

Harborough District Community Safety Partnership

**Partnership Strategic Assessment
Evidence Base
October 2007**

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Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service
Leicestershire Drug and Alcohol Action Team
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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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Harborough Partnership Strategic Assessment : Summary

Introduction

The law previously required the Harborough District Community Safety Partnership to carry out a crime audit every three years and then produce, following consultation, a three year strategy. The existing Community Safety Strategy expires on 31st March 2008. Following a review the Partnership is now required to carry out a Strategic Assessment, once a year. By using the information shown in this assessment the Community Safety Partnership will produce a three year Community Safety Plan, which will be reviewed annually.

The Strategic Assessment highlights a few major issues that are different to those identified three years ago following the previous Crime, Disorder and Drugs Audit 2004.

About Harborough District

The District of Harborough is situated in the south of Leicestershire and borders Warwickshire to the west, Northamptonshire to the south and Rutland to the east. The District is primarily rural with two main market towns (Market Harborough and Lutterworth), a collection of rural centres and a large number of small villages and hamlets. It is home to some 81,300 residents¹ (mid-year estimate 2004) with 35% of the population living in the market towns. The rural nature of the District is emphasised by the majority of settlements (71 out of 93) having a population of less than 500 people.

Crime in Harborough

Crime in the District remains at one of the lowest rates in Leicestershire, compared to the other Community Safety Partnerships within the county. 77% of all crime takes place in the towns of Market Harborough and Lutterworth, this follows the national trend of higher crime rates in urban areas.

Strategic Priorities

The strategic priorities from the 2005-08 Strategy were

- reducing and preventing anti social behaviour
- preventing violent crime, drug and alcohol misuse
- reduce and prevent the national crime categories of burglary and vehicle crime.

This strategic assessment highlights the following as priorities for the period 2008 to 2011

Criminal damage is a priority because of its high volume compared to all other crimes and its association with anti-social behaviour. The costs of criminal damage are second highest when compared with other crimes (see page 10 of the assessment).

Criminal damage hot-spots include Thurnby, Great Glen, Fleckney, Market Harborough, Lutterworth and Broughton Astley. Market Harborough reported 23% and Lutterworth 15% of all recorded criminal damage.

Domestic Burglary is a priority because of its high impact on the householder. Some areas experience higher rates of burglary than others and it is generally driven by the drugs markets. 29% of all the burglary to homes took place in Market Harborough and Lutterworth, with the remainder spread over the District.

Vehicle crime is a priority because of the impact on victims. Also, there was a 5% increase in thefts from vehicles from 2005/06 to 2006/07 making up 16% of all recorded crime.

¹ Source: ONS MYE for mid 2006 (August 2007)

Wounding and assaults are also a priority, accounting for 22% of all recorded crime in the District, making injury to the person a serious concern for the partnership. The rate of violent offences per 1,000 population in Harborough District CDRP is slightly above the average for similar CDRPs (see page 18). Also, a significant concern is the influence of alcohol misuse associated with violence. A high proportion of **domestic abuse** comes under this category. In 2006/07 there were 304 wounding victims and 117 common assaults. The highest proportion of violent crime, within the District, was recorded in Market Harborough, 26%, followed by Lutterworth, 12%.

Domestic abuse is a strategic priority because of its considerable and damaging impact on its victims, regardless of the individual's status within the community. It reaches all walks of life but it is often not viewed as a problem as it is less visible compared to other offence types. The local and regional trend of reduced reporting of incidents requires reversing. The majority of incidents reported to the Police are assault and harassment related.

Drugs misuse is a priority because of the suffering it causes both to the victims and the community. Burglary and violent crime is driven by this misuse. The influence of local drugs markets have an impact on crimes connected with property, in particular thefts from vehicles and burglary. The number of problematic drug users accessing treatment in Leicestershire in 2006/07 was 1,322. The numbers in Harborough District are not available separately. It is estimated that there was around 40 on treatment for the District in the same year.

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 town centres of Lutterworth and Market Harborough, where excessive drinking linked to the night time economy. Alcohol and domestic abuse is an issue of concern too. Access by young people to alcohol causes not only concern for their health but may lead, if unchecked, to low level crime.

Business Crime is a priority because the number of crimes in the period 2005/06 to 2006/07 against non-domestic premises has risen by an average of 18%. The number of thefts from shops increased by 8% and offences recorded at licensed premises increased by 24%. The number of crimes recorded on agricultural premises rose by 9%. The vast majority of these crimes took place either in or around the towns of Market Harborough and Lutterworth (see page 50). In a local survey of 80 businesses outside Market Harborough town centre, the business sector highlighted anti-social behaviour and vandalism as their number one concern.

Anti social behaviour is probably the single most negative issue for local communities, and as such, is also a priority. Highlighted at most 'Have Your Say' public meetings it has an impact on many people. With the majority of concern around young people and anti-social behaviour particularly in public places, measures need to be put in place to support the community and deter offending.

Analysis of the 101 reporting data for the period April to December 2007 shows the following as continuous problem areas – Broughton Astley, Thurnby, Lutterworth and Market

Harborough with the majority of the problem around youth related anti-social behaviour in the street involving alcohol consumption and criminal damage.

Measures to address anti-social behaviour and work with young people will require a co-ordinated approach by all youth related services.

Summary

The new Community Safety Plan for 2008 - 2011 will reflect these priorities. The Partnership will be required to deliver towards agreed targets and a range of outcomes identified at strategic levels from the county area. The Partnership has the ambition to work with and involve local people as much as possible in the delivery of the Plan. Work will be required to address fear of crime, increase community confidence and engage with community groups not previously engaged.

The focus will be on young people in particular, the business sector, voluntary organisations and local communities to develop their community responsibility to assist the Partnership with its mission of –

Maintaining low levels of crime and promoting safe and strong communities

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I. Introduction : to the Partnership Strategic Assessment

I.1 Background to the Partnership Strategic Assessment¹

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 2007².

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

I.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 a combination of 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.

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 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.

I.4 Introduction to Harborough

Harborough is a diverse, largely rural district in South Leicestershire. It serves a growing population of some 81,300¹ in 32,600² households. With an area of over 59,000 hectares it is geographically the largest of the Leicestershire Districts. The two major population centres, providing the main shopping and business services, are the market towns of Market Harborough and Lutterworth. The district's location, adjacent to urban areas such as Leicester, Kettering, Northampton and Rugby has created significant development pressures.

The district is generally prosperous and this owes much to its diverse local economic base. Although agriculture still plays an important part in the local economy, manufacturing, distribution and the service sector are of ever increasing importance.

The generally prosperous picture masks some real challenges for the Council and its partners to tackle. These include the need to provide affordable housing; the growth in population and the need to create quality jobs for home-grown graduates; limited public transport and the decline in agriculture.

Source: Harborough District Council Corporate Plan 2004-2007

Harborough District Key Statistics

Total Population ¹	81,300
Male	40,500
Female	40,900
Number of Households ²	32,600
Non 'White British' Population ³	6.3%
Black Minority Ethnic Population ³	4.0%

¹ Source: ONS MYE for mid 2006 (August 2007)

² Leicestershire County Council Household Estimates

³ ONS Experimental Estimates of Ethnic group for mid 2004 (2006)

The District is served by a good transport network, with the M1 Motorway running through the Western edge of the District. In addition to national road links the District also has national rail links to London, Leicester, Derby, Sheffield and Nottingham.

Map A : Harborough Settlements



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2. Review of Current Strategic Priorities

2.1 Current Strategic Priorities

Harborough District Council and the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) are committed to a number of priorities as defined in our own Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2005-2008. This strategy identifies three main crime reduction priorities for the District. The three priorities are:

2005-8 strategy priorities:

- Reduce and prevent Anti-Social Behaviour
- Reduce and prevent violent crime – drug and alcohol
- Reduce and Prevent Crime – linked to PSAI target

2.2 Progress towards current strategic priorities

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

Crime Performance

A series of driver awareness schemes were rolled out in targeted hot spot areas, for example talking signs at Foxton Locks car park. The Partnership concentrated on publicity and getting the message to the motorist through a variety of methods.

Responding to Anti social behaviour

A series of 'Have Your Say' community consultation forums were held during the summer and autumn period.

In June of 2006 the Partnership held its annual review day and included an anti-social behaviour workshop, around 50 Partnership members and practitioners attended.

The post of anti-social behaviour coordinator moved from the Police to the District Council. This remains a vital and key post as it provides the Partnership link across the anti-social behaviour and community arena. A dedicated ASB data base was introduced thereby enabling ASB to be measured and case-managed.

A formal anti social behaviour forum was established and now reviews all aspects of anti-social behaviour every six weeks.

Other Partnership contributions

The following are the highlights of delivery under the Local Area Agreement Stronger Block outcomes covering the period 2006/07.

The District's Chill Out Bus went under a light touch review in 2006/07 and as such now operates to cover a wider range of service users and is operated by an increased number of agencies. Its use includes addressing health education, anti-social behaviour and young people, domestic violence, sports and art development work, focus on consultation, neighbourhood policing and environmental enforcement.

The partnership helped to contribute funding for the services of a Police Community Support Officer to further enhance the profile of Neighbourhood Policing.

Provision of outreach support for victims of domestic violence through the services of Woman's Aid Leicester Ltd.

Harborough District Community Safety Partnership has identified the need for there to be more of a strategic driver for young people. To ensure a more effective response for the range of issues affecting young people it is intended to produce a Youth Strategy. This began with a local workshop for young people, this is a key area and will be subject to further work into 2007/08.

Hate crime was responded to in the form of key agencies taking on the role of a reporting centre. The county wide Hate Incident Monitoring Project is now operating, allowing improvements in the reporting and monitoring of hate related incidents.

The Partnership raised the profile of a number of key community safety topics through the provision of leafleting, local radio interviews, outside publicity and at-least-monthly press releases.

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.

- Harborough District Council
- Leicestershire Constabulary
- Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service
- Leicestershire DAAT
- Leicestershire County Council
- Youth Offending Service
- Leicestershire County and Rutland PCT

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 Harborough District 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 47 lower super output areas in Harborough District.

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 1km. 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.

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.

Recorded Crime Definitions

One of the problems identified throughout the production of this assessment 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 a 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 I.

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.

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 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 Harborough is 15%. 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 Harborough. 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 Harborough.

Future Crime Reduction Targets

The new Assessment 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 partners, 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 I.1, below, ranks the importance of each BCS crime type according to different measures. In the first column, entitled 'Police Recorded BCS 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, named '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 under-reporting of crime and the effect is to lift Common Assault from fifth up to second priority position.

In column three, named '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 Harborough. 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.

Table I.1 : Assessing impact on harm caused by crime in Harborough, 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
Other wounding 3	Vehicle crime 3	Burglary dwelling 3	Burglary dwelling 3
Burglary dwelling 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

The aim of the study 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.

Source: CIS, Leicestershire Constabulary

4.2 Current crime reduction performance

Under the current PSA I 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 Harborough for this three year period is to reduce overall crime by 15%.

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 I gives details of the offences types included as BCS comparator crimes.

Table 2.1 shows the number of recorded BCS crimes in Harborough compared to the crime reduction targets set in light of PSA I for the last complete financial year 2006/07 and also for the current financial year to date.

Four of the nine Community Safety Partnerships in the Leicestershire Constabulary area achieved their targets for 2006/07.

Overall the target for crime reduction in Harborough District for 2006/07 was achieved. The total number of offences recorded (2,174) was similar to the previous year (2,151 offences in 2005/06)

and is lower than the target for the next year (2,224 offences in 2007/08). Four of the nine CDRPs in Leicester Shire achieved their targets for 2006/07.

Harborough district achieved targets against six out of the ten comparator crime categories which make up the overall target. The two highest volume crime categories, criminal damage and theft from vehicle, were both over the target number of offences for the year. Burglary dwelling and theft from person are also over target for 2006/07.

Table 2.1: Harborough performance for British Crime Survey Comparator Crimes 2006/07

	actual 2006/07	target 2006/07	above/below target
criminal damage	834	832	+2 ●
theft from vehicle	351	292	+59 ●
wounding	304	434	-130
burglary dwelling	255	244	+11 ●
common assault	117	195	-78
Theft/TWOC	119	158	-39
theft of cycle	64	67	-3
vehicle interference	67	67	+0
theft from person	46	39	+7 ●
robbery	17	22	-5
Total	2,174	2,350	-176

Key

- greater than 25% above target
- less than 25% above target

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

4.3 Long term crime trends

This section of the report looks at the long term trends in recorded crime within Harborough. Table 3.1 shows the crime rate for Harborough compared to the rest of the County, Leicestershire Constabulary Force area, the East Midlands region and England & 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 Harborough has increased by 1% between 2005/06 and 2006/07. This increase is in line with the increase in recorded BCS offences in the whole Leicestershire Constabulary Force area. Nationally there has been no change in the number of recorded BCS crimes and in the East Midlands region there has been a slight decrease of 2% during the same period.

