Charnwood
Community Safety Partnership

Partnership Strategic Assessment
Evidence Base
October 2007

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Whilst every care has been taken to ensure the accuracy of this document Leicestershire County Council cannot accept responsibility for any errors or omissions.

The views expressed in this document are those of the authors.

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Charnwood Partnership Strategic Assessment : Summary

The purpose of this summary is to present the key findings of the report, "Charnwood Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment Evidence Base 2007".

Domestic Burglary is a priority because of its high impact on Charnwood's' overall crime figures and it represents 11% of all recorded offences for 2006/07. In the strategic assessment it shows that 55% of the burglaries that took place were in Loughborough and five streets within Loughborough accounted for 8% of all recorded burglary in the first six months of 2006/2007.

Criminal damage is high volume crime compared to all other crimes and has associations with anti-social behaviour. The costs of criminal damage are second highest when compared with other crimes (see page 11) and the hotspots are located in our priority neighbourhoods. Criminal damage accounts for a third of the recorded BCS offences within Charnwood during 2006/07, with approximately half of the criminal damage offences were recorded within Loughborough.

Vehicle crime, which includes Theft from Motor Vehicle, Theft of Motor Vehicle and Vehicle Interference, accounts for 22% of the recorded BCS offences in Charnwood. The data for vehicle crime has identified that 47% of the vehicle crime takes place in Loughborough and with a hotspot developing in the centre of Mountsorrel village.

Wounding and assaults account for 22.5% of all recorded crime in Charnwood, with over one-half of all violent offices in 2006/07 recorded within Loughborough. Over one fifth of the boroughs violent offences were recorded in a 1km area of Loughborough Town Centre. If this is broken down to street level one street in

Loughborough has 40 reported violent offences, accounting for 5% of all violent crime recorded within Charnwood during the first six months of 2007/08.

Domestic abuse is a particularly prevalent and damaging crime which affects a wide range of individuals irrelevant of gender, age, ethnicity, class, religion, sexuality, geography and lifestyle. Through the Local Area Agreement agencies within Leicestershire have a commitment to two reward targets for domestic abuse.

Drugs misuse is a priority because of the suffering it causes both to the victims and the community. Acquisitive crime is driven by this misuse. The number of problematic drug users accessing treatment in Leicestershire in 2006/07 was 1,322.

Alcohol misuse is a priority because of its considerable negative impact across the whole district. It is highlighted as a problem in anti social behaviour where young people drink to excess and behave anti socially and in the towns, villages and parks. Alcohol misuse has an affect on the violent crime within Loughborough town centre as indicated in the strategic assessment and research indicates it can be a factor within domestic abuse for the perpetrator and/or the victim.

Anti social behaviour is probably the single most negative issue for local communities, and as such, is also a priority, through the strategic assessment it has been identified that rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour makes up two thirds of the incidents of ASB reported to the police in 2006/07.

Theft of Cycle makes up only 6% of our overall BCS record crime but with the growing student population and accommodation, this low level crime can be an early indicator for the more serious acquisitive crime such as burglaries and vehicle crime.

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1. Introduction : to the Partnership Strategic Assessment

1.1 Background to the Partnership Strategic Assessment[1]

The CDA 1998 included the statutory requirement to produce a detailed crime, disorder and drugs audit, consult with key agencies and the wider community, use the findings to identify strategic priorities and set targets and performance measures.

In 2006 a review of the partnership provisions of the Crime and Disorder Act (CDA) 1998 and the Police Reform Act 2002 led to a series of recommendations.

The review of the CDA sought to strengthen and extend these requirements further, based on the experience of partnership working. As a result a new set of minimum standards came into force in England in August 2007[2] .

Responsible authorities have a legal obligation to comply with the requirements, which include the placing of the duty on the partnership strategy group to prepare a **Partnership Strategic Assessment** on behalf of the responsible authorities.

There are a number of specific statutory requirements that relate to the development of the **Partnership Strategic Assessment**. These are outlined in the Home Office toolkit,

> *Developing a Strategic Assessment - An effective practice toolkit for Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships and Community Safety Partnerships, October 2007*

1.2 What is a Partnership Strategic Assessment?

The purpose of the Partnership Strategic Assessment is to provide knowledge and understanding of community safety problems that will inform and enable partners to

- Understand the patterns, trends and changes relating to crime, disorder and substance misuse
- Set clear and robust priorities for the partnership
- Develop activity that is driven by reliable, robust and consistent intelligence and meets the needs of the local community
- Deploy resources effectively and present value for money
- Undertake annual reviews and plan activity based on a clear understanding of the issues and priorities
- Present and interpret the summary findings of intelligence based upon statistical analysis and local knowledge

Ultimately, the Partnership Strategic Assessment will provide sound evidence and robust analysis to inform the production of the Community Safety Plan by the Community Safety Partnership.

The document will be produced on an annual basis as part of the continual review of the Community Safety Plan. The document is an internal document for the partnership and does not need to be published.

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1 Developing a Strategic Assessment, Home Office, October 2007
2 The Statutory Instrument for this piece of legislation is referred to as 'The Crime and Disorder(Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007. This instrument can be viewed at http://www.crimereduction.gov.uk/regions/regions00.htm under the link 'National Minimum Standards' set out in detail in 'Delivering Safer Communities: A guide to effective partnership working', 2007.

1.3   Structure of the Partnership Strategic Assessment

This section of the Strategic Assessment provides a brief outline of the report structure and an overview of the contents within each section.

Partnership Strategic Assessment Summary
The Partnership Strategic Assessment Summary provides an complete overview of the contents of the report. It is designed so that it can be used as a standalone document to provide the overall summary of current strategic priorities, a review of these priorities and recommendations for future priorities.

Main Report
The main body of the report, as outlined below provides the detailed evidence used to make these recommendations.

Section 1 : Introduction
Provides an introduction and outlines the background to the Partnership Strategic Assessment, explaining the purpose of the document. It also covers the general background to the area to help contextualise the local crime trends.

Section 2 : Review of Current Strategic Priorities
Outlines the current strategic priorities for the Community Safety Partnership, and provides an overview of the current progress made by the partnership towards these priorities. This section also identifies those issues which are specific to the area, which may contribute to the level and trends in crime and disorder related issues.

Section 3 : Methodology
Explains the process behind the production of the Partnership Strategic Assessment report, including details and definitions of the data used throughout the report.

Section 4 : Findings
This section forms the main body of the report. It includes details to enable the reader to

- Contextualise local overall crime trends both regionally and nationally
- Compare crime locally with similar areas across the country
- Examine local crime trends for overall crime
- Examine local crime and anti-social behaviour trends
- Identify potential hot-spot areas
- Evaluate local perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour

Section 5 : Gap Analysis
Throughout the production of the report there have been various suggestions for information to be included from a variety of sources. As this has been the first time that a Partnership Strategic Assessment has been produced this section acknowledges that there are lessons to be learnt to maximise the potential use of the document. This section therefore outlines any gaps or improvements that have been noted throughout the development of the document.

1.4 Introduction to Charnwood

The Borough of Charnwood, with a population of 162,400, living in an area of 27,906 hectares, lies at the heart of the East Midlands with the major cities of Nottingham and Derby to the north, and Leicester to the south. Charnwood Forest makes up a large proportion of the west of the Borough. There are three towns with populations over 10,000, but 40% of the people live in smaller villages. Manufacturing is still a major feature of the economy, and there is strong demand for housing, employment and retail development.

Loughborough, with just over 55,000 people, is the main town and has become a major centre for advanced technology, being particularly strong in engineering, health care and pharmaceuticals and energy research and development, and underpinned by one of the country's leading universities. However pockets of high unemployment and deprivation persist in Loughborough especially among minority ethnic groups.

Charnwood Borough Key Statistics

Total Population[1]	162,400
Male	81,600
Female	80,800
Number of Households[3]	63,800
Non 'White British' Population[2] *	13.0%
Black Minority Ethnic Population[2]	10.0%

1 Source: ONS MYE for mid 2006 (August 2007)
2 ONS Experimental Estimates of Ethnic group for mid 2004 (2006)
3 Leicestershire County Council Household Estimates

* This category excludes 'White British' but includes 'White - other white' and 'White -Irish' along with all other BME groups.

Map A : Charnwood Settlements
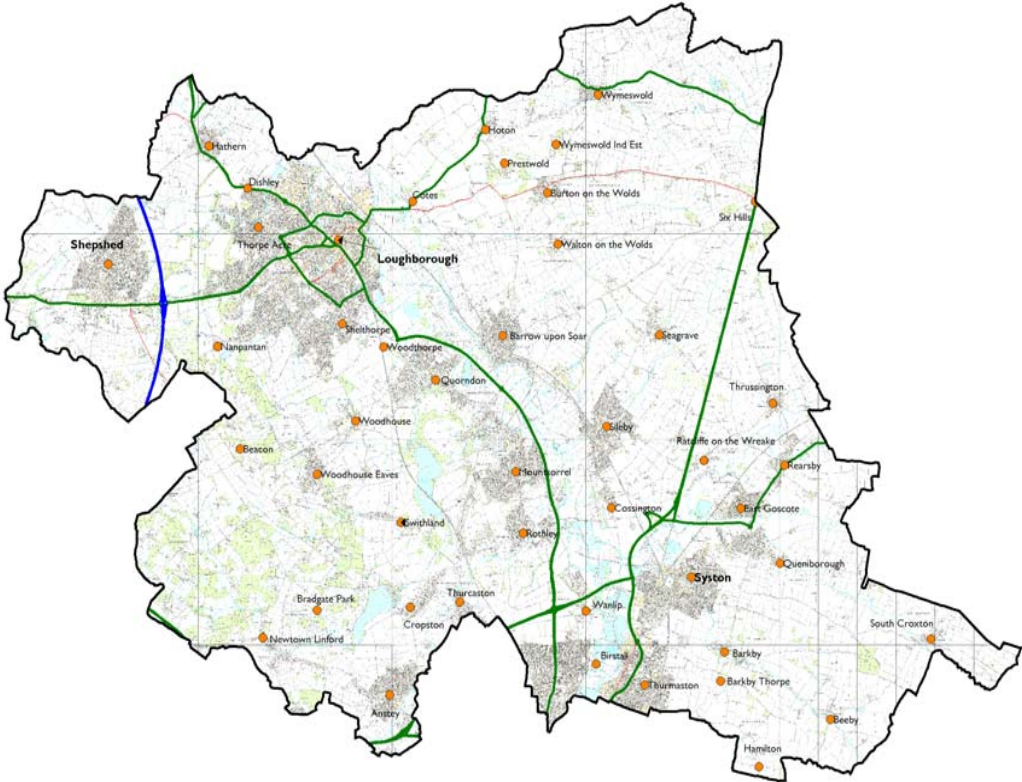
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2. Review of Current Strategic Priorities

2.1 Current Strategic Priorities

Following the Crime, Disorder and Drugs Audit 2004, and as a result of public consultation through the Fear of Crime Survey, Charnwood Community Safety Partnership (CSP) formulated the Community Safety Strategy 2005-08. This current strategy identifies four strategic priorities for action, with an overall strategic aim, in conjunction with the current Public Service Agreement (PSA1), to reduce crime in Charnwood by 20% by 2007/08 against the baseline set in 2003/04.

The current four strategic priorities are:

- To **reduce violent crime** by tackling domestic violence, gun and weapon crime, alcohol fuelled violence particularly within town and village centres, Assault and sex crime.

- To **reduce acquisitive crime and tackle drug misuse** by tackling robbery and burglary, theft, business crime, vehicle crime, prolific offenders and drugs misuse within different communities.

- To **reduce the incidents of anti-social behaviour** by tackling arson, criminal damage, racial harassment and hate crime and anti-social behaviour and disorder.

- To **protect and reassure the community** by developing preventative measures, provide victim and witness support and promoting community cohesion and diversionary activities.

The current Local Area Agreement (LAA) for Leicestershire has the following safer communities reward outcomes

- To reduce overall crime particularly violent crime, domestic violence and hate crime.

- To reduce the level of offending by prolific offenders.

- To reduce the level of anti-social behaviour.

- To reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs and alcohol misuse both to communities and to Individuals and their families.

- To provide improved life chances and better opportunities for young people in order to prevent offending and re-offending by children and young people, including the prevention of future prolific offenders.

- To Reassure the public, Reducing the Fear of Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour and improve the confidence in the criminal justice system.

- To reduce vulnerability and assist people to feel safe within priority Neighbourhoods.

2.2   Progress towards current strategic priorities

The following section gives a brief update on the work carried out by Charnwood Community Safety Partnership in line with the current strategic priorities.

Reduce violent crime
- Hotspots for violent crime have been targeted with crime prevention work including the development of the Street Marshals and the Night time Economy Strategy.
- The increased hours for the Domestic Violence outreach worker has enable the service to support more victims of domestic violence and their families including male victims.
- Various Sensible Drinking Campaigns have taken place in line with Government campaigns.
- Increasing the hours that CCTV is monitored has supported the work of the Street Marshals within the town centre. Also increased CCTV coverage and monitoring within the priority neighbourhoods has now started to take place.

Reduce acquisitive crime and tackle drug misuse
- Seasonal campaigns have run throughout the life of the strategy especially around the student population and the beauty spot car parks to prevent burglaries and vehicle crime.
- Letters continue to be sent to those drivers who leave items on display in their vehicles.
- Test purchasing campaigns throughout the Borough have been run which have resulted in prosecutions.
- Letters to landlords' in the private rented sector offering advice on burglary reduction and invitation to a crime prevention seminar.
- Targeting known Service Station 'Bilking' (drive off without payment) hot spots across the Borough.

Reduce the incidents of anti-social behaviour
- The mentoring scheme was set up as a pilot to work with young people on an estate in Charnwood who were at risk of offending or committing low level ASB. This scheme has now been extended to the whole of Charnwood
- A staged approach to ASB interventions has been developed and all partners are using this approach to tackle ASB within a Multi agency arena.
- The first Partnership Action Week took place in a Priority Neighbourhood, which was supported by various voluntary and strategy partners.
- Research has been completed on the development of a Family Intervention Project and funding allocated to implement the scheme before the end of February 2008.

Protect and reassure the community
- Supported the work of the Handy Van Scheme run through Care and Repair and the extension of the service to other vulnerable victims.
- Various radio campaigns have taken place to improve the public awareness of Domestic Violence, Vehicle Crime and Burglary at peak times for these offences
- A month long crime prevention campaign had taken place in the lead up to Christmas with various partner agencies, which has included fire safety, keep warm and well and crime prevention material.

3.   Methodology

Introduction
The methodology used and the structure of the final document endeavours to follow that proposed by the Home Office in the toolkit - Developing a Strategic Assessment. However, it should be noted that this official toolkit was not published until October 2007, several months after the process for developing the Partnership Strategic Assessment within Leicestershire and Rutland had already started.

This section of the report provides an outline of the methodology used to collate, analyse and present the information within this Partnership Strategic Assessment document.

Following an initial planning meeting involving representatives from several agencies a project team was established in August 2007 to oversee the production of the Partnership Strategic Assessment for Leicestershire and Rutland.

Initially one document was to be produced for the whole area, however following further consideration of the detail, and then the publishing of the guidance it was felt that individual documents would be more useful for CSPs in developing their 2008-11 Community Safety Plans.

Partnership Strategic Priorities
Partnerships were asked to put together a report, based upon their local knowledge, outlining:

- Previous priorities, action towards them and their ongoing relevance.
- Emerging issues.
- Unique local factors impacting upon community safety.

This report was used to inform some of the analysis and also formed the basis of the Partnership Strategic Assessment Summary.

Data
The evidence within this report is based on data provided by the following partner organisations.

- Charnwood Borough Council
- Leicestershire Constabulary
- Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service
- Leicestershire DAAT
- Leicestershire County Council
- Youth Offending Service
- Leicestershire County and Rutland PCT

1   Recorded crime is all offences that are recorded by the police and which are then notified to the Home Office. More minor summary offences are excluded. The Home Office issues rules to the police on the counting and classification of crime, which indicates which offences are notifiable and therefore constitute recorded crime.

2   The British Crime Survey is a Government Statistical Service survey within the scope of National Statistics. The BCS covers a randomly selected sample of those aged sixteen or over living in private households in England and Wales.

Report Frequency and Data Timing
The Partnership Strategic Assessment is an annual document. This report aims to provide details of incidents and offences recorded within the two year period April 2005 to September 2007, to allow for the identification of any changing and emerging issues.

Geographical Area
The report covers the geographical areas of Charnwood Borough including data for comparisons locally, within the East Midlands Region and nationally.

Mapping
Within the report two different mapping methods have been used.

Lower Super Output Maps - These areas contain approximately 1,500 households, so cover areas of different sizes depending upon the density of the housing contained within. There are a total of 100 lower super output areas in Charnwood Borough.

1km Grid Square Maps - data is collated and used by a number of different agencies, who do not always work to the same administrative boundaries. The majority of the maps within this report aggregate the recorded incidents and offences to the nearest 1 km. Not only does this get around the problem of disclosing information about individual crimes where geographical sparseness of offences is a problem. It also provides a consistent and uniform method of mapping data which equally addresses the needs of all organisations and be easily replicated for comparisons in data over time.

Recorded Crime Definitions
One of the problems identified throughout the production of this report is the provision of clear and consistent definitions of crime and what is included within any analysis within this report.

Crime levels can be measured by *police recorded crime*[1]. Alternatively, for the crime types it covers, the *British Crime Survey*[2] (BCS) can provide a better reflection of the true extent of crime because it also includes crimes that are not reported to the police. The BCS count also gives a better indication of trends in crime over time because it is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police, and in police recording practices.

Police recorded crime provides a good measure of trends in well-reported crimes, is an important indicator of police workload, and can be used for local crime pattern analysis. The offence types recorded by the police that cover crime types that are most similar to those captured by the BCS are known as the *BCS Comparator Crime set*. This includes the following recorded offence types:

- theft of motor vehicle
- theft from a motor vehicle
- vehicle interference and tampering
- domestic burglary
- theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle
- theft from person
- criminal damage
- common assault
- wounding
- robbery.

A full list of Home Office offence codes included within each of the above offence types can be seen in Appendix 1.

Public Service Agreement

The current National Public Service Agreement (PSA1) is to reduce overall crime in England and Wales by 15% by 2007/08, compared to the level in 2002/03 measured nationally by the British Crime Survey.

In order to translate this into local targets for Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) the BCS Comparator Crime set was introduced as a performance measure for partnerships. Local crime reduction targets were agreed with the Home Office against the baseline of 2003/4. These were based upon the levels of crime within the partnership area and performance compared to the other similar partnerships.

The overall reduction target for 2007/08 in Charnwood Borough is 20%. This target has also been apportioned across the different offence types. Details of these individual targets can be seen in Appendix 2.

For the purposes of this strategic assessment the BCS comparator crimes have been used as a measure of total crime within Charnwood Borough. Within Section 4.3 'long term crime trends', the police recorded crime figures are also included to show the overall trend of recorded crime within the Borough.

Future Crime Reduction Targets

The new Assessments of Police and Community Safety (APACS) performance management framework for police and CSPs will be introduced in April 2008. This is aligned to the National Indicator Set for Local Authorities, which measures performance against the 2008-11 National Public Service Agreement (PSA) outcomes, and will replace the previous multiple performance management frameworks for local authorities and partnerships, including the BVPIs and BCS Comparator Crimes. The alignment of this framework across authorities, partnerships and police should assist a common approach to performance monitoring and management regarding community safety, in turn reducing some of the difficulties caused in the past by performance indicators and targets that seemed similar, but were actually significantly different.

Information on APACS can be found at:
http://police.homeoffice.gov.uk/performance-and-measurement/assess-policing-community-safety/

The national indicator set can be found at:
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/localgovernment/pdf/505713

Currently the definitions of these indicators are out for consultation, which concludes in December 2007.

More information on the PSAs can be found at:
http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pbr_csr/psa/pbr_csr07_psaindex.cfm

4. Findings

4.1   High level priorities

Traditional crime analysis predominantly centres upon the use of Police recorded incident data and as such often relies upon crime volumes as a means of prioritising scarce resources. The following analysis, based upon Home Office Research study 217 - The Economic and Social cost of crime (Brand & Price 2000) allows the reader to re-evaluate crime priorities according to a different set of criteria (see Appendix 3 for a full explanation of methodology).

Table 1.1 ranks the importance of each BCS crime type within Charnwood Borough according to different measures.

In the first column (**Police Recorded Offences**) the crimes are ranked according to the number of police recorded incidents within 2006/07 and thus presents high volume Criminal Damage at the top.

