

Strategic Assessment 2009

Please note a glossary is included at the end of the document.

Protective marking	None
Suitable for Publication Scheme	Yes
Title and version	Richmond upon Thames Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment November 2009 Public Version 1.0
Purpose	To identify from intelligence analysis levels, patterns and changes to crime, disorder and substance misuse in the borough. To identify medium and long-term concerns and implications of crime and threats that may affect the borough in the future. Its purpose is to assist the partnership in revising the Community Safety Partnership Plan 2008-11.
Relevant to	All organisations
Summary	Analysis of crime, disorder and substance misuse 2008/09
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Executive Summary

Priorities

The Strategic Assessment 2009 has found the recommended priority themes for the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames to be:

- **Violence against the person (VAP) - Anti-social behaviour (ASB)**
- **Serious Acquisitive crime (SAC) - Counter Terrorism (CT)**
- **Drugs & alcohol and 'Fear of crime'** (as cross cutting themes)

The main changes to the recommendations since the last assessment are:

Violence against the person should remain a top theme for the Partnership. Within this theme, Assault with injury offences should remain a priority, and this is reflected in the target for NI20. Continued focus on Domestic Abuse will contribute to this and is also linked to the emerging national requirement to prioritise Sexual Violence. Youth violence continues to cause concern to the Partnership, due to the impact it has on the young people of the borough and the overall fear of crime. Although the levels of knife crime offences are the lowest of all the London Boroughs, the increase in these types of offences locally, and the potential seriousness of the offences, also makes knife crime a priority under Violence against the person. All of these priorities are influenced by drugs and alcohol, as well as impacting on fear of crime in the borough – the partnership's three cross cutting themes.

Serious Acquisitive crime continues to be a priority theme for the Partnership, especially residential burglary and motor vehicle crime. Theft from motor vehicle crime has increased in concern due to worsening performance and the realisation of last years Strategic Assessment prediction that offences will increase. Both burglary and motor vehicle crime are influenced by the cross cutting theme of drug misuse. Personal Robbery offences are again low in number, and performance indicates offences of this type are reducing. However, Stakeholder feedback indicates this has a big impact on fear of crime, and is also linked to knife crime offences and drug misuse. It also crosses the boundaries between acquisitive crime and violence against the person, and is subsequently recommended as a priority under the Serious Acquisitive crime theme.

Anti-social behaviour remains as a priority theme, and during 2010/11 the Partnership will be implementing the recommendations of the ASB Review. This will be assisted by new Home Office funding to tackle ASB locally and provide better support to victims. Under this theme the Partnership will concentrate on Rowdy & Inconsiderate Behaviour, and Drunk & Disorderly Behaviour (which cross cuts with the priorities tackling alcohol and Assault with injury offences). Criminal damage to motor vehicles is also recommended as a priority under the ASB theme due to the large volume of offences and links to theft from motor vehicle and youth crime.

Recommendations and Predictions

The borough is currently on target to meet all of the 3-year targets for 2008-2011. It is imperative that the borough continues to direct resources (both financial and staffing) towards the three main themes to maintain the Safest London Borough Status. The analysis and strategic profiles have identified the same long-term trends and Partnership work to tackle the key problems in the borough should continue until the refresh of the Partnership plan in 2011. National focus on ASB and the public's confidence in the borough's partnership working will drive activity during the next financial year. Work towards NI21 and the recommendations of the ASB review will clearly support the aims of the Partnership.

CONTENTS

	Page
1 Introduction	
1.1 Methodology	5
1.2 Data sources and limitations	6
1.3 Contextual information	6
2 Performance, activities and recent trends	
2.1 Overview: Crime & disorder in Richmond upon Thames	7
2.2 Performance against targets	
2.2.1 London's safest borough	10
2.2.2 Serious Acquisitive performance (NI 16)	11
2.2.3 Assault with injury performance (NI 20)	11
2.2.4 Serious Knife Crime performance	12
2.2.5 Serious Youth Violence performance	12
2.2.6 Confidence in Police and Council partnership working (NI 21)	12
2.3 Partnership activities	14
3 The priorities	
3.1 Methodology	16
3.2 Stakeholder Consultation	16
3.3 The Strategic Priorities for 2010/11	17
4 Crime & disorder key findings	
4.1 Violent crime	19
4.2 Sexual offences	20
4.3 Serious Acquisitive crime	21
4.4 Youth crime	22

5 Anti-social behaviour key findings

5.1	Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour	24
5.2	Arson	24
5.3	Criminal damage	24
5.4	Graffiti	25
5.5	Fly-tipping	25
5.6	Other (Dog fouling, noise, nuisance vehicles)	26
5.7	Anti-social Behaviour Panel	26

6 Substance Misuse - key findings

6.1	Drug related	27
6.2	Alcohol related	27

7 Hate crime - key findings

7.1	Domestic Abuse	28
7.2	Hate Crime	29

8 Perceptions and Fear of crime – key findings

8.1	British Crime Survey	30
8.2	Place Survey Results	31
8.3	Stakeholder Consultation	32

9 Impact of the Recession 32

10 Acknowledgements 33

1 Introduction

The annual Richmond upon Thames Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment has been produced as a requirement of the Police and Justice Act 2006. The aim of the assessment is to analyse crime, disorder, antisocial behaviour and substance misuse, subsequently identifying key issues that affect the borough's communities. It also considers what needs to be achieved to improve community safety in the borough and updates the partnership's priorities in the Community Safety Plan 2008-11. This process assists the partnership by measuring performance against targets, adapting priorities to emerging trends and threats, and directs resources appropriately in the financial year ahead. It also identifies intelligence requirements and gaps.

The Strategic Assessment is set out in three sections:

- **Performance, activities and recent trends** – this reviews how crime, disorder, antisocial behaviour (ASB) and substance misuse has changed since the last assessment, and whether the partnership is on track to meet its targets. It also describes the activities that have aimed to address the issues previously identified and any major developments.
- **Community Safety Partnership Priorities** – based on the assessment of crime, disorder, ASB and substance misuse, the partnership priorities for action are described
- **Richmond upon Thames crime, disorder, ASB and substance misuse problems** – this section provides an assessment of the borough's main problems, illustrating it in terms of who commits offences, the communities that are most vulnerable, premises and products that are targeted and where and when problems occur.

1.1 Methodology

To ensure a partnership approach to the assessment, where ever possible data has been used from all partners identified in the statutory instrument. This is line with the requirements of the Crime and Disorder Regulations 2007. For a list of partners please see 2. For details of data used, please see section 1.2.

The Strategic Assessment is based on data from financial year 2008/09 (April 2008 to March 2009). Data from the first two quarters of 2009/10 have been consulted where possible and available (April 2009 to September 2009). Where relevant, long term analysis and comparisons with other London Boroughs have been made as part of the analysis.

Detailed Problem Profiles have been produced on the partnership and community priorities. The aim of these profiles is to identify the scale of the problem and identify hotspots, seasonal trends, victim & offender profiles, inference, plus intelligence gaps and recommendations. It concentrates on the what, when, where, why, who and how, using analytical techniques and a combination of partnership data. Community concerns were analysed using the PLACE survey results and the British Crime Survey 2008/09.

The detailed content of these Problem Profiles will be used to complement the work of the relevant Community Safety Partnership Working Groups, and will not therefore be publically available due to the confidential information they contain. The key findings from these Problem Profiles are detailed in Section 4 of this Assessment.

The initial results of this Strategic Assessment were presented to the Partnership's Stakeholder Group during December 2009. This highlighted the Strategic Priorities, Partnership achievements and challenges for the year ahead. The Stakeholders were consulted to establish if the priorities were right for the community, in addition to asking where the Partnership should be concentrating its efforts. The Stakeholder Group is made up of representatives of organisations that have direct interest, involvement and

investment in community safety in Richmond upon Thames. They are a key consultative body, who also act as critical friends to the Community Safety Partnership. Their views have been collated to form the basis of the consultation on the Community Safety Partnership Plan update.

1.2 Data sources and limitations

The table below details the data sources used in producing this Strategic Assessment. Also included are any issues with data quality that has impacted upon the accuracy of the analysis.

DATA SOURCE	ACCURACY OF DATA and INFORMATION GAPS
Police Crime Reporting Information System (CRIS) victim offender location date and time	CRIS data relies on allegations rather than confirmed crimes. Many fields of data are not filled in, particularly in relation to suspect details. There are often duplicate records when there are multiple suspects or accused, which requires extensive data cleansing before analysis can begin. Alcohol related crime is not flagged accurately so analysis cannot be completed. There is no 'alcohol' flag, and data is obtained using key word searches only.
Police Performance Information Bureau (PIB) Statistics	PIB statistics refer to confirmed crimes rather than allegations and reported dates rather than committed dates.
Police DARIS incident categories dates and times	Doesn't contain, victim and offender data. Duplicate records or multiple callers to Police may increase figures.
Census 2001	7 years out of date. Doesn't account for changing demographics of the borough or daytime population.
Index of multiple deprivation	4 years out of date.
British Crime Survey	Young people and people of no fixed abode are not questioned.
PLACE survey	Only completed bi-annually, not due again until September 2010 so results will not be available for next Assessment.
iQuanta	No domestic violence or hate crime comparisons on local level. Year to date or financial year MSG data not available for ASB.
London Analysis Support Site (LASS)	Data accessible and instant. Based on data provided by MPS PIB so accurate source. Time, date and location data only available, no offender or victim data. Central Hub of information pan-London including London Ambulance Service, Probation, London Fire Brigade, British Transport Police and Transport for London.
London Criminal Information System (LCIS)	Same data as LASS but able to produce ward level and super output area level maps of crime. Data accessible and accurate.
Environment directorate	Very limited geographical information available due to inability to record unique property reference number at source of report. Data recorded on a variety of systems, which causes some duplication. Extensive data cleansing required before analysis can begin. Not able to hot spot map council data as not accurately geo-coded.

1.3 Contextual information

The London Borough of Richmond upon Thames (LBRuT) covers an area of 5,095 hectares (14,591 acres) in southwest London and is the only London borough spanning both sides of the Thames, with river frontage of 21 miles. There are about a dozen towns and villages, although more than a third of its land is open space (including Richmond Park, Bushy Park and Kew Gardens).

LBRuT is an affluent area though it contains some pockets of relative deprivation, has high property prices (with all the associated problems) and a general highly educated population. Although not "deprived" in a national sense, pockets of "deprivation" occur in Ham, Heathfield, Hampton Nursery Lands, Mortlake and Castlenau wards. The borough has a population of 180,100 according to the revised mid-year estimates for 2008.

Richmond is the largest town centre in the borough, with a thriving retail and night time economy. There are four other district centres of Twickenham, Whitton, Teddington and East Sheen. Tourism is a particularly strong element of the local economy, attracting four and a half million visitors to the borough each year. The borough has a number of iconic sites such as Rugby Football Union Stadium, Kew Gardens, The National Archive, Hampton Court Palace and the National Physical Laboratory.

Geographic, demographic and socio-economic factors remain unchanged but the impact of the 2008/09 recession will be referred to throughout this assessment.

2 Performance, activities and recent trends

This section reviews how crime, disorder and ASB has changed during 2008/09, and whether the partnership has on track to meet the targets set out in the Community Safety Plan 2008-11. This section provides an overview of the types of offences and incidents that occur in the borough. It also describes some of the activities that the partnership has undertaken to improve community safety and identifies any major changes.

