



**Epping Forest District  
Community Safety Partnership  
Strategic Intelligence Assessment 2014-15**

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## Section I: Introduction and Summary

### 1. Introduction

The Epping Forest District Safer Communities Partnership Strategic Assessment (SA) 2014-15 is a document that has tried to interpret statistics and provide a signpost for potential areas of prevention, enforcement or further intelligence gathering. This year where intelligence gaps have been identified there are some suggested questions at the conclusion of each section that could be investigated further in a problem profile. There is also a useful summary of key findings at the end of each section bringing together the significant findings. Where data is unavailable this too has been highlighted. 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.

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.

A Local Priority Selection 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 Local Priorities for 2014-15 are:

1. Domestic Abuse
2. Theft from Motor Vehicle (TFMV)
3. Anti-social Behaviour
4. Burglary Dwelling (including attempts)
5. Assaults serious injury and other

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;-

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

There is also an emerging trend of courier crime, which targets the elderly and should be considered in the Partnership Plan when delivering responses. This SA will be updated in a refresh in April 2014 to ensure strategic direction is maintained.

## 2. All Crime

### 2.1 Overview

Data in this report spans over a 12 month period, the dates of which are 1<sup>st</sup> October 2012-30<sup>th</sup> September 2013 and will be referred to as 'this year'. Comparisons with 'last year' refer to the same dates of the previous year, 1<sup>st</sup> October 2011-30<sup>th</sup> September 2012.

There were 7264 criminal offences this year in Epping Forest. This is a reduction of 5% since October 2010, or 394 fewer offences.

On a monthly basis Epping Forest performs within the Essex average.

Epping Forest district ranks 8<sup>th</sup> of the 14 local authority areas of Essex for Crime per 1,000 residents, where 14<sup>th</sup> has the highest volume of crime.

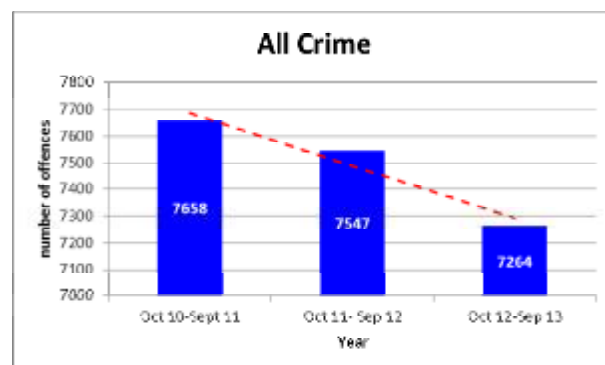


Figure 1: All Crime figures over the last 3 years in accordance with the strategic date frame above.

### Epping Forest crime figure comparison

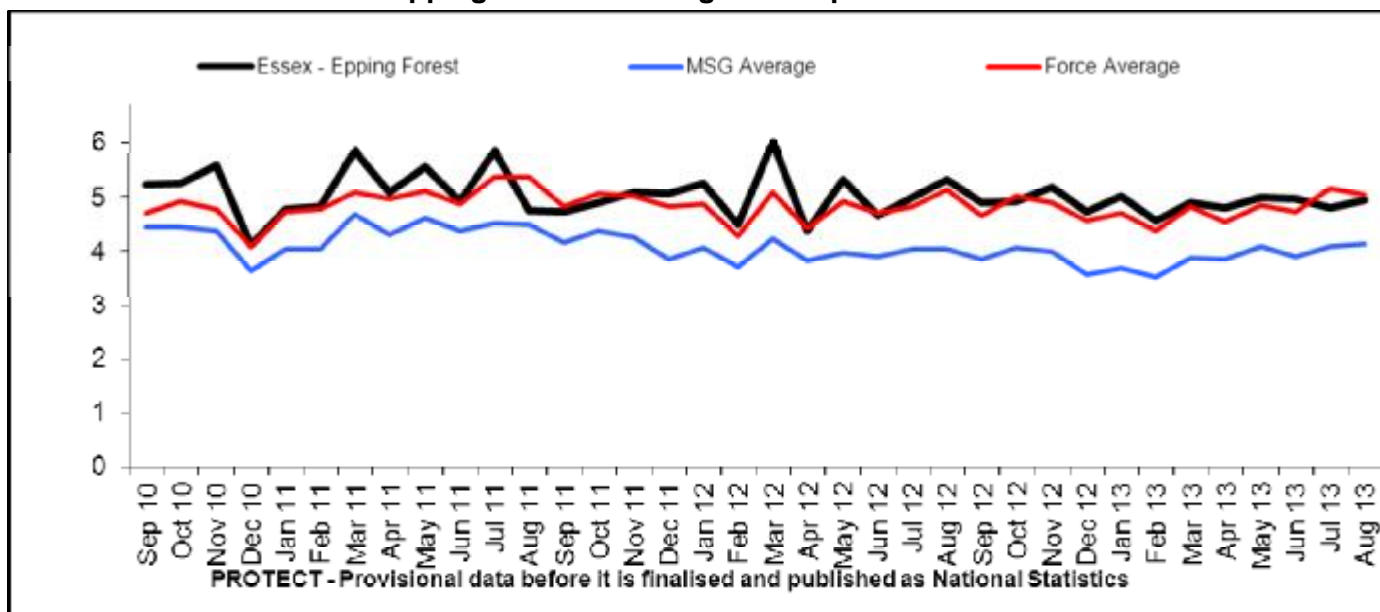


Figure 2: Epping Forest crime figures compared to Essex Average and the Most Similar Group (MSG) per 1,000 residents (For a list of Epping's MSG please see appendix).

#### Previous Priorities

Epping Forest's previous priorities were Anti-social behaviour (ASB), Domestic Abuse, Dwelling Burglary and Theft from a motor vehicle. Since the last strategic assessment;

- ASB has seen a 6% reduction in incidents, however because ASB is a public concern efforts to reduce anti-social behaviour remains a priority.
- Domestic abuse has seen a 5% reduction. Despite this seemingly positive result, Epping Forest encourages victims of domestic abuse to report incidents so victims can be supported and the number of repeat victims reduced. Therefore it remains a



## 2.2 Crime in Rural Areas

Accordingly to the 2011 census, 87% of Epping Forest is 'green space' land. Therefore the majority of Epping Forest is considered rural. Rural crime has been defined in this instance as crime occurring in rural areas of the district. This has been established by removing urban areas of the district from the analysis. Urban areas are shown in red on the map below.

22% of crime and ASB in the district occurs in rural areas. The population in the rural area of the district is approximately 21,577. The rate of crime per 1,000 residents is high due to the small number of residents. There were 1406 criminal offences, equating to approximately 65 offences per 1,000 residents and 586 reports of ASB, equating to approximately 27 incidents per 1,000 residents.

