

Melton Area Safer Communities Partnership

**Partnership Strategic Assessment
Evidence Base
October 2007**

Acknowledgments

Melton Safer Communities Partnership is indebted to the following organisations for providing information for this report:

Melton Borough Council
Leicestershire Constabulary
Leicestershire Fire & Rescue Service
Leicestershire Drug and Alcohol Action Team
Leicestershire Youth Offending Service
Leicestershire County Council
Leicestershire Health Informatics Service

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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Melton Partnership Strategic Assessment : Summary

The Partnership Strategic Assessment provides sound evidence and robust analysis to inform the production of the Community Safety Plan by the Melton Area Safer Communities Partnership.

Melton Borough is an attractive rural area located in North-East Leicestershire and includes the market town of Melton Mowbray and more than 70 small villages. The town is about 28 kilometres from the surrounding cities of Leicester and Nottingham and the towns of Loughborough and Grantham. The population for Melton in 2006 was 48,800 and is the tenth smallest district in England. The majority (52%) of the population live in Melton Mowbray and the remainder in the surrounding villages and countryside.

Melton Borough has relatively low levels of crime with larger proportions of crime occurring within Melton Mowbray and the surrounding wards.

Previous Strategic Priorities

As a result of the previous crime, disorder and drugs audit the Melton Area Safer Communities Partnership identified the following strategic priorities for the 2005-2008 Community Safety Strategy:

- To reduce all acquisitive crime in the Borough including domestic burglary, vehicle crime and theft including robbery.
- To reduce the levels of anti-social behaviour including criminal damage.
- To reduce incidents of violent crime including common assault and domestic violence.
- To reduce the harm caused by substance misuse such as drugs and alcohol.
- To protect and reassure communities, making people feel safe in their own home or whilst out in the Borough.

In addition the Partnership also identified a number of cross-cutting priorities that have been adopted and reflected throughout the MASCP's activities:

- Prolific and Other Priority Offenders
- Young People
- Victims

New Strategic Priorities

Following analysis of this document the Melton Area Safer Communities Partnership have identified the following strategic priorities that will govern partnership activity:

- Substance Misuse with a focus on alcohol related offending/harm.
- Acquisitive crime with a focus on the most prevalent and harmful i.e. burglary dwelling, theft from vehicle.
- Anti-social behaviour reduction with a focus on criminal damage.
- Violent crime with a focus on domestic abuse.

The partnership has also identified a number of cross cutting issues:

- Reducing re-offending, particularly that by young people.
- Increase reassurance in the Borough and safety in the home.

Priority Neighbourhoods

Whilst Melton has relatively low levels of crime there are areas which have higher levels than others. The Melton Area Safer Communities Partnership has agreed where possible to focus resources on those areas emerging as priority areas for action and have currently identified the following as priority neighbourhoods:

- Melton Town Centre Beat.
- Fairmead Estate.

Summary

These priorities will inform the Community Safety Strategy for the 2008-2011 period and will be reviewed annually. The plan will outline how the Partnership will work towards tackling the priorities and issues that matter most to the Borough.

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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.

This 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.

1.4 Introduction to Melton Borough

Melton Borough is an attractive rural area located in north-east Leicestershire and includes the market town of Melton Mowbray and more than 70 small villages. The town is about 28 kilometres from the surrounding cities of Leicester and Nottingham and the towns of Loughborough and Grantham.

The population for Melton Borough in 2006 was 48,800 and is the tenth smallest district in England with a population density of just 1 person per hectare. The majority (52%) live in Melton Mowbray and the remainder in the surrounding villages and countryside.

The local economy has developed from an agricultural base to a growing manufacturing and service economy. In 2001 there were 2,000 businesses providing 17,300 jobs in the borough. The bulk of which, 5,300, were located in manufacturing, 3,700 in distribution, hotels and restaurants and 3,800 in public administration.

Melton Borough Key Statistics

Total Population	48,800
Male	24,100
Female	24,800
Number of Households	20,300
Non 'White British' Population *	4.8%
Black Minority Ethnic Population	2.7%

Source: ONS MYE for mid 2006 (August 2007)

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

Leicestershire County Council Household Estimates

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

Map A : Melton Settlements



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2.1 Current Strategic Priorities

Following analysis of the Crime, Disorder and Drugs Audit 2004 consultation with the local residents, the Melton Area Safer Communities Partnership (MASCP) identified the following strategic priorities and objectives for the 2005-2008 period:

- reduce all acquisitive crime in the Borough including domestic burglary, vehicle crime, theft and robbery.
- reduce the levels of anti-social behaviour including criminal damage.
- reduce incidents of violent crime including common assault and domestic violence.
- reduce the harm caused by substance misuse such as drugs and alcohol.
- protect and reassure communities, making people feel safe in their own home or whilst out in the Borough.

In addition, the partnership also identified a number of **cross-cutting priorities** that have been adopted and reflected throughout the MASCP's activities.

Prolific and Other Priority Offenders:

A small proportion of people commit a disproportionate amount of crime and therefore Melton has targeted much of its resources towards tackling prolific and other priority offenders. The MASCP provides funding for the Leicestershire MAPPOM (Multi Agency Prolific & Priority Offender Management) in order to break the re-offending cycle amongst this group. The MASCP has begun to focus its direction on understanding the causes of crime and identifying the

risk factors associated with offending behaviour (education, mental health, welfare, housing, poor parenting etc). By doing so the partnership aims to develop initiatives that will reduce these risk factors and therefore break the cycle of offending.

Young People:

The partnership recognises the importance of targeting it's resources towards young people and as a result invests heavily in youth activities and diversionary work. Much of this work focuses on supporting those individuals at risk from becoming involved in crime and/or anti-social behaviour. There have been a number of initiatives with a young person focus and have included early intervention such as the Pyramid Project, diversionary sports activities as well as parent/child schemes.

Victims:

Whilst conducting the audit it was clear in some cases, particularly in relation to domestic violence and race crime, that only a small proportion of incidents are actually reported. It is therefore imperative that victims feel confident in reporting incidents but also that they are given the appropriate advice and support to prevent re-victimisation and thus MASCP ensures that victims are appropriately supported in order to achieve this.

2.2 Progress towards current strategic priorities

The following section outlines recent progress made by MASCP towards the current strategic priorities outlined in the previous section.

Acquisitive Crime

Vehicle Crime:

Numerous interventions have taken place to reduce vehicle crime during the last 3 years and has included the deployment of rat trap vehicles, talking signs, distribution of awareness materials and the target hardening of vulnerable vehicles. This has culminated in an overall reduction in vehicle crime for the Borough of Melton.

Theft from motor vehicle has reduced by 15% since 2003/04 but levels still remain well above the reduction targets and will remain a priority for the MASCP. Theft of motor vehicles has reduced significantly since 2003/04 with current levels below the reduction target of 36.13%.

Domestic Burglary:

The MASCP have carried out a variety of initiatives designed to reduce burglary dwelling in Melton. This has included the purchase of home security packs, the employment of Hanover Handyvan home security, distribution of awareness materials to vulnerable residents and Smart Water property marking. During the lifespan of the current strategy levels of domestic burglary in Melton have fluctuated year on year whilst following a decreasing trend against the 2003/04 baseline. Overall the MASCP is set to reach the reduction target of 26.4%.

Theft from Person/Robbery:

Robbery figures in the Borough of Melton are relatively small and numbers have remained stable during the course of the Community Safety Strategy however theft from person has taken a significant increase and whilst numbers remain relatively low this is still of concern to the partnership.

Anti-Social Behaviour and Criminal Damage

This is a major priority for local residents and as such the MASCP has invested significantly in targeting ASB in the Borough. The MASCP developed a baseline for ASB during 2006/07 and has funded a variety of initiatives including Police Community Support Officers, ASB Officer, Youth Inclusion Support Programme and a Family Intervention Project. Criminal damage has seen a sustained reduction year on year with levels reducing by 26% during 2006/7, which is significantly below the reduction target of 10%. However during 2007/ 08 criminal damage has risen significantly and has been closely linked to a rise in anti-social behaviour in the Borough.

Violent Crime

Common Assault and Wounding:

Violent crime was highlighted as the third biggest concern for residents in the Borough with 37% of respondents worried about being assaulted, particularly when entering the town centre during the evening. Over half of all violent crime occurs within the Town Centre beat and as such most of our resources are targeted here. This has included significant investment into the expansion and enhancement of the town centre CCTV, the development of Melton Pubwatch, the introduction of an Alcohol Control Zone and the

development of chill-out initiatives. During this period common assault and wounding have remained at relatively stable levels but with detection levels improving. Due to the nature of violent crime within the town centre and residential feedback this will remain a priority for the MASCP.

Domestic Violence:

The MASCP has set up a domestic violence forum which aims to reduce domestic abuse, repeat victimisation and increase awareness of services available to victims and perpetrators. This has included providing funding for domestic violence outreach work, the development of a sanctuary scheme and numerous other awareness raising initiatives. Currently for this year Melton is falling short of its target to increase levels of reporting across the Borough.

Substance Misuse

42% of residents identified drug and alcohol misuse as a very or fairly big problem in the Borough in 2003/04. Over the course of the strategy the partnership has invested resources into reducing supply through police special operations, investing in treatment through the Drugs Intervention Programme and the development of a drugs and alcohol forum to develop and raise awareness of the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse – particularly targeted towards young people. Police intelligence suggests that the availability of drugs in the Borough continues to be an issue with drugs seemingly readily available. The statistics reflect this with the number of drug recorded offences in the Borough rising on a sustained basis.

Protection and Reassurance

The partnership has focused its resources on maintaining the high level of residents who feel safe in the Borough during the day and at night and in doing so the MASCP put their efforts in tackling the issues that matter most to local people including burglary, ASB and criminal damage. As part of this victims and residents have been involved and consulted on partnership activity. For example residents in Fairmead and Egerton explained how they felt reluctant to give witness statements for fear of reprisals and this is reflected in the fact that these two areas have the lowest detection rates for violent crime in the Borough (only 30% compared to an average of 50% in the Borough). As a result the MASCP focused on supporting vulnerable victims in these areas and have since developed a re-deployable CCTV project that aims to increase feelings of reassurance and encourage victims in coming forward. Protection and reassurance is the ultimate outcome of reducing crime and enhancing community safety and will therefore always be a priority for the MASCP.

2.3 Unique factors potentially affecting the level of crime within Melton

The following unique factors have been identified by the partnership as potentially affecting the levels of crime within the Borough.

Urban/Rural Makeup:

The Borough of Melton is comprised of vast rural areas, home to some 70 small villages, as well as a large urban centre. This urban/rural mix brings about challenges in relation to crime and policing. For example the large town of Melton Mowbray is home to over 52% of the population and like most large urban areas is subject to similar concentrations of crime, accounting for 50% of all crime in Melton. The rest of the crime is sparsely spread throughout the rural areas of the Borough with the higher proportions occurring in the 2 biggest towns of Bottesford and Asfordby.

Tourist Attractions:

Melton is the only Borough in Leicestershire to have a weekly cattle market and as a result sees a high influx of visitors into the Borough on a weekly basis. The busy nature of the town on these days could potentially increase the opportunities for crime. Melton is also host to the annual East Midlands Food Fair and is one of the biggest food fairs in the country. As a result Melton sees a huge influx of tourists into the Borough which may ultimately influence the levels of crime in the Borough during this time.

Cross Border Crime:

Melton is subject to cross-border crime due to its ease of access with the neighbouring counties of Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. It is therefore important that a level of cross border work is carried out to reduce such crime.

Crime Levels:

Levels of recorded crime and crime rates in Melton Borough are relatively low, so small changes in the number of offences can result in misleading percentage increases/decreases.

2.4 Emerging Issues

The following emerging issues have identified by the MASCP:

Theft from Person:

Although forming only a small percentage of our overall PSA target, numbers have increased significantly in Melton, by almost 100% over the past two years. This has become a prominent issue within the Melton Town Centre and occurs most during market days when there is a high influx of visitors to the Borough, who often become the victims. Police intelligence suggests that this is a cross border issue with perpetrators coming into the Borough to target victims during particular times. Some initiatives have been implemented recently but due to the nature of both victim and perpetrator this issue requires an innovative approach and should be an area of greater focus for the partnership in the future.