2.1 Overview: Crime & disorder

Richmond upon Thames is London's safest borough. During 2008/09, the borough had the lowest total notifiable offences (TNOs) per one thousand population of the 32 London boroughs across the Metropolitan Police Service (excluding City of London). This is an improvement on 2007/08 when the borough was the second safest after Harrow.

During 2008/09, iQuanta data shows Richmond upon Thames as being the fourth best performing borough for total crime in its 'group of most similar'¹ CDRP's (65.984 per 1000 population, where the average is 78.729).

This achievement in 2008/09 should also be assessed against a back drop of a continual decrease in crime for the past decade - from a high of 16,814 total crimes in 2002 to this year's total of 11,874. Figure 2.1a highlights considerable reductions in recorded crimes since 2005. Between 2007/08 and 2008/09, total notifiable offences were reduced by a further 2% (n=215 crimes).

Figure 2.1a – Total notifiable offences 2000- 09

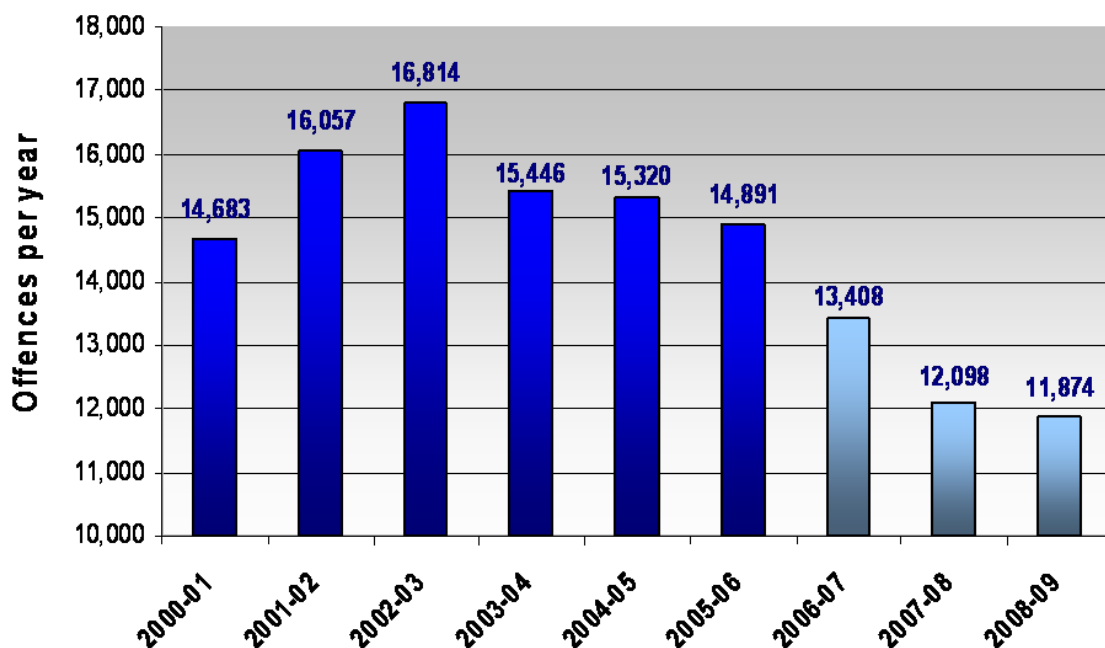


Table 2.1b shows a breakdown of specific crime types grouped into appropriate categories. The table shows performance in 2008/09 compared to the previous financial year. The majority of crime types have show a decrease since implementation of the Community Safety Partnership Plan 2008/11, with the exception of Business Robbery, Drug Offences and Theft from Motor Vehicles.

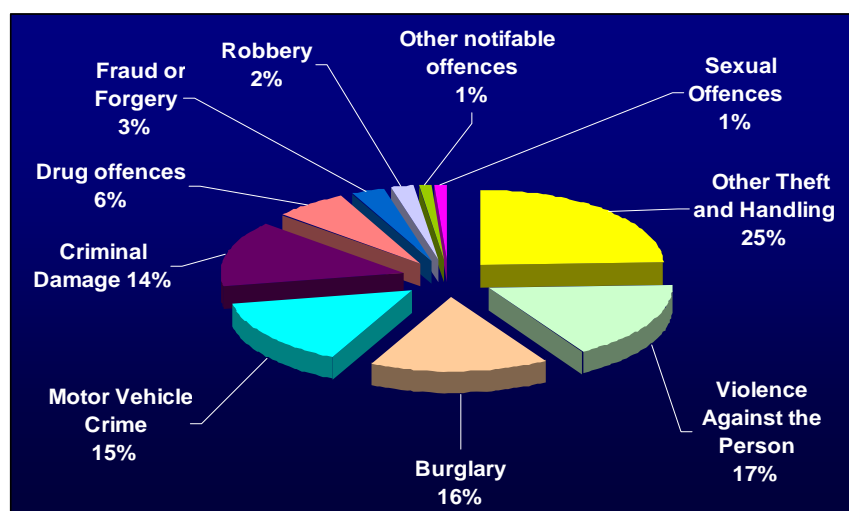
It should be noted that Business Robbery only increased by two offences, and is in context with Richmond Borough being second when compared to other MPS boroughs (Kingston upon Thames being first). Drug offences are often police generated and the more activity that is targeted at drugs, the more offences are recorded. Theft from motor vehicles is clearly an area of concern for the partnership, and is set in context of general theft decreasing by 23%. Please see Section 4.3 for further comment.

Table 2.1b – Breakdown of crime types and performance ²

Crime overview 2007-2009	2007/08	2008/09	Number Change	% change
Violent crime	2,376	2,357	19	↓ 1%
Domestic Burglary	1,034	979	55	↓ 5%
Non Domestic Burglary	900	901	1	↔ 2%
Theft of Motor vehicle	394	380	14	↓ 4%
Theft from Motor vehicle	1,241	1,290	49	↑ 4%
Theft & handling (exc vehicle crime)	3,143	2,897	246	↓ 8%
Personal Robbery	263	203	60	↓ 23%
Business Robbery	24	26	2	↑ 8%
Theft of pedal cycles	642	599	43	↓ 7%
Criminal Damage	1,742	1,716	26	↓ 1%
Drug offences	738	765	22	↑ 4%
Total notifiable offences	12,098	11,883	215	↓ 2%

Figure 2.1c shows the volume of total crime for each major crime group during 2008/09. The largest contributors to crime on the borough of Richmond are theft & handling offences, violence against the person, burglary, motor vehicle crime and criminal damage. This remains unchanged from previous assessments.

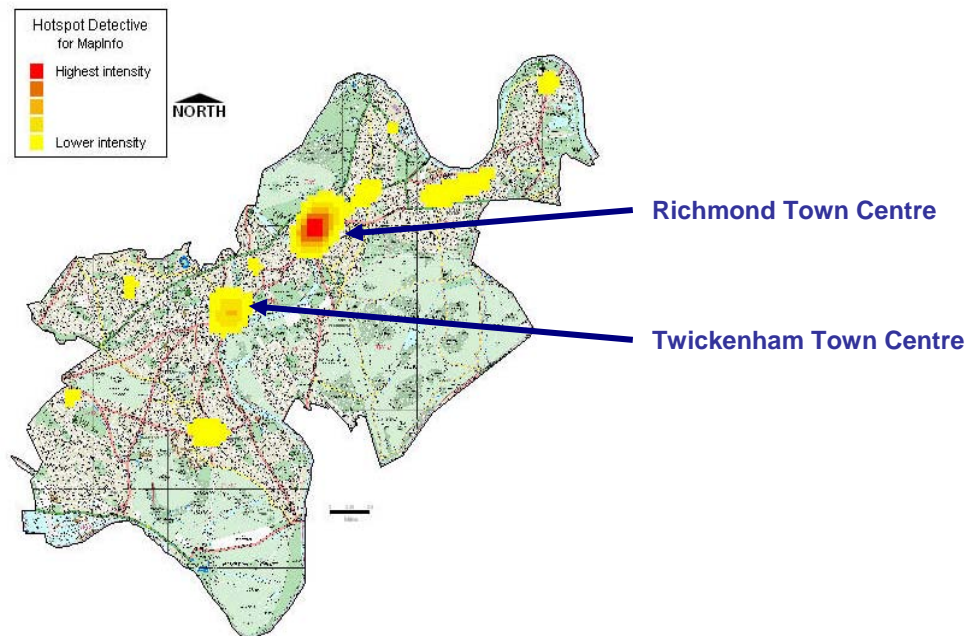
Figure 2.1c – Volume of total crime by crime group 2008/09



² Source iQuanta

The 2008 Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment identified the persistent hotspots for the borough to be the two town centres of Richmond and Twickenham. Together they accounted for 18% of crime in the borough during 2007/08. During 2008/09 this decreased to 14% Figure 2.1d shows the hotspot map of total crime highlighting these two areas³.

Figure 2.1d – Hot spot map of total crime 2008/09



³ Source - Richmond upon Thames Strategic Assessment March 2009 Version 2

2.2 Performance against targets

The Community Safety Partnership Plan 2008-11 set out the overall objective to be 'London's Safest Borough', and for people to feel that they live in the safest borough. This safest borough objective is measured by the total number of notifiable offences per 1000 population. The feeling safe objective is measured by National Indicator (NI) 21 via the national PLACE survey⁴. NI 21 measures the percentage of people having confidence that the council and police are dealing with their concerns about crime and anti-social behaviour.

2.2.1 London's Safest Borough Status

During 2008/09, the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames maintained its Safest London Borough position. It had the lowest number of total notifiable offences per 1000 population, when compared to the other 32 Metropolitan Police Service Boroughs (excluding City of London).

During 2008/09, Richmond Borough had a crime rate of 66.036 crimes per 1000 population (n=11,883 offences). This is a decrease of 2% on 2007/08. The next safest London Borough has a crime rate of 70,094 crimes per 1000 population (n=15,044 offences).

The 2008 PLACE survey indicated 34.3% of respondents agree the police and local authority are successfully dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues in their local area (NI 21). This is significantly better than the other 32 London Boroughs, with Richmond ranked 4th for this indicator (excluding City of London). GOL have negotiated a target of 38% of respondents to agree by 2010/11, a 3.7% increase in satisfaction.

The Community Safety Partnership Plan 2008-11 also includes two targets that have been negotiated through the Local Area Agreement (LAA), via the Local Strategic Partnership and Government Office for London. The LAA delivery plan monitors these two National Indicators in order to achieve 'Priority 3' of the LAA – '*Being the safest London Borough for all our Communities*'. The two LAA targets in the 2008-11 CSP plan are NI 16 – Serious Acquisitive Crime and NI 20 – Assault with Injury.

Further targets within the Community Safety Partnership Plan 2008-11 are as listed below and performance against these are reviewed in turn:

- To reduce serious acquisitive crime by 2.9%; with the residential burglary element of this group of crimes being less than 1000 for the year.
- To reduce assaults with injury by 1% during 2008/09
- To reduce serious knife crime by 5.2%
- To reduce serious youth violence by 5%

⁴ All Local Authorities were required to undertake a PLACE Survey in September 2008. The Survey is designed to find out how a cross sample of local residents feel about their local area and public services. The Place Survey measures 18 of the [National Indicators](#) (NI) which are being collected for the [Comprehensive Area Assessment \(CAA\)](#) and it will be carried out every two years – the next survey taking place in September 2010.

