were 213 admissions for Assault within the London Borough of Waltham Forest, of which 5% were repeat admissions. It was found that approximately 90% of the admissions referred to individuals who resided within the borough; and that males were five times more likely to be admitted for an Assault, with over half of those admitted being aged 18 years to 35 years.

Citizen Focus

Residents' Panel - The Waltham Forest Residents' Panel results (obtained from the Recruitment and Survey no. 1, Autumn 2009), which were relevant to the Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence Project Board are as follows:

Q) Thinking about your local area, please indicate your level of concern regarding the following crimes:

CRIME TYPE	NOT AT ALL	NOT VERY CONCERNED	NEITHER CONCERNED NOR UNCONCERNED	FAIRLY CONCERNED	VERY CONCERNED	DON'T KNOW
Being Sexually Harassed	27	32	18	14	10	0
Being Sexually Assaulted	25	30	17	16	12	0

As shown, there were significantly fewer respondents actually concerned about being either Sexually Assaulted or Sexually Harassed, than those respondents that weren't.

Recommendations

Reassurance Recommendations

- Continue to promote the location and availability of Domestic Violence services within the borough. There is a need to identify the most effective communication method for this.

Intelligence Recommendations

- The collation of data from the third sector is needed to help to develop a better intelligence picture of Domestic Violence within the borough;
- Ensure 100% compliance with the Serious Crime Analysis Section (SCAS) flagging codes of practice for the relevant offences;
- Identify any potential Sexual Offending crime series of note, and monitor all relevant intelligence through the Early Warning System process;
- Daily monitoring of the Sexual Offending intelligence and information received in to the police Borough Intelligence Unit;
- Ensure the correct use of flags and feature codes on the crime reports, such as the DV flag and the weapon-related feature codes;
- Intelligence gathered around Licensed Premises to be reviewed at TJAG;
- The identification of both vulnerable victims and dangerous individuals for Sexual Offending through the Early Warning System process;
- Work closely with SCD2, the newly set up Metropolitan Police Sapphire Units, around Rape and Sexual Assault offences.

Prevention Recommendations

- Ensure that the Substance Misuse agencies regularly attend the borough's MARAC meetings;
- Ensure that the MPS Early Warning System Analytical Return for Sexual Offences is comprehensively completed and submitted every fortnight, by the police Borough Intelligence Unit;
- Ensure that broken glass and bottle debris are cleared off the streets at the earliest opportunity;
- Initiate a local media campaign about the dangers of drug and alcohol-assisted Rape.

Enforcement Recommendations

- Ensure that an updated Witness Albums Display System (WADs) is in place for Sexual Offenders;
- High visibility patrols in hotspot areas;
- Stops by police of gang-associated vehicles;
- Licensing visits to venues of concern, with consideration given to Licence Reviews, and the revoking of Licences where appropriate.

Drug Action Team Executive Board

Performance

INDICATOR	FY2009/2010 TARGET	PERFORMANCE TO END OF AUGUST 2009	ON OR OFF TARGET
NI 40 The number of drug users in effective treatment	655	653	On
NI 38 Drug related Class A offending rate	No target set and no data available	N/A	N/A
NI 39 Alcohol harm related hospital admission rate	Awaiting confirmation of targets from Home Office	N/A	N/A
NI 41 Perceptions of drunk and rowdy behaviour as a problem	No targets set.	38.90% (2008 Place Survey)	N/A

For NI 40 (the number of drug users in effective treatment) the borough is currently in line to achieve the set target, with a 16-week time lag between the close of the reporting period and the availability of verified data from the Department of Health. For NI 38 (drug related Class A offending rate), and NI 41 (perceptions of drunk and rowdy behaviour as a problem), no targets were set, however for the latter of these, the results of the Place Survey 2008 showed that 38.9% of the respondents perceived drunk or rowdy behaviour to be a problem in their local area. And, for NI 39 (alcohol harm related hospital admission rate), no performance has been measured yet, as the borough is awaiting confirmation of the relevant target from the Home Office.

Overview of Project Board

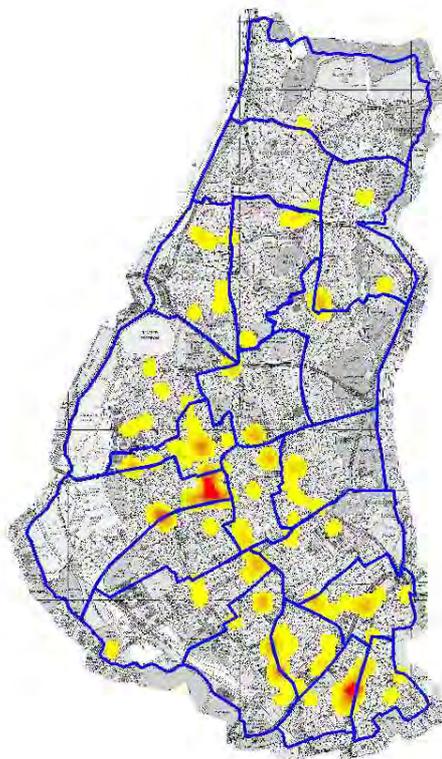
The Drug Action Team Executive Board is focused upon the treatment and harm minimisation of both Drugs and Alcohol.

Cost Implications

The methodology utilised to estimate the costs of the various offence types, is unable to be adapted to estimate the social and economic costs of Drugs and Alcohol. However, it can be appreciated that the cost implications of Drugs and Alcohol are varied and great, as these two factors influence a large array of other types of crime and disorder.

Drugs

Drug-flagged Offending



Offences

During the date period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009 there were 111 Drug-flagged offences recorded within Waltham Forest to Possession of Cannabis offences.

Temporal

The peak days for the Drug-flagged offending were Wednesday and Friday, with no significant difference between the levels of offending during the week, compared to the level shown at the weekend. The volume of offending increased from 13:00 hours through to 01:59 hours, with a particular emphasis shown between 19:00 hours and 00:59 hours.

Geography

There was one large, and very intense hotspot shown for the Drug-flagged offending, incorporating Walthamstow Central, the High Street, the bus station, and Selbourne Walk shopping centre (High Street ward). A second hotspot was shown in close proximity to the first, and was located around St James Street station, with one further hotspot located in the south of the borough, running alongside Leytonstone High Road, encompassing Melon Road and Birch Grove (Cathall ward).

Victims

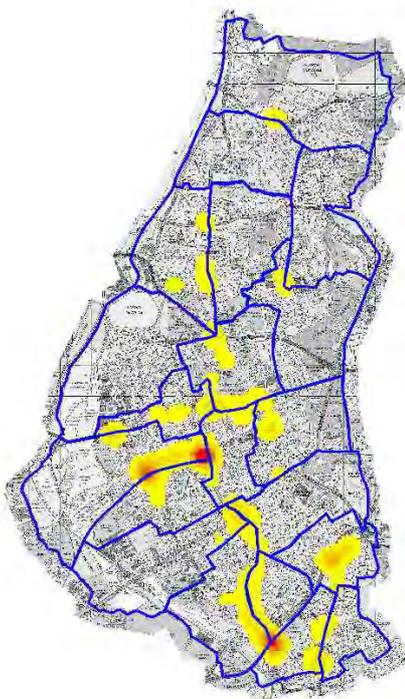
Almost two-thirds of the victims were described as being White European in ethnicity. No specific age patterns were recorded, with the main of the victims spread across the age groups covering the ages 10 years through to 49 years. In

terms of gender, approximately three quarters of the total victims were female. There were varying degrees of injury listed to the victims in these offences, and although, two of these victims sustained fatal injuries, in the main the victims received either minor injuries or no injury at all. The occupation, accounting for half of the victims was unemployed.

Suspects

Virtually all of the suspects were male (97%). Approximately half of the total suspects were described as being African Caribbean in ethnicity, with White European suspects accounting for just less than a third of the total. The highest populated age group was 20-29 years of age. Almost two thirds of the total suspects were described as being unemployed. The main of the suspects resided in Waltham Forest borough, although ten other boroughs did feature.

Possession of Drugs



Performance

As shown on MetStats the borough recorded 1,929 Possession of Drugs offences during the date period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, which equated to 7.2% of the borough's TNOs during this period. In the same date period the year prior, the borough recorded 1,986 Possession of Drugs offences, which equated to 7.7% of the borough's TNOs. Over these two date periods there has been a reduction of 2.9% in offending, although the relative percentage of the TNO's accounted for, remained fairly constant. As documented on iQuanta, the borough had a rate of 8.655 offences per 1000 residents, against the relevant Most Similar Group average of 6.230 offences per 1000 residents. This determined the borough as being the fourth worst performing CDRP in this group. In terms of the MPS, Waltham Forest

performed just below the MPS average, and was ranked as the fourteenth worst performing CDRP overall.

Temporal

It needs to be acknowledged that police activity can impact heavily upon this offence type, with police operations influencing the trends over time, as well as in terms of the temporal and geographical patterns. However, the peak months were identified as March, July, and September. The day which represented the highest level of offending was Wednesday, followed then by Thursday, and Friday. In terms of the offending times, the level of offending increased considerably between 15:00 hours and 00:59 hours.

Geography

There were three distinct hotspot areas represented, two of which were in High Street ward, namely around Walthamstow Central, and St James Street station, and the third, around Leyton tube station (Cathall ward). Of note, is the geographical link between these hotspots and the location of key transport hubs within the borough.

Suspects

The vast majority of the suspects were male (96.6%). The two most commonly featured ethnicities were African Caribbean (40.9%), and White European (31.3%). The most densely populated age group was that which denoted suspects aged 20-29 years, accounting for over half of the total suspects (54%). This age group was then followed by the 10-19 years age group, which accounted for 31.6% of the total suspects. Two thirds of the suspects were recorded as being unemployed, with an additional 16.9% recorded as being a student.

British Transport Police Data

Of the British Transport Police incidents, which occurred between 01/08/2008 and 31/07/2009, 61 incidents referred to Drug offences (8.30%). The peak month, by far, was September; and Wednesday and Friday were shown as the peak days, with the weekend shown as being very quiet. The main of the incidents occurred between 16:00 hours and 20:59 hours, within which 17:00 hours displayed a clear spike in offending. The top two stations of concern were Leytonstone, and Walthamstow Central, with only two of the incidents having occurred on a train.

Treatment and Harm Minimisation of Drugs Performance

Taking in to account the Drug Interventions Programme (DIP) data for the period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, 25% of those tested for drugs upon arrest tested positive. This is a significant decrease from the level shown in the same period the year before, in which almost a third of the total drug tests on arrest were positive (32%). The highest contributing offences for the positive tests were theft offences, with the period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009 showing 26% of those arrested testing positive, compared to 30% testing positive in the same period the year before. For burglary, in the current period, 25% tested positive, compared to 39% testing positive in the same period the year previous. And, lastly, concerning robbery for the current period, 10% tested positive, compared to 22% testing positive in the same

period the year previous. These are significant reductions in the level of individuals testing positive for Drugs on arrest. These reductions were also acknowledged in the testing of individuals arrested for non-acquisitive crimes.

Looking at the specifics of those testing positive in the most recent twelve-month period, 93% were recorded as being male, despite only representing 85% of those individuals tested overall. The most commonly seen ethnicity was White (55%) followed by Black/Black British (24%). However a greater proportion of Asian/Asian British tested, tested positive (41%). Concerning the aspect of age, those aged 36 years and above, accounted for a greater proportion of positive test results versus negative test results, than those aged less than 36 years. Notably, the older the individuals became the more prominent this was, which was particularly significant in the 46 years to 55 years age group.

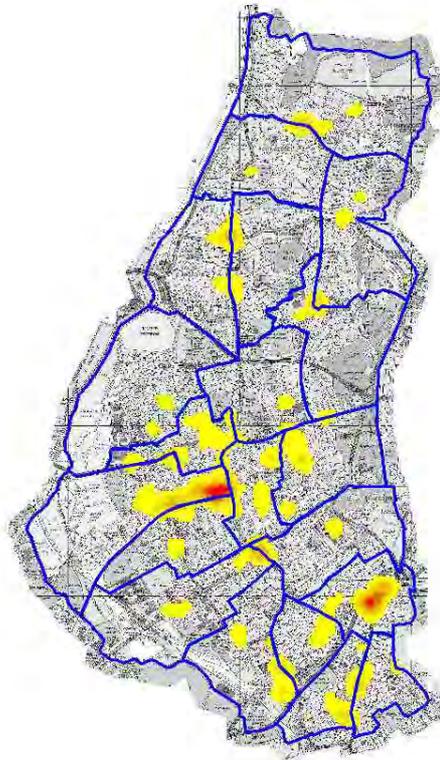
Youth Offender Service Drug Use Screening Tool Data

Data obtained from the Youth Offender Service, for the date period 01/08/2007 to 31/07/2008, showed that from 288 completed Drug Use Screening Tool (DUST) assessments, 47.1% recorded some level of substance misuse (136 youths). During this period, the top ethnicities were White British (UK, A1), which accounted for 18.4% of the total youths, African Caribbean (West Indian) (Black, D1), which accounted for 18.4% of the total youths, and White (European, A3), which accounted for 14.7% of the total youths. The wards featured with the most frequency in terms of the home addresses of those youths recording substance misuse, were: Wood Street, Grove Green, Valley, and Cann Hall.