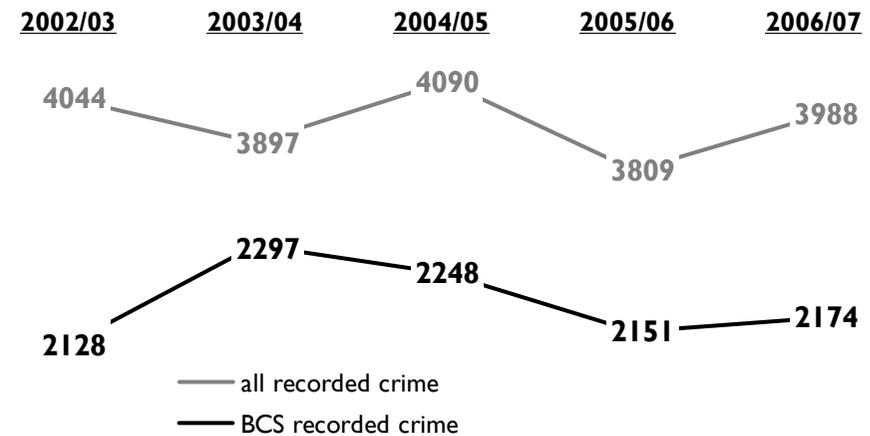
Table 3.1: Total BCS recorded offences¹ in Harborough 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	06/07	% change	rate per 1,000 pop (06/07)
Harborough District	2,174	1% ▲	27.2
Leicestershire	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 : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Source : Crime in England and Wales 2006/07

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



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

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 Harborough in 2006/07 is more than half of the crime rate compared to rates locally, regionally and nationally.

Based on the crime rate per 1,000 population Harborough is a relatively low crime area. This is also reinforced by the fact that Harborough ranks 18 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 above shows the long term trends in recorded crime within Harborough between 2002/03 and 2006/07. The chart shows

two lines, the grey line shows the total number of all recorded offences within Harborough and the black line indicates the number of BCS comparator crimes¹ recorded in Harborough each financial year.

Both trend lines in chart 3.3 show an overall reduction in recorded crime within the county over the five year period. A considerable proportion of the overall reduction of recorded crime in Harborough has been during the most recent two years to the end of 2006/07.

Chart 3.3 below shows the short term monthly trend for all recorded offences within Harborough for the two complete financial years 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Chart 3.3: Short term trend in all recorded offences in Harborough by month 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

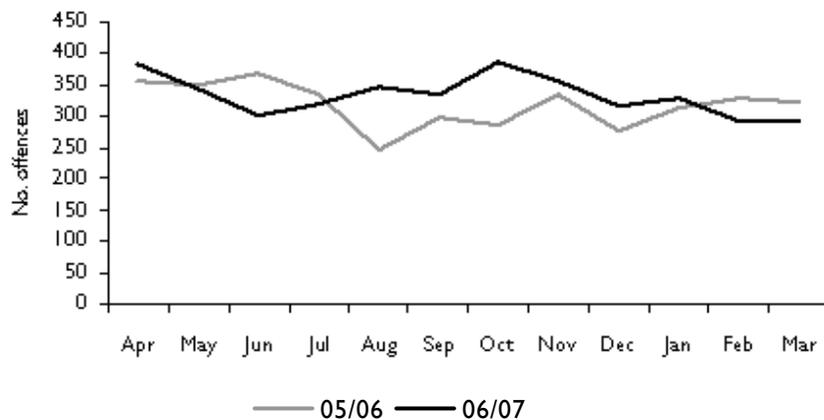


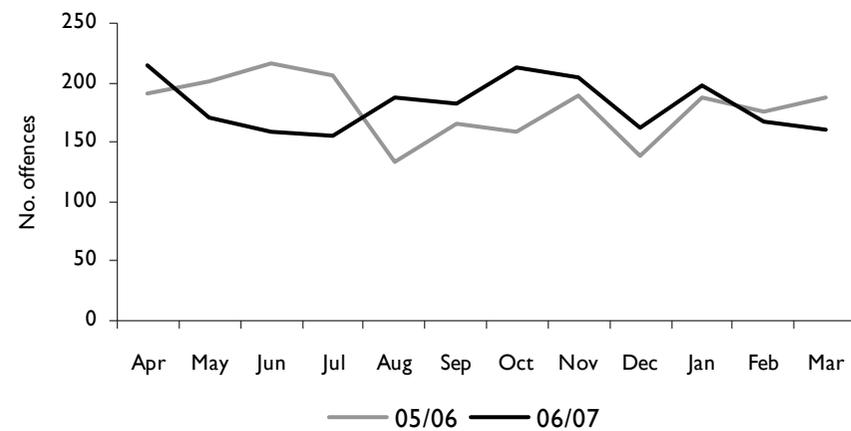
Chart 3.4 shows the trend for BCS recorded offences within Harborough for the same time periods.

Both charts show that the number of recorded offences is higher during the winter months, particularly October and November in 2006/07 compared to the same months in 2005/06.

During the spring and summer months the opposite is apparent with a reduction in number of offences recorded in 2006/07, compared to the same months in the previous year.

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

Chart 3.4: Short term trend in BCS recorded offences in Harborough by month 2006/07 compared to 2005/06



4.4 High Crime areas in Harborough

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

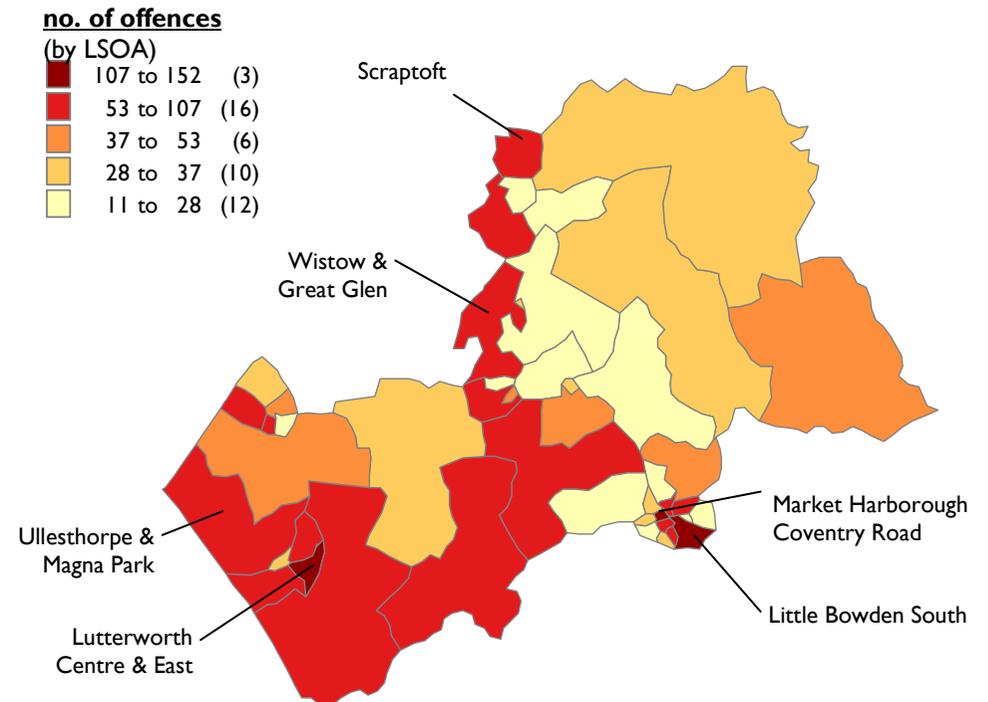
Table 4.1 shows the three Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within Harborough which had the highest number of recorded BCS crime during 2006/07. These areas are also shown on Map 4.2 shaded in deep red. These areas account for 18% of recorded BCS crimes within Harborough during 2006/07.

Two of the three areas are located in Market Harborough, the third is in Lutterworth. 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

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

LSOA Name	LSOA Code	total BCS crime (2006/07)	% district crime (2006/07)
Lutterworth Centre & East	E01025792	152	7%
Market Harborough Coventry Road	E01025801	130	6%
Little Bowden South	E01025798	107	5%

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



higher number of individuals travelling to Market Harborough and Lutterworth for work, study and leisure purposes, compared to other areas of the county.

The north eastern area of the district appears to have the lowest concentrations of recorded BCS comparator crimes.

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

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

The actual change in recorded crime has been used to select the areas in table 4.3 and table 4.4, 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.

Lutterworth Centre & East is the LSOA which has the highest number of recorded crime during 2006/07. However it also features as the LSOA which has had the biggest reduction in number of recorded offences within the district.

Wistow and Great Glen West is recorded as the LSOA which has had the biggest actual increase in recorded crime during 2006/07. Crime in this LSOA has more than doubled within the year period as has crime in Market Harborough—Leisure Centre LSOA.

None of the LSOAs with the biggest actual increase in total recorded crime sit amongst the 3 LSOAs with the highest number of recorded offences.

Table 4.3: Top 3 LSOAs with the biggest actual reduction in total recorded crime within Harborough District

LSOA Name	LSOA Code	2006/07	actual	
			LY to TY	% change
Lutterworth Centre & East	E01025792	152	-37	-20%
Ullesthorpe & Magna Park	E01025816	69	-32	-32%
Lutterworth North	E01025793	64	-22	-26%
Scraptoft	E01025811	56	-22	-28%

Table 4.4: Top 3 LSOAs with the biggest actual increase in total recorded crime within Harborough District 2006/07

LSOA Name	LSOA Code	2006/07	actual	
			LY to TY	% change
Wistow & Great Glen West	E01025781	71	36	103%
Market Harborough - Leisure Centre	E01025807	65	36	124%
Foxton, Saddington & Theddingworth	E01025788	69	31	82%
Broughton Astley West	E01025772	53	22	71%

4.5 Crime in Urban and Rural Harborough

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 Harborough to firstly determine the distribution of the population of the borough 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 Harborough. 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: Population and crime levels in Harborough according to the Urban and Rural Area Classification

Classification	Area %	Population %	BCS	
			offences %	crime rate
Urban >10K	5%	32%	39%	34.1
Town and Fringe	9%	40%	38%	26.8
Village	62%	25%	21%	24.6
Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings	24%	3%	2%	19.5
Harborough		81,300	2,174	27.8

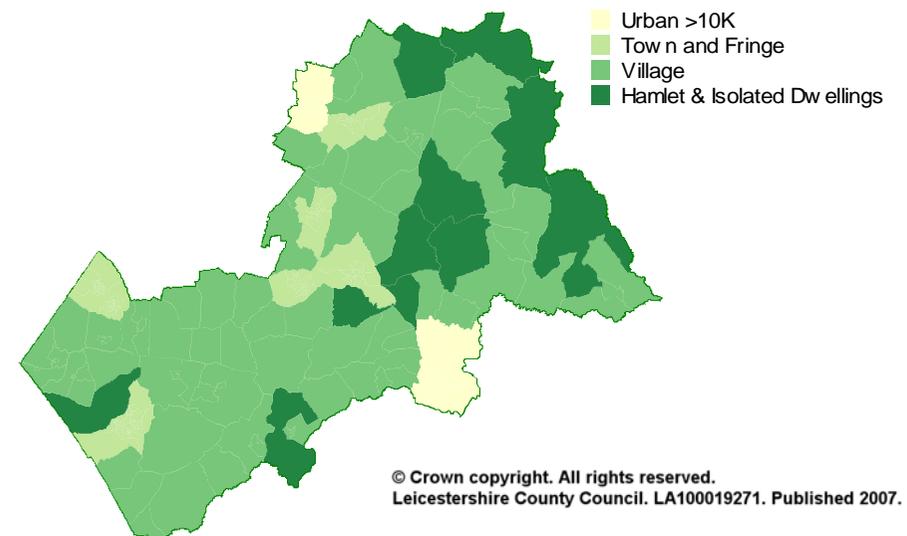
¹ The 2001 census population has been used in the urban rural classification as this is the most up to date population data available at census output area level for Harborough. This population has also been used for the calculation of the crime rates across the urban rural classification. The total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

Map 5.2 shows the resulting classification applied to the population of Harborough and Table 5.1 shows how the population and crime within Harborough is distributed according to the classification.

The results of the rural and urban classification show that the Urban areas have a higher crime rate (34.1), and account for the highest proportion of the district's offences.

Conversely the more rural an area is in Harborough the lower crime rates become, with Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings having the lowest crime rate (19.5) and accounting for only 2% of BCS crime.