2.2.2 Serious Acquisitive Crime Performance

Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) is a grouping of serious property type offences, and is defined as Burglary in a dwelling, Theft of and from Motor Vehicle, and Personal & Business Robbery. The CSP 2008-11 target is to reduce SAC by 2.9%, with the burglary dwelling element being less than 1000 crimes during 2008/09.

Table 2.2a shows the rate and volume targets that have to be achieved to meet this target by 2010/11. During 2008/09, the SAC crime rate was 15.993 (2,878 offences) which is a 3% (n=78) reduction on 2007/08 (rate 16.427, 2,956 offences). Although the 2008/09 target was missed by 19 offences over the 12 month period, the partnership is on target and a reduction was achieved.

The 2008/09 target of under a 1000 domestic burglaries was achieved, with 979 offences compared to 1,034 in 2007/08.

Table 2.2a - NI 16 Serious Acquisitive Crime

	CSP TARGET		POLICE TARGET		RESULT	
	Rate per 1000 pop	Number of offences	% reduction	Number of offences	Rate per 1000 pop	Number of offences
2007/08 Baseline	16.47	2957	Baseline	2957	Baseline	Baseline
2008/09 Target	15.93	2859	-3.3%	2859	15.97	2878
2009/10 Target	15.81	2839	-2.7%	2796		
2010/11 Target	15.65	2809				

2.2.3 Assault with Injury Performance

Assault with injury is the number of Actual Bodily Harm (ABH) offences, and includes racially or religiously aggravated ABH.

Due to significant crime recording changes to the way the MPS records violent crime from April 2008, it is not possible to complete an accurate year on year comparison. This makes the 2008/09 target of 1% reduction obsolete. In view of these crime recording changes, 2008/09 has become a baseline year for measuring performance and GOL have agreed a minimum 3% reduction over the remaining two years until 2010/11.

Table 2.2b shows the rate and volume targets that have to be achieved to meet this target by 2010/11. During 2008/09, the Assault with injury crime rate was 3.551 (639 offences).

As 2008/09 has been a baseline year for this target, performance cannot be commented on. **However, it is encouraging to note that Richmond Borough has the lowest crime rate for Assault with injury offences** (when compared to the 32 other London Boroughs).

Table 2.2b - NI 16 – Assault with Injury

	TARGET		RESULT	
	Rate per 1000 pop	Number of offences	Rate per 1000 pop	Number of offences
2007/08 Baseline	Baseline now 2008/09 due to Home Office changes to crime recording			
2008/09 Target	Baseline		3.551	639
2009/10 Target	3.50	630		
2010/11 Target	3.44	620		

2.2.4 Serious Knife Crime performance

Serious knife crime is defined as – *any offence of murder, grievous bodily harm, actual bodily harm, other serious violent offences, Rape, Sexual Assault or Robbery where a knife or sharp instrument has been used.*

The CSP 2008-11 target is to reduce serious knife crime by 5.2% by 2010/11. **During 2008/09, knife crime reduced by -31.2%, from 109 offences in 2007/08 to 75 offences in 2008/09.** This indicates the CSP is clearly on track to meet this target, especially as the MPS target for Richmond Borough is to reduce offences by a further 5% to 71 offences during 2009/10.

2.2.5 Serious Youth Violence performance

Serious Youth Violence is defined as – *any offence of 'most serious violence, gun crime or knife crime, where the victim is aged 1-19. This measure is a count of the number of victims, not number of offences*

The CSP target is to reduce Serious Youth Violence by 5% by 2010/11. The MPS has only started flagging serious youth violence from 2008/09 so this is now a benchmark year. The MPS target for Richmond Borough is to reduce Serious Youth Violence by 4.0% (from 78 offences during 2008/09 to 75 offences in 2009/10). This will assist in meeting the CSP target.

The MPS also has a Youth Violence target, which has a similar definition to Serious Youth Violence but includes Assault with injury offences. **During 2008/09, youth violence reduced by -6.6%, from 288 offences in 2007/08 to 269 offences in 2008/09.**

2.2.6 Confidence in Police and Council partnership working

NI 21 relates to the community's confidence in the police and local authority's ability to respond to local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime. NI 21 performance is based on the question shown in table 4.2, and is the percentage of respondents who answer 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree' as a proportion of total respondents.

Only a third of respondents believe that the police and local authority are successfully dealing with these issues, providing an NI 21 score of 34.3%. This result will now be the baseline year. GOL have estimated the 2010/11 CSP target to be **38% (3.7% increase in satisfaction)** – please see table 4.1

Table 4.1 - 2008/09 financial year position

	TARGET		RESULT	
	% of respondents	% increase in satisfaction	% of respondents	% increase in satisfaction
2008/09 Target	Baseline		34.3%	
2009/10 Target	Biennial Survey (every 2 years)		Biennial Survey (every 2 years)	
2010/11 Target	38%	3.7%		

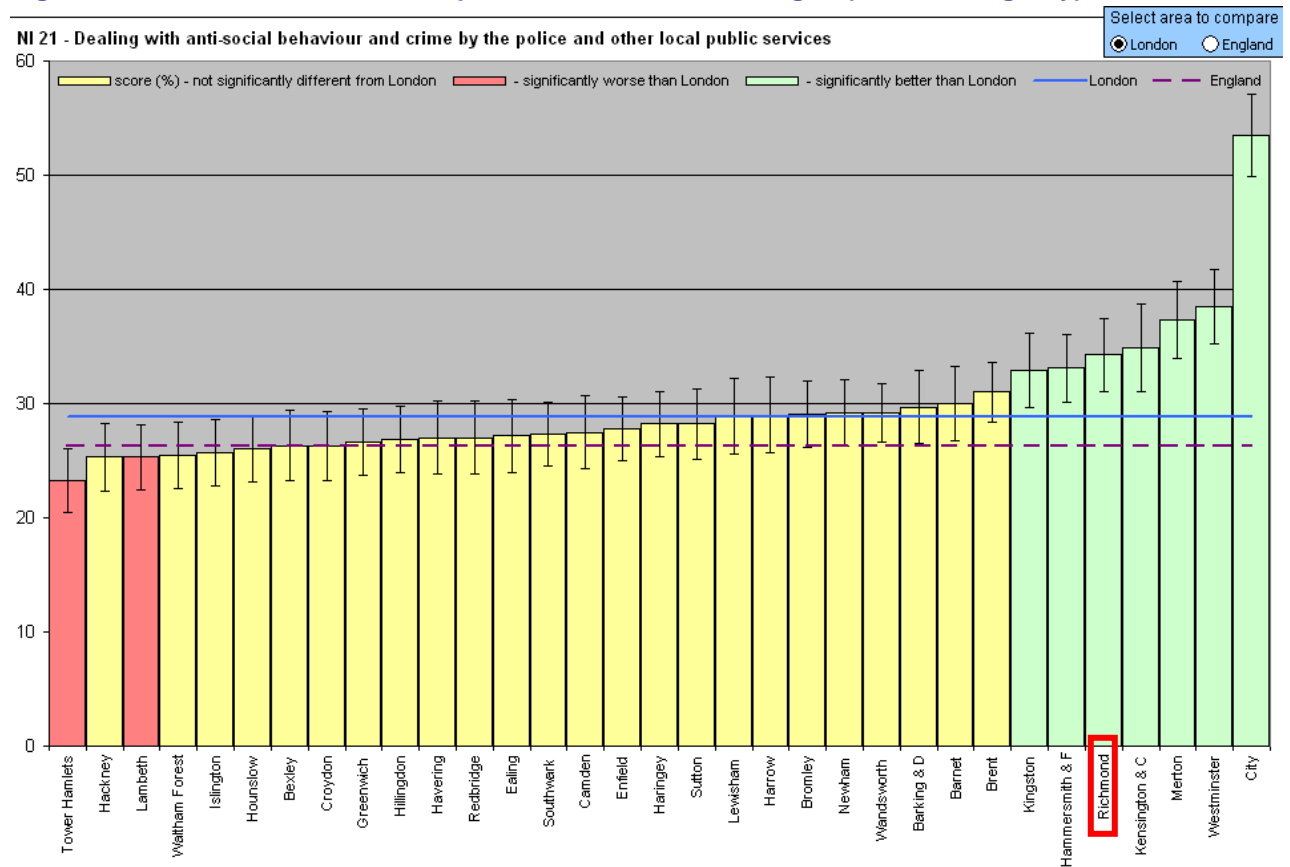
Table 4.2 - Place survey question and 2008 survey result:

It is the responsibility of the police and other local public services to work in partnership to deal with anti-social behaviour and crime in your local area:

Q. No.	Base	Question	Response	%
Q26	1324	And how much would you agree or disagree that the police and other local public services <u>are successfully dealing with</u> these issues in your local area?	Strongly agree	4%
			Tend to agree	30%
			Neither agree nor disagree	30%
			Tend to disagree	11%
			Strongly disagree	5%
			Don't know	20%

Although these findings are not positive, they are above or in line with the average residents' views when compared to London (NI 21:28.8%) and the Ipsos MORI average (NI 21: 26.7%). Please see the graph in figure 4.3 which shows Richmond Borough in 4th position when compared to the other 32 London Boroughs (excluding City of London).

Figure 4.3 - NI 21 Performance compared to 33 London Boroughs (4th excluding City)



Description: % who strongly agree or tend to agree that the police and other local public services are successfully dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in their local area (NI 21)

2.3 Partnership activities

Since the last Strategic Assessment, the Community Safety Partnership has strategically worked on the identified priorities and implemented the Community Safety Partnership Plan 2008-11. Some of the successful partnership activities are highlighted below:

Operation Lockout:

Operation Lockout is the Partnership's holistic crime prevention and detection initiative to deter 'off borough' criminals from committing crime in Richmond upon Thames. The initiative concentrates on acquisitive/property crime such as residential burglary and motor vehicle crime (the two main crime types committed by 'visiting' offenders). Operation Lockout is a pro-active initiative that assists the public in protecting their property and provides reassurance.

During 2008/09, 100% of the borough's residential burglary victims received a crime prevention pack containing advice and property marking kits. In the same period, 3179 pedal cycles were property marked, a significant increase on 2007/08 when 1388 were marked. Since the start of the scheme in July 2006, a minimum of 6299 pedal cycles in the borough have been marked and registered.

Communication group and media campaigns:

The CSP has set up a Communication Group to work towards the confidence measure, NI21 (please see section 2.2.6). The Communication Group is made up of partners and its main aim is to raise community awareness of the actions, initiatives and achievements of the Partnership and its individual working groups. The group coordinates and produces communications through all types of media, and also gathers feedback on which communications have been successful and why.

The Hate Crime Forum (Hate, Harassment and Hostility – the 3H's)

The Hate Crime Forum was officially launched in September 2009. The forum meets three times a year and will be a focus for people to report issues and concerns about race, religion, sexual orientation, ageism, gender bias, or abuse of the disabled. The forum will inform the work of the Community Safety working group of experts which will decide which service, like the police, probation, Council departments, or social landlords would be best placed to resolve issues quickly. Hate crime includes harassment and hostility, as well as anti-social behaviour abuse and any other behaviour which causes alarm or distress. The working group will feed back to the forum, showing that incidents are investigated and dealt with through the courts, counseling, dispute resolution or any other means necessary.