Anti-Social Behaviour (including criminal damage):

Melton currently has a problem with low level anti-social behaviour associated with the large gatherings of young people and is a particular concern for local residents, with the 101 service for Melton receiving over 1000 calls since its inception in April 2007. These problems occur during early evening and are particularly prominent in and around the town centre, parks and the Egerton and Fairmead housing estates. These incidents are not isolated to the town centre with increasing problems occurring in rural areas, particularly Bottesford and Asfordby. Criminal damage has also taken a significant upturn during this period and is closely linked with the incidents of low level anti-social behaviour, often occurring within the same areas.

Underage Alcohol Misuse:

The rise in low level ASB and criminal damage in Melton is predominantly associated with the consumption of alcohol amongst large groups of young people. An increasing number of Police operations responding to anti-social behaviour are resulting in the confiscation of large amounts of alcohol from those underage. This is supported by residents with a high proportion of 101 calls (521) reporting underage drinking and nuisance. The main areas of concern are: the Fairmead estate, Town Centre, King Edward VII upper school, Queensway and in the villages of Bottesford and Asfordby. This area would benefit from further research into the extent of the problem including information around health and alcohol related diseases and A&E hospital admissions. A strategic approach is required by the partnership to tackle this issue including education, attitudes, trading standards and enforcement.

Substance Misuse:

Drug related offences have seen a sustained increase since February 2005 with local residents also flagging this up as a major concern. Therefore the MASCP will continue to have this as a key priority and aim to carry out future work around education and the willingness of young people to engage in drug and alcohol misuse, enforcement, mapping of hot spot areas, Drugs Intervention Programme etc.

Shoplifting:

Shop theft has increased significantly over the past 2 years with intelligence indicating much higher levels may be occurring but is often going unreported. Perpetrators are usually well known prolific offenders with evidence suggesting this crime is often funding a drug dependency. Previous research has indicated that young people excluded from school were often involved in store theft. This area would benefit from further research into the true levels of shop theft and further enhancement of the Secure Melton Against Retail Theft scheme.

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.

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

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

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

Report Frequency and Data Timing

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

Geographical Area

The report covers the geographical areas of Melton 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 30 lower super output areas in Melton Borough.

1km Grid Square Maps - data is collated and used by a number of different agencies, who do not always work to the same administrative boundaries. The majority of the maps within this report aggregate the recorded incidents and offences to the nearest 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.

Recorded Crime Definitions

One of the problems identified throughout the production of the assessment is the provision of clear and consistent definitions of crime and what is included within any analysis included 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.

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 in the partnership area and performance compared to the other similar partnerships.

The overall reduction target for 2007/08 in Melton Borough 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 Melton Borough. Within Section 4.3 'long term crime trends', the police recorded crime figures are also included to show the overall trend of recorded crime within Melton Borough.

Future Crime Reduction Targets

The new Assessments of Police and Community Safety (APACS) performance management framework for police and CSPs will be introduced in April 2008. This is aligned to the National Indicator Set for Local Authorities, which measures performance against the national Public Service Agreement (PSA) 2008-2011 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 ranks the importance of each BCS crime type within Melton Borough according to different measures.

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

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

In column three (**Cost of Crime**) the newly adjusted incident figures have been multiplied by cost of crime estimates to provide a fuller picture of the impact on harm caused by crime within Melton. 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 fifth 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 Cost of Crime estimates depicting total harm caused in Melton borough, 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	Burglary dwelling	2	Criminal damage	2
Other wounding	3	Vehicle crime	3	Vehicle crime	3	Burglary dwelling	3
Burglary dwelling	4	Burglary dwelling	4	Other wounding	4	Vehicle crime	4
Common assault	5	Other wounding	5	Serious wounding	5	Other wounding	5
Theft of cycle	6	Theft from person	6	Common assault	6	Common assault	6
Theft from person	7	Theft of cycle	7	Robbery/Mugging	7	Robbery/Mugging	7
Robbery/Mugging	8	Robbery/Mugging	8	Theft from person	8	Theft from person	8
Serious wounding	9	Serious wounding	9	Theft of cycle	9	Theft of cycle	9

Source: CIS, Leicestershire Constabulary

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.

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 Melton 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 Melton compared to the crime reduction targets set in light of PSA I for the last complete financial year 2006/07.

Overall the target for crime reduction in Melton Borough for 2006/07 was achieved. The target for 2007/08 is no more than 1,734 offences. Four of the nine CDRPs in Leicestershire achieved their targets for 2006/07. Melton was the only CDRP in the new North Area Basic Command Unit to achieve its target.

Melton Borough achieved its overall target for crime reduction in 2006/07 as a result of a large reduction in criminal damage since the baseline was set (2003/04). Criminal damage accounts for around a third of all crime in these ten categories.

Targets were also achieved for wounding and theft of cycle but were not achieved for the other seven crime categories. Theft from vehicles was over 40% higher than the target and the lower volume crimes of theft from person and robbery also failed to achieve the targets by a similar amount.

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

	actual 2006/07	target 2006/07	above/below target
criminal damage	506	730	-224
theft from vehicle	302	173	+129 ●
wounding	268	294	-26
burglary dwelling	215	182	+33 ●
common assault	124	116	+8 ●
Theft/TWOC	123	119	+4 ●
theft of cycle	54	61	-7
vehicle interference	66	54	+12 ●
theft from person	52	29	+23 ●
robbery	18	11	+7 ●
Total	1,728	1,769	-41

Key

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

Points of interest include:

- Criminal damage has remained around a similar level over the last two years. (There was a big reduction from 04/05 to 05/06.)
- Burglary dwelling was higher for almost every month of the last year compared to the previous year, although there was a low figure recorded in March 07. The trend of monthly highs and lows is very similar for 05/06 and 06/07.
- Despite being much higher than the target for 06/07, theft from vehicle did actually fall by around 15% (50 offences) in the last year.

4.3 Long term crime trends

This section of the report looks at the long term trends in recorded crime within Melton. Table 3.1 shows the crime rate for Melton compared to the rest of 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 Melton has increased by 2% 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. Regionally there has been no change in the number of recorded BCS crimes and in England and Wales there has been a slight decrease of 2% during the same period

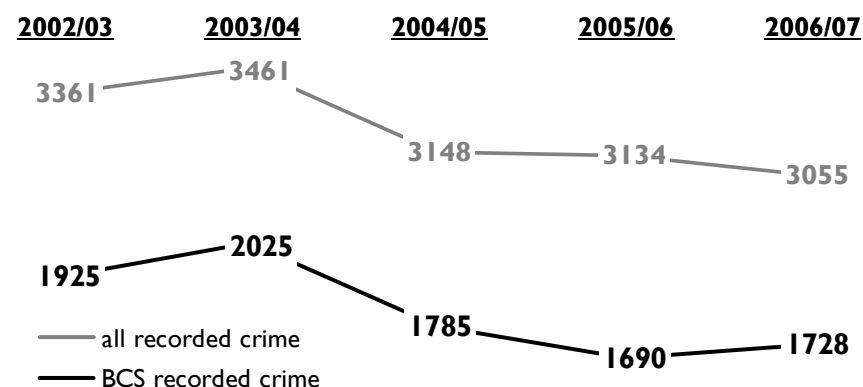
Table 3.1 : Total BCS recorded offences in Melton Borough 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	06/07	% change	rate per 1,000 pop (06/07)
Melton Borough	1,728	2% ▲	35.8
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 Melton Borough by year 2002/03 to 2006/07



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

Table 3 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 Melton in 2006/07 is just over half of the crime rate compared to rates locally, regionally and nationally.

Based on the crime rate per 1,000 population Melton is a relatively low crime area. This is also reinforced by the fact that Melton ranks 79 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 Melton between 2002/03 and 2006/07. The chart shows two lines, the grey line shows the total number of all recorded offences

within Melton and the black line indicates the number of BCS comparator crimes recorded in Melton each financial year.

Both trend lines in chart 3.2 show an overall reduction in recorded crime within Melton Borough over the five year period. An overall reduction of 9% in total recorded crime and a 10% reduction in BCS comparator crimes since 2002/03. A considerable proportion of the overall reduction of recorded crime in Melton was between 2003/04 and 2004/05.

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

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

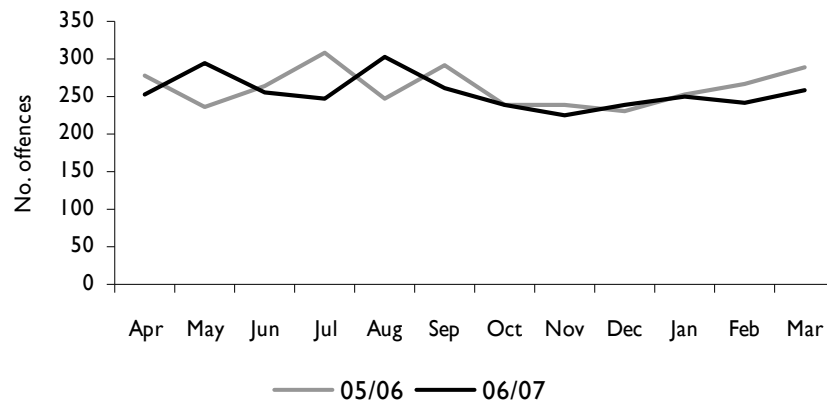
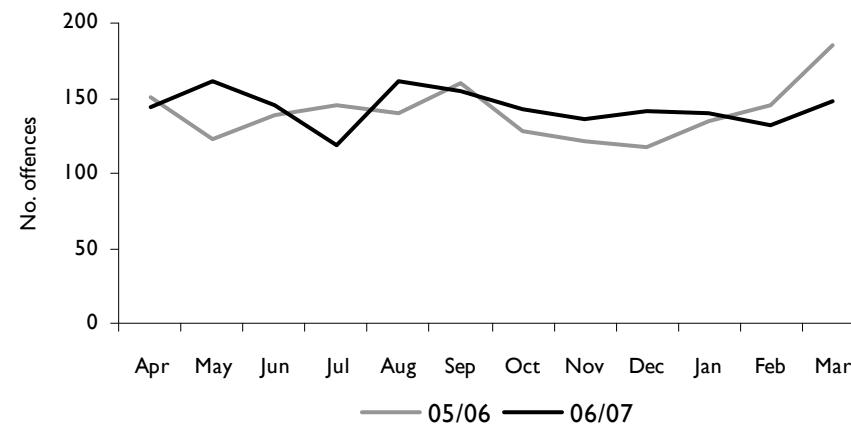


Chart 3.4 shows the trend for BCS recorded offences within Melton for the same time periods.

Both charts show that the number of recorded offences is similar month-on-month for in 2005/06 and 2006/07. Neither chart shows a particular trend or outstanding monthly peak within the two year period.

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



4.4 High Crime areas in Melton

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

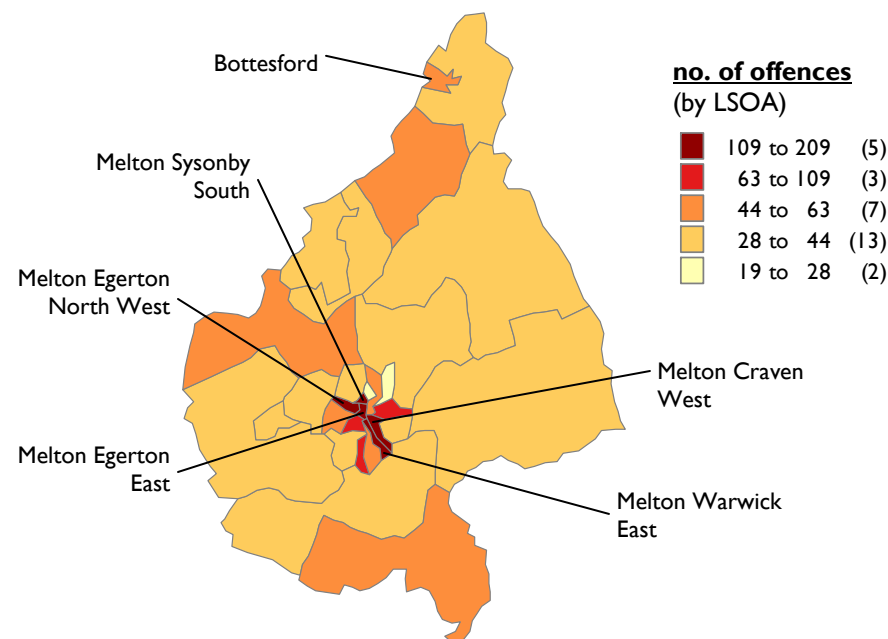
Table 4.1 shows the five Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within Melton which had the highest number of recorded BCS crime within Melton during 2006/07. These areas are also shown on Map 4.2 shaded in red and dark orange. These five LSOAs account for approximately 40% of all recorded BCS crime within Melton Borough in 2006/07.

