



**Epping Forest District**  
Safer Communities Partnership

Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2013-14

Table Of Contents

<b>Contributors &amp; Acknowledgements.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Section 1: Priorities .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Section 2: Performance, activities and recent trends.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2.1 Performance.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2.1.1 Burglary Dwelling.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2.1.2 Theft From a Motor Vehicle .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2.1.3 Domestic Abuse .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2.1.4 Anti-social Behaviour .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>2.1.5 Burglary Other.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>2.2 Recent Trends .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>2.2.1 Criminal Damage to Vehicle .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>2.2.2 Making Off Without Payment (MOWP).....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>2.3 Overview Performance Summary .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>2.4 Partnership Activities that address Priorities .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>3.1 Offenders.....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>3.1.1 Who commits offences in Epping Forest District? .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>3.1.2 Youth Offending .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>3.1.4 Offender Location .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>3.1.4 Motivations and Drivers.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>3.1.5 Detections.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>3.2 Summary.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>3.3 Victims and Targets .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>3.3.1 Vulnerable Groups.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>3.3.2 Vulnerable Property .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>3.3.3 Repeat Victimization .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>3.3.4 Fear, Worries and Perceptions.....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>3.4 Summary.....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>3.5 Places .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>3.5.1 Hotspots and Hot-Times .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>3.5.2 Priority Wards.....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>3.6 Summary.....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>3.7 Appendix A Epping Forest District Priority Matrix 2013-14.....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Contributors &amp; Acknowledgements</b>	

Josie Harding - West LPA Partnership Analyst

Paul Gardener – Safer Communities Officer, Epping Forrest District Council

Valerie Loftis – Media & Public Relations, Epping Forest District Council

Mr Spencer Chainey – Director of Geographical Information Science, University College London, Jill Dando Institute of Crime Science

Ted Hampson – Kent & Essex Police Principle Analyst

Crime & Conflict research centre Middlesex University

## **Introduction**

The Epping Forest District Safer Communities Partnership Strategic Assessment (SA) 2013-14 is a document that has tried to interpret statistics and provide a signpost for potential areas of engagement and intervention. There are a number of intelligence gaps which have been identified where data has not been available or forthcoming. The structure has incorporated the problem analysis triangle and tries to highlight some significant facts around:-

- Offenders who commit crime in the district
- Likely victims of crime
- Places where crimes occur

The findings of this strategic assessment should help direct partnership resources into areas where they can achieve the most cost effective and productive results. This is particularly relevant at a time of shrinking resources and budgets.

This strategic assessment has been developed to reflect Home Office best practice and the guidance provided by Spencer Chainey from University College London, Jill Dando Institute of Crime Science. The data used relates to 1<sup>st</sup> October 2011 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2012.

As a result of best practice guidance we have introduced five over-arching strategic themes which form a framework to address our priorities. It is anticipated that this will make it easier for other partner organisations to identify how they can contribute to the Partnership Plan. We have continued to use a priority selection matrix to identify offence types that cause the most harm to communities.

2013-14 will be a challenging time for partnerships with the need to make cost savings. The introduction of the new Police and Crime Commissioner will see changes in the administration and oversight of the police. The force is also due to appoint a new Chief Constable and both posts are likely to bring a review of strategic direction.

The future remains very challenging for Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs). All public services are dealing with significant changes to working practices to address shrinking budgets in a time of economic and social need. This strategic assessment sets out to identify where decreasing resources can be used to greatest effect.

## Section 1: Priorities & Strategic Themes

### ***Priorities***

All of the Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) in Essex were asked to identify their top three or four priorities, which were then used to inform the Police and Crime Plan for Essex delivered by the Police and Crime Commissioner. In determining these the CSP has taken into consideration a wide range of crime, anti-social behaviour and community safety data relating to the district as well as consulting the public and a wide range of partner agencies.

A Priority Matrix (see Appendix A) was used to formulate the district's priorities based on crime type, volume, seriousness, previous performance, public concern and repeat incidents.

The Epping Forest District Community Safety Partnership Priorities for 2013-14 are:

1. Domestic Abuse
2. Theft from Motor Vehicle (TFMV)
3. Anti-social Behaviour
4. Burglary Dwelling (including attempts)

A clear theme throughout the CSP's Partnership Plan should be towards delivering sustainable improvements in community safety. This will require the actions to tackle the priorities above to be based around:-

- Ø Identifying those agencies and resources that are best placed to respond and deliver improvements to community safety.
- Ø Providing a balanced consideration between enforcement, prevention, risk reduction and reassurance.
- Ø Specifically identify how responses can better control offenders, improve guardianship, and improve the management of places.

## Section 2: Performance, activities and recent trends

### 2.1 Performance

#### All Crime

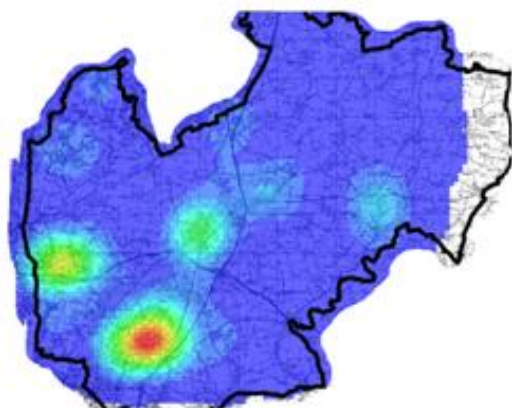
Data in this report spans over a 12 month period, the dates of which are 1<sup>st</sup> November 2011 to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2012. Throughout the report the term 'this year' refers to this time frame. Comparisons will be made to the same dates of the previous year, 1<sup>st</sup> November 2010 to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2011. This will be referred to as 'last year'.

Overall crime in Epping Forest district has remained constant over the past 2 years. There were 7786 offences this year, 22 offences less than last year.

With regards to last year's priorities, burglary dwelling has increased by 5% this year compared to last and theft from motor vehicle has risen by 18% since last year. Burglary other has seen a 20% reduction and has, in turn, become less of a priority this year, although it is still worth being mindful of other burglary as it scores highly on the priority selection matrix. Anti-social behaviour has reduced by 5% this year and domestic violence has increased by 7%.

*Map 1: all crime per month within Epping forest*

**2010/11**



**2011/12**



Heat mapping shows there have been very little changes in hotspot areas since last year. The hotspots with the highest volume of crime this year are Waltham Abbey South West and Epping Lindsey & Thornwood Common.

A large proportion of crime occurs in Loughton. This is because there are a large number of wards in this area that are highly populated. This means Loughton will often be a

hotspot for most criminal offences, however it is important to be mindful of other wards that may show a high volume of crime overshadowed by the Loughton hotspot.

Table 1: All wards within Epping Forest and the percentage change in the number of all offences since the previous year, 2010/11.

Ward	2011/12	2010/11	#	% Change	Ward	2011/12	2010/2011	#	% Change
Lambourne	170	133	37	28	North Weald Bassett	240	247	-7	-3
Theydon Bois	181	144	37	26	Chipping Ongar	204	211	-7	-3
Chigwell Row	132	106	26	25	Roydon	105	109	-4	-4
Epping Hemnall	379	307	72	24	Waltham Abbey High Beach	224	234	-10	-4
Moreton Fyfield	127	103	24	23	Loughton Fairmead	217	235	-18	-8
Lower Nazeing	199	168	31	19	Passingford	136	151	-15	-10
Buckhurst Hill West	406	352	54	15	Waltham Abbey North East	165	184	-19	-10
Epping Lindsey & Thornwood	500	443	57	13	Loughton St Marys	393	458	-65	-14
Broadley Common	90	82	8	10	Waltham Abbey Honey Lane	270	315	-45	-14
Loughton St Johns	237	216	21	10	High Ongar Willingale	114	134	-20	-15
Loughton Alderton	252	233	19	8	Waltham Abbey Patemoster	191	228	-37	-16
Loughton Broadway	483	459	24	5	Loughton Roding	187	224	-37	-17
Loughton Forest	332	319	13	4	Chigwell Village	314	383	-69	-18
Waltham Abbey South West	505	498	7	1	Buckhurst Hill	209	256	-47	-18
Hastingwood	212	210	2	1	Lower Sheering	59	75	-16	-21
Grange Hill	458	465	-7	-2	Shelley	95	126	-31	-25

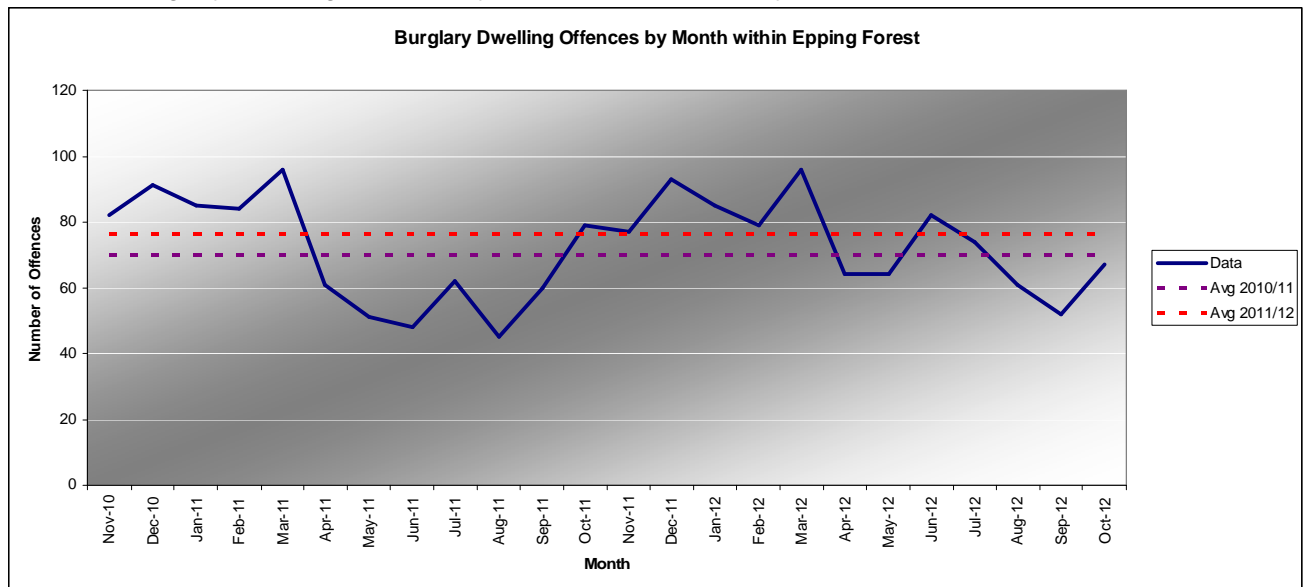
\* '#' refers to the difference in the number of offences between this year and last year.

Wards with the highest increase in offences since the previous year were Lambourne and Theydon Bois, both seeing a rise of 37 offences each, closely followed by Chigwell Row seeing a rise of 26 offences. Wards with the greatest reductions in offences were Shelley, with a reduction of 31 offences, Lower sheering with a reduction of 16 offences and Buckhurst Hill with a reduction of 47 offences.

### 2.1.1 Burglary Dwelling

The 888 Offences of burglary dwelling equate to 11% of the total number of offences this year compared to 10% of the total number of offences the previous year. They consisted of 1 aggravated offence, 143 attempts, 9 distraction offences and 735 confirmed offences. The district has seen a 5% rise in burglary dwelling offences compared with the previous year largely due to the prolonged peak between October 2011 and March 2012.

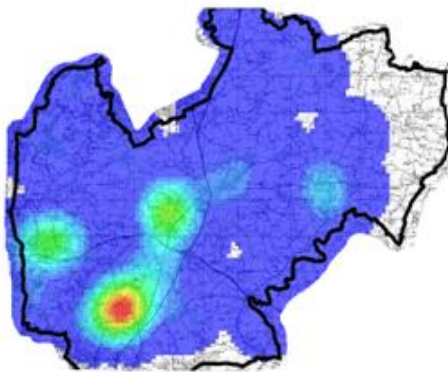
Graph 1: Burglary dwelling offences by Month over the last 2 years



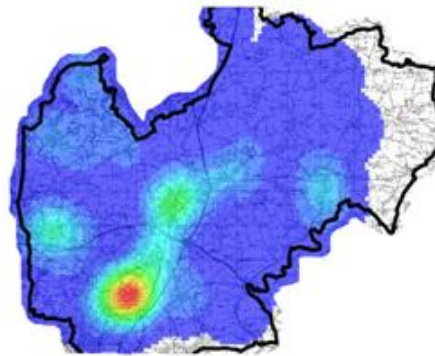
Also shown are the averages for the last 2 years. In the last 12 months the district has seen approximately 4 more offences per calendar month.

Map 2: Hotspot areas for dwelling burglary in Epping Forest

**2010/11**



**2011/12**



Heat mapping shows Grange Hill and Buckhurst Hill wards have seen the highest volume of burglary dwelling offences this year. The hotspots have not changed in the last 2 years.



*Table 2: All wards within Epping Forest and the percentage change in the number of Burglary dwelling offences since the previous year, 2010/11.*

Ward	2011/12	2010/11	#	% change	Ward	2011/12	2010/11	#	% change
Lower Nazeing	19	8	11	138	Epping Hemnall	44	43	1	2
Chipping Ongar	29	16	13	81	Buckhurst Hill West	60	59	1	2
Lower Sheering	9	5	4	80	Lambourne	15	15	0	0
Broadley Common	30	17	13	76	Grange Hill	71	76	-5	-7
Loughton Broadway	30	18	12	67	Moreton Fyfield	14	15	-1	-7
High Ongar Willingale	13	8	5	63	Hastingwood	10	11	-1	-9
Loughton Fairmead	34	23	11	48	Loughton Alderton	29	32	-3	-9
Buckhurst Hill	56	38	18	47	Loughton St Johns	40	45	-5	-11
Roydon	16	11	5	45	Epping Lindsey & Thornwood	41	48	-7	-15
Theydon Bois	40	28	12	43	Waltham Abbey High Beach	14	18	-4	-22
Chigwell Row	35	26	9	35	Loughton St Marys	24	35	-11	-31
Loughton Roding	42	32	10	31	Waltham Abbey Patemoster	10	15	-5	-33
North Weald Bassett	24	19	5	26	Waltham Abbey South West	11	21	-10	-48
Passingford	36	31	5	16	Loughton Forest	17	34	-17	-50
Chigwell Village	43	40	3	7.5	Shelley	7	15	-8	-53
Waltham Abbey North East	21	20	1	5	Waltham Abbey Honey Lane	10	22	-12	-55

The ward with the largest increase in dwelling burglary was Lower Nazeing. Burglaries are still in relatively low numbers in Lower Nazeing; however burglaries have increased from 8 last year to 19 this year. Chipping Ongar burglaries have increased by 13 offences over the past 12 months. 29 burglaries have occurred in Chipping Ongar this year, 4 of which were millennium burglaries.

The wards with the largest reductions in burglaries are Waltham Abbey Honey Lane, which has seen a reduction of 12 offences this year, and Shelley, with a reduction of 8 offences.