ASB review

During 2008/09, the Community Safety Manager completed an in depth review of ASB and the way it is handled by the CSP. The report and recommendations were accepted by the CSP Strategy Group and work by the CSP team will continue to work on these recommendations.

Joint tasking

CSP has coordinated a number of partnership responses to escalated incidents of ASB on a case by case basis. During 2008/09 the CSP also developed a new task group under the CSP strategy group – the Green, Safe & Clean Joint Tasking Group (JTG). In this group, chaired by the council's Assistant Director of Street Scene, the local authority, police and other partner's problem solve ASB issues necessitating joint action. Examples of some of the JTG work include ASB on Richmond Green, Barnes Common antisocial litter and rowdy & inconsiderate behaviour in Hampton Wick.

Safer Transport

The CSP's Safer Transport group has worked in partnership to find solutions to the issues identified by the groups' environmental visual audits. They have concentrated on reducing crime and ASB involving students on public transport, including attending the Fresher's enrolment days at Richmond College to raise awareness about their safety and conduct. The group have also run a series of partnership reassurance/crime prevention exercises on buses focussing on a different theme each quarter, and a successful level crossing safety awareness campaign. Safer Transport Action days at 6 priority stations have also been a success.

Community TV

Ten plasma screens are sited around the borough in locations attracting high volumes of people. They broadcast a 30-minute loop of local community safety, crime reduction and public health messages and can include emergency messages at short notice. The Police with support from the Council's Community Safety team arrange the filming of 3-4 new videos each quarter. Recent topics have included graffiti, dog fouling, cash machine theft, positive image of young people, laptop thefts from car boots, counter terrorism and crime prevention and personal safety at Christmas time.

Weeks

The CSP team have coordinated various publicity and activities during national 'weeks', including London Week of Peace and Not in my Neighbourhood Week.

During National Drugs Awareness Week the team coordinated plans by partners in the Police, NHS and Youth Drug & Alcohol Support. This included outreach by youth workers outside secondary schools to publicise support services available and cocaine awareness posters designed by local young people. These were distributed by Safer Neighbourhood teams along with NHS information about drug support services to pubs and bars throughout the borough. The police held information stands at stations including an interactive computer loaned by the Drugs Youth Support team and the Police conducted drug raids.

During Alcohol Awareness week the CSP team attended Richmond College to raise awareness and promote safe and sensible drinking. The team, in partnership with the local Safer Neighbourhood Team, also set up an alcohol awareness stall in Richmond Town Centre on Friday night. Members of the public could get advice on safe drinking and personal safety whilst socialising

Tension Monitoring

The CSP has continued to monitor Community Tension via the Tension Monitoring working group. Work on extending membership of this group to diverse community representatives has been a success and a new Tension Monitoring report form is available to the community and is administered by the CSP.

3 The Priorities

3.1 Methodology

The purpose of this Strategic Assessment is to review and then identify the CSP priorities. As in the last two Strategic Assessments (2007 & 2008), the priority selection process for 2009 is based on a 'Priority Matrix'.

The matrix, as show in figure 3.1a below, summarises various factors and allows the priorities for the next period to be identified. The crime/problem types are chosen because of their borough priority, political concern or because they accounted for greater than 1% of the total notifiable offences for the borough. The following have been taken into consideration when determining these priorities:

- Volume
- Performance
- Trends
- Seriousness / risk
- Priority
- Public concern
- Generator
- Threats / opportunities (PESTELO) (see section 3.2)

Eight categories were used to rate the crime type and each category is ranked on a scale of 0 = low concern, to 4 = very high concern. The areas greyed out show data gaps. A full breakdown of how the scoring was calculated can be found in Appendix 1.

The full priority matrix for 2009 is shown in Table 3.2a.

3.2 Stakeholder consultation

In addition to the standard Priority Matrix, the Community Safety Partnership have for the first time consulted its Stakeholders on the priorities for 2009/10.

The Stakeholder Group of the Community Safety Partnership is made up of representatives of organisations that have direct interest, involvement and investment in community safety in Richmond upon Thames. The purpose of the Stakeholder Group is to ensure the work of the Community Safety Partnership reflects the reality of life for those who live or work in, or visit, Richmond upon Thames.

At the December Stakeholder day the key findings of the 2009 Strategic Assessment were presented to approximately 90 individual Stakeholders from various partnership agencies. The Stakeholders were then asked to prioritise crime types within three themes, Violence, ASB and Acquisitive Crime. The detailed results and categories are shown in Appendix 3.

The results of the Stakeholder prioritisation exercise have been included in the 2009 priority matrix. Those categories highlighted as a priority by the Stakeholders were given a score of 1 to 4, 1 = low priority, 4 = very high priority.

These Stakeholder scores have been added to the total score.

Table 3.2a –Priority Matrix 2009

Crime / Problem Type	Volume	Performance	Trends	Seriousness	Priority	Generator	PESTELO	Stakeholder Consultation	Total	Priority Order
Violence (VAP)	4	1	2	4	3	2	4	4	24	1
Youth Violence / SYV	1		1	4	3	2	3	4	18	5
Sexual Offences	1	3	2	4	2	1	3	3	19	4
Domestic Abuse	3	2	2	4	1	1	4	3	20	3
Hate Crime (exc DV)	1	4	1	2	1	3	2	1	15	8
Gun Crime	1	2	0	4	2	3	1	1	14	9
Knife Crime	1	3	2	4	3	3	2	3	21	2
Residential Burglary	3	1	0	2	4	2	2	4	18	5
Motor Vehicle Crime	4	1	2	2	4	2	3	3	21	2
Personal Robbery	1	0	0	4	4	2	2	4	17	6
Commercial Robbery	1	0	1	4	4	3	2	2	17	6
Non Residential Burglary	3	1	2	1	0	1	2	2	12	11
Other Theft	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	11	12
Theft from shops	3	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	9	13
Theft Person	1	3	1	2	0	0	2	2	11	12
Pedal Cycle Theft	3	3	1	1	0	0	2	1	11	12
Fraud	1	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	13	10
Criminal Damage	4	0	0	1	0	3	2	3	13	10
Anti-social behaviour	4	2	3	0	1	3	4	4	21	3
Drugs	3	0	3	2	0	4	3	3	18	5
Alcohol	4			2	0	4	3	3	16	7
Terrorism	0	0	0	4	1	4	3	1	13	10

KEY	
4 Very High concern	Very high priority
3 High concern	High priority
2 Concern	Medium priority
1 Of less concern	Low priority
0 Low concern	
? No / insufficient data	

3.3 The Strategic Priorities for 2010/11

Based on 2008 Priority Matrix, the last strategic assessment recommended that priorities for the partnership to be:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Alcohol | Residential burglary |
| Drugs | Antisocial behaviour |
| Motor vehicle crime | Counter Terrorism |
| Violence against the Person | |

Based on 2009 Priority Matrix_in table 3.2a the top priority **THEMES** for the Community Safety Partnership are:-

- Violence against the person**
- Serious Acquisitive crime**
- Anti-social behaviour**
- Counter Terrorism**
- Drugs & alcohol and 'Fear of crime'** (as cross cutting themes)

Based on 2009 Priority Matrix and Stakeholder Consultation, the following priorities under the three main themes have been identified. These are also shown in figure 3.4a.

Violence against the person

- **Assault with injury** (cross cutting with domestic abuse and drunk & disorderly behaviour)
- **Domestic Abuse & sexual violence** (cross cutting with alcohol)
- **Youth violence** (cross cutting with Assault with injury, plus fear of crime)
- **Knife crime** (cross cutting with personal robbery & youth crime, plus fear of crime)

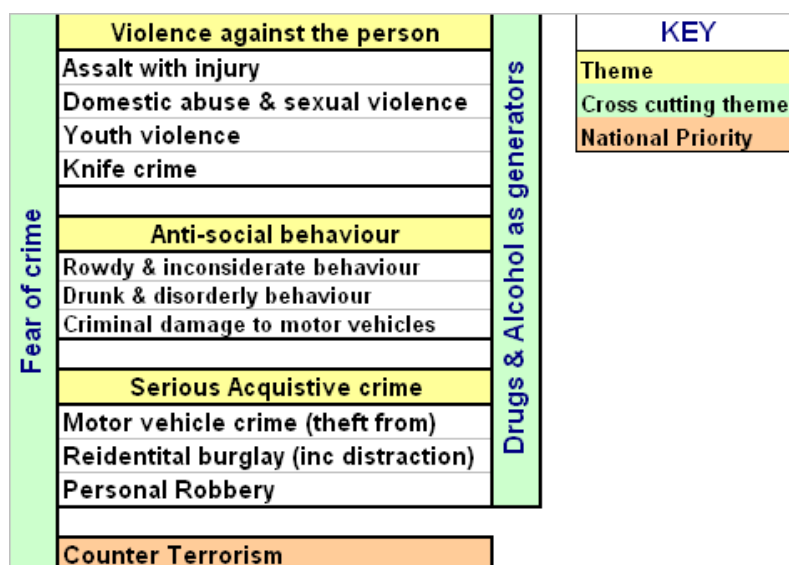
Serious Acquisitive crime

- **Residential Burglary** (including Distraction Burglary and its link to fear of crime)
- **Motor vehicle crime** (cross cutting with drugs)
- **Personal Robbery** (cross cutting with drugs and knife crime, plus fear of crime)

Anti-social behaviour

- **Rowdy & inconsiderate behaviour** (cross cutting with Alcohol)
- **Drunk & disorderly behaviour** (cross cutting with Alcohol & Assault with injury)
- **Criminal damage to motor vehicles** (cross cutting with theft from motor vehicles and youth crime – accounts for 48.8% of criminal damage)

Figure 3.4a – 2010/11 Themes & Priorities



4 Crime & disorder key findings

Detailed Problem Profiles have been produced on the partnership and community priorities, as follows:

Violent Crime
Youth Crime

Domestic Abuse
Antisocial Behaviour

Motor vehicle crime
Residential Burglary

The aim of these profiles is to identify the scale of the problem and identify hotspots, seasonal trends, victim & offender profiles, inference, plus intelligence gaps and recommendations. It concentrates on the what, when, where, why, who and how, using analytical techniques and a combination of partnership data. Community concerns were analysed using the PLACE survey results and the British Crime Survey 2008/09.

The detailed content of these Problem Profiles will be used to compliment the work of the relevant Community Safety Partnership Working Groups, and will not therefore be publically available due to the confidential 'restricted' information they contain. The key findings from these Problem Profiles and other priority themes are detailed below:

4.1 Violent crime

- When comparing financial year 2007/08 with 2008/09, Violent Crime in the borough has remained relatively stable (down 1% from 2,376 offences to 2,357 offences)
- Assault with injury (27%), Harassment (24%) and Common Assault (22%) make up approximately three quarters of Violent Crime. These are considered to be lower level offences.
- Violence against the Person (VAP) accounts for almost 17% of total notifiable offences (TNOs). This is an increase of 1% when compared with 2007/08. This category is made up of Murder, GBH, ABH, Common Assault, Offensive weapon, Harassment and other violence.
- When comparing financial year 2007/08 with 2008/09, VAP in the borough has slightly increased (up 4% from 1,935 offences to 2,009 offences) – source iQuanta.
- After Theft & Handling, VAP is the second largest contributor to total crime, followed by Burglary and Motor Vehicle Crime.
- Assault with injury makes up 29.2% of VAP, confirming the need to make this priority that is reduced via the CSP target.
- Violence demonstrates seasonal peaks in the summer months, with additional peaks over the Christmas/New Year period. Police and partnership operations over the past 5 years have been aimed at tackling this seasonal trend. Results analysis completed by the police has shown the peak to have been greatly reduced so the campaigns will continue throughout 2009/10.
- During 2008/09, iQuanta data shows Richmond upon Thames as being the third best performing borough in its group of most similar CDRP's for Violent Crime (13.098 per 1000 population, where the average is 18.749). Richmond borough is best in it's group for Assault with less injury (3.512 per 1000 population against an average of 5.991)
- For 'Most Serious Violence' the borough is in 7th position behind a number of Surrey CDRP's (0.728 per 1000 population, where the average is 0.665). However, when compared to the other 32 London Boroughs, Richmond Borough is the better performing for Violent Crime and second best performing for Most Serious Violence (after Bexley).