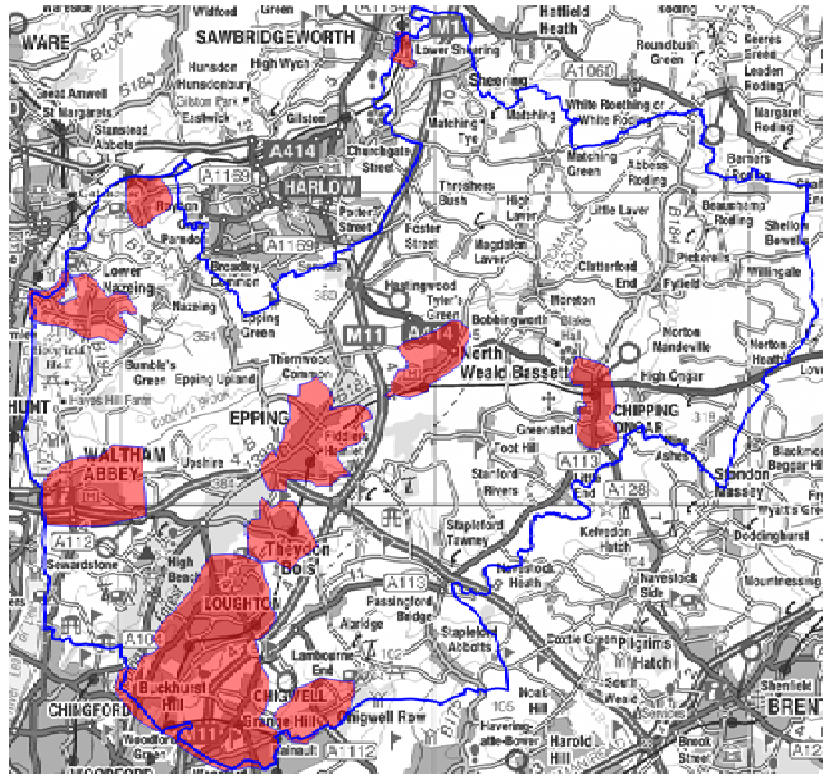


Figure 4: rural areas of Epping Forest District

Rural Wards	Population	Crime	Rate per 1,000 residents
Broadley Common, Epping Upland and Nazeing	1970	108	54.82
Chigwell Row	2207	98	44.40
Hastingwood, Matching and Sheering Village	2138	205	95.88
High Ongar, Willingale and The Rodings	2237	105	46.94
Lambourne	2013	164	81.47
Moreton and Fyfield	2122	98	46.18
Passingford	2256	144	63.83
Roydon	2193	86	39.22
Shelley	2205	125	56.69
Waltham Abbey High Beach	2236	273	122.09
Total	21577	1406	65.16

Table 1: Crime rate in rural wards of Epping Forest

Nuisance vehicles are the highest reported ASB in rural areas. 19% of all nuisance vehicle reports in the district occur in rural areas.

Residents of rural areas are most commonly victims of theft.

1/4 of all theft in the district occurs in rural areas.



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Offence	Total
Other Theft	234
Theft from a Vehicle	177
Burglary in a dwelling	134
Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	99
Assault with Injury	82

Table 2: Top 5 rural crimes in Epping Forest

Property	Total
Fuel	113
Tools	94
Cash	36
Index Plate	27
Mobile phone	17
Metal	16
Copper cable/Pipe	13
Farming Equipment	12
Oil	5
Batteries	5

The most popular property stolen in rural crime is shown in the table to the left. Fuel is stolen, most commonly, via making off without payment offences, however, some cases report fuel being siphoned from vehicles. Tools are also commonly stolen, usually from vehicles. The most commonly stolen tools were power tools stolen from vans.

Oil was also stolen on 5 occasions by forcing open oil drums. 2 drums were located on farming land and the rest were domestic heating oil stolen from outside properties.

On 4 occasions batteries were stolen from temporary traffic lights. An isolated incident saw battery theft from an electric fence.

Table 3: property stolen in rural crime

**2.3 Alcohol Related Crime**

**Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE)**

According to the LAPE the majority of people in Epping Forest are low risk drinkers. This figure is a synthetic estimate of the percentage within the population. Low risk drinkers are defined as those consuming less than 22 units for males and 15 units for females. Increasing risk is defined as consumption between 22 and 50 units of alcohol per week for males and between 15 and 35 units for a female. High risk is defined as consumption of more than 50 units for males and 35 units for females.

A very small percentage of the population are high risk drinkers. Approximately 5,000-6,000 people in the district.

Figures of alcohol-related violent crimes are significantly lower in Epping Forest than the England average. Alcohol-specific hospital admission figures are lower in Epping Forest than the England average for females and under 18s and significantly lower for males.

Epping Forest has a significantly higher number of employees working in bars than the England average and the regional average. This means a large proportion of jobs in Epping Forest are in bars.



Figure 5: Drinkers in Epping Forest



## Section II: Priority Crime in Epping Forest

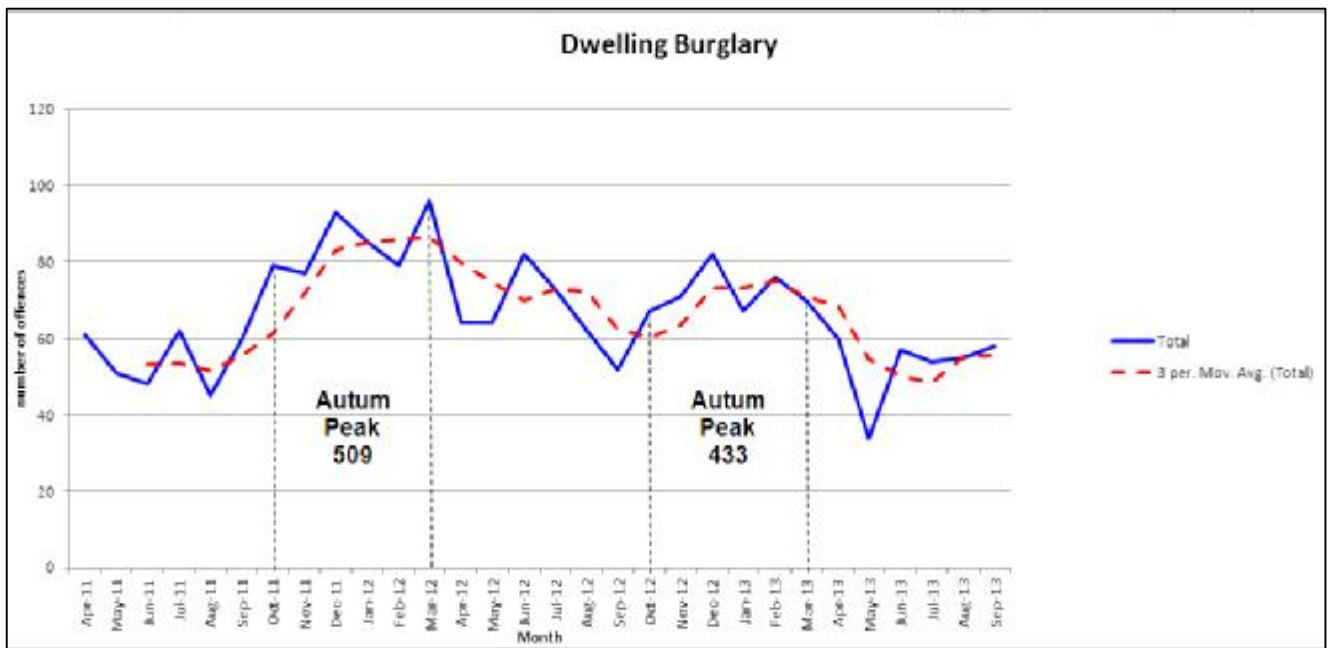
A local priority selection matrix was used to select the priority crime for the year 2014-2015 (see appendix). This matrix considers several factors such as the cost of crime, public concern, repeat victimisation, direction of travel and volume. The matrix has identified the following 5 crimes as a priority this year for Epping Forest;

### 3. Dwelling Burglary

#### 3.1 Overview

There were 751 dwelling burglaries this year. This is a 17% reduction on last year's figures, or 155 fewer offences. Dwelling burglary suffers an autumn peak between October and March when the evenings get darker and attract opportunist burglars. 58% of all burglary in Epping Forest occurs between October and March. The autumnal Burglary trend has, however, decreased by 15%, 76 less burglaries in this period compared to last year.