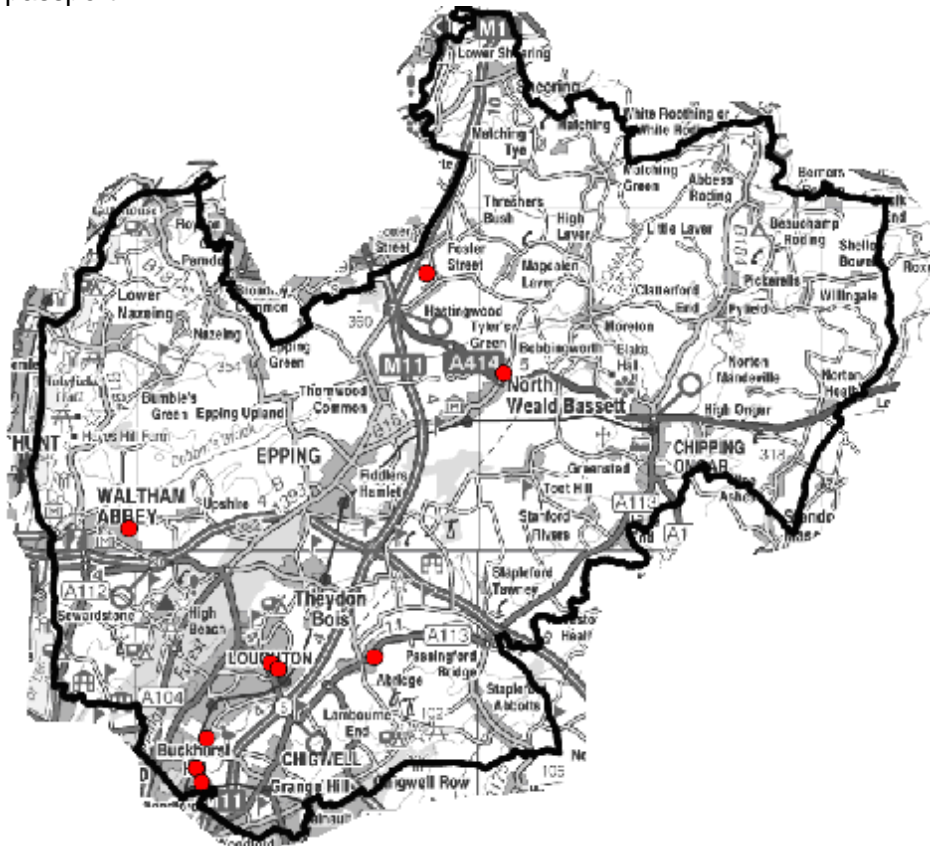
75 offences were flagged as millennium burglaries with 78 vehicles valued in excess of £1,000,000 being stolen. This is an increase on last years 63 offences. The most commonly stolen vehicle last year was a Ford, unsurprising due to the high number in the district. However this year the most commonly stolen make of vehicle is a BMW, followed closely by Mercedes-Benz. Ford has dropped to the third most commonly stolen vehicle. The majority of Ford's stolen this year were Fiestas, whereas BMWs and Mercedes models vary.

The average value of a stolen vehicle was between £15,000 and £16,000, this has not changed since last year.

### **Distraction Burglary**

There were 9 Distraction burglaries in total in Epping Forest. Of this small number of offences, the majority take place in Buckhurst Hill and Loughton.

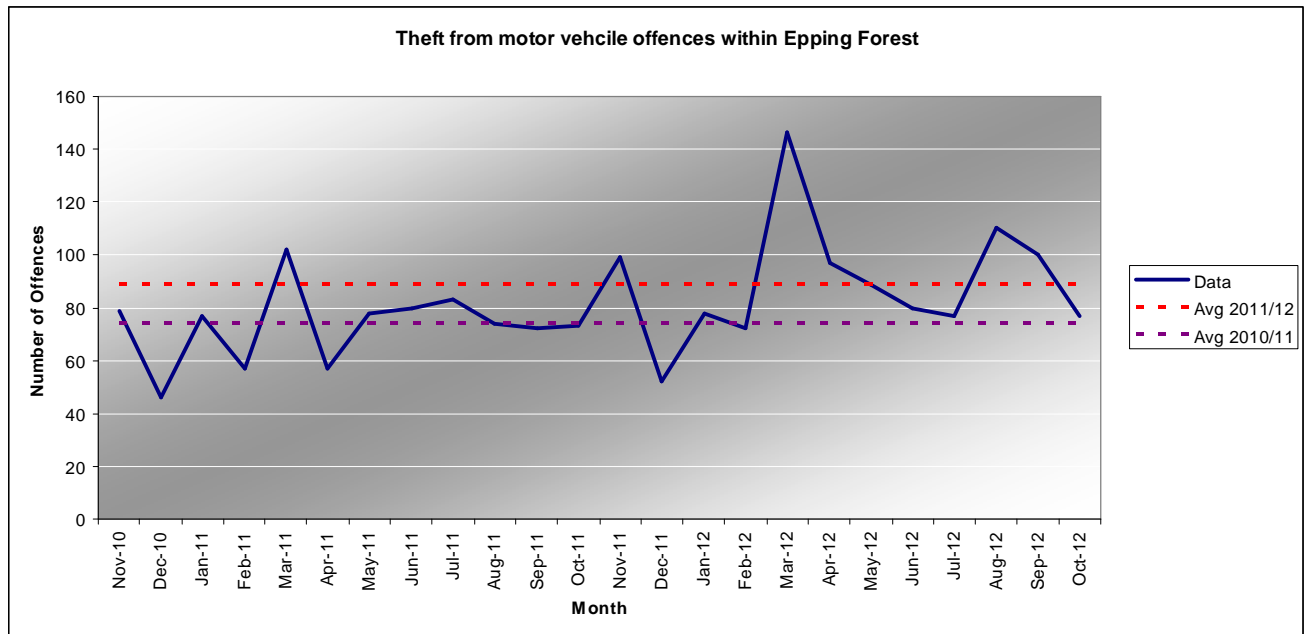
4 offences reported stolen cash, 4 reported theft of watches and 1 reported the theft of a passport.



### 2.1.2 Theft from a Motor Vehicle

In the last 12 months police have recorded 1077 Theft from Motor Vehicle offences, a rise of 18% since the previous year. This rise is largely due to the high peak between February 2012 and April 2012.

Graph 2: Theft from a motor vehicle offences by month over the last 2 years

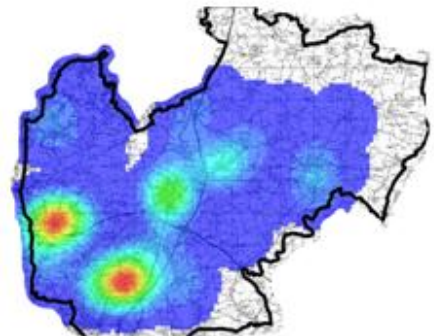
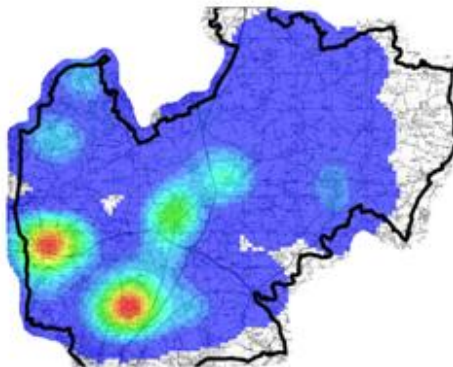


The monthly average for theft from a vehicle has risen approximately 17 more offences per calendar month

Map 3: Theft from motor vehicle offence hotspots

2010/11

2011/12



Heat mapping shows Waltham Abbey South West, Grange Hill and Epping Lindsey and Thornwood Common. These areas remained relatively constant over the last two years. However, there appears to be a higher volume of offences branching out towards Epping Hemnall and North Weald Bassett.

Table 3: All wards within Epping Forest and the percentage change in the number of Theft from Motor vehicle offences since the previous year, 2010/11.

Ward	2011/12	2010/11	#	% change	Ward	2011/12	2010/11	#	% change
Waltham Abbey North East	31	11	20	182	Grange Hill	58	48	10	21
Loughton Forest	57	25	32	128	Theydon Bois	25	21	4	19
Chipping Ongar	22	11	11	100	Chigwell Row	32	27	5	19
Waltham Abbey Paternoster	34	17	17	100	Buckhurst Hill	32	28	4	14
Loughton Alderton	46	25	21	84	Lambourne	24	23	1	4
Loughton Roding	34	21	13	62	Loughton St Marys	49	50	-1	-2
Epping Hemnall	54	36	18	50	Waltham Abbey South West	62	65	-3	-5
Loughton Fairmead	27	18	9	50	Chigwell Village	56	60	-4	-7
North Weald Bassett	56	39	17	44	Shelley	9	11	-2	-18
Loughton St Johns	40	28	12	43	Passingford	8	10	-2	-20
Buckhurst Hill West	55	39	16	41	Lower Nazeing	21	28	-7	-25
Epping Lindsey & Thornwood	58	43	15	35	Moreton Fyfield	6	8	-2	-25
Waltham Abbey Honey Lane	58	44	14	32	Roydon	8	20	-12	-60
Loughton Broadway	44	34	10	29	High Ongar Willingale	5	14	-9	-64
Hastingwood	18	14	4	29	Broadley Common	5	15	-10	-67
Waltham Abbey High Beach	40	33	7	21	Lower Sheering	3	12	-9	-75

The ward with the largest increase in theft from motor vehicle offences is Waltham Abbey North East, which has seen an increase of 20 offences this year compared to last year. Loughton Forest has also seen an increase of 32 offences this year.

Wards with the largest reductions in offences were Lower Sheering, with a decrease of 9 offences and Broadley common, with a decrease of 10 offences.

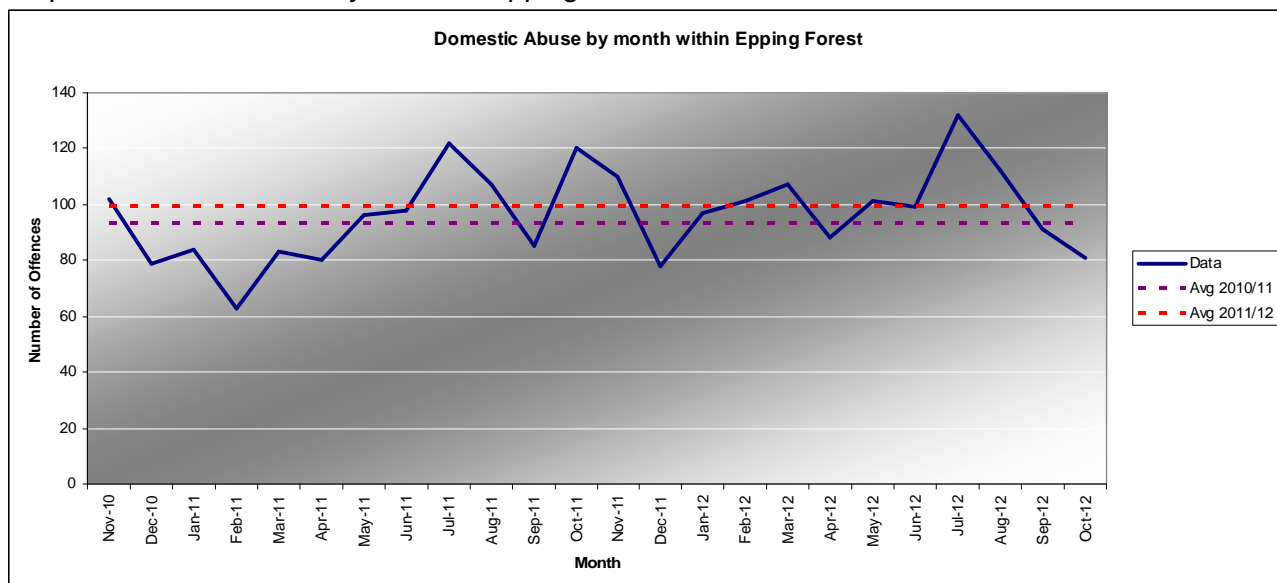
The most commonly stolen property from vehicles was index plates, closely followed by tools. This has not changed since last year; however, more tools were being stolen than index plates.

12 offences were flagged as Op Blade. This refers to larger vehicles such as HGVs being broken into or tilt slashing. The majority of these offences are theft of consumables, cosmetics and alcohol.

### 2.1.3 Domestic Abuse

In the last 12 months police have recorded 1197 incidents of domestic abuse. This figure has risen 7% since the previous year, an increase of 78 incidents. This rise may not mean the number of offences has increased, but instead may reflect an increase in victim's willingness to report offences. 646 crimes of a domestic abuse nature were reported this year. This is a reduction of 2% on last years 658 offences.

Graph 3: Domestic abuse by month in Epping Forest



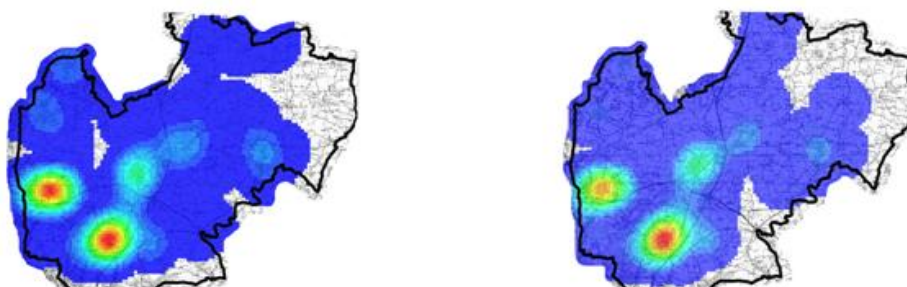
The monthly average has risen approximately 6 more offences per calendar month.

The three prominent peaks in domestic violence correlate with specific calendar events. The first peak is likely to be linked to the school summer holidays, which tends to mean more people are at home for longer periods of time. The second spans over the Halloween and firework night period and the third peak begins to rise at the start of the Olympics. The Olympics started on 27<sup>th</sup> July and finished on the 12<sup>th</sup> August. One hypothesis is that a large number of residents in the district were spending more time at home watching the Olympic events. Domestic abuse is more likely to occur in the home and the most common victims are home dwellers. Therefore prolonged periods at home could see an increase in reports.

Map 4: Domestic abuse hotspots in Epping Forest

2010/11

2011/12



Heat mapping shows the main hotspots for domestic abuse related offences are Grange Hill and Waltham Abbey Honey Lane. However incidents in Waltham Abbey seem to have reduced in volume this year, shown with the reduced intensity of the map. Domestic abuse is difficult to map because it rarely happens at specific locations. Therefore offences are relatively widespread, as shown in the map, and priority wards are difficult to select.

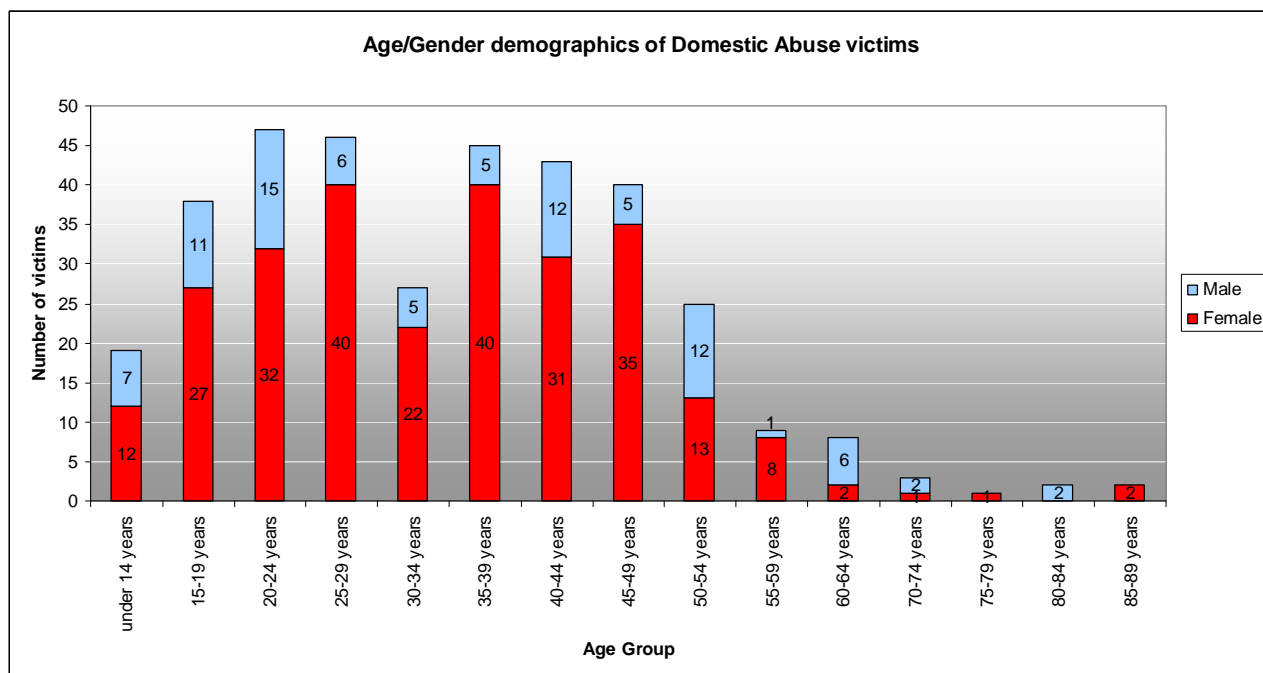
*Table 4: all wards within Epping Forest and the percentage change in the number of domestic abuse related offences since the previous year, 2010/11*

Ward	2011/12	2010/11	#	% change	Ward	2011/12	2010/11	#	% change
Broadley Common	8	3	5	167	Loughton Broadway	35	35	0	0
Moreton Fyfield	12	6	6	100	Loughton Fairmead	39	39	0	0
Waltham Abbey High Beach	17	9	8	89	North Weald Bassett	20	20	0	0
Hastingwood	12	7	5	71	Loughton Roding	26	27	-1	-4
Epping Lindsey & Thornwood	39	26	13	50	Theydon Bois	17	18	-1	-6
Lambourne	18	13	5	38	Waltham Abbey Honey Lane	37	43	-6	-14
Chigwell Village	27	20	7	35	Loughton St Johns	10	12	-2	-17
Shelley	8	6	2	33	Chipping Ongar	9	12	-3	-25
Loughton Alderton	40	32	8	25	Lower Nazeing	9	12	-3	-25
Chigwell Row	8	7	1	14	Passingford	7	10	-3	-30
Loughton Forest	17	15	2	13	Epping Hemnall	19	30	-11	-37
Waltham Abbey South West	34	30	4	13	Waltham Abbey Paternoster	30	49	-19	-39
Waltham Abbey North East	20	18	2	11	Roydon	7	14	-7	-50
Buckhurst Hill West	34	31	3	10	High Ongar Willingale	5	11	-6	-55
Grange Hill	45	43	2	5	Loughton St Marys	14	33	-19	-58
Buckhurst Hill	24	23	1	4	Lower Sheering	1	4	-3	-75

The largest increase in offences has been seen in Broadley Common, with a rise of 5 offences, closely followed by Waltham Abbey High Beach with an increase of 8 offences. Therefore the wards with the highest percentage increase often do not see many offences, explaining such high percentages. Lower sheering saw the largest reductions, 3 less offences, and Loughton St. Mary's with a drop of 19 offences.