All five of the areas highest crime areas within Melton Borough are within Melton Mowbray.

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

LSOA Name	LSOA Code	total	%
		BCS crime (2006/07)	district crime (2006/07)
Melton Craven West	E01025894	209	12%
Melton Egerton East	E01025899	150	9%
Melton Warwick East	E01025908	110	6%
Melton Sysonby South	E01025905	109	6%
Melton Egerton North West	E01025900	109	6%

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



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As all LSOAs have a similar number of resident households (approximately 1500), the high incidence of recorded crime is likely to be a reflection of the higher number of individuals travelling to these areas for work, study and leisure purposes, compared to other areas of the borough.

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

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

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

Table 4.3 : Top 3 LSOAs with the biggest actual reduction in total recorded crime within Melton Borough 2006/07

LSOA Name	LSOA Code	2006/07	<i>actual change</i> LY to TY	% change
Melton Newport West	E01025901	58	-22	-28%
Melton Sysonby West	E01025904	31	-16	-34%
Clawson, Hose & Harby West	E01025891	28	-12	-30%

Melton Newport West has the biggest actual reduction in total recorded BCS crime within Melton Borough in 2006/07, followed by Melton Sysonby West and Clawson, Hose and Harby West.

Table 4.4 shows those LSOA within Melton which have the biggest increase in the level of recorded crime.

Melton Newport South has the biggest actual increase in total recorded crime within Melton Borough in 2006/07, followed by

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

LSOA Name	LSOA Code	2006/07	<i>actual change</i> LY to TY	% change
Melton Newport South	E01025903	83	27	48%
Melton Warwick East	E01025908	110	16	17%
Bottesford	E01025886	46	15	48%

4.5 Crime in Urban and Rural Melton

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 Melton 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 Melton. 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 Melton according to the Urban and Rural Area Classification

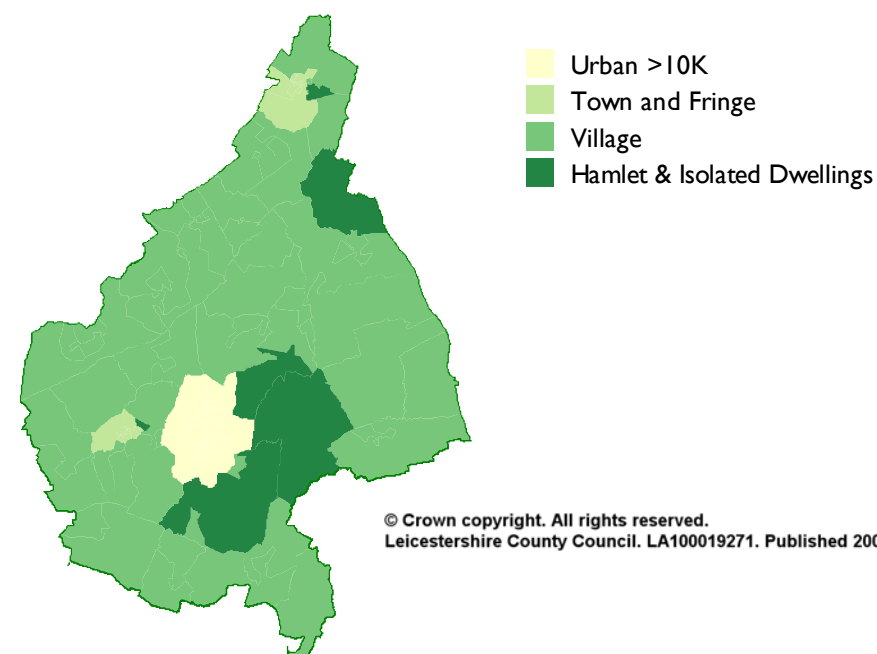
Classification	Area %	Population %	BCS	
			offences %	crime rate
Urban >10K	5%	53%	69%	46.9
Town and Fringe	3%	10%	6%	21.6
Village	77%	34%	22%	23.8
Hamlet and Isolated Dwellings	15%	3%	2%	28.5
Melton		48,900	1,728	37.0

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 Melton. 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 Melton is based on the Home Office published figure to ensure consistency.

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

The results of the classification show that Urban areas have the highest crime rate and account for over two-thirds of BCS crime. Town and Fringe areas have a slightly lower crime rate (21.6) than the rural areas of the borough, but only 10% of the population live there and the area only accounts for only 6% of BCS offences. Although the Village crime rate is low in the borough it still accounts for a fifth of BCS crime for the borough.

Map 5.2 : Urban and Rural Area Classification of Melton



4.6 Crime in the communities of Melton

The Output Area Classification (OAC) produced by the Office of National Statistics, and shown for Melton 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 160 Melton 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 Melton according to the ONS Output Area Classification

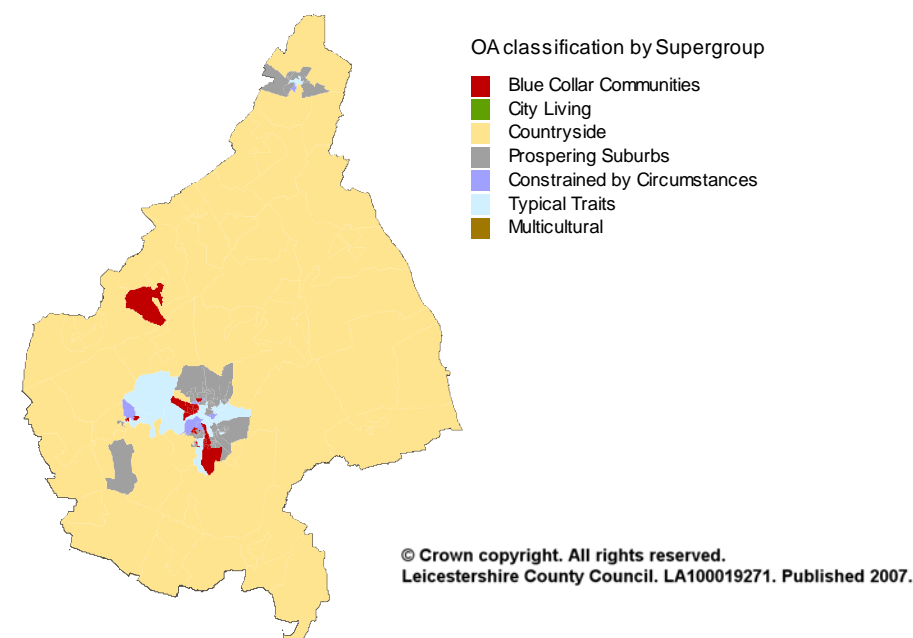
ONS Area Classification	Area %	Population %	BCS offences %	BCS crime rate
Typical Traits	3%	15%	34%	82.5
Constrained by Circumstances	0.3%	4%	8%	67.1
Blue Collar Communities	1%	13%	16%	44.6
Countryside	92%	36%	25%	24.7
Prospering Suburbs	4%	31%	17%	19.4
City Living	-	-	-	-
Multicultural	-	-	-	-
Melton	48,138	48,900	1,728	37.0

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 Melton is classified as Countryside, although as table 6.1 shows, only 36% of the district population lives there. Prospering Suburbs accounts for just 4% of the geographical area but 31% of the population. The other three categories account for less than 5% of the geographical area with no areas classified as Multicultural and City Living. However these three areas, in particular Typical Traits areas with 15%, account for 32% of the population.

Table 6.1 shows how crime rates differ by area with crime rates highest in Typical Traits areas and Constrained by Circumstances. Crime rates are lowest in areas of Countryside and Prospering Suburbs. However Prospering Suburbs still account for 17% of all offences in Melton.

Map 6.2 : ONS Area Classification of Melton



4.7 Crime in areas similar to Melton

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

Chart 7.1, below, show Melton's performance in 2006/07 by BCS crime type against similar CSPs. For Total BCS crime Melton, shown by the darker bar, is in the mid range of similar CSPs with 37 crimes per thousand population, exactly matching the median performance (shown by the black line). To achieve a top three position Melton would have to improve their performance to 31 crimes per thousand population or below. Melton is one of the worst performing CSP out

of its 15 similar CSP group for Burglary at 11 crimes per thousand households, nearly double the median performance of 6 crimes per thousand households. However, despite Vehicle Crime in Melton also being in the worse 25% of similar CSP's the rate of 11 crimes per thousand population is much closer to the median performance of 8 crimes per thousand and so it would take a smaller improvement to move out of the lower quartile. For Violent Crime Melton is performing relatively better than the two other crime types falling within the middle 50% of CSP's at 13 crimes per thousand population.

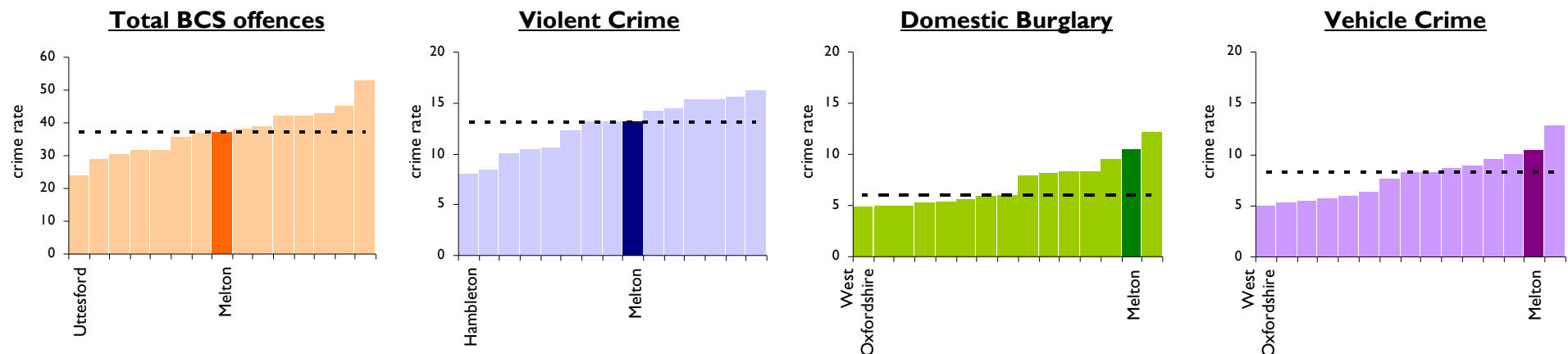
Finally, Uttesford is the best performing CSP for Total BCS crime, Hambleton for Violent Crime and West Oxfordshire for both Burglary and Vehicle Crime.

