



Joint Partnership Strategic

Assessment 2010/11



Harborough CSP

Appendices



Harborough Risk Assessment Matrix

Crime/Disorder Type		No. crimes/incidents last 12 months	% of overall crime/incident	Level of Control	Probability Score	Harm Score	Threat (Probability x Harm)	Classification	Include with Strategic Assessment?	Rate per 1000 Population	Year on Year Percentage Change		
SPI categories	Serious Acquisitive Crime	Burglary Dwelling	224	6.2	C	11	14	154	High	Y	2.705	6.2	
		Vehicle Crime	420	11.6	C	17	12	204	High	Y	5.072	-3.7	
		Robbery	9	0.2	C	1	8	8	Low		0.109	-50.0	
	Serious Sexual Crime	Sexual Offences Against Adults (18 & Over)	10	0.3	C	1	9	9	Low		0.121	-10.8	
		Sexual Offences Against Children (Under 18)	25	0.7	C	2	12	24	Low		0.302		
	Serious Violent Crime	Murder	2	0.1	C	1	16	16	Low		0.024	100.0	
		Manslaughter	0	0.0	C	1	16	16	Low		0.000	0.0	
		GBH sec. 18	7	0.2	C	1	17	17	Low		0.085	-30.0	
		GBH sec. 20	7	0.2	C	1	17	17	Low		0.085	-30.0	
	Assault LSI	ABH s 47	263	7.2	C	11	17	187	High	Y	3.176	-4.4	
	Criminal Damage	Arson	34	0.9	C	2	13	26	Low		0.411	88.9	
		Damage	771	21.2	C	17	13	221	High	Y	9.311	-0.6	
	NSIR categories	Anti-Social Behaviour	Animal Problems	67	3.2	C	5	6	30	Low		0.809	-41.7
			Begging & Vagrancy	5	0.2	C	1	6	6	Low		0.060	66.7
			Street Drinking	5	0.2	C	1	6	6	Low		0.060	25.0
Malicious Communications			74	3.5	C	5	6	30	Low		0.894	45.1	
Noise			27	1.3	C	3	14	42	Low		0.326	-30.8	
Prostitution Related Activity			0	0.0	C	1	6	6	Low		0.000		
Inappropriate sale / use / possession of fireworks			10	0.5	C	1	10	10	Low		0.121	-56.5	
Hoax Calls to Emergency Services			82	3.9	C	5	6	30	Low		0.990	7.9	
Littering/Drugs Paraphernalia			20	0.9	C	2	12	24	Low		0.242		
R & N Neighbour Disputes			135	6.4	C	11	13	143	Med		1.630	-1.5	
R & N Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour			1212	57.4	C	17	15	255	High	Y	14.636	-19.1	
Trespass			15	0.7	C	2	7	14	Low		0.181	-16.7	
Abandoned Vehicles (not stolen nor obstruction)			198	9.4	C	14	8	112	Med		2.391	0.5	
Vehicle nuisance & inappropriate use (not obstruction)			260	12.3	C	17	13	221	High	N	3.140	-25.7	
Other categories	Domestic Abuse	286	4.3	C	8	16	128	Med		3.454	6.3		
	Business Crime (Local Objective Burglary OTD >£1000)	28	0.8	C	2	12	24	Low		0.338	-45.1		
	Business Crime	1241	18.5	C	17	12	204	High	Y	14.986	-3.0		
	Hate Crime	18	0.5	C	2	12	24	Low		0.217	38.5		
	Burglary OTD	278	7.6	C	14	16	224	High	Y	3.357	-17.3		
	Theft	774	21.3	C	17	9	153	High	Y	9.347	-8.7		
	Gun Crime	0	0.0	C	0	6	0	Low		0.000	100.0		
	Knife Crime	8	0.1	C	0.1	6	0.6	Low		0.097	-46.7		
	Speeding						13		Y				
	Killed or Seriously Injured Road Traffic Collisions						19		Y				
HIGH = score > 151													
MEDIUM = score 76 - 150													
LOW = score 0 - 75													

