
Richmond | Community
upon | Safety
Thames | Partnership

Strategic Assessment '2010'

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Suitable for Publication Scheme	No
Title and version	Richmond upon Thames Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment August 2010 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 2011-14.
Relevant to	All partners and stakeholders
Summary	Analysis of crime, disorder and substance misuse 2009/10
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Executive Summary

Priorities

The Richmond Borough CSP (Community Safety Partnership) Strategic Assessment published in November 2009 found the crime issues for the partnership to prioritise to be:

Violence Against the Person

Serious Acquisitive Crime

Drugs & Alcohol and 'Fear of Crime' (as cross cutting themes)

Anti-social Behaviour

Counter Terrorism

It is recommended that the following areas be prioritised for 2011-12:

Violence Against the Person

Anti-social Behaviour

Drugs

Domestic Abuse

Alcohol

Counter Terrorism

Violence against the person should remain a top theme for the Partnership. Within this theme, focus should be given to reducing less serious violence offending of ABH (Actual Bodily Harm) as reflected in the national indicator target for NI20 'Assault with injury offences'. Less serious violence offences are the main problem for Richmond Borough contributing to 32% of all violence. Violence is strongly linked to **Domestic Abuse**. During 2009/10 30% of 'Assault with injury' offences were in relation to domestic abuse. However due to under reporting of domestic abuse the actual number of domestic incidents and associated violence is believed to be much higher.

Alcohol consumption is a key driver to both violence and domestic abuse. Due to the way that data is captured, this is another area strongly affected by under reporting. Alcohol is the key driver for night time economy violence in both Richmond and Twickenham Town centres. Alcohol is also a key driver for youth violence. Through focused attention on alcohol consumption levels particularly in the town centre areas, not only will incidents of violence and domestic abuse be reduced, but also associated 'fear of crime' levels. The review of the Licensing Act will hopefully assist local authorities in reducing alcohol associated problems in their areas.

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) remains a priority theme. ASB is not an offence in its own right, however if were treated as a crime would be the highest volume contributor to total crime levels in Richmond Borough, accounting for over a third, 36% of all crimes. ASB impacts the lives of many residents and communities in Richmond Borough. 14 of the 18 ward Police Liaison Groups currently have tackling ASB as a priority. Rowdy & Inconsiderate Behaviour, is the greatest police recorded issue, whilst Graffiti is the highest council recorded issue. As with violence and domestic abuse **alcohol** also impacts on anti-social behaviour under the guise of Street Drinking, so again by tackling alcohol consumption, this will reduce associated levels of ASB. The government is currently conducting a review of ASB powers available to the police, seeking to put simpler sanctions in place. These changes and other developments will be discussed by the newly formed ASB Development Group, a partnership group to develop strategic solutions for tackling ASB.

Drug addiction is nationally recognised as being a driver for acquisitive crime. Most London boroughs have compulsory drug testing on arrest for certain offences which is a good indicator of the extent of the issue. Unfortunately Richmond Borough does not have compulsory drug testing so it is difficult to gauge the impact of drug addiction as a driver to commit crime. This is a major intelligence gap, the identification of these offenders should be central to any drugs strategy. The Probation Service is now a statutory member of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP), with the remit of the CSP widened to include reducing re-offending. This will include focusing on individuals with a drug addiction, and will go some way to filling the current intelligence gap.

Counter Terrorism is a priority for all London boroughs, and will remain a priority for 2011-2012.

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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 will be used to update the partnership's priorities in the Community Safety Plan Refresh 2011-14. This process assists the partnership by measuring performance against targets, adapting priorities to emerging trends and threats, and directing resources appropriately in the financial year ahead. It also identifies intelligence requirements and gaps.

The Strategic Assessment is set out in eight sections:

- **Overview of Crime & Disorder** – Review of total crime levels since the last assessment, and overview of long term performance.
- **Performance Against Targets** – Review of performance against bespoke targets, and partnership activities implemented during 2009/10.
- **Community Safety Partnership Priorities** – Based on the assessment of crime, disorder, ASB and substance misuse, the partnership priorities for action are described.
- **Crime – Key Findings** – Review of Serious Acquisitive Crime, Violence, and Domestic Abuse. Including analysis on who commits offences, the communities that are most vulnerable, and where and when problems occur.
- **Anti Social Behaviour – Key Findings** – Overview of 7 key areas of ASB, including analysis on what, when, where, whom, why, and how ASB is committed.
- **Substance Misuse – Key Findings** – Review of drugs and alcohol misuse, including analysis on who commits offences, the communities that are most vulnerable, and where and when problems occur.
- **Public Safety & Welfare – Key Findings** – Review of public safety & welfare, school exclusions, and hate crime.
- **Perception and Fear of Crime – Key Findings** – Review of British Crime Survey, and Police Liaison Group ward priorities, to identify the crime and disorder priorities of the residents of Richmond Borough.

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 and 2010 amendments. For a list of partners please see Appendix 1. For details of data used, please see section 1.2.

The strategic assessment is based on data from financial year 2009/10 (1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010), and financial year 2008/09 (1st April 2008 to 31st March 2009) for comparison. 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 results of the British Crime Survey 2009/10, Metropolitan Police Authority Public Consultation 2009, local youth crime conference, and the current priorities identified by the local Police Liaison Group ward panels. 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 restricted information. The key findings from these problem profiles are detailed in sections 5, 6, and 7 of this assessment.

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 a 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.
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.
British Crime Survey	Young people and people of no fixed abode are not questioned.
iQuanta – Home Office Statistics	No domestic violence or hate crime comparisons on local level. Year to date or financial year Most Similar Group data not available for anti-social behaviour.
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.
National Drug Treatment Monitoring Service (NDTMS) – Details of individuals receiving structured drugs treatment.	Records not absolute, will be counted twice if involved in treatment during 2008/09 and 2009/10. No indication if individual is involved in criminality.
Police Liaison Group ward priorities	Very small sample size so not reflective of Richmond borough residents as a whole.
Richmond Council anti-social behaviour records from Frontline, Confirm, and Flare databases.	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 for accurate analysis and mapping of data.

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 Barnes Common wards. The borough has a population of 189,000 according to the revised mid-year estimates for 2009.

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.

2 Overview: Crime and Disorder

2.1 Overview: Crime & disorder in Richmond upon Thames

This section reviews how crime, disorder and ASB changed during 2009/10. This section provides an overview of the types of offences and incidents that occurred in the borough.

For the second consecutive year Richmond upon Thames is London's safest borough. During 2009/10, 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).

During 2009/10, IQuanta data shows Richmond upon Thames as being the fourth best performing borough for total crime in its 'group of most similar'¹ CSP's (61.665 per 1000 population). Richmond was also in fourth position last year (2008/09), and although hasn't changed overall position has seen a reduction in offences from 65.984 per 1000 population in 2008/09 to 61.665 per thousand population during 2009/10.

Since 2002/03 Richmond has seen a steady reduction in crime levels, from a high of 16,814 offences in 2002/03 to 11,543 for last year (2009/10), a massive 31% (n=5,271) reduction in the number of recorded offences. This year on year reduction is illustrated in Figure 2.1a below.