Map 5.2: Urban and Rural Area Classification of Harborough



4.6 Crime in the communities of Harborough

The Output Area Classification (OAC) produced by the Office of National Statistics, and shown for Harborough 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 259 Harborough 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.

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

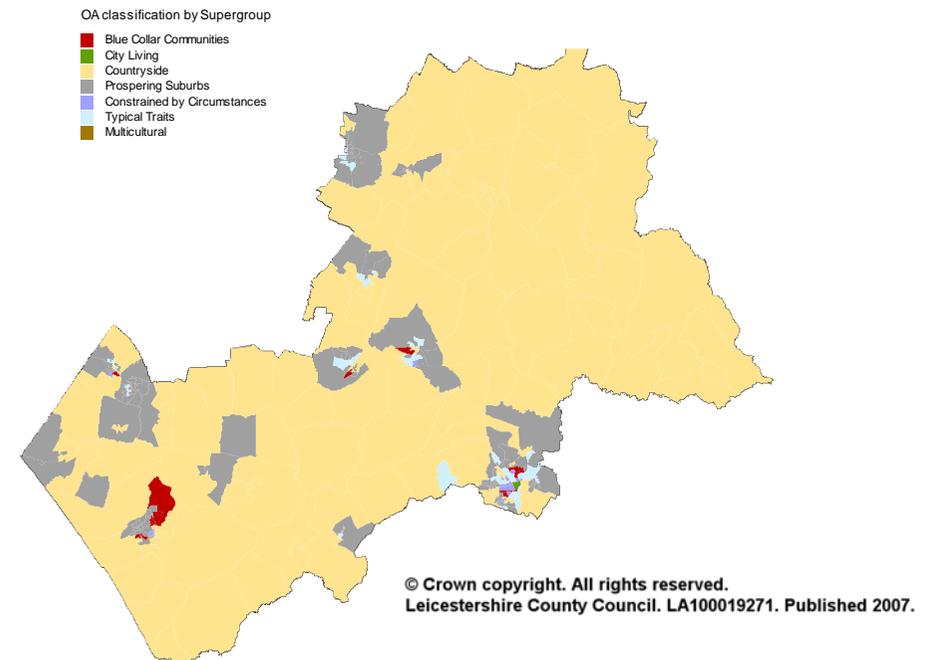
			BCS	BCS
	Area	Population	offences	crime
ONS Area Classification	%	%	%	rate
Typical Traits	1%	15%	20%	39.0
Constrained by Circumstances	0.1%	3%	9%	85.9
Blue Collar Communities	1%	7%	7%	29.0
Countryside	87%	36%	35%	28.0
Prospering Suburbs	12%	40%	26%	18.5
City Living	0.1%	0.2%	3%	333.3
Multicultural	-	-	-	-
Harborough	59,270	81,300	2,174	27.8

Appendix 5 gives a description of the ONS classification and a brief description of the characteristics of each of the groups identified by the classification.

Map 6.2 shows that geographically the vast majority of Harborough is classified as Countryside, although as table 6.1 shows, only 36% of the district population lives there. Prospering Suburbs accounts for 12% of the geographical area but 40% of the population. The other four categories account for less than 3% of the geographical area with no area classified as multicultural. However these four areas, in particular Typical Traits areas with 15%, account for 25% of the population.

Table 6.1 shows how crime rates differ by area with crime rates highest in City living, Constrained by Circumstances and Typical Traits areas. Interestingly crime rates are similar in Blue Collar and Countryside areas, and lowest in Prospering Suburbs. However Prospering Suburbs still account for 26% of all offences in Harborough.

Map 6.2: ONS Area Classification of Harborough



4.7 Benchmarking BCS comparator crime

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 Harborough's 2006/07 BCS Crimes against similar CSPs.

Chart 7.1, below, show Harborough's performance in 2006/07 by BCS crime type against similar CSPs. For Total BCS crime Harborough, shown by the darker bar, is in the best 25% of similar CSPs with 28 crimes per thousand population. This compares to a median performance (shown by the black line) of 30 crimes per thousand population and a top three position of 25 crimes per

thousand population or below. However Burglary is in the worst 25%, at 8 crimes per thousand households, but Harborough's performance is not that dissimilar to the median performance of 6 per thousand households and so it would take a relatively small improvement to move out of the lower quartile. For both Vehicle Crime and Violent Crime Harborough is performing relatively better at 7 vehicle crimes per thousand population compared to a median performance of 7 per thousand population and 10 violent crimes per thousand population compared to a median performance of 9 per thousand population.

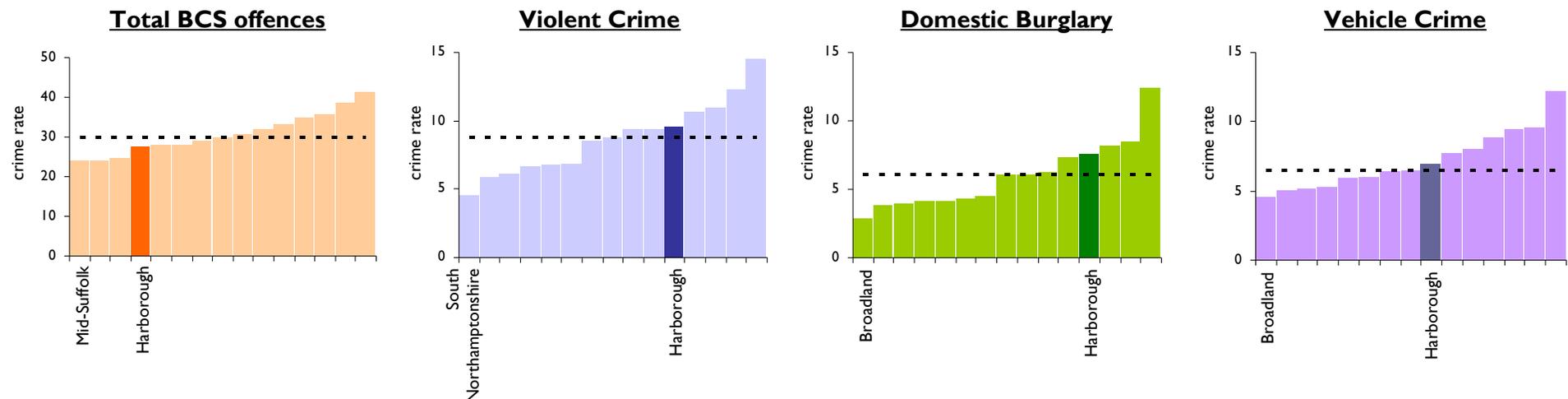
Finally, Mid-Suffolk is the best performing CSP for Total BCS crime, South Northamptonshire for Violent Crime and Broadland for both Burglary and Vehicle Crime.

Rate per thousand population/households

Similar CSPs for comparison

South Cambridgeshire	Broadland
Mid-Suffolk	East Cambridgeshire
Daventry	Horsham
South Northamptonshire	East Hampshire
Maldon	North Shropshire
South Oxfordshire	South Norfolk
North Kesteven	Stratford-upon-Avon

Chart 7.1: Harborough's relative position against similar Community Safety Partnerships across England and Wales, 2006/07



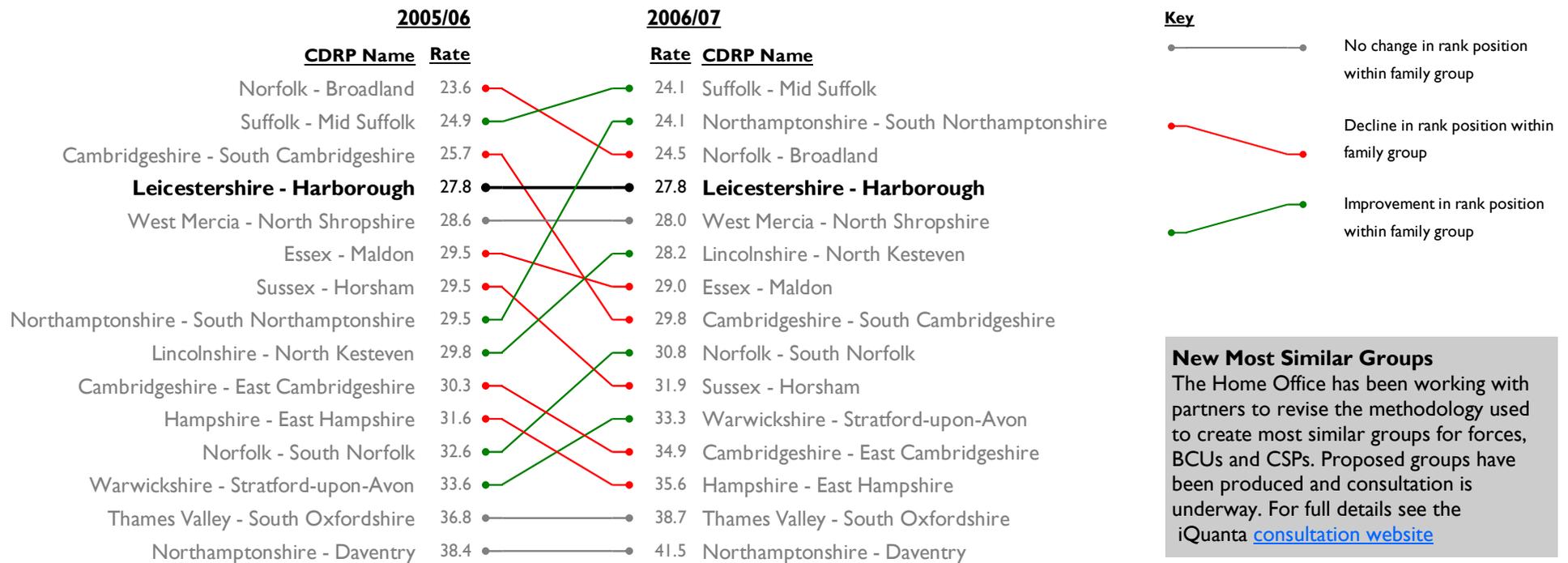
*For further details on how the methodology to produce similar groups see appendix 6

Change over time in BCS crimes

Chart 7.2 shows total crime within each CSP area as a rate per 1,000 population, for both 2005/06 and 2006/07. The chart shows that even though the crime rate has decreased slightly in between 2005/06 and 2006/07, Harborough District is ranked fourth out of the fifteen CSPs within the group in both years.

Norfolk Broadland is the ranked best CDRP for total recorded crime in 2005/06 and Suffolk Mid Suffolk 2006/07, in the most similar family group for Harborough District.

Chart 7.2: Change in crime rate for CSPs within the most similar family group : Harborough District



4.8 Profile of crime within Harborough

Section 4.3 established that the number of recorded BCS offences has increased by 1% in Harborough between 2005/06 and 2006/07, though this percentage increase varies across to the different types of offence recorded.

Table 8.1 shows the total number of recorded BCS offences within Harborough during 2006/07, showing the percentage change by offence type compared to 2005/06.

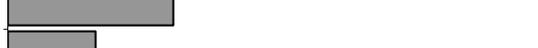
A total of 2,174 BCS offences were recorded within Harborough during 2006/07, an increase of 1% compared to the previous year.

Combined criminal damage and theft from vehicle account for more than half of the recorded BCS offences within Harborough during 2006/07. The increases in number of recorded offences for these two volume crime types will have contributed to the overall increase in recorded crime in the District between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Wounding accounts for 14% and burglary dwelling accounts for 11% of all recorded BCS offences within Harborough in 2006/07. Both of these offence types have experienced decreases in recording in 2006/07 compared to 2005/06.

Combined, theft of cycle, vehicle interference, theft from person and personal robbery account for 5% of all recorded BCS crime within Harborough in 2006/07.