Figure 1. Scanning Matrix for Harborough CSP

Harborough – ABH

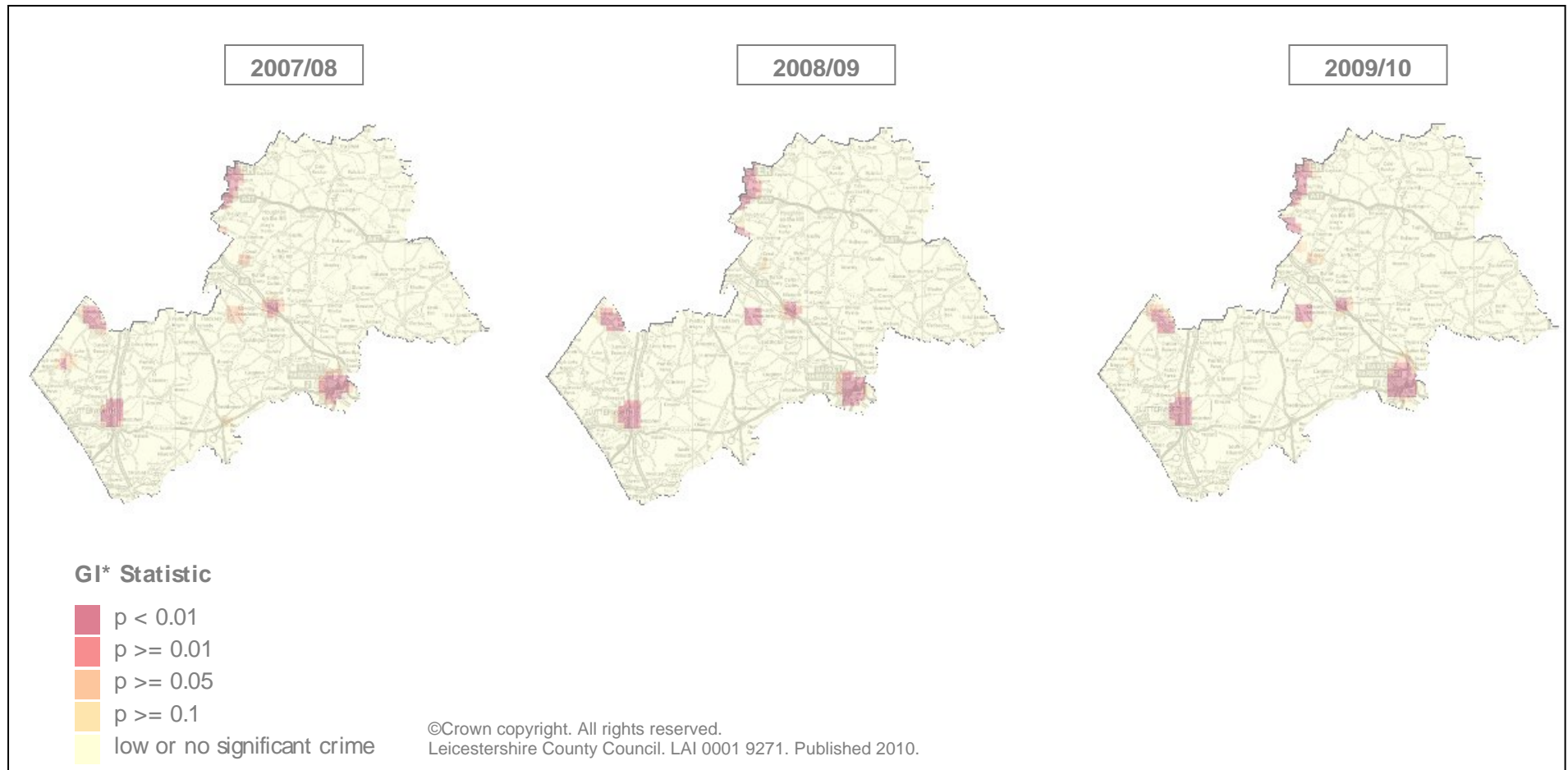


Figure 2. ABH Hot Spots in Harborough CSP

In Harborough district, the main ABH hot spots are located in Market Harborough, Lutterworth, and Broughton Astley and around Thurnby and Bushby. These areas have remained consistent from 2007/08 to 2009/10. Elsewhere, hot spots exist around Fleckney and Kibworth Harcourt. The Fleckney hot spot has markedly increased in intensity from 2007/08, despite the actual number of incidents being relatively small in 2009/10 when compared to other areas in the district, such as Market Harborough.