Whereas, for the current date period, 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, from 221 DUST assessments completed, 52.0% showed substance misuse (115 youths). Although, numerically this was a decrease, the proportion of youths who displayed some forms of substance misuse increased by 5%. During this period, the top ethnicities were White British (UK, A1), which accounted for 16.5% of the total youths, African Caribbean (West Indian) (Black, D1), which accounted for 15.7% of the total youths, White (European, A3), which accounted for 13.0% of the total youths, and Black (UK, D3), which accounted for 9.6% of the total youths. The wards featuring with the most frequency for the home addresses of those youths showing some substance misuse were, Hale End and Highams Park, and Hoe Street. When these two date periods were compared, a high level of consistency in terms of the most frequently listed ethnicities was seen. However, there were no apparent similarities in terms of the most regularly listed wards for the youth's home addresses.

There is the potential that both of the above indicator figures of substance misuse amongst the youths enlisted with the Youth Offender Service (YOS) are under-representations, due primarily to the method of delivery for the DUST assessment. The assessment is, in the main, completed with the youth when they are in the presence of their parents/legal guardians, which may mean that the youth does not wish to, or does not feel able to be completely honest with the individual administering the assessment. Further, the youth may not feel that it is in their best interest to inform the authorities that they are using any substances, due to the fact that they may believe that enforcement will follow their admission(s).

Alcohol-flagged Offending



Performance

The borough recorded 825 alcohol-flagged offences during the date period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, as determined through the appending, and subsequent searching of the relevant alcohol-related feature codes. This refers to 3.1% of the borough's TNOs during this time. The top three offence classifications for these alcohol-flagged offences were ABH and Minor Wounding, which accounted for 16.7% of the total offences, Section 5 Public Order Act offences, which accounted for 9.6% of the total offences, and Common Assault, which accounted for 8.5% of the total offences.

Temporal

Within the twelve-month period of concern, the peak months for the offending were May, July, and August. For the days of the offending, Saturday was disproportionately busy, accounting for almost a quarter of the total offending (23.2%), followed then by Sunday, and then by Friday.

Geography

There were two areas of high intensity offending represented. The first of these was situated around the Walthamstow Central area, spanning up to the High Street (High Street ward), and the second of these was situated around Leytonstone High Road, being inclusive of Gainsborough Road and Leytonstone tube station (Leytonstone ward). The highest featuring location type description listed was the street. It was noticeable that residential premises were described with much more

frequency than licensed premises, with only 4.7% of the offences documenting a public house, and 0.6% documenting a licensed club. However, the public houses, which were listed with the most frequency are as follows: The Kings Ford, 250-252, Chingford Mount Road, E4 (3 offences), The Green Man, Old Church Road, E4 (3 offences), The Cock Tavern, High Street, E17 (2 offences), The Bell, 617 Forest Road, E17 (2 offences), Bull and Crown, King Hills Hill, E4 (2 offences), The Walnut Tree, 857-861 High Road Leytonstone, E11 (2 offences), Nags Head, 9 Orford Road, E17 (2 offences), and The Warrant Officer, 318 Higham Hill Road, E17 (2 offences). Although, it should be noted that the associated offences could have occurred in, outside, or very near to these public houses, and may not link entirely to the public house listed in the venue.

Victims

The most commonly listed victim ethnicity was White European, which accounted for 65.2% of the total victims. There were no gender differences for the victims targeted in the alcohol-flagged offending. There were very few youth victims for these offences, with the 20-29 years age group, followed by the 30-39 years age group being targeted with the most frequency. Looking at the occupations of the victims, 37.9% were listed as being unemployed, which is lower than for the majority of the other crime types. The main of the victims resided within Waltham Forest borough (85%), with the highest featuring other borough for the location of the home addresses being Redbridge (3.3%).

Suspects

The main of the suspects were male in gender (86.7%). The most commonly listed ethnicity was that which referred to White European (62%), followed then by 20.5% of the suspects being African Caribbean. The most densely populated age group was the 20-29 years age group, which accounted for 40.2% of the total suspects, followed then by the 30-39 years age group, which accounted for 25.8% of the total suspects. The occupation, which accounted for over half of the total suspects was unemployed (57.6%), followed then the occupation of builder (9.6%). Just over a third of the total suspects were know in some way to the victim(s) (35.6%), within which the two most commonly recorded relationship types were the suspect being an acquaintance of the victim (16.9%), and the suspect being the boyfriend of the victim (15.1%). The main of the suspects resided within Waltham Forest borough (80.3%), with only Newham borough (4.3%) worthy of mentioning from the other boroughs listed.

Features and Flags

In 76% of the offences the suspect had been drinking, in 21.7% of the offences the victim had been drinking, and in 8.4% alcohol had been consumed, with no further clarification of who had consumed it. It needs to be acknowledged that it is possible for more than one feature code to be appended to the crime report, such as for instance one to identify that the victim had been drinking alcohol, and one to identify that the suspect had been drinking alcohol. Therefore, the total number of feature codes can exceed the total number of offences. Further, of note, was that 30.1% of the offences were flagged with a Domestic Incident code, and 3.5% were flagged with a Racial Incident code.

Treatment and Harm Minimisation of Alcohol Performance

In the FY06/07 the London Ambulance Service (LAS) recorded 1,436 Alcohol-related calls, with 1,585 calls in the FY07/08, and 1,604 calls in the FY08/09. These figures display a clear, upward trend in the level of alcohol-related calls over the last three financial years, with an 11.7% increase in the number of calls received in the FY06/07, compared to the number of calls received in the FY08/09. In the date period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, there were 1,632 Alcohol-related calls dealt with by the London Ambulance Service, which is interestingly, only one call less than in the same period the year before (1,633 calls).

Temporal

In the most recent twelve-month period (01/08/2008 – 31/07/2009), the Alcohol-related LAS call-outs increased considerably between 1:600 hours and 00:59 hours, within which the highest peak was shown at 23:00 hours. These peak times were fairly static across the last three financial years. In the most recent period of concern (01/08/2008 – 31/07/2009), January and February were the peak months for the relevant LAS call-outs. However, looking at the last three financial years, no consistency was seen for the peak months, with seasonality not appearing to play a factor. For the days of the LAS Alcohol-related calls, the busiest day, by far, was shown to be Saturday, followed then by Sunday. These two peak days were the same for the last three financial years.

Geography

The number of Alcohol-related LAS calls listed for each ward across the last three full financial years, are listed in the below table, within which the top five wards in each financial year have been highlighted through the cell-shading:

WARD	FY06/07 CALLS	FY07/08 CALLS	FY08/09 CALLS
Cann Hall	89	83	64
Cathall	62	67	61
Chapel End	57	42	67
Chingford Green	65	58	78
Endlebury	21	28	47
Forest	55	69	76
Grove Green	73	66	61
Hale End & Highams Park	28	24	59
Hatch Lane	32	41	49
High Street	66	70	74
Higham Hill	173	236	200
Hoe Street	93	107	118
Larkswood	98	85	49
Lea Bridge	95	108	96
Leyton	51	73	57
Leytonstone	94	106	169
Markhouse	58	79	83
Valley	54	49	57
William Morris	61	80	56
Wood Street	111	114	83
Total	1436	1585	1604

A high level of uniformity was shown, in terms of the top five wards, with four of the top five wards being the same for the last three financial years, namely Higham Hill, Lea Bridge, Leytonstone, and Wood Street. Further, Higham Hill was seen to be the busiest ward overall for each of the three financial years.

Patients

In the FY06/07, 10.2% of those treated, were aged 19 years or less (116 patients), whereas in the FY07/08, 7.5% were (112 patients), and in the FY08/09, 9.0% were (134 patients). As shown, in the FY06/07, and FY07/08, relatively similar numerical values, for those treated who were aged less than 20 years of age, were shown, although disparity was displayed between the two percentages. In the FY08/09, although the relative percentage of those aged less than 20 years was not as high as in the FY06/07, the actual number of youths was significantly higher. For the most recent date period (01/08/2008 – 31/07/2009), 7.7% of those treated were aged 19 years and under, with the most common of all of the age groups being 40-49 years. Concerning the gender of those treated, in the same twelve-month date period, 71.4% were male, which was found to be very similar to the percentage of males treated in the other three financial years.

Citizen Focus

Public Attitude Survey

Q) How much of a problem arepeople being drunk or rowdy in public places?

The most recent rolling twelve-month period, showed that 10% of the Waltham Forest respondents believed that people being drunk or rowdy in public places was a fairly big or very big problem. This is compared to the two previous rolling twelve-month periods, in which 7% of the respondents believed this to be so. For the MPS, as a whole, for the period July 2008 to June 2009, 29% of the total respondents believed that people being drunk or rowdy in public places was a fairly big or very big problem, which was significantly higher than the level shown just for the Waltham Forest borough respondents.

Residents' Panel - The Waltham Forest Residents' Panel results obtained from the Recruitment and Survey no. 1, Autumn 2009, which were relevant to the Drug Action Team Executive Board are as follows:

Q) Thinking about your local area, please indicate your level of concern regarding the following crimes:

CRIME TYPE	NOT AT ALL	NOT VERY CONCERNED	NEITHER CONCERNED NOR UNCONCERNED	FAIRLY CONCERNED	VERY CONCERNED	DON'T KNOW
Drug related crime	4	16	15	39	27	0
Drunk people causing you a problem at night	7	21	18	34	21	0
Drunk people causing you a problem during the day	12	30	20	26	12	0

As listed above, the majority of the respondents were either fairly concerned or very concerned about drug-related crime (66%). Over half of the respondents were also either fairly concerned or very concerned about drunk people causing them a problem at night (55%), with this figure dropping to 38% when daytime opposed to night time was stipulated.

Q) Thinking about your local area, how much of a problem do think are the following?

ISSUE/CONCERN	A VERY BIG PROBLEM	A FAIRLY BIG PROBLEM	NO OPINION	NOT A VERY BIG PROBLEM	NOT A PROBLEM AT ALL	DON'T KNOW
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	16	37	11	31	5	0
People using or dealing drugs	22	36	16	20	7	0

Through looking at the above results table, over half of the respondents (58%) felt that people using or dealing drugs was a fairly big or very big problem, whereas, a slightly lower 53% of the respondents, felt that people being drunk or rowdy in public places was a fairly big or very big problem.

Place Survey - the results of the Place Survey, which are of concern to the Drug Action Team Executive Board, are displayed below, in which a rank of 1 signifies the worst performing Local Authority:

PLACE SURVEY QUESTION	PERCENTAGE	RANK OUT OF 353 LOCAL AUTHORITIES	CORRELATION WITH NI 17
NI 41, percentage who think that drunk and rowdy behaviour is a problem in their local area	38.9	23rd	0.89
NI 42, percentage who think that drug use or drug dealing is a problem in their local area	46.5	14th	0.93

As documented above, the results of the Place Survey showed that 38.9% of the Waltham Forest respondents thought that drunk or rowdy behaviour was a problem in their local area (NI 44). In relation to the rest of England and Wales, the associated rank for the borough's performance was 23rd. In terms of correlating this National Indicator with NI 17 (percentage who think that ASB is a problem in their local area), a significant correlation of 0.88 was found.

Also, 46.5% of the Waltham Forest respondents thought that drug use or drug dealing was a problem in their local area (NI 42), with the rank of 14th worst Local Authority attributed to the borough. A strong correlation of 0.93 was shown between this National Indicator and NI 17.

Recommendations

Reassurance Recommendations

- Once a suitable treatment site has been identified, ensure that the public are consulted and informed about its development.

Intelligence Recommendations

- Obtain the latest NDTMS data for those under 18 years of age, so that analysis can be undertaken upon it;
- Ensure that where appropriate the relevant alcohol- and drug-related feature codes are correctly appended to the crime reports;
- Ensure a greater understanding and analysis of Partnership data in relation to drug use and offending;
- Analysis of the re-offending rates of the Drug Interventions Programme (DIP) clients to gain a greater understanding of the effectiveness of DIP;
- Include analysis of those Licensed Premises identified as a being problem in the TJAG meetings, so that action can be taken;
- Identify a means of testing the hypothesis that the reduction in positive drug tests upon arrest is linked to the current economic climate;
- Further analysis of the Higham Hill LAS Alcohol-related calls hotspot, to understand why it consistently exists.

Prevention Recommendations

- Ensure that Pubwatch is utilised;

- Ensure that a suitable site for a Drug Treatment Centre is identified as soon as possible.

Enforcement Recommendations

- Ensure that comprehensive reviews of Licensed Premises are undertaken, with respect to withdrawing licences, and limiting opening hours where applicable
- Increase Drug testing on arrest for non-trigger offences.

Youth Crime Prevention Board

Performance

INDICATOR	FY2009/2010 TARGET	PERFORMANCE TO END OF AUGUST 2009	ON OR OFF TARGET
NI 28 Knife Crime rate	2.32 -5.20%	-3.90%	Off
NI 29 Gun Crime rate	0.04 -5.00%	21.60%	Off
NI 22 percentage of people who think parents take responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area	No target for 2009/10	26.50% (2008 Place Survey)	N/A
NI 45 Young Offenders in Employment Education and Training	67.5	63.80% (to end of June 2009)	Off
NI 111 First time entrants to the Criminal Justice System	377	308 (to end of June 2009)	Off

For NI 28 (Knife Crime rate) the borough is not currently meeting the 5.2% reduction target set, with current performance displayed at a reduction of 3.9% (as at the end of August 2009). For NI 29 (Gun Crime rate) a significant increase in offending is shown, namely 21.6%, against the required 5% reduction target. For NI 22 (the percentage of people who think parents take responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area), no target has been set, however the Place Survey 2008 found that only 26.5% of the respondents felt that parents did. And, lastly, for NI 111 (the number of first time entrants to the Criminal Justice System), on comparison to the three previous years, the current quarter was shown as the best performing first quarter. In this National Indicator, first time entrants were defined as being young people (aged 10-17 years), who received their first substantive outcome (relating to a reprimand, a final warning with or without an intervention, or a court disposal for those who go directly to court without a reprimand or final warning). The trend in Waltham Forest for the number of first time entrants in to the Criminal Justice System is relatively stable. Specifically, there was an average of

23.8 first time entrants a month in the first half of this year, compared to 23.2 entrants at the same stage in FY07/08, 28.3 entrants in the FY06/07 period, and 24.8 entrants in the FY05/06 period.