- During 2008/09, 74.4% of VAP Accused were male and 25.6% were female. During the same period. 56.9% of VAP victims were male and 43.1% were female.
- For both victims and offenders, the ethnicity profile matches that of the borough profile (predominately White European). There are however a disproportionate number of both Black and Asian victim and offenders.
- For both victim and offenders, the age range of the majority is 0-19 years old. For victims the most fell into the 15 year old age range, for offenders the 17 year old age range.
- Most violent offences occur on a Friday night, predictably followed by Saturday. The Ward that reports the most VAP is South Richmond. This is not surprising as this ward contains Richmond Town Centre and its thriving night-time economy. This is followed by Twickenham Riverside, which also contains Twickenham Town Centre and its Rugby associated socialising.
- Almost all Richmond upon Thames residents feel safe during the day (95%) and a majority feel safe after dark (66% safe). When comparisons are made with the 32 other London Boroughs (excluding City), Richmond borough performs best for these two questions and compares favourably when compared to England.

4.2 Sexual offences

- When comparing financial year 2007/08 with 2008/09, Sexual offences in the borough have reduced (down 21.9% from 151 offences to 118 offences).
- Offences of Rape have increased by 43.8% (16 offences in 2007/08, 23 offences in 2008/09)
- Other Serious Sexual Offences have decreased from 59 offences in 2007/08 to 51 offences in 2008/09
- During 2008/09, 92.7% of sexual offence victims were female and 7.3% were male. There were no female suspects or offenders in the period.
- 47.9% of Sexual offence victims were aged between 11 and 15, 22.9% aged 16 to 19 and 16.7% were aged 10 and under.
- In contrast, Sexual offence suspects are more evenly spread. 22.9% are aged 11 to 15, 22.9% aged 16 to 19 and 22.9% aged 30 to 39. The least number of suspects were aged 20 to 29.
- 44% of suspects lived outside of Richmond Borough.

4.3 Serious Acquisitive crime

Residential Burglary

- Residential Burglary reduced by a further 5.5% during 2008/09 (977 during 2008/09, 1034 during 2007/08).
- The peak location was Mortlake. Castelnau, Richmond Hill and Whitton areas were also targeted more than average.
- There appears to be some relation between the wards on the Northern boundaries of TW and increased criminality.
- There is some relation between deprivation and burglary with areas of high deprivation having higher levels of burglary than areas of low deprivation.
- Autumnal rises of offences have become a long term seasonal trend on TW.
- There was a rise in June/July which may be down to the changes in weather and people leaving entry points open or insecure and another rise in March where it is thought end of year police activity on neighbouring boroughs had a negative impact on TW.
- Force MO was used in 40% of the offences, Open/Insecure made up 18%. Smash 12%, Distraction 6% and in 9% the MO was unknown. Other offences saw specialist MO's such as slip, letterbox and bump being used.
- Offenders appear to be specifically targeting detached and semi-detached properties, probably because of the improved access opportunities. Offenders generally took small portable items that could be easily re-sold.
- Analysis of offenders in 2008/09 shows that of those accused of a residential burglary, most were from Hounslow and a large number came from Hammersmith.

Motor vehicle crime

- Theft of motor vehicles decreased by 3.3% during 2008/09 (394 during 2008/09, 381 during 2007/08). Theft from motor vehicles increased by 3.9% (1241 during 2008/09, 1290 during 2007/08).
- The hotspots for motor vehicle crime are South Richmond and Barnes & Mortlake & Barnes wards.
- Seasonally September has been consistently higher in both 2007 and 2008. Overall between August and November had higher number of MV crimes both years.
- Peak days are Wednesday to Friday, with Friday being the peak day overall when a MV offence took place. The most active time period is between 1900 hours to 0100.
- The most popular method to enter a car is by smashing the window. We currently have a series by which the offenders are targeting the rear window to enter the boot area to steal a laptop. The second most likely entry is either by the offenders looking for an unlocked vehicle or entry unknown.
- Motorbikes, mopeds and scooters make up a large number of vehicles stolen on the ground. Most popular vehicles broken into include VW Golfs, BMW's, Ford Transit Vans and Ford Focus and Mercedes Benz.
- Sat Navs, Handbags/wallets, Number plates and Laptops are the most popular items stolen from a MV.
- Suspects for this crime type are mainly unknown as the number of perpetrators caught is low.

- Males of IC1 ethnicity and between the ages of 14 to 21 years old are the most prominent offender profile for committing MV offences.
- These males mainly come from Richmond, Hounslow and Wandsworth It is believed these Males use the alleyways and the many towpaths in Richmond to get away from the scene quickly.
- Intelligence should be gathered in the following areas: Theft of number plates, theft of motorbikes/mopeds and the theft of Laptops.

Robbery

- Personal robbery decreased by 23.6% during 2008/09 (201 during 2008/09, 263 during 2007/08). Commercial robbery increased by 8.3% (24 during 2008/09, 26 during 2007/08).
- Robbery peaked in 2005/06. Since then it has begun to significantly decline again. 2008/09 is predicted to record a lower level than the past 8 years.
- Richmond borough is the third best performing borough in the group of most similar CDRPs.
- There is no borough hotspot for offences. The peak time for robberies is 19:00 to 23:45 hours.
- The victim profile is white males aged 14 to 17.
- The suspect profile is white and African/Caribbean males aged 15 – 18

4.4 Youth crime

- During 2008/09, MPS youth violence reduced by -6.6%, from 288 offences in 2007/08 to 269 offences in 2008/09
- During 2008/09, 290 under 17's were accused of 281 offences. Accused means the individuals were charged with an offence. During the same period, 535 under 17's were suspected of 513 offences. Suspected means the individual was suspected of being responsible for the offence but may not have been charged (some of these individuals may have also been recorded as Accused).
- The majority of the under 17 accused committed Violence against the Person (22.1%) and Criminal damage (22.1%) offences. More under 17's were suspected of Violence against the person (30.7%) and Theft (18.8%), followed by Criminal damage (16.8%).
- The majority of young offenders are male (Accused -80.9%, Suspected 73.8%). This means more females are recorded as a Suspect than go on to be charged and therefore recorded as Accused.
- 31.9% of accused young people were aged 17 and 27.3% were aged 16. The youngest age range of accused was 11 years old. 48.5% of the accused young people were White European, followed by 31.0% African Caribbean. This is disproportionate to other crime types and the borough profile.
- 27.7% of the suspected young people were aged 17 and 20.2% were aged 16. The youngest suspect was aged 7, for an offence of Common Assault.
- 26 of the young people accused were analysed to be repeat offenders, as they were accused of more than one offence on different days throughout the 2008/09 financial year.

- Female accused young people are younger than males, with the age ranges of 14 and 13 accounting for 13.2% and 18.9% of females. The youngest female accused was aged 12. The most common offence was shoplifting, with theft as a whole accounting for 29.6% of offences. Violence against the person accounted for 27.8%.
- Just over half (57.4%) of the accused young people had a home address in Richmond. 18.0% had a home address in neighbouring Hounslow, 6.9% in Wandsworth and 4.8% in Hammersmith.
- During 2008/09, 230 young people were victims of crimes committed by other young people. 25.7% of these were ABH & minor wounding, 23.9% were Robbery and 11.7%, were common assault. 5.7% were of the more serious violent offence of GBH with intent.
- 59.3% of the victims were male and 40.7% were female, which is more of an equal split when compared the offender profiles. 20.1% of the victims were aged 15 and 20.5% were aged 14, making young victims of youth crime younger than the offenders.
- 57.6% of the victims were White European, 18.7% were Afro-Caribbean and 18.7% were Asian. Again, this is to other crime types and the borough profile.

5 Anti-social behaviour key findings

- During 2008/09 (April 08 – Mar 09), 5477 ASB incidents were reported to the police as occurring in the London Borough of Richmond. This is a decrease of -5.7% (n=300 reports) on the same period last year (2007/08).
- Richmond borough continues to record the lowest level of ASB per 1,000 population, when compared to other MPS boroughs.
- Rowdy & inconsiderate behaviour (52%) makes up half of the ASB reports made during 2008/09. The remaining ASB reports are generally evenly spread amongst the categories, with Abandoned and nuisance vehicles (8%) and Substance Misuse (8%) the next most frequently reported types of ASB.
- Total reported ASB to the council has decreased by 8.8% during 2008/09. The largest category of fly-tipping has decreased by 4.9% and there are also significant reductions in reports of Graffiti, Abandoned Vehicles and Dog fouling.
- Significant increases in reporting are seen in vandalism and litter but the numbers reported are very low.
- Total recorded ASB by the council has decreased by 25.5% during 2008/09. The largest category of Graffiti has decreased by 37.9% and there are also significant reductions in recorded nuisance vehicles. Recorded fly-tipping has increased significantly by 56.3%
- As with previous assessments, less ASB incidents occur in the winter months, and peaks at the start of spring, with a summer peak in August. There are more autumn peaks in council recorded ASB, especially during October.
- Previous problem profiles have indicated ASB reports peak on a Saturday with approximately a quarter being reported on this day. The remaining peak days are Friday and Sunday. Over half of ASB is reported on the weekend (Friday to Sunday).

- The town centre wards of South Richmond and Twickenham Riverside reported the greatest number of ASB reports in 2008/09. Encouragingly both of these wards have either maintained levels or reduced them.

5.1 Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour

- Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour was the greatest type of ASB report received by the police in 2008/09 (52%). This is the same as previous assessments.
- Performance has improved during 2008/09 with 549 fewer reports during the year, a significant decrease of 16.4%.
- Spring and summer peak can be seen, especially in May and August. Peaks in February are also shown, which may coincide with the spring half term and the associated inconsiderate behaviour by school age children.
- As with police reports of ASB, during 2008/09 the town centre wards of South Richmond, Twickenham and Teddington reported significant numbers of Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour incidents (16%, 8% and 7%).
- After Hampton Wick, there are three wards with areas of relative deprivation that reported significant amounts of this type of ASB (namely Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside, Mortlake & Barnes Common and Barnes).

5.2 Arson

- London Fire Brigade recorded 90 arson's during 2008/09, a 30.8% decrease.
- During the same 2008/09 period the police recorded 47 offences of Arson, an 88% increase 2007/08.
- Of these 47 offences, 18 were arson to non-dwelling buildings, 13 were arson to other property, 7 offences of arson to motor vehicles and 6 offences of arson to a dwelling.
- Three offences of arson to a dwelling 'endangering life' were recorded in 2008/09.