Figure 2.1a – Total notifiable offences 2000- 10

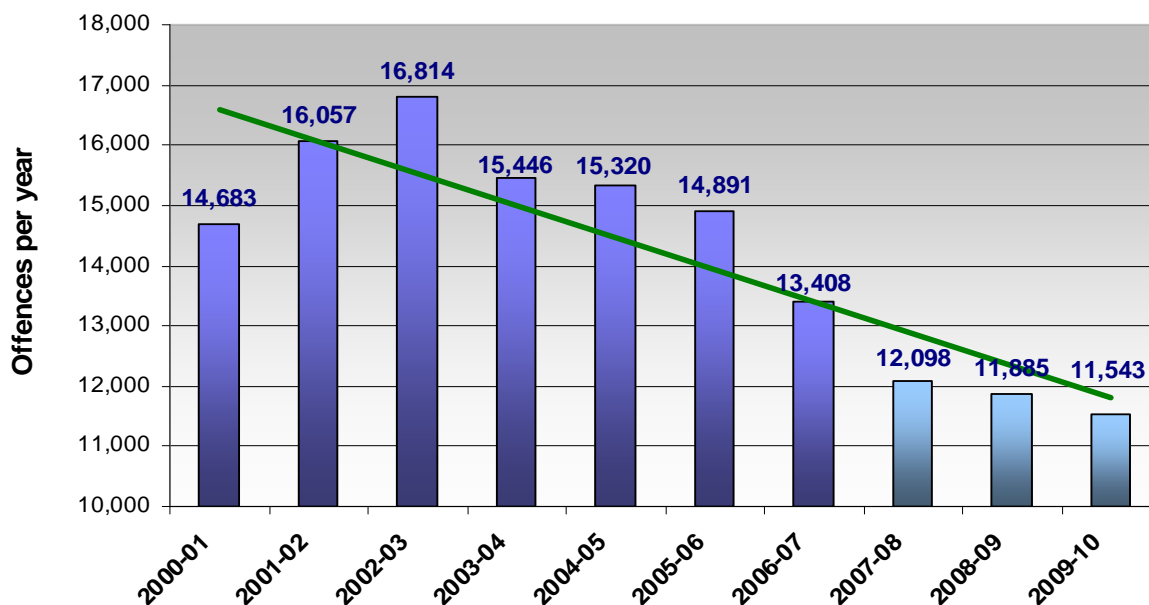


Table 2.1b shows a breakdown of specific crime types grouped into appropriate categories. The table shows performance in 2009/10 compared to the previous financial year. Of the 9 categories 6 have seen a decrease in the number of offences, whilst 3 offence types Violence Against the Person, Fraud and Forgery, and Sexual Offences have seen an increase. Although there has been an increase in both Sexual Offences and Violence Against the Person if we compare this performance to other boroughs across London, Richmond is the best performing borough with the lowest offences per 1000 population for both categories. Richmond is also one of the best performing boroughs compared to its IQuanta 'most similar groups', ranked third best for Sexual Offences and second for Violence Against the Person. Both Sexual Offences and Violence Against the Person are covered in more detail in Section 5.2. In relation to Fraud and Forgery this is a result of a general increase, with no specific 'drivers' identified.

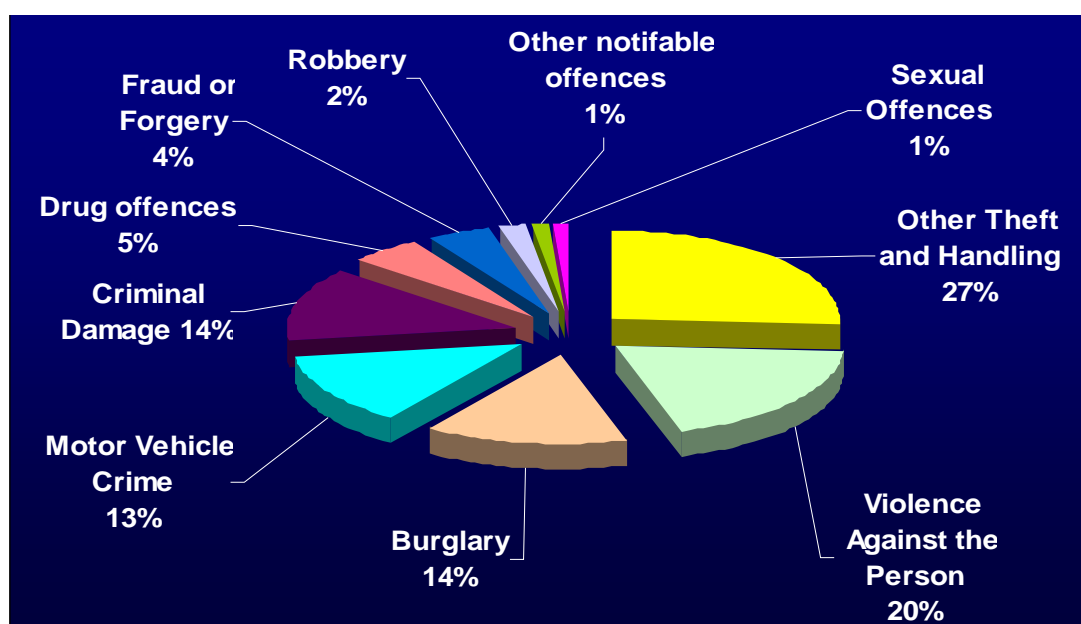
¹ A group of areas CDRPs with similar socio-demographic characteristics to a particular area. Making comparisons with the most similar group average, rather than with all other areas, puts performance in context and allows like-with-like comparison

Table 2.1b – Breakdown of crime types and performance ²

Crime Overview 2008-2010	2008/09	2009/10	Number Change	% Change
Violence Against the Person	2,012	2,247	+235	↑ 12%
Burglary	1,881	1,666	-215	↓ 11%
Fraud and Forgery	351	503	+152	↑ 43%
Other Offences	149	124	-25	↓ 17%
Robbery	229	228	-1	↓ 13%
Theft & Handling Stolen Goods	4,665	4,508	-157	↓ 3%
Sexual Offences	118	136	+18	↑ 15%
Criminal Damage	1,715	1,525	-190	↓ 11%
Drug Offences	765	606	-159	↓ 21%
Total Notifiable Offences	11,885	11,543	-342	↓ 3%

Figure 2.1c shows the volume of total crime for each major crime group during 2009/10. 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.

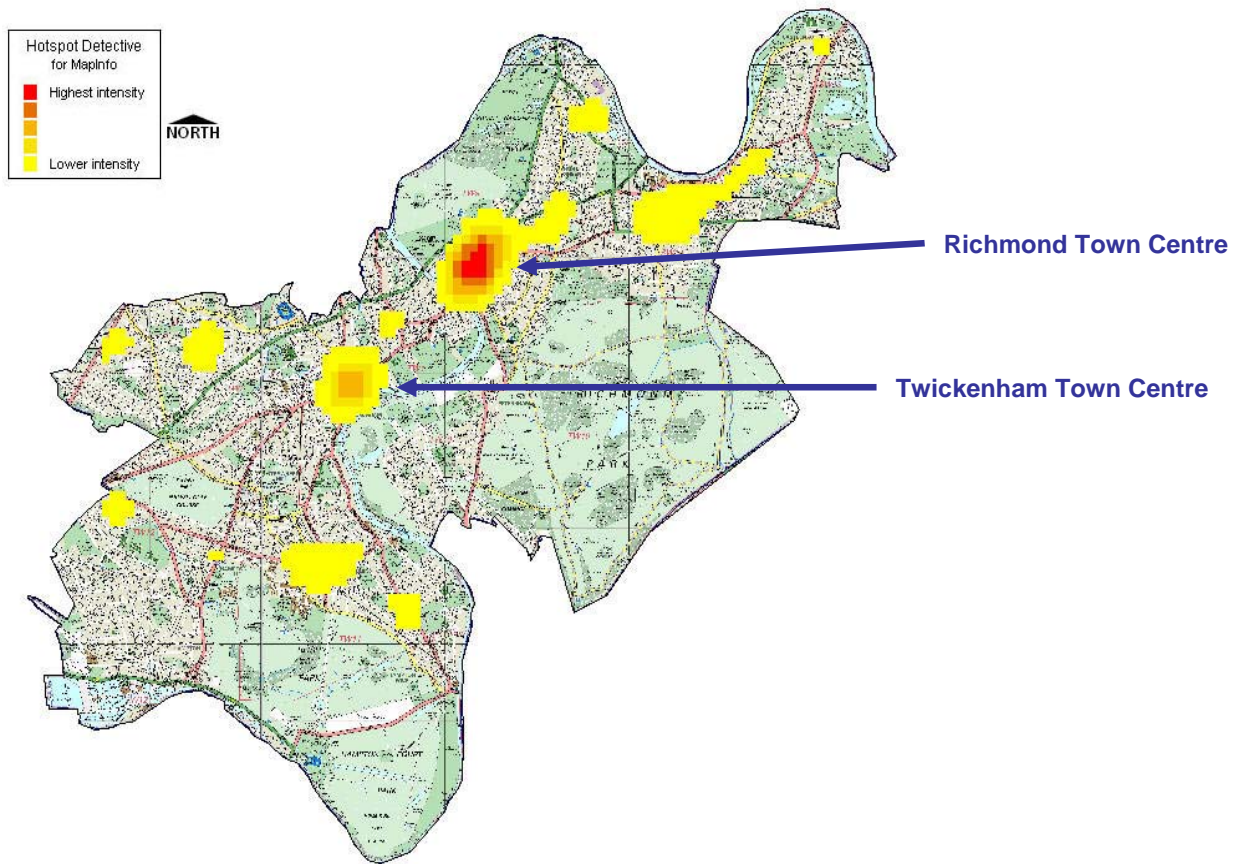
Figure 2.1c – Volume of total crime by crime group 2009/10



The 2009 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 14% of crime in the borough during 2008/09. During 2009/10 this increased to 16% with the majority of the increase being seen in Richmond Town Centre, which alone accounted for 11% of all crime. Figure 2.1d shows the hotspot map of total crime highlighting these two areas.