Overview of Project Board

The main of the work in the Youth Crime Prevention Project Board has been focused upon early intervention, with the targeting of gang member 'wannabes' having been one of the principle projects for the FY08/09. The main of this work has been undertaken through the commissioning of Catch 22 and the London Action Trust, as well as through the Youth Inclusion Support Panel. Concerning, Catch 22 there have been some performance difficulties in the past around their delivery of youth diversionary activities in the south of the borough. This resulted in a Default Notice being issued to them in December 2008, however, since this time their performance has improved. Overall, there have been 189 young people recorded as having been engaged in this service, with an average of 70 young people taking part in structured activities each month. Concerning, the London Action Trust, who have held regular diversionary activities in The Drive, E17, and the Beaumont Estate, with the addition of Priory Court since February 2009, 148 young people have been in contact with them over the FY08/09.

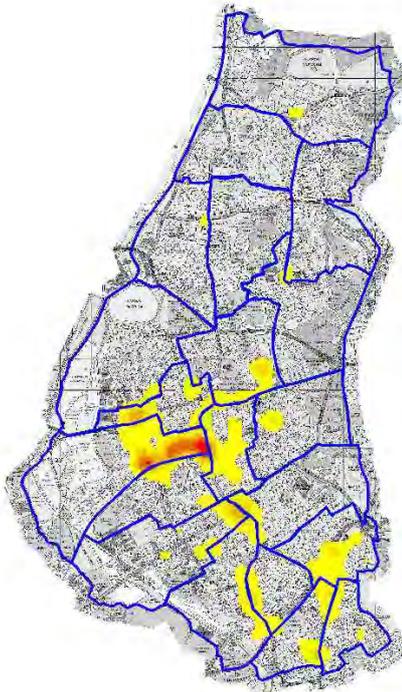
There are also a number of diversionary activities, undertaken by the police, the Youth Support Services, and other agencies, inclusive of Met-track, and Kickz. The former of these, Met-track, is a scheme developed by the MPS, in collaboration with a number of top United Kingdom athletes. The scheme was designed to encourage young people to become involved in football and athletics, with the aim of using sport to turn children and young people away from crime. Whereas, the latter, Kickz, is a project led by the MPS, the Football Foundation, and the Premier League, and is a project aimed at trying to engage young people, who live in disadvantaged areas. As part of this project, young people, both male and female, are provided with the chance to play football, as well as other sports, learn to coach, and volunteer in their community.

Lastly, the Youth Safety Assessment Toolkit (YSAT) has been utilised to assist in the targeting of interventions to reduce first time entrants in to the Criminal Justice System. The YSAT is a multi-agency tool, and is a means of trying to prevent those identified as being most at risk from becoming involved in criminality, from actually becoming involved. Thus, the emphasis is on early intervention, prevention, and diversion, opposed to enforcement.

Cost Implications

In the date period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, Robbery was estimated to have cost, £3,969,126, with Wounding estimated to have cost £3,734,600, Serious Wounding estimated to have cost £5,235,925, and Violence Against the Person estimated to have cost £10,879,704. For Robbery, this was an increase of £67,626 from the previously estimated cost for the same period the year before. And, for Violence Against the Person the estimated cost increase was £244,856.

Personal Robbery



Performance

As documented on MetStats, the borough recorded 1,354 Personal Robbery offences during the date period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, which equated to 5.1% of the borough's TNOs during this period. In the same date period the year before, the borough recorded 1379 Personal Robbery offences, which equated to 5.4% of the TNOs. Over these two years there has been a very slight reduction in offending, namely 1.8%. In the most recent iQuanta data, the borough displayed a rate of 6.086 offences per 1,000 residents, which is almost double the relevant MSG average of 3.268 offences per 1,000 residents. This resulted in the borough being represented as the worst performing CDRP in the group. Further, Waltham Forest's offending rate was significantly above the MPS CDRP average, determining the borough as being the fifth worst performing CDRP overall. A very slight downward projection for future offending was calculated, although consideration of a shorter period of data points displays an upward trend.

Temporal

For the twelve-month period considered, the busiest month was October, with the months of January, April, and June also busier than the average. However, when the data obtained for the last four financial years is combined, October, November, and June are represented as the busiest months. The main of the offending occurred between 15:00 hours and 01:00 hours, with a noticeable increase shown between 19:00 hours and 01:00 hours. The peak day for the offending was Friday.

Geography

High Street ward was over-represented for the location of the Personal Robbery offences, with the areas, around Walthamstow Central, along the High Street, E17, and around St James Station being the most concentrated. In addition, there were two, much smaller, and less intense areas of concern, based around King Edward Road (William Morris ward), and Bromley Road (Lea Bridge ward).

Victims

The main of the victims were male in gender (79%), with over half of the total victims being White European in ethnicity. The victims were primarily recorded as being in the 10-19 years age group, followed then by the 20-29 years age group. The highest featured occupations were student, schoolboy, and unemployed. For the victims who were listed as being in education, the educational providers, which featured in the highest number of instances, were Frederick Bremer School, Waltham Forest College, Rushcroft School, and Norlington School. The victims' home addresses spanned across 20 different MPS boroughs, and although the main of the victims resided in Waltham Forest (85%), the next two highest featuring boroughs were Newham and Redbridge (both 3.2%).

Property

There were 2,704 individual items of property stolen in the Personal Robbery offences, of which nearly a quarter referred solely to mobile phones (23.3%). The other highly targeted items of property were cash (15.8%), and credit/cheque/cash cards (12.4%). The total cost of the stolen property amounted to £293,277.31.

Suspects

Almost two thirds of the total suspects were described as being African Caribbean in ethnicity (62%), with a further 15% described as being White European, and 12% described as being Asian. The age group 10-19 years was disproportionately over-represented, accounting for over two-thirds of the total suspects. More, specifically, 80% of the suspects were aged between 14 years and 20 years of age. The male gender featured in a highly significant number of suspect descriptions (95%). Over a third of the total suspects were described as being schoolboys, with another third being unemployed, and a further 19.8% described as being in another form of education. The schools, which were most frequently referred to, as being attended by the relevant suspects, were: Holy Family School (7), Norlington School for Boys (6), Lammas School (6), Kelmscott School (3), and Heathcote School (3). Three quarters of the suspects resided in Waltham Forest borough, with the next most frequently listed boroughs being Redbridge, Hackney, Haringey, and Newham.

Features and Flags

The most frequently occurring feature codes, which describe the method used in the offence, referred to the victim being threatened, punched, pushed, and attacked from behind. Concerning, the weapon-related feature codes, a knife or bladed instrument was listed in 23.5% of the offences, and a sharp or pointed instrument was listed in 2.2%. In terms of how these weapons were used, the two most commonly listed modes were listed as the knife/sharp instrument being used as a

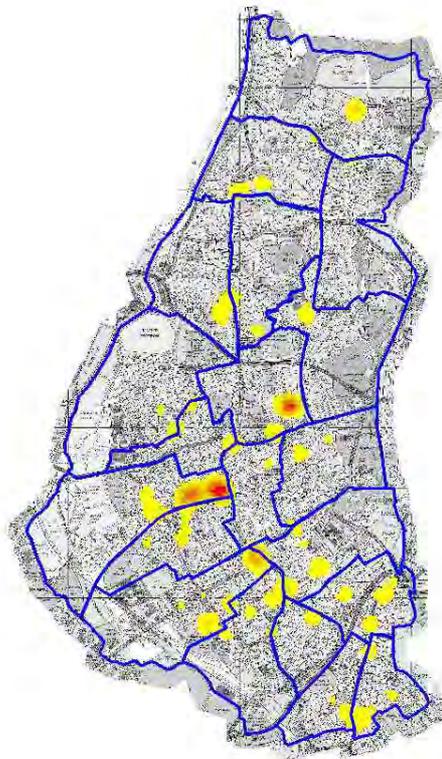
threat or in an attempt to injure the victim (52.9%), and the knife/sharp instrument being imitated only, with the victim believing that the weapon was present (28.3%).

For the firearm-related offences, 2.2% listed a firearm being used as a threat, 1.1% listed a firearm being imitated (victim convinced that a firearm was present), and less than 1% referred to each of the following: a firearm being imitated (victim was not convinced that a firearm was actually present), a firearm being used as a blunt instrument to cause injury, and a firearm actually being fired.

British Transport Police Data

Of the British Transport Police incidents having occurred between 01/08/2008 and 31/07/2009, 109 referred to either a Robbery, or Theft of the Person offence (14.8%). The peak months for the offending were March, April, May, and October. In terms of days, Friday was the peak day, followed then by Wednesday and Thursday. The main of the incidents occurred between 12:00 hours and 19:59 hours, within which the main peak was displayed between 17:00 hours and 19:59 hours. In a significant proportion of the incidents, Walthamstow Central was listed as the location of the offence, followed then by Leyton tube station and Leytonstone tube station. Of note, was that slightly more offences occurred on the train (57.8%) than off.

Serious Youth Violent Crime (victim aged 1-19 years)



Performance

As recorded on MetStats, the borough experienced 258 Serious Youth Violent (SYV) Offences during the date period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, which accounted for 1% of the borough's TNOs during this period. Over half of the total offences referred to Personal Robbery offences (51.9%), followed then by GBH with Intent Offences (15.6%), and GBH Wounding (8.1%). To be noted, is that direct data comparisons cannot be made for this period to the year previous, as the offence category of Serious Youth Violence was only introduced in April 2008.

Temporal

The peak month during the twelve-month period of concern was May, followed then by November. The peak day for the offending was Wednesday, followed then by the period Friday through to Sunday. The level of offending increased considerably between 14:00 hours and 00:59 hours (78.1%), with the highest peaks within this shown, firstly, between 15:00 hours and 19:59 hours, and then, again, at midnight.

Geography

Two of the three hotspots represented on the map for the Serious Youth Violence offences, were located in High Street ward, firstly, around Walthamstow Central, and, secondly, along the High Street, E17. The further SYV hotspot was located in Chapel End ward, around the area where Fulbourne Road meets Victoria Road.

Victims

The main of the victims were male in gender (83.3%). In terms of the victims' ethnicities, almost half were White European (47.6%), with an additional 26.7% being African Caribbean and 18.3% being Asian. Although, by the offence definition, all of the victims were aged less than 20 years of age, two thirds of all the victims were aged exclusively between 15 years and 18 years of age (67.7%). Overall, the highest occurring singular age was 18 years of age (21.4%). Pertaining to the occupations of the victims, 37.1% were recorded as being a student, 32.5% were recorded as being a schoolboy, and an additional 17.1% were recorded as being unemployed. The majority of the victims resided in Waltham Forest borough (83.4%), with Hackney (3.9%), and Newham (3.3%) featuring with the most prevalence of the remaining boroughs.

Suspects

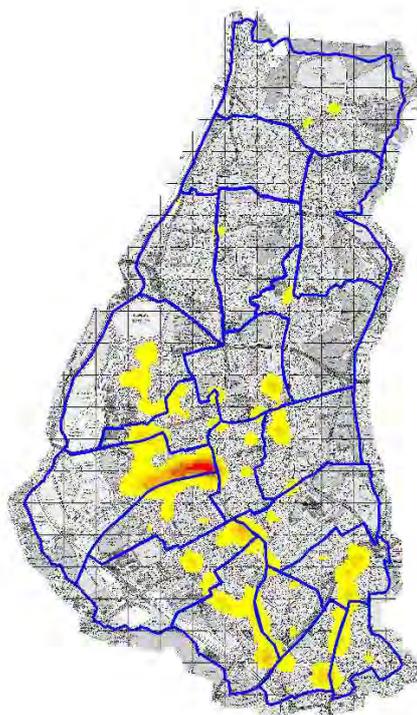
The overwhelming majority of the suspects were male (96.1%). Over three quarters of the total suspects were recorded as being in the 10-19 years age group (78%), with emphasis shown between the ages of 14 years and 18 years (60.3% of the age group). The main of the suspects were African Caribbean in ethnicity (61.1%), followed then by the ethnicities of White European (19.9%), and Asian (13.9%). Looking at the relationship between the suspects and the victims, a fifth of the suspects were shown to be known, in some capacity, to the victim (20.5%), within which the most commonly listed relationship types were: the suspect being an acquaintance of the victim (34%), and the suspect attending the same school as the victim (19.1%). The top three occupations for the suspects were the same as for the victims, namely, schoolboy (39.7%), unemployed (27.9%), and student (16.2%). Concerning the educational establishments listed for the suspects, recorded as being

in education, those listed with the most regularity were Rushcroft School (28.2%), and Epping Forest College (12.8%). The vast majority of the suspects resided in Waltham Forest borough (87.1%), with an additional nine other boroughs listed.

Features and Flags

The level of non-weapon assisted physical violence was very low for the SYV offences, with 62.6% of the offences having a knife or bladed instrument used, and 8.5% of the offences having a sharp or pointed instrument used. In terms of how these weapons were used, the top three means of use were: a knife or sharp instrument being used as a threat or in an attempt to injure (39.2%), a weapon being imitated, which the victim believed was present (32.3%), and a knife or sharp being used to injure (21.2%). For the firearms-related feature codes, it was found that 4.1% of the offences had a firearm used as a threat, 3.3% of the offences had a firearm actually fired, 1.5% of the offences had a firearm imitated (victim convinced the firearm was present), and less than 1% of the offences had the firearm used as a blunt weapon.