Rate per thousand population/households

Similar CSPs for comparison

West Oxfordshire	East Hampshire
Hambleton	Selby
North Wiltshire	South Oxfordshire
Staffordshire Moorlands	Cotswold
Uttesford	Stroud
Test Valley	South Kesteven
Huntingdonshire	West Berkshire

Chart 7.1 : Melton'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

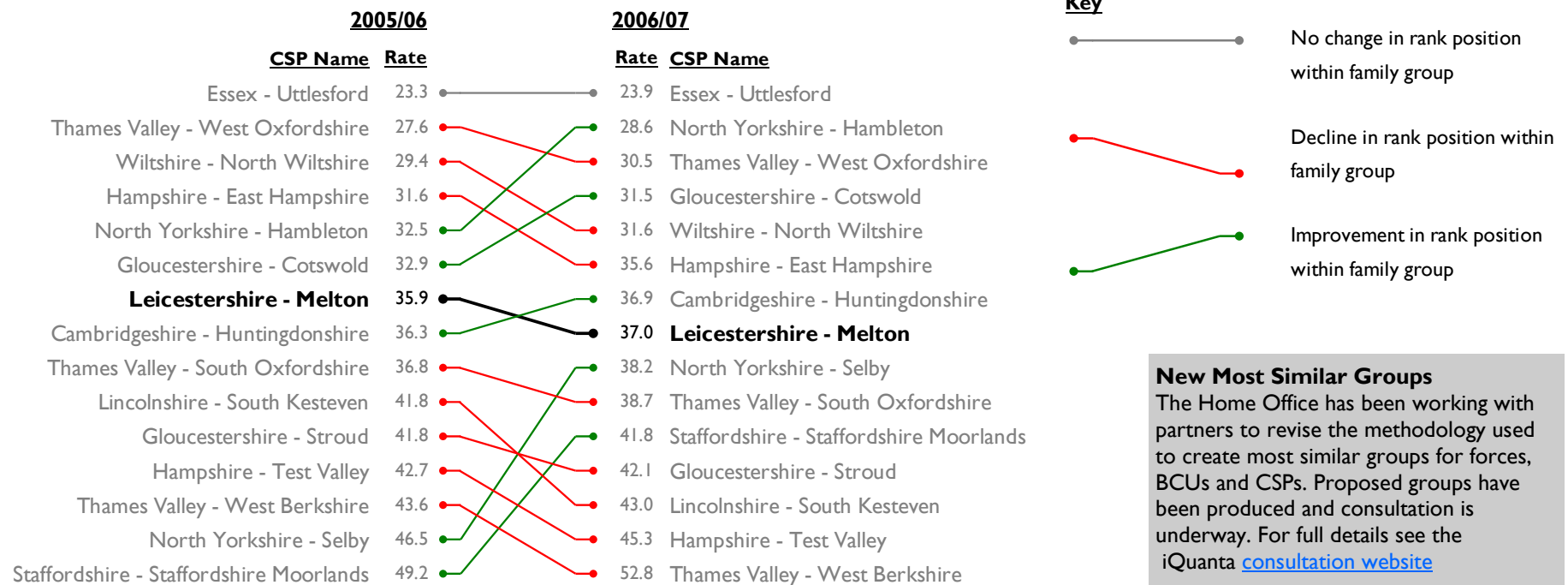
Change over time in BCS crimes

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

In both 2005/06 and 2006/07, Uttlesford Essex and Thames Valley West Oxfordshire remain within the top three ranked CSPs within the group. North Yorkshire Hambleton has risen from 5th to 2nd position within the group.

In 2005/06 Melton was ranked 7 out of the 15 CSPs within the group. The slight increase in the BCS crime rate between 2005/06 and 2006/07 leaves Melton ranked 8 out of the 15 CSP within the group in 2006/07.

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



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4.8 Profile of crime within Melton Borough

Section 4.3 established that the number of recorded BCS offences has increased by 2% in Melton between 2005/06 and 2006/07, though this percentage increase may differ for each different types of offence.

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

A total of 1,728 BCS offences were recorded within Melton during 2006/07, an increase of 2% compared to the previous year.

Combined criminal damage and theft from vehicle account for nearly half of the recorded BCS offences within Melton Borough during 2006/07, though both of these volume crime types have seen reductions in the last year, down 5% and 15% respectively.

Wounding accounts for 16% and burglary dwelling accounts for 12% of all recorded BCS offences within Melton Borough in 2006/07.

Theft from person and robbery have seen large increases in the number of recorded offences since the previous year, Both offence types have more than doubled in the number of offences recorded compared to the previous year.

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

	06/07 actual	% change since 05/06	% of all recorded offences 06/07
Criminal Damage	506	-5% ▼	29%
Theft from Vehicle	302	-15% ▼	17%
Wounding	268	-1% ▼	16%
Burglary Dwelling	215	33% ▲	12%
Common Assault	124	17% ▲	7%
Theft TWOC	123	-5% ▼	7%
Vehicle Interference	66	-4% ▼	4%
Theft Cycle	54	64% ▲	3%
Theft from Person	52	126% ▲	3%
Robbery	18	157% ▲	1%
Total BCS recorded crime	1,728	2% ▲	

4.9 Criminal damage in Melton

This section of the report looks at criminal damage offences recorded in Melton 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 Melton between 2005/06 and 2006/07. The table shows a 5% reduction in criminal damage in Melton between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Table 9.1 : Recorded criminal damage offences in Melton 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

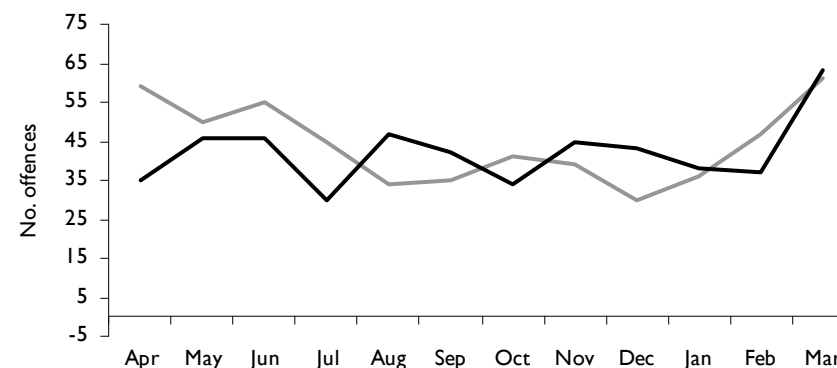
	05/06	06/07	% change
criminal damage to vehicle	174	206	18% ▲
criminal damage to other property	122	115	-6% ▼
criminal damage to dwelling	130	108	-17% ▼
criminal damage to other building	80	57	-29% ▼
arson	26	20	-23% ▼
all criminal damage	532	506	-5% ▼

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

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

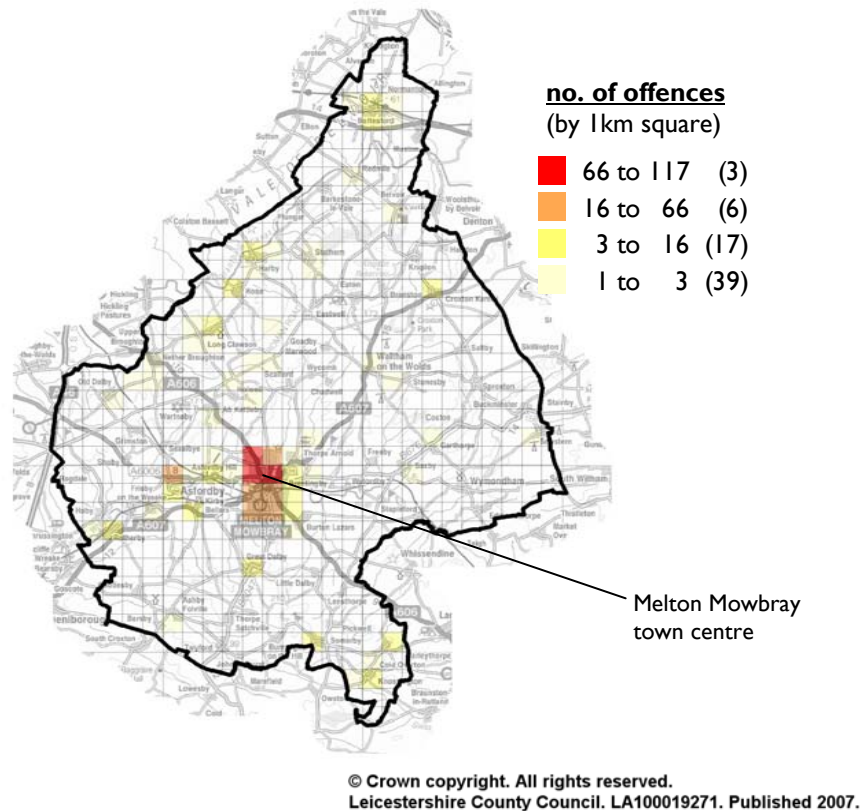
Chart 9.2 shows the monthly trend line of criminal damage offences recorded in Melton during the last two complete financial years.

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



— 05/06 — 06/07

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



Map 9.3 shows the number of criminal damage offences recorded in Melton in 2006/07 by 1km grid square. The map shows concentration of criminal damage offences in and around Melton Mowbray. The three 1km grid squares with the highest number of recorded criminal damage offences in 2006/07 (coloured red) are all within the town centre area of Melton Mowbray. These three grid squares account for approximately half of all recorded criminal damage offences within Melton Borough in 2006/07.

Recently recorded criminal damage offences

Table 9.4 below shows the number of criminal damage offences recorded by individual street/road within Melton during the last six months.

The table shows that one street (Burton Road, Melton Mowbray) has 9 reported criminal damage offences, accounting for 4% of all criminal damage recorded within Melton during the first six months of 2007/08.

In summary, there are five streets/roads that account for 14% of the recorded criminal damage within Melton during the first six months of 2007/08. These streets include Nottingham Road, Blaby Road, Drummond Walk and Lake Terrace.

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

number of criminal damage int. per street	number of streets	number of criminal damage	% criminal damage
9	1	9	4%
6	1	6	3%
5	3	15	7%
4	7	28	13%
3	8	24	11%
2	21	42	20%
1	91	91	42%
Total	132	215	100%

5 streets (rows 1-3) and *14% of offences* (rows 1-3) are highlighted in red in the original image.

4.10 Violent offences in Melton

This section of the report looks at violent offences recorded in Melton 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 Melton between 2005/06 and 2006/07. The table shows a 6% increase in recorded violent offences within Melton between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

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

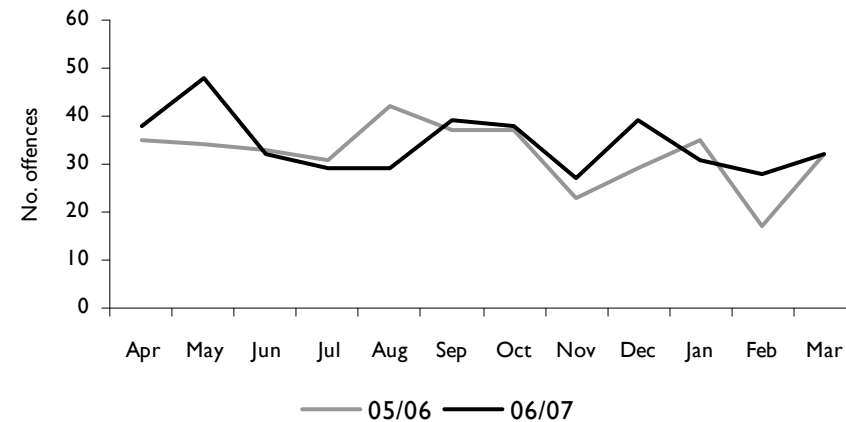
	05/06	06/07	% change
Common Assault	106	124	17% ▲
Wounding	272	268	-1% ▼
Personal robbery	7	18	157% ▲
all violent crime	385	410	6% ▲

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

The table shows that wounding offences have decreased by 1% in Melton during 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Conversely the number of common assaults has increased by 17% in the same time period.