² Source IQanta

Figure 2.1d – Hotspot map of total crime 2009/10



3 Performance Against Targets

This section reviews how crime, disorder and ASB have changed during 2009/10, and whether the partnership is on track to meet the targets set out in the Community Safety Plan 2008-11. This section provides an overview and assessment of the activities that the partnership has undertaken to improve community safety.

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 survey³. 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.

3.1 London's Safest Borough Status

During 2009/10, 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 2009/10, Richmond Borough had a crime rate of 61.665 crimes per 1000 population (n=11,543 offences). This is a decrease of 3% on 2008/09. The next safest London Borough has a crime rate of 67.014 crimes per 1000 population (n=11,030 offences).

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.

3.2 NI 16 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 from 16.47 offences for 1000 population (baseline 2007/2008) to 15.65 offences per 1000 population by the end of the financial year 2010/11.

Table 3.2a shows the rate and volume targets that have to be achieved to meet this target by 2010/11. The individual target for 2009/10 was to achieve 15.81 offences per 1000 population. This was achieved with 14.09 offences per population, which is a 12% (n=338) reduction on 2008/09 (rate 15.97, 2,875 offences). The partnership has already achieved and surpassed the overall 3 year reduction target of 15.65 offences per 1000 population, which will seek to be improved further during 2010/11.

TARGET ACHIEVED - The 2009/10 target of 15.81 offences per 1000 population was achieved with 14.09 offences per population

³ 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 \(CAA\)](#).

Table 3.2a – 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	2875
2009/10 Target	15.81	2839	-2.7%	2796	14.09	2537
2010/11 Target	15.65	2958				

3.3 NI 20 Assault with Injury Performance

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

Table 3.3a shows the rate and volume targets that have to be achieved to meet this target by 2010/11. The individual target for 2009/10 was to achieve 3.50 offences per 1000 population. This was not achieved with 3.99 offences per population, a 14% (n=88) increase on 2008/09 (rate 3.55, 631 offences).

TARGET NOT ACHIEVED - The 2009/10 target of 3.50 offences per 1000 population was not achieved with 3.99 offences per population.

Table 3.3a – NI 20 – 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		3.55	631
2009/10 Target	3.50	630	3.99	719
2010/11 Target	3.44	650		

3.4 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 3.4a, and is the percentage of respondents who answer 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree' as a proportion of total respondents.

Table 3.4a – 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 are successfully dealing with 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%

This question forms part of the Biennial PLACE Survey, the last of which was in 2008. As a result of the recent changes in government (May 2010) the survey scheduled for September 2010 has been cancelled. At time of writing it is not known if a replacement survey will take place or if this

measure will be deleted. The result from 2008 indicated **34.3%** of respondents believed the police and local authority were successfully dealing with ASB and crime in their local area.

3.5 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. Below is review of the implementation of the Partnership Plan during 2009/10 and an outline of some of the successful partnership activities that occurred during 2009/10:

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 2009/10, every victim of residential burglary received a crime prevention pack containing advice and property marking kits. In the same period, 2,146 pedal cycles were property marked, this looks like it will be surpassed this year as financial year to date (up to 23/07/2010) 1,054 cycles have already been marked. Since the start of the scheme in July 2006, 7,767 pedal cycles in the borough have been marked and registered.

Night Time Economy Violence

During 2009/10 the Joint Tasking Group (replacement of Safer Streets) started to look at hotspots in the borough in relation to violence, including those related to the night time economy. This will receive continued focus during 2010/11 as part of the Alcohol Strategy.

Domestic Violence

Following a gap of 8 months (July 09 to March 10) during which the Domestic Violence Co-ordinator post was vacant. A co-ordinator is now recruited and the Domestic Abuse Work Plan has been written. 2010/11 will focus on its implementation.

Drug Intervention Programme (DIP) Intensive Status

During 2009 Richmond Borough applied for 'intensive' status, with drug testing compulsory on arrest for a number of 'trigger' offences (Including burglary, theft, and motor vehicle crime). This had been agreed by the Home Office, however as the result of the recent change in government the function of DIPs' and the whole structure of policing is being reviewed. Therefore until the major decisions are made in these areas, a decision will not be made on granting Richmond Borough intensive status.

ASB linked to Under Age Drinking

The Community Safety Partnership will shortly be piloting an alcohol referral clinic for young people who are arrested where alcohol is a factor. The process will work in stages:

Stage one, *with someone drinking* – letter home to parents with information about what's on offer/clinic/contact details.

Stage two, *drinking in public* – letter home and invited to clinic – if does not respond or unwilling to attend, Safer Neighbourhood Team representative to visit.

Stage three, *drinking and committing ASB* – either attend clinic or will be referred to ASB Panel.

The process will be escalated (up a stage) if a repeat offender.

Counter Terrorism

Counter terrorism measures in line with the national CONTEST plan are monitored fortnightly by a partnership group. 2009/10 saw the drawing up of a Partnership Plan to bring the measures together and develop actions by a wider group of partners.

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 providing a forum 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, counselling, 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. One of the recommendations was to form an ASB Development Group. The role of this group would be to develop a strategic work plan to look at the implementation of new legislation, policy, guidance and best practice, standardise support for victims and witnesses, reduce fear of crime, and provide a forum to raise multi-agency issues. This group is still in its infancy (1st meeting 2nd August 2010) but is hoped will form a central point for agencies, to discuss key strategic issues in relation to tackling ASB.

Communications

A communications group for the Community Safety Partnership has been set up, looking at how we communicate messages and raise awareness. This group have been effective in a short space of time and are currently extending the membership to more partners and widening the remit to cover community engagement.

Safer Transport

The Community Safety Partnership's Safer Transport group has worked in partnership to find solutions to the issues identified by the groups environmental visual audits which were updated in August 2009 and January 2010. During 2009/10 the group concentrated on reducing crime and ASB, involving students on public transport. This included attending the 3 Fresher's enrolment days at Richmond College to raise awareness about their safety and conduct. As a result of the groups intervention, since October an extra train now calls at Twickenham at 16:50hrs to deal with overcrowding issues on the 16:53 train. Other areas of work included 2 successful level crossing awareness events in June 2009 and March 2010 at White Hart Lane and Manor Road crossings. The Safer Transport team and other partners have also run a series of bus campaigns including Operation Safebus, targeted at young people going to and from school at the beginning of the autumn term, and supported events around alcohol awareness and national personal safety day.

4 The Priorities

4.1 Methodology

The purpose of this Strategic Assessment is to review and then identify the CSP priorities.

4.2 The Strategic Priorities for 2011/12

The last strategic assessment recommended that priorities for the partnership to be:

Violence against the person
Anti-social behaviour
Counter Terrorism

Serious Acquisitive Crime
Drugs & alcohol and 'Fear of crime'
(as cross cutting themes)

The top priority **THEMES** for the Community Safety Partnership for 2011/12 are:-

Violence against the person
Domestic Abuse
Drugs

Anti-social behaviour
Alcohol
Counter Terrorism

The following priorities under the main themes (excluding terrorism) have been identified.

Violence against the person

- **Assault with injury** – Contributes to 32% of VAP offences, 13.9% increase FY 2009/10, LAA national indicator target. Strong links to domestic abuse and alcohol.
- **Town Centre Night Time Economy** – Offending linked to night time economy in town centre areas. Strong links to alcohol as a driver.

Domestic Abuse

- **Alcohol** – 12% of offences believe to be alcohol related (actual figure believed much higher)
- **Repeat Victims** - Substantial increase in the number of repeat victims. Focus be given to reducing the number of repeat victims
- **Violence** – One third of domestic offences are related to violence.

Anti-social behaviour

- **Rowdy & inconsiderate behaviour** – Contributes to 50% of police ASB, 15.1% increase FY 2009/10.
- **Graffiti** – Contributes 27% of council ASB (largest volume).
- **Criminal damage to motor vehicles** – Accounts for 48.8% of criminal damage offences.

Drugs

- **Intensive Drug Testing** – Introduction of compulsory drug testing on arrest (for certain offences) to be progressed.
- **Acquisitive Crime – Drugs is recognised as a driver** to committing acquisitive crime, impact on Richmond currently unknown.
- **Offenders** – Major Intelligence gaps in relation to links with crime.
- **Alcohol** – 67% of those under going structured drug treatment also have a problem with alcohol.

Alcohol

- **Violence** – 58.1% of recorded alcohol related crime was in relation to violence.
- **Town Centre Night Time Economy** – Offending linked to night time economy in town centre areas.