5.3 Criminal damage

- During 2008/09, Criminal damage accounted for 14% of total notifiable offences in the borough, making this a high volume crime type.
- During 2008/09, 1737 Criminal damage offences were reported to the police. This is a 1.3% decrease on 2007/08 when 1737 offences were reported.
- Criminal damage is also showing a downward trend in both the long and short term, which is borne out in the current years performance figures.
- The greatest proportion of criminal damage is criminal damage to motor vehicles which accounts for 48.8% of criminal damage, and 5.7% of the borough's total number of offences.

- During 2008/09, iQuanta data shows Richmond upon Thames as the third best performing borough for Criminal damage in its 'group of most similar'⁵ CDRP's (9.536 per 1000 population, where the average is 13.858).
- Peaks of criminal damage during 2008/09 occurred during August and October 08. During 2007/08, more criminal damage was recorded in May and August. This October peak is similar to the council's graffiti data.
- South Richmond ward reported the greatest number of Criminal damage reports.
- Where the age and gender of the suspect of the criminal damage was recorded, 89% were male.
- 63% of the criminal damage suspects were aged between 12 and 17 years old, 13% between 12 & 13, 22% between 14 & 15, and 28% between 16 & 17. The largest age group was 17 year olds with 18% of criminal damage suspects

5.4 Graffiti

- During 2008/09, 2037 reports of Graffiti were recorded on the council's 'Confirm' database.
- 49.5% were records of Graffiti on private property and 41.4% were on council property. An additional 145 records of inoffensive Graffiti were recorded and 40 of Racial or Offensive Graffiti was recorded
- Peaks of reporting during 2008/09 occurred during October 08, and April/May 08 (spring). During 2007/08, more graffiti was recorded in May and July.
- Where the town of the incident was accurately recorded, the locations of Twickenham, Whitton, Hampton, Richmond and Teddington had the greatest amount of Graffiti.

5.5 Fly-tipping

- During 2008/09, 1613 reports of fly-tipping were recorded on the Council's Frontline database and 586 recorded on the council's Confirm database.
- The majority of the data on Frontline is in relation to ASB reports from the community. During 2008/09, fly-tipping reports makes up 65.6% of all ASB reports in the period.
- Peaks of reporting during 2008/09 occurred during June 08, and September/October in 2007 and 2008
- During 2008/09 Richmond Council reported 1324 incidents of fly tipping to DEFRA's Flycapture database, a decrease on 2007/08 figure of 1626.
- During 2008/09, 887 warning letters were issued, 29 fixed penalty notices given, and four formal cautions. All eight of the prosecutions were successful.

⁵ A group of areas CDRP's with similar socio-demographic characteristics to a particular area. Making comparisons with the most similar group average, rather than with all other areas, puts performance in context and allows like-with-like comparison

5.6 Other (Dog fouling, nuisance vehicles, noise)

- During 2008/09, dog fouling reports made up 6.2% of all ASB reports made to the council (n=153). This is a 14% reduction on 2007/08 when 173 reports of dog fouling were made
- Also during 2008/09, 559 reports of abandoned vehicles were reported to the council. This is a 23% reduction on 2007/08 when 724 reports of abandoned vehicles were made. 957 reports of nuisance vehicles were also reported to the council. This is a 20% reduction on 2007/08 when 1190 reports of nuisance vehicles were made. Where the town of the incident was accurately recorded, the locations of Twickenham, Teddington, Hampton and Whitton had the greatest amount of nuisance vehicles
- During 2008/09, 1006 noise service requests were made to the council. This is a slight decrease on the 2007/08 figure of 1173 requests. 55% of noise service requests were domestic, compared to 34% commercial. This is consistent with 2007/08.
- Of those domestic related during 2008/09, 30% of the total noise service requests generated throughout the period were in relation to domestic music and domestic noisy parties. This is also consistent with 2007/08.
- 9.6% of requests were in relation to noisy neighbours and 4.6% were in relation to barking dogs. This is consistent with 2007/08.
- Noise caused by plant/machinery/equipment accounted for 13.7% of total calls, the largest number of requests in relation to commercial noise. 978% of calls were in relation to commercial music. This is consistent with 2007/08.
- For domestic related requests, 43.3% were in relation to noise Fri-Sun 11pm-7am. For commercial related requests, the categories are split more evenly with 29.3% Mon-Fri 7am-11pm, 25.4% Fri-Sun 11pm-7am and 22.5% Mon-Thurs 11pm-7am.
- Where the ward is accurately recorded, Twickenham Riverside (9.3%), South Richmond (9.1%) and Teddington (8.5%) made the highest number of noise nuisance requests. This is consistent with the previous financial year.

5.7 Anti-social Behaviour Panel

- During the financial year 2008-2009, there were a total of 30 referrals to the ASB Panel, with the ASB Panel reviewing an average of 2.5 new cases a month.
- These have involved a total of 9 Under 18s and 21 over 18s.
- During the financial year 2008/09 9 people aged 18 and one person aged under 18 or over signed up to ABC's.
- During the same period 3 interim and 3 full post-conviction ASBO's were granted on people aged under 18. None were imposed during that period on people aged 18 or over.
- Since the 1st of September 2001 when the first was signed, there have been a total of 71 Acceptable Behaviour Contracts, 41 Acceptable Behaviour Contracts for under

- 68 (25.4%) of the 268 referrals to the ASB Panel were female. At this time statistics on BME, LGBT and disability are not available.

6 Substance Misuse - key findings

6.1 Drug related

- Drug offences make up 6% of the borough's total crime.
- Drug Possession has increased by 2% during 2008/09 (714 to 726 offences). Drug Trafficking has increased by 77% (22 to 39 offences). However this is based on police activity (i.e. proactive police activities increase the number of offences recorded).
- 77% of these offences are Possession of Cannabis, followed by 7.5% Possession of Class A – Cocaine.
- 55%, of the borough's Problem Drug User population have been known to treatment in the past two years.
- 62% of clients accessing treatment are male, 37% female. The majority of clients accessing treatment in Richmond are aged between 35 and 49.
- Low numbers of 18-24 year olds currently accessing treatment service.
- Primary drug is heroin/other opiates, with significant numbers using powder cocaine and cannabis.
- Crack cocaine is the most significantly reported secondary drug.
- Using data provided by the Young People's Drug & Alcohol Support team, 35% of young people presented for Cannabis, 4% Cocaine, 1% Heroin. There were no presentations for Crack.
- There were 72 new referrals during 2008/09 to Young People's Drug & Alcohol Support.
- The Pooled Treatment Budget which funds substance misuse services will be reduced as the Community Safety Partnership did not reach the target for heroin and crack users into effective treatment in 2008/09 and is not on target for 2009/10.

6.2 Alcohol related

- Richmond upon Thames has the lowest level of alcohol related crimes in London 2008/09 (Public Health Observatory Report).
- There were just 6.51 crimes per 1000 population that were Alcohol related (1171 offences). Central London had the highest level at 18 crimes per 1000.
- For Violent Crime the rate was 4.14 per 1000 (745 offences) and for Sexual Offences the rate was 0.09 (15 offences).
- 7.8% of Domestic Abuse reports were Alcohol related.

- There has been a 4% increase in Alcohol related Hospital admissions.
- The London Ambulance Service recorded 955 Alcohol related pick-ups from Richmond Borough during 2008/09.
- 50.3% of these were for Assaults (including 7 Sexual Assaults).
- There is a trend in Richmond for a higher number of alcohol referrals in comparison to drug referrals.

7 Hate crime - key findings

7.1 Domestic Abuse

- Between 01 April 2008 and 31 March 2009, 1996 domestic abuse reports were recorded by the MPS as occurring in Richmond. This is an increase of 7.4% (n=137) on the last financial year.
- Domestic Abuse offences during 2008/09 accounted for 5.0% of the Borough's total notifiable offences.
- Of note is the fact the number of reports as a whole has increased, but crimes have again reduced. The domestic abuse forum has been working on increasing reporting and the 11.6 % increase in domestic abuse incidents during 2008/09 is a reflection of this.
- Domestic Abuse related assaults accounted for 31.6% of the Assault with injury offences, and 35.0% of the Common Assault offences.
- Of further note is domestic related violence accounted for 13% of Serious Wounding offences and 14% of Rapes.
- During 2008/09, 67.5% of domestic abuse victims were female and 32.5% were male. The increase in male victims may be due to the work of the Domestic Abuse forum encouraging not only female but also male victims of domestic abuse to report incidents to the police.
- Of those reporting 'domestic incidents', 38.0% were male. This indicates males are more likely to be victims of, and/or report, low level abuse rather than criminal offences. Male victims are also less likely to be victims of, and/or report, physical violence as 76.5% Assault with injury or Common Assault victims are female and 23.5% are male.
- Female victims of domestic abuse are more likely than males to suffer Harassment (90.9% female victims) and Criminal damage to the dwelling (85.2% female victims).
- Serious wounding offences are split more evenly, with 57.1% female victims and 42.9% male victims
- Where both the gender of the victim and suspect are recorded, further analysis confirms that 72.9% of female victims have a male offender. In comparison, 13.6% of victims were males with female offenders.

- With regard to domestic abuse in the lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans (LGBT) communities, 9.1% of victims were male with male perpetrators and 4.3% were female with female perpetrators.
- Of note is the consistent trend in ethnic appearance of victims since 2005/06. As per the ethnicity profile of the borough, the majority of domestic abuse victims continue to be White (79%). Asian victims account for 9% of victims, followed by Black victims at 6%. This is disproportionate to borough profile.
- Just over three quarters (76%) of the domestic abuse victims were aged between 18 and 44, which is consistent with previous years.
- During 2008/09, 82.8% of domestic abuse offenders were male and 17.2% were female. The majority of domestic abuse offenders continue to be White (76%).
- Asian offenders account for 9%, as do Black offenders at 9%. As with the victim ethnicity profile, the percentage of Black offenders is disproportionate to the ethnic profile of the borough (which is 1% of the population). Again, the percentage of Asian offenders is also disproportionate to the borough profile of 4%.
- 84% of the domestic abuse offenders were aged between 18 and 45. The age range with the greatest number of offenders was 20-24, followed by 35-39. In comparison to the victim age profile, it can be inferred that domestic abuse offenders are generally older than their victims.
- Sunday continued to be the peak day for reports, followed by Friday and Saturday. These weekend reports are again attributable to increased family interaction on the weekends, especially Sundays. The knock-on effect of alcohol consumption on Saturday night also results in increased violence during the early hours of Sunday morning.

7.2 Hate Crime (Race, faith, Homophobic)

- Between 01 April 2008 and 31 March 2009, 107 Racist offences were recorded by the MPS. This is an increase of 44.6% (n=33) on the same period in 2007/08.
- During the same period, four Faith related offences were recorded by the MPS, a decrease of one offence (10%) on the same period in 2007/08 when five were reported. During the same period, 11 Homophobic offences were recorded by the MPS, an increase of one offence (10%) on the same period in 2007/08.
- Although racist offences have increased, hate crime is often under reported so any increase in this type of offence can be seen positively. Any patterns in offending or victimisation are quickly identified by the Borough Intelligence Unit and the CSP's Community Tension Monitoring Group.
- Where the victim's details were available for racist offences/ incidents during 2008/09, analysis shows 51% were female and 49% were male. 34.1% of victims were White European, 34.1% were Asian and 20.5% were Black. This is a change to 2007/08, when 40.9% were Asian, 25.0% were Black and only 15.9% were White European. Further analysis would be required to determine why there has been an increase in White European victims.
- Where the victim's details were available for racist offences/ incidents during 2008/09, analysis shows 29.5% were aged between 40 and 49, 25.0% between 30 and 39 and 22.7% between 11 and 19. There were fewer victims in the 30 to 29 age range, with 15.9% of victims. Two victims were aged under 10.