The following graph gives demographic data on victims of domestic abuse offences where available. Some victims are repeat victims and are therefore only included once.

Graph 4: age/gender demographic of domestic abuse victims



75% of victims were female. The peak age range for domestic abuse is between 20 and 24 years, closely followed by 25 to 29 years. There is a relatively high peak under 14 years. Despite these victims being flagged as the aggrieved rather than the witness, the majority of cases involved disputes around responsibility of the child but did not directly involve the child, other than subject to witnessing the offence.

It is interesting to note the ratio of male to female victims between the ages of 50 and 54 years is relatively equal. Showing males are more likely to become victims of domestic abuse after 50.

48% of victims did not have an occupation listed; it is likely they are unemployed. Of those listed with an occupation, 3% were students either in sixth form or college. Home dwellers in general appear to be disproportionately targeted as victims.

Table 5: Breakdown of Domestic abuse offences

Offence Description	Total
Assault with Injury (serious and other)	215
Assault without Injury	201
Criminal Damage	59

Harassment	52
Public order offences	26
Recordable - Non Crime	24
Theft and related offences	20
Burglary in a dwelling	10
Threats to Kill	9
Rape of a Female aged 16 and over	8
Assault with Intent to cause Serious Harm	6
Threat or possession with intent to commit Criminal Damage	4
Perverting the Course of Justice	3
Kidnapping	2
Causing Sexual Activity without Consent	1
Child Abduction	1
Fraud by False Representation Other fraud	1
Possession of Other Weapons	1
Rape of a Female Child under 16	1
Rape of a Male aged 16 and over	1
Sexual Assault on a Female aged 13 or over	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>646</b>

64% of domestic abuse offences reported assault, 33% of which reported an injury, one of which was fatal.

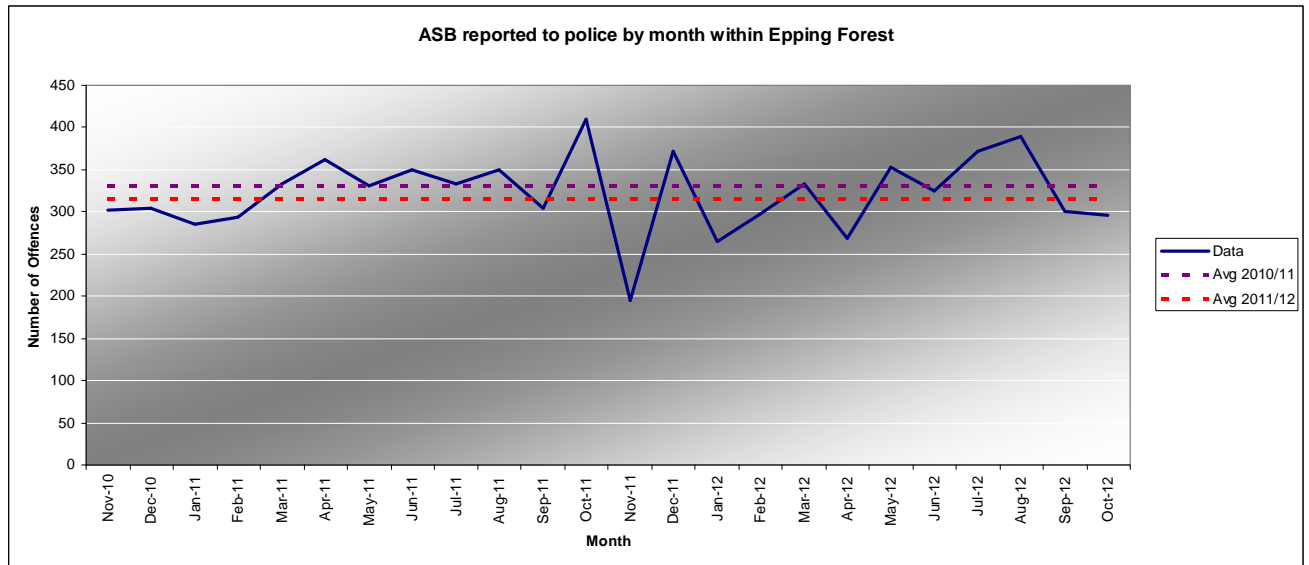
There were 371 witnesses to domestic abuse offences. Of these 34% were under the age of 16 years.

#### **2.1.4 Anti-social Behaviour**

ASB within the district has fallen by 5 % in the last year with 3769 offences reported to the police. In addition there were 5200 incidents reported to local authority, however it is likely that some incidents have been reported to both the police and the local authority.

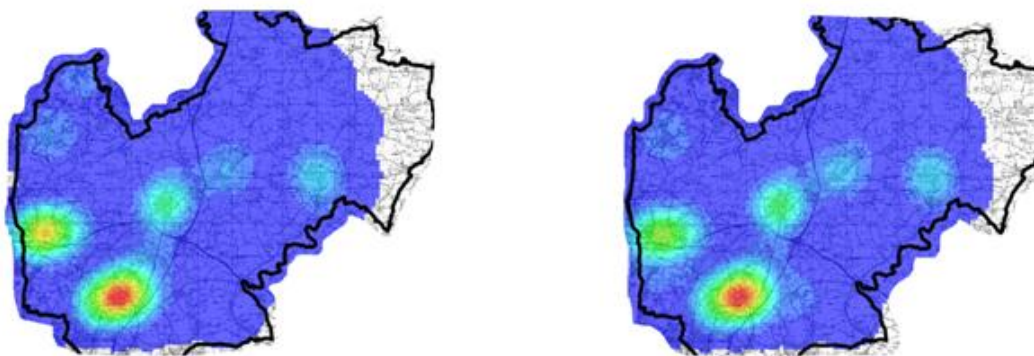
*Graph 5: ASB by month within Epping Forest*





Map 5: Hotspot areas for Anti-social behaviour in Epping Forest 2010/11

2011/12



Heat Mapping shows the majority of ASB takes places in Loughton, Largely Loughton Broadway and Buckhurst Hill. This has remained the hotspot for the past 2 years. 25% of all ASB in the Broadway this year has been related to nuisance youth behaviour.

Table 6: All wards within Epping Forest and the percentage change in the number of ASB incidents since the previous year, 2010/11.

Ward	2011/12	2010/11	#	% change	Ward	2011/12	2010/11	#	% change
Lambourne	77	35	42	120	Theydon Bois	68	77	-9	-12
Valtham Abbey high Beach	129	78	51	65	Passingford	27	31	-4	-13
Loreton, Fyfield	49	33	16	48	Chipping Ongar	76	88	-12	-14

Epping LinsleyThomwood	207	164	43	26		Loughton Forest	166	196	-30	-15
Loughton Broadway	294	236	58	25		Loughton St Johns	99	117	-18	-15
North Weald	152	125	27	22		High Ongar & Willingale	24	29	-5	-17
Buckhurst Hill west	157	136	21	15		Chigwell Row	50	61	-11	-18
Shelley	115	100	15	15		Loughton St Marys	210	263	-53	-20
Loughton Fairmead	165	147	18	12		Loughton Roding	111	144	-33	-23
Epping Hemnall	167	163	4	2		Lower Sheering	23	30	-7	-23
Waltham Abbey Paternoster	118	117	1	1		Lower Nazeing	77	101	-24	-24
Buckhurst Hill	152	159	-7	-4		Waltham Abbey South West	232	321	-89	-28
Broadley common	40	43	-3	-7		Waltham Abbey North East	67	93	-26	-28
Loughton Alderton	154	167	-13	-8		Chigwell village	109	159	-50	-31
Grange Hill	200	219	-19	-9		Roydon	40	60	-20	-33
Waltham Abbey Honey Lane	171	192	-21	-11		Hastingwood	43	74	-31	-42

The largest increase of ASB at ward level has been in Lambourne, with a rise of 42 ASB offences.

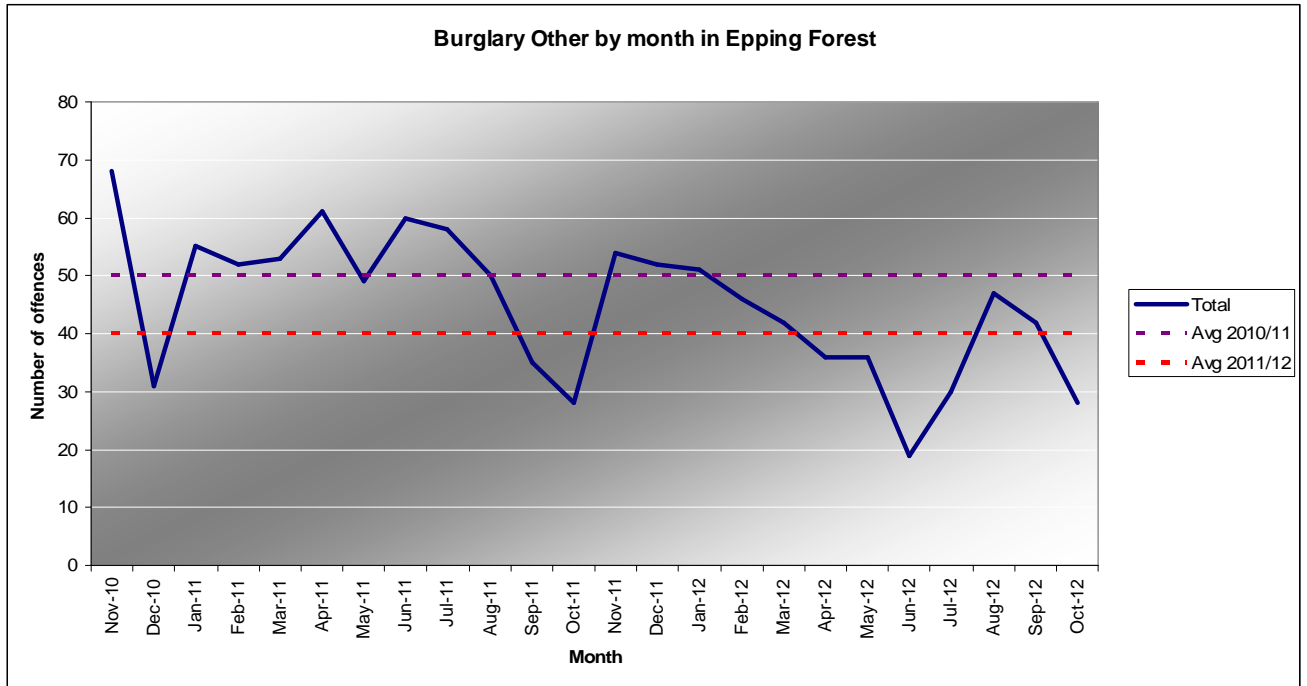
ASB Type	Total	% Change	ASB Type	Total	% Change
Nuisance youth	790	-29	Obstruct	18	-76
Disturbance	553	9	Driving complaint	12	20
Nuisance other	470	25	Other ASB	5	-17
Nuisance vehicle	403	18	Highway disruption	3	300
Nuisance neighbour	402	18	Aircraft	2	100
Nuisance noise	299	15	Road conditions	2	100
Abandoned vehicle	258	8	Intimidate	2	-33
Nuisance calls	141	-23	Drink driving	2	-50
Threats	135	59	Road related	1	0
Fight	91	-19	Dangerous conditions	1	-50
Drunk	75	-3	Pedlars	1	-50
Fireworks	45	-6	Broken down vehicle	1	-67
Nuisance communications	32	45	Hate crime	1	-67
Trespass	24	0	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3976</b>	

The highest volume of ASB is nuisance youth behaviour, 20% of all ASB this year. Despite this, nuisance youth behaviour has reduced by 29% since last year. ASB emerging this year appears to be threats, with an increase of 59%. ASB reducing this year includes nuisance calls, with a 23% reduction and fighting, which has seen a 19% decrease.

### 2.1.5 Burglary Other

Unlike burglary dwelling, burglary other offences have fallen in the past 12 months from 600 to 483 offences, a reduction of 20%. Burglary other was a priority last year but has just fallen out of the priorities this year after successful efforts to reduce the volume of offences. This is likely to be due to the constant decline from February 2012. July 2012 saw the lowest burglary other figures in the last 2 years.

*Graph 6: Burglary other offences by month in Epping Forest*



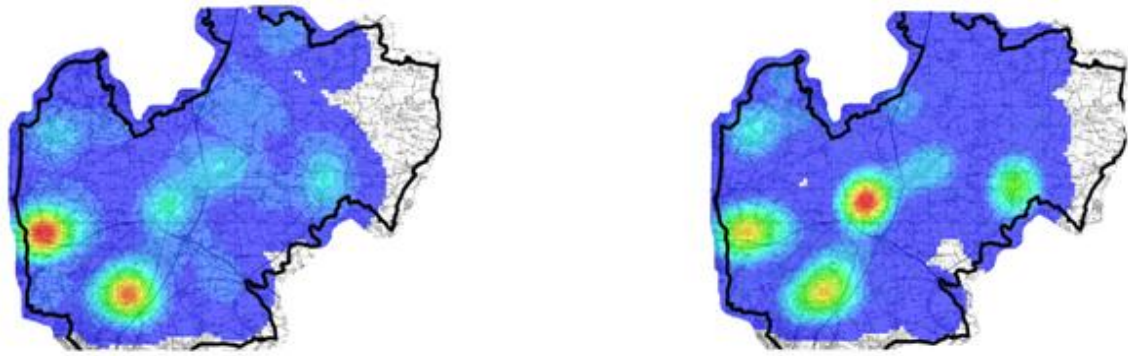
The number of burglaries per month has dropped from approximately 50 offences per month to 40 per month.

The large drop in offences between July and August 2012 may be a result of the high levels of security in and around the area during the Olympics. With high numbers of police and army patrolling the areas bordering Epping Forest, such as Hainault, Enfield and East London it is likely a diffusion of benefit was seen in Epping Forest, thus resulting in fewer burglaries.

Despite a slight increase in August, levels have remained low into October which means Burglary other is likely to remain low into 2013.

Map 6: Burglary other hotspots over the past two years  
2010/11

2011/12



Heat mapping shows burglary other offences have shifted over the past 2 years. They have moved away from Loughton and Buckhurst Hill and moved into Epping Hemnall. The volume of crimes has reduced slightly in Waltham Abbey South West, however this is still a hotspot area.