Knife Crime



Performance

As expressed on MetStats the borough recorded 520 Knife Crime offences during the date period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, which equated to 1.9% of the borough's TNOs during this time. In the same date period the year prior, the borough recorded 612 Knife Crime offences, which equated to 2.4% of the borough's TNOs. Over these two date periods a significant reduction in Knife Crime offending was observed (15%, 92 offences). For the most recent twelve-month date period, the top

classification, by far, was Personal Robbery (37.8%), followed then by Crime Related Incidents, and the possession of both Bladed Articles, and Offensive Weapons.

Temporal

For the latest twelve-month period, the busiest months for offending were May and September, closely followed by both March and July. The peak days for the offending were Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. Whereas, concerning the times of offending, the level of offending increased considerably from 15:00 hours through till 0059 hours, with the highest offending peak shown at midnight.

Geography

As displayed on the above map, there is one fairly large hotspot for the Knife Crime offending, as located along the High Street, E17 (High Street ward), which encompasses Walthamstow Central, the bus station, and the Selbourne Walk shopping centre. Additionally, although not shown as hotspot areas, there were sustained areas of offending along both Leytonstone High Road, and High Road Leyton. The location type accounting for the highest number of offences was the street, with no other venue types featuring with any notable frequency.

Victims

Over two thirds of the victims were male in gender. In terms of ethnicity, 43.4% of the victims were White European, followed then by 23.4% being African Caribbean, and 23.2% being Asian. The highest featuring age groups were the 10-19 years age group, and the 20-29 years age group; with 42.7% of the total victims aged between 14 years and 25 years. For the victims' occupations, 27.2% were recorded as being unemployed, 16.3% were recorded as being a student, and 10.3% were recorded as being a schoolboy. For those listed as being in education, the educational establishments recorded with the most frequency were Leytonstone School, Waltham Forest College, and Norlington School. Concerning where the victims resided, 82.8% had Waltham Forest listed as their home address borough, followed then by Newham and Redbridge boroughs.

Suspects

The vast majority of the suspects were male in gender (94.9%). For the suspects' ethnicity, 60.7% were described as being African Caribbean, and 23.1% were described as being White European. The most common age group was the 10-19 years age group, followed then by the 20-29 years age group, within which almost two thirds of the total suspects were aged between 14 and 20 years (64.5%). Approximately, half of the suspects were unemployed (48.2%), with a further 12.3% being students, and 11% being schoolboys. The educational establishments listed for the suspects, with the most frequency were Fredrick Bremner School, Holy Family School, and Belmont Park School. The main of the suspects resided in Waltham Forest borough (81.7%), with only Newham featuring with any noteworthy frequency (4.0%).

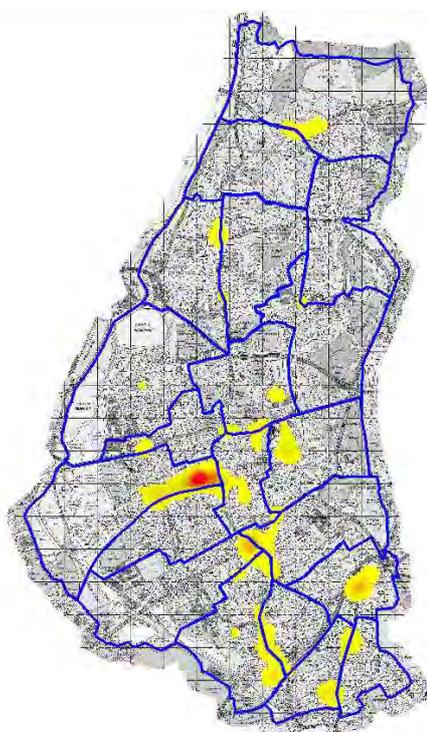
Features and Flags

Since April 2008 any offence featuring a knife or similar, requires two feature codes to be appended to the crime report. The first of these feature codes denotes the

type of weapon used, and the second denotes how the weapon was actually used. In terms of the weapon type the main of the offences referred to a knife or bladed Instrument (83.1%), opposed to a sharp or pointed instrument. And, in terms of how the weapon was used, the two most commonly stated methods were the weapon being used as a threat or in an attempt to injure (45.1%), and the weapon being used to injure the victim (18.2%).

Concerning the flags appended to the crime reports, 10.3% of the offences referred to a Domestic Incident, 2.5% referred to a bus/tram-related crime, 1.2% referred to Sexual Offences, and a further 0.8% referred to car-jackings. These categories are not mutually exclusive, with it being possible to append a crime report with more than one flag.

Youth Crime (all offences, in which suspect was aged 1-19 years of age)



Performance

Through MetStats, it was ascertained that the borough had 3,905 Youth Crime offences during the date period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, which equated to 14.6% of the borough's TNOs during this time. The main offence types, which comprised this Youth Crime, were Personal Robbery (18.6%), Drug Offences (15.6%), ABH and Minor Wounding (8.3%), and Criminal Damage (8%).

Temporal

In the twelve-month period analysed, May was shown as being significantly busier for the offences than any other month. The peak days for the offending were Wednesday and Friday, with the weekend shown as the quietest period. Concerning,

the actual offending times, the main of the Youth Crime occurred between 15:00 hours and 22:59 hours, within which a pronounced peak was shown between 15:00 hours and 16:59 hours. Of note, is that this two-hour peak time period coincides with the time that the majority of the schools and colleges in the borough finish for the day.

Geography

The primary hotspot for the Youth Crime in the last twelve months was located around Walthamstow Central (High Street ward), which correlates highly with the main hotspot for Knife Crime. In over half of the offences, the street was listed as the actual location of the incident (52.2%).

Victims

The highest featured age group was that which referred to victims aged between 10 years and 19 years (33.8%), with nearly a quarter of the total victims being aged between 14 years and 18 years (23.8%). This was followed then by the 20-29 years age group, which accounted for a fifth of the total victims (20%) Noticeably, the number of victims featured in each age group increment decreased. Half of the victims were White European in ethnicity (50.4%), followed then by 22.1% being Asian, and 18.9% being African Caribbean. There were more male victims (64%), than female victims, although the difference was not as pronounced as it is for the suspects of Youth Crime. Concerning the victims' occupations, 17.6% were listed as being unemployed, 14.5% were listed as being a student, 12.9% were listed as being a schoolboy, and a further 5.3% were listed as being a schoolgirl. The main of the victims resided in Waltham Forest borough (85.6%), with Redbridge featuring with the most frequency of the other boroughs listed.

Suspects

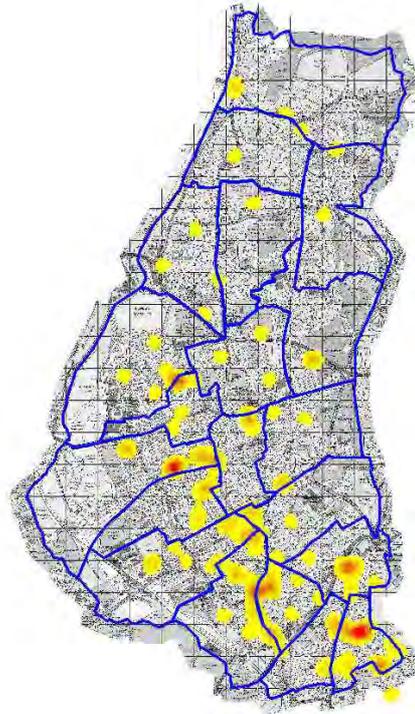
The main of the suspects were male (87%), with a highly significant proportion of the total suspects being aged between 14 years and 19 years of age. Over half of the total suspects were described as being African Caribbean in ethnicity (54%), followed then by 28% described as being White European in ethnicity. In terms of the suspects' occupations, 40% were recorded as being unemployed, 26.4% were recorded as being a student, and 19.4% were recorded as being schoolboys. The most commonly listed educational establishments for the suspects were: Belmont Park School, Lammas School, Rushcroft School, Kelmscott School, Holy Family School, Norlington School, and George Mitchell School. The percentage of Youth Crime suspects residing in Waltham Forest borough (77.3%) was slightly less than that for the victims (85.6%), although still accounted for over three quarters of the total suspects. Concerning the other 24 boroughs listed, those recorded with the most frequency were Redbridge, and Hackney.

Features and Flags

A number of the Youth Crime offences were flagged as being Domestic Incidents (4.3%), with an additional 3.1% being flagged as Bus/Tram-related crimes. Concerning, the feature codes appended to the crime reports, in 16.1% of the offences the victim was punched, in 15.3% of the offences the victim was threatened, and in 10.7% of the offences the victim was pushed. In terms of

weapons, a knife or bladed instrument was mentioned in 8.7% of the offences, and a sharp or pointed instrument was mentioned in 1.2% of the offences. It was noted that firearms were not seen, threatened, or used with any significant frequency.

Gun Crime



Performance

As represented on the MetStats database, the borough recorded 142 Gun Crime offences during the date period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, which equated to less than 1% of the borough's TNOs during this period. The most frequently recorded classifications were Personal Robbery (19.4%), Firearm Seizure (14.7%), and Commercial Robbery (10.6%). It is not possible to make data comparisons between this date period and the same date period in the year before, due to the timing of changes in the Metropolitan Police Service firearm-related feature codes in CRIS.

Temporal

During the twelve month period of concern, the peak months, times and days have been calculated, through the exclusion of the Firearm Seizure offences, as a means of trying to avoid any skewing or misrepresentations brought about as a result of police activity. The peak months for the offending were January and November, followed then by September. The peak day for the offending was Friday, followed then by Thursday, with the weekend shown as being very quiet. The main of the offending occurred between 1400 hours and 2359 hours, with the highest singular peak shown in the evening at 2100 hours.

Geography

There were a number of hotspots located around the borough for the Gun Crime committed during the last twelve months, in which the two most pronounced areas were represented as being, around Harrow Road, centred around the point where it meets Cecil Road (Cann Hall ward), and on the High Street, at the point where it meets Palmerston Road (High Street ward). Other, subsidiary hotspot areas were represented as being around Queens Road, E17, and around Priory Court, E17.

Victims

Over three quarters of the victims were male in gender. The most popular age group was the 20-29 years age group, which accounted for over a third of the total victims. There was not one particular ethnicity, which was disproportionately over-represented, with the ethnicity of White European representing 31.1% of the total victims, the ethnicity of African Caribbean representing 30.7% of the total victims, and the ethnicity of Asian representing 23.6% of the total victims. Over a fifth of the victims were shown as being unemployed. Almost three quarters of the victims resided within Waltham Forest borough (73%), although 13 other boroughs were listed also.

Suspects

A significantly higher proportion of the Gun Crime suspects were male in gender (95%), compared to the Gun Crime victims. The highest listed ethnicity, by far, was African Caribbean, which accounted for 71.1% of the total suspects. The two most populated age groups were the 10-19 years age group, and the 20-29 years age group, with over two thirds of the suspects specifically aged between 14 years and 26 years. For the suspects' occupations, 38.5% were recorded as being unemployed, and a further 21.2% were recorded as being schoolboys. Over three quarters of the suspects resided in Waltham Forest borough, with the most frequently occurring of the remaining boroughs being Haringey and Newham.

Features and Flags

The most commonly utilised feature codes referred to a firearm being used as a threat (31.1%), a firearm featuring in the offence, but not actually being used (16.5%), and a firearm being fired (14.3%). In the offending recorded during this date period, shotguns, ball-bearing guns, and stun guns did not feature with any notable significance.

Schools Exclusion Data

Analysis of the 2008/2009 academic year Exclusion Data obtained for Waltham Forest borough, showed that the highest level of pupil exclusions occurred in the school years of 9 and 10. The schools with the most pupil exclusions recorded were Tom Hood and Chingford Foundation School. Although, Tom Hood School had the joint highest number of exclusions in the most recent full academic year, this figure was a significant reduction from the number of exclusions recorded in the previous academic year (2007/2008). The main reason overall, for the fixed term exclusions was verbal abuse. In terms of the ethnicity of those excluded, 'White' and 'Black or Black British' featured with relatively similar frequency, as the most commonly recorded ethnicities.

Citizen Focus

Public Attitude Survey - The Public Attitude Survey results obtained from Quarter 1, April 2009 to June 2009, which pertain to the Youth Crime Prevention Board are as follows:

Q) To what extent do you think gun crime is a problem in this area, that is people using or carrying guns or replica guns?

The most recent rolling twelve-month period, documented 11% of the Waltham Forest respondents as believing that Gun Crime was a fairly big or very big problem, compared to 4% in the period before, and 5% in the period before this. Thus, the Waltham Forest respondents are shown to have become significantly more concerned about Gun Crime of late. In the period, July 2008 to June 2009, 24% of the MPS-wide respondents believed that Gun Crime was a fairly big or very big problem, which is significantly higher than for the Waltham Forest borough respondents.

Q) To what extent do you think gangs are a problem in this area?

The most recent rolling twelve-month period, showed that 10% of the Waltham Forest respondents believed that gangs were a fairly big or very big problem, compared to 5% in the period before, and 6% in the period before this. The MPS, as a whole, for the period July 2008 to June 2009, displayed 36% of the total respondents as believing that gangs were a fairly big or very big problem, which was considerably higher than the percentage shown for Waltham Forest borough, despite the borough displaying a significant increase in concern of late.

Q) How much of a problem are....teenagers hanging around on the streets?