- Where the suspect's details were available for racist offences/ incidents during 2008/09, analysis shows 79% were male and 21% were female. 76.9% of suspects were White European and 11.5% were Black. 64.7% of the suspects were aged between 11 and 19; only 14.7% of suspects were aged over 20.

8 Perceptions and Fear of crime – key findings

8.1 British Crime Survey

To gain an understanding of peoples' perceptions of crime, the British Crime Survey (BCS) 2008/09⁶ has been used. The BCS measures crime against people living in private households in England and Wales and provides an alternative measure of crime when compared to offences recorded by the police. By looking at national BCS results, peoples' true perceptions of crime can be determined and applied to local areas, especially as the results are not affected by under-reporting or recording issues.

The BCS and police recorded crime figures for 2008/09 differ – please see overview table in Figure 8.1a. Overall, crime as measured by the BCS shows no change compared with the 2007/08 BCS results. Crimes recorded by the police show a five per cent decrease compared with 2007/08, with decreases in most crime types.

For police recorded crime, total violence against the person decreased by 6%. There was no change in the level of domestic burglary as measured by the BCS. Overall, police recorded burglary also showed little change with a 1% increase in domestic burglaries and a 2% fall in non-domestic burglaries. The BCS shows that vehicle-related thefts and vandalism are stable compared with 10% falls in police recorded crime for both offences against vehicles and criminal damage. The BCS shows that robberies are stable compared with a 5% fall in police recorded crime.

Figure 8.1c – 2008/09 BCS results compared with Police recorded crime

BCS CRIME	POLICE RECORDED CRIME
→ All BCS crime stable (10.7 million crimes in 2008/09)	↓ All police recorded crime down 5% to 4.7 million crimes
– Violent crime – stable	↓ Violence against the person down 6%
→ with injury – stable	↓ with injury down 7%
→ Domestic burglary – stable	↑ Domestic burglary up 1%
→ Vehicle-related theft – stable	↓ Offences against vehicles down 10%
↑ Theft from the person up 25%	↓ Theft from the person down 12%
→ Vandalism – stable	↓ Criminal damage down 10%
↑ Risk of being a victim of crime up from 22% to 23%	↓ Robbery down 5%
	↑ Drugs offences up 6%

⁶ The British Crime Survey (BCS) 2008/09 is an important source of information about levels of crime and public attitudes to crime. It measures the amount of crime in England and Wales by asking people about crimes they have experienced in the last year. The BCS includes crimes which are not reported to the police, so it is an important alternative to police records.

8.2 Place Survey Results 2008

According to the 2008 Place Survey ⁷, almost all Richmond borough residents feel safe during the day (95%) and a majority feel safe after dark (66% safe). However, women and elderly people are more likely than residents overall to feel unsafe after dark (25% of both sub-groups report feeling unsafe after dark).

National indicator (NI) 17 identifies the extent to which residents feel that seven key anti-social behaviour issues are problems in their local area. For Richmond the NI 17 score is 9.9%. Positively, this is below average compared to London as a whole (26.5%) and the national picture (20%). Of the seven issues that make up NI 17; teenagers hanging around on the streets - linking to the need to improve activities for this age group - (34% identify this as a fairly or very big problem), rubbish and litter lying around (32%) and vandalism and graffiti (26%) are the biggest perceived problems.

NI 41 identifies the extent to which residents perceive drunk or rowdy behaviour to be a problem; and the score for Richmond on this measure is 24.1%. NI 42 reports residents' perception of drug use or dealing as problem, providing a score of 10.3%. For both of these scores the issues are seen as much less of a problem in Richmond than in London overall (NI 41: 35.5% problem, NI 42: 36.5% problem).

Reflecting on the extent to which the police and other local services are considered to understand local concerns about crime and anti-social behaviour; we find that under a third believe that the views of residents on anti-social behaviour and crime are adequately sought providing an NI 27 score of 27.9%, and only a third believe that the police and public services are successfully dealing with these issues, providing an NI 21 score of 34.3%. Although these findings are not positive, they are above or in line with the average residents' views when compared to London (NI 27: 27.9%, NI 21: 28.8%) and the England average (NI 27: 24.8%, NI 21: 26.3%).

As Table 8.2a shows, when compared to the rest of London, Richmond borough residents are the least satisfied about the council and police's understanding of their crime and ASB concerns. Generally, their perceptions about crime and disorder problems in Richmond borough are some of the best in London.

Tables 8.2a – Community Safety 2008 Place survey results and rankings

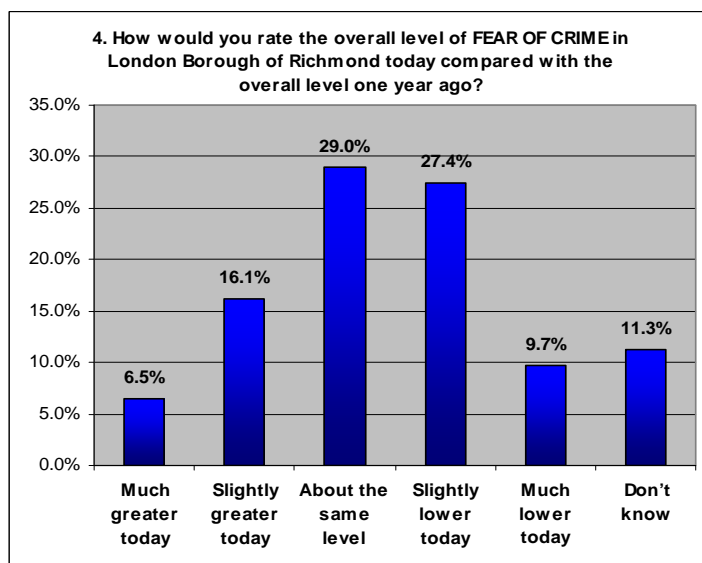
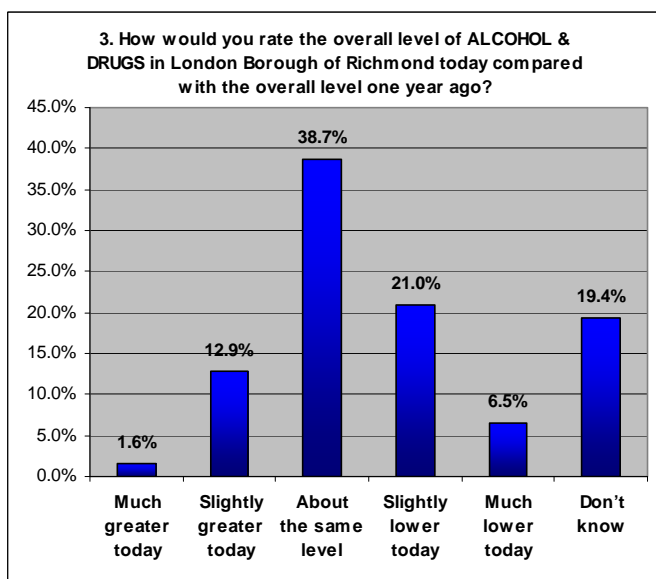
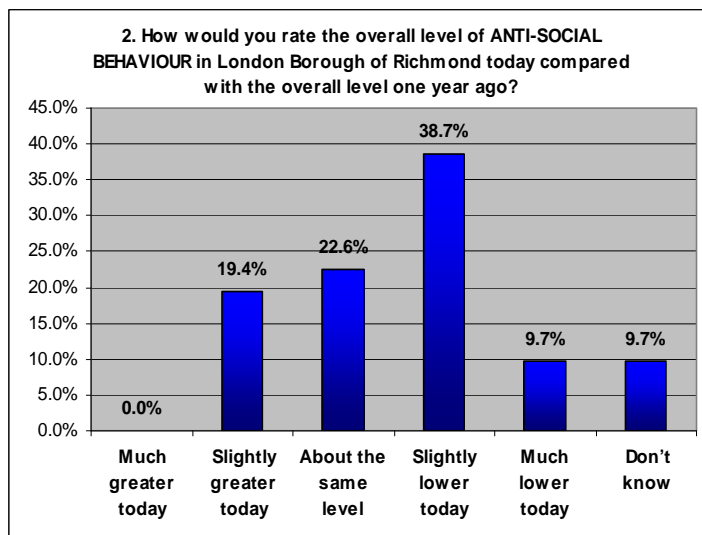
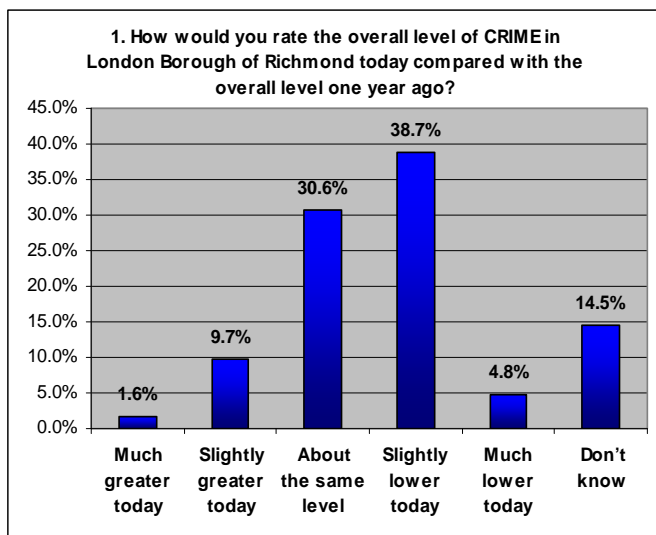
National Indicator:	Question:	Rank (out of 32 London Boroughs)	Richmond SCORE	London SCORE	England SCORE
17	Perceptions of anti-social behaviour Problem in the local area:	1	9.9	26.5	20
17 components	Noisy neighbours or loud parties	1	10.4	19.7	13.7
	Teenagers hanging around the streets	2	33.7	48.5	43
	Rubbish or litter lying around	1	32.2	45.9	36.7
	Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles	2	26.3	39.3	32.7
	People using or dealing drugs	1	10.3	36.5	30.5
	People being drunk or rowdy in public places	1	24.1	35.5	29
	Abandoned or burnt out cars	2	3.3	11.8	7.2
21	Dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime by the police and other local public services	4	34.3	28.8	26.3
27	Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime issues by the local council and police	15	27.9	27.8	24.8
41	Drunk or rowdy behaviour is a problem	1	24.1	35.5	29
42	Drug use or drug dealing is a problem	1	10.3	36.5	30.5
	Things that are most important in making some where a good place to live				
	The level of crime	8	65.9	64.2	61.2
	Things that most need improving				
	The level of crime	1	18.2	40.2	30.9
	Feel safe:				

⁷ All Local Authorities were required to undertake a PLACE Survey in September 2008. The Survey is designed to find out how a cross sample of local residents feel about their local area and public services. The Place Survey measures 18 of the [National Indicators \(NI\)](#) which are being collected for the [Comprehensive Area Assessment \(CAA\)](#) and it will be carried out every two years – the next survey taking place in September 2010.