In column two (**Multiplied Incidence**) the actual number of police recorded incidents have been adjusted using the BCS multiplier. This provides a more accurate picture of actual crime by taking into account unreported crime. The result is to lift Common Assault from fifth up to second priority position.

In column three (**Cost of Crime**) the newly adjusted incident figures have been multiplied by cost of crime estimates to provide a fuller picture of the impact on harm caused by crime within Charnwood. This measure takes into account the costs accrued as a consequence of crime along with the costs associated with crime prevention and the cost of having to deal with crime via the criminal justice system. Accordingly, Criminal Damage remains in first position but Serious Wounding rises from ninth to second priority position and Common Assault slips back down the table from second to sixth position.

In the final column (**Cost of Crime (inc emotional cost)**), the same cost of crime estimates have been applied to the adjusted incident figure but this time the emotional, psychological and physical impact of the crime have also been included in the costings. The impact is to raise Serious Wounding to the top of the table.

The study aim is to provide a means of assessing the relative seriousness of the BCS range of crimes in context of an additional set of criteria to that of crimes volumes. As a result we can see Criminal Damage is ranked consistently high within each stage of the analysis, whereas Serious Wounding moves from being ranked the lowest crime by incidence to the highest priority when considering total harm caused inclusive of emotional cost.

Table 1.1 : Assessing impact on harm caused by crime in Charnwood 2006/07

Police Recorded Offences		Multiplied Incidence		Cost of Crime		Cost of Crime (inc emotional cost)	
Criminal damage	1	Criminal damage	1	Criminal damage	1	Serious wounding	1
Vehicle crime	2	Common assault	2	Serious wounding	2	Criminal damage	2
Burglary dwelling	3	Vehicle crime	3	Burglary dwelling	3	Burglary dwelling	3
Other wounding	4	Burglary dwelling	4	Other wounding	4	Vehicle crime	4
Common assault	5	Other wounding	5	Vehicle crime	5	Other wounding	5
Theft of cycle	6	Theft from person	6	Common assault	6	Common assault	6
Theft from person	7	Theft of cycle	7	Robbery/Mugging	7	Robbery/Mugging	7
Robbery/Mugging	8	Robbery/Mugging	8	Theft from person	8	Theft from person	8
Serious wounding	9	Serious wounding	9	Theft of cycle	9	Theft of cycle	9

Source: CIS, Leicestershire Constabulary

4.2   Current crime reduction performance

Under the current PSA1 Leicestershire Constabulary has a crime reduction target to reduce overall crime by 15% in the three year period ending in March 08, compared to the baseline year of 2003/04. This target has been apportioned across the nine Community Safety Partnerships which are located within the Leicestershire Constabulary force area, based on historic crime levels. The crime reduction target for Charnwood for this three year period is to reduce overall crime by 20%.

Performance targets have been apportioned across the three individual years, and progress to target can be measured on monthly basis by individual crime type. The PSA target is set and performance measured using a sub-set of all offences recorded by the police. These offences are referred to as the British Crime Survey (BCS) comparator crimes. Appendix 1gives details of the offences types included as BCS comparator crimes.

Table 2.1 shows the number of BCS crimes recorded in Charnwood compared to the crime reduction targets set in light of PSA1 for the last complete financial year 2006/07.

Overall the target for crime reduction in Charnwood Borough for 2006/07 was not achieved. The total number of offences recorded (8,834) was slightly up on the previous year (8,208 offences in 2005/06) but is considerably higher than the target for the next year (6,683 offences in 2007/08). Four of the nine Community Safety Partnerships in the Leicestershire Constabulary area achieved their targets for 2006/07.

Charnwood Borough achieved targets against two out of the ten crime categories which make up the overall target. The crime categories where recorded offences were considerably over target were burglary dwelling, theft of cycle and low volume categories of vehicle interference and theft from person. Other slightly over target categories included criminal damage, wounding, theft/TWOC and robbery.

**Table 2.1 : Charnwood performance for
            BCS Comparator Crimes 2006/07**

	actual 2006/07	target 2006/07	above/below target	
criminal damage	2,935	2,406	+529	●
theft from vehicle	1,100	1,136	-36	
wounding	1,277	1,067	+210	●
burglary dwelling	1,242	656	+586	⬤
common assault	588	673	-85	
Theft/TWOC	524	498	+26	●
theft of cycle	504	326	+178	⬤
vehicle interference	288	217	+71	⬤
theft from person	248	194	+54	⬤
robbery	128	127	+1	●
Total	**8,834**	**7,300**	**+1534**	●

Key

⬤ greater than 25% above target

● less than 25% above target

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

1 figures include recorded BCS comparator crime between 01/04/2007 and 30/09/2007

The following points are of interest:

- Wounding remained around a similar level to the previous year (1290 offences in 2005/06)

- Burglary dwelling in 2006/07 increased by 28% compared to the previous year (972 offences in 2005/06).

- Similarly Theft/TWOC increased by 29% in 2006/07 compared to 2005/06 (405 offences).

- Theft of cycle peaked in October of each year probably reflecting the start of the academic year.

- Vehicle interference in 2006/07 increased by 46% on the previous year (197 offences in 2005/06). Most of this increase can be attributed to the period of August to December 2006.

4.3   Long term crime trends

This section of the report looks at the long term trends in recorded crime within Charnwood. Table 3.1 shows the crime rate for Charnwood Borough compared to the rest of the Leicestershire Constabulary Force area, the East Midlands region and England and Wales. Table 3.1 is based on BCS comparator crimes to enable an accurate comparison. The crime rates are based on the number of BCS comparator crimes recorded per 1,000 resident population.
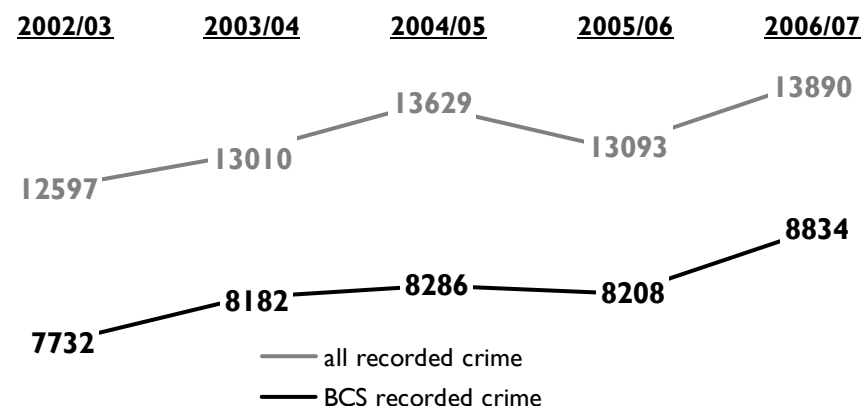
Table 3.1 shows that the number of recorded BCS offences within Charnwood has increased by 8% between 2005/06 and 2006/07. This increase is broadly in line with the increase in recorded BCS offences in Leicestershire and the whole Leicestershire Constabulary Force area. Regionally there has been no change in the number of recorded BCS crimes and Nationally there has been a slight decrease of 2% during the same period.

Chart 3.2 : Long term trend in recorded offences in Charnwood Borough by year 2002/03 to 2006/07

| 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 |

all recorded crime: 12597, 13010, 13629, 13093, 13890

BCS recorded crime: 7732, 8182, 8286, 8208, 8834

——— all recorded crime
——— BCS recorded crime

1 For a full list of offences included as BCS comparator crimes see appendix 1

Table 3.1 : Total BCS recorded offences in Charnwood 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	06/07	% change		rate per 1,000 pop (06/07)
Charnwood Borough	**8,834**	**8%**	▲	**57.8**
Leicstershire	26,709	5%	▲	42.8
Leicestershire Force Area	55,439	4%	▲	58.2
East Midlands Region	270,516	0%	-	62.8
England & Wales	3,242,415	-2%	▼	**60.7**

Source : Crime in England and Wales 2006/07

Table 3.1 also shows that the crime rate for the Leicestershire Constabulary Force Area (58.2) is marginally lower than the comparable rate for the entire East Midlands region (62.8) and the whole of England and Wales (60.7). The table also shows that the crime rate in Charnwood in 2006/07 is above the crime rate for the Leicestershire County.

Based on the crime rate per 1,000 population Charnwood has similar crime rates compared to Leicestershire Force Area, regionally and nationally. Charnwood ranks 227 out of the 373 Community Safety Partnership Areas in England and Wales when ranked from the lowest crime rate to the highest.

Chart 3.2 (on the previous page) shows the long term trends in recorded crime within Charnwood between 2002/03 and 2006/07. The chart shows two lines, the grey line shows the total number of all recorded offences within Charnwood and the black line indicates the number of BCS comparator crimes recorded in Charnwood each financial year.

Both trend lines in Chart 3.2 show an overall increase in recorded crime within the district over the five year period. An overall increase of 10% in total recorded crime and a 14% increase in BCS comparator crimes since 2002/03. A considerable proportion of the overall increase of recorded crime was during 2006/07.

Chart 3.3 shows the short term monthly trend for all recorded offences within Charnwood for the two complete financial years 2005/06 and 2006/07. Chart 3.4 shows the trend for BCS recorded offences within Charnwood for the same time periods.

Chart 3.3 and Chart 3.4 show a similar pattern of recorded offences for 2005/06 and 2006/07. The number of recorded offences and BCS offences are almost consistently higher month-on-month in 2006/07 compared to the previous year.

Chart 3.3 : Short term trend in <u>all recorded offences</u> in Charnwood Borough by month 2006/07 compared to 2005/06
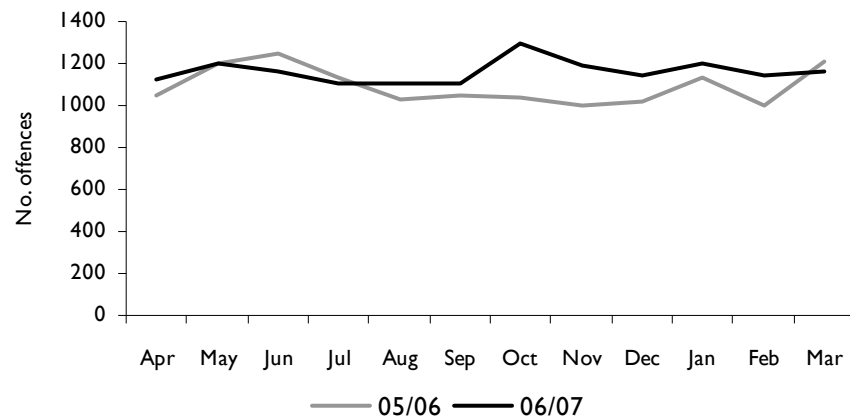
Chart 3.4 : Short term trend in <u>BCS recorded offences</u> in Charnwood Borough by month 2006/07 compared to 2005/06
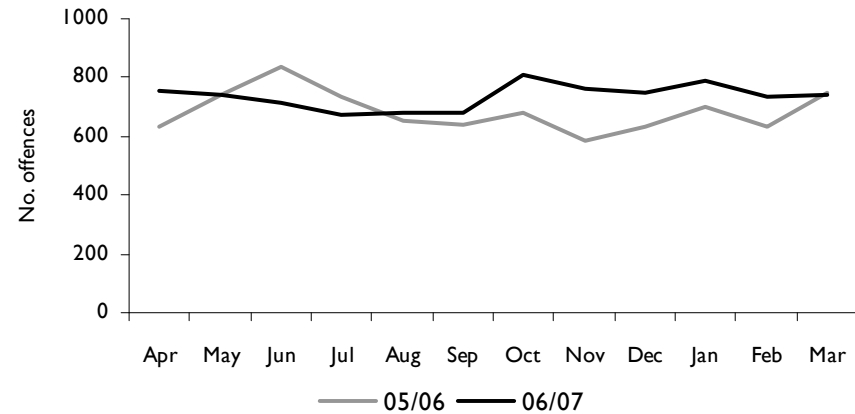
Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

4.4   High Crime areas in Charnwood

This section of the report not only identifies those areas of the borough which have the highest number of recorded offences, it also identifies those areas of the borough which have seen the biggest increase and the biggest reduction in crime during the last year.

Table 4.1 shows the six Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) which had the highest number of recorded BCS crime within Charnwood during 2006/07. These areas are also shown on Map 4.2 shaded in deep red. These six areas account for nearly a quarter (24%) of recorded BCS crimes within Charnwood during 2006/07.

All of the six highest crime areas are within Loughborough. As all LSOAs are similar in terms of the number of resident households (approximately 1500), the high incidence of recorded crime within these areas is likely to be a reflection of the higher number of

Map 4.2 :   Total recorded BCS comparator crime in Charnwood 2006/07 by Lower Super Output Area

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Table 4.1 : The six LSOAs within Charnwood with the highest number of recorded offences within 2006/07

LSOA Name	LSOA Code	total BCS crime (2006/07)	% district crime (2006/07)
Loughborough Centre West	E01025720	693	8%
Loughborough Bell Foundry	E01025699	346	4%
Loughborough Centre South	E01025718	289	3%
Loughborough Ashby West	E01025690	277	3%
Loughborough Canal South	E01025700	249	3%
Loughborough Toothill Road	E01025703	248	3%

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

individuals travelling to Loughborough for work, study and leisure purposes, compared to other areas of the county particularly as there is a large University campus based in the area.

Aside from the six highest recorded BCS crime LSOAs in Loughborough, there are also high recorded BCS crime LSOAs located in Mountsorrel, Barrow Upon Soar, Sileby and Thurmaston.

The reduction and increase in recorded crime has been measured using the actual change in recorded BCS offences within each LSOA in Charnwood between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Table 4.3 shows those LSOAs within Charnwood which have had the biggest reduction in the level of recorded BCS crime. Table 4.4 shows those LSOAs within Charnwood which have the biggest increase in the level of recorded BCS crime.

The actual change in recorded crime has been used to select the areas in the tables, as opposed to percentage change. As the numbers are fairly small in some areas a change of 3 or 4 offences can appear as a considerable and somewhat misleading percentage change in the amount of recorded crime

Loughborough Centre West has the highest number of recorded crime during 2006/07 (table 4.1). However, this LSOA does not figure as one of the areas within Charnwood with the biggest reduction or biggest increase within the borough.

Though Loughborough Toothill Road has been highlighted as one of the LSOAs within Charnwood with the highest levels of recorded crime (Table 4.1), Loughborough Toothill Road has had the biggest actual reduction in total recorded crime in 2006/07, down by 68 offences, a reduction of 22% compared to 2005/06 (Table 4.2).

The Wolds East and Loughborough Garendon West are relatively low crime areas compared to the other LSOAs in the borough. Also, both areas have seen large reductions in recorded crime during the previous year and feature amongst the five LSOAs with the biggest reduction in recorded crime during 2006/07.

Mountsorrel North is the LSOA with biggest actual increase in total recorded crimes within Charnwood during 2006/07. Crime in this area has doubled, seeing a 100% increase in recorded BCS crime within the previous year. Overall Mountsorrel North accounts for 2% of crime in the whole of the District.

Table 4.3 : Top five LSOAs with the <u>biggest actual reduction</u> in total recorded BCS crime within Charnwood 2006/07

LSOA Name	LSOA Code	2006/07	actual change LY to TY	% change
Loughborough Toothill Road	E01025703	248	-68	-22%
Loughborough Ashby East	E01025689	187	-66	-26%
Loughborough Southfields North	E01025721	145	-44	-23%
The Wolds East	E01025761	63	-43	-41%
Loughborough Garendon West	E01025698	47	-42	-47%

Table 4.4 : Top five LSOAs with the <u>biggest actual increase</u> in total recorded BCS crime within Charnwood 2006/07

LSOA Name	LSOA Code	2006/07	actual change LY to TY	% change
Mountsorrel North	E01025735	210	105	100%
Thurmaston South West	E01025763	157	54	52%
Loughborough Ashby West	E01025690	277	49	22%
Sileby South West	E01025748	133	47	55%
Barrow South West	E01025674	124	44	55%

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

4.5 Crime in urban and rural Charnwood

The Office for National Statistics provides a methodology to enable the discrete classification of an area as urban or rural. This methodology has been applied to the census output areas of Charnwood to firstly determine the distribution of the population of the county in relation to the urban and rural areas, but also to demonstrate how the levels of crime and victimisation vary between the urban and rural areas of Charnwood. Specific details of the Rural and Urban Area Classification 2004 can be found in Appendix 4.

The methodology results in each census output area being defined under one of four classes:

- Urban
- Town and Fringe
- Village
- Hamlet and isolated dwellings

Table 5.1 shows the distribution of the geographical area, the resident population and the recorded BCS comparator crimes across Charnwood according to the Rural and Urban Area Classification. Map 5.2 also shows the different areas of Charnwood according to the classification.

The results of the rural and urban classification show that the Urban areas within the district have the highest crime rates (63.1), account for 81% of all offences and have 74% of the population in the District. The rural areas of Town and Fringe, Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings have lower but similar rates, but account for only 18% of offences. Village areas have the lowest crime rates in the district, but account for only 6% of all the BCS offences within the borough.

Table 5.1 : Population and crime levels in Charnwood according to the Urban and Rural Area Classification

Classification	Area %	Population %	BCS offences %	BCS crime rate
Urban >10K	29%	74%	81%	63.1
Town and Fringe	16%	18%	14%	43.6
Village	42%	6%	4%	35.5
Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings	12%	1%	1%	43.7
Charnwood	27,906	162,400	8,834	57.8

1   The 2001 census population has been used in the urban rural classification as this is the most up to date population data available at census output area level for Rutland. This population has also been used for the calculation of the crime rates across the urban rural classification. The total population figure shown is for the mid year estimate 2005 and the crime rate for all Rutland is based on the Charnwood Home Office published figure to ensure consistency.

Map 5.2 : Urban and Rural Area Classification of Charnwood

Urban >10K
Town and Fringe
Village
Hamlet & Isolated Dwellings

4.6   Crime in the communities of Charnwood

The Output Area Classification (OAC) produced by the Office of National Statistics, and shown for Charnwood in Map 6.2, distils fifty key results from the 2001 Census into a short hand of seven labels that sums up the key socio-economic characteristics of the people living in each of the 487 Charnwood output areas. The label is not suggesting that all the people in the output area have the same characteristics but that there are significant numbers of people with similar characteristics when compared to the national average.

This approach is useful as it recognises that Leicestershire's social geography is built upon people with the same characteristics living closely together, and research has shown that certain events can be influenced by the characteristics of the immediate and wider neighbourhood.

Map 6.2 shows that geographically the majority of Charnwood is classified as mainly Countryside, although, as table 6.1 shows, only 10% of the districts population lives there. Prospering Suburbs accounts for 24% of the geographical area but 40% of the population. The other five categories make-up just 17% of the area but over half of Charnwood's population.

Table 6.1 shows how crime rates differ by area with crime rates much higher in City living and Multicultural areas, and high in Constrained by Circumstances and Typical Traits areas. Blue Collar and Countryside areas, and finally Prospering Suburbs have the lowest crime rates. However Prospering Suburbs still account for nearly 20% of all offences in Charnwood.

Map 6.2 : ONS Area Classification of Charnwood

OA classification by Supergroup

- Blue Collar Communities
- City Living
- Countryside
- Prospering Suburbs
- Constrained by Circumstances
- Typical Traits
- Multicultural

Table 6.1 : Population and crime levels in Harborough according to the ONS Output Area Classification

ONS Area Classification	Area %	Population %	BCS offences %	BCS crime rate
Typical Traits	9%	26%	29%	64.1
Constrained by Circumstances	1%	5%	8%	89.0
Blue Collar Communities	4%	11%	12%	61.9
Countryside	61%	10%	7%	42.9
Prospering Suburbs	24%	39%	19%	28.7
City Living	0.5%	5%	12%	150.3
Multicultural	2%	5%	12%	146.9
Charnwood	**27,906**	**162,400**	**8,834**	**57.8**

1   Output areas area a geography used for the Census of Population 2001,
    each containing approximately 120 households
2   Appendix 5 shows the definitions and examples of the ONS
    Classification for Charnwood

4.7   Crime in areas similar to Charnwood

Groups of 15 similar CSPs have been produced by the Home Office for comparative purposes. The idea of grouping similar CSPs together has been around since the CDA98. Basically each CSP is compared with its own group of CSPs which have been picked out as the most similar to it across a number of socio-demographic characteristics.*

Benchmarking Charnwood's 2006/07 BCS Crimes against similar CSPs.

Chart 7.1, below, show Charnwood's performance in 2006/07 by BCS crime type against similar CSPs. For Total BCS crime Charnwood, shown by the darker bar, is in the worst 25% of similar CSPs with 58 crimes per thousand population. However the chart shows that its performance is not in fact much greater than the median performance (shown by the black line) of 54 crimes per thousand population.