During the autumn/ winter period there were approximately 72 burglaries per month, whereas during the spring/summer period there were approximately 53 burglaries per month. Overall since last year there has been a decrease of approximately 13 burglaries per calendar month on average.



Dwelling Burglary	Oct 11- Sep 12	Oct 12- Sep 13	# change	% change
Attempted	156	133	-23	-15
Confirmed	741	614	-127	-17
Distraction	9	4	-5	-56

Figure 6: Dwelling Burglary by month in Epping Forest

The number of burglaries resulting in vehicle theft (millennium offences) is stable and occurs in small numbers. There has been a 13% reduction, 10 fewer offences this year of theft of vehicles from homes. Previously crime pattern analysis work has shown when vehicle theft via dwelling burglary increases, vehicle theft from garages decreases and vice versa.

**3.2 Location**

The main burglary hotspot is **Loughton Fairmead** with 6% of all domestic burglary this year. 74% of all burglary in this location occurred during the autumnal period. Other hotspots this year were Limes Avenue in **Grange Hill** and the roads surrounding Palmerston Road in **Buckhurst Hill West**. Like Loughton Fairmead, the majority of burglaries in these areas also occurred during the autumn/winter period.

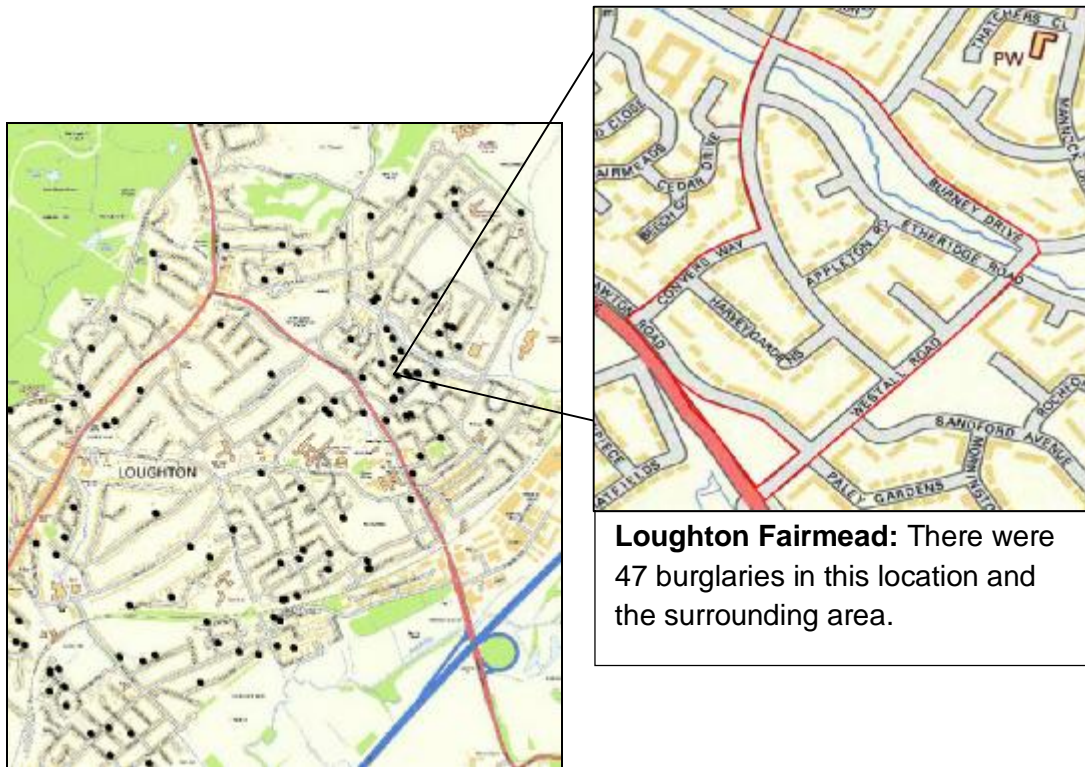


Figure 7: Dwelling burglary hotspot

The Table below identifies the number of burglaries according to season. **Theydon Bois**, despite experiencing burglaries in smaller numbers, experienced almost all burglaries during the autumnal period, as did **Loughton Roding**. This indicates the majority of burglaries in the district occur in 6 months of the year when the evenings are dark. Therefore by tackling burglaries between October and March, 58% of all burglary would be targeted.

Ward	Autumn/ Winter	Spring/Summer	Total
	Oct 12-Mar 13	Apr 13-Sep 13	
Loughton Fairmead	35	12	47
Buckhurst Hill West	27	19	46
Grange Hill	27	10	37
Loughton Alderton	23	14	37
Chigwell Village	17	20	37
Epping Lindsey & Thornwood Common	22	14	36
Buckhurst Hill	21	13	34
Loughton Roding	24	9	33
Theydon Bois	23	8	31
Loughton St Marys	20	10	30

Table 4: Top Ten wards for dwelling burglary

### 3.3 Victims

There were 767 victims of dwelling burglary this year in the district. There is often an even split across genders when it comes to dwelling burglary because burglary does not generally target victims specifically but rather properties. Therefore males and females are equally likely to fall victim to dwelling burglary.