*Table 7: All wards within Epping Forest and the percentage change in the number of burglary other incidents since the previous year 2010/11*

Ward	2011/12	2010/11	#	% change	Ward	2011/12	2010/11	#	% change
Epping Hemnall	35	15	20	133	Loughton Fairmead	11	14	-3	-21
Grange Hill	25	15	10	67	Lambourne	7	9	-2	-22
Broadley Common	13	8	5	63	North Weald	15	20	-5	-25
Waltham Abbey Paternoster	16	11	5	45	Hastingwood	20	27	-7	-26
Loughton Forest	10	7	3	43	Buckhurst Hill West	18	26	-8	-31
Chipping Ongar	27	19	8	42	High Ongar Willingale	22	38	-16	-42
Roydon	8	6	2	33	Waltham Abbey South West	32	56	-24	-43
Lower Sheering	9	7	2	29	Buckhurst Hill	7	13	-6	-46
Chigwell Row	5	4	1	25	Loughton Broadway	18	34	-16	-47
Loughton St Marys	23	20	3	15	Passingford	12	24	-12	-50
Epping Lindsey & Thornwood	30	27	3	11	Loughton St Johns	8	18	-10	-56
Theydon Bois	10	10	0	0	Shelley	5	13	-8	-62
Waltham Abbey High Beach	17	17	0	0	Chigwell Village	13	35	-22	-63
Lower Nazeing	20	21	-1	-5	Waltham Abbey North East	7	19	-12	-63
Moreton Fyfield	19	22	-3	-14	Waltham Abbey Honey Lane	6	18	-12	-67
Loughton Roding	13	16	-3	-19	Loughton Alderton	2	11	-9	-82

The ward with the highest increase in offences was Epping Hemnall with an increase of 20 offences this year compared to last. Followed by Grange Hill with a rise of 10 offences. The wards with the largest reductions were Waltham Abbey Honey Lane and Waltham Abbey North East both seeing a drop of 12 offences each.

Items most commonly stolen last year in other burglary offences were tools and building materials from garages and sheds. This year that has not changed. Tools and building equipment amounted to 12% of all property stolen. A further 7% reported cash or cash cards being stolen. 15% of all burglary other offences reported damage to doors.

## 2.2 Recent Trends

The priorities for Epping Forest this year are anti-social behaviour, domestic abuse, theft from motor vehicle and burglary dwelling. However there are risks of other crime types

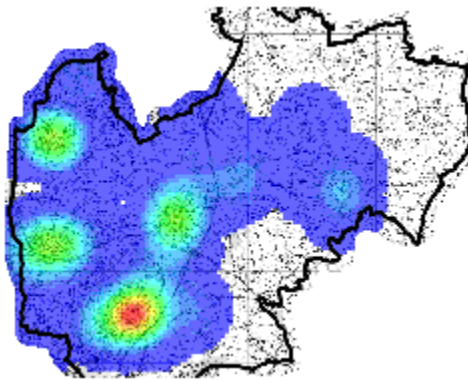
becoming a problem in the future based on volume of offences. Epping Forest sees a large number of making off without payment and criminal damage. These crimes can be categorised as emerging trends for Epping Forest and are worth some attention in the coming months as figures run the risk of escalating.

### 2.2.1 Criminal Damage to Vehicle

Most criminal damage in the district targets vehicles. There were 489 offences this year making up 52% of all criminal damage. 17% of all criminal damage targeted Ford cars, unsurprisingly due to the vast number in the district. 10% were Vauxhall's and 7% Mercedes-Benz.

Map 7: Criminal damage to a vehicle in Epping Forest

2011/12



The hotspot areas for criminal damage to a vehicle are relatively widespread. However the main area, outside the Loughton wards, with the highest number of offences is Lower Nazeing.

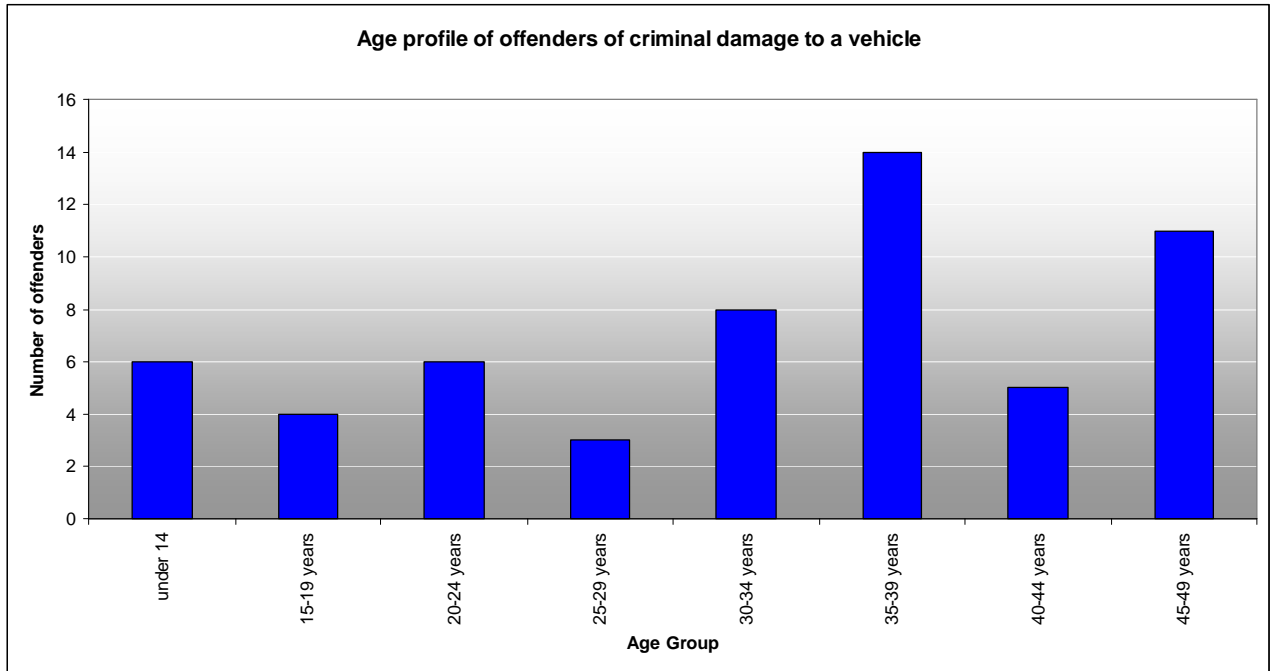
Ford Focus' and Fiestas and Vauxhall Astras were the most commonly damaged vehicles which, based on the size and value of the vehicle, may suggest links to youths targeting each other for unknown reasons.

Mercedes-Benz, A-Class model, was the third most commonly targeted vehicle.

57 offenders were identified, 77% of which were male. 16% of offenders were students in school and 28% were under 24 years. The large majority of these offenders targeted small vehicles.

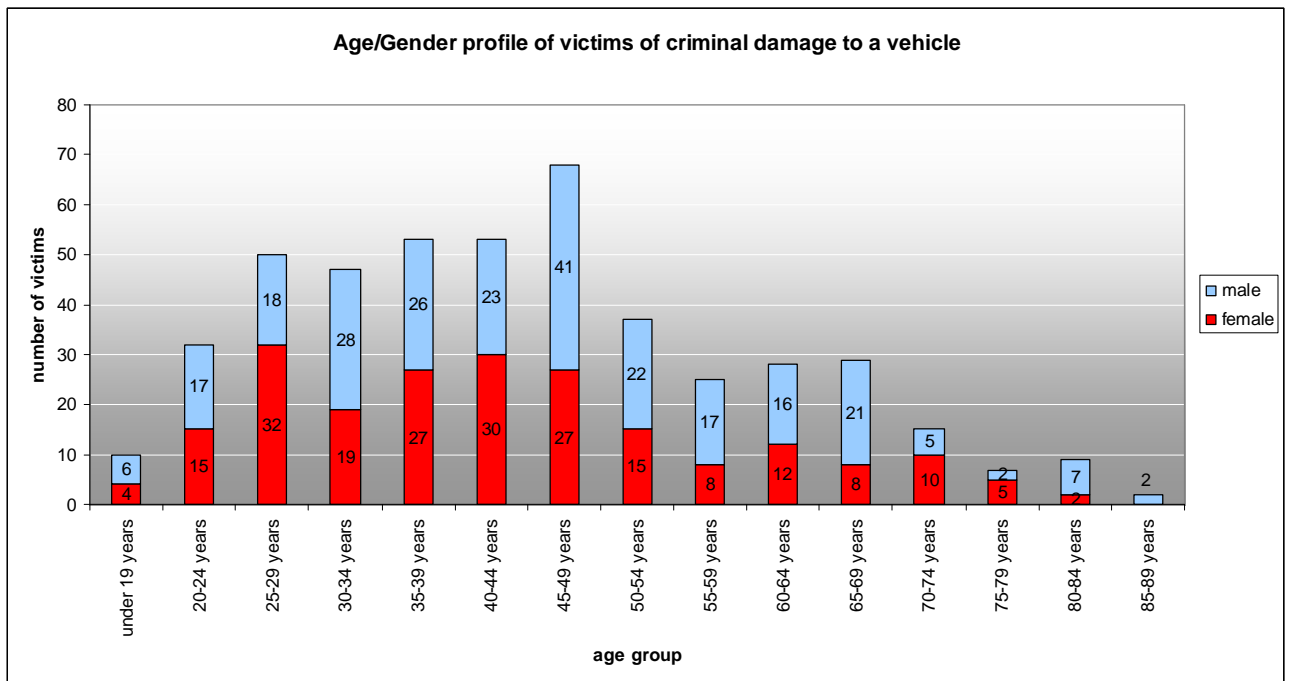
There is a large peak in offenders between the age of 35 and 39 years. The majority of these offences related to a relationship dispute, 3 were flagged as a domestic incident and one involved the responsibility of a child.

Graph 7: Offender profile of criminal damage to a vehicle



52% of victims were male and 9% of victims were under 30 years of age. The peak age group of a victim was 45 to 49 years, closely followed by 35 to 39 years.

Graph 8: Age. Gender profile of victims of criminal damage to a vehicle.



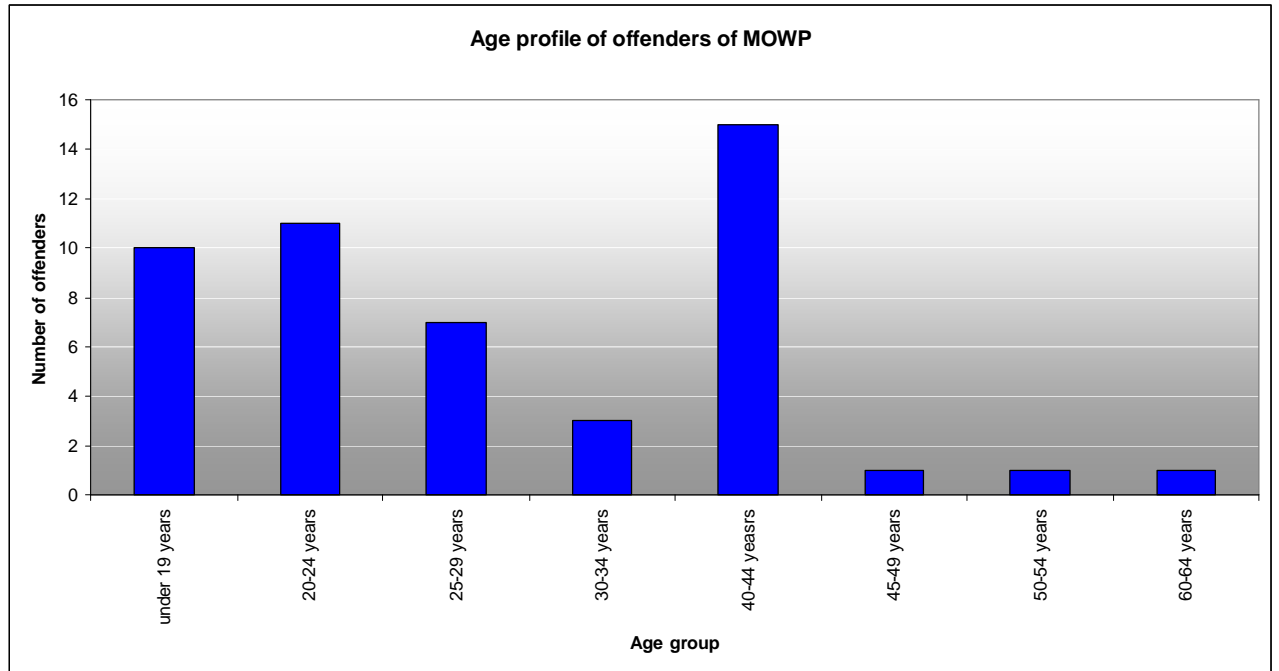
Therefore criminal damage appears to be affecting two different groups. Youths targeting each other for unknown reasons and individuals in their late 30s and 40s retaliating to relationship disputes and domestic incidents.

14% of victims were flagged as repeat victims of criminal damage to a vehicle.

### 2.2.2 Making Off Without Payment (MOWP)

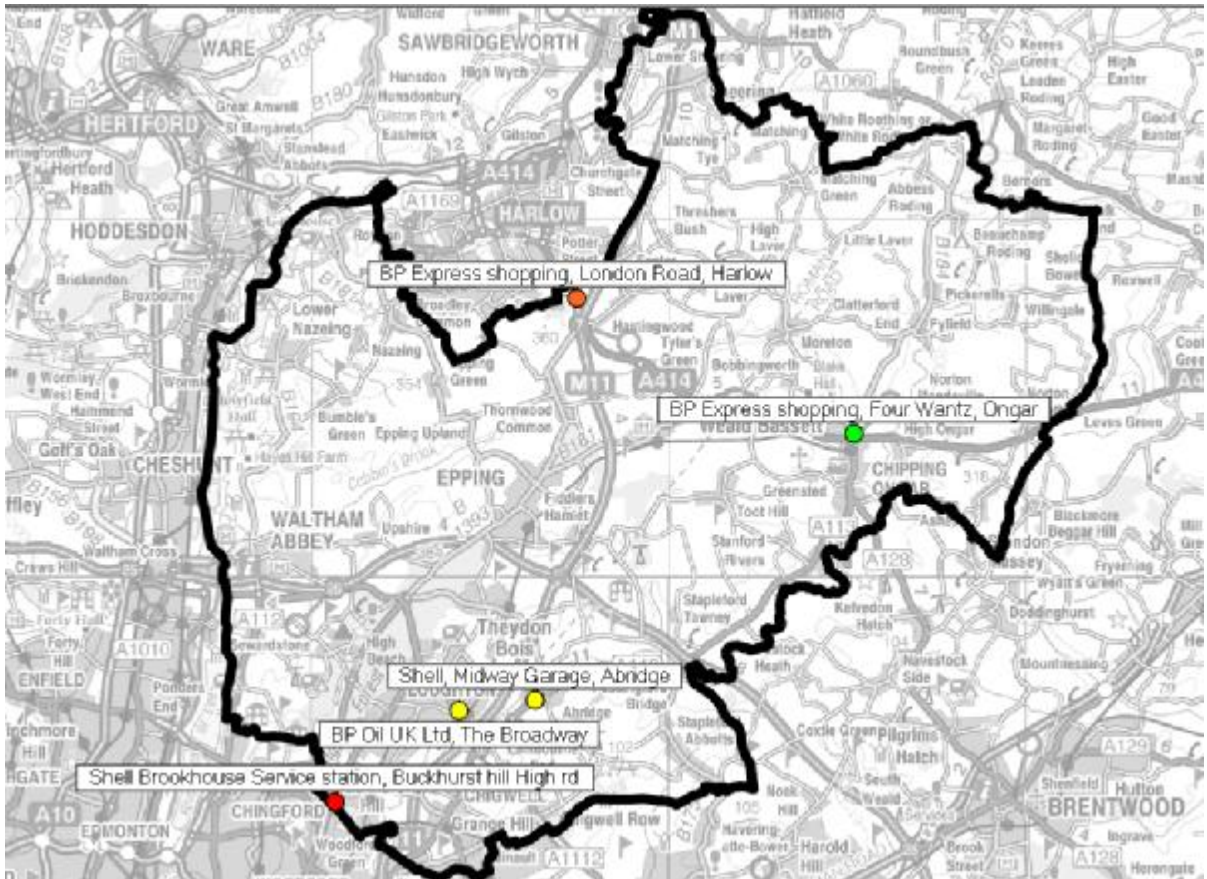
There were 285 making off without payment offences this year in Epping Forest district. Over 90% of offenders were male. The peak age of offenders was between 40 and 44 years. However 43% of offenders were under the age of 24 years.

Graph 9: Offender profile of making off without payment



Victims of MOWP are businesses such as petrol garages and service stations.

16 petrol stations have been identified as victims of MOWP offences, 7 of which have been repeatedly targeted. Below is a map of the most targeted stations. The colour of the dots represents the volume of incidents. Red refers to the highest volume of incidents, down through orange, yellow and finally green with the least number of incidents. All stations featured on the map have been selected because they are the most targeted.