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

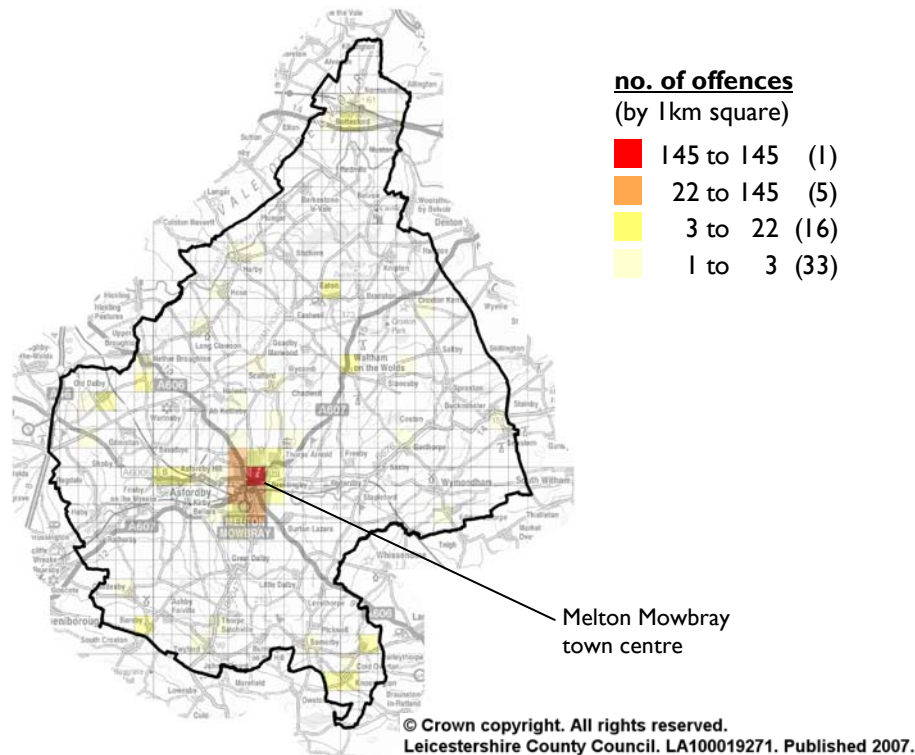
Chart 10.2: Trend in recorded violent offences in Melton 2006/07 compared to 2005/06



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

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



Map 10.3 (above) shows the number of violent crime offences recorded in Melton in 2006/07 by 1km grid square. The highest concentration of violent offences within Melton Borough (shown in red on the map) is within the town centre of Melton Mowbray. This 1km by 1km area of Melton Mowbray accounts for one-third of all recorded violent offences within Melton Borough in 2006/07.

Recently recorded violent offences

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

The table shows that one street (Drummond Walk, Melton Mowbray) has 8 reported violent crime offences, accounting for 4% of all violent offences recorded within Melton during the first six months of 2007/08.

In summary, there are three streets/roads that account for 14% of the recorded violent offences within Melton during the first six months of 2006/07. These streets include Drummond Walk, Nottingham Road, and Leicester Street, Melton Mowbray.

Table 10.4: Violent offences by street in Melton based on offences recorded Apr - Sep 2007

number of violent crime int. per street	number of streets	number of violent crime	% violent crime
8	1	8	4%
7	1	7	4%
6	2	12	6%
5	1	10	5%
4	1	4	2%
3	9	27	14%
2	25	50	27%
1	69	69	37%
Total	109	187	100%

} 3 streets } 14% of offences

4.11 Vehicle crime

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

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

Table 11.1 shows the total number of vehicle offences recorded within Melton between 2005/06 and 2006/07. The table shows a 12% reduction in recorded vehicle crime offences within Melton between 2005/06 and 2006/07. The table shows that theft from motor vehicle offences have reduced by 15% in 2006/07 compared to the previous year.

Table 11.1: Recorded vehicle crime offences in Melton 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

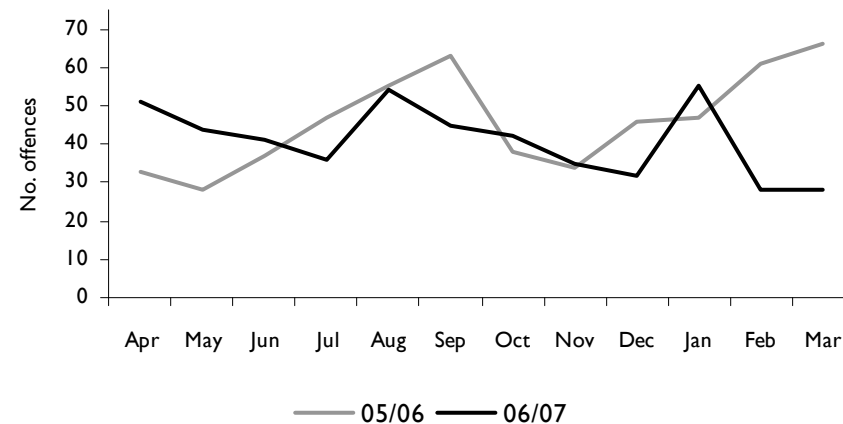
	05/06	06/07	% change
theft from motor vehicle	356	302	-15% ▼
TWOC / theft of motor vehicle	69	66	-4% ▼
vehicle interference	130	123	-5% ▼
all vehicle crime	555	491	-12% ▼

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Theft of motor vehicle and taken without consent (TWOC) offences have seen a reduction of 4% and similarly vehicle interference has also seen a reduction of 5% in 2006/07 compared to the previous year.

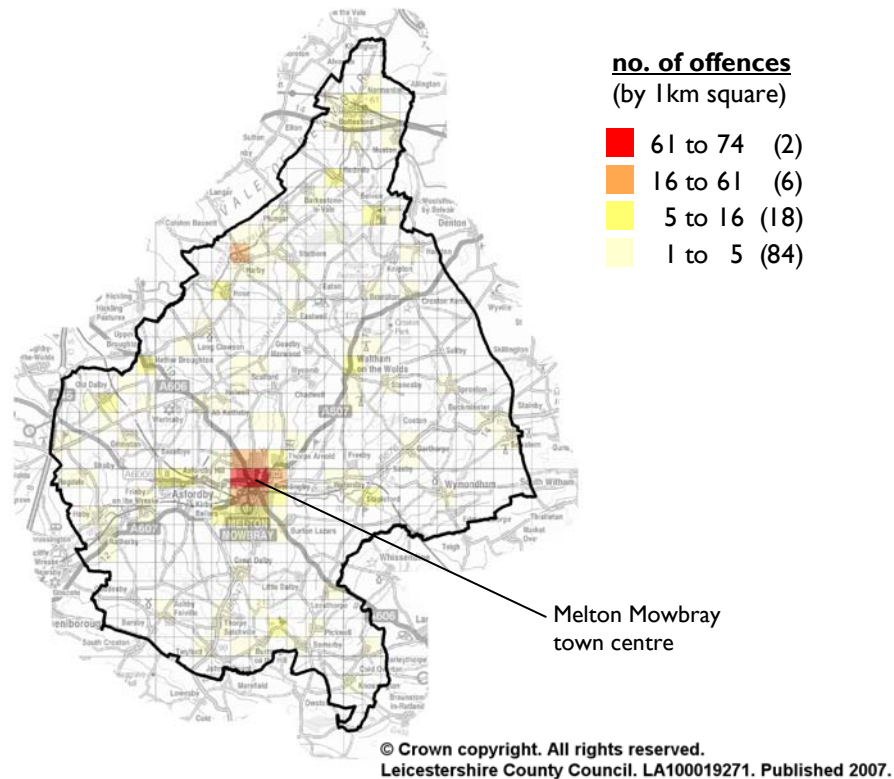
Chart 11.2 shows the monthly trend line of violent offences recorded in Melton during the last two complete financial years.

Chart 11.2: Trend in recorded Vehicle Crime offences in Melton 2006/07 compared to 2005/06



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

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



Map 11.3 (above) shows the number of vehicle crime offences recorded in Melton in 2006/07 by 1km grid square. The map shows concentration of vehicle crime offences in and around Melton Mowbray.

One-quarter of vehicle crime offences recorded in Melton Borough in 2006/07 occur within a 2km by 1km area within the town centre of Melton Mowbray.

Table 11.4 shows the top five types of property stolen from theft from vehicle offences recorded in Melton during 2006/07. This table is based on 754 items recorded on Leicestershire Constabulary CIS.

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

	%	06/07
Debit /Credit / Store / Cheque/ Cards - Books	12%	93
Cd Player / Radio / Stereo / Mps Player	7%	50
Sat Nav	6%	46
Tools	5%	35
Hand Bag / Bag / Shopping	5%	35

Recently recorded vehicle crime

Based on recorded vehicle crime offences during the first six month period of 2007/08, four streets within Melton Mowbray accounted for 11% of vehicle crime offences within the whole Melton Borough. These were Nottingham Road, Asfordby Road, Redwood Avenue and Jubilee Street, in Melton Mowbray.

4.12 Burglary Dwelling

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

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

Table 12.1 shows the number of recorded burglary dwelling offences within Melton during 2005/06 and 2006/07. A total of 215 recorded burglary dwelling offences within Melton during 2006/07, an increase of 33% compared to the previous year.

Table 12.1: Recorded Burglary Dwelling offences in Melton 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	05/06	06/07	% change
Burglary Dwelling	134	191	43% ▲
Burglary Dwelling : distraction	27	23	-15% ▼
Burglary Dwelling : with violence	1	1	0% -
All Burglary Dwelling	162	215	33% ▲

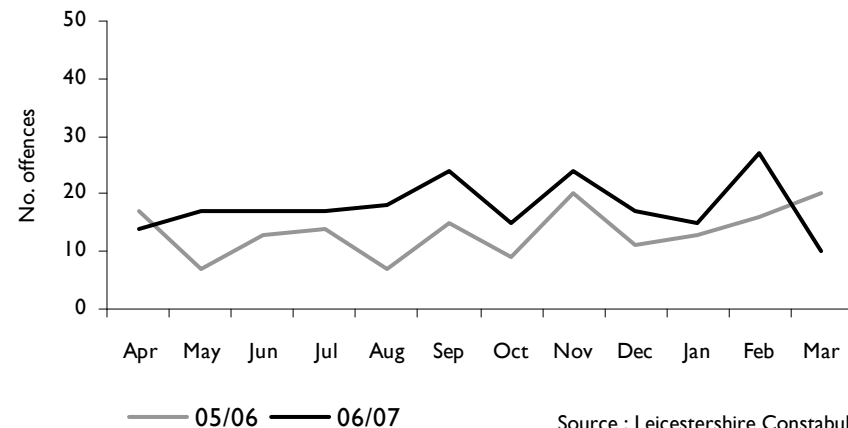
Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

Distraction burglary decreased by 15% compared to 2006/07. The 23 recorded distraction burglary offences accounted for 10% of all recorded burglary dwelling offences in 2006/07.

There was one burglary dwelling with violence offence recorded within Melton during 2005/06 and 2006/07

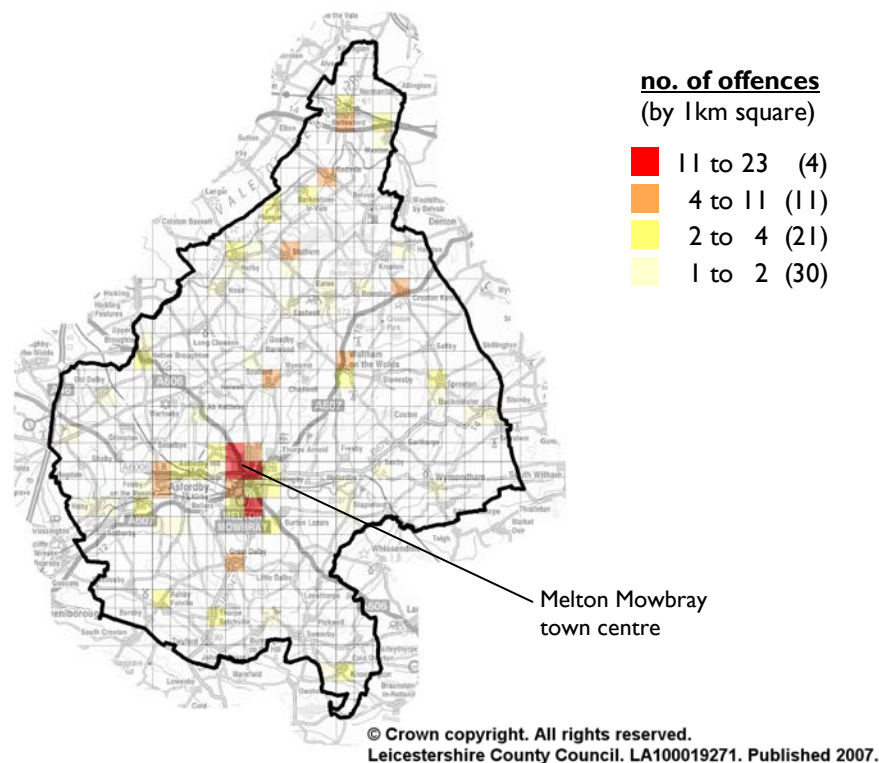
Chart 12.2 shows the number of recorded burglary dwelling offences recorded in Melton month by month for 2005/06 and 2006/07. The chart shows that the number of burglary offences is consistently higher month-on-month in 2006/07 compared to 2005/06 with the exception of March.