Table 8.1: Change in total BCS recorded crime in Harborough 2006/07

	06/07 actual	% change since 05/06	% of all recorded offences 06/07				
			0%	10%	20%	30%	40%
Criminal Damage	834	9% ▲					
Theft from Vehicle	351	5% ▲					
Wounding	304	-3% ▼					
Burglary Dwelling	255	-5% ▼					
Theft TWOC	119	-16% ▼					
Common Assault	117	-20% ▼					
Vehicle Interference	67	-17% ▼					
Theft Cycle	64	31% ▲					
Theft from Person	46	12% ▲					
Robbery	17	70% ▲					
Total BCS recorded crime	2,174	1% ▲					

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

4.9 Criminal damage in Harborough

This section of the report looks at criminal damage offences recorded in Harborough 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

Table 9.1 shows the total number of criminal damage¹ offences recorded within Harborough between 2005/06 and 2006/07. A total of 834 criminal damage offences were recorded in Harborough in 2006/07, this is a 9% increase in the number of offences compared to

Table 9.1: Change in recorded criminal damage in Harborough

	05/06	06/07	% change
criminal damage to vehicle	302	310	3% ▲
criminal damage to other property	215	224	4% ▲
criminal damage to other building	118	167	42% ▲
criminal damage to dwelling	95	96	1% ▲
arson	35	37	6% ▲
all criminal damage	765	834	9% ▲

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

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

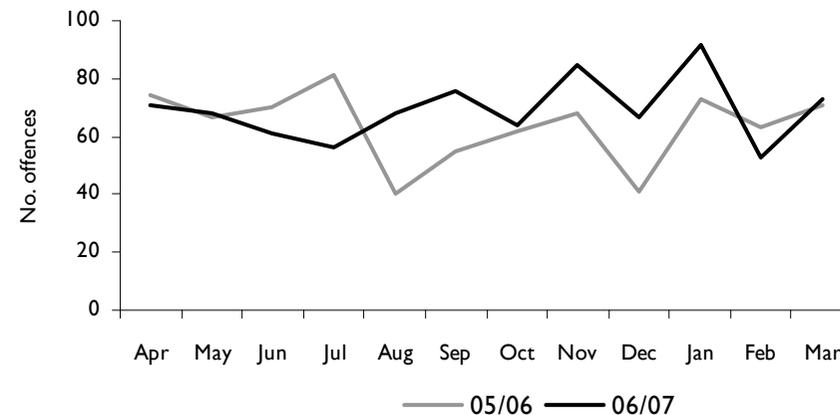
the previous year.

Criminal damage to vehicles has remained at a similar level to the previous year and accounts for the largest proportion of criminal damage offences in Harborough (approximately 37%).

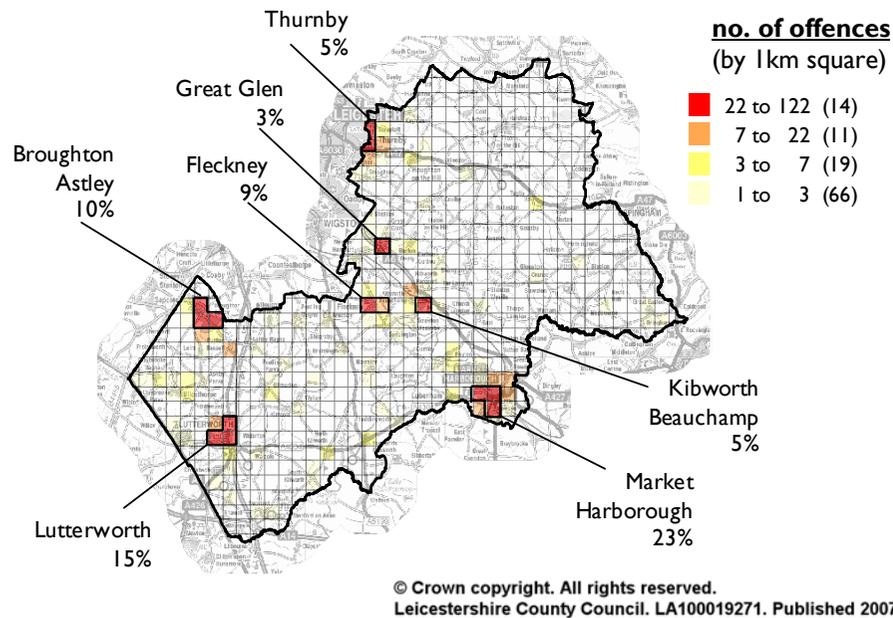
Criminal damage to buildings has seen the most significant change in the number of offences recorded compared to the previous year. The number of recorded criminal damage to other buildings offences has increased by 42%.

Chart 9.2 shows the monthly trend line of criminal damage offences recorded in Harborough during the last two complete financial years. Number of offences are shown to have reached a two year monthly high in January 2006/07.

Chart 9.2: Trend in recorded criminal damage in Harborough



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



Map 9.3 shows the number of criminal damage offences recorded in Harborough in 2006/07 by 1km grid square. Nearly a quarter of all criminal damage offences occur in Market Harborough itself. Lutterworth also accounts for a notable proportion, as does Broughton Astley and Fleckney. The two villages Thurnby and Great Glen together account for 8% of criminal damage.

Recently recorded criminal damage offences

Table 9.4 shows the number of criminal damage offences recorded by individual street within Harborough during the last six months.

The table shows that one street (Telford Way, Leicester) has 10 reported criminal damage offences, accounting for 3% of all criminal damage recorded within Harborough during the first six months of 2007/08.

In summary, there are five streets that account for 11% of the recorded criminal damage within Harborough during the first six months of 2007/08. These streets include Coventry Road Lutterworth, Covert Lane Scraptoft and Blackthorn Close Lutterworth.

Table 9.4: Criminal damage by street in Harborough based on offences recorded Apr - Sep 2007

number of criminal damage int. per street	number of streets	number of criminal damage	% criminal damage
10	1	10	3%
9	0	0	0%
8	1	8	2%
7	1	7	2%
6	2	12	4%
5	1	5	1%
4	5	20	6%
3	9	27	8%
2	35	70	21%
1	177	177	53%
Total	232	336	100%

Note: A bracket on the right side of the table groups the rows for 10, 8, 7, and 6 offences per street, indicating they account for 11% of total offences.

4.10 Violent offences in Harborough

This section of the report looks at violent offences recorded in Harborough 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 offences¹ recorded within Harborough between 2005/06 and 2006/07. The table shows a 7% reduction in recorded violent offences within Harborough between 2005/06 and 2006/07. Common assault is seen to account for over a quarter of violent offences in Harborough despite seeing a

Table 10.1: Recorded violent offences in Harborough 2005/06 compared to 2006/07

	05/06	06/07	% change
Common Assault	146	117	-20% ▼
Wounding	315	304	-3% ▼
Personal robbery	10	17	70% ▲
all violent crime	471	438	-7% ▼

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

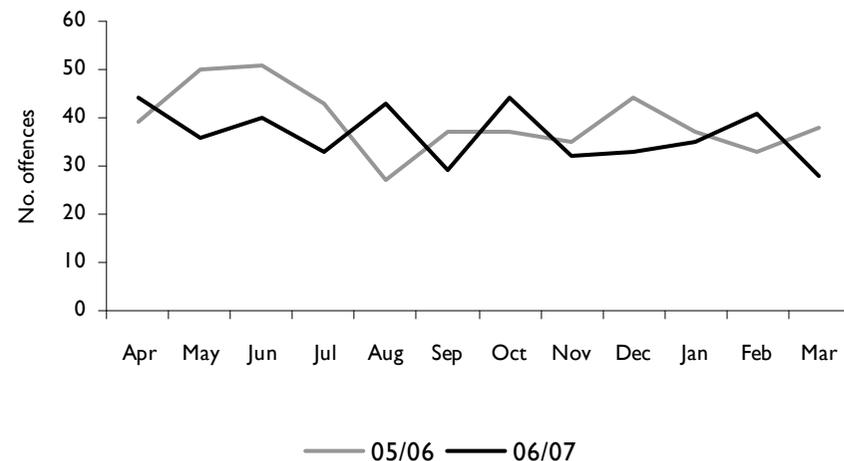
¹ see Appendix I for a full list of the crime types included in the definition of violent offences for this section of the report

reduction of 20% in the number of offences committed compared to the previous year.

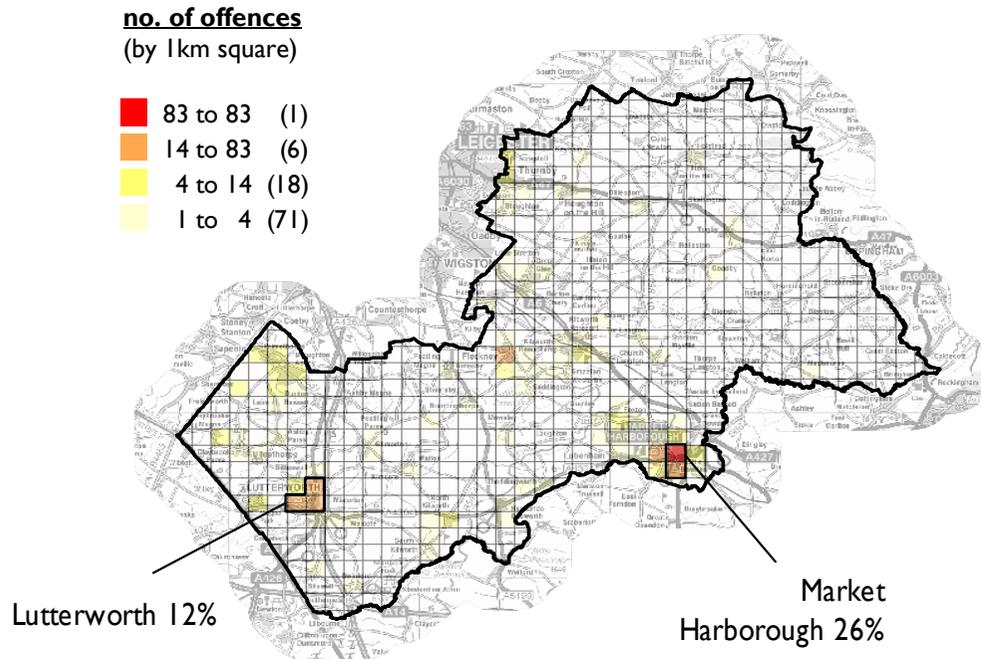
The number of wounding offences accounts for over two thirds of violent offences committed in Harborough District and has remained at a similar level to the previous year.

Chart 10.2 shows the monthly trend line of violent offences recorded in Harborough during the last two complete financial years.

Chart 10.2: Trend in recorded violent crime offences in Melton



**Map 10.3: Violent Crime in Harbrough 2006/07
by 1km Grid Square**



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Map 10.3 (above) shows the number of violent crime offences recorded in Harbrough District in 2006/07 by 1km grid square. Violent crime is most prominent in Market Harbrough, accounting for over a quarter of violent offences within the whole of the District. There is also a concentration of violent crime in Lutterworth.

4.11 Vehicle crime in Harborough

This section of the report looks at vehicle crime recorded in Harborough by the Police in 2006/07. For the purposes of this report the following types of vehicle crime offence types have been included:

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

Table 11.1 shows the total number of vehicle crime offences recorded within Harborough between 2005/06 and 2006/07. There were a total of 537 vehicle crime offences recorded in Harborough in 2006/07 this represents a 4% reduction in overall recorded vehicle crime compared to the previous year.

Table 11.1: Change in recorded vehicle crime in Harborough District

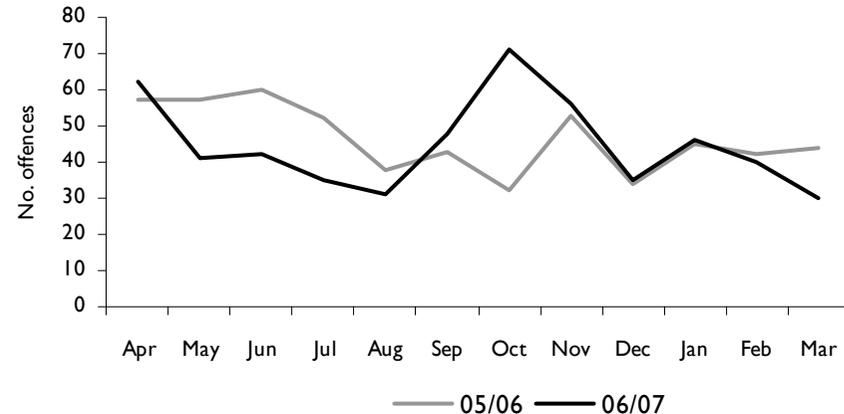
	05/06	06/07	% change
theft from motor vehicle	335	351	5% ▲
TWOC / theft of motor vehicle	81	67	-17% ▼
vehicle interference	141	119	-16% ▼
all vehicle crime	557	537	-4% ▼

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Theft from motor vehicle accounts for the largest volume of vehicle crime and has seen a small increase in the number of offences since 2005. Comparably theft of motor vehicle and vehicle interference have both seen reductions in the number of offences recorded in the same time period.

Chart 11.2 shows the monthly trend line of vehicle crime recorded in Harborough during the last two complete financial years.