### 2.3 Overview Performance Summary



## **Summary**

### **Hotspots**

#### **Vehicle damage**

§ Loughton Broadway

§ Lower Nazeing

#### **MOWP**

§ Shell Brookhouse service station, Buckhurst Hill

### **Performance**

- § Burglary other has reduced by 20%
- § Domestic abuse offences reduced by 2% this year
- § Theft from motor vehicle has risen by 18%
- § Dwelling burglary has risen by 5%
- § ASB has reduced by 5%
- § Millennium burglaries increased by 8 offences this year
- § Average value of a stolen vehicle was £16,000
- § Nuisance youth behaviour reduced by 29%
- § Threats are on the increase with regards to ASB
- § Nuisance calls and fighting are on the decrease.

### **Emerging trends**

- § Making off without payment
- § Criminal Damage to a vehicle

### **Intelligence Gaps**

- § The proportion of accidental as opposed to deliberate MOWP offences is unknown
- § Information reflects known offenders and victims only.
- § Repeat victims only represent those flagged as repeat. Therefore this relies on repeat victims being correctly identified in the police systems.

## **2.4 Partnership Activities that address Priorities**

The Epping Forest District Safer Communities Partnership has developed a Partnership Plan to address our priorities. A brief summary of the plan features below:-

- **Crucial Crew:** Provides practical learning life-skills scenarios for all year 6 pupils in Epping Forest District.
- **Reality Roadshow:** Provides practical learning life-skills for year 9 pupils in Epping Forest District.
- **Integrated Offender Management:** Work as part of a multi-agency partnership to reduce re-offending including burglary and vehicle crime by those offenders identified as causing most harm to people and communities.
- **Sanctuary Scheme:** A scheme to assist the most serious victims of domestic abuse to remain in the district and provide additional security measures for their homes.
- **Partnership Visits:** Provide support and reduce repeat victimization by joint Police/Safer Communities visits to those at greatest risk of being victim of priority crime.
- **Public Space CCTV:** Develop and manage public space CCTV schemes in areas identified through analysis as hot spots.
- **Street Pastors:** Identify vulnerable people, particularly the young, in the night time economy crime and disorder hotspots and offer them support and assistance where possible to keep free from harm.
- **Safe and Sound:** A scheme to provide free or cost price security upgrades and lifestyle and mobility aids to the elderly.
- **E-mail families:** Organises common e-mail family groups provides information and intelligence and manages a practitioners problem solving group throughout Essex, London and the home counties.
- **Redeployable Cameras:** Use the cameras for monitoring environmental crime hot spot areas. Cameras to be overt and the appropriate signage displayed.
- **Restore Community Shops:** Support the launch of a new community centre in Debden Broadway providing a focal point for the community and a location for partners to signpost and deliver their services.
- **J9 Signposting Project:** An initiative to increase number of business and community groups that can signpost domestic abuse victims.
- **Essex Watch:** Provide support to the work of the Essex Watch Administrator
- **Anti-social Behaviour:** Provide a multi-agency structure to manage risk in cases of repeat victimization. Deliver planned initiatives throughout the year
- **Lock em Out:** Crime Prevention Campaign to tackle serious acquisitive crime across West Local Policing Area

## Section 3: Epping Forest District Crime, Disorder and ASB problems

### 3.1 Offenders

#### 3.1.1 Who commits offences in Epping Forest District?

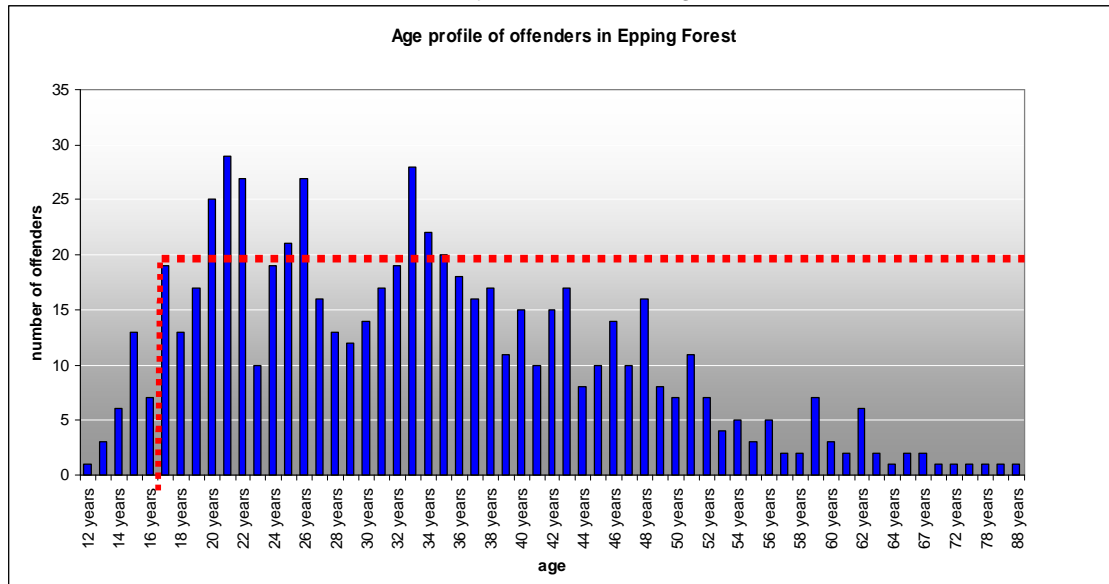
All offender information is in relation to priority crime, any further analysis that may be required will be delivered outside of this at the request of a problem profile. Offences included are domestic abuse, theft from motor vehicle and burglary dwelling, with some information on ASB incidents featured separately. This is because ASB is not a criminal offence and is therefore reported differently.

Of the 3092 offences this year, 816 have an identified offender, 665 of which are different offenders. 33 offences, 4%, were committed by more than one offender. Offences most likely to be committed by more than one person are burglary dwelling, distraction burglary and theft from a vehicle and in lower numbers, assault with injury.

Males commit just over 83% of all offences (based on persons arrested), although the ratios of male to female offenders vary between crime types. 96% of theft from motor vehicles offenders and 95% of burglary dwelling offenders are male. Approximately 70% of offenders of assault with and without injury were male; however assault with intent to cause serious harm has an equal ratio of male and female offenders. 65% of other criminal damage offenders were male.

The age profile of offenders shown below indicates youths begin committing crimes at the age of 16 years onwards. This means youths under 16 years of age are in a critical period where intervention may be most effective, demonstrated by the red dotted line.

Graph 10: offender profile of all priority crime in Epping Forest



The above graph does not include perpetrators of anti-social behaviour because they are not offenders and therefore information on such individuals is harder to obtain.

However, based on ASB offence type, 20% of all anti-social behaviour this year was related to nuisance youth behaviour. Therefore youths aged 18 and under are contributing to 9% of all offences and a minimum of 20% of all ASB.

The table below shows the number of identified offenders for all priority offences within Epping Forest. Crime types below refer to priority selected crime or domestic abuse related offences.

Assault and burglary dwelling have the most identified offenders. The reason for this, in part, is because more than one offender is often present at each offence. The table does not take into account the likelihood that an individual may have committed more than one of each offence. For instance, although there were 222 offenders of assault with injury, 14 of them committed more than one offence. This means there were 208 individual offenders.

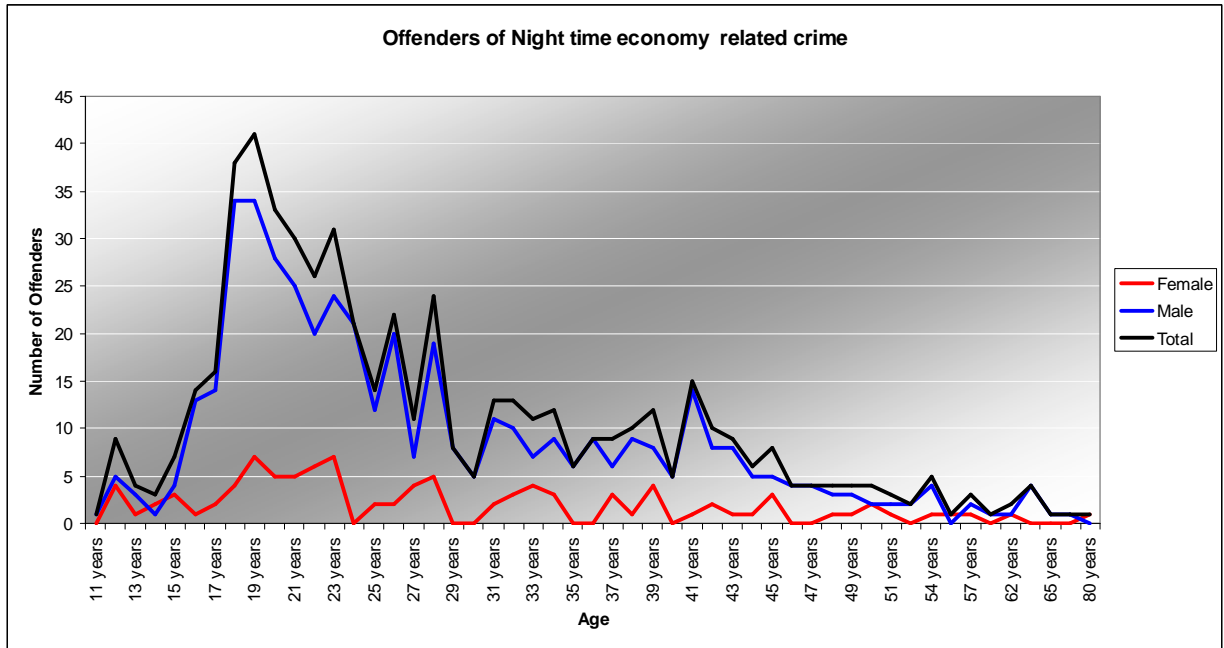
*Table 8: number of identified offenders by offence in Epping Forest*

Offence Description	# of identified offenders	Offence Description	# of identified offenders
Assault with Injury (serious and other)	222	Assault with Intent to cause Serious Harm	6
Assault without Injury	203	Distraction Burglary in a dwelling	6
Burglary in a dwelling	137	Theft of Motor Vehicle	5
Harassment	51	Other Theft	4
Theft from a Vehicle	29	Threat or possession with intent to commit Criminal Damage	4
Other Domestic abuse related	25	Perverting the Course of Justice	3
Criminal Damage	55	Robbery of Personal Property	3
Attempted Burglary in a dwelling	21	Aggravated vehicle taking	2
Other offences against the state and public order	18	Criminal Damage to a building other than a dwelling	2
Threats to Kill	11	Kidnapping	2
Rape and Sexual Assault	9	Child Abduction	1
Public Fear Alarm or Distress	8	Fraud by False Representation Other fraud	1
Theft in a dwelling	8	Possession of Other Weapons	1

Offences more likely to be committed by repeat offenders include, burglary dwelling offences, assault with injury and assault without injury. Burglary offenders tend to repeat offend because they familiarise themselves with an area and feel comfortable with a specific method of entry into a home and its layout. Assaults have a large number of repeat offenders, in this case, because they refer to domestic abuse.

Offenders of night time economy crime are often male and there are a disproportionate number of offenders in their late teens and early 20's. The graph below shows the peak age for offenders is 19 years. Female offenders are in much smaller numbers but see peaks around 19 and 23 years.

Graph 11: offenders of night time economy related crime



### 3.1.2 Youth Offending

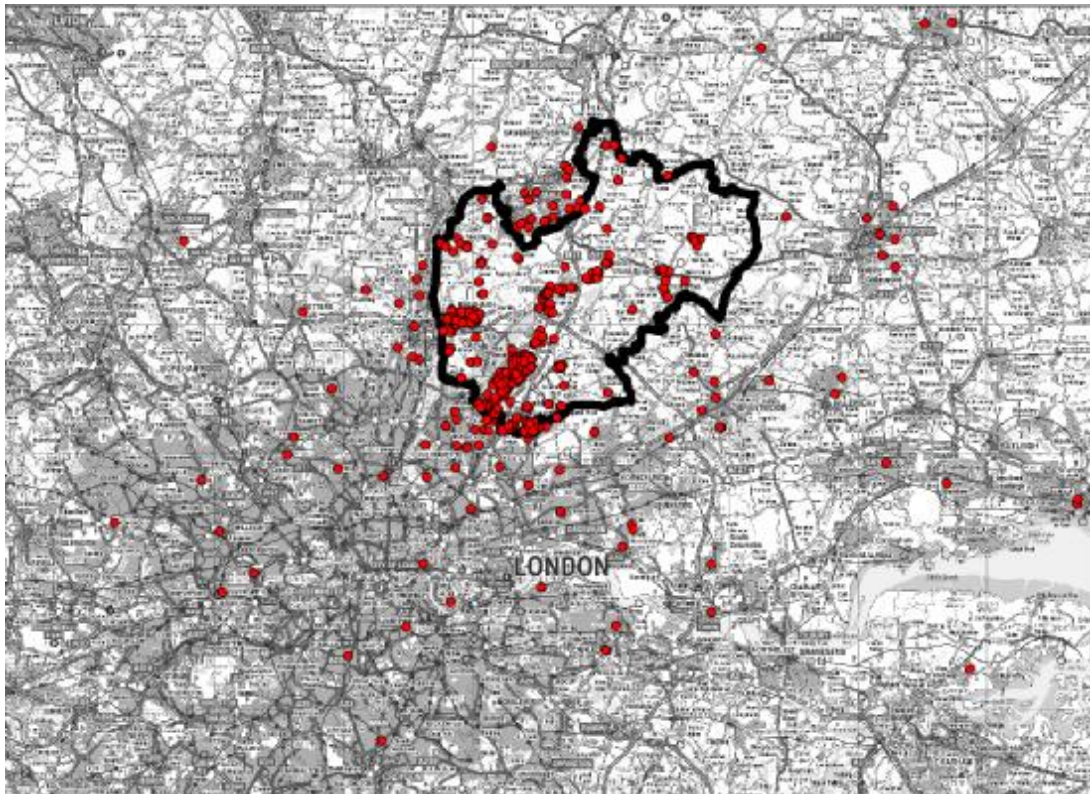
Epping Forest has a youth population of 14605, with a BME (Black or other Minority Ethnicity) percentage of 21.3%. This is the highest youth BME percentage in Essex. It also has the highest percentage of youth reoffending, 80%. 77% of reoffending youths are males and are likely to be between the ages of 18 and 19 years. 6.4% of all youths are NEET (not in education, employment or training).

### 3.1.3 Distraction Burglary

2 offenders have been identified in relation to distraction burglary. Both male, one aged 37 and one aged 50. One common method of burglary involved offenders pretending to be police officers. It appears, based on the method of burglary, the 2 identified offenders were working together.

### 3.1.4 Offender Location

Map 87: Locations of Offenders of priority crime in Epping Forest



16% of all offenders are of an ethnic minority population. According to the Office for National Statistics, approximately 15% of the population of the district were of BME (Black or other Minority Ethnicity). Therefore this is disproportionate to the residential population of the district. However, this figure does not take into account the demographics of the London boroughs. The number of BME offenders may not necessarily reflect the BME population living in Epping Forest, but is more likely to reflect those living in the surrounding London Boroughs, where the BME population is higher. Suggesting that Epping Forest falls victim to a large volume of transient crime with a significant proportion of offenders living outside of the district.

In a study conducted by Middlesex University in 2009 on cross border offending, 56% of Newham offenders and 46% of Redbridge offenders indicated they targeted rich areas of West Essex (Kennison, et al 2009).

When looking at all crime in the district, priority and other, 24% of offenders are from the surrounding London boroughs of Enfield, Dagenham, Woodford Green and Ilford. 17% of offenders of Epping Forest's priority crime this year are from London boroughs, 55% are from Epping Forest and 4% are from the surrounding district of Harlow. The remaining offenders are relatively scattered across Essex.

61% of offenders had no employment details listed. It is likely the majority of these are unemployed, particularly when referring to serious acquisitive crime. 14% of those with a listed vocation were students. The large majority of those with employment information tended to work in a trade.

### 3.1.4 Motivations and Drivers

Of all those arrested, 13% were recorded as being under the influence of alcohol, with a further 14% recorded as having been drinking. The distinction between the two is thought to be that offenders who have been drinking have alcohol in their system but are not acting under the influence of alcohol.

2% of offenders were under the influence of an illicit drug and a further 2% had both alcohol and illicit drugs in their system. 69% were not intoxicated.