8.3 Stakeholder Consultation

As part of the new 2009 Stakeholder consultation process, the Stakeholders present at the December Stakeholder's Day were asked to complete an exercise on their perceptions of crime, ASB and Substance Misuse.

The results of this consultation are as follows:



9 Impact of the Recession

Along with the other partnerships that sit under Richmond upon Thames Local Strategic Partnership, the Community Safety Partnership has been monitoring and responding to the impact of the recession on crime and community safety. This monitoring has concentrated on acquisitive crime, domestic abuse and the use of alcohol & drugs. Significant change analysis of these themes has not highlighted any significant cause for concern but the situation will continue to be monitored closely as the financial situation begins to recover.

10 Acknowledgements

The following people are acknowledged and thanked for their contribution to this Strategic Assessment by providing assessments and data for analysis. Special thanks go to Rebecca Kimble for her contribution to the Priority Matrix and PESTELO analysis. Thanks also go to Philip Cockle for providing raw data.

- Rebecca Kimble – MPS Higher Intelligence Analyst
- Philip Cockle – MPS Citizen Focus Administrator (raw data)
- Sean Flynn – MPS Intelligence Analyst
- Wendy Christy - MPS Intelligence Analyst
- Sarah Darcy and Luke Patterson – NHS Richmond
- Claude Kelly - Young People's Drug and Alcohol Support
- Natasha Allen – Community Safety Manager
- Paul Davie – LBRuT GIS Project Manager
- Steve Frogen – London Analysis Support Site
- Community Safety Partnership Team

11 Appendix 1 – Priority Matrix Scoring

The scores within each of the categories of the matrix were quantified as follows:-

Volume

4 = If the crime type accounts for 9% or more of the total notifiable offences.

3 = If the crime type accounts for between 5 – 8.9% of total notifiable offences.

2 = If the crime type accounts for between 3 – 4.9% of total notifiable offences.

1 = If the crime type accounts for between 0.1 – 2.9% of total notifiable offences.

0 = If the crime type accounts for 0 notifiable offences.

The drugs score was based upon police generated crime figures as opposed to drugs as a driver to commit crimes. If based upon trigger offences the figure would be higher.

Alcohol figure was based upon the volume of alcohol use in committing crimes e.g. 83% of assaults.

ASB figures have been based upon the number of incidents recorded in relation to total notifiable offences.

Performance

This score was based upon the performance compared with the previous year and also upon the performance compared to the most similar CDRP and across the Metropolitan Police Service and an average taken.

4 = large increase/one of the worst across the MPS or CDRP group.

3 = slight increase/greater than average across the MPS or CDRP group.

2 = no change/MPS average or CDRP group average.

1 = slight decrease/just below MPS average or CDRP group average.

0 = large decrease/one of the lowest in the MPS or CDRP group.

ASB was calculated based upon comparison across the MPS.

Trends

This was based upon where possible the 7 year long term trend and the short term moving average over the last three years.

Seriousness

Seriousness is based upon criminological research and the impact upon victims. Violent crimes score greater.

Priority

Priority scores were based upon the inclusion of the crime types in the, Community Plan 2007 to 2017, Community Safety Partnership Plan 2008-2011, Metropolitan Police Service priorities and Local Area Agreement targets.

Generator

Based upon does the crime have the potential to create other crime or is it likely to generate fear of crime.

PESTELO

Based upon the PESTELO issues identified in the PESTELO analysis.

Stakeholder Consultation

At the December Stakeholder day the key findings of the 2009 Strategic Assessment were presented to approximately 90 individual Stakeholders from various partnership agencies. The Stakeholders were then asked to prioritise crime types within three themes, Violence, ASB and Acquisitive Crime. The detailed results and categories are shown in Appendix 3.

The results of the Stakeholder prioritisation exercise have been included in the 2009 priority matrix. Those categories highlighted as a priority by the Stakeholders were given a score of 1 to 4, 1 = low priority, 4 = very high priority.

12 Appendix 2 – Community Safety Partners

- London Borough of Richmond upon Thames
- London Fire Brigade
- Metropolitan Police, Richmond upon Thames Borough
- Community and Police Partnership (CPP)
- Richmond Council for Voluntary Services
- Richmond Housing Partnership (RHP)
- Richmond Magistrates' Court
- NHS Richmond
- The Ethnic Minorities Advocacy Group (EMAG)
- London Probation
- Youth Offending Team (YOT)
- and other organisations.

13 Appendix 3 – Stakeholder results

Stakeholders were asked to prioritise each item on the list, choosing 1 for their main concern, 2 for their second-biggest concern etc. The lower the total number, the higher the priority.

Category	Number
Assault with injury	353
Youth violence (Most serious violence, gun or knife crime and assault with injury where victim is aged 1-19)	370
Alcohol related violence and disorder in town centres (Wounding, assaults, affray, violence disorder)	396
Most serious violence (Murder, attempt murder, wounding or other act endangering life, grievous bodily harm)	402
Personal Robbery (robbery of the person using force, threat or fear)	416
Rape & Sexual Assault	425
Domestic Abuse (violence, sexual violence)	461
Knife related crime (where a knife has been used)	474
Harassment (Causing harassment, alarm or distress using fear of violence)	503
Common Assault (Assault without injury)	515
Hate crime (race, religion, homophobic etc)	556
Gangs (Street-based group who are seen as a discernible group for whom crime and violence is intrinsic to group practice)	575
Possession of an offensive weapon	581
Fear/ perception of violent crime	581
Gun crime (where a gun has been used or intimated)	649
Terrorism	690
Commercial Robbery	725
Other (please state)	132
Category	Number
Rowdy & inconsiderate behaviour (feeling intimidated by groups, swearing, loud behaviour)	226
Drunk & disorderly behaviour, street drinking	343
Criminal damage to motor vehicles	384
ASB occurring around private properties	441
Criminal damage to other property (street furniture, walls etc)	448
Criminal damage to dwellings	468
Graffiti (tagging)	476
Criminal damage to buildings	477
ASB occurring around Registered Social Landlord properties	521
ASB occurring around commercial properties (pubs & clubs)	544
Noisy neighbours	582
Substance misuse (overt drug use)	610
Other noise nuisance (commercial, pubs & clubs)	618
Fly-tipping commercial waste (building rubbish, chemical etc)	750
Fly-tipping private waste (rubbish, garden waste, appliances, sofas etc)	759
Animal related problems (dog fouling, status/ dangerous dogs, barking)	797
Nuisance vehicles (abandoned, untaxed, cruising)	814
Begging & vagrancy	839
Urinating in public	850
Cycling on pavements	881
Malicious fires (bins, trees etc i.e. not buildings or dwellings)	928
Fly-posting and litter (flyers, posters etc)	981
Fireworks	1017
Inappropriate sexual activity (including sexual litter)	1018
Prostitution related activity	1107
Category	Number
Burglary dwelling	191
Personal Robbery (using force or threat of violence)	292
Distraction burglary, bogus caller (falsehood, trick or distraction used on occupant to gain, or try to gain, access to the premises)	364
Theft from motor vehicles	402
Car key burglary (dwelling burglary to obtain keys in order to steal motor vehicle)	457
Theft of motor vehicles (including motorbikes/scooters)	466
Bogus trader (where work is carried out with consent of the householder but they are grossly overcharged or it did not need doing)	480
Snatch theft from the person	485
Theft from a dwelling	489
Burglary other than a dwelling	507
Unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle (joy riding, including motorbikes/ scooters)	522
Theft from the person (victim not aware)	538
Drug addiction as a trigger to property crime	565
ATM skimming (where bank cards are cloned using a device on ATM's)	617
Theft from a building other than a dwelling (e.g. gym lockers, staff rooms)	620
Shoplifting	643
Commercial Robbery	663
Pedal cycle theft	670
Internet and postal scams/ Spanish Lottery scams (where the vulnerable are duped or tricked out of money by a scam)	684

Stakeholder Consultation results for all three themes sorted by total:

Category	Number
Burglary dwelling	191
Rowdy & inconsiderate behaviour (feeling intimidated by groups, swearing, loutish behaviour)	226
Personal Robbery (using force or threat of violence)	292
Drunk & disorderly behaviour, street drinking	343
Assault with injury	353
Distraction burglary, bogus caller (falsehood, trick or distraction used on occupant to gain, or try to gain, access to the premises)	364
Youth violence (Most serious violence, gun or knife crime and assault with injury where victim is aged 1-19)	370
Criminal damage to motor vehicles	384
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Most serious violence (Murder, attempt murder, wounding or other act endangering life, grievous bodily harm)	402
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Graffiti (tagging)	476
Criminal damage to buildings	477
Bogus trader (where work is carried out with consent of the householder but they are grossly overcharged or it did not need doing)	480
Snatch theft from the person	485
Theft from a dwelling	489
Harassment (Causing harassment, alarm or distress using fear of violence)	503
Burglary other than a dwelling	507
Common Assault (Assault without injury)	515
ASB occurring around Registered Social Landlord properties	521
Unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle (joy riding, including motorbikes/ scooters)	522
Theft from the person (victim not aware)	538
ASB occurring around commercial properties (pubs & clubs)	544
Hate crime (race, religion, homophobic etc)	556
Drug addiction as a trigger to property crime	565
Gangs (Street-based group who are seen as a discernible group for whom crime and violence is intrinsic to group practice)	575
Possession of an offensive weapon	581
Fear/ perception of violent crime	581
Noisy neighbours	582
Substance misuse (overt drug use)	610
ATM skimming (where bank cards are cloned using a device on ATM's)	617
Other noise nuisance (commercial, pubs & clubs)	618
Theft from a building other than a dwelling (e.g. gym lockers, staff rooms)	620
Shoplifting	643
Gun crime (where a gun has been used or intimated)	649
Commercial Robbery	663
Pedal cycle theft	670
Internet and postal scams/ Spanish Lottery scams (where the vulnerable are duped or tricked out of money by a scam)	684
Terrorism	690
Commercial Robbery	725
Fly-tipping commercial waste (building rubbish, chemical etc)	750
Fly-tipping private waste (rubbish, garden waste, appliances, sofas etc)	759
Animal related problems (dog fouling, status/ dangerous dogs, barking)	797
Nuisance vehicles (abandoned, untaxed, cruising)	814
Begging & vagrancy	839
Urinating in public	850
Cycling on pavements	881
Malicious fires (bins, trees etc i.e. not buildings or dwellings)	928
Fly-posting and litter (flyers, posters etc)	981
Fireworks	1017
Inappropriate sexual activity (including sexual litter)	1018
Prostitution related activity	1107
Other (please state)	132

14 Appendix 4 – Glossary

ABH	Actual Bodily Harm
ASB	Anti-social behaviour
CDRP	Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership
CRIS	Crime Reporting Information System
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
JTG	Joint Tasking Group
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LASS	London Analysis Support Site
LBRUT	London Borough of Richmond upon Thames
LCIS	London Crime Information System
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual & Transgender
MPS	Metropolitan Police Service
NI	National Indicator
PESTELO	Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental, Organisational analysis
PIB	Performance Information Bureau (MPS)
SAC	Serious Acquisitive Crime
SNT	Safer Neighbourhood Team
TNO's	Total notifiable offences
VAP	Violence against the Person