Chart 12.2: Trend in recorded Burglary Dwelling offences in Melton 2006/07 compared to 2005/06



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

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



Map 12.3 (above) shows the number of burglary dwelling offences recorded in Melton in 2006/07 by 1km grid square. The map shows concentration of burglary offences in and around Melton Mowbray.

Over one-quarter of burglary dwelling offences recorded in Melton Borough in 2006/07 occurred within the town centre of Melton Mowbray (3 red squares on the map). There is also another concentration of burglaries in the area bound by Burton Road, Kirby Lane and Dalby Road in Melton Mowbray. Accounting for 5% of the Borough's recorded burglary dwelling offences in 2006/07.

Table 12.4 shows the top five types of property stolen from burglary dwelling offences recorded in Melton during 2006/07, based on 632 item descriptions recorded on Leicestershire Constabulary CIS.

Table 12.4: Property stolen from domestic burglaries in Melton based on offence recorded in 2006/07

	%
Cash	11%
Jewellery	10%
Debit / Credit / Store Cards / Account-Cheque Books	8%
Laptop	6%
Mobile Phone	4%

Recently recorded burglary dwelling offences

Based on recorded burglary dwelling offences during the first six month period of 2007/08, three streets within Melton Mowbray accounted for 15% of all burglary dwelling offences within the whole Melton Borough. These were Drummond Walk, Nottingham Road and Edendale Road, all within Melton Mowbray.

4.13 Theft from person

Theft from person consists of the one offence type named

- Theft from person

Table 13.1 shows a total of 52 theft from person offences recorded within Melton District within 2006/07. This represents an increase of 126% in offences compared to 2005/06.

Table 13.1 : Recorded theft from person offences in Melton 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	05/06	06/07	% change
theft from person	23	52	126% ▲

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

In Melton in 2006/07 there were a total of 149 stolen property items recorded under theft from person. Nearly a quarter of these were either debit or credit cards. Other predominant property types to be stolen consisted of a purse or wallet (19%), cash (17%) or a mobile phone (13%).

Further analysis, conducted on theft from person offences in Melton committed in the first six months of 2007/08 revealed that the offences were geographically dispersed rather than contained within a particular area.

4.14 Theft of cycle

Theft of cycle consists of the one offence type named.

- Theft of pedal cycle

Table 14.1 shows a total of 54 theft from cycle offences recorded within Melton District within 2006/07. This represents an increase of 64% in offences compared to 2005/06.

Table 14.1: Change in recorded theft of Cycle in Melton

	Melton		
	05/06	06/07	% change
theft of pedal cycles	33	54	64% ▲
all cycle crime	33	54	64% ▲

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary CIS

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4.15 Perceptions of Crime and Disorder

What is the biggest Crime and Disorder issue?

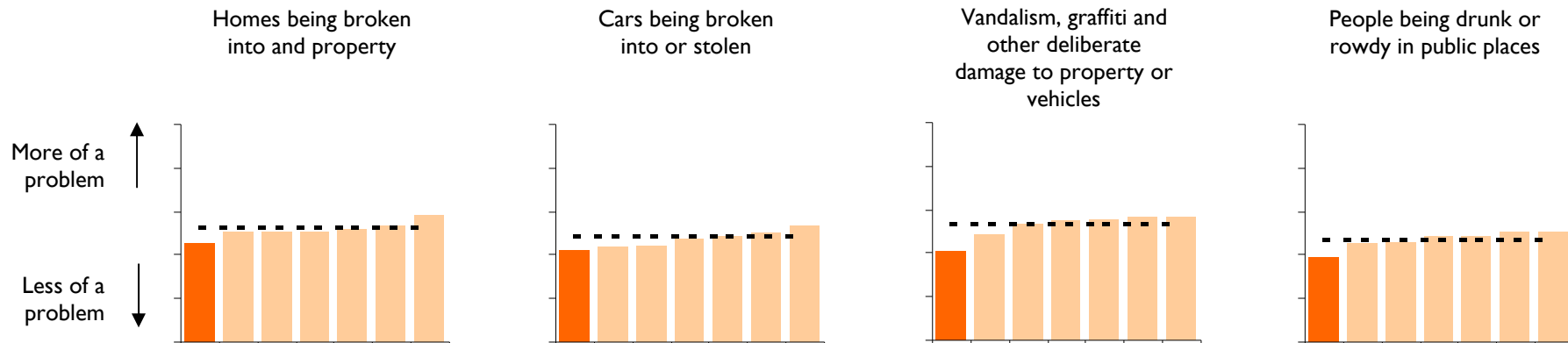
In 2005 Leicestershire's Citizens Panel respondents were asked to what extent each of the eight crime and disorder categories was currently considered a problem in their neighbourhood, with possible answers ranging from 'it's not a problem, it doesn't happen' to 'it's a very big problem'. The mean score for each category within each Local Authority has been calculated and plotted in chart 15.1, thus allowing the reader to see how much of a problem each category is considered to be within Melton Borough. The dark orange bar represents the position of Melton Borough in context of the other Local Authorities in Leicestershire and the black line represents the County average. This will allow strategists to

determine which crime categories need greater focus when implementing strategies designed to reduce resident's fear of crime levels.

In general the dark orange bar representing Melton consistently sits to the far left of each chart suggesting that respondent in Melton find crime and disorder issues less problematic than respondents from any other Local Authority within Leicestershire.

The charts have been ranked left to right, highest to lowest according to the degree to which Melton respondents consider each Crime and Disorder category is a problem. Therefore the findings suggest homes being broken into is considered the biggest problem, followed by cars being broken into and stolen, vandalism, followed by cars being broken into and stolen, vandalism,

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

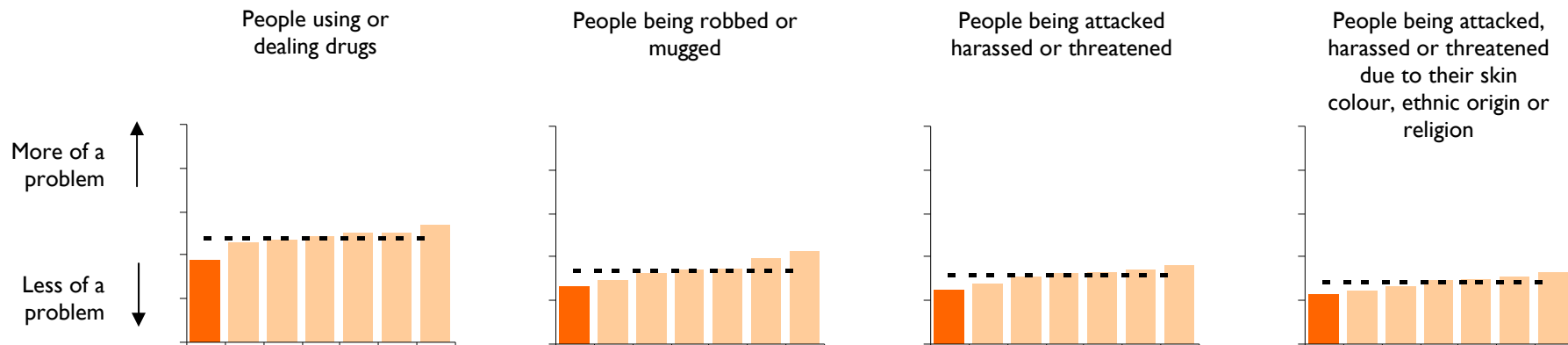


graffiti and damage and then people being drunk or rowdy in public places, with people being attacked, harassed or threatened due to their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion perceived to be the least problematic crime category within the Borough.

In comparison to countywide respondents, Melton respondents place homes being broken into and cars being broken into as their main concerns rather than vandalism, graffiti and damage.

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

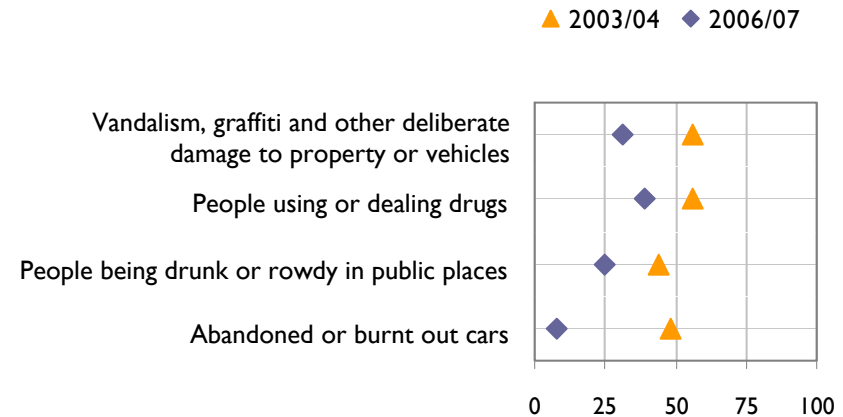
Chart 15.2, right, shows the percentage of Melton respondents who thought there was a problem with each of these four categories of crime and disorder in the 2003/04 and 2006/07 Local Government User Satisfaction Surveys (BVPI General Surveys). The purpose of the analysis is to show change over time.

Perceptions of crime and disorder have improved across all four categories in Melton Borough in 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 almost half of respondents (48%) to less than one-in-ten (8%). 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 the next biggest reduction, down from 56% in 2003 to 31% in 2006. There were also large reductions in the number of people who thought that drugs and drunken/rowdy behaviour were a problem in their local area. Just over a third of respondents thought that people using or dealing drugs was a problem in their local area (down from 56% to 39%). A quarter of people thought that people being drunk or rowdy in public places was a problem (down from 44% to 25%).

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 Melton District

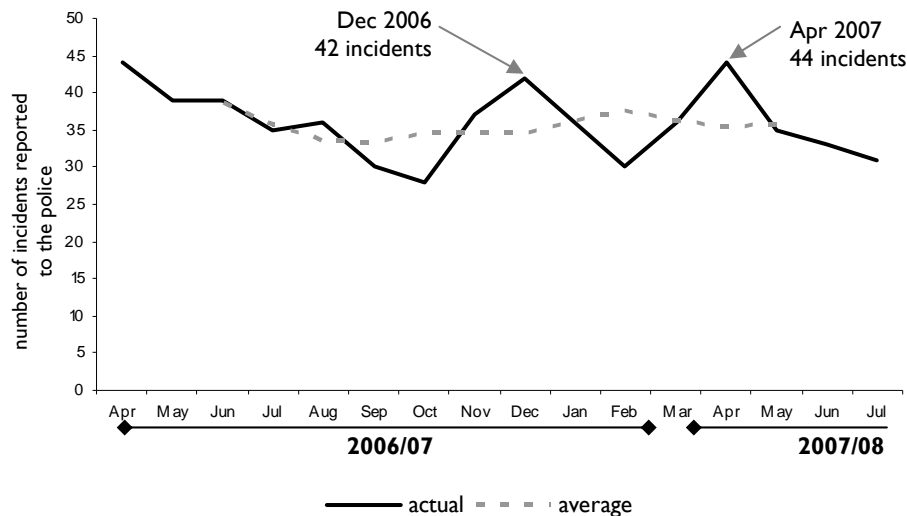
4.16 Domestic Abuse

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

Within Leicestershire the definition used is:

Domestic abuse involves the misuse of power and is based on a range of control mechanisms, which include: physical, sexual, psychological, social or economic abuse or neglect of an individual by a partner, ex-partner, carer or one or more family member, in an existing or previous domestic relationship. This is regardless of age, gender, sexual orientation, religious, cultural or political beliefs, ethnicity, disability, HIV status, class or location¹.

Chart 16.1: Number of domestic abuse reported to the Police in Melton Borough, April 2006 to July 2007



¹ Source : Leicester Domestic Violence Forum
² average is based on a 5 month moving average

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

Chart 16.1 shows the number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the police by month between April 2006 and July 2007. The chart shows peaks in December 2006 and April 2007. The chart also shows the average² number of incidents recorded monthly. Based on this average there is no obvious trend towards an increase or decrease in the number of domestic abuse incidents recorded within Melton Borough.