### 3.1.5 Detections

When looking at detection rates across all offences in Epping Forest this year, of the 7786 offences, 1355 were detected and 6431 were undetected. Offences with high numbers of detections were assault with injury, possession of controlled drugs and shoplifting.

Offences with lower detection figures were burglary dwelling, criminal damage to a vehicle, other theft and theft of a motor vehicle.

This means 17% of all offences were detected according to the BiQuery police system. This is a decrease of detection figures from last year, which reported 20% detection.

## 3.2 Summary

### Summary

- § 20% of ASB is nuisance youth related
- § 27% of offenders had alcohol in their system
- § 14% of offenders were students
- § The majority were unemployed or working in a trade
- § Up to 16 years is the critical age period for young offenders
- § Repeat offenders are more common in assaults relating to domestic abuse and dwelling burglaries.
- § Majority of NTE crime is committed by males between 19 and 20 years
- § 48% transient criminals

### Intelligence Gaps

- § Not all offender's locations or occupations are known

## 3.3 Victims and Targets

### 3.3.1 Vulnerable Groups

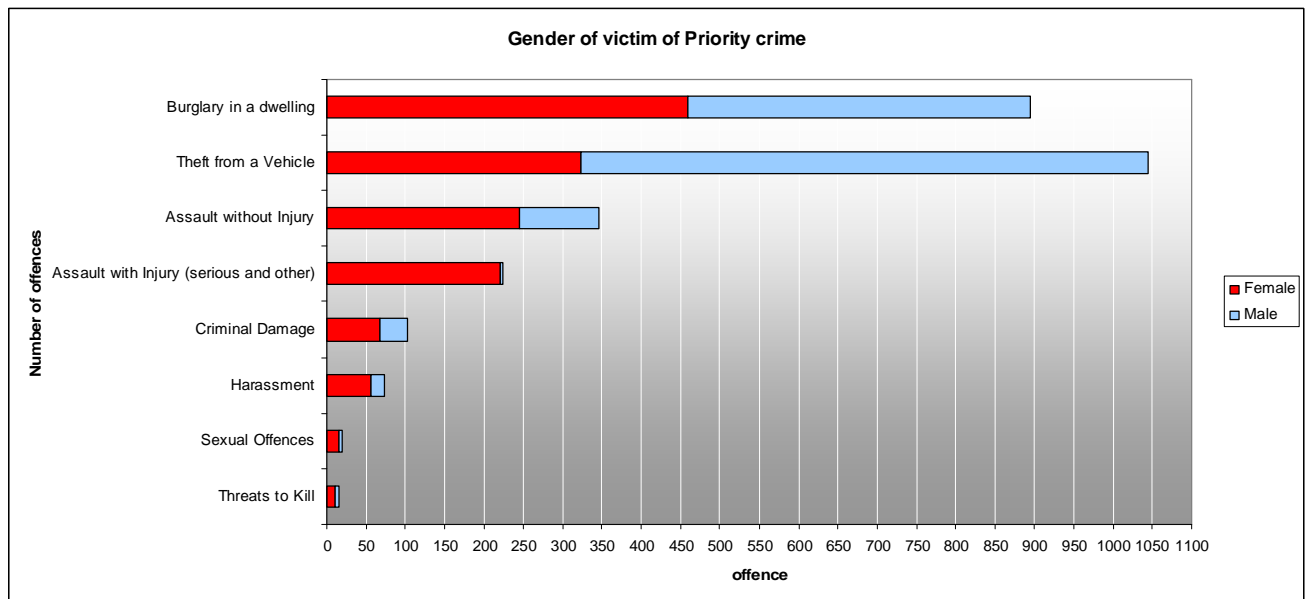
All victim information, as with offender information, relates to Epping Forest's priority crime only. If further information is required, this can be delivered in the form of a problem profile report.

There were a total of 3088 victims identified within the last year consisting of 1480 males, 1479 females and 129 companies. In addition there were 140 witnesses to the offences, 51% of which were males.

There are only a few offences where the split between males and females is significant. 65% of victims of assault with injury, 77% of harassment victims and 71% of victims of assault without injury are female. This is due to the fact the above offences all relate to domestic abuse.

Serious acquisitive crime targets a more equal demographic, for example burglary dwelling offences are approximately a 50/50 ratio between men and women. However when it comes to theft from a motor vehicle 69% of males fall victim.

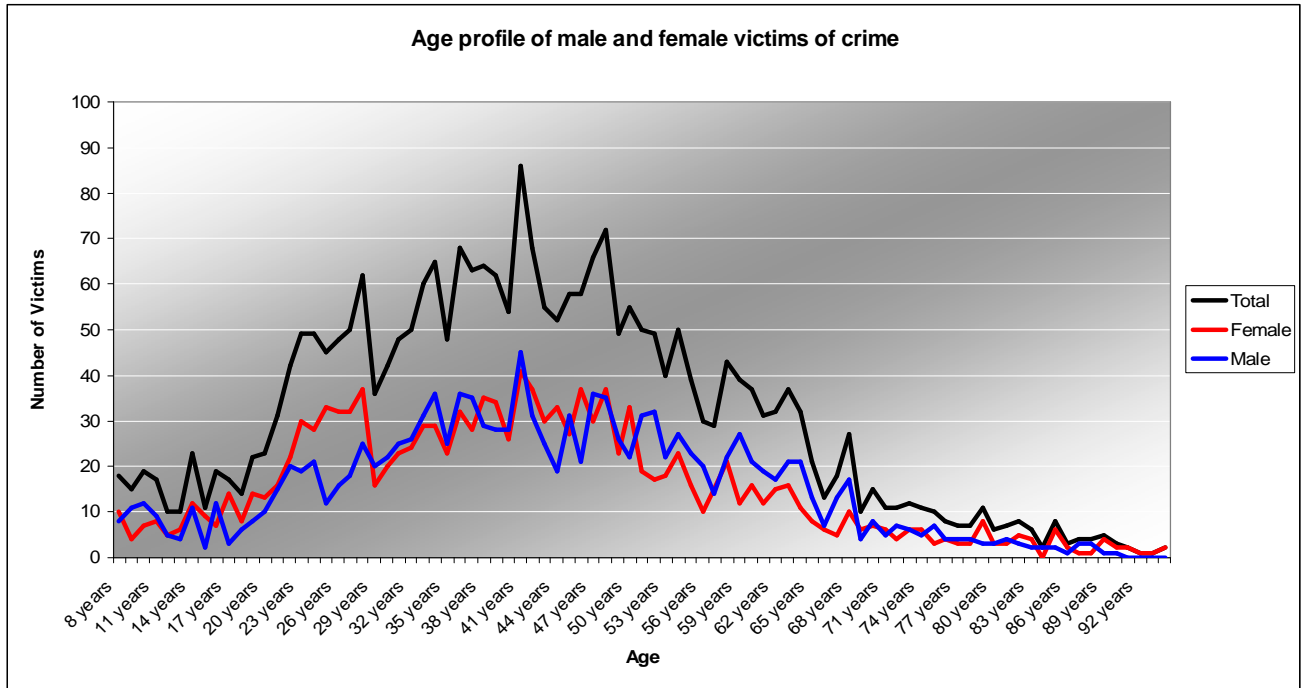
*Graph 12: Gender of victims of crime within Epping Forest where victim information is available*



The following age profile shows how males and female are affected by crime at different ages. Overall the peak age for a victim is 41 years, although male spikes appear at 34, 36 and 47 years. Female spikes appear at much younger ages, 23, 25 and 28 years. Interestingly during this peak for female victims in their 20's, male victims see a drop in numbers. The likelihood is that the high numbers of young females is a result of domestic abuse offences.

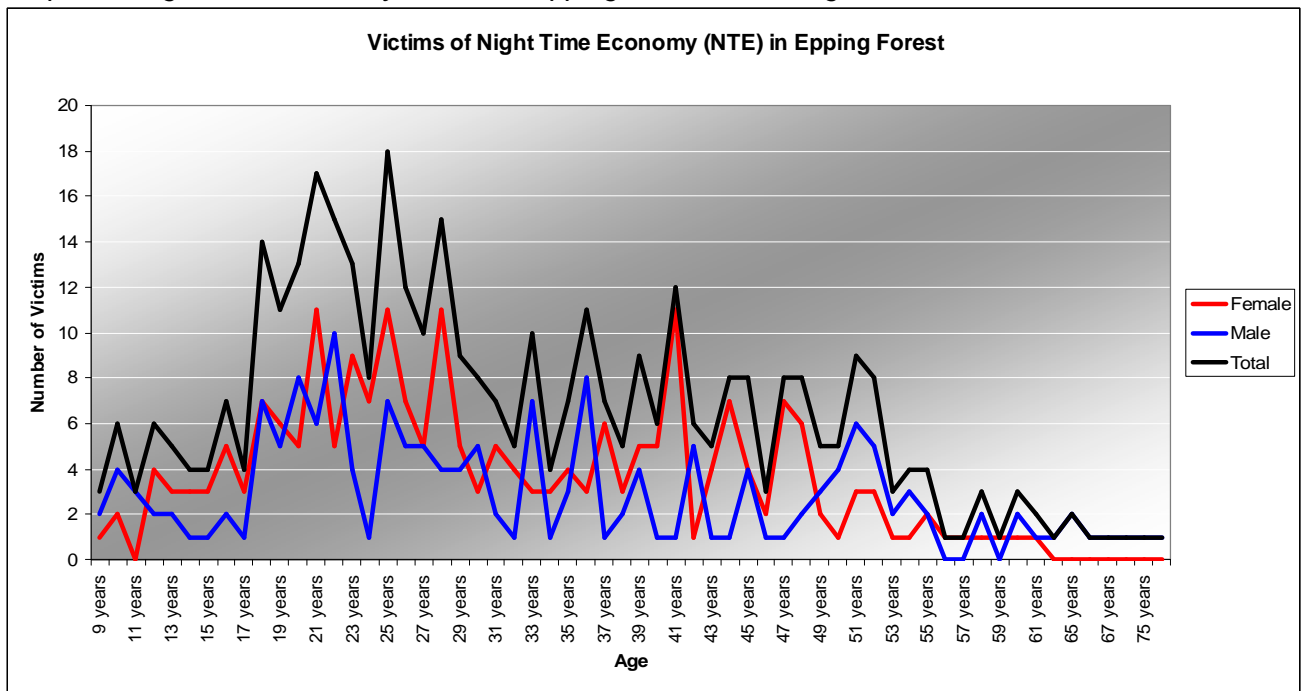
*Graph 13: Age comparisons between male and female across ages*





Therefore the differences in ages may be a direct result of the type of offence. Below is a graph highlighting the affect night time economy has on the age of a victim.

Graph 14: Night Time economy victims in Epping Forest across ages



The peak of night time economy crime has shifted further left than that of all crime. This means victims of crimes relating to Epping Forest's night time economy are likely to be in their early 20's. Specifically, peaks are seen at 18, 21 and 25 years. Interestingly

females spike at 25 and 28 years as males decrease dramatically. Males tend to spike later, at 33 and 36 years when female numbers drop.

The percentage contributions by age range and the differences between all crime and night time economy related offences are shown below.

**All Crime**

<b>Age Range</b>	<b>All Offences %</b>
10-19 years	7
20-29 years	13
30-39 years	22
40-49 years	22
50-59 years	18
60-69 years	12
70-79 years	4
80-89 years	2
90-99 years	0

**Night Time Economy**

<b>Age Range</b>	<b>NTE offences %</b>
10-19 years	17
20-29 years	33
30-39 years	19
40-49 years	18
50-59 years	10
60-69 years	3
70-79 years	0
80-89 years	0

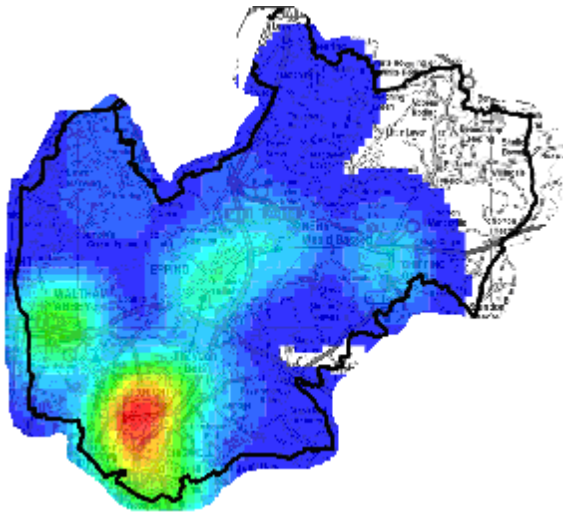
Victims between the ages of 10 and 29 account for 50% of all victims of night time economy related crime, as opposed to 20% of all crime.

**BME Victims**

Overall 12% of all victims were of an ethnic minority. This is not disproportionate to the population. Just fewer than 2% of offences in Epping Forest were Hate crime offences.

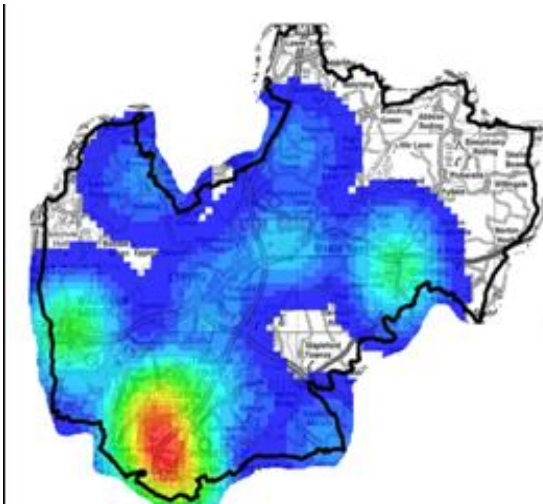
The majority of offences targeting ethnic minority populations in Epping Forest were in Loughton and Waltham Abbey. The map below shows the overall hotspots for the BME population.

*All BME victims*

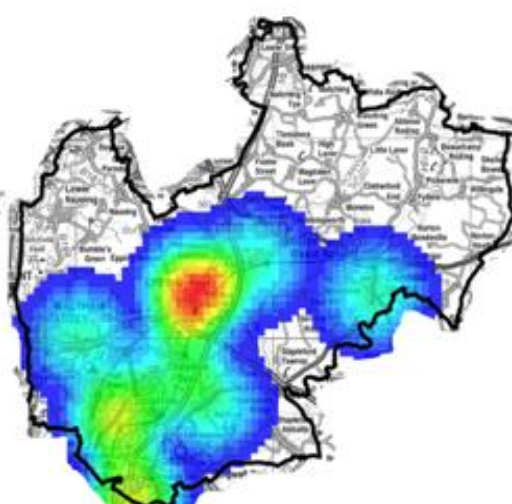


The majority of ethnic groups mirror the map above. However Black and Chinese victims appear to fall victim to crime in specific areas. Below are maps demonstrating the differences in hotspot areas for these ethnic groups.

#### Black Victims



#### Chinese Victims



Black victims are mostly targeted in Buckhurst Hill and Grange Hill, whereas the majority of Chinese victims are targeted in Epping. Please Note, the number of offences is very small. Therefore a larger volume of offences would be required to establish any reliable location trend.

### Summary

#### Victims

- § The peak age of a victim of crime is 41 years
- § 12% of victims are of an ethnic minority
  - Loughton
  - Waltham Abbey
  - Enning

### **3.3.2 Vulnerable Property**

#### **Burglary Dwelling**

The most commonly stolen property was jewellery, 40% of all property. Intelligence suggests there are a number of crimes surrounding the theft of gold from the Asian community. However it is difficult to calculate the number of offences.

8% of property stolen was cash or account cards. Electronics such as televisions, laptops and mobile phones are also vulnerable.