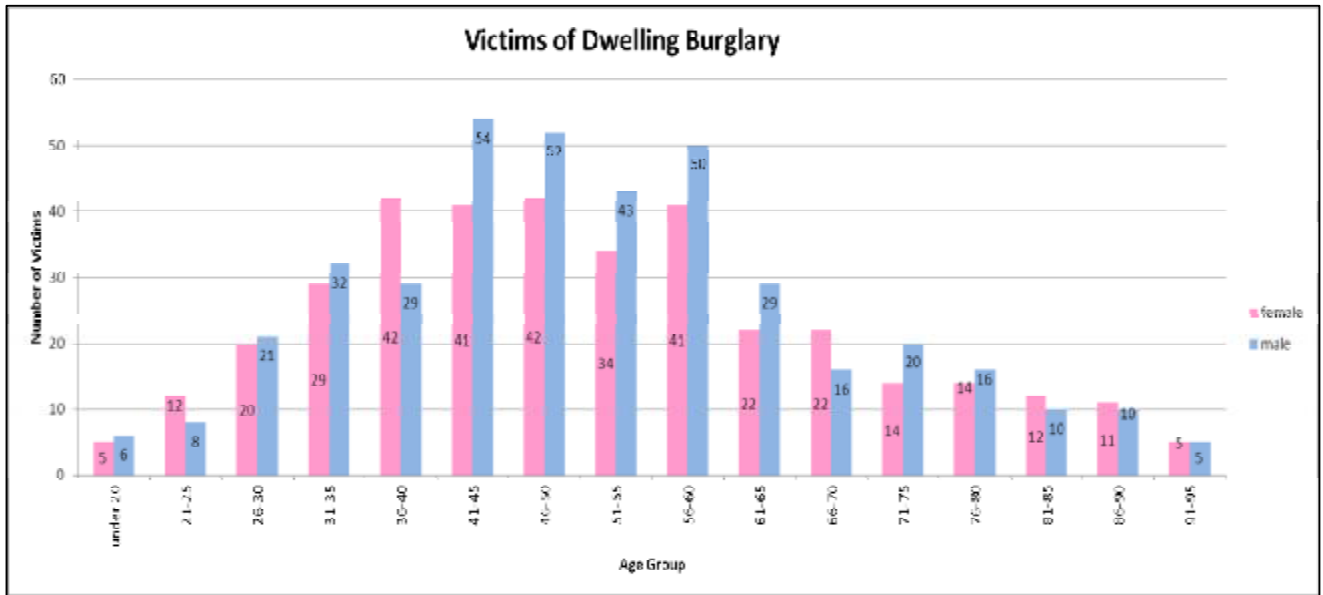


Figure 8: Victims of dwelling burglary

The majority of victims are between 41 and 50 years.

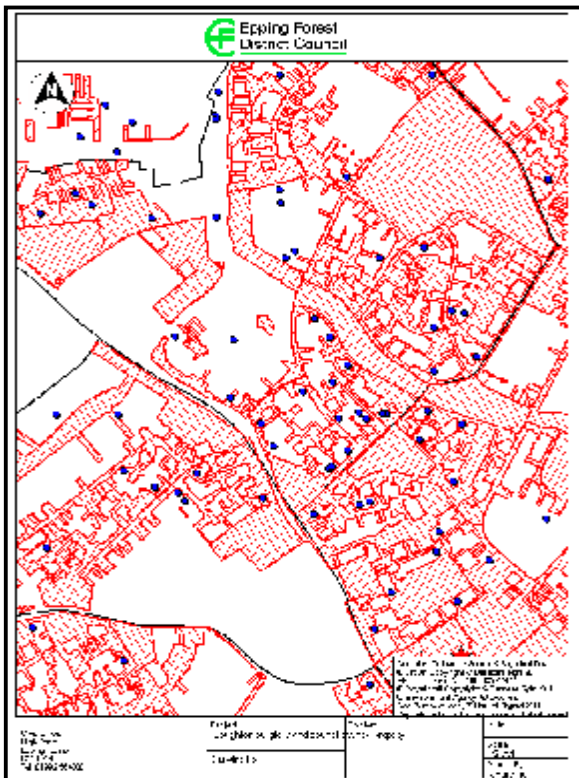


Figure 9: Loughton Burglary and council owned property

The map to the left shows dwelling burglary in the main hotspot, Loughton Fairmead, with council owned property marked in red. It is clear from the map that the majority of burglaries are in areas densely populated with council owned property. However the actual burglaries themselves tend to target privately owned properties. This correlation is seen throughout the entire district.

#### Vulnerable Property

The most commonly stolen property was jewellery, specifically watches and rings. This is closely followed by cash and computer equipment such as laptops and tablets.

The majority of burglaries reported messy searches, entry often from the rear or side of the property. Semi-detached properties and end terrace houses on corners with pathways between properties provides easy access for burglars.

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There were 14 repeat victims of dwelling burglary in Epping Forest over the last 6 months (7%). Essex County has a 7% repeat rate for the financial year 2012/13. Of the 249 who received a partnership visit after the first offence, there were only 8 repeat victims.

This figure equates to a repeat rate of 3% which means if every victim had received a visit in the last 6 months there could have been a reduction of 8 repeat victims.

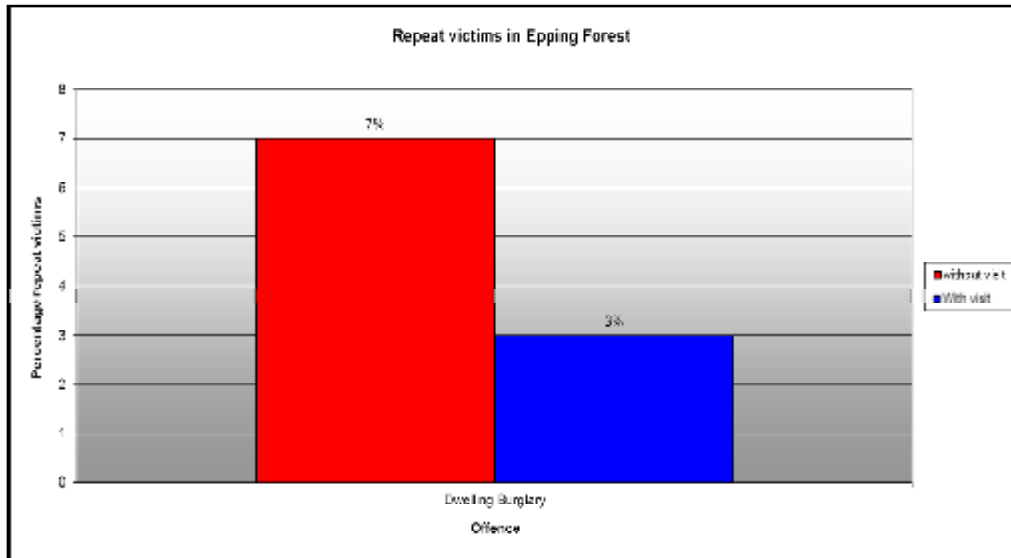


Figure 10: Evaluation of partnership visit for dwelling burglary

### 3.4 Offenders

The number of offenders is much smaller than the number of offences because a small number of offenders often commit a large number of offences. It is also important to note that only offenders known to the police can be included in this graph.

The majority of offenders are male between the ages of 16 and 20. Very few known offenders are female.