Anti Social Behaviour

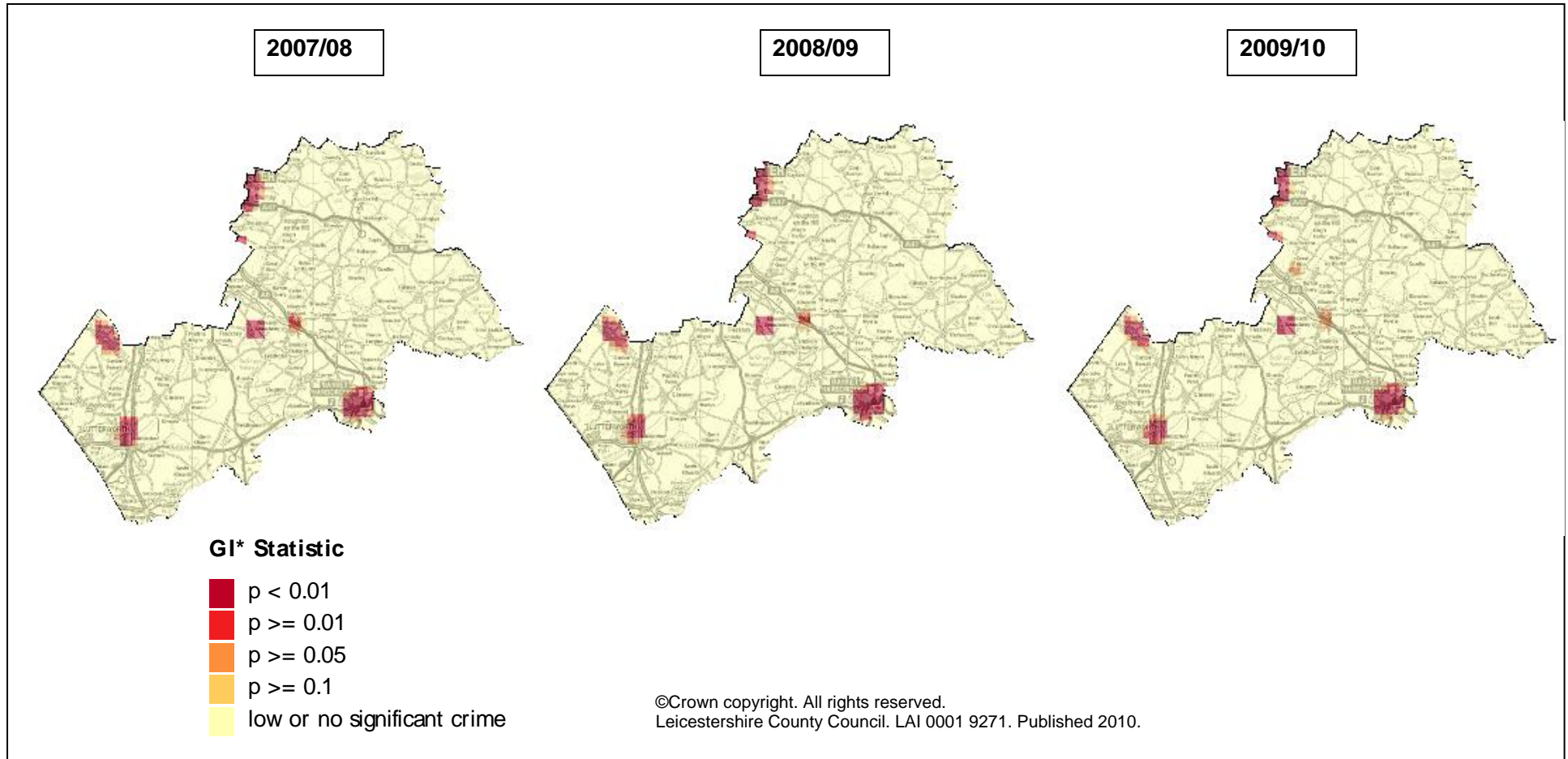


Figure 3. Anti Social Behaviour Hot Spots in Harborough CSP

The main hot spots for Harborough district for ASB have remained static and consistent since 2007/08. The city fringe areas are picked out along with Broughton Astley, although in terms of volume crime, these areas have undergone a slight improvement. Other consistent hot spots include the urban areas of Market Harborough and Lutterworth with other smaller areas such as Kibworth Beauchamp and Kibworth Harcourt along the A6 also showing as areas of concern. In 2009/10 the only emerging area is around the village of Great Glen.