The most recent rolling twelve-month period, displayed 19% of the Waltham Forest respondents believed that teenagers hanging around on the streets were a fairly big or very big problem. This is compared to the rolling twelve-month period before, in which 20% did, and, the period before, in which 22% did. During the period July 2008 to June 2009, the MPS recorded 39% of the respondents believing that teenagers hanging around on the streets were a fairly big or a very big problem. Thus, despite no actual location being specified in this Public Attitude Survey

question, Waltham Forest had considerably less of its respondents believing that teenagers hanging around on the streets were a problem, than the MPS, as a whole, did.

Place Survey

The results of the Place Survey, which have an impact on the Youth Crime Prevention Project Board, are displayed below, in which a rank of 1 signifies the Local Authority with the lowest satisfaction level:

PLACE SURVEY QUESTION	PERCENTAGE	RANK OUT OF 353 LOCAL AUTHORITIES
NI 22 percentage who agree that in their local area parents take enough responsibility for the behaviour of their children	26.5	254

As shown, 26.5% of the respondents agreed that in their local area parents take sufficient responsibility for the behaviour of their children, resulting in the borough being ranked 254th out of a total of 353 Local Authorities.

Residents' Panel - The Waltham Forest Residents' Panel results (obtained from the Recruitment and Survey no. 1, Autumn 2009), which are relevant to the Youth Crime Prevention Board, are as follows:

Q) Thinking about your local area, please indicate your level of concern regarding the following crimes:

CRIME TYPE	NOT AT ALL	NOT VERY CONCERNED	NEITHER CONCERNED NOR UNCONCERNED	FAIRLY CONCERNED	VERY CONCERNED	DON'T KNOW
Having a bicycle stolen	27	18	21	19	15	0
Street robbery (mugging)	3	10	11	42	34	0

As shown above, a highly significant proportion of the Waltham Forest respondents were deemed to be either fairly or very concerned about Street Robbery (76%), whereas having a bicycle stolen had a much lower proportion of concerned respondents (34%).

Q) Thinking about your local area, how much of a problem do think are the following?

ISSUE/CONCERN	A VERY BIG PROBLEM	A FAIRLY BIG PROBLEM	NO OPINION	NOT A VERY BIG PROBLEM	NOT A PROBLEM AT ALL	DON'T KNOW
Parents not taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children	32	36	11	19	3	0
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	20	40	7	27	6	0

In terms of parents not taking responsibility for their children, over two thirds of the respondents deemed this to be either a fairly big or a very big problem (68%). This finding compliments, to some extent, the findings of the Place Survey in relation to this issue. Concerning teenagers hanging around on the streets, a significant proportion of the respondents deemed this to be either a fairly big or a very big problem (60%). The two issues featured in this Residents' Panel question appear to be very much intertwined, and as such, the results of each, are fairly similar.

Recommendations

Reassurance Recommendations

- Good news stories to be shared with the Waltham Forest residents through Housing Providers, Safer Neighbourhood newsletters, and tenancy meetings, in the hope of reducing the fear of crime and increasing public confidence;
- The promotion all of the work currently being undertaken in the borough to tackle Youth Crime and Disorder.

Intelligence Recommendations

- Analysis of the TellUs Online Youth Survey, which is due out in January 2010;
- The utilisation of the Tackling Knife Crime practical guide, as taken from the Tackling Knives Action Programme (TKAP);
- The Police Borough Intelligence Unit (BIU) to work closely with the Family Intervention Programme (FIP) to share intelligence, and to assist in completing dynamic risk assessments when required;
- Full evaluations to be undertaken, which assess the impact on Crime and ASB that the various diversionary activities implemented in the borough have had;

- Identification through open-source mediums of high-risk events, or high-risk promoters, which may have an impact on the borough;
- Ensure that officers utilise the appropriate flags and feature codes on CRIS, so that meaningful analysis can be undertaken on the various offences;
- The production of a Market Profile to analyse the movement of stolen mobile phones within the borough;
- Involvement of the Youth Independent Advisory Group when making recommendations and forming opinions;
- Close liaison with partner agencies, inclusive of the Youth Offender Service (YOS), British Transport Police (BTP), Probation, and TfL in terms of data and intelligence sharing
- Ensure that the Safer Neighbourhood officers, the Youth Offender Service, the Youth Engagement Team, and Probation are aware of the nominals affiliated with each gang within the borough
- Liaison with surrounding boroughs, to ensure that all cross-border gang issues and tensions are picked up at the earliest opportunity;
- The production, by the Police Borough Intelligence Unit, of a Market Profile,

Prevention Recommendations

- Utilisation of the Youth Engagement Team in relation to deterring gang involvement;
- The Safer Transport Teams to patrol areas of concern, inclusive of Walthamstow Central;
- Trident to deliver educational talks within the secondary schools and colleges within the borough;
- Thought to be given to the feasibility of sending letters to the parents/legal guardians of youths involved in gang activity, offering them advice and support;
- Publicity around the real life dangers of being in a gang, as a means of trying to dispel any glamorisation ideals, which may exist;
- Identification of the siblings of gang members for early intervention targeting, as a means of trying to prevent them from joining gangs also;
- Liaison with the PPO scheme, to identify gang members that would be worthy of inclusion on the scheme.

Enforcement Recommendations

- Increase the usage of ABCs and ASBOs within the borough for persistent offenders;
- Utilise the Youth Engagement Team to ensure the timely arrest of youths who are wanted, or who are in breach of their Licence Conditions or Orders;
- The continued enforcement of the Dispersal Zone along Leytonstone High Road, E11;
- The tasking of the council's Enforcement Officers to areas of concern;
- Stop and searches to be undertaken on gang members, as well as Section 60s to be implemented when and where appropriate;
- Weapon sweeps to be completed on the borough's estates of concern;
- Weapon arch operations to be undertaken in schools, at transport hubs, outside the Youth Offender Service, and in the identified hotspot areas;

- High visibility policing to be undertaken in areas identified as being linked to gangs and their activity;
- The creation of a Partnership Impact Statement to be used at court, which aims to prevent gang members from receiving soft sentences for Violent and Serious offences;
- The use of Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) operations in the borough;

Ward Data Analysis

As a means of adhering to the requirements of the Sustainable Communities Strategy, SafetyNet has begun to initiate work, which firstly, assists in the alignment of the priorities identified by the Safer Neighbourhood Teams with the Better Neighbourhood Initiative (BNI) areas, and secondly, assists in the co-ordination of joint working between the different agencies. Already, SafetyNet, in working with the Better Neighbourhood Team, has implemented a Community Safety Plan in each of the BNI wards.

To aid the identification of the issues of concern within each of the wards in the borough, a method, which looks at both the crime and disorder types on a ward-basis, was employed. The measures which were considered in this method, were: the volume of crime/disorder, the trend from the previous year, the crime type which was recorded for those listed in the Probation commencement data, the crime/disorder concerns raised in the Residents' Panel Survey, and the current Safer Neighbourhood Teams' ward panel priorities. The time period considered for this process was 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009. The three identified issues for each of the wards are represented below, with the BNI wards distinguished from the other wards through the coloured-cell shading:

WARD NAME	FIRST ISSUE	SECOND ISSUE	THIRD ISSUE
Cann Hall	Rowdy inconsiderate behaviour	Low-level violence	Residential Burglary
Cathall	Low-level violence	Drugs/Substance misuse	Theft from Motor Vehicle
Chapel End	Low-level violence	Personal Robbery	Residential Burglary
Chingford Green	Residential Burglary	Drugs/Substance misuse	Criminal Damage
Endlebury	Drugs/Substance misuse	Residential Burglary	Low-level violence
Forest	Residential Burglary	Theft from Motor Vehicle	Drugs/Substance misuse
Grove Green	Personal Robbery	Residential Burglary	Drugs/Substance misuse
Hale End and Highams Park	Low-level violence	Theft from Motor Vehicle	Rowdy inconsiderate behaviour
Hatch Lane	Residential Burglary	Low-level violence	Non-residential Burglary
High Street	Low-level violence	Other thefts	Rowdy inconsiderate behaviour
Higham Hill	Low-level violence	Drugs/Substance misuse	Theft from Motor Vehicle
Hoe Street	Rowdy inconsiderate	Theft from Motor	Criminal damage

	behaviour	Vehicle	
Larkswood	Residential Burglary	Low-level violence	Drugs/Substance misuse
Lea Bridge	Rowdy inconsiderate behaviour	Residential Burglary	Theft from Motor Vehicle
Leyton	Drugs/Substance misuse	Other thefts	Low-level violence
Leytonstone	Rowdy inconsiderate behaviour	Theft from Motor Vehicle	Other thefts
Markhouse	Rowdy inconsiderate behaviour	Drugs/Substance misuse	Residential Burglary
Valley	Low-level violence	Residential Burglary	Drugs/Substance misuse
William Morris	Drugs/Substance misuse	Rowdy inconsiderate behaviour	Theft from Motor Vehicle
Wood Street	Drugs/Substance misuse	Residential Burglary	Low-level violence

For acknowledgment, is that Rowdy Inconsiderate Behaviour, as listed above, incorporates youth nuisance and disorder; with low-level violence being inclusive of Offensive Weapon offences, Harassment, Other Violence, and Common Assault. The ASB featured in the matrix did not include the Environmental ASB that is reported to the Local Authority. The Other Theft category did not include any Motor Vehicle-related thefts.

Overall, the three issues, which were identified in the highest number of instances, were drugs/substance misuse, low-level violence, and Residential Burglar, although only four of the total wards displayed these three issues as their main issues.

The below table displays the total level of offending having occurred in each of the individual wards during the time period 01/08/2008 to 31/07/2009, with the BNI wards highlighted:

WARD NAME	NUMBER OF OFFENCES
High Street	3382
Leyton	2086
Lea Bridge	2061
Leytonstone	1866
Forest	1716
Hoe Street	1644
Valley	1620
Chapel End	1457
Markhouse	1439
Wood Street	1403
Cathall	1358
William Morris	1349
Higham Hill	1296
Grove Green	1261
Cann Hall	1223
Chingford Green	1124
Larkswood	1093
Hale End and Highams Park	944

Hatch Lane	872
Endlebury	805
Total	29,999

The ward displaying the highest level of offending overall for the date period 01/08/2008 – 31/07/2009 was High Street ward (3382 offences), with an offending level significantly above the average. The next two highest featuring wards were Leyton (2086 offences), and Lea Bridge (2061 offences). Of note, is that two of the wards featured within the top five wards for the total offending do not feature as BNI wards.

Terrorism

Intelligence Assessment

The threat to the United Kingdom from International Terrorism is currently assessed as being Substantial, which determines the chance of an attack occurring in the UK as being a "strong possibility", and one, which may occur without warning. Whereas, the current threat level in Northern Ireland from Irish-Related Terrorism (IRT) has been raised to Severe, which means that an attack is highly likely. This threat level increase was the result of an attempt by dissident Republicans to deploy a Vehicle-Borne Explosive Device (VBIED) at the end of January 2009.

Current Activity and Provisions

The Counter-Terrorism Focus Desk remains active within the Police Borough Intelligence Unit, and undertakes the task of monitoring all relevant information and intelligence for the borough. This Focus Desk works closely with the Borough Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Officers, and the Safer Neighbourhood Teams, to gather, evaluate and investigate intelligence reports in support of borough operations.

The Community Engagement Team has been in place since mid-2008, as part of the Government's Contest Strategy on Counter-Terrorism. Under the Prevent Strand, the Team exists to prevent individuals from both becoming terrorists and supporting Violent Extremism. The team works within the community, gaining trust and respect in the process. This has subsequently enabled open dialogue over a number of complex matters. The National roll-out of the Prevent Strand is shaped to a certain extent on the work that has already been undertaken within the borough.

Assessment of Future Activity

A new communication system, entitled, "Neighbourhood Link", is currently being introduced for both general and fast-time messaging. The system will be utilised for both the messaging of partners and community groups, if and when required, to inform them of any Counter Terrorism-related issues. This will, ultimately mean that the borough's ability to communicate quickly and efficiently around emerging issues is considerably increased.

Emerging Issues

The two main emerging issues, which could potentially have an impact on Terrorism and Violent Extremism within the borough, are:

- Emerging and migrant communities in the borough
- The 2012 Olympic Games

Citizen Focus

Public Attitude Survey - The Public Attitude Survey results obtained from Quarter 1, April 2009 to June 2009, which pertain to Terrorism are as follows:

Q) To what extent are you worried about a terrorist attack in London?

The most recent rolling twelve-month period showed that 85% of the Waltham Forest respondents were either fairly worried or very worried about a terrorist attack in London. This is compared to the two rolling twelve-month periods before, in which 95% of respondents were. Looking at the results for the MPS, as a whole in the period July 2008 to June 2009, 52% of the total respondents were either fairly worried or very worried about a terrorist attack in London. Thus, although the percentage of Waltham Forest respondents who were either fairly or very worried about a terrorist attack in London has decreased of late, this percentage is significantly higher than the MPS, as a whole.

Q) And, to what extent are you worried about a terrorist attack particularly in this area

The most recent rolling twelve months, showed that 17% of the Waltham Forest respondents were either fairly worried or very worried about a terrorist attack in their area. This is compared to the rolling twelve-month period before, in which 18% were, and the rolling twelve-month period before this, in which 21% were. During the period July 2008 through to June 2009, the MPS documented 24% of the total respondents as being either fairly worried or very worried about a terrorist attack in this area. Interestingly, this result is the opposite to the previous Public Attitude Survey question's result, with a lower percentage of respondents concerned about a terrorist attack actually occurring in their area in the Waltham Forest results.