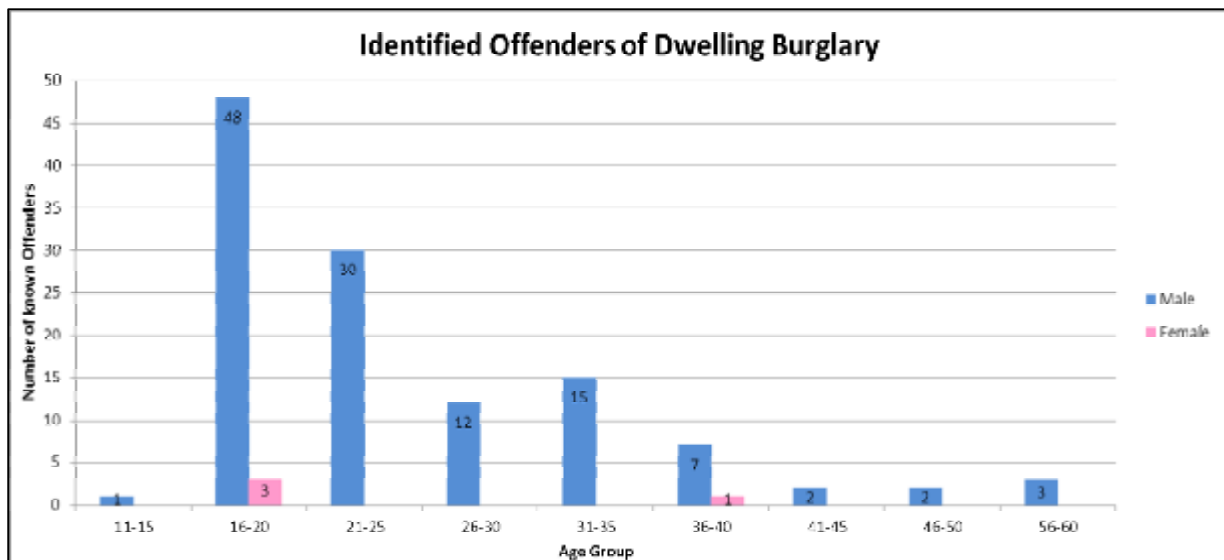


Figure 11: Offenders of dwelling burglary

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There is a 13% average detection rate in Epping Forest and Brentwood. This means only a small percentage of all offenders are actually known. Of this small percentage, the majority (42%) of burglars live in London close to the borders of Epping Forest. Areas such as Romford, Barking and Dagenham and Enfield. A further 32% live in surrounding districts of Essex, specifically the bordering areas of Harlow and Brentwood. Only 24% of burglars actually live in Epping Forest.



Figure 12: Location of offenders of dwelling burglary in Epping Forest

22 offenders were charged for burglary.

### 3.5 Summary

- **Burglary has reduced by 17% since last year**
- **58% of all burglaries occurred in the autumn/winter peak (however, this peak has reduced by 15% since last year)**
- **Loughton Fairmead and Buckhurst hill west saw the majority of burglary. Almost all burglaries in Theydon Bois took place in the autumn/ winter peak.**
- **Offenders were usually male between 16 and 20 years, 42% of which are from London.**
- **Victims were between 41 and 50 years**
- **Partnership visits can reduce repeat victimisation by just over half.**

Intelligence gaps and problem profile questions;

1. Is it possible to identify repeat offenders and their locations?
2. Could predictive mapping predict future burglary locations?
3. Is it possible to identify escape routes for burglars, e.g. alley ways, footpaths, vehicles?
4. Can a map of repeat victim's identify near repeat burglaries?



## 4. Theft From a Motor Vehicle

### 4.1 Overview

There were 1072 vehicle crime offences this year. This is 1 less than last year, a 0% change. This figure equates to approximately 89 offences per calendar month.

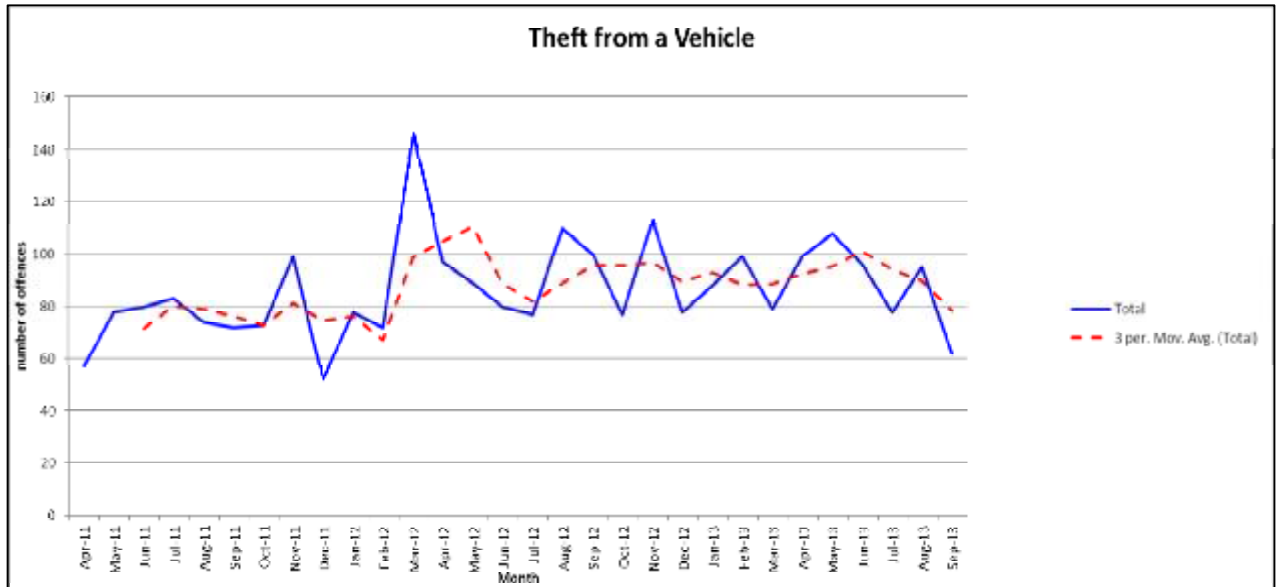


Figure 13: Theft from a vehicle by month in Epping Forest

Epping Forest see the most theft from vehicle offences per 1,000 residents than any other district in Essex and 4 more offences per 1,000 residents than the Essex average.

48% of theft targeted vehicles on the road, either near or outside properties. A further 27% of vehicles were in car parks.

Location Type	Total
Road	517
Car Park	287
Driveway	204
Rural	20
Building Site	18
Sports Grounds	15
Playground/ Park	5
School	3
Other	2
Garage	1

Table 5: Theft from vehicle location type

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### 4.2 Location

9% of all theft from vehicles occurred in Honey Lane, Waltham Abbey.

Ward	Total
Waltham Abbey Honey Lane	100
Loughton St Marys	72
Chigwell Village	67
Buckhurst Hill West	59
Loughton Broadway	51
Waltham Abbey South West	46
Waltham Abbey Paternoster	44
Waltham Abbey High Beach	44
Loughton Forest	44
Grange Hill	43

Table 6: Theft from a vehicle hotspot wards

The majority of thefts in **Waltham Abbey** were on the roadside (45) or in car parks (30). Some locations contributing to the high number of thefts from vehicles in this area were; The Premier Inn, Sewardstone Road (15), The Marriot Hotel, Old Shire Lane (11) and the car park near Caneland court (9).