The violent crime rate for Charnwood is also in the worst 25%, at 19 crimes per thousand population, but again its performance is not that dissimilar to the median performance of 16 per thousand population.

For Vehicle Crime Charnwood is performing relatively better than the two other crime types falling within the interquartile range (middle 50% of CSP's).

Charnwood is the worst performing CSP out of its 15 similar group for Burglary, with 20 burglaries per thousand households and the rate is twice the median rate and so will probably need a greater reduction than the other crime types to change it's future relative position. Finally, overall Chelmsford is the best performing CSP except for vehicle crime where it's Durham.

Chart 7.1 : Charnwood's relative position against similar Community Safety Partnerships across England and Wales 2006/07
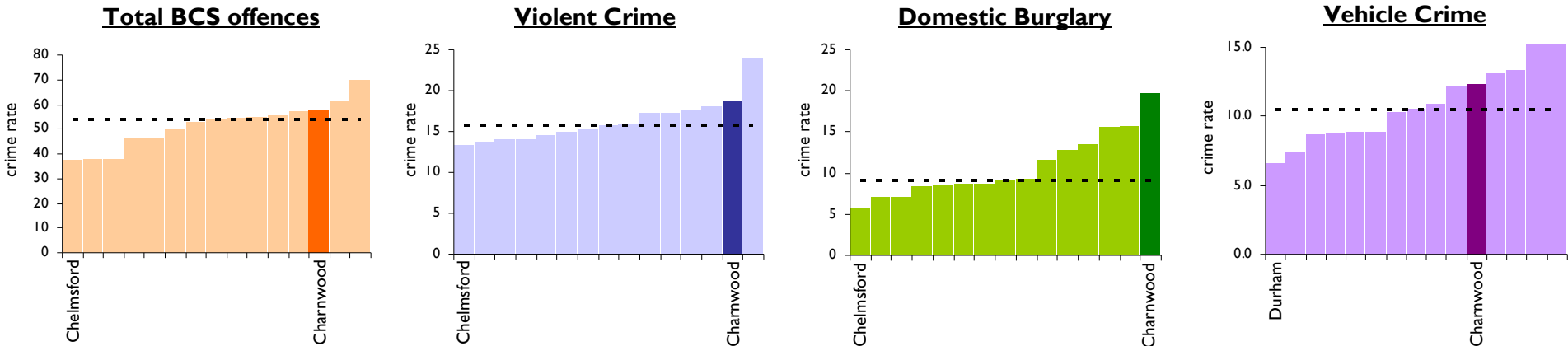
*For further details on how the methodology to produce similar groups see appendix 6

Rate per thousand population/households
Source : Crime in England and Wales 2006/07

Change over time in BCS crimes

Chart 7.2 shows the most similar family group for Charnwood Community Safety Partnership. It shows total crime within each CSP area within the group as a rate per 1,000 population, for both 2005/06 and 2006/07.

In 2005/06 Charnwood was ranked 8 out of the 15 CSPs within the group. The crime rate increase between 2005/06 and 2006/07 leaves Charnwood ranked 13 out of the 15 CSPs within the group in 2006/07.

Similar CSPs for comparison

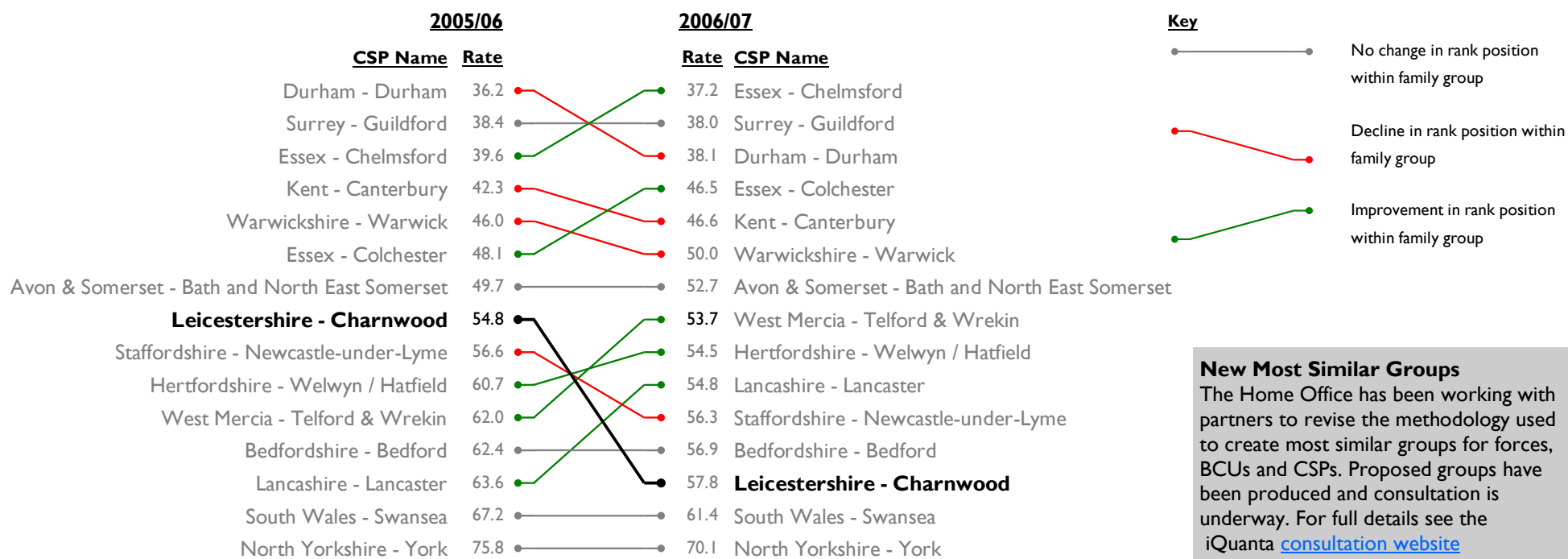|	
Canterbury	Guildford
Bath and North East Somerset	Telford & Wrekin
York	Newcastle-under-Lyme
Durham	Lancaster
Bedford	Swansea
Welwyn / Hatfield	Chelmsford
Colchester	Warwick

Chart 7.2 : Change in crime rate for CSPs within the most similar family group : Charnwood Borough

2005/06				2006/07	Key
CSP Name	**Rate**		**Rate**	**CSP Name**	
Durham - Durham	36.2		37.2	Essex - Chelmsford	No change in rank position within family group
Surrey - Guildford	38.4		38.0	Surrey - Guildford	
Essex - Chelmsford	39.6		38.1	Durham - Durham	Decline in rank position within family group
Kent - Canterbury	42.3		46.5	Essex - Colchester	
Warwickshire - Warwick	46.0		46.6	Kent - Canterbury	Improvement in rank position within family group
Essex - Colchester	48.1		50.0	Warwickshire - Warwick	
Avon & Somerset - Bath and North East Somerset	49.7		52.7	Avon & Somerset - Bath and North East Somerset	
Leicestershire - Charnwood	**54.8**		53.7	West Mercia - Telford & Wrekin	
Staffordshire - Newcastle-under-Lyme	56.6		54.5	Hertfordshire - Welwyn / Hatfield	
Hertfordshire - Welwyn / Hatfield	60.7		54.8	Lancashire - Lancaster	
West Mercia - Telford & Wrekin	62.0		56.3	Staffordshire - Newcastle-under-Lyme	
Bedfordshire - Bedford	62.4		56.9	Bedfordshire - Bedford	
Lancashire - Lancaster	63.6		57.8	**Leicestershire - Charnwood**	
South Wales - Swansea	67.2		61.4	South Wales - Swansea	
North Yorkshire - York	75.8		70.1	North Yorkshire - York	

Rate per thousand population/households

Source : Crime in England and Wales 2006/07

New Most Similar Groups
The Home Office has been working with partners to revise the methodology used to create most similar groups for forces, BCUs and CSPs. Proposed groups have been produced and consultation is underway. For full details see the iQuanta consultation website

4.8 Profile of crime within Charnwood

For the purposes of this strategic assessment the BCS comparator crimes have been used as a measure of total crime within Charnwood Borough.

Table 8.1 shows the total number of recorded offences within Charnwood during 2006/07. There were a total of 8,834 recorded BCS offences within Charnwood Borough during 2006/07, which is an increase of 8% compared to the previous year.

Criminal damage accounts for a third of the recorded BCS offences within Charnwood during 2006/07. The increases in number of

recorded offences for this crime type will have contributed to the overall increase in recorded crime in the district between 2005/06 and 2006/07 (up 8%).

Wounding accounts for 14% and burglary dwelling accounts for 11% of all recorded BCS offences within Charnwood in 2006/07.

Burglary Dwelling and Theft TWOC have experienced a large increase in reporting since 2005/06 whilst the number of recorded vehicle interference offences has almost doubled during this period.

Table 8.1 : Change in total BCS recorded crime in Charnwood Borough

	06/07 actual	% change since 05/06	% of all recorded offences 06/07
Criminal Damage	2,935	6% ▲	
Wounding	1,277	-1% ▼	
Burglary Dwelling	1,242	28% ▲	
Theft from Vehicle	1,100	-2% ▼	
Common Assault	588	6% ▲	
Theft TWOC	524	29% ▲	
Theft Cycle	504	0% ▼	
Vehicle Interference	288	46% ▲	
Theft from Person	248	-8% ▼	
Robbery	128	2% ▲	
Total BCS recorded crime	**8,834**	**8% ▲**	

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

4.9   Criminal damage

This section of the report looks at criminal damage offences recorded in Charnwood by the police in 2006/07. For the purposes of this report the following types of criminal damage offence have been included:

- Criminal damage to vehicle
- Criminal damage to dwellings
- Criminal damage to buildings other than dwellings
- Criminal damage to other property
- Arson (recorded by the police)

Table 9.1 (below) shows the number of criminal damage offences recorded in Charnwood Borough between 2005/06 and 2006/07 by offence type. The table shows a total of 2,935 criminal damage offences recorded within Charnwood Borough. This represents an increase of 6% in offences compared to 2005/06.

Table 9.1 : Change in recorded criminal damage in Charnwood Borough 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

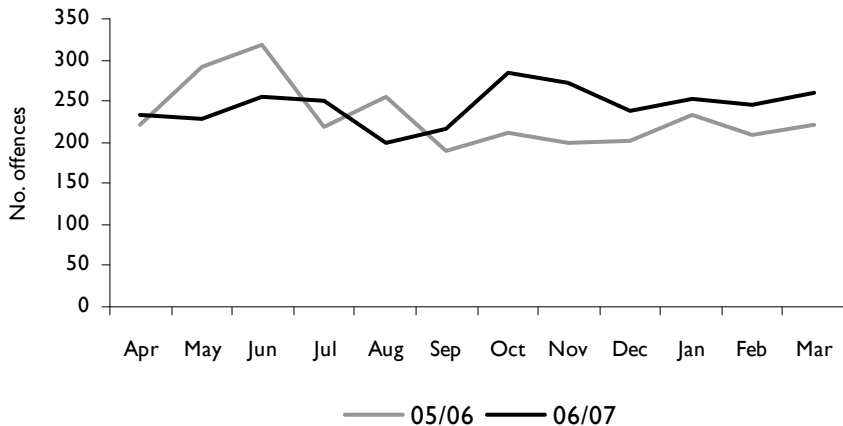|	05/06	06/07	% change	
criminal damage to vehicle	1048	1146	9%	▲
criminal damage to dwelling	684	649	-5%	▼
criminal damage to other property	521	549	5%	▲
criminal damage to other building	424	477	13%	▲
arson	93	114	23%	▲
all criminal damage	2,770	2,935	6%	▲

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

1   see Appendix 1 for a full list of the crime types included in the definition of criminal damage for this section of the report

Criminal damage to motor vehicles accounts for well over a third of criminal damage offences recorded within Charnwood in 2006/07.

All criminal damage offences (with the exception of criminal damage to dwelling) have seen a notable increase in the number of offences being reported compared to the previous year. Conversely criminal damage to dwelling has seen a 5% decrease.

Chart 9.2 shows the monthly trend line of criminal damage offences recorded in Charnwood during the last two complete financial years.

Chart 9.2 : Trend in recorded criminal damage in Charnwood 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

24

Map 9.3 : Criminal damage in Charnwood Borough 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square

Loughborough 48%

Barrow 2%

Shepshed 4%

Sileby 4%

Syston 3%

Mountsorrel 4%

Birstall 4%

Thurmaston 3%

no. of offences
(by 1km square)

🟥	63 to 322 (18)
🟧	20 to 63 (18)
🟨	5 to 20 (37)
⬜	1 to 5 (76)

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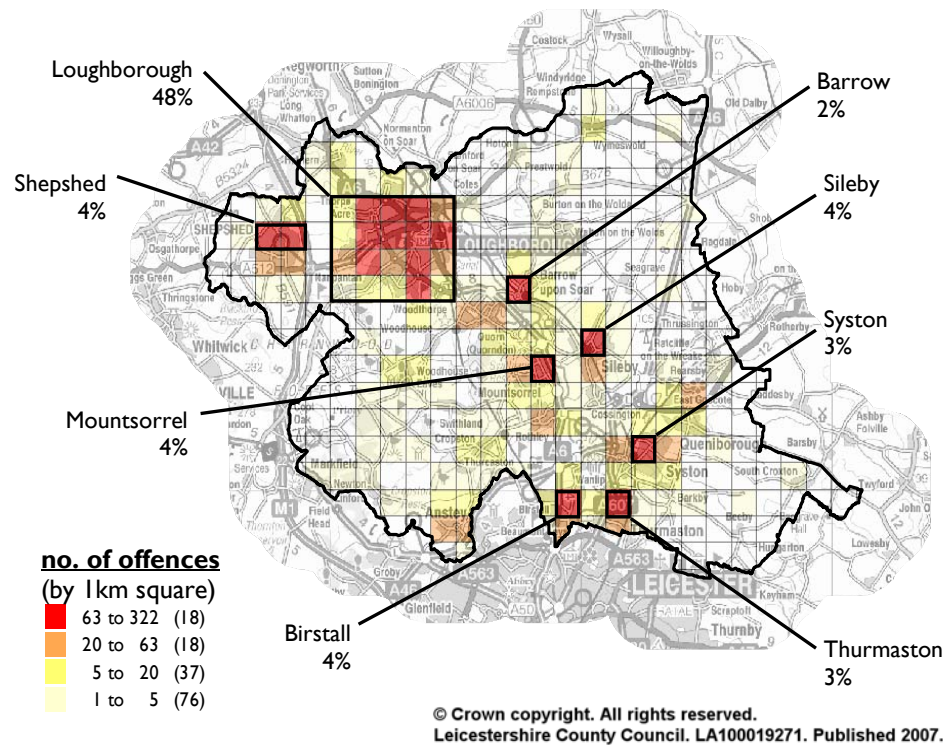
Map 9.2 shows the number of criminal damage offences recorded in Charnwood Borough in 2006/07 by 1km grid square.

The map highlights the criminal damage hot-spot areas within the borough. Approximately half of the criminal damage offences within Charnwood during 2006/07 were recorded within Loughborough. The map also highlights several villages across the borough with concentration of criminal damage.

Recently recorded criminal damage offences

Table 9.4 shows the number of criminal damage offences recorded by individual street/road within Charnwood Borough during the first six months of 2007/08.

The table shows that two streets (Knightthorpe Road, Loughborough and Sibson Road, Birstall) has 20 reported criminal damage offences, accounting for 2% of all criminal damage recorded within Charnwood Borough during the first six months of 2007/08.

In summary, there are seven streets in Charnwood that account for 6% of the recorded criminal damage during the first six months of 2006/07. These include Knightthorpe Road Loughborough, Sibson Road Birstall, Forest Road Loughborough, Worcester Avenue Birstall, Cobden Street Loughborough, High Street Loughborough and Rothley Road Mountsorrel.

Table 9.4 : Criminal damage by street in Charnwood based on offences recorded April - September 2007

number of criminal damage int. per street	number of streets	number of criminal damage	% criminal damage
10	2 ⎫	20	2% ⎫
9	2 ⎬ 7 streets	18	2% ⎬ 6% of offences
8	3 ⎭	24	2% ⎭
7	2	14	1%
6	7	42	4%
5	16	80	7%
4	21	84	8%
3	38	114	10%
2	94	188	17%
1	528	528	47%
Total	**713**	**1112**	**100%**

25

4.10 Violent offences

This section of the report looks at violent offences recorded in Charnwood by the police in 2006/07. For the purposes of this report the following types of violent offence have been included:

- Wounding
- Common Assault
- Personal Robbery

Table 10.1 shows the total number of violent offences recorded within Charnwood between 2005/06 and 2006/07. The table shows a total of 1,993 violent offences recorded within Charnwood District within 2006/07. This represents an increase of 1% in offences compared to 2005/06. The table shows that wounding offences have decreased by 1% in Charnwood during 2006/07

Table 10.1 : Change in recorded violent offences in Charnwood Borough 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	05/06	06/07	% change	
Wounding	1290	1277	-1%	▼
Common Assault	554	588	6%	▲
Robbery	126	128	2%	▲
all violent crime	**1,970**	**1,993**	**1%**	▲

compared to the previous year. Conversely the number of common assaults has increased by 6% and the number of robberies being reported has increased by 2%.

Chart 10.2 shows the monthly trend line of violent offences recorded in Charnwood during the last two complete financial years.
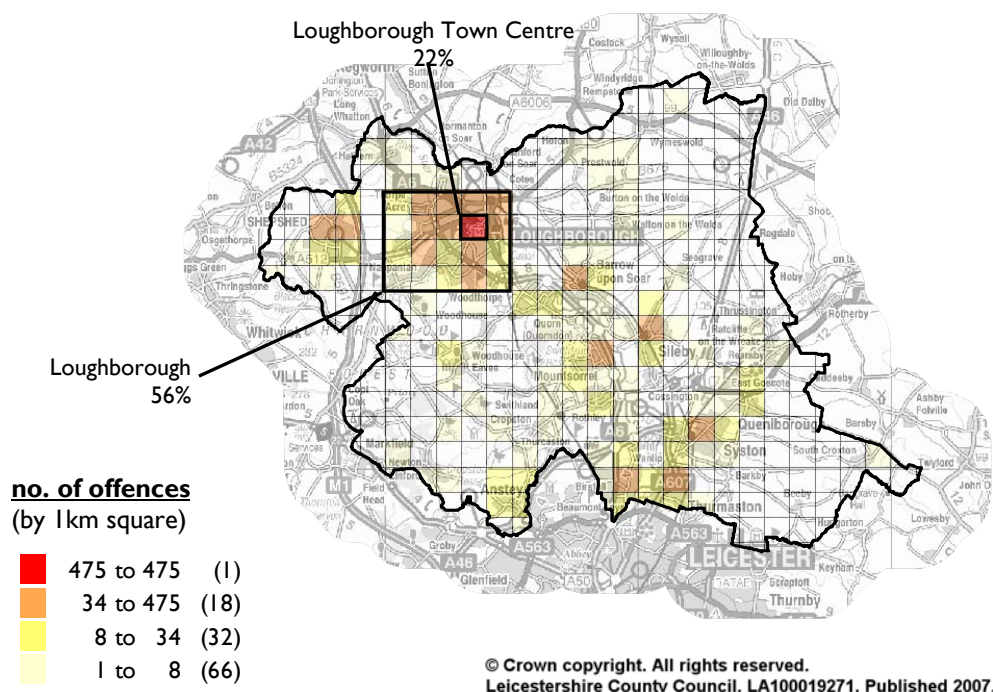
Chart 10.2 : Trend in recorded violent offences in Charnwood 2006/07 compared to 2005/06
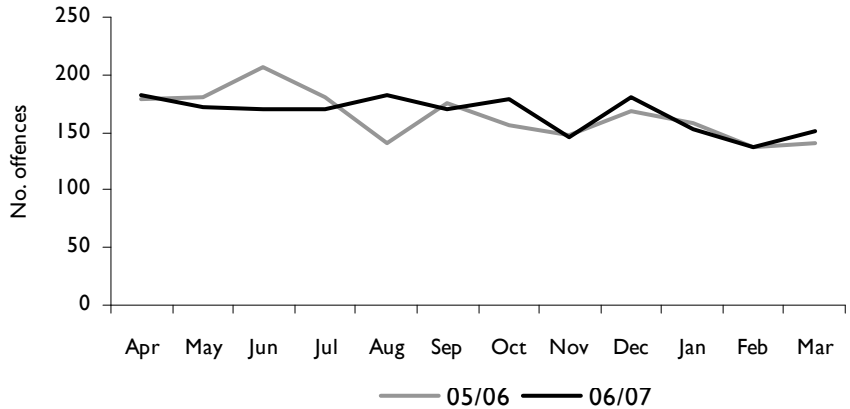
1   see Appendix 1 for a full list of the crime types included in the definition of violent offences for this section of the report   Source: Leicestershire Constabulary GIS

Map 10.3 : Violent offences in Charnwood Borough 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square

Loughborough Town Centre
22%

Loughborough
56%

no. of offences
(by 1km square)

🟥	475 to 475	(1)
🟧	34 to 475	(18)
🟨	8 to 34	(32)
⬜	1 to 8	(66)

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Map 10.3 shows the number of violent offences recorded in Charnwood Borough in 2006/07 by 1km grid square.