The 2012 Olympics

Intelligence Assessment

The main location of the London 2012 Olympics is to the south of the borough, with only a very small area actually located within the borough's boundary. This small area will in due course be ceded to Newham borough, to become a permanent part of their borough. The advent of the 2012 Olympics is likely to have an impact on a range of different crime and disorder types, such as potential increases in Hate Crime, as new and emerging communities come in to the borough. Of relevance, also is that the area of the borough that the Olympics is located in is in close proximity to an area of fairly high crime, deprivation, disorder, and gang crime. This is of importance, as the coming of the Olympics may mean that the area attracts both public and media interest, and scrutiny.

Current Activity and Provision

A paper⁵ produced to look at the current state of Prostitution and the potential effects that the Olympics will have on the five Olympic boroughs, noted that Waltham Forest borough had no specialised services for women involved in prostitution. The report notes that although, the borough has been the focus of the MPS Clubs and Vice unit (CO14) that no outreach services exist specifically for women involved in prostitution. The report claims that off-street prostitution premises in Waltham Forest borough may be attracting Olympic Construction Workers, as these premises are well publicised. The report cites a Drug Support Worker in Waltham Forest borough, who had concerns that the women involved in prostitution may treat the Olympics as an opportunity to make more money, which will in turn allow them to purchase more drugs to feed their habits. An extension of this concern was the belief that when the Olympics are over that these same women will need to turn to other crime types as a mean of supporting their increased drug usage. In summary, the Safe Exit report concluded that there were gaps in the services required to deal with people engaging in prostitution, with limited, if any, programs implemented specifically to deal with the issue.

Assessment of Future Activity

A workforce-planning document produced by the MPS Olympic Security Directorate (CO12)⁶ has made workforce projections for those working on the Stratford City retail development and the Olympic Village. They estimated that there would be a continual and gradual increase in the level of site workers, which will peak at 20,000-22,000 employees between November 2009 and November 2010.

The transport networks within Waltham Forest borough are likely to be affected by the 2012 Olympics. Firstly, the traffic congestion in the south of the borough may be affected, with a predicted one lorry arriving at the Olympic site main entrance every 90 seconds. This could then affect the borough's ability to react to emergencies. Secondly, Leyton tube station, which is likely to be used by a number of site workers, may become considerably busier; exacerbated by the claim that there will be no employee parking being provided at the Olympic site. However, as Leyton tube station was not identified as being one of the designated Olympic stations, it will not benefit from any upgrades to deal with the anticipated increased capacity. This increased capacity may, in turn, lead to an increase in crimes such as Robbery, Snatch, and Dip, as there will be more people to target.

The Multi Area Agreement represents the key statutory framework shaping the realisation of the socio-economic benefits from the legacy of the 2012 Games. As a part of this, under the Strategic Regeneration Framework, there is a work stream to tackle community safety and cohesion. To assist with this work, a new post of Research and Intelligence Officer has been created. This post will conduct high quality analysis and synthesis of the existing evidence-base in relation to crime, safety and cohesion across the five 2012 host boroughs (Newham, Hackney,

⁵ Kristen Neumann (2009), Insight into the current state of prostitution and the potential impact of the Olympics in the host five boroughs.

⁶ Workforce planning document received from CO12 (August 2008).

Waltham Forest, Greenwich, and Tower Hamlets). The resultant data and analysis will be used to inform future partnership Strategic Assessments.

The Metropolitan Police Intelligence Bureau (MIB) is due to take responsibility of the management of Olympic Intelligence on behalf of the Metropolitan Police Service. This role will be held for the period leading up to, as well as for the duration of, the 2012 Olympic Games. This unit will have the responsibility of producing the Metropolitan Police Service Olympic Intelligence Tactical Assessment, which will form the basis of the pan-London Metropolitan Police Service tasking process around the Olympics. The Tactical Assessment will feature any crime that has or may have an impact on the effective delivery or image of the Olympic Games, intelligence which has been identified or suggests a clear or direct threat to the security or safety of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, and intelligence that identifies or suggests, any criminality or action that either by its nature or association with the Olympic and Paralympics Games causes damage to the integrity of the Games.

Further, the Metropolitan Police Service's specialist unit Clubs and Vice (CO14) has been provided with a £300,000 Government Grant from the Migration Impacts Fund, to provide a response to the challenges posed by legal migration in to the five Olympic boroughs (Newham, Tower Hamlets, Greenwich, Hackney and Waltham Forest). This unit will be undertaking work with Local Authorities, local borough Police, NHS and Non-Governmental Organisations to deliver a holistic programme of education, enforcement, diversion and reassurance. The main priorities of the work will be to target the areas of trafficking for sexual exploitation, child involvement in the sex industry, violence and coercion, organised crime, nuisance, and ASB.

Priority Selection Matrix

To assist in the selection of the priorities for both the SafetyNet Partnership and Waltham Borough Police's Strategic Control Strategy, the below matrix has been utilised. The matrix has been created in accordance with the National Intelligence Model, and scores the selected crime and disorder types against a range of measures. The measures were volume, performance, trends, seriousness, public concern, generator, and PESTELO. The volume measure referred to the proportion of total crime/disorder, which the selected crime/problem accounted for. The Performance measure referred to how the borough was performing against the MPS, its Most Similar Group, and against its set targets. The Trends measure referred to the current performance trends for the crime/problem of concern, combined with the future projections for performance. The Seriousness measure referred to the level of seriousness in terms of harm that the specific crime type or problem caused. The Public Concern measure referred to how the public perceived the crime type/problem, and how concerned they were about it. The Generator measure referred to whether the crime type/problem of concern was a generator for further crime and/or disorder. And, the PESTELO factor, looked at the Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental, Legal, and Organisational factors, which could affect, or be affected by the relevant crime or disorder type. After each crime type/problem was scored against each of the seven different measures/factors, an

aggregate score was provided for each. The full scoring mechanism for this matrix can be located in the appendix of this report (Appendix Three).

	Volume	Performance	Trends	Seriousness	Public Concern	Generator	PESTELO	Total
Crimes/Problems								
Knife Crime								22
Gang Crime								21
Personal Robbery								21
Residential Burglary								21
Youth Crime								21
Serious Youth Violent Crime								20
ASB								20
Gun Crime								19
Possession of Drugs								19
Most Serious Violence								18
Distraction Burglary								17
Drug-flagged Offending								17
Domestic Violence								16
Sexual Offences								16
Theft from Motor Vehicle								16
Terrorism								15
Alcohol-flagged Offending								14
Commercial Robbery								13
Criminal Damage								11
Hate Crime								11
Theft of Motor Vehicle								8
Non-Residential Burglary								5

Key:

very high concern		4
high concern		3
of concern		2
of less concern		1
low concern		0

Through consideration of the above matrix, a number of key areas were displayed, namely Knife Crime, Gang Crime, Personal Robbery, Residential Burglary, Youth Crime, Serious Youth Violence, and ASB. These key areas were taken in to consideration when determining the current priorities for SafetyNet. However, it should be appreciated that the other areas of concern listed in the matrix should not be neglected, and good performance should be sought in all areas.

Conclusion

Through the creation of this Strategic Assessment, a number of key areas have been identified for SafetyNet to address. To reinstate comments made within the previous Strategic Assessment, it is compulsory that plentiful time and resources are put in to the production of this Strategic Assessment, such as thorough on-going project reviews, which are inclusive of results analysis around initiatives, and comprehensive analysis of the various issues. This is to ensure that there is a high level of understanding of the pertinent crime and disorder issues within the borough, which will then enable appropriate tactics and strategies to be introduced to target these issues. The on-going project reviews need to be undertaken for each of the Project Boards, with a standardised approach undertaken for performance management. This is paramount to ensure that the Project Boards are providing a cost-efficient, and effective service to SafetyNet, the borough, and its residents; as well as ensuring that best practice is documented to assist in organisational learning.

In light of the newly introduced Public Satisfaction and Confidence Measures, the introduction of the Policing Pledge, and the results found within the Public Attitude Survey, the importance of correct and effective media messages and campaigns needs to be acknowledged. The high proportion of Waltham Forest residents who have previously stated that they are not aware of their local Safer Neighbourhood Team needs to be resolved. Further, the percentage of people who feel that the Police and the Council are jointly doing a good job tackling Crime and ASB in their local area needs to be increased.

It is also essential that any police Problem Solving Processes introduced to deal with ward-based issues have additional input from the relevant partner agency units, such as the Council's Enviro-Crime unit. This will ensure that a comprehensive overview is provided for the issue in hand, as well as providing a varied list of options and resources to help tackle them.

As there is a statutory requirement for SafetyNet to reduce offending, a clear emphasis needs to be placed upon achieving this objective. Once this has been implemented sufficiently, a thorough assessment of the impact and cost benefits of reducing re-offending needs to be undertaken.

The previously identified risks to the borough associated with newly emerging European Communities are still relevant, with a number of successful financial bids having been secured to assist with these risks. The main one of these is the Migration Impact Fund bid, which was made available by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), in recognition that the increase of migration levels can create short-term pressures on key services within the borough. The money obtained through this funding stream is to therefore aid the borough in introducing innovative means of managing these pressures, such as undertaking work around Prostitution, Gang Crime, and Drug and Alcohol abuse.

A further emerging key theme, which has been consistent through the main of the crime types analysed, was the significant level of unemployment, amongst both the relevant victims and suspects. Further work needs to be undertaken to focus on this

issue, particularly as tackling unemployment features within the Sustainable Communities Strategy.

The next steps for SafetyNet are to agree upon the partnership priorities for 2010/11. Once these have been approved a consultation process regarding the priorities will then ensue with the public, via a number of different mechanisms, inclusive of the Internet, the Youth Independent Advisory Group, the Waltham Forest News, and Community Council meetings. Once this consultation process has concluded, the Action Planning process will commence, running until March 2010. In addition to this a Strategic Assessment review will be conducted covering the period October 2009 to April 2010 to identify if there are any required changes in the priorities identified in this report. All this information will then be used to develop the SafetyNet action plan for 2010/11 and to refresh the **Safe and Sustainable - Partnership Plan for Waltham Forest (2008-2011)**, which will be presented to SafetyNet in the March 2010 meeting for signing off.

Appendix One: Data sources

The table below details the data sources utilised for the production of this Strategic Assessment, along with any associated data quality issues identified. Further, any data, which was requested but not provided, has been documented as such.

DATA SOURCE	ACCURACY OF DATA/INFORMATION GAPS	LEVEL OF DATA
British Transport Police	Data from the London Analyst Support Site (LASS).	Ward
Drug Intervention Programme	Number of people tested for trigger offences.	Borough
Exclusion data	Sanitised data of exclusions.	School
Index of Multiple Deprivation	2007 version.	Super Output Area
iQuanta	Does not contain data and crime trends on all crime types.	Borough
London Ambulance Service	Data from the London Analyst Support Site (LASS).	Output area
London Fire Brigade	Audited mapped data sourced from the London Analysts Support Site.	Point
Police CADMIS data	Does not provide any victim or offender details. Is only recorded to 250m CAD Grid areas.	250m CAD Grid square
Police Crime Reporting Information System (CRIS)	CRIS data relies on allegations rather than confirmed crimes. Some fields of data may not be fully populated, which is particularly prominent in relation to the use of flags, feature codes, and suspect details.	Point
Police Performance Information Bureau (PIB) statistics	PIB statistics refer to confirmed crimes rather than allegations, and committed on dates rather than reported dates. This data cannot be analysed geographically, temporally, or in terms of victims and suspects.	Borough
Police Public Attitude Survey	Does not ask questions on all crime types	Borough
Population data	Home Office iQuanta data uses the Office of National Statistics data based upon the mid-year population of 221,747. However, the Greater London Authority data estimates the population to be 226,000.	Output area (from the Census)
Residents' Panel	Does not contain questions on all crime types.	Ward
SAP- CRM Waltham Forest Council's Call Centre	Does not classify data to the National Standards of Incident Recording ASB categories. Not all types of ASB are included. A significant amount of data is unable to be geo-coded, which prevents accurate location data being available.	Point once geocoded
Transport for London	ASB Subset data obtained from the London Analyst Support Site (LASS).	Ward
Youth Offender Service	Sourced from the Waltham Forest Council YOIS system. Sanitised data regarding substance misuse.	Ward

Appendix Two: Information Sharing Regulations

Details of the information sets that must be shared on at least a quarterly basis are provided in the table below, along with the relevant organisation, which the duty falls upon. This duty only applies when the authority holds the information, with no requirement for any additional collections of information to be undertaken. In obtaining the information sets stated below, the partnership would be in a position to undertake meaningful and comprehensive analysis of trends and patterns, in relation to an extensive range of crime and disorder issues. Thus, it is for this reason, that in most cases, it is the record level data that is specified rather than aggregate data or statistics.