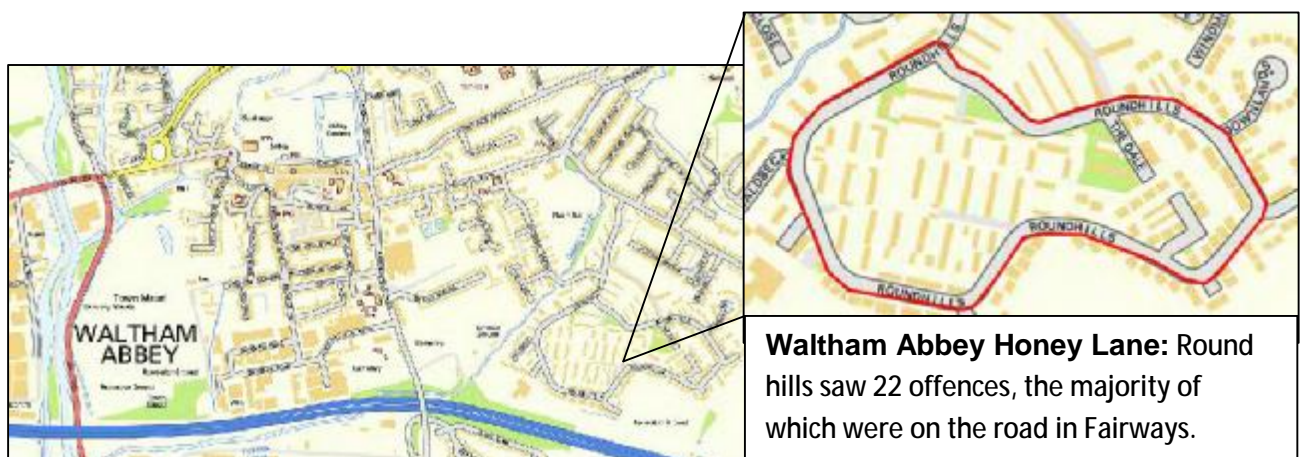


Figure 14: Theft from motor vehicle hotspot: Waltham Abbey Honey Lane

**Loughton St. Marys** is the second largest hotspot in the district. The majority of offences in this location were on the road (32) or a driveway (22).

Other specific locations in the district that have seen a high number of offences are; The Football academy Sports Pavilion, Langston Road, **Loughton Broadway** (11), Hoe lane, **Abridge** (11) and Premier Inn, **Buckhurst Hill** (7).



### 4.3 Victims

There were 1100 victims of theft from a vehicle, including witnesses. The number of victims is usually larger than the number of offences because there is, on occasion, more than one victim to one offence.

Please note the graph below is representative of all victims for which age and gender have both been specified. Some victims have been excluded due to a lack of this information.

69% of all victims were male; the peak age group of a male victim is 41-45 years whereas the peak age group for a female victim is 31-35 years.

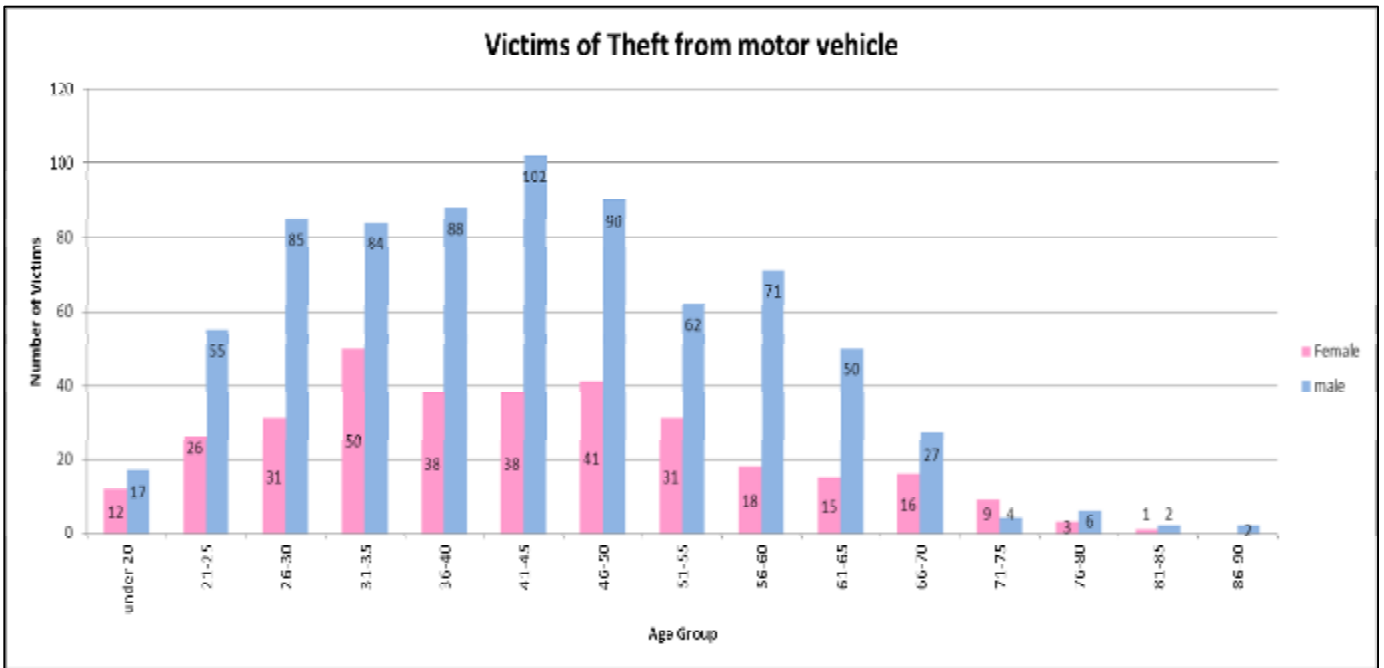


Figure 15: Victims of Theft from a motor vehicle

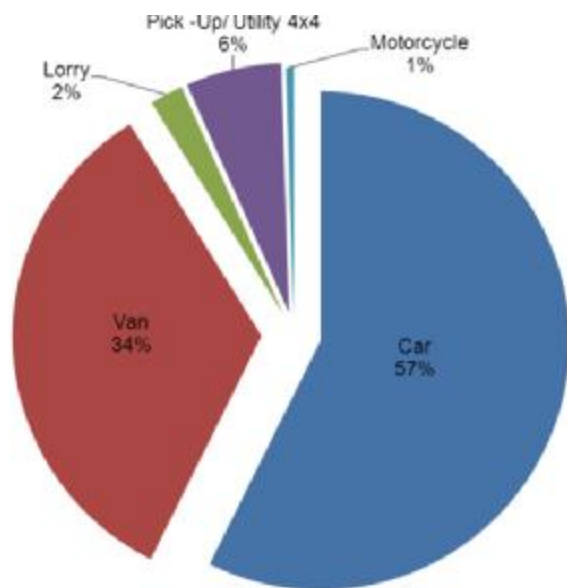


Figure 16: vehicle types affected by theft from a vehicle

The majority of types of vehicles subject to theft were cars, followed by vans. Ford, Vauxhall and Mercedes were the three most commonly affected vehicle makes.

- The majority of Ford vehicles were a mixture of vans such as Transit vans and cars such as Fiestas and Ford Focus.
- The majority of Vauxhalls were cars such as Astras and Corsas
- The majority of Mercedes were vans such as Sprinter and Vito vans.