Over one-half of all violent offences in Charnwood in 2006/07 were recorded within Loughborough. Over one-fifth of the boroughs violent offences were recorded in a 1km by 1km area of Loughborough Town Centre.

Recently recorded violent offences

Table 10.4 shows the number of violent offences recorded by individual street within Charnwood Borough during the first six months of 2007/08.

The table shows that one street, High Street, Loughborough has 40 reported violent offences, accounting for 5% of all violent crime recorded within Charnwood Borough during the first six months of 2007/08.

Table 10.4 : Violent crime by street in Charnwood based on offences recorded April - September 2007

number of violent crime int. per street	number of streets	number of violent crime	% violent crime
40	1	40	5%
17	2	34	4%
15	1	15	2%
12	1	12	1%
11	1	11	1%
10	1	10	1%
9	2	18	2%
8	3	24	3%
7	7	21	2%
6	5	30	4%
5	11	55	6%
4	18	72	8%
3	30	90	11%
2	73	146	17%
1	271	271	32%
Total	**427**	**849**	**100%**

27

4.11 Vehicle crime

This section of the report looks at vehicle crime recorded in Charnwood by the police in 2006/07. For the purposes of this strategic assessment the following types of vehicle crime offences have been included:

- Theft from motor vehicle
- Theft of Motor Vehicle and taken without consent (TWOC)
- Vehicle Interference

Table 11.1 shows the number of vehicle crime offences recorded in Charnwood District in 2006/07 by offence type. Table 11.1 shows a total of 1,912 vehicle crime offences recorded within Charnwood District within 2006/07. This represents an increase of 11% in offences compared to 2005/06.

Theft from motor vehicle accounts for over half of all vehicle crime in the borough (57%), remaining at a similar level in 2006/07 compared to 2005/06.

The number of recorded theft of motor vehicle offences has increased by almost one-third during 2006/07compared to the previous year.

Chart 11.2 shows the monthly trend line of vehicle crime offences recorded in Charnwood during the last two complete financial years. Both years show a large degree of fluctuation. In 2005/06 the number of offences peaked toward the end of the financial year before falling again upon entering the new financial year for 2006/07.

Table 11.1 : Change in recorded vehicle crime in Charnwood Borough 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	05/06	06/07	% change	
theft from motor vehicle	1119	1100	-2%	▼
TWOC / theft of motor vehicle	405	524	29%	▲
vehicle interference	197	288	46%	▲
all vehicle crime	1,721	1,912	11%	▲

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Chart 11.2 : Trend in recorded vehicle crime in Charnwood 2006/07 compared to 2005/06
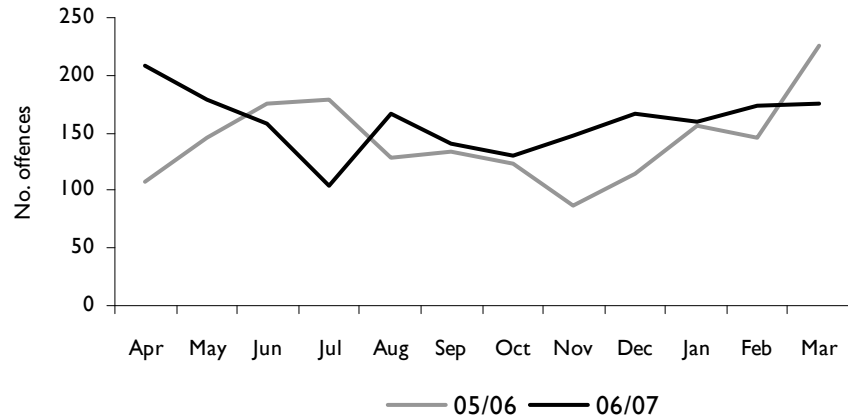

1   see Appendix 1 for a full list of the crime types included in the definition of vehicle crime for this section of the report

Map 11.3 : Vehicle Crime in Charnwood Borough 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square

Loughborough 47%

Mountsorrel 3%

no. of offences
(by 1km square)

- 64 to 204 (6)
- 18 to 64 (27)
- 6 to 18 (38)
- 1 to 6 (82)

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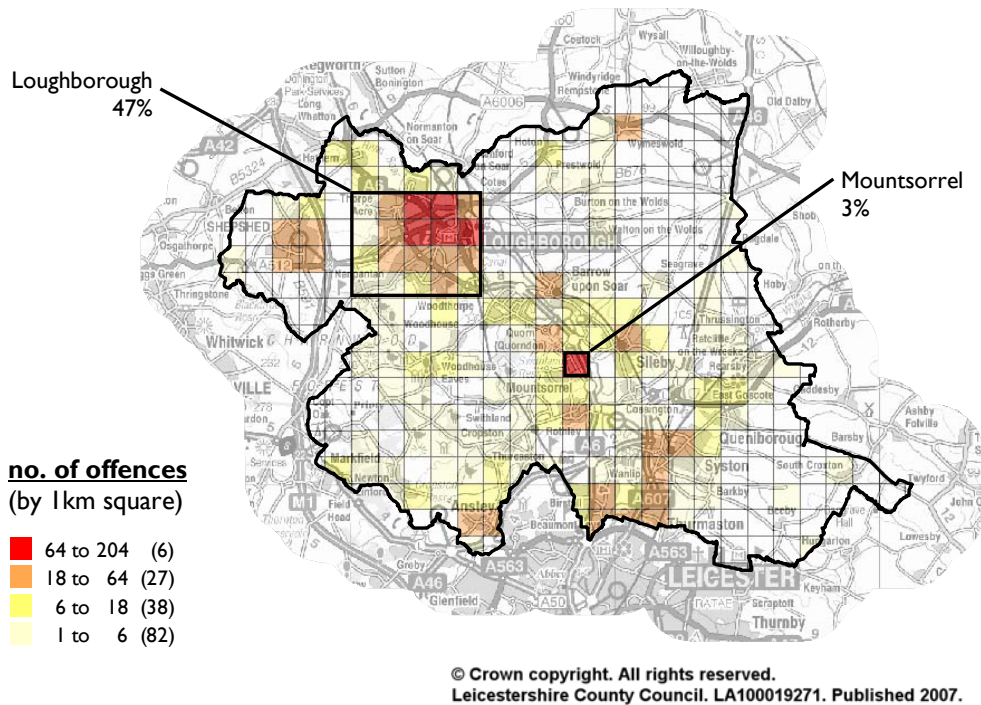
Map 11.3 shows the number of vehicle crime offences recorded in Charnwood Borough in 2006/07 by 1km grid square.

Almost one-half of all vehicle crime offences recorded within Charnwood in 2006/07 were recorded within Loughborough. The map also identifies a hot-spot of vehicle crime within the centre of Mountsorrel village.

It should be noted that historic hot-spots at the car-parks around Bradgate Park and Swithland woods do not feature on the map.

Recently recorded vehicle crime

Table 11.4 shows the number of vehicle crime offences recorded by individual street within Charnwood Borough during the first six months of 2007/08.

In summary, there are five streets/roads that account for 5% of the recorded vehicle crime within Charnwood during the first six months of 2006/07. These are Storer Road Loughborough, Forest Road Loughborough, Beehive Lane Loughborough, Derby Road Loughborough and Knightthorpe Road Loughborough.

Table 11.4 : Vehicle crime by street in Charnwood Borough based on offences recorded April - September 2007

number of vehicle crime int. per street	number of streets	number of vehicle crime	% vehicle crime
14	1	14	1%
11	1	11	1%
10	2	20	2%
9	1	9	1%
8	6	48	5%
7	3	21	2%
6	10	60	6%
5	13	65	6%
4	15	60	6%
3	45	135	13%
2	105	210	21%
1	368	368	36%
Total	**570**	**1021**	**100%**

5 streets · 5% of offences

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

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Table 11.5 shows the top five types of property stolen in vehicle crime offences recorded in Charnwood during 2006/07. This table is based on 2154 items recorded on Leicestershire Constabulary's CIS.

Music devices such as cd players, radios, stereos and mp3 players account for the largest proportion of all property stolen from Vehicles. Other common items stolen are electronic banking/store cards and satellite navigation systems.

Table 11.5 :   Top 5 types of property stolen during theft from vehicle offences in Charnwood 2006/07

	%
Cd Player / Radio / Stereo / Mps Player	10%
Debit /Credit / Store / Cheque/ Cards - Books	6%
Sat Nav	6%
Tools	5%
Vehicle Registration Plates	4%

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

4.12 Burglary Dwelling

This section of the report looks at burglary dwelling offences recorded in Charnwood by the police in 2006/07. For the purposes of this strategic assessment the following types of burglary offence have been included:

- Burglary dwelling (includes garages/sheds with a connecting door to the dwelling)
- Burglary dwelling - distraction
- Burglary dwelling - with violence (includes aggravated burglary, burglary with intent to commit rape and burglary GBH)

Table 12.1 (below) shows the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded in Charnwood Borough during 2005/06 and 2006/07 by offence type. A total of 1,242 burglary dwelling offences were recorded within Charnwood during 2006/07 an increase of 28% compared to 2005/06.

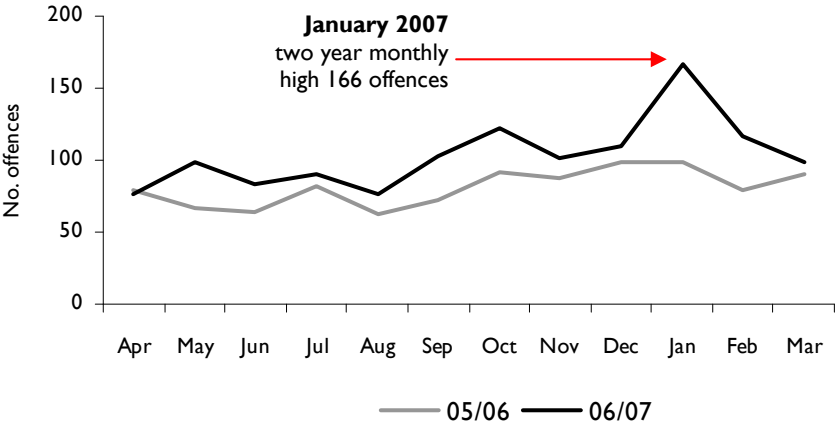**Table 12.1 : Change in recorded burglary dwelling in Charnwood Borough 2006/07 compared to 2005/06**

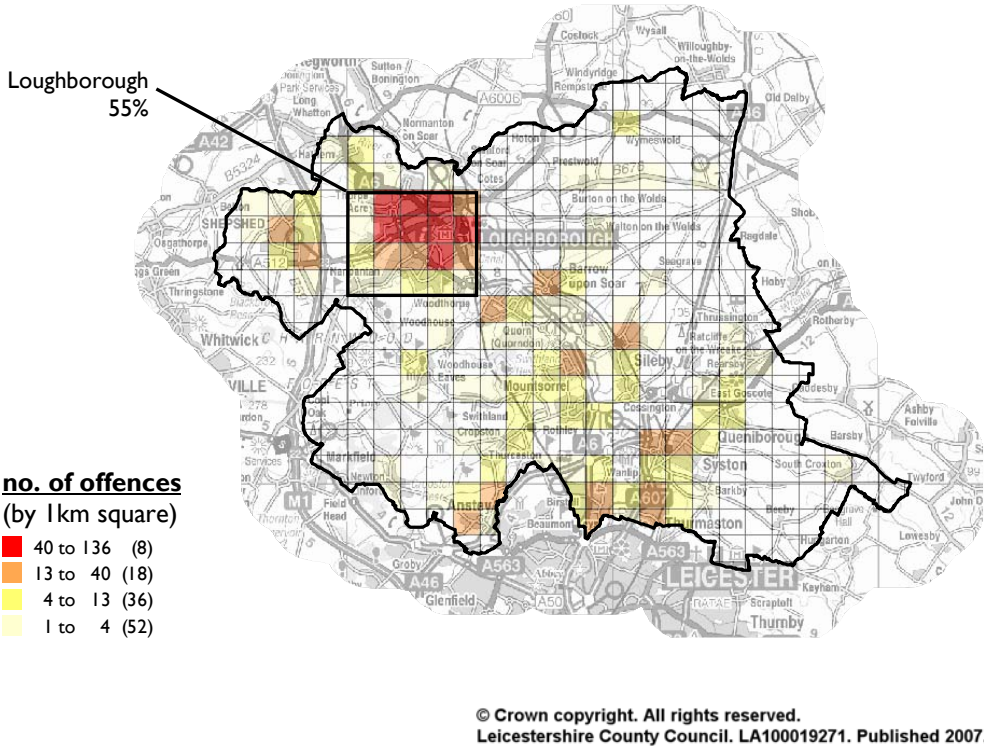|	05/06	06/07	% change
Burglary Dwelling	897	1,173	31% ▲
Burglary Dwelling : distraction	66	63	-5% ▼
Burglary Dwelling : with violence	9	6	-33% ▼
All Burglary Dwelling	972	1,242	28% ▲

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

In 2006/07 distraction burglary remained at a similar level of 63 offences compared to the previous year, accounting for a 5% decrease in the number of distraction burglaries within Charnwood Borough (compared to a 7% decrease for the whole of Leicestershire).

Chart 12.2 shows the number of recorded burglary dwelling offences recorded in Charnwood by month for 2005/06 and 2006/07. The chart shows the sustained increase in recorded burglary dwelling offences during this two year period. There is a peak in recorded offences during January 2006/07, reaching a two year monthly high of 166 offences.

Chart 12.2 : Trend in recorded burglary dwelling in Charnwood

Map 12.3 : Burglary Dwelling in Charnwood Borough 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square

Loughborough 55%

no. of offences
(by 1km square)

■ 40 to 136	(8)
■ 13 to 40	(18)
□ 4 to 13	(36)
□ 1 to 4	(52)

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Leicestershire County Council. LA100019271. Published 2007.

Map 12.3 shows the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded in Charnwood Borough in 2006/07 by 1km grid square.

More than one-half of all burglary dwelling offences in Charnwood in 2006/07 were recorded within Loughborough.

Recently recorded burglary dwelling offences

Table 12.4 shows the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded by individual street/road within Charnwood Borough during the first six months of 2007/08.

In summary, there are five streets that account for 8% of the recorded burglary dwelling within Charnwood during the first six months of 2006/07. All five streets are within Loughborough, namely Russell Street, Sharpley Road, Leopold Street , New Ashby Road and Stanford Hill.

Table 12.4 : Burglary dwelling crime by street in Charnwood based on offences recorded April - September 2007

number of burglaries per street	number of streets	number of burglaries	% burglaries
6	1	6	2%
5	1	5	2%
4	3	12	4%
3	11	33	11%
2	39	78	25%
1	177	177	57%
Total	**232**	**311**	**100%**

5 streets — 8% of offences

Table 12.5 shows the top five types of property stolen during burglary dwelling offences recorded in Charnwood during 2006/07. This table is based on 4,209 items recorded on Leicestershire Constabulary's CIS.

The most common items stolen during burglary dwelling offences are jewellery and electronic banking/store cards or cheque books, each of which account for approximately a tenth of all items stolen.

Table 12.5 : Top 5 types of property stolen during burglary dwelling offences 2006/07

	%
Jewellery	12%
Debit / Credit / Store Cards / Account-Cheque Books	10%
Cash	9%
Mobile Phone	5%
Laptop	5%

4.13 Theft from Person

Theft from person consists of the one offence type named

- Theft from person

Table 13.1 shows a total of 248 theft from person offences recorded within Charnwood Borough within 2006/07. This represents an decrease of 8% in offences compared to 2005/06.

Table 13.1 : Change in recorded theft from person in Charnwood 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	05/06	06/07	% change
theft from person	269	248	-8% ▼

In Charnwood in 2006/07 there were a total of 604 stolen property items recorded under theft from person. Two-fifths of these were either mobile phones or debit or credit cards . Other predominant property types to be stolen consisted of cash (16%) or, a purse or wallet (15%).

Further analysis of the 86 offences that occurred during the first six months of 2007/08 reveal that nearly half (45%) were situated around the shopping centre of Loughborough Town: High street (13), Market Place (12), The Rushes (6), Market street (4) and Swan street (4).

4.14 Theft of Cycle

Theft of cycle consists of the one offence type named

- Theft of pedal cycle

Table 14.1 shows a total of 504 theft from cycle offences recorded within Charnwood Borough within 2006/07. There was no change over the two year period.

Table 14.1 : Change in recorded theft of Cycle in Charnwood 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

|	05/06	06/07	% change
theft of pedal cycles	506	504	0% -

4.15 Perceptions of crime

Which is the biggest Crime and Disorder issue?

In 2005 Leicestershire's Citizens Panel respondents were asked to what extent each of the eight crime and disorder categories listed below was currently considered a problem in their neighbourhood, with possible answers ranging from 'it's not a problem, it doesn't happen' to 'it's a very big problem'. The mean score for each category within each district has been calculated and plotted in chart 15.1. Thus allowing us to see how much of a problem each category is considered to be within Charnwood Borough. The dark orange bar represents the position of Charnwood Borough in context of the other Local Authorities and the black line represents the County average.
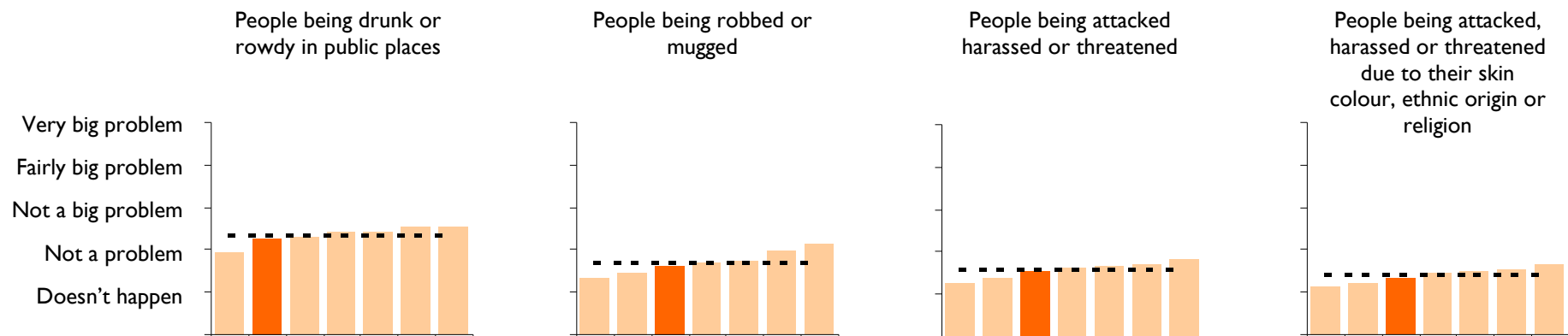
The charts have been ranked according to the degree to which Charnwood respondents consider each Crime and Disorder category a problem. Therefore we find vandalism, graffiti and damage is considered the biggest problem, followed by homes being broken into, cars being broken into and stolen and then people dealing drugs, with people being attacked, harassed or threatened due to their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion perceived to be the least problematic crime category within the district.