Table 16.2 shows the type of domestic abuse incident reported in Melton Borough during 2006/07. The table shows that 54% were recorded as non recordable³ and 31% as assault and harassment.

Table 16.2: Type of domestic abuse incident reported in Melton Borough in 2006/07

type of DV incident	%
non recordable	54%
assault and harassment	31%
damage	7%
theft	3%
other	5%
	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

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

- To increase reporting of domestic abuse incidents by 5%. (This target is set against the baseline figure 2003/04 of 5,887)
- To reduce by a third the percentage of domestic abuse offences committed by repeat offenders

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

Table 16.3: Number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the police in Melton Borough during Apr 2007 to Mar 2008

<u>reported incidents 2007/08</u>	
April	44
May	35
June	33
July	31
August	39
September	33
YTD Total	215
monthly target	40
YTD target	240
difference	-25

On this basis, Melton Borough needs to achieve at least 40 reports per month within the borough to meet this target.

Table 16.3 shows the number of domestic abuse incidents reported in the first six months of this financial year 2007/08. The target of 40 reports per month within Melton Borough has not been achieved since April 2007.

Outreach Service

The Outreach Worker in Melton saw a total of 35 service users over the course of the year and had ten cases open at March 2007. The Outreach Worker established links with some local services and also sat on the Melton DV Forum. However, there were no referrals from agencies such as housing, benefits or from services such as solicitors or the Domestic Violence Helpline. The Outreach Worker developed a good relationship with the local Police Domestic Abuse Incident Officer, who made several referrals to the Outreach Service.

The majority of service users were aged between 30 and 49 years of age. There were very few users from the younger age group (under 24) and the over 50's, and this may need to be investigated further. There was only one service user from the BME community, which reflects the ethnic mix within this Borough. The service users had a total of 48 children between them, and the Outreach Worker was able to refer them to the local services on offer in the Borough (Home start, Connexions, Bridges, Relate2U and Family Steps). The Outreach Worker was aware of ten clients who had issues relating to their mental health, and most were receiving appropriate support from their GPs or other services.

4.17 Hate Incidents

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

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

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

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

- The number of reported incidents peaked (19) in 2005/06, but decreased slightly in 2006/07.
- The majority of incidents (77%) are racially motivated, though a considerable proportion are classed as homophobic.
- Over three-quarters of hate incidents within Melton 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 3 incidents reported to the HIMP to the end of September 2007 within Melton.

Table 17.1: Number of hate incidents reported to the police in Melton Borough, 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	15	87%	7%	7%	0%	80%	13%	7%	0%
2005/06	19	68%	21%	11%	0%	74%	26%	0%	0%
2006/07	17	82%	6%	12%	0%	78%	17%	6%	0%
Total	51	78%	12%	10%	0%	77%	19%	4%	0%

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

4.18 Anti-social behaviour

Historically, both nationally and locally, there have been issues in producing a clear and consistent picture of anti-social behaviour (ASB) based on the lack of 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.

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

Table 18.1: NSIR categories for recording ASB incidents

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

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

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

Table 18.2 (below) shows the number of incidents recorded in the top three NSIR anti-social behaviour categories by the police within Melton during 2006/07. The table shows that over half of the 1,734¹ incidents of ASB recorded by the police within Melton during 2006/07 are categorised as rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour.

Map 18.3, on the next page shows the number of ASB incidents reported to the police within Melton 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.

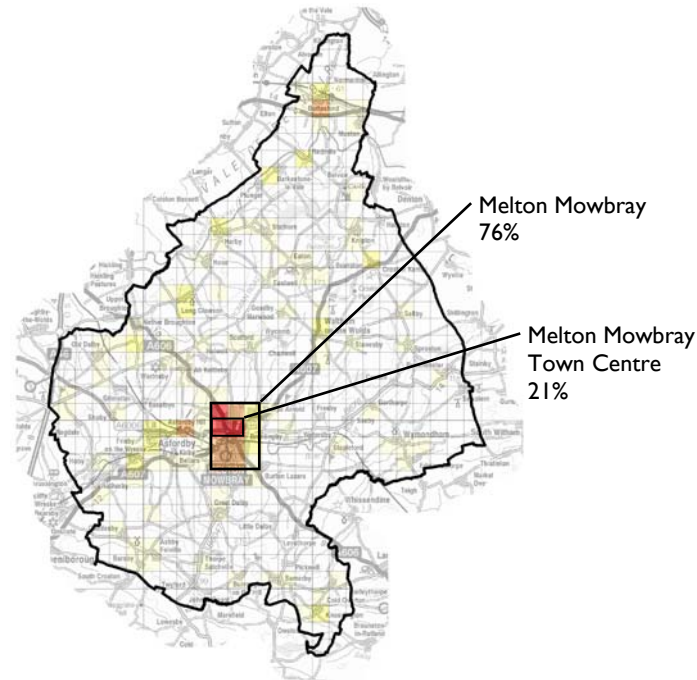
Table 18.2 :Top 3 anti-social behaviour incidents types recorded by the police in Melton during 2006/07

ASB category	%
Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour	61%
Vehicle nuisance & inappropriate behaviour	12%
Neighbour Dispute	7%

Source : Leicestershire Constabulary

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

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



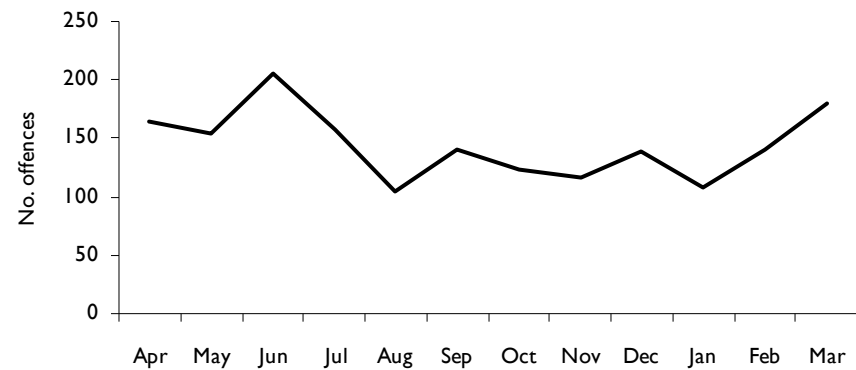
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Leicestershire County Council. LA100019271. Published 2007.

Map 18.3, shows that a large concentration of the 1,734 ASB incidents recorded by the police in Melton Borough were within and around Melton Mowbray.

Recorded incidents of ASB within Melton Mowbray accounted three-quarters all ASB recorded by the police in the borough.

Chart 18.4 below shows the number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police in Melton Borough by month during 2006/07. The chart shows a higher number of offences occurring during the Spring.

Chart 18.4 : Trend in recorded anti-social behaviour incidents in Melton Borough 2006/07



Source : Leicestershire Constabulary

The 101 service was introduced in Melton Borough in March 2007. 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. Table 18.5 below shows the number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to 101 between 19/03/2007 and 30/09/2007.

Nearly half of the incidents reported to 101 were categorised as drunk and rowdy groups and 17% were categorised as noisy neighbours and loud parties.

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 borough.

Table 18.5: Calls made to 101 to report incidents of anti-social behaviour within Melton Borough during 2006/07

	Calls to 101	%
Drunk & rowdy groups	417	48%
Noisy neighbours & loud parties	142	17%
Vandalism & graffiti	94	11%
Abandoned/nuisance vehicles	53	6%
Threatening & abusive behaviour	48	6%
Dumping & fly tipping	42	5%
Drug related ASB	34	4%
Broken street lighting	30	3%
Total	860	100%

Source : ?

¹ includes calls to 101 between the launch in 19th March 2007 and 30th September 2007

4.19 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 19.1 shows the number of recorded arson incidents within Melton District during 2005/06 and 2006/07. There is a total of 67 recorded arson incidents within Melton during 2006/07, a 39% decrease on the previous year.

In 2006/07, two thirds of the total number of recorded arson incidents (44) within Melton Borough were started within Melton Town centre and the immediate surrounding area.

Table 19.1: Arson incidents within Melton 2006/07 compared to 2005/06

	05/06	06/07	% change
secondary fires	51	39	-24% ▼
primary fires : motor vehicles	24	14	-42% ▼
primary fires (excl. motor veh.)	18	14	-22% ▼
all arson incidents	93	67	-28% ▼

Source : Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service

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 Melton¹.

Firecare Referrals: 3

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.

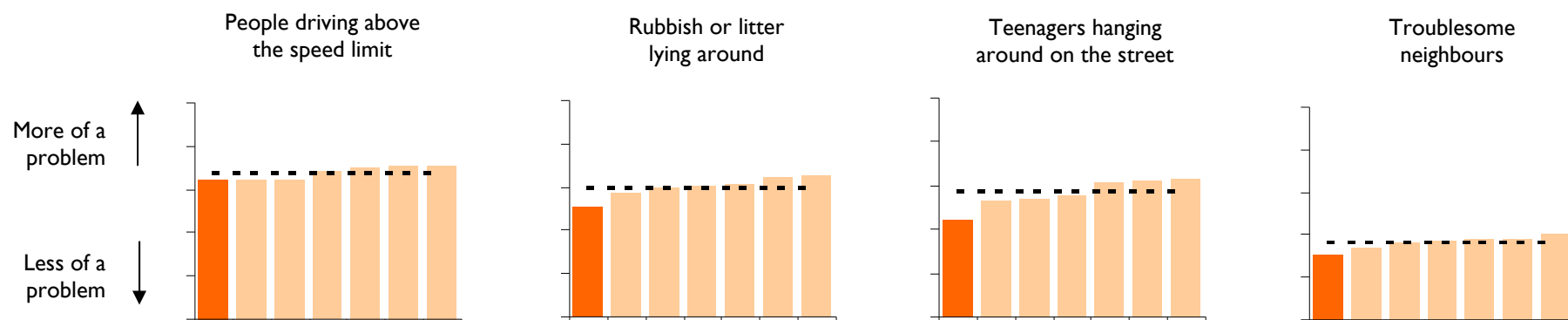
4.20 Perceptions of Anti-social behaviour

What is the biggest ASB problem

Chart 20.1 below, shows how much of a problem the four categories of anti social behaviour (ASB) are considered to be within Melton Borough. In Leicestershire's Citizens panel Wave 8, respondents within Leicestershire County were asked to what extent each of the four categories were considered a problem in their local area. A mean score for each ASB category, for each Local Authority has been calculated and presented below. The dark orange bar represents the position of Melton Borough in context of the other Local Authorities and the black line represents the County average.

The charts have been ranked according to the degree to which Melton respondents considered each ASB category a problem. Therefore the findings suggest that 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 Borough. However the orange bar sits at the extreme left of the range for each category and so suggests that Melton respondents in general perceive anti social behaviour to be less of a problem than respondents from any other Local Authority within Leicestershire. Similarly Countywide respondents rank the ASB categories in the same order.

Chart 20.1: The extent to which each anti-social behaviour category is considered a problem in both Melton Borough and Leicestershire overall, 2005



Source: Leicestershire's Citizens Panel 2005, LCC

By using an average figure we find respondents within each Local 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' being considered more of a problem. However, it is important to remember when using an average score that a number of individuals may well find each of the ASB categories either a fairly big or very big problem but that their concerns are masked by the remaining respondents. Further work on **who** (what type of individual) is more likely to find a particular ASB category a very or fairly big problem can be found within the County Partnership Strategic Assessment.

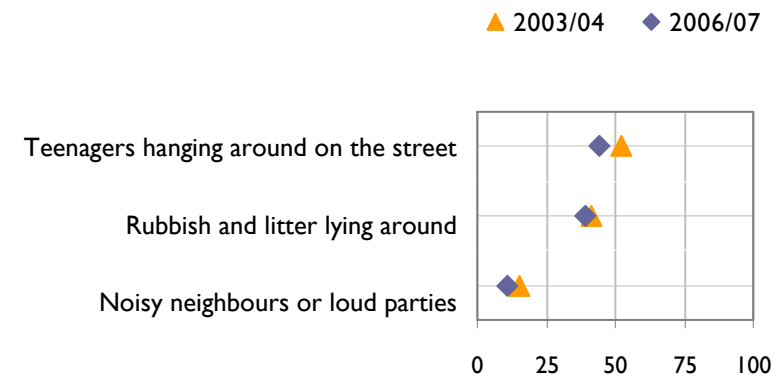
Change over Time

Chart 20.2, right, shows the percentage of Melton 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.