Key Findings – Problem Profiles

Detailed problem profiles have been produced on the partnership and community priorities, as follows:

Residential Burglary
Robbery
Motor Vehicle Crime
Substance Misuse

Domestic Abuse
Assault with Less Injury
Most Serious Violence
Anti-social Behaviour

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.

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 restricted information. The key findings from these Problem Profiles and other priority themes are detailed in the following section; **5 Crime – Key Findings** , **6 Anti Social Behaviour - Key Findings Disorder**, **7 Substance Misuse – Key Findings**, and **8 Public Safety & Welfare – Key Findings**.

5 Crime – Key Findings

A summary table of the key elements (location, time, suspect & victim demographics) for each crime type can be found in Appendix 4.

5.1 *Serious Acquisitive crime*

- Serious acquisitive crime consists of Residential Burglary, Robbery (of business and personal property), Theft/Taking of Vehicles, and Theft from Vehicles.
- During 2009/10 overall serious acquisitive crime saw an 11.9% reduction in offences (2537 during 2009/10, 2879 during 2008/09).

Residential Burglary

- Residential burglary decreased by 6.7% during 2009/10 (912 during 2009/10, 970 during 2008/09).
- The peak location for an offence throughout the year was Mortlake. Mortlake is the peak location for the last 5 years.
- St Margarets/East Twickenham, Whitton, Hampton Wick and North Sheen/Richmond areas also saw clusters of activity
- Mortlake and Barnes Common and Twickenham Riverside were the two highest targeted wards.
- Possible relation between the wards on the Northern boundaries of Richmond borough and increased criminality from the neighbouring boroughs of Hounslow and Hammersmith & Fulham which both contributed high numbers of offenders.
- Offence levels in December were at the lowest level for a December in 5 years. Offences then reached the highest levels in February 2010, the highest February in 5 years.
- Autumnal rises of offences are a long term seasonal trend and in FY09/10 this rise is shown to have occurred to a small extent.
- A day time in the working week was the most likely time for an offence to have taken place.
- Entry by force was used in 40% of offences. Entry via the letterbox doubled in FY09/10 compared to FY08/09.
- Front door was targeted in 42% of the offences and rear doors in a further 17%. Windows were targeted in 36% of the offences with the rear windows targeted most. Front entry points targeted more than the rear by around 19%.
- Offenders are specifically targeting detached and semi-detached properties, probably because of the improved access opportunities.
- Jewellery was taken more than any other type of property. Offenders generally took small portable items that could be easily re-sold. Excluding vehicles, just 3.6% of the property has been recovered.
- 29% of offences saw entry either not gained or no property taken. In total £3,150,365.19 worth of property was stolen.

Motor Vehicle Crime

- Theft of motor vehicles decreased by 27.2% during 2009/10 (276 during 2009/10. 379 during 2008/09). Theft from motor vehicles also saw a reduction, of 13.1% (1120 during 2009/10, 1290 during 2008/09).
- The peak locations are South Richmond & North Richmond. These have remained consistent over the past two-years and are also reflective of current motor vehicle activity on the borough.

- Seasonally September has been consistently higher in both 2008 and 2009 for theft of motor vehicle. There appears to be no significant peaks with regards to theft from motor vehicle.
- Peak days are Tuesday to Friday, with Thursday being the peak day overall when an offence took place.
- The most active time period is between 1900 hours to 0100.
- Motorbikes, mopeds and scooters make up a large number of vehicles stolen.
- The most popular method to enter a car is by smashing the window, followed by the 'Insecure' method (by the offenders looking for an unlocked vehicle or using a device to open the locking system)
- Most popular vehicles broken into include VW Golfs & Polo's, BMW's, Ford Transit Vans and Ford Focus and Vauxhall's.
- Wallets (and associated items), Sat Navs, Handbags/Sports bags, Laptops and Registration plates are the most popular items stolen from a motor vehicle.
- Males of white ethnicity and between the ages of 16 to 20 years old are the most prominent offender profile for committing motor vehicle offences.
- These males are mainly on pedal bikes and come from Richmond and neighbouring boroughs especially Hounslow and Wandsworth.
- It is believed these males use the alleyways and the many towpaths in Richmond to get away from the scene quickly.

Robbery

- Overall robbery saw a slight decrease of 0.4% in the number of offences (228 during 2009/10, 229 during 2008/09).
- Personal robbery increased by 2% during 2009/10 (207 during 2009/10 203 during 2008/09). Commercial robbery decreased by 19.2% (21 during 2009/10, 26 during 2008/09).
- 15% of offences occurred in Richmond town centre, 28% of offences occurred in Barnes, and Mortlake and Barnes Common wards.
- Offending rates fluctuated throughout the year
- The peak day was a Saturday, with Friday also high and the peak time was between 1400 Hours and 0059 Hours. The night-time economy had some link to robbery offences.
- 71% of offences featured an assault or a weapon to enable the offence. 56% of offences featured an assault code. 31% of offences featured a weapon code.
- £50,000 worth of property stolen. Cash stolen in 20%, mobile phones in 16% and MP3 players in 5% of offences.
- 83% of offences featured just one victim. Victims were mostly white males. 52% were under 20 years old. 71% of victims lived in Richmond Borough.
- Robbers tended to act in groups rather than alone, were mostly male and 43% were black and 41% were white, a ratio which does not match either the victim demographics or the demographics on Richmond Borough as a whole.
- 42 different nominals were accused of robbery in FY09/10. 15 were accused of more than one offence. 78% were male and 54% were white and 31% were black. 57% of all accused were aged under 18. 52% came from off borough, with Wandsworth, Hounslow, and Hammersmith & Fulham being the commonest borough to travel from.

5.2 Violence Against the Person

- Violence against the Person (VAP) accounts for 19% of total notifiable offences (TNOs), and is the second largest contributor to total crime. VAP is made up of Murder, GBH, ABH, Common Assault, Offensive weapon, Harassment and other violence.
- 2,240 Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences were recorded for Richmond Borough during 2009/10, this is an 11.3% (n=228) increase compared to 2008/09 with 2,012 offences.
- Compared to the rest of London during 2009/10 Richmond Borough had the lowest rate of VAP offences per 1000 population. In relation to its most similar group (MSG) Richmond was second best after Elmbridge in Surrey.
- Richmond Borough is also the best performing borough in London for 'Assault with less Injury', and again second in its most similar group (MSG) after Elmbridge.
- Assault with injury (32%), Harassment (32.9%) and Common Assault (24.3%) make up the majority of VAP offences. These are considered to be lower level offences.
- Most Serious Violence offences (Homicide, GBH, Serious Wounding) contributes to less than 5% (n=96) of all VAP offences.
- During 2009/10 Most Serious Violence offences decreased by 26.2% (n=34). In contrast Harassment offences increased by 30.2% (n=171) and Assault with Injury increased by 13.5% (n=85).
- Gun crime and knife crime are rising trends within VAP, with gun crime nearly doubling during 2009/10 (from 13 to 25) and knife crime also seeing a substantial 29.3% (from 75 to 97).
- 25% of VAP in the borough was flagged as being domestic violence related.
- 15.9% (n=472) of suspects of VAP offences are believed to have been drinking prior to the offence. This is compared to 8.3% (n=227) of victims.
- Violence is seasonal with more offences reported during the summer months.
- Richmond and Twickenham town centres are the borough hotspots for violence.
- 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 contains Twickenham Town Centre which also has a thriving night-time economy.
- During 2009/10, 77.8% (n=2253) of VAP suspects (where sex was specified) were male and 16.7% (n=483) were female (5.5% not specified). The split for victims was more even with 50.1% of VAP victims' male and 48.8% 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.
- Violence is a 'young' crime with the greatest proportion of suspects, 18% believed to be under 18 years, 30% are believed to be under 21 years of age (taken from records where age was given).
- Victims tended to be slightly older with the greatest proportion being between 26 – 30 years. 13.3% of victims were under 18, with 22.1% under 21 years of age.

Sexual Offences

- Sexual offences make up 1.3% of total notifiable offences.
- When comparing financial year 2009/10 with 2008/09, sexual offences in the borough have increased 15.3% (n=18) from 118 to 136 offences.