Chart 15.1 : Bar chart showing the extent to which each crime and disorder category is considered a problem in both Charnwood Borough and Leicestershire overall, 2005
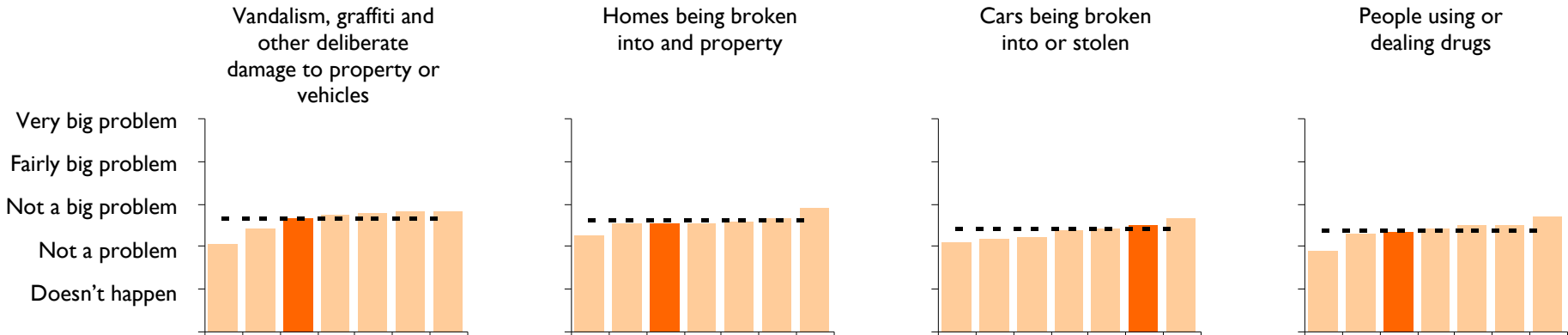
In general the dark orange bar representing Charnwood tends to fall within the mid range of each chart and so Charnwood respondents can be considered quite typical of the County as a whole in their responses. However, there are two exceptions: Charnwood Borough respondents consider 'cars being broken into' as more of a problem than most other Local Authority respondents and conversely they consider 'people being drunk or rowdy in public places' as less of a problem than most other Local Authorities respondents.

By using an average figure we find respondents within each Local Authority, and as a whole do not consider any one of the categories of crime and disorder a particular problem in their own neighbourhood, as all of the bars fall below the 'not a big problem' level. However, it is important to remember when using an average score that a number of individuals may well find each of the crime and disorder categories either a fairly big or very big problem but that their concerns are masked by the responses of the remaining respondents. Further work on **who** (what type of individual) is more likely to find each particular crime and disorder category a very or fairly big problem can be found within the County Partnership Strategic Assessment.

People being drunk or rowdy in public places	People being robbed or mugged	People being attacked harassed or threatened	People being attacked, harassed or threatened due to their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion

Very big problem
Fairly big problem
Not a big problem
Not a problem
Doesn't happen

Source: Leicestershire's Citizens Panel 2005, LCC

Change over time

Chart 15.2, right, shows the percentage of respondents who thought there was a problem with each of these four categories of crime and disorder in the 2003 and 2006 Best Value User Satisfaction Surveys.

Perceptions of all four categories of crime and disorder have improved in the three years between the survey being carried out in 2003 and again in 2006. Every category has seen a decrease in the number of people who thought it was a problem in their local area.

The biggest improvement was the reduction in people who thought that there was a problem with abandoned or burnt out cars— down from 43% of residents to just 7%. This may be related to changes in policy and procedures and/or changes in the value of scrap metal.

The number of people who thought that drugs and drunken/rowdy behaviour was a problem in their local area fell by over 40% in both these categories. In 2006 around a third of respondents thought that people using or dealing drugs was a problem in their local area (down from 61% to 37%). Just over a quarter of people thought that people being drunk or rowdy in public places was a problem (down from 44% to 28%). The percentage of respondents who thought that vandalism and graffiti was a problem was down by almost a third, from 59% to 37%.

Chart 15.2 : Percentage of respondents who thought that there was a (fairly or very big) problem with each of these categories in their local area.
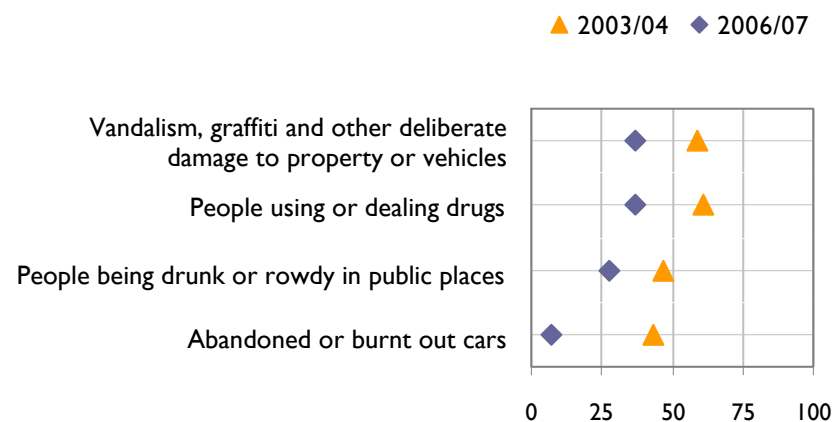
▲ 2003/04   ◆ 2006/07

Please note, both missing values and Don't Know answers have been excluded in the production of this chart.

Source: BVPI General Survey 2003/04 and 2006/07—5016 Charnwood Borough

4.16 Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse is a particularly prevalent and damaging crime which affects a wide range of individuals irrelevant of gender, age, ethnicity, class, religion, sexuality, geography and lifestyle.

Within Leicestershire the definition used is:

Domestic abuse involves the misuse of power and is based on a range of control mechanisms, which include: physical, sexual, psychological, social or economic abuse or neglect of an individual by a partner, ex-partner, carer or one or more family member, in an existing or previous domestic relationship. This is regardless of age, gender, sexual orientation, religious, cultural or political beliefs, ethnicity, disability, HIV status, class or location[1].

Chart 16.1 : Number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the police in Charnwood Borough, April 2006 to July 2007
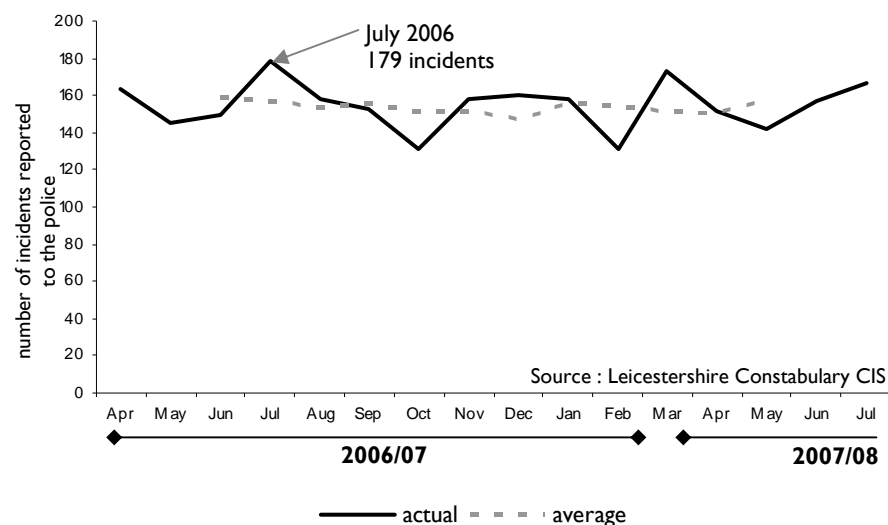
1 Source : Leicester Domestic Violence Forum
2 average is based on a 5 month moving average

According to the results of the British Crime Survey 2006/07, nationally, over 40% of domestic abuse is not reported to the police. Much work has been done both nationally and locally to increase the reporting of domestic abuse incidents. Hence, unlike for other crimes an upward trend in the number of incidents should be seen as a positive achievement. Increasing the level of reporting will provide a better understanding of the scale and nature of the problem.

Chart 16.1 below shows the number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the police by month between April 2006 and July 2007. The chart shows the peak in July 2006 (179 incidents). The chart also shows the average[2] number of incidents recorded monthly. Based on this average there in no obvious trend towards an increase or decrease in the number of domestic abuse incidents recorded within Charnwood.

Table 16.2 shows the type of domestic incident reported in Charnwood based on the incidents reported during 2006/07. The table shows that 45% were recorded as non recordable[3] and 41% as assault

Table 16.2 : Type of domestic abuse incident reported in Charnwood in

type of DV incident	%
non recordable	45%
assault and harassment	41%
damage	6%
theft	2%
other	6%
	100%

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

3   All reports of incidents whether from victims, witnesses or third parties and whether crime related or not will result in the registration of an incident report by the police. If, after investigation, any reports are not recorded as a crime they should be recorded as a non-recordable crime in order to provide a fully auditable incident report.
Source: HO Counting rules for recorded crime, April 2007

and harassment.

Through the Local Area Agreement agencies within Leicestershire have a commitment to two reward targets for domestic abuse. These targets focus on the two main characteristics of domestic abuse

- To increase reporting of domestic abuse incidents by 5%.
  (This target is set against the baseline figure 2003/04 of 5,887)

- To reduce by a third the percentage of domestic abuse offences committed by repeat offenders

These targets have been set over a three year period, to the end of March 2009, and has been apportioned across the three years. The interim second year target for increasing reports of domestic abuse for Leicestershire is 6,087. This target has been apportioned across the seven county districts, based on the populations in each district.

Table 16.3 :   Number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the police in Charnwood during April 2007 to March 2008

reported incidents 2007/08	
April	152
May	142
June	157
July	167
August	158
September	139
YTD Total	**915**
monthly target	128
YTD target	768
difference	**+147**

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

On this basis, Charnwood needs to achieve at least 147 reports per month within the district to meet this target.

Table 16.3 shows the number of domestic abuse incidents reported in the first six months of this financial year 2007/08. The target of 147 reports per month within Charnwood has been achieved in four of the first six months in 2007/08.

Outreach Service

During the period 2006/07, the Charnwood Outreach Service supported 112 service users. Since the project commenced in February 2004 the number of referrals has increased year on year. The growth has seen greater variety in the geographical locations of families, noticeably South Charnwood and Shepshed, and in the source of referral agencies, although the police have consistently been the main referring agency.

Other areas of growth include the number of male victims supported, this has increased from 2 during the first year of activity, to 9 during 2006/07. Referrals from the local BME community have also increased significantly, from 11 during the first year to 27 during 2006/07. This particular area of growth has resulted in the project needing to have an awareness of the specific issues faced by victims of domestic abuse in these communities.

There has also been a recent increase in referrals from women from Eastern Europe, with each country of origin having its own immigration rules and entitlements to access service. The timing of this particular increase in referrals can be directly linked with the establishment of the Reporting Centre in Loughborough. Outreach workers have established strong links with BME communities through involvement in community events, and partnership working with agencies such as Racial Equality Council and the Moira Centre.

4.17 Hate Incidents

A hate incident is any incident where you or someone else has been targeted because they or you are believed to be different, or any incident you believe was motivated by: age, disability, gender identity, race, religion / belief or sexual orientation. An incident / offence may be physical, verbal or written and can take many forms including:

- Physical attack – such as physical assault, damage to property, offensive graffiti
- Threat of attack – including offensive letters, abusive or obscene calls
- Verbal abuse or insults
- Offensive leaflets and posters, hate mail, abusive gestures, dumping of rubbish outside homes
- Harassment*, bullying and victimisation

* Harassment is 'unwanted behaviour that a person finds intimidating upsetting, embarrassing, humiliating or offensive'

Chart 17.1 shows the number, nature and type of hate incident reported to the police within Charnwood Borough during the last three years.

- The number of reported incidents peaked (201) in 2005/06, and remained stable in 2006/07.
- The majority of incidents (87%) are racially motivated.
- Two-thirds of hate incidents within Charnwood are classified as assault, ranging from harassment to threats to kill.

National research suggests that as much as 80% of hate incidents are not reported to the police[1]. The Hate Incident Monitoring Project (HIMP) was launched across Leicestershire in February 2007. The aim of the project is to raise awareness and increase reporting of hate incidents across the county.

Since the launch in February there have been 9 incidents reported to the HIMP to the end of September 2007 within Charnwood.

Chart 17.1 : Number of hate incidents reported to the police in Charnwood, showing the proportion of the nature and type of incident

	number of incidents reported to the police	|-------------- nature of hate incident ---------------|			|------------------- type of hate incident ---------------------|		
		assault	non-recordable	criminal damage	other	racial	religious	homophobic	other
2004/05	170	69%	11%	9%	11%	89%	5%	7%	0%
2005/06	201	65%	13%	12%	9%	89%	6%	5%	0%
2006/07	200	64%	12%	13%	12%	83%	9%	4%	4%
Total	**571**	**66%**	**12%**	**11%**	**11%**	**87%**	**7%**	**5%**	**1%**

http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/hate-crime/

4.18 Anti-social behaviour

Historically, both nationally and locally, there have been issues in producing a clear and consistent picture of anti-social behaviour (ASB) based on the lack in availability of robust data. To address this problem the National Standard for Incident Reporting (NSIR) was introduced by the Home Office, Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) and the Association of Police Authorities (APA) following a review in 2003. It is a standard for capturing information about incidents notified or reported to the police which are not crimes. These can include road traffic collisions, anti-social behaviour and public safety.

Figure 18.1 shows the NSIR categories used for recording incidents of anti-social behaviour.

Figure 18.1 : NSIR categories for recording ASB incidents

- Animal Problems
- Begging & Vagrancy
- Street Drinking
- Malicious Communication
- Noise Nuisance
- Prostitution Related Activity
- Environment Damage & Litter
- Inappropriate Sale/ Use/ Possession of Fireworks
- Hoax Call
- Neighbour Dispute
- Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour
- ASB Substance Misuse
- Trespass
- Abandoned Vehicles (Not Stolen or Causing an Obstruction)
- Vehicle Nuisance & Inappropriate Behaviour

Leicestershire Constabulary introduced the NSIR for anti-social behaviour in November 2004. As a result data is provided for the last complete financial year 2006/07.

Looking at the full list of categories shown in figure 18.1 suggests that there is a potential for overlap when interpreting some of the categories, which may lead to a misinterpretation of the data.

Table 18.2 (below) shows the number of incidents recorded in the top three NSIR anti-social behaviour categories by the police within Charnwood during 2006/07. The table shows that nearly two thirds of the 7,561[1] incidents of ASB recorded by the police within Charnwood during 2006/07 are categorised as rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour.

Table 18.2 : Top 3 anti-social behaviour incidents types recorded by the police in Charnwood during 2006/07

ASB category	%
Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour	63%
Vehicle nuisance & inappropriate behaviour	10%
Abandoned Vehicles	7%

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary

1   due to a problem with the extraction of data the total figure does not include ASB Substance misuse

Map 18.3 : Anti-social behaviour in Charnwood Borough 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square

Thorpe Acre
4%

Shepshed
3%

Loughborough
Town Centre
12%

Sileby
3%

Mountsorrel
4%

Thurmaston
4%

no. of incidents
(by 1km square)

■ 235 to 915	(9)
■ 79 to 235	(20)
■ 20 to 79	(33)
□ 1 to 20	(95)

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Leicestershire County Council. LA100019271. Published 2007.
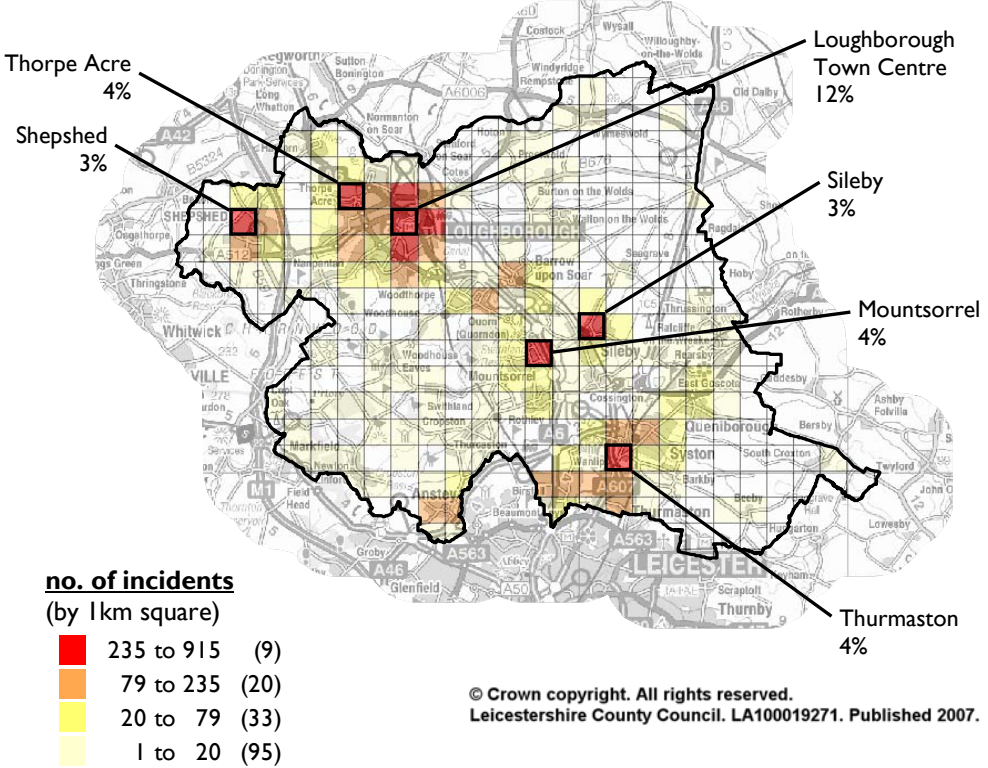
Map 18.3 shows the number of anti-social behaviour incidents recorded by the police in Charnwood Borough in 2006/07 by 1km grid square.

The main concentration of incidents is within Loughborough, where the 1km by 1km area of the town centre accounts for 12% of the boroughs total anti-social behaviour incidents recorded during 2006/07.

Other anti-social behaviour hot-spots identified by the map include Shepshed, Thorpe Acre, Sileby, Mountsorrel and Thurmaston.

Chart 18.4 below shows the number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police in Charnwood by month during 2006/07. The chart shows peaks in the number of anti-social behaviour incidents during June and October 2006.

Chart 18.4 : Trend in recorded anti-social behaviour incidents in Charnwood during 2006/07
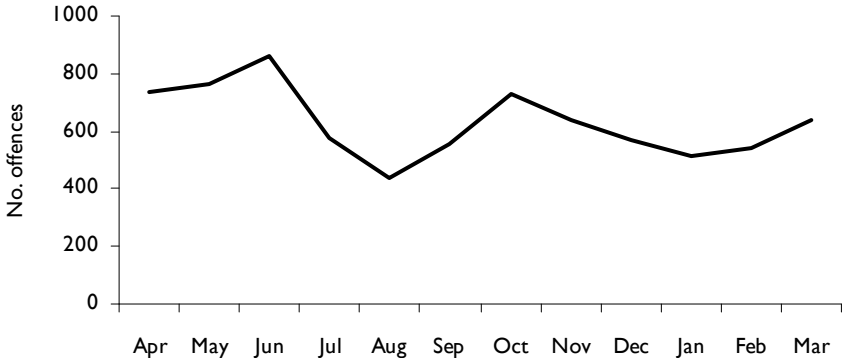
Source : Leicestershire Constabulary

4.19 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour

### What is the biggest ASB problem?

Chart 19.1 below, shows how much of a problem the four categories of anti social behaviour (ASB) are considered to be within Charnwood Borough. In Leicestershire's Citizens panel Wave 8, respondents within Leicestershire County were asked to what extent each of the four categories were considered a problem in their local area. A mean score for each ASB category, for each Local Authority has been calculated and presented below. The dark orange bar represents the position of Charnwood Borough in context of the other Local Authorities and the black line represents the County average.

The charts have been ranked according to the degree to which Charnwood respondents considered each ASB category a problem. Therefore we find people driving above the speed limit is considered the biggest problem, followed by rubbish or litter lying around and teenagers hanging around on the street, with troublesome neighbours the least problematic category within the district.

By using an average figure we find respondents within each Local Authority as a whole do not consider any one of the categories a

Chart 19.1: The extent to which each anti-social behaviour category is considered a problem in both Charnwood Borough and Leicestershire overall, 2005
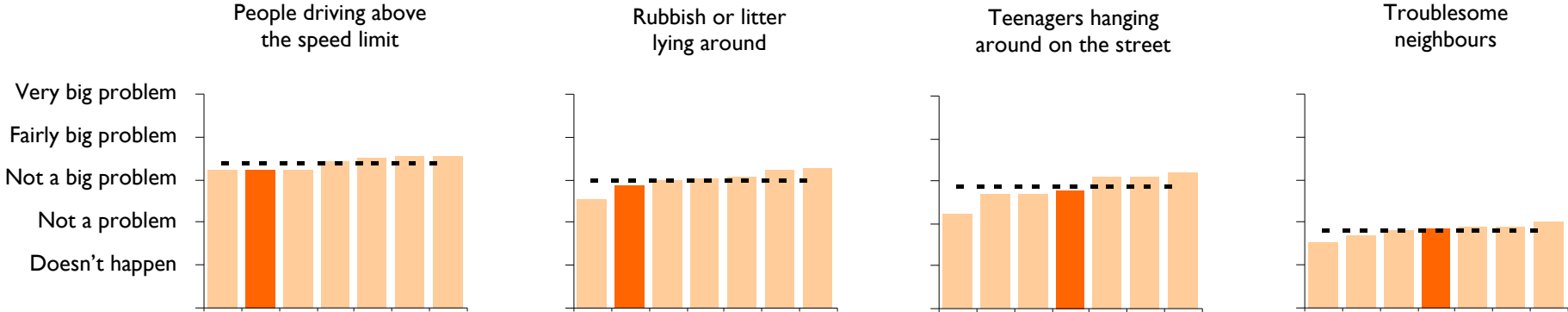
particular problem, with only the ASB category—'people driving above the speed limit' sitting slightly above the 'not a big problem' category. However, it is important to remember when using an average score that a number of individuals may well find each of the ASB categories either a fairly big or very big problem but that their concerns are masked by the remaining respondents. Further work on **who** (what type of individual) is more likely to find a particular ASB category a very or fairly big problem can be found within the County Partnership Strategic Assessment.