### Vulnerable Property

Tools: 673 thefts reported tools stolen. The most commonly stolen items from vehicles were tools/equipment. Usually stolen from vans, the types of tools stolen are commonly building tools and equipment or high value power tools. Popular brand names of tools stolen are Makita, Bosch and Dewalt.

Index Plates: There were 194 index plate thefts this year; this is slowly decreasing since last year. Very few index plates are recovered which means it is unclear where stolen index plates go and for what purpose. It is likely they are used to commit further crime such as fuel theft; however there is little evidence to support this.

Cash: 137 thefts from vehicles reported stolen cash. In 6 cases cash was taken from the glove box, in a further 8 cases handbags or purses were in clear view either in the foot well, back seat or passenger seat. 4 offences reported handbags stolen from the boot. 6 vehicles that had cash stolen from the glove box were left insecure.

Catalytic Converters: 48 Catalytic converter thefts were reported, specifically targeting Mercedes Sprinter Vans and Ford Galaxys. This is likely to be because catalytic converters are easy to access in these particular vehicles.

### 4.4 Offenders

The number of offenders is much smaller than the number of offences because a small number of offenders often commit a large number of offences. It is also important to note that only offenders known to the police can be included in this graph.

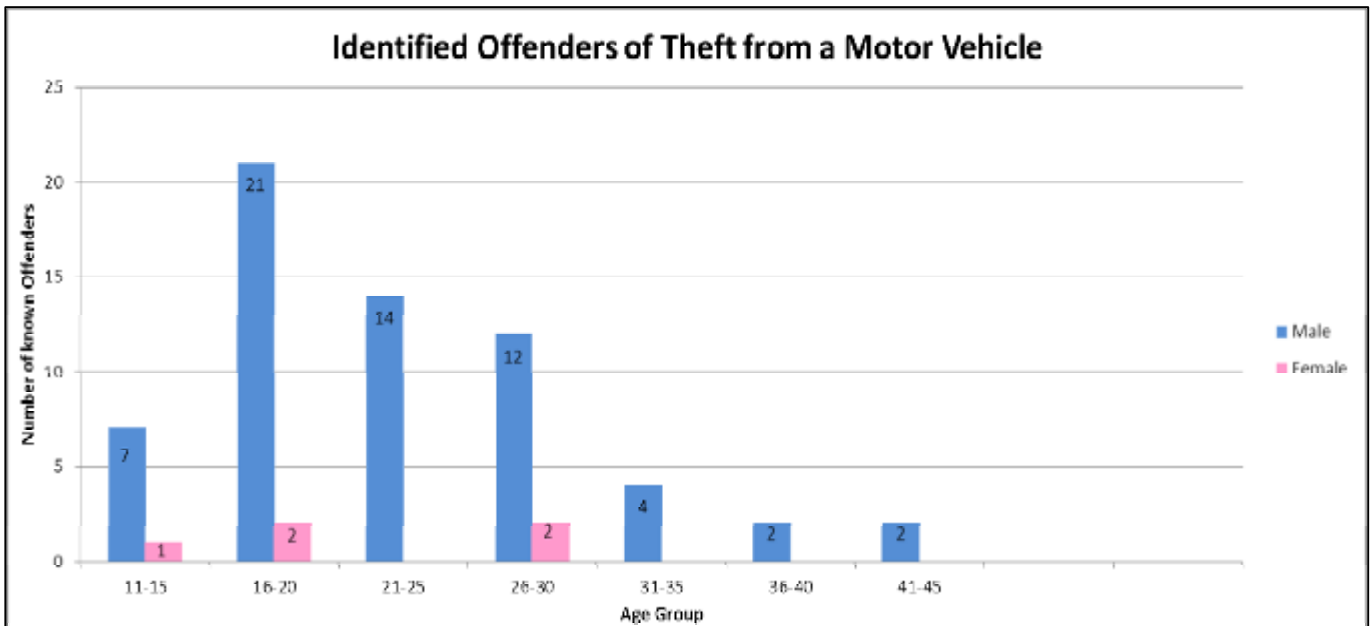


Figure 17: Offenders of theft from a vehicle

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The majority of identified offenders are from either London (such as Ilford and Dagenham) or Epping Forest. Very few offenders have been identified as living in bordering districts of Essex.

24 Offenders were charged.

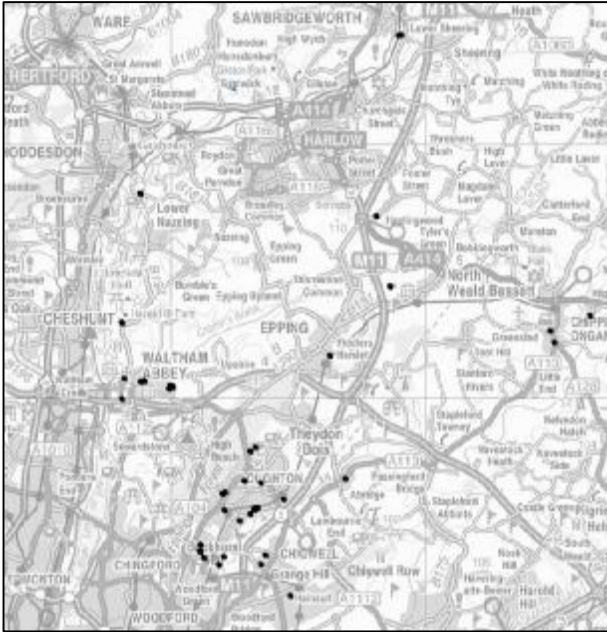


Figure 18: Offender locations for theft from a vehicle in Epping Forest

### 4.5 Summary

- Theft from motor vehicle has remained stable
- 48% occurred on the roadside, largely outside residential properties and 27% in car parks
- Waltham Abbey Honey Lane saw 9% of all thefts
- 69% of offenders were male 16-20 years
- 57% were cars and 34% vans
- The majority of items stolen were power tools
- The majority of offenders were from London, males between 16 and 20 years.

Intelligence gaps and problem profile questions;

1. Is it possible to quantify the amount of vehicles left insecure?
2. Is it possible to identify the amount of offenders who gained entry with the keys?
3. Could some analysis be carried out identifying whether items were on show or hidden?
4. Can a snapshot of specific MOs be provided to identify methods of entry?

## 5. Assault Serious & Other

### 5.1 Overview

There were 538 assaults, serious & other, this year in Epping Forest. This is a 1% reduction on last year's figures, or 6 fewer offences. There appear to be peaks in August and September, correlating with the weather. A higher number of reports of violent crime are seen in the hotter months of the year. This is likely to be because people spend more time socialising in the summer months than in the winter, which is also likely to correlate with alcohol consumption.