- Compared to the rest of London during 2009/10 Richmond Borough had the lowest rate of VAP offences per 1000 population. In relation to its most similar group (MSG) Richmond was third best after Elmbridge and Epsom & Ewell in Surrey.
- Offences of Rape have increased by 42.9% (21 offences in 2008/09, 30 offences in 2009/10).
- Other Serious Sexual Offences are at the same level as last year with 51 offences in 2008/09 and 51 recorded in 2009/10.
- During 2009/10, 88.6% (n=101) of sexual offence victims were female and 10.5% (n=12) were male. There was only one female suspect during the period.
- During 2009/10 the number of male victims of sexual offences increased by 3.2%
- The greatest proportion of victims of sexual offences 38.6% (n=44) were under 18 years of age.
- The greatest proportion of suspects 20.6% (n=21), were also described as being under 18 however the age ranges were more evenly spread.

Youth Violence

- During 2009/10, youth violence in Richmond Borough reduced by -8.6% (n=23), from 267 offences in 2008/09 to 244 offences in 2008/09.
- During 2009/10, 18% (n=487) suspects of VAP offences were described as being under 18 years of age.
- 37.6% (n=183) of 'youth violence' is for ABH and Minor Wounding offences, followed by 24.2% (n=118) for Common Assault.
- The majority of youth suspects, 74.4% (n=338) were male, with 25.6% (n=116) female. In contrast there were more female youth victims of VAP than male with 52.3% of youth victims' female, 47.7% male.
- Of the total youth suspects involved in VAP offences, 8.2% (n=40) are believed to have been drinking prior to the offence. This is compared to 18.7% (n=417) of VAP suspects 18 years and over. Proportionally youth violence is less affected by alcohol.
- During 2009/10, 52% (n=300) of VAP offences with a youth victim, were committed by a youth suspect.

5.3 Domestic Abuse

- During 2009/10 631 Domestic Violence offences were recorded in Richmond Borough. This was a 6.2% (n=37) increase on 2008/09.
- Domestic Violence offences contributed to 5.3% of total notifiable offences during 2009/10 an increase of 1.25% from the previous year.
- During 2009/10 1296 crimes were recorded with a Domestic Violence indicator (flag). 674 offences were categorised as Special Investigations which are not notifiable offences hence the disparity between recorded offences and flagged crimes.
- 52% of flagged crimes were Special Investigations, 29% Violence Against the Person, 13% Harassment, 4% Criminal Damage, and 2% Acquisitive Crime.
- Domestic Abuse related assaults accounted for 30% of Assault with injury offences.
- 73% (n=907) of flagged crimes took place at the victims home address.
- During the year there are two seasonal peaks of incidents, during summer and during January.
- Generally the weekends (Thursday through to Sunday) see more incidents than the beginning of the week.

- The suspect is believed to have been drinking/taking drugs in 12% (n=156) of flagged crimes. However this indicator is believed to be under used, a study by the Home Office indicates that this is likely to be closer to 32%.
- There were 1,421 victims of domestic violence flagged crimes during 2009/10, 65% (n=924) were female, 35% (n=497) male. 76% of individuals were described as White European, and 78% were aged between 20 and 49 years. 90% of victims resided in Richmond Borough
- 14% (n=199) of the victims of flagged crimes were a victim for more than one incident in 2009/10. These victims featured in 41% (n=531) of all incidents.
- Between 2009/10 and 2008/09 there was 57% (n=) increase in the number of repeat victims of domestic violence offences from 129 repeat victims in 2008/09 to 203 repeat victims in 2009/10.
- Of the 203 repeat victims recorded during 2009/10, 142 individuals were victims of 2 offences, 36 individuals were victims of 3 offences, and 25 individuals were victims of 4 or more offences.
- During 2009/10 662 suspects featured in 747 flagged crimes (42% of offences had no suspect details). 82% (n= 543) of suspects were male, 18% (n=119) female. 75% of suspects were described as White European, and 83% (n=549) were aged between 20 and 49 years. 64% of suspects resided in Richmond Borough.
- 65% (n=430) of suspects of flagged crimes were shown as being males who are/were in a relationship with a female. 16% (n=105) were a familial relative, 13% (n=86) were females who are/were in a relationship with a male, 5% (n=33) were “in-laws”, less than 1% (n=7) of suspects are/were in a same sex relationship and the remainder were other associates of the victims.
- 18% of suspects featured in more than one incident in 2009/10. Around 22% of the incidents involved repeat suspects.

6 Anti-social Behaviour – Key Findings

6.1 *Anti-social Behaviour*

- Overall levels of ASB for 2009/10 remained the same as 2008/09, however Police recorded ASB saw a marked increase, with Council recorded levels seeing a marked decrease.
- Between April 2009 and March 2010, 6452 reports of ASB were recorded by the Police, as having occurred in Richmond Borough. An increase of 20.9% on the same period for 2008/09.
- Between April 2009 and March 2010, 6890 reports of ASB were recorded by the Richmond Council. A decrease of 15% on the same period for 2008/09.
- Richmond town centre continues to have the greatest concentration of reported ASB in the borough. Ham, Petersham, and Richmond Riverside, Twickenham Riverside, and Mortlake and Barnes Common wards also have relatively high levels of ASB
- Generally the whole south part of the borough (with the exception of Hampton North) saw overall decreases in ASB levels compared to 2008/09.
- As with previous assessments, less ASB incidents occur in the winter months, than the summer. Generally spring/early summer has the highest volume of reports.
- During 2009/10 Council reports saw a distinct peak from April to July. Police reported ASB also saw higher levels of reports in May; however generally there was much less variance in ASB levels throughout the year with no 'true' peak.
- The peak period during the week for police ASB reports is the weekend, Friday and Saturday. Generally the volume of reports gradually increases as the week progresses, reaching a peak on Saturday.
- Historically the majority of police ASB reports are in relation to Rowdy & inconsiderate behaviour. 2009/10 followed the same pattern with Half (50%) of all reports classified as Rowdy & inconsiderate behaviour. This saw a 15.1% increase compared to the same period in 2008/09.
- Graffiti was the highest category of council reported ASB, closely followed by Fly tipping, and Abandoned Vehicles/Bikes. Graffiti and fly tipping saw substantial decreases, 31.3% and 17% respectively during 2009/10, whilst Abandoned Vehicles/Bikes saw a marked increase of 37.4%.
- Transport for London (TFL) recorded 259 incidents of ASB during 2009/10 a substantial, 32.2% reduction on the previous year with 550 reports. Half of the TFL incidents occurred on just 7 bus routes (total 46 routes).
- British Transport Police (BTP) recorded 289 incidents of ASB during 2009/10 a decrease of 18.9% on the previous year.
- Of the 18 wards in Richmond borough, 14 have ASB as one of their priorities. This suggests that there is a high level of concern of ASB amongst residents of Richmond.

6.2 *Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour*

- Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour was the greatest type of ASB report received by the police in 2009/10 (50%). This is the same as previous assessments.
- 2009/10 saw a 15.1% (n=422) increase in offences compared to the previous year.
- Generally the summer months have higher reported levels of disorder compared to the beginning and end of the year. When comparing 2009/10 to 2008/09 with the exception of February and March every month had a higher volume of ASB than the previous year.

- Over half (57%) of reports incidents occur at the weekend (Friday to Sunday). Times of reports gradually increases throughout the day peaking between 2300 and midnight, before decreasing again.
- As with total police reports of ASB, during 2009/10 the town centre ward of South Richmond saw the highest level of Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour incidents (17%). The main concentration of incidents was in the vicinity of the main high street area.

6.3 Arson

- London Fire Brigade recorded 53 arson's (deliberate fires) during 2009/10. This was a 41.1% (n=37) decrease from the previous year.
- The 53 arsons were generally spread throughout the borough with no specific hotspot, however Hampton North Ward did have slightly higher than average levels.
- During the same 2009/10 period the police recorded 26 offences of Arson, a 42% (n=19) decrease on 2008/09.

6.4 Criminal damage

- During 2009/10, Criminal damage accounted for 13% of total notifiable offences in the borough, making this a high volume crime type.
- During 2009/10, 1525 Criminal damage offences were reported to the police. This is an 11.1% (n=190) decrease on 2008/09 when 1715 offences were reported.
- During 2009/10, IQuanta data shows Richmond upon Thames as the second best performing borough for Criminal damage in its 'group of most similar'⁴ CSP's (8.17per 1000 population, where the average is 11.687). This is an improvement on 2008/09 when Richmond was rated third best performing borough. In relation to the other boroughs in London Richmond was the third best performing borough after Kensington & Chelsea and Barnet.
- The greatest proportion of criminal damage is criminal damage to motor vehicles which accounts for 47.7% (n=728) of criminal damage.
- Where as 2008/09 was relatively static (with the exception of March) for 2009/10 the peak period was February to June, with levels of criminal damage steadily increased from January, peaking at May then steadily decreasing again.
- South Richmond ward had the highest volume of offences with 9.3% (n=142) of all criminal damage offences. This was followed by Hampton and Hampton Wick with 7.8% (n=119) and 7.3% (n=112) of offences.
- During 2008/09 8 wards had offence volumes greater than 100, by 2009/10 this had decreased with only 4 wards South Richmond, Hampton, Hampton Wick, and Teddington having more than 100 offences.
- As well as Richmond Town Centre, Teddington High Street also has relatively high levels of Criminal Damage offences.
- Suspect description information was recorded for a total of 782 suspects. Where the gender of the suspect was recorded, 85% were male.
- 93% of criminal damage offences involved more than one suspect.