Burglary Dwelling

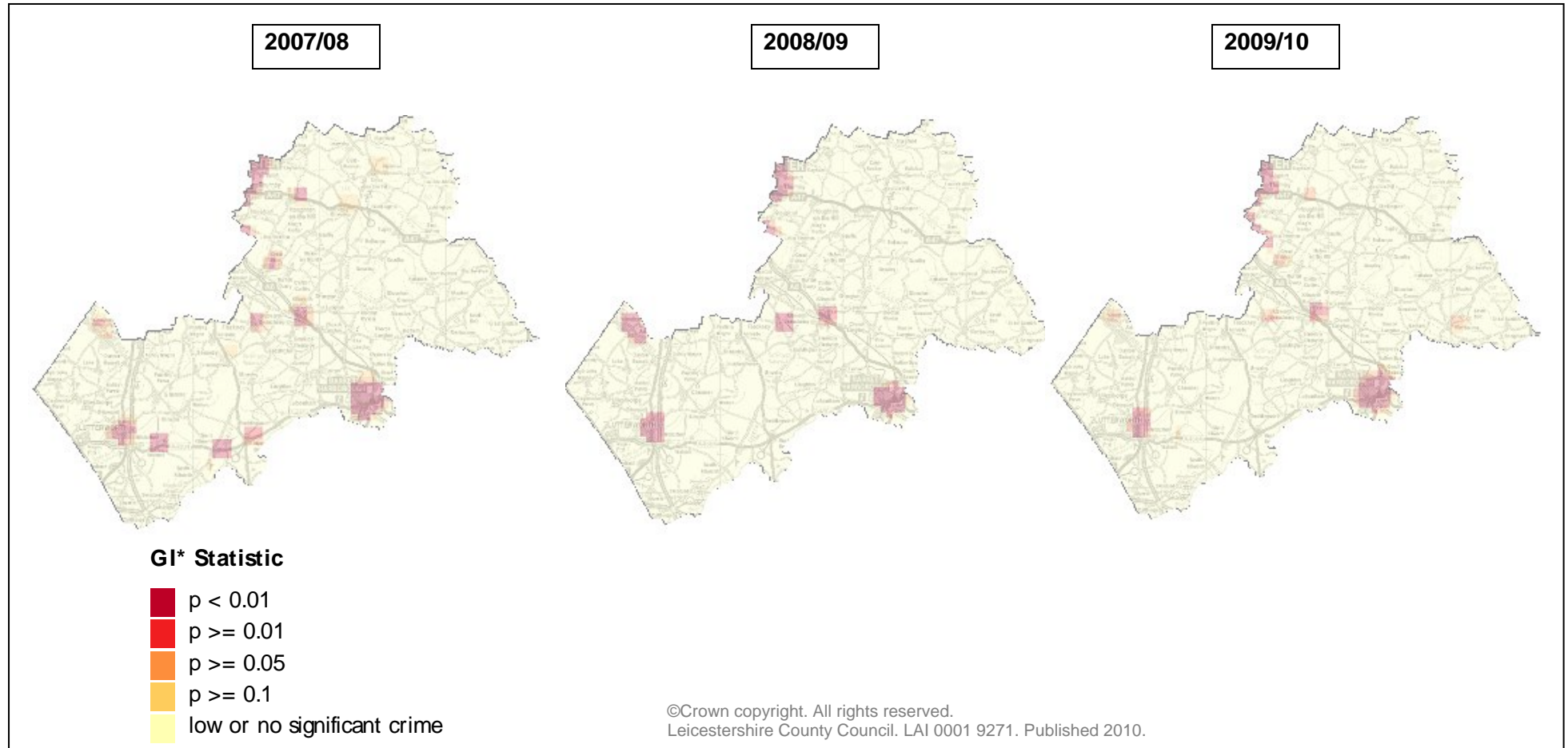


Figure 4. Burglary Dwelling Hot Spots in Harborough CSP

The highest volume of domestic burglary in Harborough district is centred on the main static hot spots of Market Harborough and the city fringe areas in the north of the district. Whilst these areas have seen small increases in volume through time, this does not seem to have altered the intensity or distribution of the hot spots. New areas to emerge as a concern in 2009/10 include Lutterworth and Medbourne whilst, Fleckney can be considered as an improving area for domestic burglary.