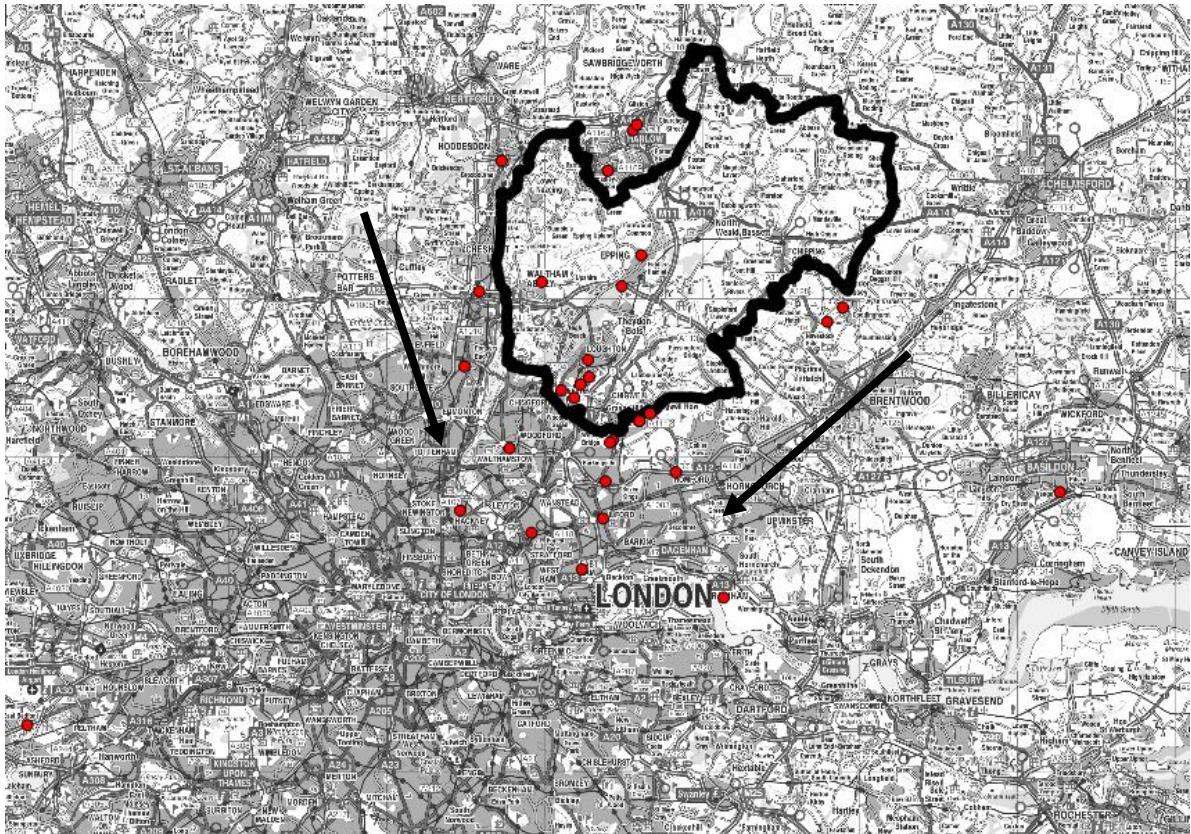
The most common vehicle stolen from a millennium burglary is a BMW, closely followed by a Mercedes-Benz. The third most commonly stolen vehicle is a Ford Fiesta. The average value of a vehicle stolen this year was £16,000.

Property most commonly damaged in dwelling burglary offences were doors, unsurprisingly, and windows. Plastic doors are the most commonly damaged because they are often left unlocked or not properly secured.

Windows are often smashed at the rear of the house to gain entry, costing on average £200 per offence.

All stolen vehicles from millennium burglaries are shown below in the location they were recovered.

At a glance, the majority of vehicles appear to be heading out of the district towards London. This may also give an indication that a large proportion of offenders may be from the surrounding London boroughs.

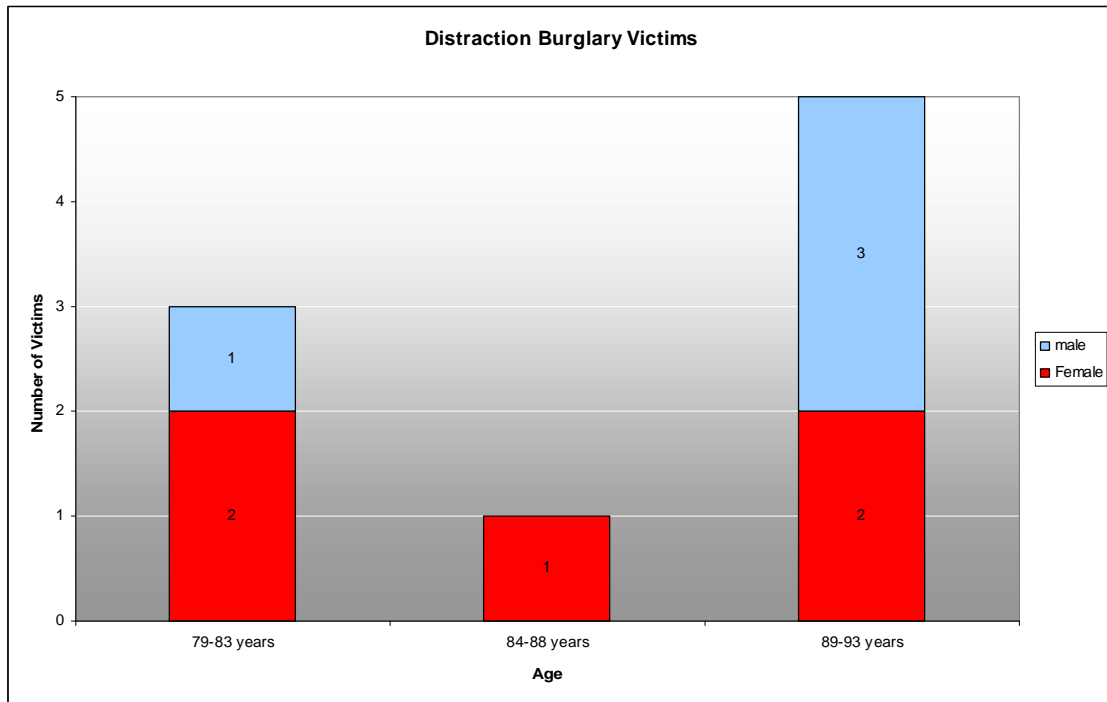


On further examination a large number of vehicles have been recovered on route towards the M25. This is a fast route out of the district straight into London. 16% of vehicles stolen from millennium burglaries were found in London, 11% in Epping Forest. The map below gives an indication that many millennium burglary offenders are venturing from London and the surrounding areas of Epping Forest into the district to steal vehicles and drive them back into London, as indicated by the arrows. This correlates with a large proportion of offenders coming from the surrounding London boroughs.

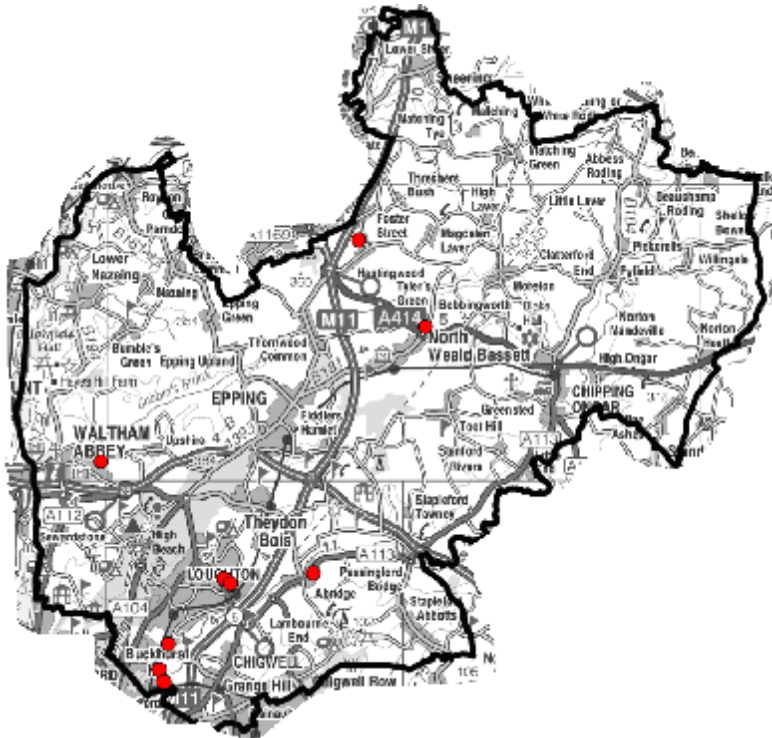
### **Distraction Burglary**

The gender ratio of victims of distraction burglary is relatively equal, with the majority of victims aged 89 years or over.

*Victims of Distraction burglary*



*Distraction burglaries in Epping Forest*



The majority of burglaries were located in Buckhurst Hill, closely followed by Loughton, However numbers are very small.

### **Theft from a Vehicle**

The most commonly stolen property from a vehicle this year was index plates. 242 offences reported index plate theft, totalling 22% of all property stolen. Index plates are stolen for a number of reasons. The obvious reason to steal index plates is for use in other crime. However many missing index plates are rarely seen again.

15% of property stolen is tools or equipment. These items are usually stolen from vans and vehicles in trade that are likely to carry such equipment.

Vehicle parts made up 9% of stolen goods. This refers to additional parts added to vehicles as well as built in parts such as catalytic converters.

4% of property stolen from vehicles was cash. It is possible in several cases cash was not the initial reason to break into the vehicle but was stolen alongside other property such as tools.

### **3.3.3 Repeat Victimisation**

Repeat victimisation within the last year stands at just over 18%, however there are vast differences between each offence type.

The following table shows Epping Forest's priority crime with the number and percentages of repeat victims.

Offences with the highest volume of repeats is making off without payment. This is because businesses are obviously the most vulnerable to crime as they have direct contact with the public everyday. There were 234 offences or MOWP at 7 petrol stations. 16 petrol stations were targeted in total.

Offences related to domestic abuse also have a high percentage of repeats, usually because offender and victim are in close proximity to each other.

Criminal damage to a vehicle also tends to have a relatively high percentage of repeat victims. This is likely to be due to many offences relating to relationship disputes often resulting in retaliation.

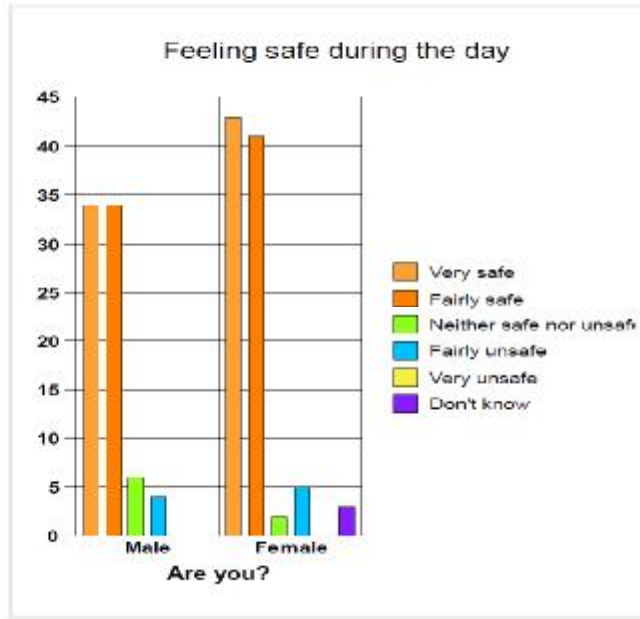
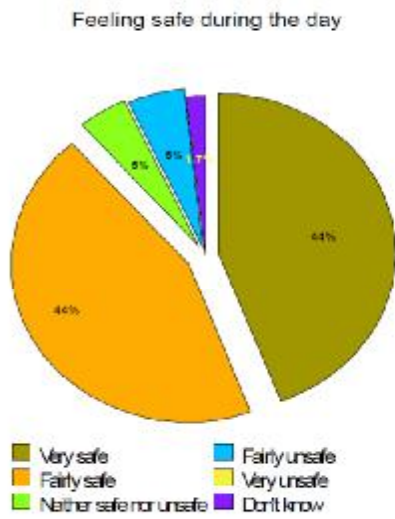
*Table 9: Number and percentage of repeat victims based on victims with repeat information*

<b>Offence Type</b>	<b>Total repeats</b>	<b>% repeats</b>
Making Off Without Payment	234	82
Domestic Abuse	96	18
Theft from Motor vehicle	74	7
Criminal damage to a vehicle	68	14
Burglary Dwelling	62	8
Night Time economy	21	7

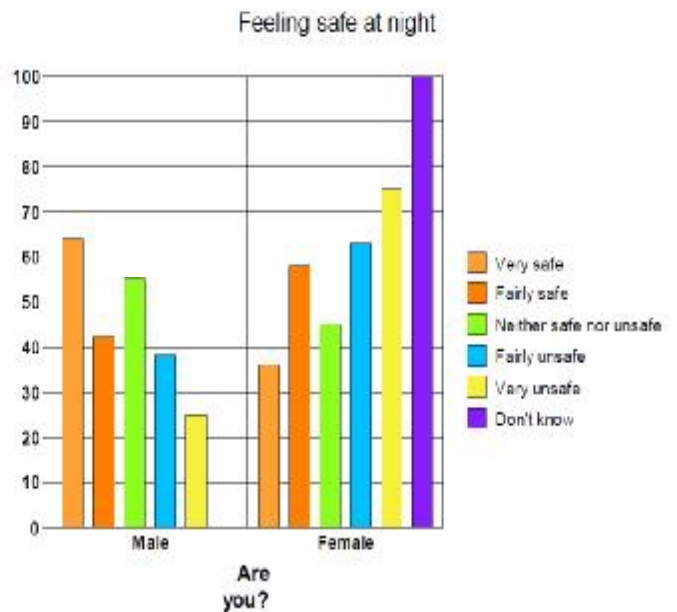
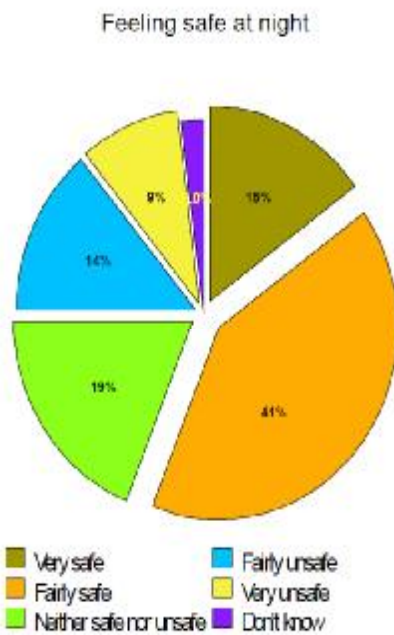
### **3.3.4 Fear, Worries and Perceptions**

An online survey conducted by the safer communities partnership between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012 and 31<sup>st</sup> October 2012. 187 residents responded with their views and perceptions of crime within the district.





There is little difference between males and females responses to feeling safe during the day. No one reported feeling very unsafe during the day and more respondents felt fairly safe this year compared to last, an increase of 24%.

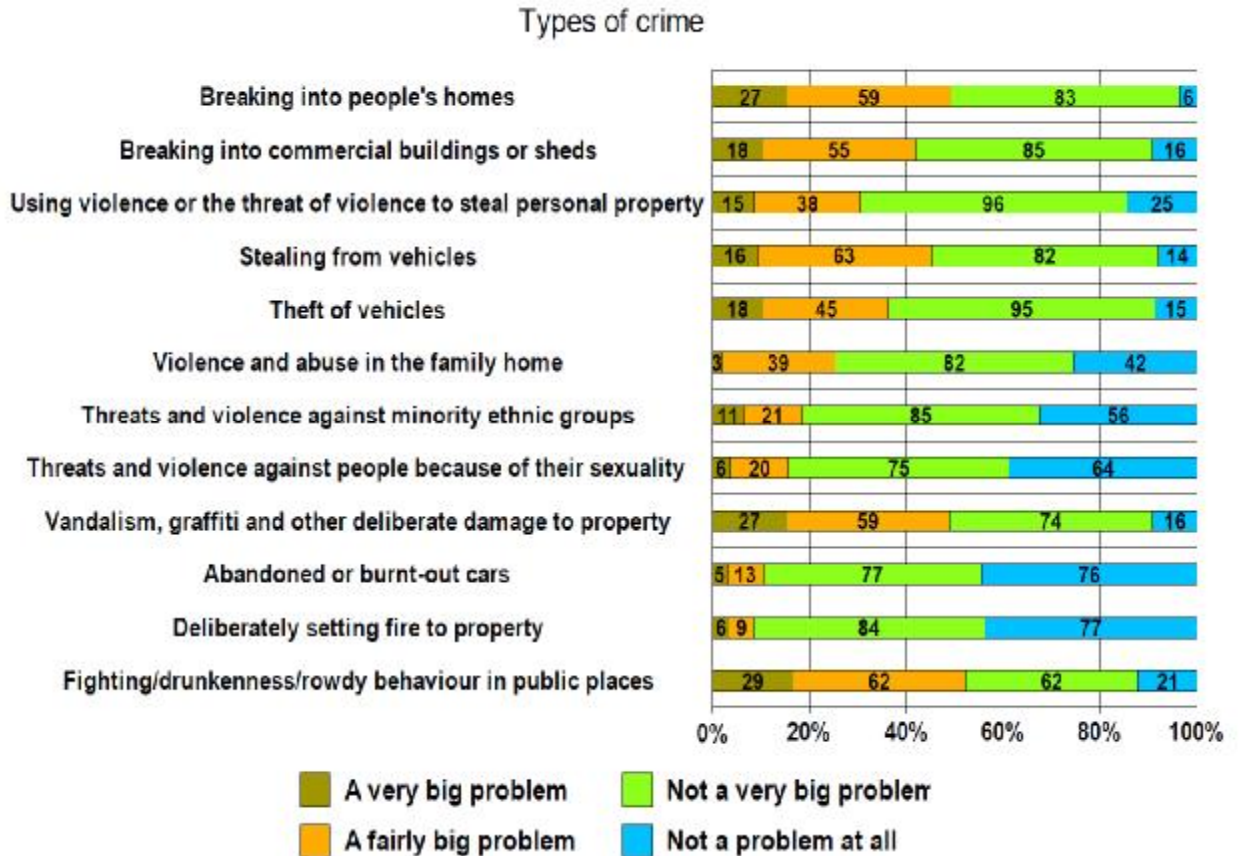


57% of respondents feel safe at night locally, however 9% feel very unsafe. There has been a 5% increase in reports of feeling very unsafe at night compared to last year. Those respondents under 18 years appear to feel the most unsafe.