 Change over Time

Chart 19.2, right, shows the percentage of respondents who thought there was a fairly or very problem with each of these three categories of ASB in the 2003/04 and 2006/07 Local Government User Satisfaction Surveys.

The type of ASB perceived to be most problematic was teenagers hanging around on the streets. Around half of all respondents (50%) thought that this was a very or fairly big problem in their local area. This type of ASB problem changed least between the two surveys, down slightly from 55% in 2003 to 54% in 2006

(Note the ASB category 'people driving above the speed limit' was not included within the LGUSS surveys). The next most problematic type of ASB was 'rubbish and litter lying around' and perceptions of this ASB category saw an improvement of 10% between the two surveys.

Chart 19.2 : Percentage of respondents who thought that there was a (fairly or very big) problem with each of these categories in their local area.
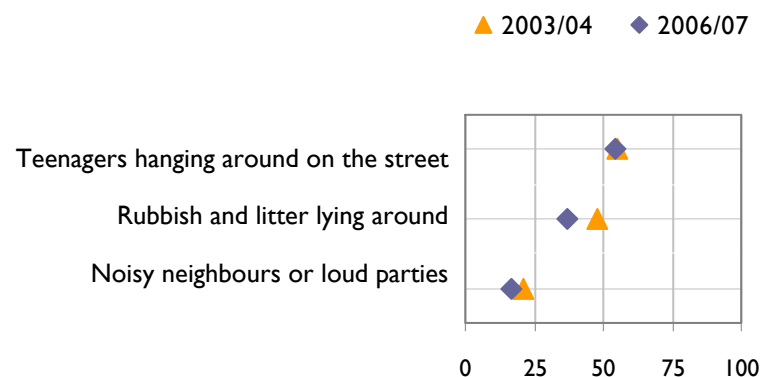
▲ 2003/04   ◆ 2006/07

Source: BVPI General Survey 2003/04 and 2006/07—5016 Charnwood Borough

4.20 Arson

This section of the report looks at arson incidents recorded in Charnwood by Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service in 2006/07. For the purposes of this strategic assessment the following types of arson incidents have been included:

- Secondary fire
- Primary fires (motor vehicles)
- Primary fires (not motor vehicles)

Secondary fires are primarily rubbish bin or grassland fires, Primary fires, which are not motor vehicles, include buildings, both residential and commercial, and also stacks (hay, straw, etc.)
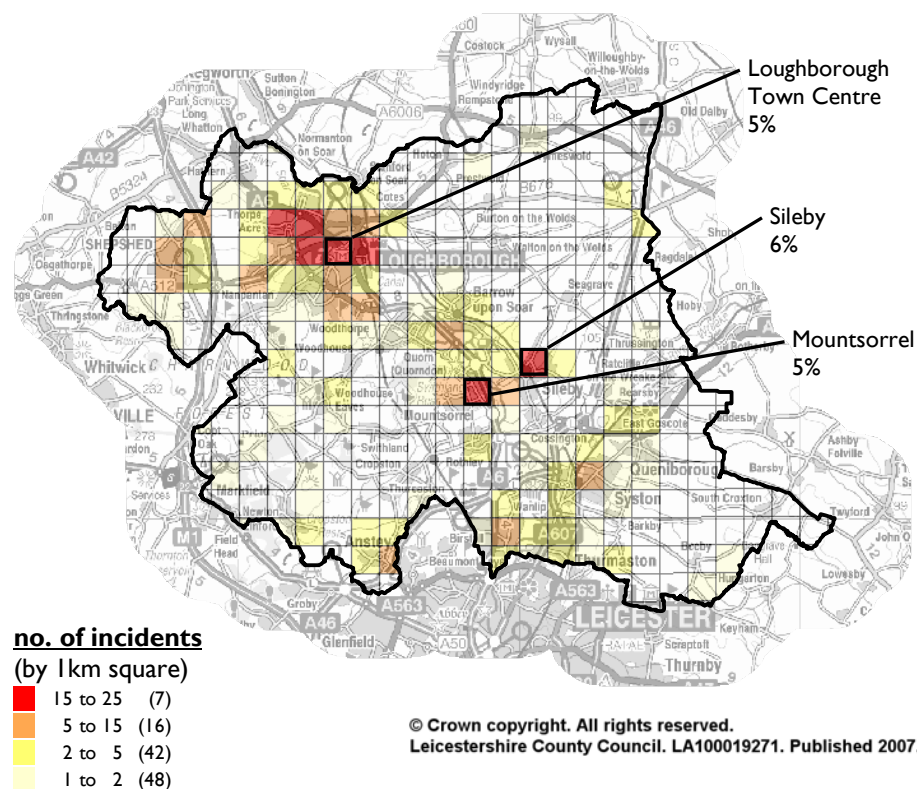
Table 20.1 shows the number of recorded arson incidents within Charnwood District during 2005/06 and 2006/07. There is a total of 418 recorded arson incidents within Charnwood during 2006/07, an 8% increase on the previous year.

Table 20.1 : Arson incidents within Charnwood 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	05/06	06/07	% change	
secondary fires	272	275	1%	▲
primary fires (excl. motor veh.)	54	63	17%	▲
primary fires motor vehicles	62	80	29%	▲
all arson incidents	388	418	8%	▲

Source : Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service

Map 20.2 : Arson incidents in Charnwood 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square

Loughborough Town Centre 5%

Sileby 6%

Mountsorrel 5%

no. of incidents
(by 1km square)

15 to 25	(7)
5 to 15	(16)
2 to 5	(42)
1 to 2	(48)

Map 20.2 shows the number of arson incidents recorded by Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service within Charnwood by 1km grid square during 2006/07. The map highlights three hot-spot areas, Loughborough, Sileby and Mountsorrel. It should be noted that the number of incidents recorded within the 1km by 1km areas incorporating the centres of Sileby and Mountsorrel have a similar number of incidents as the 1km by 1km area containing Loughborough town centre.

The Arson Task Force is a joint initiative between Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service and Leicestershire Constabulary. Its purpose is to deliver projects which will seek to prevent and reduce arson incidents throughout the Service area which includes Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland.

Arson reduction projects normally fall into two categories,

- those which seek to make changes to the physical environment by removing or securing targets which are attractive to arsonists.
  e.g. environmental action days

- those which seek to make behavioural changes by working with young people to drive home the dangers and consequences of fire setting.
  e.g. Fireball and Firehouse, projects which seek to engage young people at risk of or involved in fire setting and anti- social behaviour.

  Firecare is a project for young fire setters between the ages of 3-17 and their families to educate and deter them from further fire setting. In addition the Schools Programme presents information on fire safety, hoax calls, arson and road safety to all schools at year groups 1, 5 and 8.

Below is information about Service projects which have occurred in the 2006-7 financial year within Charnwood[1].

  - Firecare Referrals: 9
  - School Presentations: 39

1   Please note that this does not include involvement in partnership events such as community safety days and the numbers given for Firecare referrals and School presentations are approximate only.

4.21 Substance-misuse within Charnwood Borough

This section of the report provides data regarding problematic drug users accessing drug treatment programmes within Charnwood. This includes details of offenders in drug treatment, specifically looking at prolific and priority offenders within the county.

Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland DAATs have worked to progress the delivery of the National Drug Strategy across the three Local Authorities. As partnership boards they are able to cover the breadth of delivery required by the national strategy.

Table 21.1 shows the number of problematic drug users in treatment within Leicestershire during the last five years, along with the corresponding figures for Leicester City and Rutland.

The table illustrates the continual increase in the number problematic drug users in treatment within Leicestershire during the last five years. There are more than double the number in treatment in 2006/07 compared to five years ago.

Table 21.1 : Number of problematic drug users accessing treatment programmes within Leicestershire during the last five years

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Leicestershire	**520**	**777**	**941**	**1,051**	**1,322**
Rutland	12	12	20	27	28
Leicester City	450	665	1,076	1,222	1,600
Total	982	1,454	2,037	2,300	2,950

Source : Leicestershire DAAT

Table 21.2 shows the increase in retention rates for problematic drug users within Leicestershire between 2004/05 and 2005/06. The retention rate has stabilised in 2006/07 compared to the previous year.

Retention rates are used as a proxy measure for the effectiveness of treatment. The retention rate is measured as the proportion of problematic drug users in treatment twelve weeks after triage.

The increase in the number of drug users within treatment and the increase in retention rates suggests that service users have faster access to services in line with national waiting times, more individuals have accessed treatment and they are retained longer.

Table 21.2 : Retention rates for problematic drug users accessing treatment programmes within Leicestershire

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Leicestershire	**54%**	**81%**	**80%**
Rutland	33%	71%	92%
Leicester City	49%	82%	76%

Of the 1,322 problematic drug users in treatment a third (34%) live within Charnwood Borough, the majority of which (60%) are within Loughborough.

More detailed information regarding drug misuse within Charnwood Borough is currently being addressed by the production of the Leicestershire DAAT Needs Assessment 2008/09

Recorded Drug Offences

It should be noted that recorded drug offences give a reflection of police activity rather than a reflection of drug related issues in the local area.

Table 12.3 shows the number of drug offences recorded by the police in Charnwood Borough during 2005/06 and 2006/07. The table shows the number of recorded drug offences is slightly lower in 2006/07 compared to the previous year, though the reductions are mainly contained in the class A and class B categories.

The majority of the drugs offences recorded in Charnwood Borough during 2006/07, 221out of 274, were for class C drug offences, primarily possession of cannabis.

The 274 drug offences recorded within Charnwood Borough account for 25% of the recorded drug offences within Leicestershire County during 2006/07.

Table 21.3 : Recorded drug offences within Charnwood Borough during 2005/06 and 2006/07

|	2005/06	2006/07
class A	48	39
class B	17	9
class C	223	221
unspecified	2	5
total	290	274

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

4.22 Young Offenders

The information provided by the Leicestershire Youth Offending Service (YOS) shows that in Charnwood there were 346 young offenders in 2006/2007 who committed 627 offences, an average rate of 1.8 offences per young offender. This average is slightly more than that for Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole, which is 1.6 offences per offender for the same period.

The profile of young offenders in Charnwood, as is the case for Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole, is that the majority (75%) are male and the vast majority White British (86%). More than half are aged between 16 and 18 years old, with only 16% aged under 14 (see Figure 22.1)

Figure 22.1 : The age profile of all young offenders in Charnwood
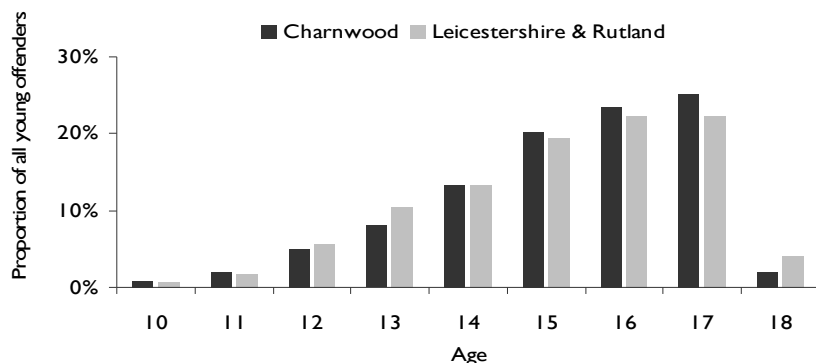
Source: Leicestershire Youth Offending Service - 2006/07

In Charnwood there were 77 Prolific Young Offenders (PYOs) who between them committed 256 offences. These 77 PYOs represent 22% of young offenders in Charnwood, accounting for 41% of the offences committed within the district by young offenders. In Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole PYOs represent 12% of offenders and account for 23% of offences committed by young people. PYOs in Charnwood on average commit 3.3 offences each, this is higher than that for all PYOs across Leicestershire and Rutland, which has a rate of 3.0 offences per PYO. Table 22.2 shows the types of offences committed by young offenders in Charnwood.

Table 22.2 : Type of offences committed by young people in Charnwood

Offence category description	Number of offences	Percentage of all offences
Theft and Handling Stolen Goods	135	22%
Violence Against the Person	108	17%
Criminal Damage (excluding Arson)	89	14%
Breach of Statutory Order	63	10%
Public Order	49	8%
Motoring Offences	42	7%
Vehicle Theft and Unauthorised Taking	35	6%
Breach of Bail	31	5%
Domestic Burglary	21	3%
Other	20	3%
Robbery	10	2%
Sexual Offences	7	1%
Breach of Conditional Discharge	6	1%
Non-Domestic Burglary	4	1%
Racially Aggravated	3	0%
Drugs	2	0%
Arson	2	0%
Fraud and Forgery	0	0%
All Offences	**627**	**100%**

(Theft and Handling Stolen Goods through Public Order bracketed: 71%)

Source: Leicestershire Youth Offending Service - 2006/07

There are five types of offence which make up the majority of offences committed by young people in Charnwood. These are :

1. Theft and handling stolen goods
2. Violence against the person
3. Criminal damage (excluding Arson)
4. Breach of statutory order
5. Public order

These five account for 71% of all offences committed by young people in Charnwood. A pattern which is similar to that for the whole of Leicestershire and Rutland.

4.23 Prolific & Priority Offenders

In Charnwood there are currently 61 classified Prolific & Priority Offenders (PPOs). This accounts for 42.7% of the total number of PPOs across Leicestershire and Rutland which currently stands at 132 (as of November 2007).

These offenders are classified using the following criteria;

• Prolific offenders are those individuals who are locally identified as people who are actively committing high levels of acquisitive crime, namely robbery, burglary and vehicle crime.

• Priority offenders are those individuals who are locally identified as being responsible for causing serious disruption to local communities either by anti-social behaviour or criminality that does not fall within the criteria for prolific.

Of the 61 PPO offenders in Charnwood, 26 (42.6%) are currently in custody (remanded or serving a custodial sentence), the remaining 35 (57.4%) offenders are currently at liberty in the community under active MAPPOM supervision (Multi-Agency Prolific Priority Offender Management)

Table 23.1 : Number of prolific & priority offenders in Charnwood (November 2007)

District	In Custody	Remanded (Secure Accomodation)	In Community	Total Classified PPOs
Charnwood	26	0	35	61

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Age/Gender Breakdown
The mean age for the 61 PPO offenders in Charnwood is 25 years, with the youngest classified PPO in the District aged 14 years and the oldest currently 51 years. All of the 61 PPOs in Charnwood are Male. 91% described their ethnicity as White British, 6% as African Caribbean and 3% as Asian.

Drugs Breakdown
39 of the 61 PPOs have drug warning markers on the Leicestershire Constabulary Crime & Intelligence system, which has been added due to drug offences or a positive drugs test in custody or through MAPPOM intervention. 7 of the PPOs testing positive for drugs used Class A Heroin or Cocaine, 20 tested positive for Opiates and the remaining 12 tested positive for Class C drugs.

Offence Breakdown
Table 23.2 displays the offence category breakdown for the 61 classified PPO offenders in Charnwood during 2006/07. 68% of offences are classified as core criminality (highlighted).

Table 23.2 : Offences committed by PPOs

Charnwood (61 offenders)	offences 2006/07	% of Total
Common Assault	10	7%
Criminal Damage	5	4%
Burglary Dwelling	37	27%
Burglary OTD	10	7%
Robbery	15	11%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	19	14%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	12	9%
Wounding	1	1%
Other 'Non-Core Crime'	27	20%
TOTAL	**136**	**100%**

4.24 Road Safety

Traffic issues, including speeding and inconsiderate parking have been identified as problems for local areas through neighbourhood policing consultations carried out by Leicestershire Constabulary.

These were identified as priorities in 10 of the 19 neighbourhood police beats within Charnwood and made up 13 out of a total of 53 neighbourhood policing priorities for the borough.

Leicestershire's transport strategy is currently driven by the Local Transport Plan, published in March 2006, which contains a detailed casualty reduction strategy running through to 2011. In specific areas of mutual interest the Leicester Leicestershire and Rutland Road Safety Partnership brings together and co ordinates the work of the three local authorities, the highways agency, the police, the health service and the fire & rescue service

In Leicestershire improving road safety is taken forward in a holistic way, combining education, engineering and enforcement, along with road safety training to:

- Provide a safer road environment
- Manage speed
- Improve safety for vulnerable road users
- Improve safety for people in disadvantaged communities
- Encourage safer driving.

Overall the target reductions in total road accident casualties for 2006 were achieved within Leicestershire.

Table 24.1 show the number of people killed or seriously injured on Charnwood's roads during the last 3 years[1]. Overall casualties have decreased over the past two years.

Table 24.1 : Number of road casualties on roads within Charnwood Borough

	2004	2005	2006
Slight Casualties	465	431	428
Serious Casualties	40	53	36
Fatal Casualties	8	7	9
KSI Casualties	48	60	45
Total Casualties	**513**	**491**	**473**

Table 24.2 below compares changes in numbers of casualties on Charnwood's roads over the short medium and long term against Leicestershire & Rutland as a whole. In the long-term road casualties in Charnwood have decreased only slightly less than those in Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole.

Table 24.2 : Percentage change in road casualties in Charnwood compared to Leicestershire and Rutland

	Charnwood	Leicestershire and Rutland
change in last year[1]	-4%	-8%
change in last 10 years[2]	-14%	-16%

1   these figures do not include injuries or fatalities recorded on truck roads or motorways
2   comparison of percentage change between 2006 and 2005
3   comparison of percentage change between 2006 and the 10 year average of 1996 to 2005

4.25 Business Crime in Charnwood

This section of the report looks at business crime within Charnwood Borough. For the purposes of this report the definition of business crime includes all those offences recorded at business premises, including offences targeted at individuals and property located at business premises. The number of offences recorded as business crime is therefore likely to over-represent the amount of crime targeted directly at businesses so the interpretation of the results shown in this section of the report should consider this. For example it will include theft of personal property and violence against the person, both are offences which may not be directly related to the business. However, it is not possible to differentiate between personal and business crime in such cases.

For the purposes of this report the definition of business premises includes those offences which occur at the following premises types

- Agricultural
- Banks
- Commercial
- Educational Establishments
- Petrol Stations / Garages
- Hotels
- Licensed Premises
- Shops

Table 25.1 shows the number of business crimes recorded within Charnwood Borough within 2006/07 by premises type, compared to the previous year.

Table 25.1 : Business crime in Charnwood Borough by premises type in 2006/07 compared to the previous year

premises type	2005/06	2006/07	% change	
commercial	1394	1400	0%	-
shop	858	1065	24%	▲
licensed premises	701	709	1%	▲
educational establishment	670	635	-5%	▼
petrol station / garage	236	317	34%	▲
agricultural	72	84	17%	▲
bank	107	79	-26%	▼
hotel	61	66	8%	▲

The number of offences recorded at **commercial premises** in Charnwood has remained consistent over the two year period. The predominant offence types recorded at commercial premises in 2006/07 in Charnwood are burglary other (18%), theft (18%), theft from motor vehicle (17%) and criminal damage (16%).

The number of offences recorded at **shops** has increased by a quarter in Charnwood in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Just under half of offences recorded at shops in Charnwood in 2006/07 were theft from stores. The other predominant offence types being criminal damage (13%) and theft (9%).

There have been no changes in the number of offences recorded at **licensed premises** in Charnwood in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. In 2006/07, nearly a third of these offences were

recorded as assault and harassment (31%), and a quarter as theft (25%), whilst theft from person accounted for 9% and criminal damage 7%.

The number of offences recorded at **educational establishments** has decreased by 5% in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Nearly a third of offences recorded at educational establishments in 2006/07 were theft (32%) compared to assault and harassment 17%, criminal damage 14%, burglary other 12% and theft of cycle 11%.

The number of offences recorded at **petrol stations and garages** has increased by a third in Charnwood in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. The majority offence type recorded at petrol stations and or garages in Charnwood in 2006/07 was fraud (59%), whilst theft from motor vehicle accounted for 8% and theft 6%.