ORGANISATION	DATASETS (FOR THE AREA)
Police Force	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Records on Anti-Social Behaviour, transport and public safety/welfare incidents recorded according to the National Incident Category List. Whatever information is recorded about the time, date, location and category of each incident must be shared. 2. Crime records recorded according to the Notifiable Offences list. Whatever information is recorded about the time, date, location and sub-category of each crime must be shared.
Fire and Rescue Authority	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Records on deliberate fires, whether it was a deliberate primary fire (not in a vehicle), a deliberate secondary fire (not in a vehicle), or a deliberate fire in a vehicle. In addition, records on incidents of violence against employees and records of fires attended in dwellings where no smoke alarm was fitted. For all of these records, whatever information is recorded about the time, date and location of the fire must be shared. 4. Records on malicious false alarms. Whatever information is recorded about the time and date of each call and the purported location of those alarms must be shared.
Local Authority	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Records on road traffic collisions. Whatever information is recorded about the time, date, location and the number of adults and children killed, seriously injured and slightly injured in each road traffic collision must be shared. 6. Records on fixed term and permanent school exclusions. Whatever information is held about the age and gender of the pupil, the name and address of the school from which they were excluded and the reasons for their exclusion must be shared. 7. Records of racial incidents. Whatever information is held about the time, date and location of each incident must be shared. 8. Records of Anti-Social Behaviour incidents identified by the authority or reported by the public. Whatever information is held about the category, time, date and location of each incident must be shared.
Primary Care Trust	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Records on various categories of hospital admissions. The relevant admissions are those relating to the following blocks within the International Classification of Diseases: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Assault (X85-Y09); b) Mental and Behavioural Disorders due to Psychoactive substance use (F10-F19); c) Toxic effect of alcohol (T51); and d) Other entries where there is evidence of alcohol involvement determined by blood alcohol level (Y90) or evidence of alcohol involvement determined by level of intoxication (Y91). For each record, whatever information is held about the date of the admission, the sub-category of the admission and the outward part of the postcode (the first part of the

	<p>postcode, before the space which separates it from the second part) of the patient's address must be shared.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">10. Records of admissions to hospital in respect of Domestic Abuse. Whatever information is held about the date of the admission and the outward part of the postcode of the patient's address must be shared.11. Number of mental illness outpatient first attendances and persons receiving drug treatment.12. Records of ambulance call outs to crime and disorder incidents. Whatever information is held about the category, time date and location of each ambulance call out must be shared.
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Appendix Three: The Priority Selection Process

As a means of generating the scores within the priority selection matrix, the following scoring methods were employed:

Volume

For the crime categories the volume was based upon the percentage they contributed to the Total Notifiable Offences (TNO's):

- 0 = less than 1% of TNO's
- 1 = greater than 1% but less than 5% of TNO's
- 2 = greater than 5% but less than 10% of TNO's
- 3 = greater than 10% but less than 20% of TNO's
- 4 = greater than 20% of TNO's

For ASB this was undertaken using the same scoring mechanism as above, but using the percentage of CAD calls that the ASB National Standard of Incident Recording categories accounted, and the percentage these categories accounted for in the Local Authority Environmental data, averaged.

Performance

iQuanta data was used to compare the borough against the most similar CDRPs. This was limited, as not all of the categories listed in the matrix feature on iQuanta. For those categories, which did not feature, comparisons were made against the other MPS CDRPs. No comparable performance data is available for the Environmental data recorded.

- 0 = lowest
- 1 = below lower bound average
- 2 = average
- 3 = above upper bound average
- 4 = highest

Trends

This category compares the current financial year to date trends and the more long-term trends:

- 0 = Long term downwards trend and recent down
- 1 = Long term upwards trends and recent down
- 2 = Long term upwards trend and recent slightly down or stable
- 3 = Long term downwards trend and recent upwards trend
- 4 = Long term upwards trend and recent upwards trend

Seriousness

This category considers the risk to victims, offenders and the community, as well as the risk to the reputation of the CDRP.

Public concern

This is based upon peoples concerns, as documented in the latest Metropolitan Police Service Public Attitude Survey (2009), the Residents' Panel Survey (Autumn 2009) and the Place Survey (2008).

Generator

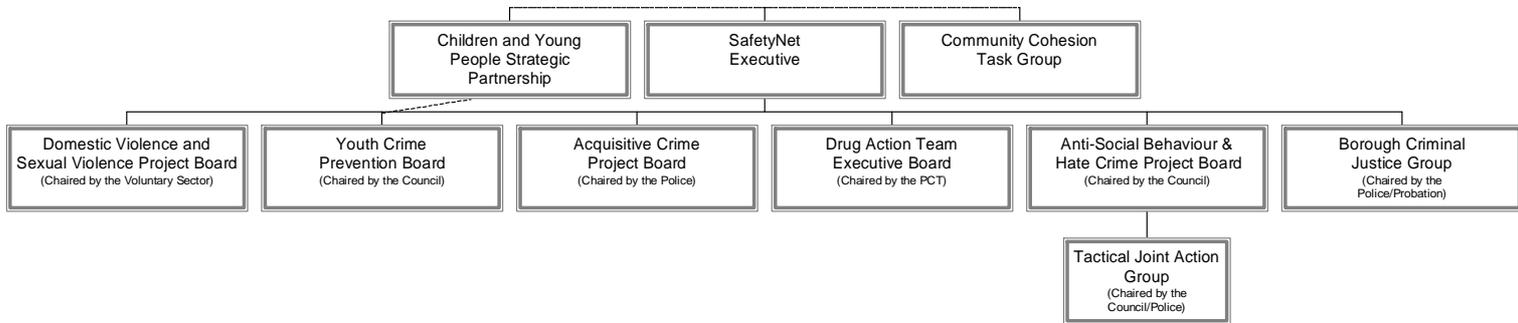
This is based upon whether the crime type/problem has the potential to create other crime/problems, or is likely to generate a fear of crime.

PESTELO

This is based upon the PESTELO issues identified in the PESTELO grid located in Appendix Five.

Appendix Four: SafetyNet project boards

The organisational chart below displays the structure of the SafetyNet project boards for the 2008 –2011 years:



Appendix Five: PESTELO

Pestelo issues are political, economic, social, technological, environmental, legal and organisational issues that may have an impact upon the strategic analysis of crime and disorder in the borough.

PESTELO	ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL IMPACT ON SAFETYNET	AREA RELATING TO	RECOMMENDATIONS
political	Community Contracts	Voluntary Community Contracts between local communities and local authority that allow residents to set minimum standards, bargain with councils for extra services and put in place checks on quality	The Community are also asked to play their part so could improve Community Cohesion and reduce fear of crime in the borough. May require resources to be concentrated on non priority activities.	All crime and resources	Monitor the pilot sites for effectiveness. Sunderland, Gateshead, Barnsley, Oldham, Lewisham, King's Lynn, Blyth, Kirklees, Brighton, Manton, Kidderminster and London's South Bank
political	Drugs: Protecting families and communities 2008 - 2018 strategy	Places a high priority on preventing harm to children, young people and families. Many improvements have been made to services for young people through the last drug strategy, but to make a sustainable difference to the challenge posed by substance misuse, the new strategy places a sharper focus on intervening before problems become entrenched.	Targeting drug offenders with drug testing is a priority. Need to improve the range of treatment provision strengthened through greater partnership work with housing and benefits agencies. An emphasis to review prevention practices and improve support for young people involved in drug services.	Drugs, youth crime, ASB.	
political	General election	A general election must be held before the 2nd June 2010.	Change of policies and political priorities, including restructuring of the police service.	All crime and resources	Review Conservative manifesto on crime to see the possible impact.
political	Local election	Council elections will be taking place in 6th May 2010		All crime and resources	
political	Home Office Cutting Crime a new partnership 2008 - 2011	New Home Office Strategy for Cutting crime in CDRPs.	Help determine boroughs crime and disorder priorities	All crime and resources	Ensure the Partnership Plan is updated in accordance with the priorities listed.
political	Knife crime best practice guidelines	ACPO guidance produced on how best to tackle knife crime.	Recommends that knife related incidents are recorded accurately by police and partner agencies, particularly A&E, schools and licensing	Violent crimes	Evaluate current processes for partnership provision of data.

political	Local Area Agreements	A three year agreement, based on local Sustainable Community Strategy, that sets out the priorities for a local area agreed between the Government and the local area.	LAAs have now been agreed for 2008/09 but will need to be refreshed to take account of local priorities. Ensure that data is obtained from partners regularly and that explanations for performance are given to SafetyNet.	All crime and resources	Ensuring refreshed targets continue to reflect local priorities.
political	Tackling Gangs Guide a practical guide for Local Authorities, CDRPs and other local partners.	Highlights the main elements of effectively tackling gangs from defining the problem through tactical option to communicating to the public.	Much of the good practice is currently in operation in Waltham Forest.	Youth violence, gang crime.	Ensure the public are communicated with regularly about the actions taken to tackle Gangs.
political	Targeted Youth Support toolkit	DSCF led Government programme of reform to ensure that local areas put in place systematic and joined up prevention, early intervention and support arrangements for their at-risk teenagers. Works towards meeting youth PSAs. Uses the Common Assessment Framework.	All local areas are expected to have targeted youth support in operation across their local area by December 2008. Ensure engagement of the full range of local stakeholder working with youth people, to ensure that robust multi-agency mechanisms are put in place to identify and address the range of vulnerable young people's needs.	Youth crime and ASB	
political	Violent crime action plan 2008 - 2011	Sets out a range of actions the Government will be driving forward to reduce priority crime types, including gun and gang-related crime, knife crime and sexual and domestic violence. It details good practice ensuring agencies work together to manage known violent offenders and provide care and support for victims of serious violence.	Roll out of Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences nationally - impact upon resources. Particular focus on information sharing between the health service and police.	Gun and gang related crime, knife crime and sexual and domestic violence.	Ensure adequate resources to conduct MARACs. Ensure information sharing practices are adhered to.
political	Youth Alcohol Action Plan June 2008	A comprehensive plan to stop young people drinking in public; help them make the right decisions about alcohol and provide clear information to parents and young people about the risks of early drinking.	Impact upon extending alcohol arrest-referral pilots so that under 18s arrested for alcohol related offences benefit from a brief intervention with a trained worker. Encouraged to make greater use of parenting orders. Improving the quality of treatment services.	Violent crime, ASB, licensing and alcohol misuse.	Currently a lack of data available on alcohol related crime & ASB. Ensure that partners supply data they have a duty to provide.

political	Youth Crime Action Plan 2008	A cross government analysis of what is needed to tackle youth crime. To; get youths off the streets late at night; provide intensive support for troubled families; levy tougher, more visible community payback sentences for young people convicted of crime.	Local authorities will be encouraged to accept funding (pump priming) and expert practitioner advice and support in return for the delivery of a suit of measures to tackle youth crime. Ensure continuity of support for children leaving the youth justice system. Local Authorities and the Criminal Justice System will be encouraged to work more closely together to support young victims of crime. Recommends the police expand Safer Schools Partnerships, working with youth work street teams, operation stay-safe and after-school police patrols.	Youth crime and ASB	Ensure that SafetyNet adopt any good practice. Ensure maximum use is made of any funds available.
political	New single national target for the police.	The only national police target set from Whitehall as of the 5th March 2009 is to increase public confidence by 15%, so crime and ASB issues that matter to them locally are being addressed.			Ensure that police targets align with CDRP targets.
political	Policing White Paper	The Government intends to maintain its investment in three year police grant settlement to 2011 and is continuing to pursue police reform - moving away from top down targets, giving more discretion to forces, and enabling local priorities to be set by local people. In the autumn, a white paper on police accountability, efficiency and productivity will be published. Communities will be able to influence how neighbourhood policing evolves in their area - with recourse if policing pledge promises are not delivered.	Improved joined up community engagement work. Possibility of an elected Crime and Policing Representative to chair SafetyNet. Move to one national target on public confidence and an increase in locally driven targets. An increase in the use of communications to promote PCSO powers.	All crime and resources	Continue to align the work of Community Safety, Enforcement and Community Engagement with the priorities of the Better Neighbourhoods and Safer Neighbourhood Teams.

political	Tackling Knives Action Programme	Is a £2m intensive, cross governmental action programme which committed to take swift action to reduce incidents of death and serious violence among teenagers. Launched in June 2008 it focuses on intensive work on 10 police force areas including London. The actions include: stepping up enforcement operations; targeting that most dangerous young people in each area; carrying out home visits and sending letters to parents if their children are known to carry weapons. working with A&E departments on info sharing; setting up or expanding youth forums to enable young people to have a say in local issues; clamping down on retailers who continue to sell knives to young people. Preliminary evaluations of the campaign have shown no impact upon the reduction of knife crime offences.	Greater resources to tackle knife crime.	Youth violence, and in particular gang crime and personal robbery.	
political	Binge drinkers to confront their alcohol related criminal behaviour.	November 2008 - Binge drinkers arrested for alcohol related offences in nine police force areas across the country will be compelled to face up to the consequences of their drinking, with an additional £1million to police and drug and alcohol teams for the roll out of nine new alcohol arrest referral projects. Not occurring within Waltham Forest. Under the scheme, offenders arrested for alcohol related offences are referred to alcohol specialists who, over one or two sessions, assess the offender's drinking behaviour, the health risks to the individual and provide help and advice on reducing their alcohol consumption. Those with more complex alcohol misuse problems, and who are given a conditional caution, can be referred to more in-depth advice sessions. If they do not attend these advice sessions, they can be prosecuted for the original offences.	No current impact upon SafetyNet.	Alcohol related violence.	Monitor the results of the scheme in the 9 pilot test areas.