The chart below highlights priority issues felt by residents. The majority of crimes are seen to be not a very big problem for most respondents. 62% of respondents thought fighting, drunkenness and rowdy behaviour was a fairly big problem.

According to Essex County Fire and Rescue Service (ECFRS) Epping only saw 3 incidents of deliberate fires.

With regards to ASB concerns, fighting is on the decrease, however threats are likely to increase.



### 3.4 Summary

#### Summary

#### Vulnerable Property

- § 22% of theft from motor vehicle offences stole index plates, 15% tools
- § 40% of dwelling burglary offences stole jewellery
- § 8% stole cash or cash cards
- § Mercedes-Benz, BMW, Ford Focus, Fiesta or Mondeo
- § Dwelling burglaries cost approximately £200 in window damage per offence.

#### Public Concerns

- § Anti-Social Behaviour
- § Drunkenness and rowdy behaviour

### **3.5 Places**

#### **3.5.1 Hotspots and Hot-Times**

Hotspots for both crime and anti-social behaviour are almost identical with the key hotspots in Grange Hill, Buckhurst Hill West, Epping Hemnall and Epping Lindsey & Thornwood Common. However high volumes of ASB are seen in Loughton Broadway and Waltham Abbey South West.

*Map 9: Priority crime 2011/12*

**ASB 2011/12**

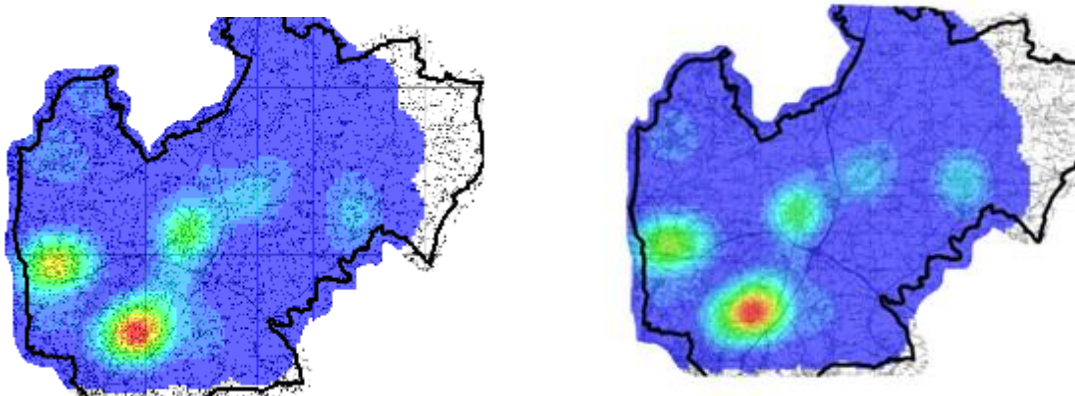
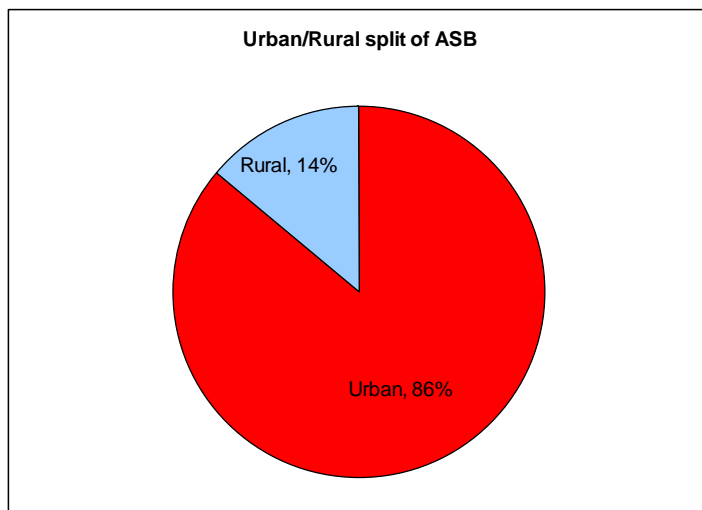
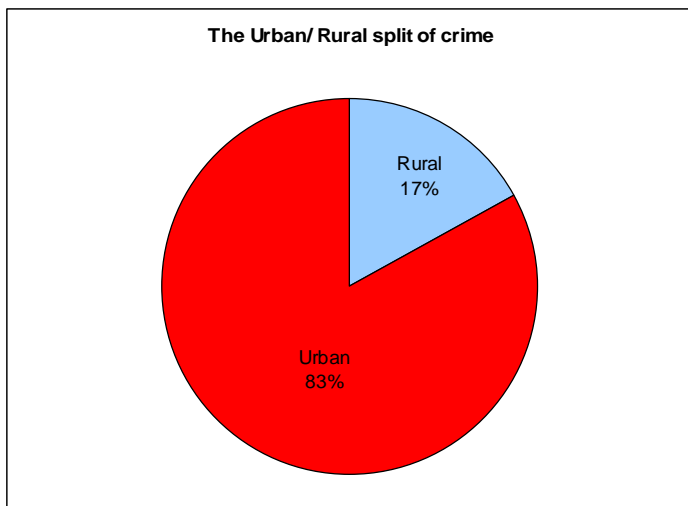


Table: number of offences by ward over the last 12 months

Serious acquisitive crime gravitates towards the population centres for obvious reasons. The volume of population correlates with the volume of crime. Highly populated areas provide larger opportunities for crime because there are more households, more vehicles and more retail outlets.

Grange Hill attracts the most burglary dwelling offences, Loughton Forest sees a high number of theft from motor vehicles.

The rural/ urban split within Epping Forest is shown below. There are slightly more ASB offences in urban areas than rural areas of Epping Forest.

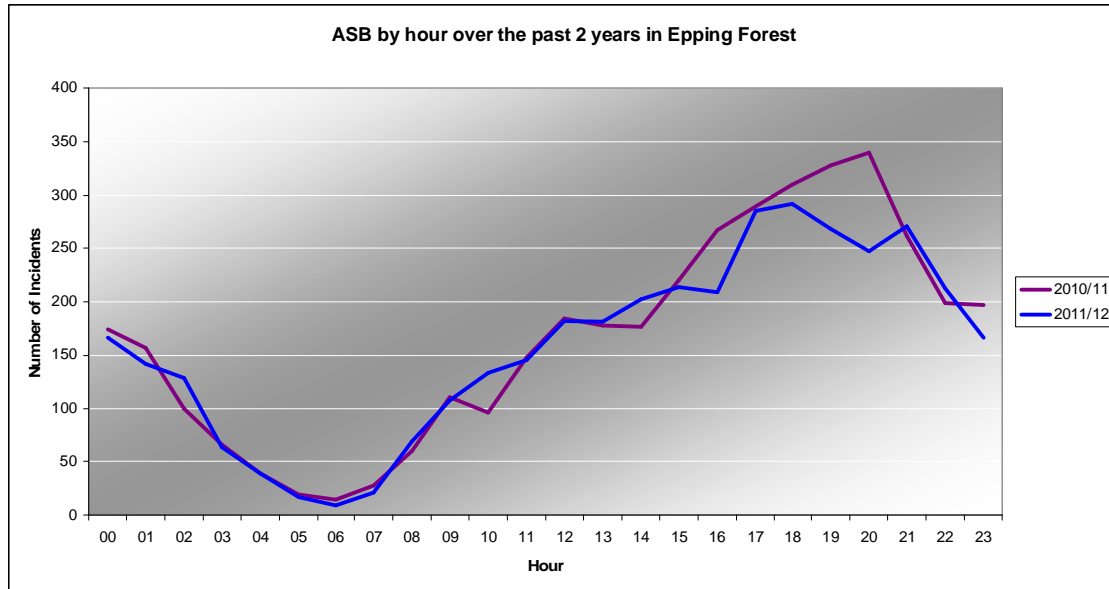


Determining the time of an offence is not always realistic, particularly for offences such as burglary dwelling and theft from motor vehicle. This is because offences such as these are rarely reported at the time of the offence. Often victims report them much later when they realise what has happened. Reporting reflects the pattern of the working hours, with victims either calling the police early in the morning before work or when they get home in the evening.

However ASB is recorded more accurately, as it is recorded on a real time system, usually at the time of the incident.

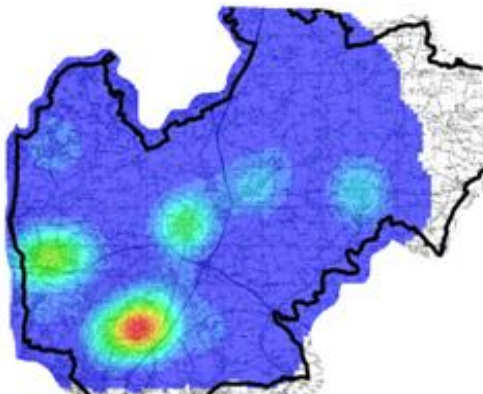
The graph below indicates the number of ASB reports by the hour over the last 12 months.

*Graph 15: ASB by hour in Epping Forest*



The steady rise throughout the day is indicative of youths leaving school and congregating on their way home. This is a likely hypothesis as a large proportion of ASB is related to nuisance youth behaviour.

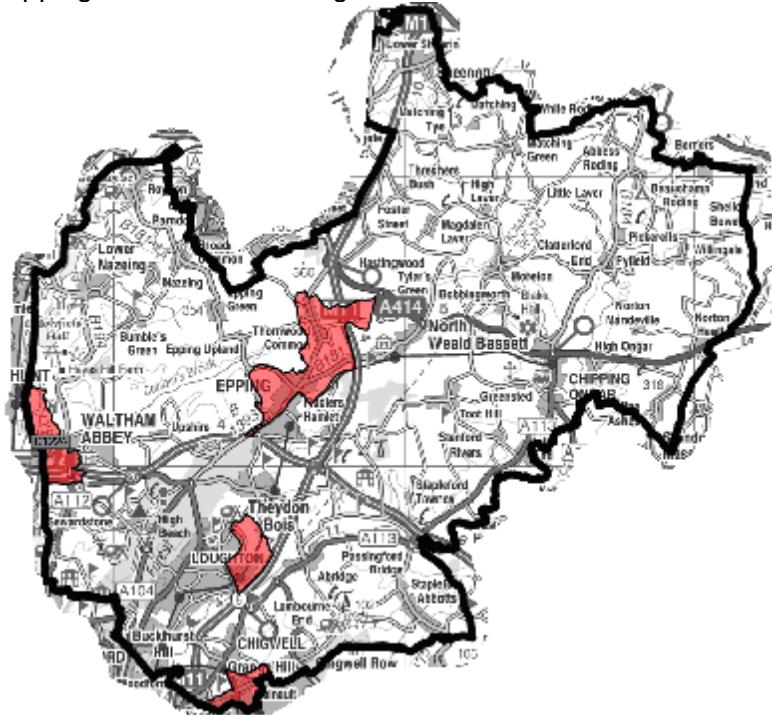
Hotspot areas for local authority ASB mirrors the hotspot areas of police reported ASB. The main hotspots being Loughton Broadway and Buckhurst Hill.



### 3.5.2 Priority Wards

Over the last 12 months the wards below have been highlighted as the locations with the highest volume of offences, ASB or both. Therefore these wards are considered as priority locations. Not only have volumes of crime been considered, but also change in these wards over the past 2 years.

Within these areas, 15% of children are living in poverty. This is most prevalent in 4 of the 5 priority wards. These are Loughton Broadway, Waltham Abbey South West, Epping Hemnall and Grange Hill.



### 3.6 Summary

#### Summary

##### Places:

##### Priority Wards

- § Grange Hill
- § Loughton Broadway
- § Waltham Abbey South West
- § Epping Lindsey & Thornwood Common/ Epping Hemnall
- § These wards have a high level of deprived households and childhood poverty according to the Epping Forest youth analysis
- § 86% of ASB occurs in urban areas.

##### Hot Times

- § School closure times tend to correlate with ASB, specifically nuisance youth behaviour due to congregating students.
- § Peaks in ASB are seen around 3.00pm onwards

##### Intelligence Gaps

- § Temporal analysis of criminal offences is very difficult as often the crime is reported when the offence has been discovered by the victim, after the offence.
- § Information on ASB offenders and victims is limited. Therefore the specific number of young offenders of ASB is unknown.



### 3.7 Appendix A

### Epping Forest District Priority Matrix 2013-14

Crime Type	Number	Volume	Seriousness	Predicted Direction of Travel	Performance	Public Concern	Repeat Victimization	Total Score	Rank
Anti-social Behaviour (Police)	3769	4	3	1	2 $\alpha$	3	4 $\beta$	17	3
Assault without injury	457	2	3	0	2	2	1	10	9
Assault serious and other	547	3	4	1	2	2	1	13	7
Burglary Dwelling (incl attempts)	887	3	4	3	4	2	2	18	2
Burglary Other (incl attempts)	483	2	4	1	2	2	2	13	6
Criminal Damage	947	3	4	0	2	2	2	13	6
Domestic Abuse	1197	4	4	4	3 $\gamma$	2	4	21	1
Drug Offences	212	2		0	1	3	0	6	10
Public Order Offences	53	1		0	2	2	1	6	10
Racially/ religiously aggravated crime	70	1	2	1	3	2	2	11	8
Robbery	113	2	4	1	4	2	1	14	5
Sexual Offences	50	1	4	3	2	2	1	13	6
Shoplifting	362	2	1	4	2	2	4	15	4
TFMV	1077	4	3	4	4	2	1	18	2
TOMV	321	2	4	2	4	2	1	15	4
Other Theft	999	3	2	1	4	2	2	14	5
Vehicle Interference	66	1	1	3	2	2	2	11	8

$\alpha$  = Calculated on the basis that the rate of ASB for the district was 'Average' i.e. in the middle 68% of the national average.

$\beta$  = Calculation of repeat locations which may include both addresses and streets dependant on the information received via STORM

$\gamma$  = County Comparison

Volume	Predicted DOT (iQuanta Projections)	Performance (iQuanta Comparison)	Repeat Victimization (percentages)	Seriousness
4= 1000+ offences	4= Long term upwards trend, recent up	4= Top	4= 30%+	4= £1,000,000+
3= 500-999 offences	3= long term down, recent up	3= Above Upper Bound	3= 20-30%	3= £100,000 - £999,999
2= 101-499 offences	2= long term up, recent stable	2= Average	2= 10-20%	2= £50,000 - £99,999
1= 1-100 offences	1= long term up, recent down	1= Below Lower Bound	1= 01-10%	1= £1,000 - £49,999
0= 0 offences	0= Long term down, recent down	0= Bottom	0= 0%	0= Less than £1,000

Please note: some discrepancies between volumes of crime figures is the result of differences between the police system and the home office recording system. No discrepancies have affected the outcome of the matrix.

All data corresponds to the dates 01 Nov 2011-31 Oct 2012 with comparisons to the same dates of the previous year.