Criminal Damage

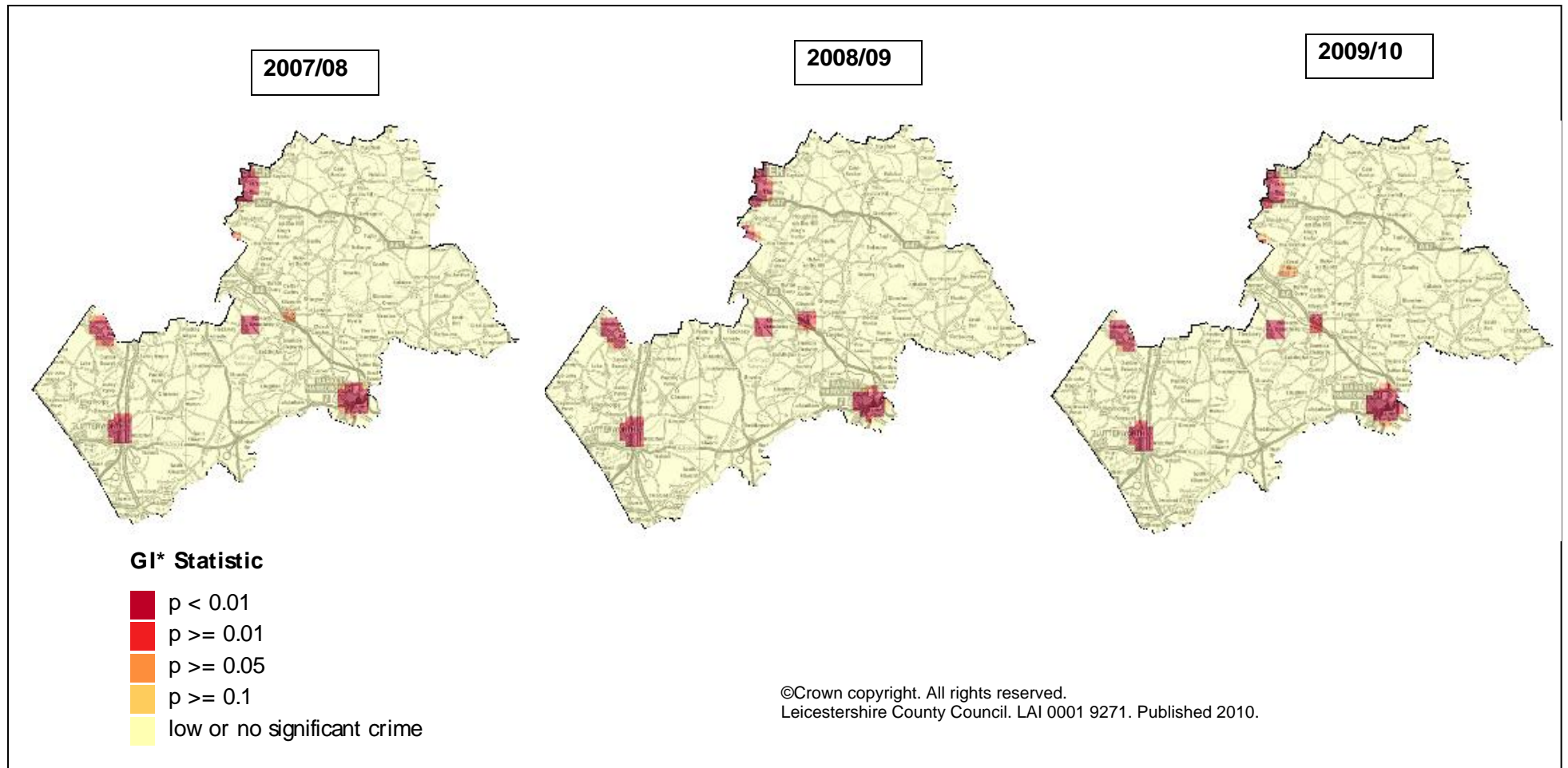


Figure 5. Criminal Damage Hot Spots in Harborough CSP

Within Harborough district, hot spots are focused on Market Harborough and key areas such as Lutterworth, Broughton Astley and smaller villages. These hot spots have remained generally stable since 2007/08.