⁴ 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

- Where the age of the suspect was recorded, 35.7% were believed to have been between 12 and 17 years, 20% between 18 and 21 years. A total of 55.8% of suspects were believed to have been under the age of 21.

6.5 Graffiti

- During 2009/10 was the largest contributor to council recorded ASB, with 26.6% of all council ASB.
- During 2009/10, 1422 reports of Graffiti were recorded on the council's 'Confirm' database, the main council database for graffiti reports. An additional 410 reports of graffiti were recorded on other council database (Flare/Frontline).
- Of the reports recorded on the Confirm database 55% (n=782) were records of Graffiti on private property and 37.5% (n=533) were on council property.
- Generally more graffiti reports are received during the spring and summer months, rather than winter.
- The 'hotspot' ward for the borough was Mortlake & Barnes Common with 192 reports (13.5%).
- Most wards saw a decrease in reported Graffiti during 2009/10 the exceptions being Barnes, Ham, Petersham, and Richmond Riverside, Mortlake and Barnes Common, and North Richmond.
- Barnes and North Richmond saw a marked increase during 2009/10, both with 31% more reports when compared to 2008/09.
- Three street areas of Nelson Road (Whitton), Sheen Road (South Richmond), and Kingston Road (Hampton Wick) had particularly high concentration of graffiti.

6.6 ASB on Transport (buses and trains)

- During 2009/10, 259 ASB related incidents were reported by bus drivers. This was a 32.7% (n=126) decrease compared to 2008/09.
- 66% of all incidents reported by bus drivers during 2009/10 were in relation to ASB.
- 63.7% (n=165) of ASB reports were in relation to 'Disturbance on Bus'. This was followed by 'Criminal Damage of Bus Stop/Shelter' (12.3%) and 'Disturbance off Bus' (10.4%).
- There are two peak periods during the year April/May and September/October, with the number of reports in the summer months June, July, and August seeing a reduction. This pattern follows that of school term time, with a reduction of reports during the summer holidays.
- 50% of incidents on buses occurred on just 7 bus routes, with Richmond Town Centre being the main problem area.
- During 2009/10, 289 ASB related incidents were reported on railway property. This was an 18.9% (n=46) increase compared to 2008/09.
- 40.2% of all incidents reported on railway property during 2009/10 were in relation to ASB.
- Neglect of Public Safety, and Trespass were the greatest contributors to ASB on railway property with 22.5% (n=65) and 19.7% (n=57) of reports. Both Neglect of Public Safety and Trespass saw substantial increases when compared to 2008/09, with 225% (n=45) increase in Neglect of Public Safety and a 42.5% (n=17) increase in reports of Trespass.
- There were 3 peak months for reports during 2009/10, February, May, and November. These peaks did not occur in 2008/09, the peak month for 2008/09 was December.

- The peak period for incidents was Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The peak time for reports was between 5pm and 7pm.
- Mortlake, Twickenham, and Richmond had the highest volume of offences. 42.5% (n=123) of all offences occurred in just these three areas (total 21 areas). These three areas also had the highest volume of offences in 2008/09.
- The majority, 88.9% (n= 257) of incidents didn't actually take place on a train, for example located at level crossings (n=59), on the train line (n=65), and in the vicinity of the 'Quick Fare' machines (n=37).

7 Substance Misuse – Key Findings

7.1 Drugs

- During 2009/10 Richmond Borough had the second lowest drugs crime rate in London with a rate of 3.264 offences per thousand population.
- 2009/10 saw a 20.1% (n=154) reduction in the number of drug offences compared to the previous year (765 to 611). However long term (10 years) there is an upward trend.
- Drug offences make up 5% of the borough's total crime. 95.3% of all drug offences during 2009/10 were for Drug Possession.
- Drug offences are police generated. The more police activity targeted at drugs the more offences is recorded.
- 82% of possession offences were for Possession of Cannabis followed by 11.2% Possession of Class Cocaine.
- During 2009/10 the London Ambulance Service attended 295 drug overdoses in Richmond Borough, equating to 1.7% of all incidents attended.
- South Richmond was the highest ward for recorded drug offences with the main highest concentration of offences in the vicinity of the high Street. This was followed by Twickenham Riverside
- 498 individuals received structured treatment (primary) for drugs during 2009/10. A total of 878 drug referrals/treatments were recorded during the 09/10 FY, this is a 19.7% (n=215) decrease compared to the previous financial year.
- 35% of all individuals' treatment during 2009/10 received treatment more than once.
- 48% of individuals primarily receiving treatment for drugs were for heroin.
- In 67% of drug treatment records, a secondary substance (drugs/alcohol) was identified. Alcohol or Crack were the most common secondary drugs identified.
- 71.5% of clients accessing treatment are male, 28.5% female. The majority of clients accessing treatment in Richmond are aged between 26 and 45 years.
- Only 15.1% of referrals for structured drug treatment during 2009/10 were from agencies linked to law enforcement (Probation, Arrest referral/DIP, CARAT/Prison).
- 57% (12) of current Prolific and Priority Offenders⁵ for Richmond Borough have a Class A drugs dependency.

7.2 Alcohol related

- 2009/10 saw a 21.4% (n=144) increase in alcohol related crime compared to the previous year (674 to 818).
- Over half (58.1%) of all alcohol related crimes were for Violence Against the Person Offences.
- 83.1% (626) of suspects identified for alcohol related crimes were male. 48.6% (n=366) of suspects were believed to have been between 18 and 30 years of age.
- During 2009/10 264 incidents of 'Street Drinking' were received by the police. This was a 16.7% (n=53) decrease on the previous year.

⁵ Prolific and other Priority Offender Scheme – Introduced in 2004 to tackle the offending behaviour of the most difficult and damaging offenders.

- The London Ambulance Service saw a 3.9% increase in alcohol related call in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09.
- The last 9 years has seen an upwards trend in the number of alcohol related calls received by the London Ambulance Service, an increase of 81.4% from 451 incidents in 2001/02 to 818 in 2009/10.
- Comparing 2009/10 to the previous year there does not appear to be any set seasonal patterns for alcohol related crime, however for the last two years April, September, and October have seen lower offence rates
- Alcohol related violence is linked to the night time economy.
- The peak location for alcohol related incidents and violence is Richmond and Twickenham town centres.
- The peak time for alcohol related incidents and violence is the weekend, on Friday and Saturday nights.
- The exact number of alcohol related crimes remains unknown due to poor reporting standards
- 12% of Domestic Abuse reports were alcohol related. However this indicator is believed to be under used, a study by the Home Office indicates that this is likely to be closer to 32%.
- During 2009/10 359 individuals received structured primary treatment for alcohol use. 27.6% of individuals were referred for treatment more than once during the year. 19.8% were referred for two treatments, with 13.6% being referred 3 or more times
- Of the 1462 structured treatments recorded during 2009/10 39.9% (n=584) of primary treatment were for alcohol use, 60.1% (n=878) for drug use. However 19.6% (n=172) of drug treatments, had alcohol listed as a secondary drug type.

8 Public Safety/Welfare – Key Findings

8.1 Public Safety/Welfare

Public Safety and Welfare refers to a range of incidents, not necessarily criminal which impact the general well being and safety of the public. Table 8.1a below shows a list of these incidents. In addition to these incidents this section will also look at school exclusions, and hate crime.