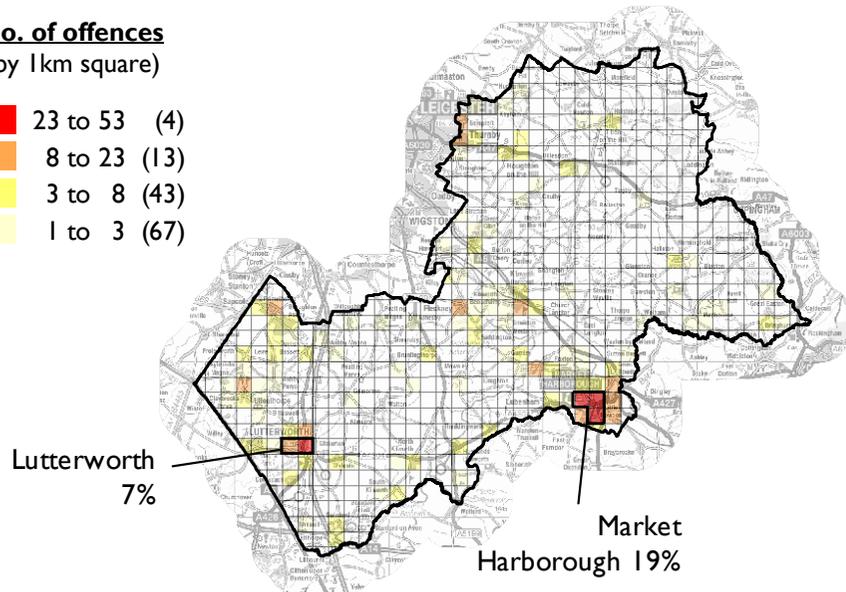
Chart 11.2: Trend in recorded vehicle crime in Harborough District 2005/06 compared 2006/07



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

no. of offences
(by 1km square)

- 23 to 53 (4)
- 8 to 23 (13)
- 3 to 8 (43)
- 1 to 3 (67)



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Map 11.3 shows the number of vehicle crime offences recorded in Harborough in 2006/07 by 1km grid square. The map highlights the hotspot areas of Harborough and also indicates the proportion of the total district vehicle crime offences recorded within each hotspot area during 2006/07.

The highest concentrations of vehicle crime are located around Market Harborough and Lutterworth.

Table 11.4 shows the top five types of property stolen during theft from vehicle offences recorded in Harborough during 2006/07. This table is based on 790 items recorded on Leicestershire Constabulary CIS.

The largest proportion of property stolen in theft from vehicle offences in Harborough was debit/credit/store/ cards or cheque books. Items typically found in cars such as satellite navigation systems and CD players/radios accounted for a further 10% of stolen property.

Table 11.4: Property stolen during theft from vehicle offences in Harborough based on offences recorded 2006/07

	%
Debit /Credit / Store / Cheque/ Cards - Books	9%
Sat Nav	5%
Cd Player / Radio / Stereo / Mps Player	5%
Cash	4%
Hand Bag / Bag / Shopping	4%

4.12 Burglary dwelling offences in Harborough

For the purpose 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 shows the number of recorded burglary dwelling offences within Harborough during 2005/06 and 2006/07. There were a total of 255 recorded burglary dwelling offences within Harborough during 2006/07, this represents a decrease of 5% compared to the previous year.

Table 12.1: Change in recorded burglary dwelling in Harborough District

	05/06	06/07	% change
Burglary Dwelling	232	223	-4% ▼
Burglary Dwelling : distraction	34	29	-15% ▼
Burglary Dwelling : with violence	2	3	50% ▲
All Burglary Dwelling	268	255	-5% ▼

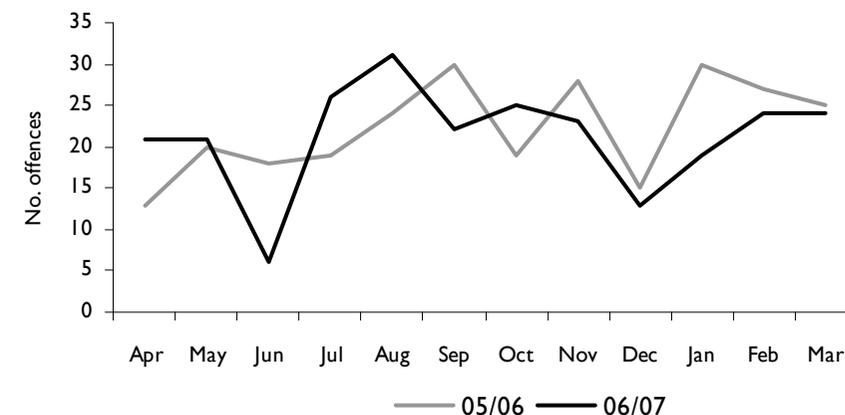
Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Distraction burglary also saw a reduction of 15% in 2006/07 compared to the previous year.

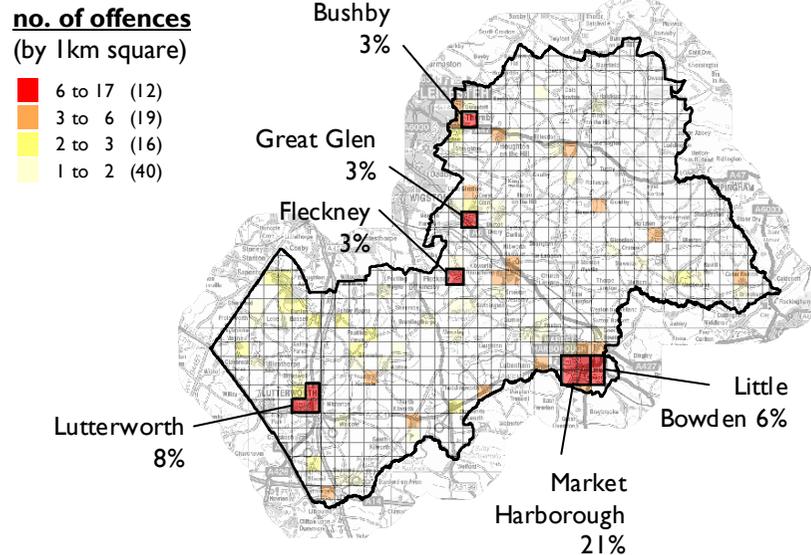
There were 3 recorded burglary dwelling offences with violence in 2006/07.

Chart 12.2 shows the number of recorded burglary dwelling offences in Harborough by month for 2005/06 and 2006/07. The number of burglary dwelling offences fluctuates throughout the two year period but appear to be highest during the summer months. June 2006 saw a brief drop in the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded.

Chart 12.2: Trend in recorded burglary dwelling in Harborough



Map 12.3: Burglary dwelling in Harborough 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square



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Map 12.3 shows the proportion of burglary dwelling offences recorded in Harborough in 2006/07 by 1km grid square. Just over a fifth of burglary dwelling offences occurred in Market Harborough. Notable concentrations of burglary dwelling offences were also recorded in Little Bowden and Lutterworth.

Table 12.4 shows the top five types of property stolen from burglary dwelling offences recorded in Harborough during 2006/07, based on 1,346 item descriptions recorded on Leicestershire Constabulary CIS.

Table 12.4: Property stolen from burglary dwelling offences in Harborough based on offences recorded 2006/07

	%
Jewellery	21%
Debit / Credit / Store Cards / Account-Cheque Books	10%
Cash	8%
Ladies / Gents Watch	4%
Purse / Wallet	3%

4.13 Theft from Person - Harborough

Theft from person consists of the one offence type named;

- Theft from person

Table 13.1 shows a total of 46 theft from person offences recorded within Harborough District within 2006/07. This represents an increase of 12%, compared to 2005/06.

Table 13.1:Change in theft from person in Harborough District

	05/06	06/07	% change
theft from person	41	46	12% ▲

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

In Harborough in 2006/07 there were a total of 153 stolen property items recorded under theft from person. Nearly two-fifths of these were either debit or credit cards (37%). Other predominant property types to be stolen consisted of cash (18%), a purse or wallet (17%) or a mobile phone (10%).

Further analysis of the 22 offences that occurred during the first six months of 2007/08 reveal that half were situated in either St Mary's Place (6) or High street (5) in Harborough.

4.14 Theft of Cycle - Harborough

Theft of cycle consists of the one offence type named;

- Theft of pedal cycle

Table 14.1 shows a total of 64 theft of cycle offences recorded within Harborough District within 2006/07. This represents an increase of 31% in offences compared to 2005/06.

Table 14.1:Change in recorded theft of cycle in Harborough District

	05/06	06/07	% change
theft of pedal cycles	49	64	31% ▲

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

4.15 Perceptions of Crime and disorder in Harborough District

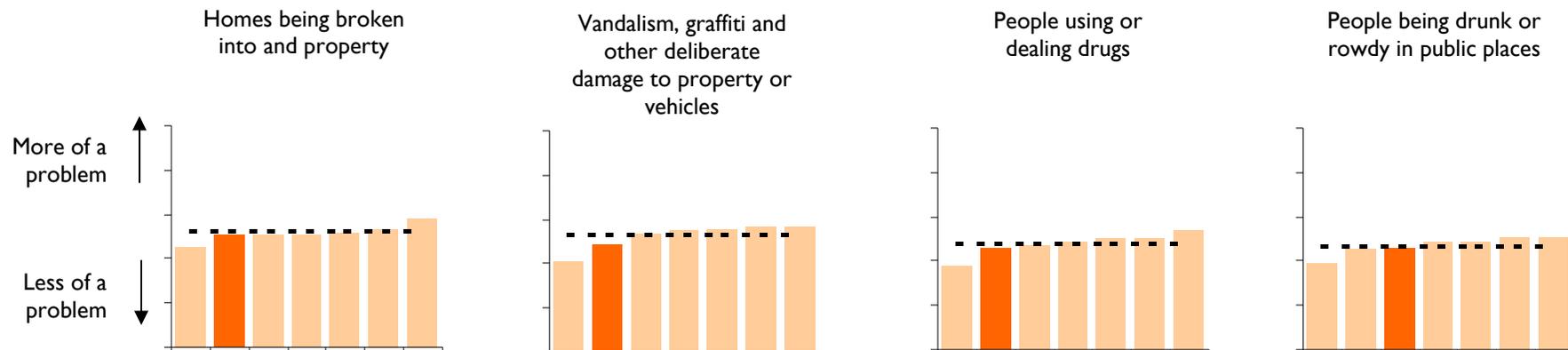
Which is the biggest Crime and Disorder issue?

In 2005 Leicestershire's Citizens Panel respondents were asked to what extent each of the eight crime and disorder categories 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 Local Authority 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 Harborough District. The dark orange bar represents the position of Harborough District in context of the other Local Authorities and the black line represents the County average.

In general the dark orange bar representing Harborough falls below (to the left of) the mid range of each chart and so Harborough respondents tend to think crime and disorder is less of a problem in their area than most other Local Authorities.

Chart 15.1: Bar chart showing the extent to which each crime and disorder category is considered a problem in both Harborough District and Leicestershire overall, 2005

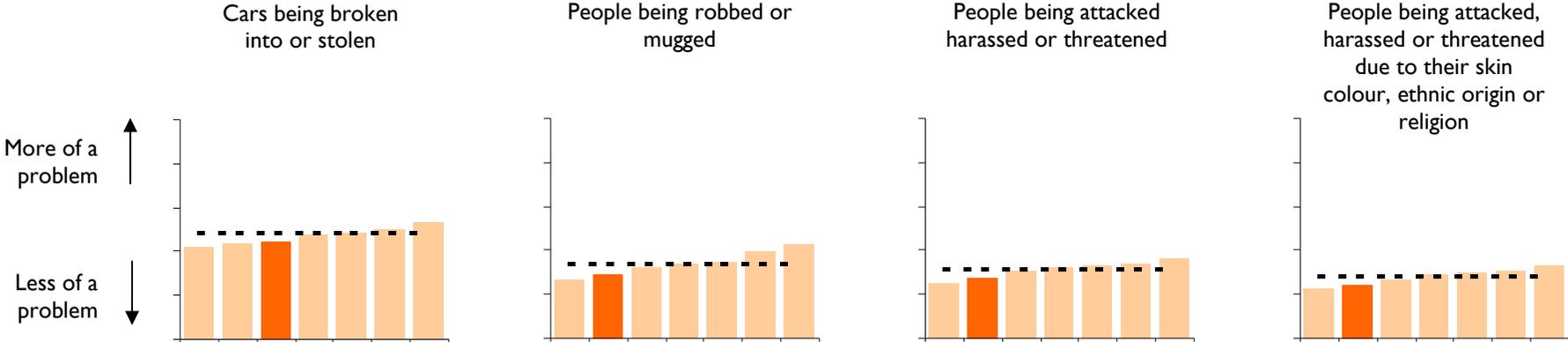


The charts have been ranked left to right, highest to lowest according to the degree to which Harborough respondents consider each crime and disorder category is a problem. Therefore the findings suggest that homes being broken into is considered the biggest problem, followed by vandalism, graffiti and damage, people being drunk or rowdy in public places 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.

In comparison to countywide respondents, Harborough respondents

place homes being broken into as their main concern rather than vandalism, graffiti and damage and they also rank cars being broken into or stolen as much less of a problem placing it in fifth position compared to a Countywide third position.