Vehicle Crime

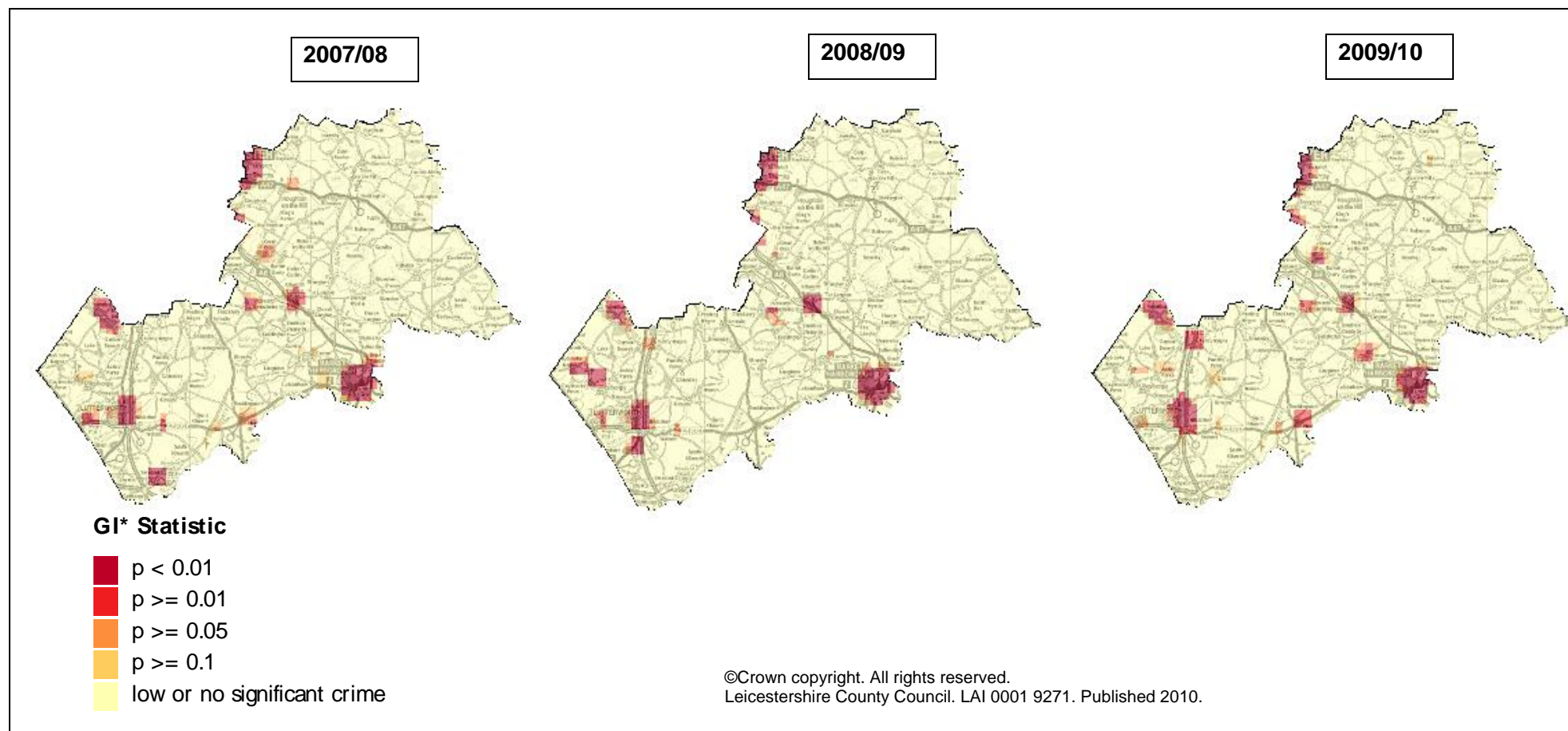


Figure 6. Vehicle Crime Hot Spots in Harborough CSP

Vehicle crime hot spots are dispersed relatively evenly over Harborough district. Significant hot spots exist in Market Harborough, Lutterworth and Broughton Astley. The hot spot around Magna Park has reduced in intensity between 2007/08 and 2009/10 while the hot spot that was evident around Claybrooke Magna and Ullesthorpe in 2008/09 has practically disappeared in 2009/10. Elsewhere there are hot spots around Fleckney, Kibworth Harcourt and Thurnby. The Thurnby hot spot is most likely being influenced by the significant number of incidents in Scraftoft which peaked in 2008/09.

Mapping Methodology

The maps cover five different crime types identified as being of interest to the Partnership Strategic Assessment 2010: Actual Bodily Harm, Anti-Social Behaviour, Vehicle Crime, Criminal Damage and Domestic Burglary. Due to methodology employed it was necessary to provide separate maps at all levels of geography covering the Leicestershire Constabulary Force Area, Leicester City, Leicestershire County, each of the seven districts, and Rutland.

The maps operate on a 500m grid resolution and use a spatial statistic to test for local spatial autocorrelation, or how closely near-by areas resemble each other in terms of the volume of crime. The statistic used is the Getis and Ord (1996) GI* statistic¹ which was run via the Rook's Case² add-on for Microsoft Excel. The volume of crime in each individual grid square is compared to the values in the eight squares that immediately surround it. These values are then compared to the global average for the area under consideration. A high positive value for the GI* statistic means that lots of high crime grid-squares are grouped together, whereas very low, negative, GI* values mean that lots of low crime areas are group together. For the purpose of the PSA mapping these low grid squares were classified together with areas of no crime.

As well as comparing local and global averages, a significance test is applied to the result for each grid-square that identifies if the local pattern of crime is significantly different to what is generally observed across the whole study area. The Rook's Case software reports this result as a standardised z-score which can then be converted into a probability. Where the probability is equal to 0.1 it means there is only a 10% chance that the differences observed occurred by chance rather than any real statistical difference in the grid pattern. The probabilities range between 0.1 and 0.01.