Table 8.1a –Public Safety and Welfare Incidents

Public Safety & Welfare Incidents	
Abandoned phone calls	Chemical / Radiation incident
Escapes / Absconders / Absentees	Insecure premises
Alarms	Licensing
Civil dispute	Missing persons
Collapse / Illness / Injury	Animal problems
Domestic incident	Sudden / Suspicious death
Firearm involved / information	Suspicious incident / person / vehicle
Suspect package	

- Between 01 April 2009 and 31 March 2010, 12,734 public safety & welfare incidents recorded by the MPS. This is an increase of 20.2% (n=2137) on the same period in 2008/09 (n=10,597).
- Just under a quarter 22% (n=2802) of incidents were categorised as Suspicious person/incident/vehicle. This was followed by Collapse/Illness injury, with 18% (n=2288) of incidents.
- Escapers/Absconders/Absentees, Sudden/Suspicious death, and Animal Problems saw the biggest increases year on year.
- South Richmond was the highest volume ward for incidents with 10.4% (n=1220) of incidents occurring in this ward. This was followed by North Richmond, Mortlake and Barnes Common, Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside, and Twickenham Riverside all with around 6.9% (n=815) of incidents.
- The peak location for incidents was Richmond town centre, 20% (n=2359) incidents occurred in this area. This was also the peak location for 2008/09.
- Twickenham Riverside also saw clusters of activity.
- Incident levels are constant throughout the year with no month having significantly higher levels than any other.
- There is no peak day or time for incidents, with approximately 1800 incidents reported each day. Incidents occur regularly throughout the day, with a reduction overnight, between midnight and 09:00am.

8.2 School Exclusions

- During 2009/10 654 pupils were excluded from school, for a total of 1,544 days. This is a 14.4% reduction on the number of pupils excluded and a 9.5% reduction in the number of days compared to 2008/09.
- The long term trend, is that the number of exclusions in the borough is reducing.
- During 2009/10 the majority of exclusions, 96.3% were for a fixed term with an average of 1 day.
- 13 permanent school exclusions took place during 2009/10, an increase of 1 on the previous year.

- Predominantly 3 reasons were given as reasons for the exclusion, Verbal Abuse / Threatening Behaviour Against Adult (30.1%), Persistent Disruptive Behaviour (26.5%), and Physical Assault Against Pupil (21.1%).
- 18.7% (n=122) of pupils excluded resided in Twickenham, this was followed by 14.1% (n=92) Teddington, and 12.4% (n=81) Feltham.
- Teddington School had the most exclusions with 21.3% (n=139) of exclusions, this was followed by Whitton School with 17% (n=111) of exclusions, and Shene School with 16.1% (n=101) exclusions.
- Three quarters (74.6%) of individuals excluded were between the ages of 13 to 15.

8.3 Hate Crime

Hate crime is defined by the police as 'Any incident that is perceived by the victim, or any other person to be racist, homophobic, transphobic or due to a person's religion, belief, gender identity or disability'.

- During 2009/10 379 flagged hate crime offences were recorded, this is a 9.9% increase on 2008/09 (n=34).
- Of the 379 flagged offences recorded by the MPS, just under half 48% (n=182) were directly for a racist offence. This is a 4% increase in the number of racist offences recorded in 2008/09 (175 offences).
- During the same period, 8 Faith related offences were recorded by the MPS, a decrease of 4 offences (33%) on the same period in 2008/09.
- 3 homophobic offences (incidents) were recorded during 2009/10, a 50% reduction (n=3) on the on the same period in 2008/09.
- 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.
- Of the 105 victim's details recorded for a racist offence, 62% (n=64) were male and 38% (n=40) female. 40.1% of victims (n=44) were Asian, 27.6% (n=29) African Caribbean. The age range of victims was fairly even, however there were slightly more victims aged between 32 and 35, 22% (n=23) of victims were in this category.
- Of the 116 suspect details recorded for a racist offence, 81% (n=94) were male and 17.2% (n=20) female. The vast majority 87.9% (n=102) of suspects were White. The greatest proportion of suspects were believed to be under 18 years of age, 37.9% (n=44) of suspects fell in this category.

9 Perceptions and Fear of Crime - Key Findings

9.1 British Crime Survey

To gain an understanding of peoples' perceptions and experience of crime, the British Crime Survey (BCS) 2009/10⁶ 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.

Table 9.1a shows a breakdown of BCS results and police recorded crime by crime type. The crime groupings don't exactly match but still give an indication of possible areas of under reporting. The largest volume crime type in each group was 'Other thefts'. BCS results indicate a higher percentage than recorded crime figures, suggesting that there is some under reporting in this area. Violence and Vandalism were the next highest areas, there is no such offence as 'vandalism' in recorded crime however Criminal damage is very similar so has been used for comparison. Like 'Other thefts' the BCS result for vandalism is higher than the recorded crime figure for criminal damage, again suggesting under reporting in this area. In relation to Violence and Vehicle-related theft, the proportions are similar for both BCS results and police recorded crime, with Violence around 22-23% and Vehicle-related theft around 11-13%. This suggests that police recorded crime is relatively accurate for these areas. The remaining area of burglary is unusually under represented in the BCS results, with a higher corresponding proportion of police recorded crime.

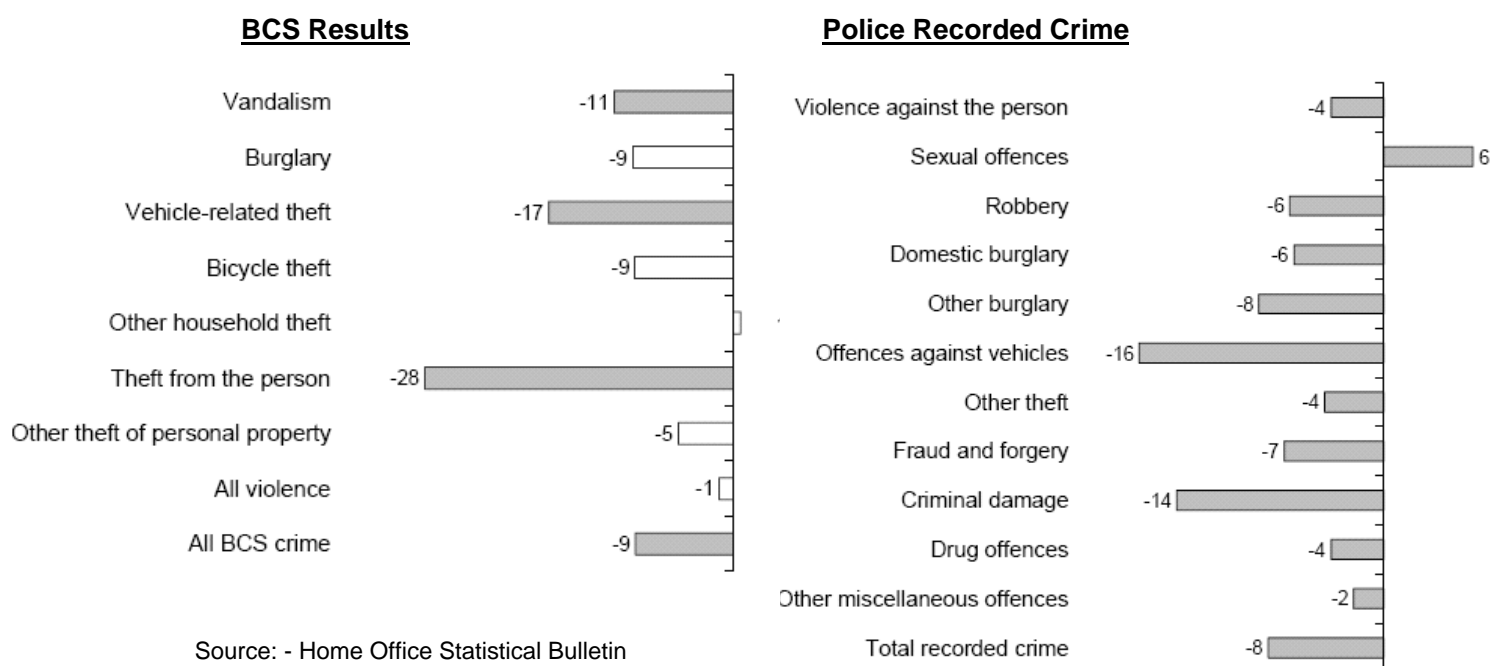
Table 9.1a – 2009/10 BCS Results Compared with Police Recorded Crime

BCS Results	% of all crime	Difference	% of all crime	Police Recorded Crime
All violence (including robbery, excluding sexual offences)	22%	1%	23%	Violence against the person, Robbery, Sexual offences
Vandalism	25%	6%	19%	Criminal damage
Burglary	7%	5%	12%	Burglary
Vehicle-related theft	13%	2%	11%	Offences against vehicles
Other thefts	33%	9%	24%	Other thefts
			4%	Fraud and forgery
			2%	All other offences
			5%	Drug offences
Total	100%		100%	

Table 9.1b shows changes in BCS results and police recorded crime between 2008/09 and 2009/10. For total crime levels both the BCS results and police recorded crime showed similar reduction levels of around 8-9% for 2009/10 compared to the previous year. Both sources indicated substantial reductions in vehicle-related theft and vandalism/criminal damage. Burglary also saw comparable reductions.