The use of an average figure will mask the fact that there are a number of individuals within each crime and disorder category who find it either a fairly big or very big problem in their area. Further work on how much of a problem crime is considered to be and on **who** (what type of individual) is more likely to find each particular crime and disorder category a problem can be found within the County Partnership Strategic Assessment.



Source: Leicestershire's Citizens Panel 2005, LCC

Change over Time

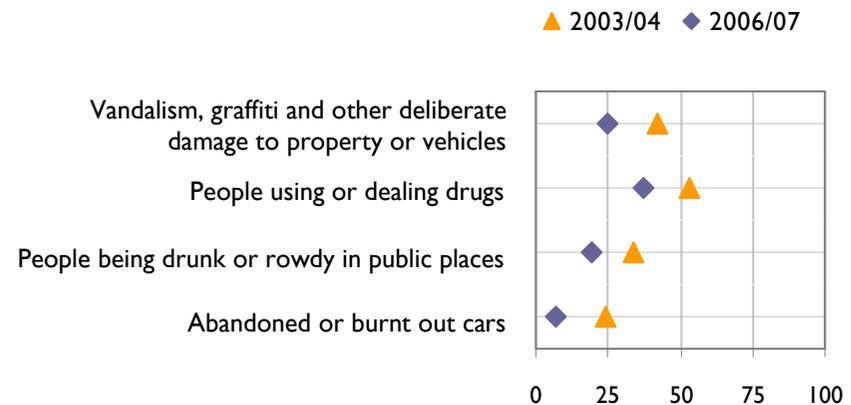
Chart 15.2, right, shows the percentage of Harborough respondents who thought there was a problem with each of these four categories of crime and disorder in the 2003 and 2006 Best Value User Satisfaction Surveys (BVPI General Surveys). The purpose of the analysis is to show change over time.

Perceptions have improved all four categories over the three years between the survey being carried out in 2003 and again in 2006.

The biggest improvement was the reduction in people who thought that there was a problem with abandoned or burnt out cars - down from around a quarter of respondents (23%) to around one-in-twenty (5%). This may be related to changes in policy and procedures and/or changes in the value of scrap metal.

The percentage of respondents who thought that 'vandalism and graffiti' was a problem was down by almost a half, from 54% to 28%. There were also large reductions in the number of people who thought that drugs or drunken/rowdy behaviour was a problem in their local area (down by 47% and 45% respectively).

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.



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 Harborough District

4.16 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 16.1 shows the NSIR categories used for recording incidents of anti-social behaviour.

Figure 16.1: 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 2006. As a result data is provided for the last complete financial year 2006/07.

Looking at the full list of categories shown in figure 16.1 suggests that there is a potential for overlap when interpreting some of the categories, which may lead to a misinterpretation of the data.

Table 16.2 (below) shows the number of incidents recorded in the top three NSIR anti-social behaviour categories by the police within Harborough during 2006/07. The table shows that over half of the 2,627¹ incidents of ASB recorded by the police within Harborough during 2006/07 are categorised as rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour.

Map 16.3, on the next page shows the number of ASB incidents reported to the police within Harborough during 2006/07 by 1km grid square. Though this does not enable the identification of specific ASB issues it does identify where concentrations of reported ASB incidents have occurred within the last year.

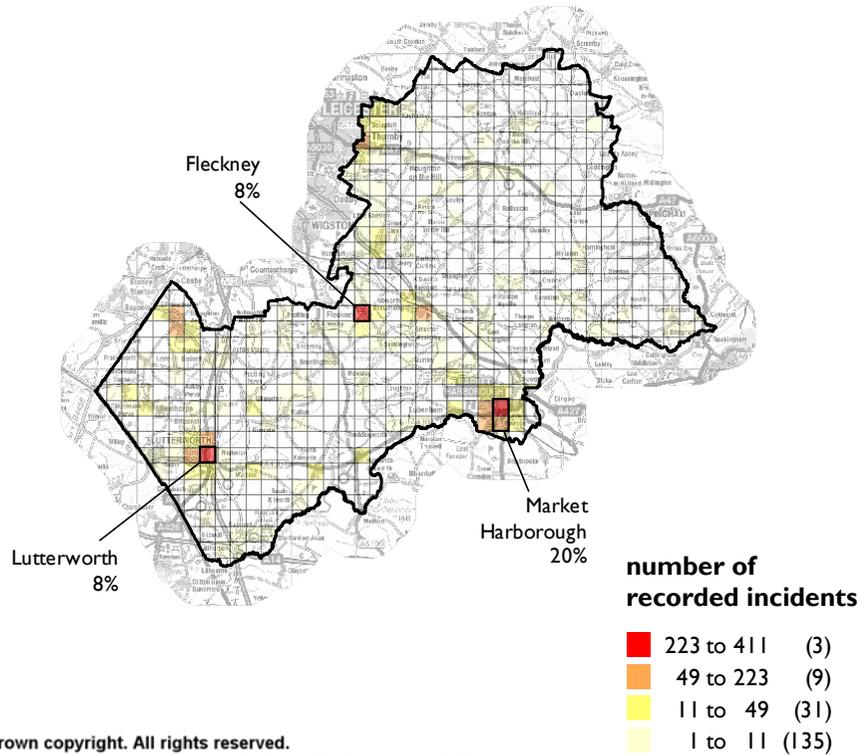
Table 16.2: Top 3 anti-social behaviour incidents types recorded by the police in Harborough during 2006/07

ASB category	%
Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour	59%
Vehicle nuisance & inappropriate behaviour	14%
Abandoned Vehicles	9%

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary

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

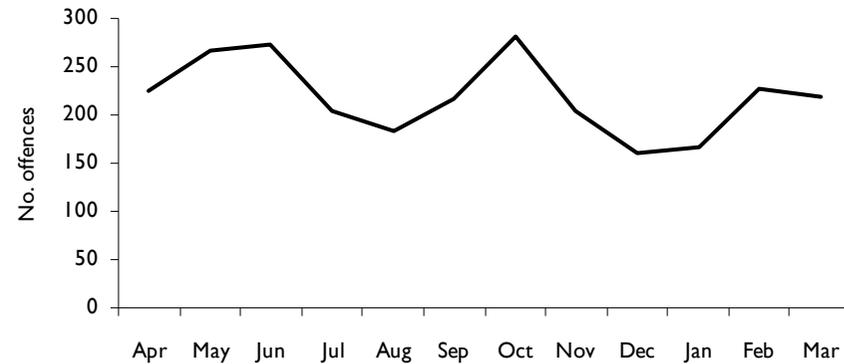
Map 16.3: Anti-social behaviour in Harborough Borough 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square



Map 16.3, shows that a fifth of the 2,627 ASB incidents recorded by the police within Harborough were within Market Harborough itself. The map also highlights concentrations of ASB incidents in Fleckney and Lutterworth.

Chart 16.4, below shows the number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police in Harborough by month during 2006/07. The chart shows a higher number of offences occurring during the spring and autumn months.

Chart 16.4: Trend in recorded anti-social behaviour incidents in Harborough District 2006/07



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary

101 is a 24-hour number provided by the police and local council to deal with community safety issues, including certain non-emergency crime, policing and anti-social behaviour. The 101 service was introduced in Harborough in April 2007. Table 16.5 below shows the number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to 101 between 24/04/2007 and 30/09/2007.

It would be useful to overlay the incidents of anti-social behaviour reported to 101 with those reported to the Police to provide a fuller picture of incidents across the county.

Nearly half of the incidents reported to 101 were categorised as drunk and rowdy groups and nearly a fifth were categorised as noisy neighbours and loud parties.

Table 16.5: Calls made to 101 to report incidents of anti-social behaviour within Harborough during 2006/07¹

	Calls to 101	%
Drunk & rowdy groups	416	44%
Noisy neighbours & loud parties	179	19%
Vandalism & graffiti	109	11%
Abandoned/nuisance vehicles	87	9%
Dumping & fly tipping	74	8%
Threatening & abusive behaviour	49	5%
Broken street lighting	21	2%
Drug related ASB	17	2%
Total	952	100%

¹ includes calls to 101 between the launch in 24th April 2007 and 30th September 2007

4.17 Perceptions of Anti-social behaviour in Harborough District

Which is the biggest ASB problem

Chart 17.1 below, shows how much of a problem the four categories of anti social behaviour (ASB) are considered to be within Harborough District. 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 Harborough District in context of the other Local Authorities and the black line

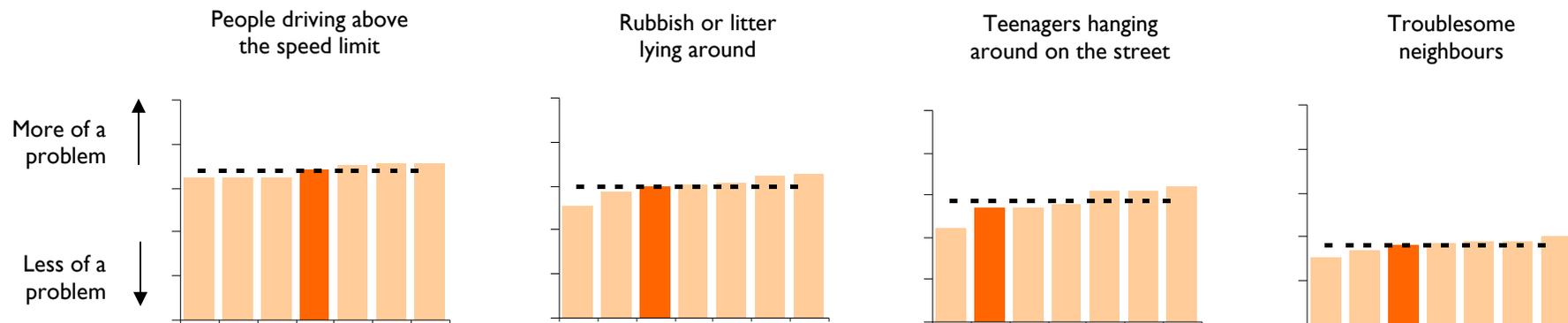
represents the County average.

The charts have been ranked according to the degree to which Harborough 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 then teenagers hanging around on the street, with troublesome neighbours the least problematic category within the district.

In general Harborough respondents are highly typical of Countywide respondents in their perceptions of ASB.

By using an average figure we find respondents within each Local

Chart 17.1: The extent to which each anti-social behaviour category is considered a problem in both Harborough District and Leicestershire overall, 2005



Source: Leicestershire's Citizens Panel 2005, LCC

Authority as a whole do not consider any one of the categories a 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 section of the Partnership Strategic Assessment.

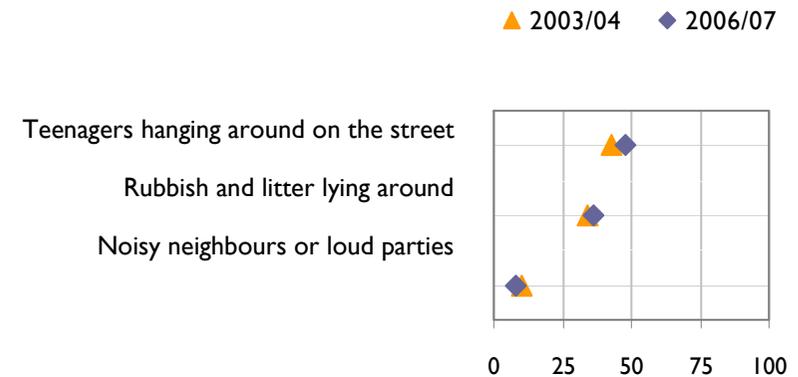
Change over Time

Chart 17.2, right, shows the percentage of Harborough respondents who thought there was either a fairly or a very big problem with each of these three categories of ASB in the 2003/04 and 2006/07 Local Government User Satisfaction Surveys.

There is very little change in any of the three categories within the three year period. Although "...teenagers hanging around..." is perceived to be slightly more of a problem. This category of ASB showed a slight increase in those who thought it was a problem locally; up from 43% in 2003 to 48% in 2006.

Again the other category of ASB to show an increase over this three year period was for "...rubbish and litter lying around". Again the increase was only very slight, with 34% of respondents thinking it was a problem in their area in 2003 compared to 36% in 2006.

Chart 17.2: Percentage of respondents who thought that there was a (fairly or very big) problem with each of these categories in their local area.



Source: BVPI General Survey 2003/04 and 2006/07—5016 Harborough District

4.18 Arson

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.)