The number of offences recorded at **agricultural premises** has increased by a 17% in Charnwood in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Over half of offences recorded at agricultural premises in 2006/07 were either theft (26%) or criminal damage (26%), with the other major offence types being assault and harassment (12%) burglary other (10%) and theft from motor vehicle (7%).

The number of offences recorded at **banks** has reduced by a quarter (26%) in Charnwood in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Nearly half of offences recorded at banks in 2006/07 were fraud (47%), with theft accounting for 25% and criminal damage 10%.

There was little change in the number of offences recorded at **hotels** in Charnwood in 2006/07 compared to the previous year.

Over two-thirds of offences recorded at hotels in 2006/07 were either burglary other (18%), theft from motor vehicle (18%), theft (17%) or assault and harassment (15%).

5.   Gap Analysis

The purpose of this section of the report is to evaluate the process underlying the production of the Strategic Assessment and review the resulting documents in terms of content, structure and format.

Alignment of the process.
The main purpose of the strategic assessment is to inform Community Safety Partnerships' development and review of community safety priorities and plans. Therefore the strategic assessments need to be complete and available to the partnership at an appropriate time within their annual cycle of planning and review

There is a also a need to align the process of producing the Strategic Assessment within other existing and emerging performance frameworks i.e. Local Area Agreement (LAA) , Public Service Agreement (PSA).

In addition the information included in the Strategic Assessment must not only be timely but also appropriate to inform the partnership and provide a consistent picture of partnership performance against crime reduction targets and enable the effective evaluation of current strategic priorities.

Timing of the report.
Work on the production of the Strategic Assessment needs to start immediately after the end of the reporting period to ensure that the information within the report is timely. This means that sufficient resource needs to be available to process the necessary data, provide support, analyse and interpret the data and write the report.

Reporting Period
The reporting period for the data contained within the document needs to be decided. There are two clear alternatives:

- Align the strategic assessment with the production of the Police Strategic Assessments, reporting on the twelve month period October - September.
- Report on the financial year (April - March.

Though it would be beneficial to have alignment of the Police and Partnership Strategic Assessments, most agencies collate information based on financial year. It would be difficult to produce a document containing data from multiple sources which reported on a time period which was different to the usual reporting time period of the agencies involved (financial year). The extra effort involved is likely to result in a delay in publishing the report which results in the delivery of untimely, out of date information.

The report includes data from the last financial year compared to the previous. The guidance, published in October 2007, recommends reviewing the previous three years data where available.

Project Plan

A detailed plan of the project should be produced prior to any work commencing on the Partnership Strategic Assessment. This should begin with a planning event involving representatives from all of the agencies involved in the production of the document. This event should outline the project process for the production of the report, clearly outlining roles and responsibilities along with a schedule of work with clear milestones and deadlines.

Resources

The resources required by the Community Safety Partnership for the production of the Strategic Assessment should not be underestimated. Effective involvement of the partnership in the initial stages of the report production helped to collate the required information regarding current strategic priorities, a review of current priorities and the identification of emerging issues and factors which may have influenced change in the level of crime and disorder within the area.

The Strategic Assessment 2007 report has been produced using data from a multitude of agencies. Sufficient time needs to be built into the Strategic Assessment process to allow for the extraction, formatting and cleansing of data to make it fit for purpose and usable within the final report.

Also, there is only limited research and analytical resource available to produce the Strategic Assessment. Bearing in mind other roles and projects carried out, current resources are not sufficient to sustain the annual production of such a report as this level of detail.

Format

The production of the Partnership Strategic Assessment 2007 was commenced prior to the availability of the guidance. Initially, the consensus was the production of one report for Leicestershire, incorporating the seven Community Safety Partnerships within the county, and one report for Rutland. During the process of producing the Leicestershire report it became evident that the collation of information at the level of detail required by each of the seven partnerships would ultimately lead to a document of an unworkable size. It was therefore decided to produce a separate Strategic Assessment for each partnership, in addition to separate Strategic Assessment documents for Leicestershire and Rutland. Though this has provided partnerships with information at the appropriate level of detail it has been difficult to produce the volume of information required by all eight partnerships within the deadlines set and the resources available.

Report Structure

The Strategic Assessment is structured with chapters based on particular community safety issues e.g. vehicle crime, domestic abuse, hate incidents, road safety. This format has been well received though it is recommended that chapters incorporate the crime and disorder perceptions information alongside the recorded crime information.

Content

The finished document would be more useful if greater consideration was given to the purpose of the information included within the report. It is important to remember that the document is strategic in nature and that the data and supporting information included within the Strategic Assessment is pitched at the appropriate level. Consideration should be given as to how the

Strategic Assessment fits into the existing programme of research within the county, so that resources are used effectively.

The Strategic Assessment is a partnership document though it should be written and formatted in a way that is clear, concise and easy to understand.

Partnerships are provided with performance information and research papers from a variety of sources. It is important that, where possible, the figures published within the Strategic Assessment are consistent with those published elsewhere, to prevent confusion and potentially conflicting information.

The report includes some introductory information (i.e. demographics) about the area covered by the Community Safety Partnership. This information should be consistent with any other published documentation.

Data Presentation
During the process of producing the report comments were made about the presentation of data, with reference to the maps, charts and tables within the report. Consideration needs to be given to the audience using the reports in conjunction with the most appropriate methods for visualising information.

Comments were received regarding the amount of information within the report. The general consensus being that the reports had the appropriate amount and level of detail of information for the Partnerships to use to complete their Community Safety Plans. A number of comments were received to suggest that the report included too much detail and resulted in an inappropriately long document.

Comparisons
The Strategic Assessment makes comparisons of crime levels nationally, regionally, and between similar CDRPs. It would be useful to make a comparisons of Leicestershire Police Force Area compared to similar Force areas and also Leicestershire County compared to similar counties.

Subject Areas
The following areas have been suggested for inclusion or more detailed analysis in the next report.

- Detected Crime
- Unreported Crime
- Cost of crime
- ASB
- road safety
- business crime
- drugs
- alcohol
- young people (school exclusions)
- offenders (inc. PPOs, PYOs)
- victims

It needs to be decided what subject areas, level of detail and type of analysis is appropriate to include in the report to ensure that the report sections are useful and relevant and not just a load of data tables and maps. There is an obvious trade off between the level of detail included and the size/length of the final report. It should therefore remain pertinent that the document is strategic in nature and more detailed analysis should be carried out as stand alone research projects.

Recommendations

After evaluating the process of producing this Strategic Assessment the following recommendations are made.

The key recommendation is to run a half day event to ultimately plan the production of the next round of Strategic Assessments. This event would include the following.

- review of the current Strategic Assessment
- lessons learnt from the production of the current Strategic Assessment
- an overview of the guidance
- proposed methodology for the next Strategic Assessment

The outcomes of this event would enable the following outcomes to be progressed

- a clear project plan outlining the timetable, key milestones and responsibilities
- a clear outline of the data required, including the source, level of detail and crime definitions to be used
- a draft report structure

Partnerships need to be provided with concise, relevant and up to date account of local crime and disorder issues on a regular basis. With the demise of the Public Service Agreement (PSA1) and the Best Value Performance Indicators there is an opportunity to design the Strategic Assessment within the evolving Performance Management Framework and the Local Area Agreement. Ultimately the process of producing the Strategic Assessment needs to be streamlined and become an integral part of the Community Safety Partnership strategic planning process.

6.   Appendices

Appendix 1 : British Crime Survey Comparator Crimes

The BCS Comparator Crimes are classified into ten broad categories. Table A1.1 below shows the offences included in the ten BCS comparator crime categories, including the individual HO codes.

Table A1.1 : **List of home office offences included in the BCS Comparator Crimes**

BCS Crime Category	Crimsec3 Code	HO Code	Offence Description
Burglary Dwelling	28	2801	Burglary Dwelling With Intent To Commit Rape
Burglary Dwelling	28	2802	Burglary Dwelling Violence (Gbh)
Burglary Dwelling	28	2803	Burglary Dwelling
Burglary Dwelling	28	2804	Distraction Burglary
Burglary Dwelling	29	2900	Aggravated Burglary Dwelling
Common Assault	105B	835	Common Assault Racially Aggravated
Common Assault	105B	842	Religiously Aggravated Common Assault
Common Assault	105B	848	Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Common Assault
Common Assault	104	10400	Assault On A Constable
Common Assault	105A	10501	Common Assault
Robbery	34B	3411	Robbery Personal Property
Robbery	34B	3412	Assault With Intent To Rob Personal
Theft Cycle	44	4400	Theft Of Pedal Cycles
Theft Cycle	44	13718	Take Or Ride Pedal Cycle Without Consent
Theft from Person	39	3900	Theft From A Person
Theft from Vehicle	45	4510	Theft From Motor Vehicle
Theft from Vehicle	45	4511	Theft From Vehicle Other Than Motor Vehicles
Vehicle Interference	126	12600	Vehicle Interference
Vehicle Interference	126	82590	Tampering With Motor Vehicle

Table A1.1 :   List of home office offences included in the BCS Comparator Crimes (continued)

BCS Crime Category	Crimsec3 Code	HO Code	Offence Description
Theft TWOC	37.2	3702	Aggravated Taking Of Vehicle Where Vehicle Driven Dangerously Injury To Any Per
Theft TWOC	48	4801	Theft Of Motor Vehicle
Theft TWOC	48	4802	Unauthorised Taking Of Motor Vehicle (Twoc)
Theft TWOC	48	4803	Twoc With Theft From Motor Vehicle
Theft TWOC	37.2	13101	Agg. Vehicle Taking Where Only Agg. Factor Is Crim. Dam. <65000
Vandalism	56	5601	Arson Endangering Life
Vandalism	56	5602	Arson Not Endangering Life
Vandalism	58A	5701	Criminal Dam To Dwelling Endanger Life
Vandalism	58B	5702	Criminal Dam To Building Otd Endanger Life
Vandalism	58C	5703	Criminal Damage To Vehicle Endanger Life
Vandalism	58D	5704	Criminal Dam Endanger Life Other
Vandalism	58E	5801	Criminal Dam To Dwelling Racially Aggravated
Vandalism	58F	5802	Criminal Dam To Building Otd Racially Aggravated
Vandalism	58G	5803	Criminal Dam To Vehicle Racially Aggravated
Vandalism	58H	5804	Criminal Dam Other Racially Aggravated
Vandalism	58E	5811	Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To A Dwelling
Vandalism	58F	5812	Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To A Building Other Than A Dwelling
Vandalism	58G	5813	Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To A Vehicle
Vandalism	58H	5814	Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To Other Property
Vandalism	58E	5821	Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To A Dwelling
Vandalism	58F	5822	Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To A Building Other Than A Dwelling
Vandalism	58G	5823	Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To A Vehicle
Vandalism	58H	5824	Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Criminal Damage To Other Property
Vandalism	58C	5864	Criminal Damage To Motor Vehicles
Vandalism	58A	5865	Criminal Damage To Dwelling
Vandalism	58B	5866	Criminal Damage To Other Building
Vandalism	58D	5870	Other Criminal Damage
Wounding	5	501	G.B.H. With Intent Sec. 18
Wounding	5	502	Shooting Naval Revenue Vessels
Wounding	5	504	Choke Suffocate With Intent
Wounding	5	505	Using Chloroform Etc. To Commit Offence
Wounding	5	506	Burning Maiming Etc By Explosion
Wounding	5	507	Causing Explosions Or Casting Corrosive Fluids With Intent To Cause G.B.H.

Table A1.1 : List of home office offences included in the BCS Comparator Crimes (continued)

BCS Crime Category	Crimsec3 Code	HO Code	Offence Description
Wounding	5	508	Placing Explosives In/Near Ships Or Buildings With Intent To Cause Bodily Harm
Wounding	5	509	Place Explosives In/Nr Ships/Bldgs With Intent To Cause Bodily Harm
Wounding	5	510	Endangering Life/Causing Harm By Administering Poison.
Wounding	5	511	Cause Danger To Anything On A Road Which Interferes With A Vehicle Or Traffic Eq
Wounding	5	513	Possess Explosive With Intent To Endanger Life
Wounding	5	514	Possess Firearm With Intent To Endanger Life Or Damage Property (Group One)
Wounding	5	515	Possess Firearm With Intent To Endanger Life Or Damage Property (Group Two)
Wounding	5	516	Possess Firearm WITh Intent To Endanger Life Of Damage Property (Group Three)
Wounding	5	517	Using Firearm / Imitation With Intent To Resist Arrest (Group One)
Wounding	5	518	Using Firearm / Imitation With Intent To Resist Arrest (-Group Two)
Wounding	5	519	Using Firearm/Imitation With Intent To Resist Arrest (Group Three)
Wounding	5	520	Contravene Use Etc Of Chemical Weapons
Wounding	5	521	Making Chemical Weapons
Wounding	5	522	Use Of Nuclear Weapons (Anti-Terrorism Act)
Wounding	5	523	Overseas Weapon Related Acts (Anti-Terrorism Act)
Wounding	5	524	Use Of Noxious Substancesto Harm Or Intimidate (Anti-Terrorism Act)
Wounding	5	525	Piloting Aircraft Under The Influence Of Drugs Or Alcohol
Wounding	5	527	Torture
Wounding	8A	801	G.B.H. Inflict Sec 20
Wounding	8A	802	Administering Poison With Intent
Wounding	8A	804	Causing Bodily Harm By Furious Driving
Wounding	8A	805	Assaults On Person Preserving Wreck
Wounding	8A	806	Abh Sec 47
Wounding	8A	820	Assault With Intent To Resist Apprehension Or Assault Person Assist A Constable
Wounding	8A	821	Owner/Person In Charge Allow Dog To Be Dangerously Out Of Control In Pubic Pla
Wounding	8A	822	Owner/Person In Charge Allow Dog Dangerously Out Of Control Non-Public Place
Wounding	8D	833	G.B.H. Inflict Sec 20 Racially Aggravated
Wounding	8D	834	Abh Sec 47 Racially Aggravated
Wounding	8D	840	Religiously Aggravated Malicious Wounding/Gbh
Wounding	8D	841	Religiously Aggravated Abh
Wounding	8D	846	Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Malicious Wounding/Gbh
Wounding	8D	847	Racially Or Religiously Aggravated Abh
Wounding	8A	852	Female Genital Mutilation (Circumcision)

Appendix 2 : PSA1 Targets : British Crime Survey (BCS) Comparator Crime Reduction Targets Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland (summary of position, 20th March 2007)

When targets were set for the BCS comparator crime reduction target for CSPs the ten crime categories were aggregated into four categories. The reason for this was that...

> ...the Force is not organised on the same boundaries as CSPs, hence to be able to target its officers simply, the force needs targets which reflect its structure and which do not vary according to where the officers happen to be working at a particular time. Further, having 10 crime categories adds additional complexity and this has been dealt with by aggregating the comparator crimes into 4 groups.

The aggregation of crime categories is shown in Table A2.1 (below)

One area of confusion when the targets were set was that they were expressed in two different ways. Firstly as a percentage reduction against the 2003/04 baseline and secondly as a percentage reduction against a 2004/05 end of year estimate.

The advantage of using the 2004/05 end of year estimate is that it allowed us to look at which way the trends were going for each crime category in the year (after the baseline) and to take this into account. The disadvantage was that it caused some confusion when talking about the targets.

Table A2.1: Aggregation of crime categories for the setting of BCS crime reduction targets in Leicestershire and Rutland

Domestic burglary (incl. attempts) ⎯ **Burglary**

Common assault (incl. on a PC)
Woundings (serious and other) **Violence**
Robbery of personal property

Theft or unauthorised taking of vehicle (incl. attempts)
Theft from a vehicle (incl. attempts) **Vehicle crime**

Vehicle interference
Theft or unauthorised taking of a cycle
Theft from person **The rest**
Criminal damage (excl. 59)

Targets were set against the 2004/05 data and worked backwards to be expressed against the 2003/04 baseline.

Table A2.2 shows the force wide targets expressed against 2003/04 and 2004/05.

Table A2.3 shows the overall percentage reduction target for each CSP area.

When the targets were set all CSPs were given the same target for reducing burglary dwelling, violence and vehicle crime. These figures are shown in Table A2.3.

For 'the rest' each CDRP was given a different target. The reason for this was that…

> …for burglary dwelling, violence and vehicle crime, the Force sees itself as the principal responsible agency in delivering the targets. For the Other Crimes category, the CSP's have a significant contribution to make, and hence differential targets for them have been derived for this category.

Table A2.4 shows the targets for 'the rest'. In order to make the adjustment from a 20% reduction to a 15% reduction in Hinckley & Bosworth this target should be adjusted from a reduction of 16.59% to 4.44%.

Table A2.2 : Force wide BCS comparator crime reduction targets, expressed against 2004/05 year end estimate and 2003/04 baseline

force wide targets	vs 2004/05	vs 2003/04
burglary dwelling	-18%	-26.40%
violence	-12%	-1.20%
vehicle crime	-27%	-36.13%
rest	-15%	-14.53%

Table A2.3 : CSP area BCS comparator crime reduction targets, expressed against 2003/04 baseline

CDRP area	% reduction vs 2003/04
Blaby	-15%
Charnwood	-20%
Harborough	-15%
Hinckley & Bosworth	-15%
Leicester	-22.5%
Melton	-15%
North West Leics	-20.0%
Oadby & Wigston	-12.5%
Rutland	-12.5%

Table A2.4: CSP area reduction targets for 'the rest' crime category

CDRP area	% reduction vs 2003/04 ('the rest' only)
Blaby	-2.68%
Charnwood	-17.36%
Harborough	-8.00%
Hinckley & Bosworth	-4.44%
Melton	-4.90%
North West Leicestershire	-17.10%
O&W	-7.78%
Rutland	-0.44%
Leicester City	-28.57%

2007/08 targets

There are two sets of figures which will not change: the 2003/04 baseline figures and the 2007/08 target figures (as held by iQuanta). Table A2.5 (below) shows the 2003/04 baseline and Table A2.6 () shows the 2007/08 targets.

Table A2.5 : The 2003/04 baseline for recorded offences in the BCS comparator crime categories by CDRP area

2003/04 baseline	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Hinckley & Bosworth	Leicester	Melton	North West Leics	Oadby & Wigston	Rutland	County	Force
Theft or unauthorised taking of vehicle (incl. attempts)	333	597	209	391	1,764	140	379	102	76	2,151	3,991
Theft from a vehicle (incl. attempts)	723	1,598	342	853	4,794	407	954	193	166	5,070	10,030
Vehicle interference	110	204	65	124	453	41	147	37	30	728	1,211
Domestic burglary (incl. attempts)	494	969	364	498	3,077	242	482	241	149	3,290	6,516
Theft or unauthorised taking of a cycle	119	335	63	112	967	54	72	115	31	870	1,868
Theft from person	38	205	39	86	1,236	22	119	35	7	544	1,787
Criminal damage (excl. 59)	1,246	2,709	966	1,523	9,481	679	1,519	826	397	9,468	19,346
Common assault (incl. on a PC)	320	705	256	403	3,181	187	423	196	77	2,490	5,748
Woundings (serious and other)	320	925	294	459	3,870	256	568	270	111	3,092	7,073
Robbery of personal property	33	96	18	39	1,167	12	30	25	5	253	1,425
Total of selected offences	3,736	8,343	2,616	4,488	29,990	2,040	4,693	2,040	1,049	27,956	58,995

Table A2.6 : The 2007/08 targets in the BCS comparator crime categories by CDRP area

2007/08 Targets	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Hinckley & Bosworth	Leicester	Melton	North West Leics	Oadby & Wigston	Rutland	County	Force
Theft or unauthorised taking of vehicle (incl. attempts)	213	381	133	250	1127	89	242	65	49	1374	2549
Theft from a vehicle (incl. attempts)	462	1021	218	545	3062	260	609	123	106	3238	6406
Vehicle interference	107	169	60	118	324	39	122	34	30	649	1002
Domestic burglary (incl. attempts)	364	713	268	367	2265	178	355	177	110	2421	4796
Theft or unauthorised taking of a cycle	116	277	58	107	691	51	60	106	31	775	1496
Theft from person	37	169	36	82	883	21	99	32	7	476	1366
Criminal damage (excl. 59)	1213	2239	889	1455	6772	646	1259	762	395	8462	15630
Common assault (incl. on a PC)	316	697	253	398	3143	185	418	194	76	2460	5679
Woundings (serious and other)	316	914	290	453	3824	253	561	267	110	3055	6988
Robbery of personal property	33	95	18	39	1153	12	30	25	5	250	1408
Total of selected offences	3,175	6,674	2,223	3,814	23,242	1,734	3,754	1,785	918	23,161	47,321
(targets on iQuanta)	3,176	6,683	2,224	3,815	23,242	1,734	3,754	1,785	918		
diff	1	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		

Appendix 3 : Cost of Crime

The cost of crime analysis within the Strategic Assessment is based upon Home Office Research study 217 - The Economic and Social cost of crime (Brand & Price 2000).