political	Youth Advisors	October 2008 - saw the launch of a team of youth advisors as a voice for young people, on key issues from turning around run down areas to supporting vulnerable people and building communities that young people want to live in. The new Young Advisors panel will be an opportunity to influence or give a young person's perspective on government decisions that affect young people.	May provide some useful advice and supplement the information currently received from the YIAG.	Youth crime	Monitor the information and advice coming from the young advisors. Identify where this data is being fed.
political	Safer Streets Website	Government launched an interactive website in June to enable the public to identify streets where they feel unsafe and show the police or council where action is needed.		All crime, particularly ASB	
political	Community Prosecutors	The new Justice Green Paper announced 30 areas where new community prosecutors will be appointed to express community concerns in court. In addition, new problem-solving approaches will encourage judges and magistrates to address the causes of crime in the sentences that they give.	We are a pilot area.	All crime	Monitor the impact.
political	Visible justice	With a recent focus on making community payback visible, there is now a move towards giving local people a say in what work is carried out. Over the coming year, intensive community payback for unemployed offenders will be extended - targeting those on the verge of receiving a prison sentence. From this autumn, a single on line portal will report on the progress of each court case, provide local crime statistics and describe local action.	Becoming more visibly accountable to the public.	All crime.	Ensure key partners are aware of the on line portal once launched.
political	Family intervention programmes	With at least one Family Intervention Programme in every local authority, the goal is to have reached 20,000 families by 2011. The Government will shortly list the indicators that should automatically trigger a parenting intervention - covering substance misuse, domestic violence, persistent absence or exclusion of children from school, or their involvement in crime or ASB.		Drug related crime, domestic violence, youth crime and ASB	

political	Mental ill health	Security in medium and low secure hospitals will be improved and a combined assessment of mental health need and risk to others will be introduced for joint use by the NHS, police and probation.			
political	Support for Victims and Witnesses	Recommendations on how to improve care and support for victims of crime will shortly be received by the Government. Including increased number of sexual assault referral centres to one in each police force by 2011.	Improved support for victims of sexual assault. Will this have any funding implications.	Sexual assault.	
economic	Recession	Crime figures for England and Wales show that there has been a 255 increase in personal thefts and a 4% increase in domestic burglaries. A continuing recession and rising joblessness will fuel a rise in property crime.	Increasing crime levels with fewer resources to tackle it.	Particularly acquisitive crime may also impact upon Domestic Violence	
social	City Strategy Programme	Improve the access into employment of local residents furthest away from the labour market	Expect improvements in the crime rate as unemployment is correlated with crime rates.	All crime.	Monitor for changes in offending rates and patterns in the borough.
social	Development of Stratford City's shops	May drive local retailers out of the borough and therefore have an impact upon the local economy.	Increase in deprivation levels for small to medium businesses. But may improve local employment opportunities at Stratford.	All crime and resources	
social	Employment	The GLA forecasts a modest increase in employment of 2,000 jobs by 2016.	Positive impact of greater employment and wealth into the borough.		
social	Housing shortages	Mayor of London target to provide 665 new homes per year.	Only 25% of households in the borough could now afford to buy here. Increase levels of deprivation in the borough. House prices are decreasing so it could lead to an increase in affordable housing in the borough.	All crime and resources	
social	Night Time Economy	A report by Future Foundations stated by 2020 up to a quarter of the UK population will be economically active between 6pm and 9am.	Implications for a change in policing demands and deployment.	Violent crime and ASB	

social	Olympics	Waltham Forest is one of the 5 Olympic London Boroughs. Also lead the Community Safety element.	Benefit from allocations to the new housing in the Olympic Village, volunteering opportunities and training for Olympic jobs, particularly in construction at the new facility in Leyton along with some support for local supply chains and employment brokerage. Research and Intelligence Post being recruited to to analyse the impacts of community safety through the Multi Area Agreement. Document on Organised Crime predicts that the threat from organised crime will increase, with syndicates using the London 2012 Olympics to exploit opportunities for sex trafficking and illegal immigration.	All crime. MIB report expects most increases in crime will be in relation to vice and drugs.	Regular reports will be required from the Research and Intelligence Officer to link into future Strategic Assessments.
social	Pensionable age	Increase in the number of people of pensionable age expected to rise by 12% by 2011 across London	Increasing levels of fear of crime. Fear of crime is a key target for SafetyNet	Fear of crime	Ensure communication strategies to target fear of crime are directed to the areas with greatest pensionable age population.
social	Population growth	The GLA predicts significant population growth for the borough of 9% by 2026, particularly within the BAME community	Social inequalities are correlated with increasing crime levels. With the increasing BAME community this could lead to increases in hate crime particularly in the South of the borough, where most increases are expected to occur.	Race/hate crime	Community Tension Monitoring
social	Terrorism	Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre threat assessment remains severe.	Problems of community cohesion and preventing violent extremism.	Race/hate crime	Community Tension Monitoring. Information feeds in from the East London Prevent Co-ordinator
social	Walthamstow Town Centre development	Regeneration of Walthamstow town centre to improve the shopping facilities and the building of a cinema to attract more people to the borough and minimise churn from the borough.	Increases in crime as town centres are hotspots in crime, may increase the impact upon the night time economy therefore increase the amount of violence and disorder.	Robbery, theft, alcohol related violence and disorder.	Ensure adequate resources are used to match the changing demands.
technology	Electronic borders	A new -e-borders' electronic boarder system will ensure that every visitor is counted in and out of the country by 2014. More than 99% of foreign nationals from outside the EEA will be tracked in and out of Britain by 2010 through targeting of higher risk countries.	Possible impact upon safeguarding vulnerable adults and children. Possibility of fewer people with no recourse to public funds.	Vulnerable adults and children.	Monitor to see if there are any changes.

technology	Crime maps	Now produced on the Met Police website and published to a Super Output area level giving communities more information on certain crime in their areas.		Acquisitive crime.	Ensure all key partners aware of this source of data.
environmental	Road congestion	Road traffic in the borough is forecast to grow by a further 28% by 2020.	Increase in vehicle crime and possible road casualties. Could impact upon Serious Violence rate.	Vehicle crime and road traffic accidents	Monitor the impact upon vehicle crime and road traffic accident levels.
environmental	Climate change	Service delivery needs to take into account climate change through the production of impact assessments.		All crime	
legal	Honour base violence: The Right to choose: Multi-agency statutory guidance for dealing with forced marriage	Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Act came into force on 25 November 2008. This provision is for protecting children, young people and adults from being forced into marriage without their free and full consent.	Impact upon all partner agencies who have a public function to safeguard people age from 13years old who are forced into marriage.	violent crime against persons, domestic violence and sexual violence	To develop a policy and have procedures in place to implement the statutory guidelines.
Legal	Children and Young Persons Bill passed on March 26th 2008	The Bill reforms the statutory framework for children and young people looked after by local authorities and aims to improve the experience and the quality of care and support they receive. It will aim to drive improvements in the delivery of services focused on the needs of the child.	Increase the focus on the transparency and quality of care planning and ensuring the child's voice is heard when important decisions that affect their future are taken. Ensure children in care who enter custody are visited regularly. Improvements in care for looked after children should reduce the offender rate within this group.	Youth crime	
Legal	Criminal Justice & Immigration Act	Which came into force 14th July 2008. Takes forward the Government's programme of reform of the criminal justice system.	Increased powers for SafetyNet to tackle ASB and hate crime and early intervention of young offenders.	Hate crime, ASB and youth crime	Ensure relevant partners are aware of the amendments.
Legal	Law reform, Victims and Witnesses Bill	Aims to deliver a more effective, transparent and responsive justice system for victims, witnesses and the wider public.	Increasing provisions in courts for vulnerable and intimidated witnesses may help to increase the number of offences brought to justice and thus reduce re-offending and improve services for victims.	Violent crime and domestic violence	
Legal	New powers to recover assets	New powers include the right to seize high-value goods from offenders when they are arrested. Widening the kinds of assets liable for seizure, removing the current 12 year time limit on seizures.	Possible additional funds to the borough from the seizure of assets.	All crime.	
Legal	New sanctions introduced to tackle knife crime	Ban on imitation samurai swords, came into effect April 2008. Anyone over the age of 16 caught in possession of a knife can expect to be prosecuted on the first offence.	Increased powers for SafetyNet to tackle knife crime and youth violence.	Knife crime and youth violence.	Ensure officers are aware of the new legislation and act on it accordingly.

legal	Cyber Security Strategy 2009	This is the first Cyber Security Strategy of the UK. It establishes two new organisations that the UK needs in order to weave together new and existing work to make cyber space a safe, secure and resilient place where we can live and work in confidence.		Fraud	
Legal	One year review of ASBO's to commence for under 17s	Section 123 of the Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008 inserts two new sections, 1J and 1K into Part 1 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requiring agencies to carry out a one year review of ASBOs issued to persons under 17 years of age and sets out how the review should be carried out. Section 1K sets out which agencies are responsible for carrying out and participating in the review.		Youth offending and ASB.	
Legal	Cannabis reclassified to a Class B drug	As of January 2009 police can now take legal action against anyone caught in possession of cannabis. First time offenders caught with the drug will likely be given a warning. Subsequent offences will result in on the spot fines of £80. Anyone with three or more offences on their record will face arrest if found with cannabis. A resulting conviction of possession could result in a maximum of 5 year prison and a fine. Anyone caught selling cannabis could face 14 years in prison. Selling the drug near schools, mental health facilities or prisons will result in stiffer penalties.			
Legal	Drinking banning order	From this Summer drinking banning orders will allow police and local authorities to stop a person entering certain premises if they have been involved in criminal or disorderly conduct under the influence of alcohol. Breach of a drinking banning order, which can last up to two years, could lead to a fine of up to £2,500. The orders are focused on people whose drinking has been identified as a factor in their irresponsible and disorderly behaviour.		Alcohol related violence and ASB	Ensure powers are utilised as appropriate. Ensure intelligence is shared between the police and trading standards to ensure that the powers are most effectively used.

Legal	Policing and Crime Bill	December 2008 - this bill contains measures to protect the public, increase police accountability and effectiveness, and tackle crime and disorder. The new bill sets out the ways governments will work with police to give a clear and powerful voice to the public, drive down crime, drive up public confidence and give local people more information and a bigger say in how their neighbourhood is policed.	The newly created role of the Neighbourhood Crime and Justice Co-ordinator and the associated pioneer fund, will help to drive these new initiatives. Probation will also become a responsible authority, the duties of the CDRP will be extended to include reducing re-offending (from April 2010) and extend Section 17 duties to include reduce re-offending.	Potentially all crime and ASB. Particularly in relation to improving public perceptions of crime and ASB and our response to tackling it, i.e. NI 17 and NI 21.	Analysis will need to be undertaken to see how we can impact upon reducing re-offending.
Legal	National Fraud Strategy	1st October 2008 the NFSA was established as an Executive Agency of the Attorney General's Office, A development team has been working to develop the UK's National Fraud Strategy which will co-ordinate counter-fraud planning, intelligence and delivery across the UK economy. The Strategy will cover prevention and detection of fraud, through to sanction of fraudsters and compensation for victims.		Fraud	
Legal	Homophobic crime definition changing			Homophobic hate crime	
Legal	Forced Marriage (Civil Protection) Act 2007 forms part of the Family Law Act 1996	This Act permits the victim, a relevant third party on behalf of the victim and anyone on the victim's behalf with the permission of the Court to apply for a Forced Marriage Protection order.	Increased powers for DV agencies to tackle HBV and safeguard those vulnerable victims.	violent against persons, domestic violence and sexual violence	Ensure frontline practitioners understand the issues around forced marriage and follow procedures when dealing with such cases.
organisational	Implementation of Integrated Prosecution Team (IPT)	Waltham Forest is a pilot borough for the implementation of the IPT, whereby the CPS work alongside Criminal Justice Unit case workers.	Improved working in bringing cases to court?		Requirement to review the effectiveness of the system and identify any areas of good or bad practice.
organisational	101 pilot	Use of one number to report any ASB calls to Waltham Forest Council. IS IT HAPPENING?	Improved ease of reporting ASB for the public for fly tipping, noise nuisance, abandoned vehicles and graffiti. Address details are required so could improve the quality of data to be analysed.	ASB	Monitor if there has been a change in reporting levels following the service going live.

organisational	Sustainable Communities Strategy	A 20 year strategy, detailing the long term vision for the Local Authority.	Sets a long term vision to improve community safety and reduce anti-social behaviour. Change towards an area based approach to tackle crime.	All crime but particularly ASB and fear of crime	Ensure the partnership plan is adjusted according to the priorities identified in the Sustainable communities strategy. Ensure partnership data is collated at a neighbourhood level.
organisational	Transformation Programme	An ambitious business transformation programme that will enable Waltham Forest to meet current and future challenges in these difficult economic times. This will incorporate ideas from the efficiency review and Smarter Spending Programme.	May result in further jobs cuts and less resources for Community Safety.	Possibly all crime	
organisational	Police numbers	Following the publication of the MIB report on crime in Waltham Forest, evidence has emerged as to the lack of police officers in the borough to effectively deal with crime. This has resulted in the 120 project.	Increased officers would improve our ability to tackle crime and disorder. This would result in the creation of task able police teams.	All crime and disorder.	Collate any evidence to support this project.
organisational	Migration Impact Fund	Funding of approximately £140K has been won, to focus on targeting newly arrived polish communities and their link to crime, victimisation and drugs. This will commence in September 2009.	Reduction in acquisitive crime and drug related offending within the Polish community.	Acquisitive crime and drugs	Ensure proper evaluation occurs of the project to identify what works.
organisational	Vigilance programme	We have agreed to be part of the Vigilance Programme launched by the Government in response to increasing serious acquisitive crime rates.	Greater funding and resources will be available to tackle SAC and re-offending within PPO's.	Acquisitive crime	Ensure actions taken are fully evaluated.
organisational	Local authority procurement and contract management procedures	Strict rules have to be adhered in relation to contract management and procurement.	Lack of service delivery if funding not agreed in time to ensure services are procured for the new financial year. This may raise issues with	Funded projects.	Funding needs to be agreed in time to ensure that services can be procured in time to deliver 2010/11 action plans.
organisational	Swine Flu	Due to resources dedicated to dealing with Swine Flu will impact upon the PCT's capacity to deal with other issues. Local authority staff are also being asked to volunteer to cover core roles.			

Acknowledgements

Waltham Forest Community Safety Team, London Borough of Waltham Forest

Waltham Forest Police Borough Intelligence Unit

Waltham Forest Police Community Engagement Team

Waltham Forest Youth Offender Service