⁶ The British Crime Survey (BCS) 2009/10 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.

Figure 9.1b – Changes in BCS Results Compared with Changes in Police Recorded Crime



Source: - Home Office Statistical Bulletin
Crime in England & Wales 2009/10

9.2 Metropolitan Police Authority (MPA) Public Consultation

Between July 2009 and November 2009 the MPA (Metropolitan Police Authority) undertook a public consultation to identify what Londoners wanted from their Police Service, what they believe the policing priorities should be. The consultation used four different sources to obtain information about Londoners' priorities for policing in London. Table 9.2a below shows the top 5 priorities raised by respondents:⁷

	Consultation Type			
	Full qualitative questionnaire	Shorter postcard style questionnaire	Public Attitudes Survey (PAS)	MPS online youth survey
Top five priorities raised	Anti social behaviour (ASB)	Gun and knife crime	Gun and knife crime	Knife crime
	Accessibility and visibility of the police	Anti social behaviour (ASB)	Drugs and drug related crime	Gangs or groups of young people committing crime
	Traffic and road related issues	Accessibility and visibility of the police	Accessibility and visibility of the police	Gun crime
	Drugs and drug related crime	Street crime and robbery	Anti social behaviour (ASB)	Anti social behaviour (ASB)
	Gun and knife crime	Burglary	Terrorism	Drugs and drug related crime

ASB was prioritised by respondents to all consultations. Respondent's most commonly cited the impact on fear of crime and personal safety and effect on Londoner's quality of life as reasons for prioritising ASB. Many respondents felt that 'law abiding' people had the right to go about their daily lives without being scared of ASB or intimidated by perpetrators. There was concern that some parts of neighbourhoods were 'no go areas' due to high levels of ASB. Respondents spoke of residents' lives (often older people) being made a misery by ASB and restricting their movements.

⁷ MPA Policing Planning and Performance Improvement Unit – "Because I'm a Londoner": Results from the public consultation to inform the Policing London Business Plan 2011/12

9.3 Police Liaison Group Priorities

Due to the recent changes in government (May 2010) the PLACE survey, which collects local perceptions on crime and disorder, which was due in September 2010 has been cancelled. To try and gauge the opinions of local residents the priorities of the ward Police Liaison Groups have been reviewed.

Each ward in London has a panel made up of members of the community who live or work within that ward. This panel meets regularly to discuss the concerns facing the local community around crime and anti-social behaviour, and sets the priorities the local police team will tackle. They also get involved in working with the police team and local partner agencies such as the council to find lasting solutions to these priorities. Each of the wards has up to three priorities which are regularly reviewed. The following table show the ward priorities during June 2010.

Figure 9.3a – Richmond Borough Ward Priorities

Priority	No. of Wards with Priority
Anti Social Behaviour by groups of youths	3
Anti Social Behaviour by youths causing noise and nuisance	3
Anti Social Behaviour in general	6
Anti Social Behaviour related to alcohol	2
Burglary	11
Drug dealing and using	2
Motor vehicle crime	2
Neighbourhood Watch	2
Pedal cycling on the pavement	1
Personal safety	1
Road safety	5
Robbery - personal property	2
Safer Schools Officers' Activities	1
Shoplifting	1
Theft from motor vehicles	10
Youth engagement	1

The majority of wards, 14 out of 18 have some form of ASB as a priority. Youth ASB is identified as being a priority in 6 of the wards. Burglary and Theft from motor vehicles are also identified as being priorities for most wards.

9.4 Youth Crime Conference 2010

In February 2010 a Youth Conference was held in Richmond Borough, attended by 120 year nine pupils from local schools, to discuss community safety and policing issues. At the beginning of the day the students were asked separated into 9 groups and asked to rate 6 crime concerns in order of importance. They were also given the option to replace 2 of the issues with one of their own if they wished to do so. The highest scores were for:

- Violent Crime – knife and gun crime (52/54)
- Abuse – sexual, verbal, physical, and domestic (score 46/54)
- Racism and Hate Crimes (40/54)
- Drugs & Alcohol – use, abuse, possession (33/54)
- Bullying (30/54)
- Robbery – theft, jacking (29/54)

The students were also given the opportunity to individually complete a questionnaire to indicate their concerns. They were asked the following questions:

Question - From the issues that were raised today are there any crimes that you are worried about? Why?

Response – Knife crime was the most common answer. Reasons given included:

- **Knife crime is common, it is very dangerous, it can seriously injure people**
- **Because it happens so often and it can happen anywhere.**
- **People don't realise the consequences.**
- **Seems to be increasing**

Question - Are there any concerns/issues that you feel are important that you were unable to raise?

Response – The majority of individuals 81% said no, however 8 individuals mentioned bullying.

Question - What information, advice and support do young people need about alcohol and/or drugs?

Response – 25% of individuals responded = 'People need to know about the Consequences'

Question - Is bullying in the community a problem for you? If yes please give examples.

Response – 87% of individuals responded no, 13% yes.

Question - Have you ever been a victim of any incidents of harassment or discrimination?

Response – 84% of individuals responded no, 16% yes.

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- Sandra Harvey – APP System Administrator (Flare data)
- Natasha Allen – Community Safety Manager
- Community Safety Partnership Team

Appendix 1 – 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)

Appendix 2 – Summary Table of Key Elements by Crime Type

Crime/Disorder Type	Peak Ward	Peak Location	Peak Period	Peak Time	Victim Demographics	Suspect Demographics
Total Offences (TNOs')	South Richmond	Richmond & Twickenham Town Centres	May, June, July	Friday and Saturday 4pm to 8pm - Peak at 6pm		
Residential Burglary	Mortlake/Twickenham Riverside	Mortlake	Feb, March, April	Daytime, Monday to Friday	White males, under 20 years old	White males aged 16 to 20 years*
Personal Robbery	Mortlake/Barnes Common Ward	Richmond Town Centre	March and April	Friday and Saturday 2pm to 1am	White males, under 20 years old	Groups of males under 18 years old.
Motor Vehicle Crime	South Richmond, North Richmond	Richmond and Kew	September	Tuesday to Friday, 7pm to 1am		White males aged 16 to 20 years*
Violence	South Richmond, followed by Twickenham Riverside	Richmond & Twickenham Town Centres	Summer months	Friday and Saturday nights, 10pm to 3am	White males, 26 to 30 years old	White males, under 21 years old
Domestic Abuse			January and the summer months	Weekends Thursday through to Sunday, 7pm to 1am	White females, 20 to 49 years old	White males, 20 to 49 years old
Anti-social Behaviour	South Richmond (police), Mortlake & Barnes Common, and Ham, Petersham & Richmond Riverside (council)	Richmond Town Centre	April to July	Friday and Saturday 9pm to 1am		
Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour	South Richmond	Richmond Town Centre	Summer months	Friday and Saturday 9pm to 1am		
Criminal Damage	South Richmond	Richmond Town Centre	February to June	Friday and Saturday 5pm to 9pm		Groups of males under 21 years old*
Graffiti	Mortlake & Barnes Common	Nelson Road (Whitton), Sheen Road (South Richmond), Kingston Road (Hampton Wick)	Spring/summer months			
ASB on transport	South Richmond	Richmond Town Centre	April/May and September/October	Thursday to Saturday 5pm to 7pm		
Drugs	South Richmond	Richmond Town Centre	None identified	Friday 11pm		White males
Alcohol	South Richmond	Richmond/Twickenham Town Centres	None identified	Friday/Saturday nights		White males

* Where suspect description is given

Appendix 3 – Glossary

ABH	Actual Bodily Harm
ASB	Anti-social behaviour
BCS	British Crime Survey
BTP	British Transport Police
CDRP	Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership
CONFIRM	Environmental Directorate Database
CRIS	Crime Reporting Information System
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
FLARE	Graffiti database
FRONTLINE	Customer Relation Management database
FY	Financial Year
GBH	Greivous Bodily Harm
IQUANTA	Home Office website
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LASS	London Analysis Support Site
LBRUT	London Borough Richnond upon Thames
MPA	Metropolitan Police Authority
MPS	Metropolitan Police Service
MSG	Most Similar Group
NDTMS	National Drug Treatment Monitoring Service
NI	National Indicator
PESTELO	Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental, Legal, Organisational
PIB	Performance Information Bureau
PLG	Police Liaison Group
SAC	Serious Acquisitive Crime
TFL	Transport for London
TNO's	Total Notifiable offences
VAP	Violence Against the Person