The study aim is to provide a means of assessing the relative seriousness of each the British Crime Survey (BCS)range of crimes by calculating financial cost of crime estimates. Thus allowing strategy makers to prioritise and focus scarce resources on policies that have the biggest impact on harm caused by crime rather than simply the highest number of crimes.

Table A3.1: Multiplier ratio based upon the difference British Crime survey figures and Police recorded crime incidents

Type of Crime	BCS Multiplier on recorded offences
Criminal damage	6.3
Wounding	
of which: More serious offences	3.6
Less serious offences	2.2
Common assault	16.7
Robbery from individuals	5.8
Vehicle crime	
of which: Theft of vehicle	1.2
Theft from vehicle	3.9
Attempted vehicle theft	6.1
Burglary in a dwelling	3.2
Theft from a person	9.9
Theft of a pedal cycle	3.5

This analysis uses the actual number of police recorded BCS offences within 2006/07 as a base and then multiplies the base figures by a calculated estimate (see table A3.1, below) in order to provide a more realistic figure of the actual incidence of these crimes. In doing so, it takes into account that many crime types are either under reported (such as common assault) or are undetected (such as theft from a person). For each crime the multiplier represents the ratio between the British Crime Survey (BCS) figure and the number of police recorded incidents. The subsequent figures have been labelled 'Multiplied Incidence'.

Table A3.2 (next page) provides a financial breakdown of the costs associated with each crime category. The table incorporates a range of costs including: costs incurred in anticipation of crimes occurring (such as security expenditure), costs as a consequence of criminal events (such as property stolen) and responding to crime and tackling criminals (costs to the criminal justice system). The figures have been taken directly from the Home Office study and then updated according to the Retail Price Index in order to provide an accurate 2006 estimate.

The original study included a cost depicting the emotional, physical and psychological impact of each crime upon it's victim. By providing this the authors (of Home Office Research Study 217) argue that they had secured a more accurate indication of the true cost of crime to society. However, since it is not possible to validate the methodology used to obtain this figure, two costs of crime have been calculated within this report, one with and one without this emotional cost.

Source: Home Office Research study 217 - The Economic and Social cost of crime (Brand & Price 2000).

Criminal damage in the original Home office study was broken down into either individual or commercial categories, each with very different costs attached. For the purposes of this report only BCS and therefore individual cost of crime estimates have been calculated. However, this was not possible for criminal damage because the crime codes provided by Leicestershire Constabulary from their CIS do not differentiate between household and commercial arson. Therefore two costings for criminal damage have been provided one assuming it was all household criminal damage and one assuming it was all commercial criminal damage. A midway cost has also been supplied in recognition that the original study reported an even split between household and commercial incidence at a national level in the year 2000. The rank of Criminal Damage in both the cost of crime column and the cost of crime (Incl. emotional cost) column has been based upon the use of this midway cost of crime estimate.

Table A3.2: Financial breakdown of what is included within the cost of crime estimates

Offence category	In anticipation to crime (£)		As consequence of crime (£)				In response to crime (£)		Average cost (£)
	Security expenditure	Insurance admin	Property stolen and damaged	Emotional & physical impact on victims	Lost output	Victim services	Health services	CJS (inc Police)	Average cost (£)
Wounding (serious and slight)	3	0	0	14388	2398	7	1439	3237	21473
Serious wounding	12	0	0	116306	16786	7	10192	15587	158891
Other wounding	0	0	0	144	480	7	240	1559	2429
Common assault	0	0	0	288	24	7	0	324	643
Robbery/Mugging	0	48	372	2878	504	7	228	1679	5715
Burglary in a dwelling	396	120	995	659	48	5	0	588	2811
Personal Theft	48	36	372	192	12	0	0	72	731
Vehicle theft	84	60	600	264	24	0	0	36	1067
Theft from cycle	0	24	156	120	5	0	0	108	412
Criminal damage individual	12	24	228	240	36	0	0	72	612
commercial	408	24	528	0	36	0	0	72	1067
mid way	210	24	378	240	36	0	0	72	839

Source: Home Office Research study 217 - The Economic and Social cost of crime (Brand & Price 2000).

Appendix 4 : Rural and Urban Area Classification 2004

The Rural and Urban Area Classification 2004 provides a method of identifying issues specific to rural areas. The classification defines each census output area as urban, town and fringe, village or hamlet and isolated dwelling.

The classification was jointly produced by the Countryside Agency, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), the Office for National Statistics (ONS), the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) and the Welsh Assembly Government.

This system of classification is based on population density and clustering rather than the socio-economic characteristics of an area. The classification process results in eight distinct categories, ranging from the most densely populated urban areas to areas with a sparse and dispersed population.

The classification process can be applied to different levels of geography, including electoral ward and census output area. For more details refer to the paper "Developing a New Classification of Urban and Rural Areas for Policy Purposes – the Methodology", Bibby, P and Shephard, J (2004).

Within this report the classification has been used to apply an urban/rural classification at individual census output area level, across Leicestershire and Rutland. This resulted in output areas being classed into one of four classifications:
- Urban > 10k
- Town and Fringe
- Village
- Hamlet and Isolated Dwelling

Table A4.1 (next page) provides examples of settlements within each of the four urban rural classification categories by Local Authority within Leicestershire and Rutland.

Table A4.1: Examples of settlements within each of the four urban rural classification categories by Local Authority

Local Authority	Urban Rural Classification			
	Urban > 10k	**Town and Fringe**	**Village**	**Hamlet & Isolated Dwelling**
Blaby	Fosse Park Braunstone Enderby	Countesthorpe	Aston Flamville	Potters Marston
Charnwood	Loughborough Syston Thurmaston	Anstey Barrow upon Soar Sileby	Rearsby Cropston Burton on the Wolds	Ulverscroft Copt Oak Bradgate Park
Harborough	Market Harborough Scraptoft Thurnby	Broughton Astley Fleckney	Billesdon Foxton Tilton on the Hill	Launde Tur Langton Withcote
Hinckley & Bosworth	Burbage Earl Shilton Hinckley	Desford Market Bosworth Markfield	Bagworth Kirkby Mallory Twycross	Osbaston Shenton Sutton Cheney
Melton	Melton Mowbray Asfordby Hill	Asfordby Easthorpe	Frisby on the Wreake Gaddesby Waltham on the Wolds	Belvoir Little Dalby Stapleford
North West Leicestershire	Ashby de la Zouch Coalville Whitwick	Castle Donington Ibstock Measham	Heather Normanton le Heath Worthington	Albert Village Oaks in Charnwood Staunton Harold
Oadby and Wigston	Oadby South Wigston Wigston	-	-	-
Rutland	-	Oakham Ryhall Uppingham	Ashwell Exton Whissendine	Hambleton Upper Hambleton Whitwell

Appendix 5 : The National Classification of Census Output Areas

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) released the 2001 Census based classification of Output Areas in the UK. It provides a picture of the character of populations at the most local level (223,000 geographical areas averaging 125 households) summarising patterns of similarity and difference.

The National Classification of Census Output Areas is a three tier hierarchy consisting of 7 (Super-groups), 21 (Groups) and 52 (Sub-groups). The classification was created from 41 census variables and classifies every output area in the UK based on its value for those variables.

The classification is designed to see how local neighbourhood fit into the broader picture and help organisations wanting to arrange the position of public and business services to particular types of area.

Methodology
The 2001 Area Classification of output areas is used to group together geographic areas according to key characteristics common to the population in that grouping. These groupings are called clusters, and are derived using 2001 population census data.

For more details on the methodology used to calculate the area classification see

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/ area_classification/oa/methodology.asp

Results
The classification groups output areas into clusters based on similar characteristics. The largest cluster is the supergroup, of which there are seven. Each supergroup is further split into groups (21 in total) and further into subgroups (52 in total).

More details of the clusters, including a profile of the population characteristics within each can be found at

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/ area_classification/oa/cluster_summaries.asp

For the purposes of this Strategic Assessment the seven supergroups have been used to classify the 1993 census output areas of Leicestershire and the 111 census output areas within Rutland.

The enables the comparison of crime rates between local areas according to differences in the socio-demographic characteristics of their populations.

The seven supergroups are as follows

- Blue Collar Communities
- City Living
- Countryside
- Prospering Suburbs
- Constrained by Circumstances
- Typical Traits
- Multicultural

Table A5.1 (next page) provides details of the characteristics of each resulting supergroup from the classification. This provides details of the characteristics of the group which are similar to, far above and far below the national average.

Table A5.1: Characteristics of the seven Supergroups used in the ONS Classification of Census Output Areas

Supergroups	The variables with proportions far below the national average	The variables with proportions close to the national average	The variables with proportions far above the national average
Blue Collar Communities	• All Flats • HE qualification	• Age 45-64 / Age 65+ /Age 25-44 • Agriculture / Fishing employment • Health and Social work employment • Provide unpaid care	• Terraced Housing • Rent (Public)
City Living	• Detached Housing • Households with non-dependant children • Age 5-14	• Single pensioner household / People per room • Work from home / Two adults no children • Unemployed /Divorced	• HE Qualification / Single person household (not pensioner) • Born Outside the UK / Rent (Private) / All Flats
Countryside	• Population Density • Public Transport to work • All Flats	• Health and Social work employment / Single pensioner household • Age 5-14 / Hotel & Catering employment • Working part-time	• 2+ Car household /Work from home • Agriculture/Fishing employment • Detached Housing
Prospering Suburbs	• Rent (Public) • Terraced Housing • All Flats / No central heating • Rent (Private)	• Population Density / Age 65+ • Wholesale/retail trade employment • Mining/Quarrying/Construction employment • Students (full-time) • Health and Social work employment • Manufacturing employment	• 2+ Car household • Detached Housing
Constrained by Circumstances	• Detached Housing • 2+ Car household / HE Qualification	• Age 45-64 / No central heating / Provide unpaid care • Health and Social work employment • Wholesale/retail trade employment	• All Flats • Rent (Public)
Typical Traits	• Rent (Public)	• Single pensioner household • Provide unpaid care / Hotel & Catering employment • People per room / Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi • Lone Parent household /Students (full-time) • Age 45-64 / All Flats / Age 5-14 • Born Outside the UK / Work from home • Health and Social work employment • Wholesale/retail trade employment • Routine/Semi-Routine Occupation • Mining/Quarrying/Construction employment • Manufacturing employment / Rooms per household	• Terraced Housing
Multicultural	• Detached Housing	• Routine/Semi-Routine Occupation • Work from home • Health and Social work employment • Wholesale/retail trade employment	• Rent (Private) • Public Transport to work • Rent (Public) / All Flats • Born Outside the UK • Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi • Black African, Black Caribbean or Other Black

Appendix 6 : Similar CSP family groups

How were the CSP Family Groups produced?

Independent academics were appointed to advise on method selection and a project panel consisting of stakeholders from HO, ACPO, APA, MPA, PSU and HMIC was formed to oversee this work, chaired by a programme director from the Home Offices Economics and Resource Analysis unit. They examined a range of methods for constructing comparative performance groups including three clustering methods (including that in previous use) and the 'most similar groupings'. Consultation on a set of 'most similar groupings' was conducted during April-May 2004.

How was it decided which socio-demographic characteristics to use?

Forty-six variables were selected from over 70 available, on the basis of correlation with crime. These were clustered based on cross-correlation, and the variable with the highest correlation to crime in each of the 20 clusters identified was put forward for consideration by the project panel. Initially 16 variables were selected for CSPs (of which 12 are available for BCUs), and following consultation a further variable (not previously available) was added.

A file containing the non-proprietary data items, together with their transformed and standardised versions is available for download at https://iquanta.net/MS%20Groupings/CDRP%20Data.xls - requires log-on and password.

Why are the variables 'transformed' and 'standardised'

Variables are transformed (usually by taking logs) to make their distribution more similar to a normal distribution, before the remaining calculations are completed. The transformed variables are standardised so that variations of each variable about its average value are given an equal weight in the distance measure.

How are the most similar CSPs calculated?

The method selects the 14 CSPS which have, overall, the most similar values for the 17 variables. In other words, the CSPs where the difference between values for each variable is smallest as measured by the 'distance measure' squared – the sum of the 17 squared differences. A 2-dimensional picture can show the situation with only two variables, but though there are no essential differences in the method with 17 variables, an ability to think in 17 dimensions is required to picture it!

Most similar groupings
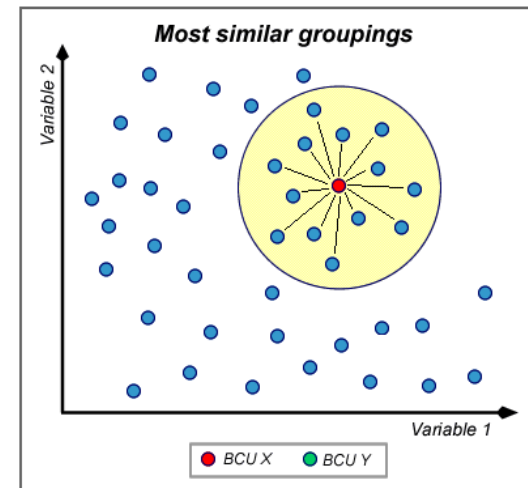
Why were groups of 15 decided upon?

Different sizes of family were considered, including groups of 10 and 15. A decision was made to fix the group size at 15, as smaller groupings run the risk of including an unbalanced mixture of 'better' or 'worse' units. Larger groupings introduce the possibility of including units which are too 'distant' for proper comparison, but in practice this did not appear to be the case with groups of 15.

Why are some groups smaller than 15?

There are potentially two reasons. Areas with small population can show large differences from the BCUs/CSPs most similar to them. To prevent possibly incomparable units appearing in the group, BCUs or CSPs with a distance measure greater than 8 were removed from these groups.

The second possible reason arises from the reorganisation of areas. If in the future a BCU or CSP changes it boundaries (assuming this is not a trivial change, where essential characteristics are unaffected) it will be removed from the groupings in which it was present.

How do the BCU groupings depend on the CSP groupings?

An increasing number of BCUs are coterminous (ie cover exactly the same area) as a CSP. For consistency (and because more variables are available for CSPs) it was decided that where a BCU is coterminous with a CSP, its BCU grouping should contain all the coterminous BCU/CSPs that are in its corresponding CSP grouping. If these leaves gaps, the number of units is made up by 'most similar' BCUs. These as determined by a similar process to that described with the diagram above (except for a smaller number of variable dimensions).

If X is in my grouping, why don't I necessarily appear in X's grouping?
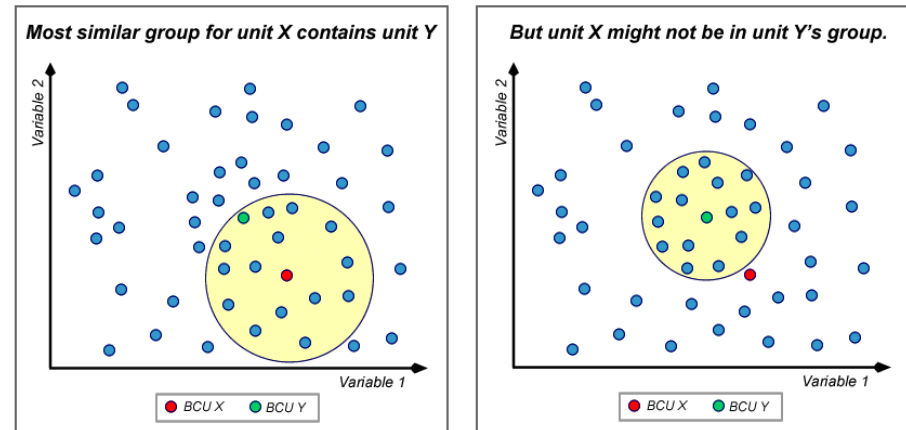
How will the groupings be maintained? When will they change?

The structure is intended to be maintained until at least 2007/08. Where new BCUs or CSPs arise through reorganisation, new groupings for them will be calculated using the variables already defined. Data values will be recalculated for the new boundaries but will not otherwise be updated. BCUs and CSPs which cease to exist through reorganisation will be removed from the groupings of other units.

The Home Office has been working with partners to revise the methodology used to create most similar groups for forces, BCUs and CSPs. Proposed groups have been produced and consultation is underway. For full details see the iQuanta consultation website

Appendix 7 : Priority Neighbourhood Areas

The following table provides a list of the 2001 Census Lower Super Output Areas which make up the monitoring areas for the Priority Neighbourhoods defined as part of the Neighbourhood Management process.

Priority Area	LSOA	LSOA Name	Priority Area	LSOA	LSOA Name
Ashby	E01025918	Ashby Holywell Centre	Loughborough East	E01025699	Loughborough Bell Foundry
Ashby	E01025919	Willesley	Loughborough East	E01025700	Loughborough Canal South
Ashby	E01025920	Ashby Ivanhoe East	Loughborough East	E01025701	Loughborough Central Station
Bagworth	E01025878	Bagworth & Thornton	Loughborough East	E01025705	Loughborough Midland Station
Castle Donington	E01025927	Castle Donington South	Loughborough East	E01025706	Loughborough Meadow Lane
Charnwood South Zone 1	E01025752	Syston East	Loughborough East	E01025715	Loughborough Shelthorpe North
Charnwood South Zone 1	E01025753	Syston Central	Loughborough East	E01025716	Loughborough Shelthorpe West
Charnwood South Zone 1	E01025759	Syston North	Loughborough East	E01025717	Loughborough Woodthorpe
Charnwood South Zone 2	E01025766	Thurmaston North West	Loughborough East	E01025718	Loughborough Centre South
Charnwood South Zone 2	E01025767	Thurmaston North East	Loughborough West	E01025689	Loughborough Ashby East
Coalville Zone 1	E01025930	Coalville Centre	Loughborough West	E01025690	Loughborough Ashby West
Coalville Zone 1	E01025931	Coalville Belvoir Road	Loughborough West	E01025691	Loughborough Dishley East
Coalville Zone 1	E01025957	Snibston East	Loughborough West	E01025697	Loughborough Thorpe Acre East
Coalville Zone 1	E01025958	Snibston North West	Loughborough West	E01025723	Loughborough Rosebery
Coalville Zone 2	E01025932	Greenhill Centre	Loughborough West	E01025725	Loughborough Warwick Way
Coalville Zone 2	E01025933	Greenhill East	Market Harborough	E01025801	Market Harborough Coventry Road
Coalville Zone 2	E01025934	Greenhill North East	Market Harborough	E01025806	Market Harborough - Welland Park
Coalville Zone 2	E01025936	Coalville Community Hospital	Measham	E01025949	Measham Centre
Coalville Zone 2	E01025962	Thringstone East	Melton Mowbray Zone 1	E01025897	Melton Dorian North
Coalville Zone 2	E01025966	Whitwick East	Melton Mowbray Zone 1	E01025898	Melton Egerton South West
Earl Shilton & Barwell Zone 1	E01025822	Barwell East	Melton Mowbray Zone 1	E01025899	Melton Egerton East
Earl Shilton & Barwell Zone 1	E01025823	Barwell North	Melton Mowbray Zone 1	E01025900	Melton Egerton North West
Earl Shilton & Barwell Zone 1	E01025824	Barwell South	Melton Mowbray Zone 1	E01025905	Melton Sysonby South
Earl Shilton & Barwell Zone 2	E01025842	Earl Shilton North East	Melton Mowbray Zone 2	E01025894	Melton Craven West
Earl Shilton & Barwell Zone 2	E01025844	Earl Shilton East	Melton Mowbray Zone 2	E01025903	Melton Newport South
Enderby	E01025625	Enderby Centre	Melton Mowbray Zone 3	E01025907	Melton Warwick West
Hinckley Zone 1	E01025866	Hinckley Trinty West	Moira	E01025950	Norris Hill, Ashby Woulds & Albert Village
Hinckley Zone 2	E01025856	Hinckley Westfield Junior School	Mountsorrel	E01025727	Mountsorrel Centre
Hinckley Zone 3	E01025827	Burbage North	Mountsorrel	E01025728	Mountsorrel South
Hinckley Zone 3	E01025829	Burbage North West	Wigston Zone 1	E01025992	Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station
Ibstock	E01025940	Ibstock East & Battram	Wigston Zone 1	E01025999	Wigston Meadow Primary School
Ibstock	E01025943	Ibstock Centre	Wigston Zone 2	E01025987	South Wigston Blaby Road & Saffron Road
			Wigston Zone 2	E01025988	South Wigston Canal Street & Countesthorpe Road
			Wigston Zone 2	E01025989	South Wigston Countesthorpe Road