Across Leicestershire the type of ASB which showed least improvement, and in some cases worsened, was for 'teenagers hanging around on the streets'. However, this was not the case in Melton where there was a fall of around 15% in the number of people who thought this was a problem. This was the largest reduction recorded by Local Authorities across Leicestershire & Rutland in this category.

Perceptions of both 'rubbish and litter lying around' and 'noisy neighbours' slightly improved over the three year period.

Chart 20.2: 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 Melton District

4.21 Substance-misuse within Melton Borough

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 21.2 : Retention Rates for problematic drug users 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 8% live within Melton Borough, the majority of which (95%) are within Melton Mowbray.

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

Recorded Drug Offences

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

Table 21.3 shows the number of drug offences recorded by the police in Melton Borough during 2005/06 and 2006/07. The table shows the number of recorded drug offences is higher in 2006/07 compared to the previous year, though the numbers are still low, averaging approximately one per week within the borough during 2006/07.

The majority of the drugs offences recorded in Melton Borough during 2006/07, 46 out of 61, were for class C drug offences, primarily possession of cannabis.

The 61 drug offences recorded within Melton Borough account for 6% of the recorded drug offences within Leicestershire County

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

	2005/06	2006/07
class A	6	13
class B	3	2
class C	29	46
total	38	61

4.22 Prolific & Priority Offenders : Melton

In Melton there are currently 14 classified Prolific & Priority Offenders (PPOs). This accounts for 11.0% 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 14 PPO offenders in Melton, 5 (35.7%) are currently in custody (remanded or serving a custodial sentence), the remaining 9 (64.3%) are currently at liberty in the community under active MAPPOM supervision (Multi-Agency Prolific Priority Offender Management)

Table 22.1: Number of prolific & priority offenders in Melton (November 2007)

District	In Custody	Remanded (Secure Accomodation)	In Community	Total Classified PPOs
Melton	5	0	9	14

Age/Gender Breakdown

The mean age for the 14 PPO offenders in Melton is 20 years, with the youngest classified PPO in the Borough aged 13 years and the oldest currently 30 years. All with the exception of 1 PPO in the Borough were Male, and all described their ethnicity as White British.

Drugs Breakdown

9 of the 14 PPOs have drug warning markers on the Leicestershire Constabulary Crime & Intelligence system, which has been added due to drug offences or a positive drugs test in custody or through MAPPOM intervention. 2 of the PPOs testing positive for drugs used Class A Heroin or Cocaine with the remaining 7 testing positive for Opiates or Cannabis.

Offence Breakdown

Table 22.2 displays the offence category breakdown for the 14 classified PPO offenders in Melton during 2006/07. 50% of offences are classified as core criminality (highlighted).

Table 22.2 : Offence Category Breakdown

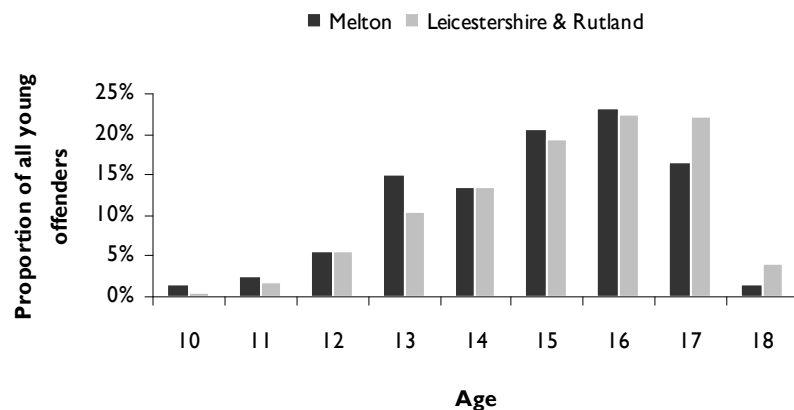
Melton (14 offenders)	offences 2006/07	% of Total
Common Assault	3	30%
Criminal Damage	0	0%
Burglary Dwelling	0	0%
Burglary OTD	0	0%
Robbery	0	0%
Theft from Motor Vehicle	5	50%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	0	0%
Wounding	0	0%
Other 'Non-Core Crime'	2	20%
TOTAL	10	100%

4.23 Young Offenders

The information provided by the Leicestershire Youth Offending Service (YOS) shows that in Melton there were 193 young offenders in 2006/2007 who committed 334 offences, an average rate of 1.8 offences per young offender. This average is higher than that for Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole, which is 1.6 offences per offender for the same period.

The profile of young offenders in Melton, as is the case for Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole, is that the majority (71%) are male and the vast majority White British (94%). Approximately 41% are aged between 16 and 18 years old, with 25% aged under 14 (see Chart 23.1).

Chart 23.1: The age profile of all young offenders in Melton



Source: Leicestershire Youth Offending Service - 2006/07

In Melton there were 16 Prolific Young Offenders (PYOs) who between them committed 49 offences. These 16 PYOs represent

8% of young offenders in Melton, accounting for 15% of the offences committed within the Borough by young offenders. In Leicestershire and Rutland as a whole PYOs represent 15% of offenders and account for 23% of offences committed by young people. PYOs in Melton on average commit 3.1 offences each, this is slightly higher than that for all PYOs across Leicestershire and Rutland, which has a rate of 3.0 offences per PYO.

Table 23.2 below shows the types of offences committed by young offenders in Melton.

Table 23.2: Type of offences committed by young people in Melton

Offence category description	Number of offences	Percentage of all offences
Theft & Handling Stolen Goods	104	32%
Violence Against the Person	68	21%
Criminal Damage (excluding Arson)	52	16%
Public Order	31	9%
Motoring offences	16	5%
Breach of Bail	13	4%
Vehicle Theft and Unauthorised Taking	9	3%
Breach of Statutory Order	7	2%
Domestic Burglary	6	2%
Drugs	6	2%
Non-Domestic Burglary	6	2%
Other	4	1%
Racially Aggravated	2	1%
Robbery	2	1%
Arson	1	0%
Fraud & Forgery	1	0%
Breach of Conditional Discharge	0	0%
Sexual Offences	0	0%
All Offences	328	100%

} 83%

Source: Leicestershire Youth Offending Service - 2006/07

4.24 Business Crime in Melton

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

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

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

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

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

premises type	2005/06	2006/07	% change
commercial	347	322	-7% ▼
shop	302	316	5% ▲
licensed premises	159	169	6% ▲
educational establishment	117	131	12% ▲
agricultural	85	97	14% ▲
petrol station / garage	82	64	-22% ▼
hotel	22	23	5% ▲
bank	18	22	22% ▲

The number of offences recorded at **commercial premises** in 2006/07 in Melton has decreased slightly compared to the previous year. The predominant offence types recorded at commercial premises in 2006/07 in Melton are burglary other (23%), theft (23%), theft from motor vehicle (19%) and theft from stores (9%).

The number of offences recorded at **shops** has increased slightly in Melton Borough in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. The major offence type recorded at shops in Melton Borough in 2006/07 is theft from stores (61%), with both burglary other and theft accounting for 8% each.

There has been a 6% increase in the number of offences recorded at **licensed premises** in Melton Borough in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. In 2006/07, over two-thirds of these offences were

recorded as either assault and harassment (34%) or theft (3%), whilst theft from motor vehicle for accounted for 9%.

There has been a 12% increase in the number of offences recorded at **educational establishments** in Melton Borough in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Over a third of offences recorded at educational establishments in 2006/07 were assault and harassment (36%) and a quarter were theft (25%). The other predominant offence types were criminal damage 19% and burglary other 17%.

The number of offences recorded at **agricultural premises** has also increased by 14% in Melton Borough in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. A third of offences recorded at agricultural premises in 2006/07 were theft (33%), with the other major offence types being burglary other (19%) and criminal damage (13%).

The number of offences recorded at **petrol stations and garages** has decreased by nearly a quarter in Melton Borough in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. The majority offence type recorded at petrol stations and or garages in Melton in 2006/07 was fraud (42%), whilst damage to motor vehicle accounted for 14% and theft 11%.

There was effectively no change in the number of offences recorded at **hotels** in Melton Borough in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. Over a third of offences recorded at hotels in 2006/07 are theft (35%). The other major offence types being fraud (17%), theft from motor vehicle (17%) and burglary other (13%).

Despite the high percentage change the actual number of offences recorded at **banks** has remained fairly consistent (increasing from 18 to 22) in Melton in 2006/07 compared to the previous year. The vast majority of offences recorded at banks in 2006/07 were either fraud (50%) or theft (36%).

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.

Tackling speeding was identified as a priority in 3 of the 5 neighbourhood police beats within Melton and made up 3 out of a total of 15 neighbourhood policing priorities for the borough.

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

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

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

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

Table 25.1 (right) show the number of casualties on Melton's roads during the last 3 years.

Table 25.1: Number of number road casualties on roads within Melton Borough

	2004	2005	2006
Slight Casualties	225	166	120
Serious Casualties	22	9	19
Fatal Casualties	11	5	8
KSI Casualties	33	14	27
Total Casualties	258	180	147

Overall casualties have decreased significantly over the past two years, and although those Killed or Seriously Injured increased last year this was still below the level of two years previously.

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

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

	Melton	Leicestershire and Rutland
change in last year ²	-18%	-8%
change in last 10 years ³	-38%	-16%

Both the short term and long term percentage decreases in road casualties in Melton are higher than the comparable figures for 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 (PSAI) 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.

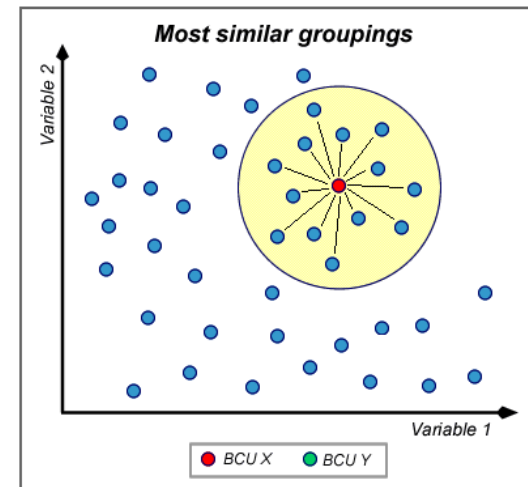
Why are the variables 'transformed' and 'standardised'?

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?

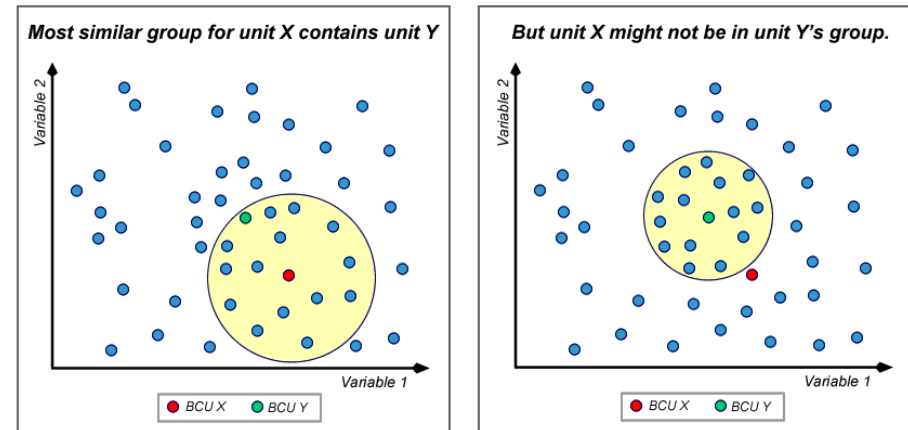
There are potentially two reasons. Areas with small population can show large differences from the BCUs/CSPs most similar to them. To prevent possibly incomparable units appearing in the group, BCUs or CSPs with a distance measure greater than 8 were removed from these groups.

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