Standard thematic maps by grid square are used to display these probabilities in MapInfo and the following analysis is based on these maps. It is important to note that because of the way the statistic works: it considers only the distribution of values at a given point in time for a given area; direct comparison over time is not possible. Where comments have been made about changes over time, it is because either further analysis has been used within the GIS to work with the volume of crime, or the discussion relates to relative changes through time regarding emerging or improving hot spot locations. For the most part, the analysis is based only on the mapping evidence (particularly for the individual districts) and it should be noted that the volume of crime in these areas can be at very low levels, even in the identified hot spots. However, when considered in the context of each district individually, these areas are picked out as being statistically different from others by the mapping statistic.

¹ Getis, A. and Ord, J.K. (1996) Local Spatial Statistics: An Overview. In Longley, P. and Batty, M. (eds.) *Spatial Analysis: Modelling in a GIS Environment*. (pp. 261-277). Cambridge, England: GeoInformation International.

² <http://www.lpc.uottawa.ca/data/scripts/index.html>

Deliberate Fires in Harborough 2009/10

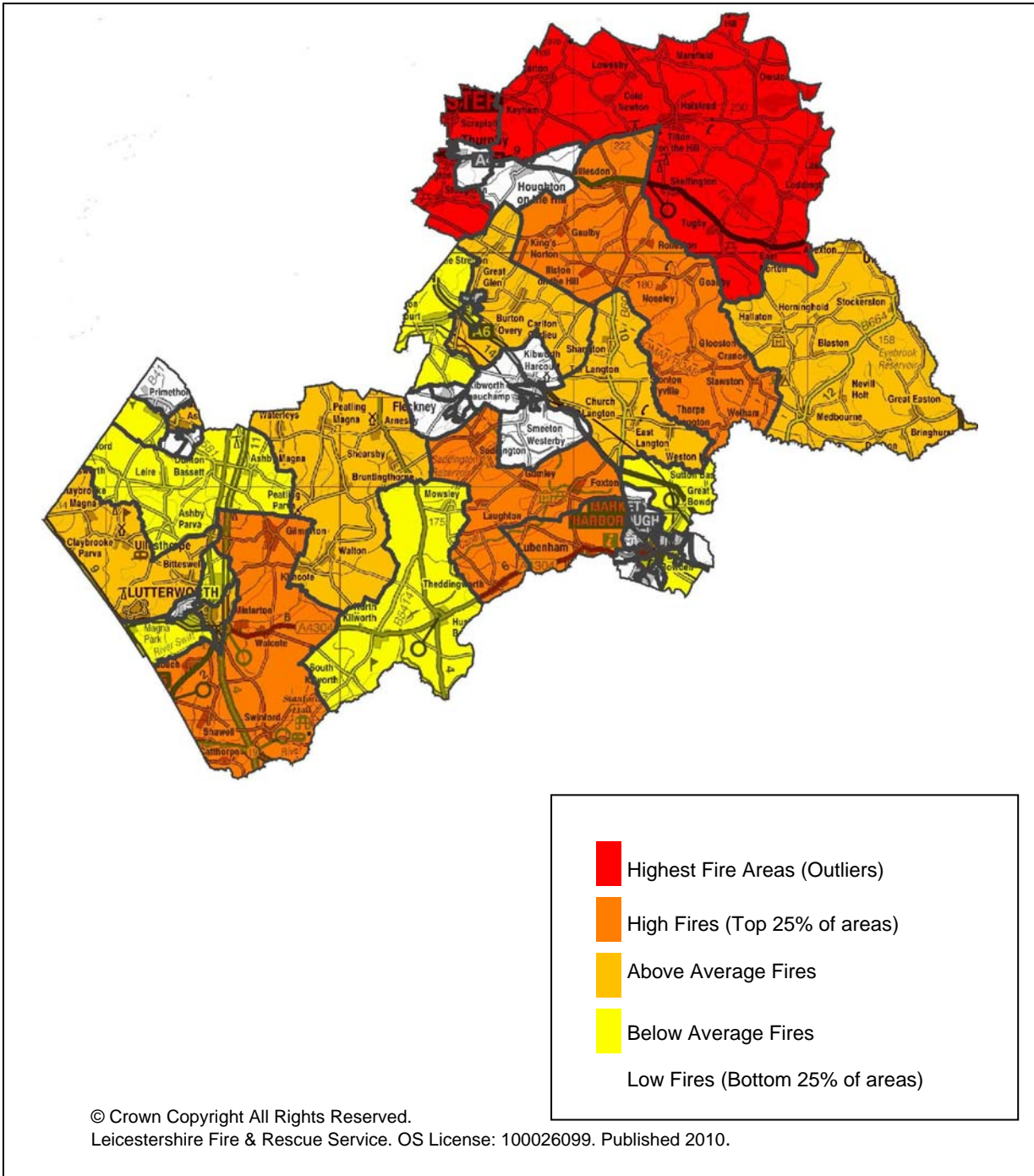


Figure 7. Deliberate Fires in Harborough CSP 2009/10

Harborough CSP Road Traffic Collisions 2009/10

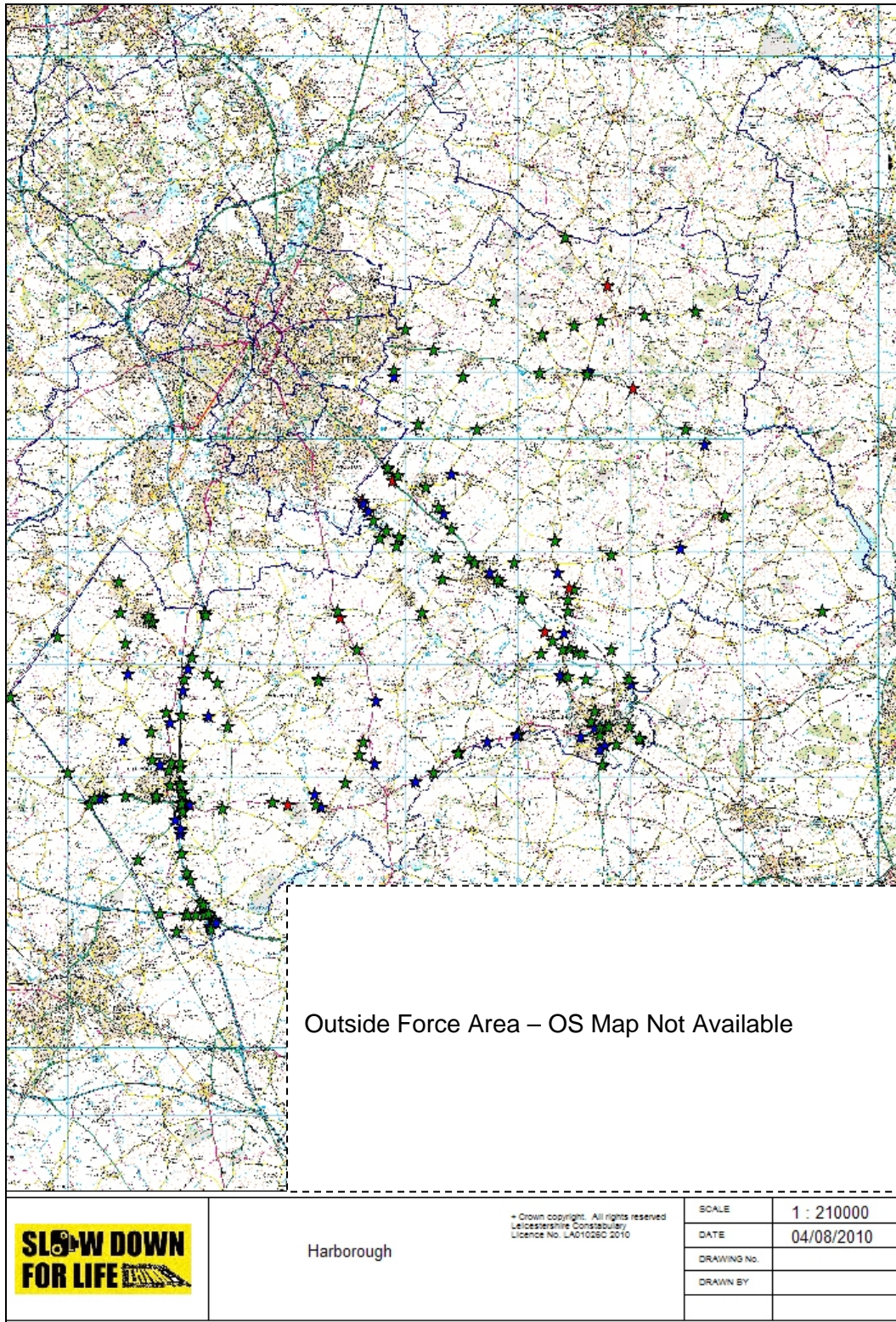


Figure 8. Road Traffic Collision Locations in Harborough CSP 2009/10