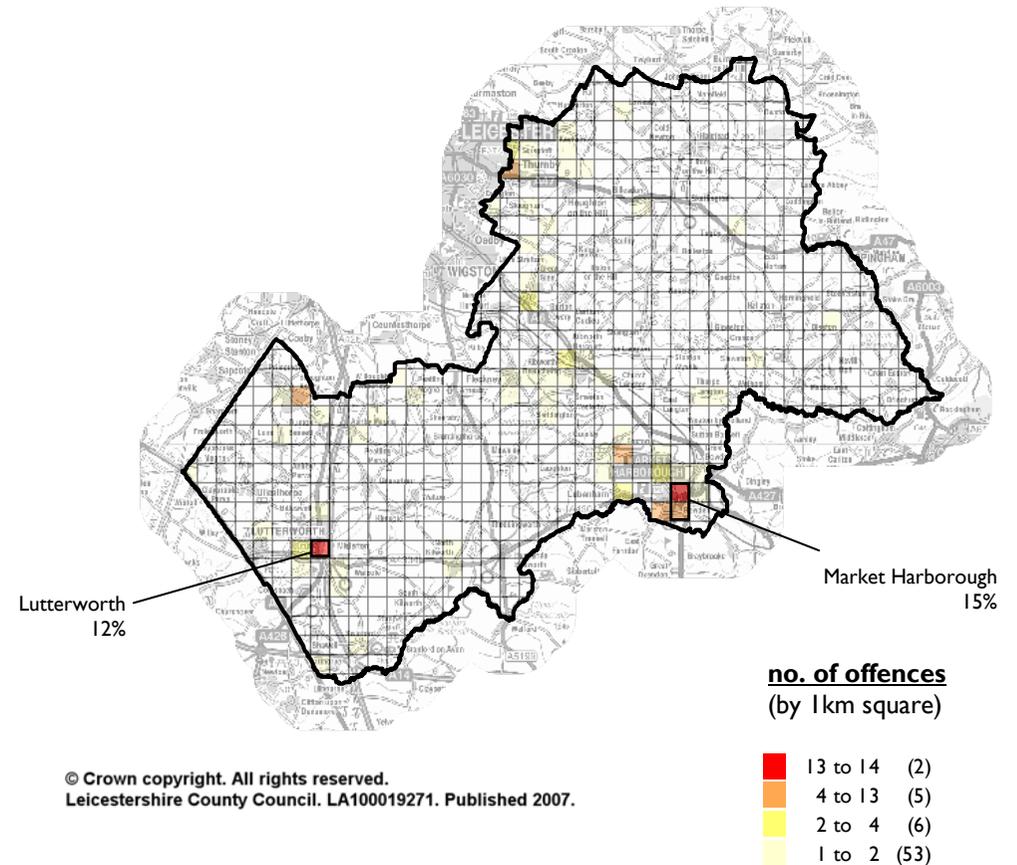
Table 18.1 shows the number of recorded arson incidents within Harborough District during 2005/06 and 2006/07. There is a total of 118 recorded arson incidents within Harborough during 2006/07, a minimal change on the previous year.

Table 18.1: Arson incidents within Harborough 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	05/06	06/07	% change
secondary fires	60	66	10% ▲
primary fires (excl. motor veh.)	17	22	29% ▲
primary fires motor vehicles	42	30	-29% ▼
all arson incidents	119	118	-1% ▼

Source : Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service

Map 18.2: Arson offences in Harborough 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square



In 2006/07, a quarter of the total number of recorded arson incidents within Harborough were started in and around either Lutterworth Town centre or Market Harborough Town centre. The remaining incidents were geographically dispersed throughout the district.

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 Harborough¹.

- Firecare Referrals: 0
- School Presentations: 22

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.

4.19 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'

Table 19.1 shows the number, nature and type of hate incident reported to the police within Harborough District during the last three years.

- The number of reported incidents peaked (34) in 2004/05, but decreased and remained stable in 2005/06 and 2006/07.
- The majority of incidents (68%) are racially motivated, though a considerable proportion are classed as homophobic.
- Over two-thirds of hate incidents within Harborough 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 police¹. 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 no incidents reported to the HIMP to the end of September 2007 within Harborough.

Table 19.1: Number of hate incidents reported to the police in Harborough, 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	criminal damage	non-recordable	other	racial	homophobic	religious	other
2004/05	34	71%	18%	9%	3%	78%	6%	17%	0%
2005/06	26	77%	15%	8%	0%	69%	31%	0%	0%
2006/07	24	58%	25%	4%	13%	54%	23%	12%	12%
Total	84	69%	19%	7%	5%	68%	18%	10%	3%

¹ <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/hate-crime/>

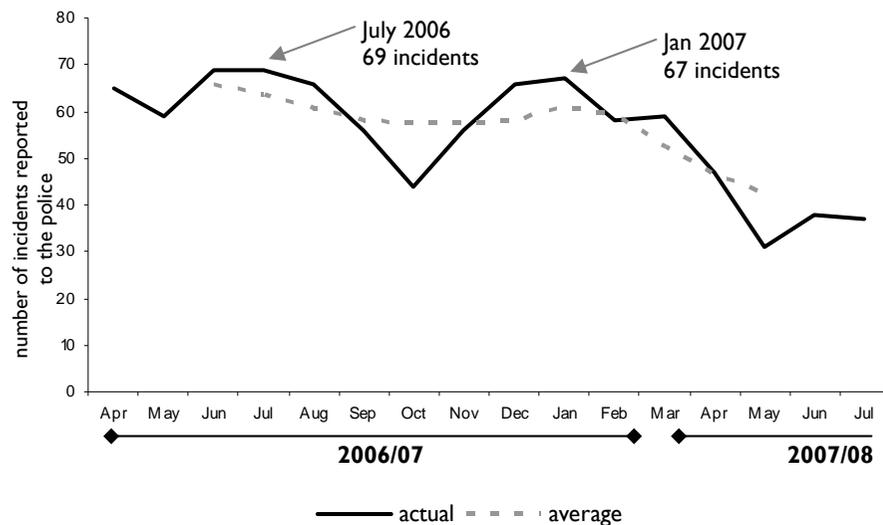
4.20 Domestic Abuse

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 location¹.

Chart 20.1: Number of domestic incidents reported to the police in Harborough District, 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 violence is not reported to the police. Much work has been done both nationally and locally to increase the reporting of domestic 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 20.1 below shows the number of domestic incidents reported to the police by month between April 2006 and July 2007. The chart shows peaks in the summer 2006 and also early in 2007. The chart also shows the average² number of incidents recorded monthly. Based on this average there appears to be a downward trend in the number of domestic incidents recorded within Harborough.

Table 20.2 shows the type of domestic incident reported in Harborough based on the incidents reported during 2006/07. The table shows that 47% were recorded as non recordable³ and 39% as assault and harassment.

Through the Local Area Agreement agencies within Leicestershire

Table 20.2: Type of domestic incident reported in Harborough 2006/07

type of DV incident	%
non recordable	47%
assault and harassment	39%
damage	5%
theft	2%
other	7%
	100%

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

have a commitment to two reward targets for domestic violence. These targets focus on the two main characteristics of domestic violence

- To increase reporting of domestic violence 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 violence offences committed by repeat offenders

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

On this basis, Harborough needs to achieve at least 64 reports per

Table 20.3: Number of domestic incidents reported to the police in Harborough during April 2007 to March 2008

<u>reported incidents 2007/08</u>	
April	47
May	31
June	38
July	37
August	44
September	53
YTD Total	250
monthly target	64
YTD target	384
difference	-134

month within the district to meet this target.

Table 20.3 shows the number of domestic incidents reported in the first six months of this financial year 2007/08. The target of 64 reports per month within Harborough has consistently not been achieved.

Outreach Service

The Outreach Worker in Harborough supported a total of 30 women and 55 children from April 2006-March 2007 and had 12 cases open in March 2007.

There was just one service user from a BME community, although this is consistent with the ethnic mix in the borough. There were a high number of women (30%) disclosing a disability, and therefore the service must be sure that it is able to provide suitable services and facilities for these service users. Around 86% of service users had children, and support was available to them through local services such as Harborough Home Start, Family Steps and Connexions.

Services were more widely used by the 30-49 year age group. Steps should be taken to ensure that younger and older age groups are aware of the service on offer.

The Outreach Worker supported a number of service users during 2006/07, establishing links with local services, and also sitting on the Harborough DV Forum. However, it is apparent that there were no referrals from agencies such as solicitors or the Domestic Violence Helpline. There were only two referrals from the Police Domestic Abuse Incident officer, and needs to be addressed, particularly where there have been repeat offences.

4.21 Young Offenders in Harborough

The information provided by the Leicestershire Youth Offending Service (YOS) shows that in Harborough there were 167 young offenders in 2006/2007 who committed 260 offences, an average rate of 1.6 offences per young offender. This average is the same as for Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole for the same period.

The profile of young offenders in Harborough, as is the case for Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole, is that the majority (68%) are male and the vast majority White British (93%). Nearly half are aged between 16 and 18 years old, with only 22% aged under 14 (see Figure 21.1)

Figure 21.1: The age profile of all young offenders in Harborough



Source: Leicestershire Youth Offending Service - 2006/07

In Harborough there were 12 Prolific Young Offenders (PYOs) who between them committed 29 offences. These 12 PYOs

represent 7% of young offenders in Harborough, accounting for 12% 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 Harborough on average commit 2.4 offences each, this is lower than that for all PYOs across Leicestershire and Rutland, which has a rate of 3.0 offences per PYO.

Table 21.2 below shows the types of offences committed by young offenders in Harborough. There are five types of offence which make up the majority of offences. These are :

Table 21.2: Type of offences committed by young people in Harborough

Offence category description	Number of offences	Percentage of all offences
Theft & Handling Stolen Goods	66	25%
Violence Against the Person	55	21%
Public Order	37	14%
Criminal Damage (excluding Arson)	35	13%
Motoring Offences	25	9%
Breach of Statutory Order	14	5%
Vehicle Theft and Unauthorised Taking	11	4%
Breach of Bail	9	3%
Drugs	7	3%
Other	5	2%
Non-Domestic Burglary	2	1%
Domestic Burglary	1	0%
Robbery	1	0%
Arson	0	0%
Breach of Conditional Discharge	0	0%
Fraud & Forgery	0	0%
Racially Aggravated	0	0%
Sexual Offences	0	0%
All Offences	268	100%

} 81%

Source: Leicestershire Youth Offending Service - 2006/07

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

These five account for 81% of all offences. A pattern which is similar to that for the whole of Leicestershire and Rutland.

4.22 Substance-misuse within Harborough District

This section of the report provides data regarding problematic drug users accessing drug treatment programmes within Harborough. 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 22.1 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 of 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 22.1: 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

Table 22.2 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 22.2: Retention rates of 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 12% live within Harborough District, over a third of which (38%) are within Market Harborough town centre.

More detailed information regarding drug misuse within Harborough District 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 22.3 shows the number of drug offences recorded by the police in Harborough District during 2005/06 and 2006/07. The table shows the number of recorded drug offences is the same in 2006/07 compared to the previous year, though the number of class A offences have nearly doubled in the two year period.

The majority of the drugs offences recorded in Harborough District during 2006/07, 122 out of 147, were for class C drug offences, primarily possession of cannabis.

The 147 drug offences recorded within Harborough District account for 14% of the recorded drug offences within Leicestershire County during 2006/07.

Table 22.3:Recorded drug offences within Harborough District during 2005/06 and 2006/07

	2005/06	2006/07
class A	12	21
class B	9	4
class C	126	122
total	147	147

Alcohol Related Offences

According to the British Crime Survey 2006/07, victims believed the offender to be under the influence of alcohol in 46% of all violent incidents. This is approximately the same as for 2005/06¹. Based on police recorded crime, the corresponding figure for Leicester City, Leicestershire County and Rutland for 2005/06 was very similar, with around 45% of all violent offences committed under the influence of alcohol.

Offences recorded by the police are not specifically classified as being alcohol related. However, details of whether an offence was perceived to be committed under the influence of alcohol is captured at the time an individual is arrested. As the perception of an individual being under the influence of alcohol is subjective there may be inconsistencies in recording.

National research and local evidence also shows that the peak time for violent crime is night-time, coinciding with busy trading hours and closing times of licensed venues. The 2001/02 British Crime Survey found that **almost half** of violent offences occurred at the weekend (6pm Friday to 6am Monday).

However, there are also local issues around the recording of offence times. As the time information is a mandatory data field on Leicestershire Constabulary's CIS system, where an offence time is not known there is a tendency for the offence time to be entered on the system as 0. This has led to an over-representation of offences occurring at midnight (00:00).

A Local Area Agreement target is currently under development that aims to reduce the number of incidents of public place offending and anti-social behaviour. This will be used to inform strategic responses by community safety partnerships across the county to tackle public place offending.

4.23 Prolific & Priority Offenders

In Harborough there are currently 11 classified Prolific & Priority Offenders (PPOs). This accounts for 6.1% 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 11 PPO offenders in Harborough, 2 are currently in custody (remanded or serving a custodial sentence), 4 are remanded to secure accommodation and the remaining 5 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 Harborough (November 2007)

District	In Custody	Remanded (Secure Accomodation)	In Community	Total Classified PPOs
Harborough	2	4	5	11

Age/Gender Breakdown

The mean age for the 11 PPO offenders in Harborough is 27 years, with the youngest classified PPO in the District aged 21 years and the oldest currently 35 years. All of the 11 PPOs in Harborough are Male and all described their self-defined ethnicity as White British.

Drugs Breakdown

5 of the 11 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 MAP-POM intervention. 2 of the PPOs testing positive for drugs used Class A Heroin or Cocaine with the remaining 3 testing positive for Opiates or Cannabis.

Offence Breakdown

Table 23.2 displays the offence category breakdown for the 11 classified PPO offenders in Harborough during 2006/07. 80% of offences are classified as core criminality (highlighted).

Table 23.2: Number and % of offences committed by prolific & priority offenders in Harborough 2006/07

Harborough (11 offenders)	offences 2006/07	% of Total
Common Assault	2	8%
Criminal Damage	2	8%
Burglary Dwelling	14	56%
Burglary OTD	2	8%
Robbery	1	4%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	3	12%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	0	0%
Wounding	0	0%
Other 'Non-Core Crime'	1	4%
TOTAL	25	100%

4.24 Business Crime

This section of the report looks at business crime within Harborough District. For the purposes of this report the definition of business crime includes 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 offences against the person, recorded at business premises. For example it will include theft of personal property, violence against the person 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 crime includes those offences which occur at the following premises types

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

Table 24.1 shows the number of business crimes recorded within Harborough District within 2006/07 by premises type, compared to the previous year.

Table 24.1: Business crime in Harborough District by premises type in 2006/07 compared to the previous year

premises type	2005/06	2006/07	% change
commercial	437	445	2% ▲
shop	278	300	8% ▲
licensed premises	185	230	24% ▲
educational establishment	112	129	15% ▲
agricultural	110	120	9% ▲
petrol station / garage	115	115	0% -
bank	30	34	13% ▲
hotel	28	18	-36% ▼

The number of offences recorded at **commercial premises** remained at a similar level in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. The predominant offence types recorded at commercial premises in 2006/07 in Harborough district are theft (26%), burglary other (25%), theft from motor vehicle (13%) and criminal damage (11%).

The number of offences recorded at **shops** increased by 8% in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Almost half of offences recorded at shops in Harborough district in 2006/07 were theft from stores. The other predominant offence types being burglary other (10%) and theft (10%).

There has been an increase of 24% in the number of offences recorded at **licensed premises** within Harborough district in

2006/07 compared to the previous year. In 2006/07, almost one third of these offences were recorded as assault and harassment (30%), whilst theft accounted for 27% , burglary other 10% and criminal damage 9%.

The number of offences recorded at **educational establishments** has increased by 15% in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Four-fifths of offences recorded at educational establishments in 2006/07 were either burglary other (30%), criminal damage (25%) or theft (25%) whilst assault and harassment accounted for 16%.

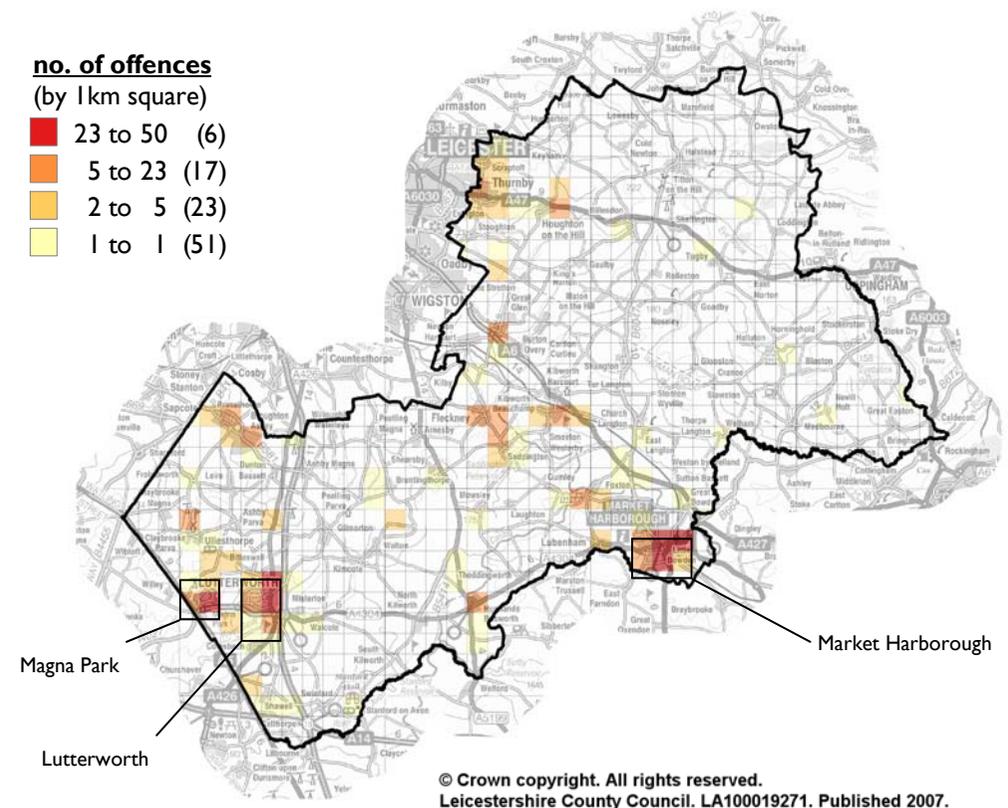
The number of offences recorded at **petrol stations and garages** has remained consistent over the two year period. The majority offence type recorded at petrol stations and or garages in Harborough district in 2006/07 was fraud (58%). petrol stations and garages. The other predominant offence types being burglary other (11%) and theft from stores (10%).

The number of offences recorded at **agricultural premises** has increased by 9% in Harborough district in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. A third of offences recorded at agricultural premises in 2006/07 were theft, with the other major offence types being burglary other (28%) and criminal damage (19%).

Harborough Community Safety Partnership recently held an event to look at crime issues affecting businesses within Harborough district.

Map 24.2 shows the distribution of the 445 offences recorded at commercial premises within Harborough District during 2006/07.

Map 24.2 : Offences recorded at commercial premises in Harborough District during 2006/07 by 1km Grid Square



4.25 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 2 of the 4 neighbourhood police beats within Harborough and made up 2 out of a total of 11 neighbourhood policing priorities for the district.

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 25.1 (right) shows the number of casualties on Harborough's roads during the last 3 years.

Table 25.1: Number of number road casualties on roads within Harborough District¹

	2004	2005	2006
Slight Casualties	299	304	240
Serious Casualties	28	31	31
Fatal Casualties	8	9	9
KSI Casualties	36	40	40
Total Casualties	335	344	280

Whilst overall casualties have stayed stable, those Killed or Seriously Injured has increased, particularly in the last year.

Table 25.2 below compares changes in numbers of casualties on Harborough's roads over the short medium and long term against Leicestershire & Rutland as a whole.

Table 25.2: Percentage change in road casualties in Harborough compared to Leicestershire and Rutland

	Harborough	Leicestershire and Rutland
change in last year ²	-19%	-8%
change in last 10 years ³	-18%	-16%

In the long-term road casualties in Harborough have decreased slightly more than those in Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole.

- 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

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 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).

Need to ensure that the information included in the Strategic Assessment is not only timely but is 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.

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 a 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 how 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 details 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 (PSA I) 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

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Appendix I : British Crime Survey Comparator Crimes

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

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

<u>BCS Crime Category</u>	<u>Crimsec3 Code</u>	<u>HO Code</u>	<u>Offence Description</u>
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)

<u>BCS Crime Category</u>	<u>Crimsec3 Code</u>	<u>HO Code</u>	<u>Offence Description</u>
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)

<u>BCS Crime Category</u>	<u>Crimsec3 Code</u>	<u>HO Code</u>	<u>Offence Description</u>
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 Substances To 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 : PSAI 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)	}	Violence
Woundings (serious and other)		
Robbery of personal property		
Theft or unauthorised taking of vehicle (incl. attempts)	}	Vehicle crime
Theft from a vehicle (incl. attempts)		
Vehicle interference	}	The rest
Theft or unauthorised taking of a cycle		
Theft from person		
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	Hinckley &		North West		Oadby &		County	Force			
	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Bosworth	Leicester	Melton			Leics	Wigston	Rutland
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	Hinckley &		North West		Oadby &		County	Force			
	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Bosworth	Leicester	Melton			Leics	Wigston	Rutland
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	Emotional &	Lost output	Victim services	Health services	CJS (inc Police)	
			stolen and damaged	physical impact on victims					
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.

This 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Flats • HE qualification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age 45-64 / Age 65+ /Age 25-44 • Agriculture / Fishing employment • Health and Social work employment • Provide unpaid care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terraced Housing • Rent (Public)
City Living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detached Housing • Households with non-dependant children • Age 5-14 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single pensioner household / People per room • Work from home / Two adults no children • Unemployed /Divorced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HE Qualification / Single person household (not pensioner) • Born Outside the UK / Rent (Private) / All Flats
Countryside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population Density • Public Transport to work • All Flats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Social work employment / Single pensioner household • Age 5-14 / Hotel & Catering employment • Working part-time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2+ Car household /Work from home • Agriculture/Fishing employment • Detached Housing
Prospering Suburbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent (Public) • Terraced Housing • All Flats / No central heating • Rent (Private) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population Density / Age 65+ • Wholesale/retail trade employment • Mining/Quarrying/Construction employment • Students (full-time) • Health and Social work employment • Manufacturing employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2+ Car household • Detached Housing
Constrained by Circumstances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detached Housing • 2+ Car household / HE Qualification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age 45-64 / No central heating / Provide unpaid care • Health and Social work employment • Wholesale/retail trade employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Flats • Rent (Public)
Typical Traits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent (Public) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terraced Housing
Multicultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detached Housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine/Semi-Routine Occupation • Work from home • Health and Social work employment • Wholesale/retail trade employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

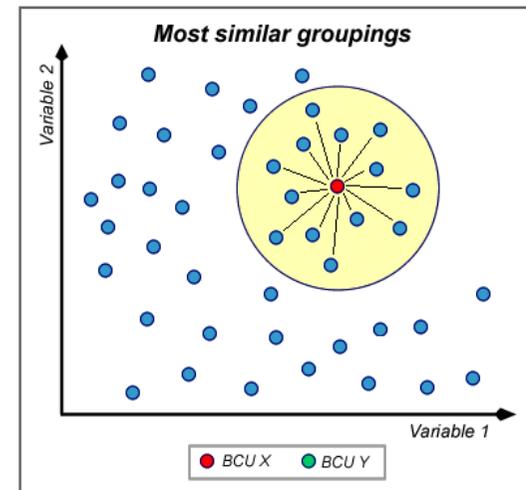
Why are the variables 'transformed' and 'standardised'?

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!



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?

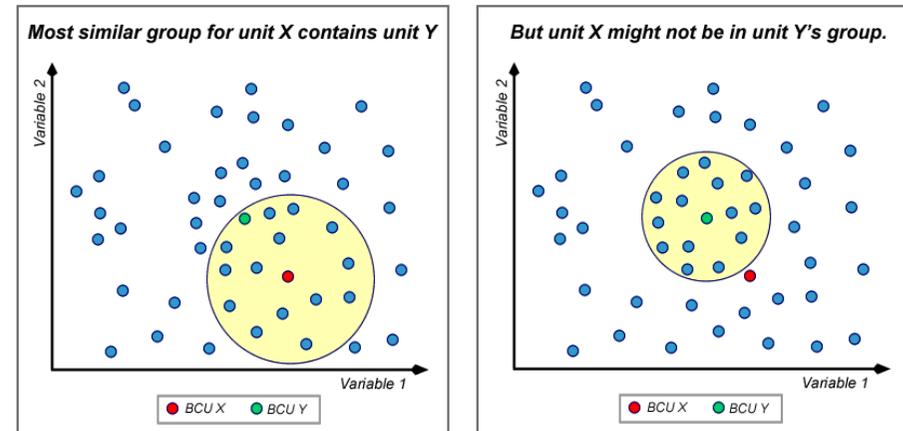
There are potentially two reasons. Areas with small population can show large differences from the BCUs/CSPs most similar to them. To prevent possibly incomparable units appearing in the group, BCUs or CSPs with a distance measure greater than 8 were removed from these groups.

The second possible reason arises from the reorganisation of areas. If in the future a BCU or CSP changes its 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 Trinity West	Moir	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