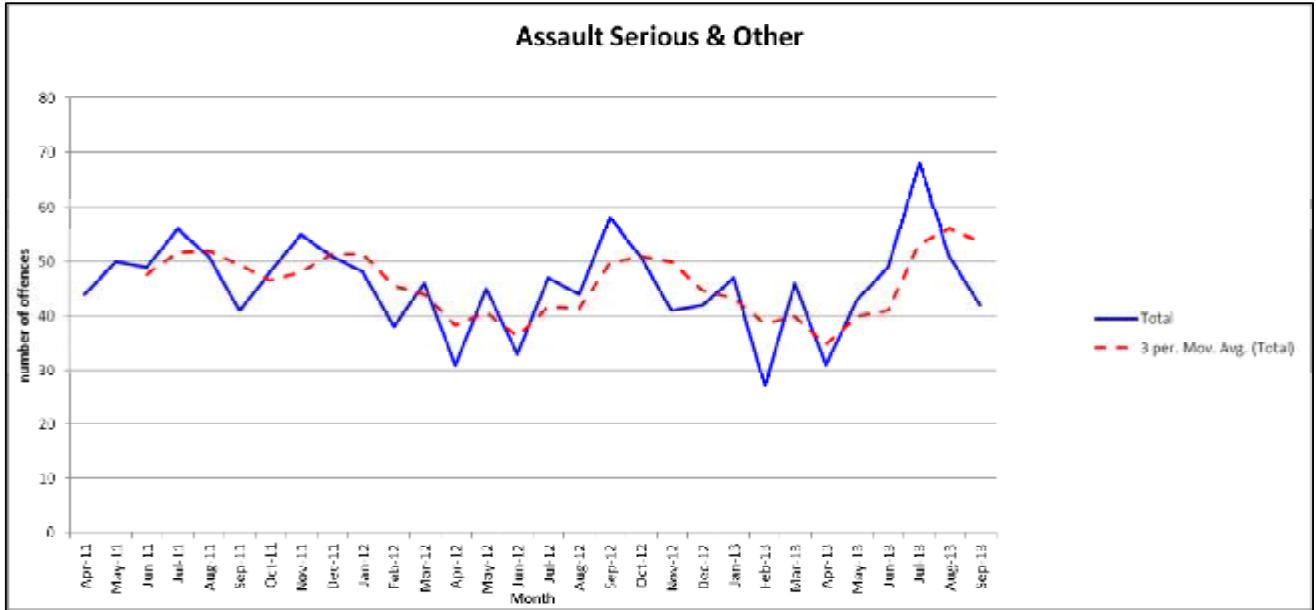


Figure 19: Assault serious & other by month in Epping Forest

Epping Forest sees approximately 4 serious assaults per 1,000 residents in the district and is ranked 7<sup>th</sup> of the 14 areas in Essex, where 14<sup>th</sup> sees the most offences per 1,000 residents. This is below the Essex average of 5 per 1,000 residents.

Of the 538 offences, 200 were linked to domestic abuse (37%) and 126 offences were linked to NTE (23%). The main hotspots for NTE assault are Loughton High Road and Epping High Street. Just over half of all assaults took place in residential areas, however not necessarily in a property.

Location Type	Total
Residential	248
Road	192
Licensed Premises e.g. Clubs, Bars, Restaurants	44
Shop	16
Car park	12
School	12
Petrol filling station	6
Other	8

Figure 20: Assault location types

5.2 Location

Ward	Total
Epping Lindsey & Thornwood Common	53
Waltham Abbey South West	51
Loughton Forest	47
Loughton St Marys	34
Loughton Broadway	33
Waltham Abbey Honey Lane	29
Grange Hill	23
Buckhurst Hill West	22
Loughton Alderton	20
Loughton Fairmead	18

Half of all offences took place in residential areas which means that there are no hotspot locations for these offences. They tend to be widespread throughout the district. Some trends regarding residential hotspots are shown in the map below.

Table 7: Top 10 wards for Assault serious and other

The hotspot locations in residential areas either potentially reflect the fallout from NTE or are in areas that suffer a large number of nuisance neighbours and other ASB complaints or domestic violence.

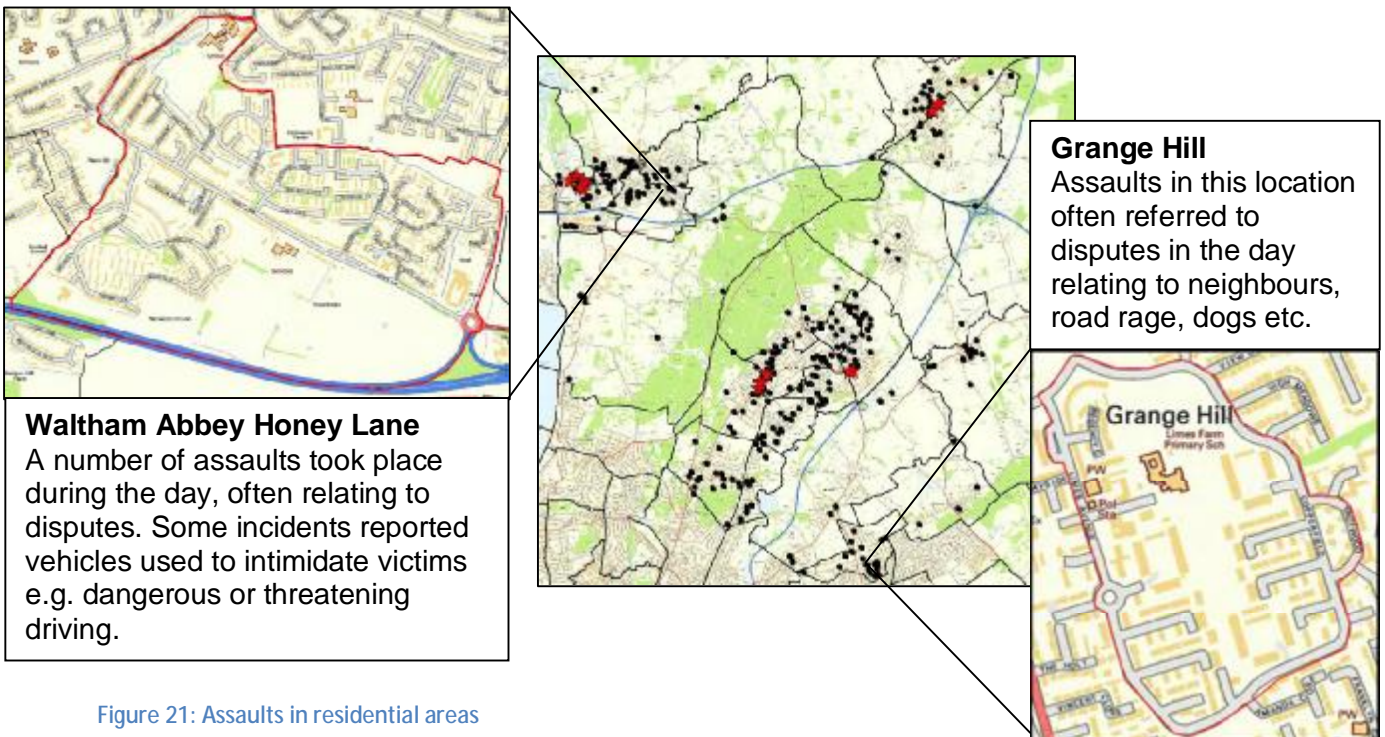


Figure 21: Assaults in residential areas



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The hotspots linked to NTE are shown below. These locations often see a number of assaults due to alcohol and other substance misuse associated with NTE. The map below shows the three main high streets linked to assault.

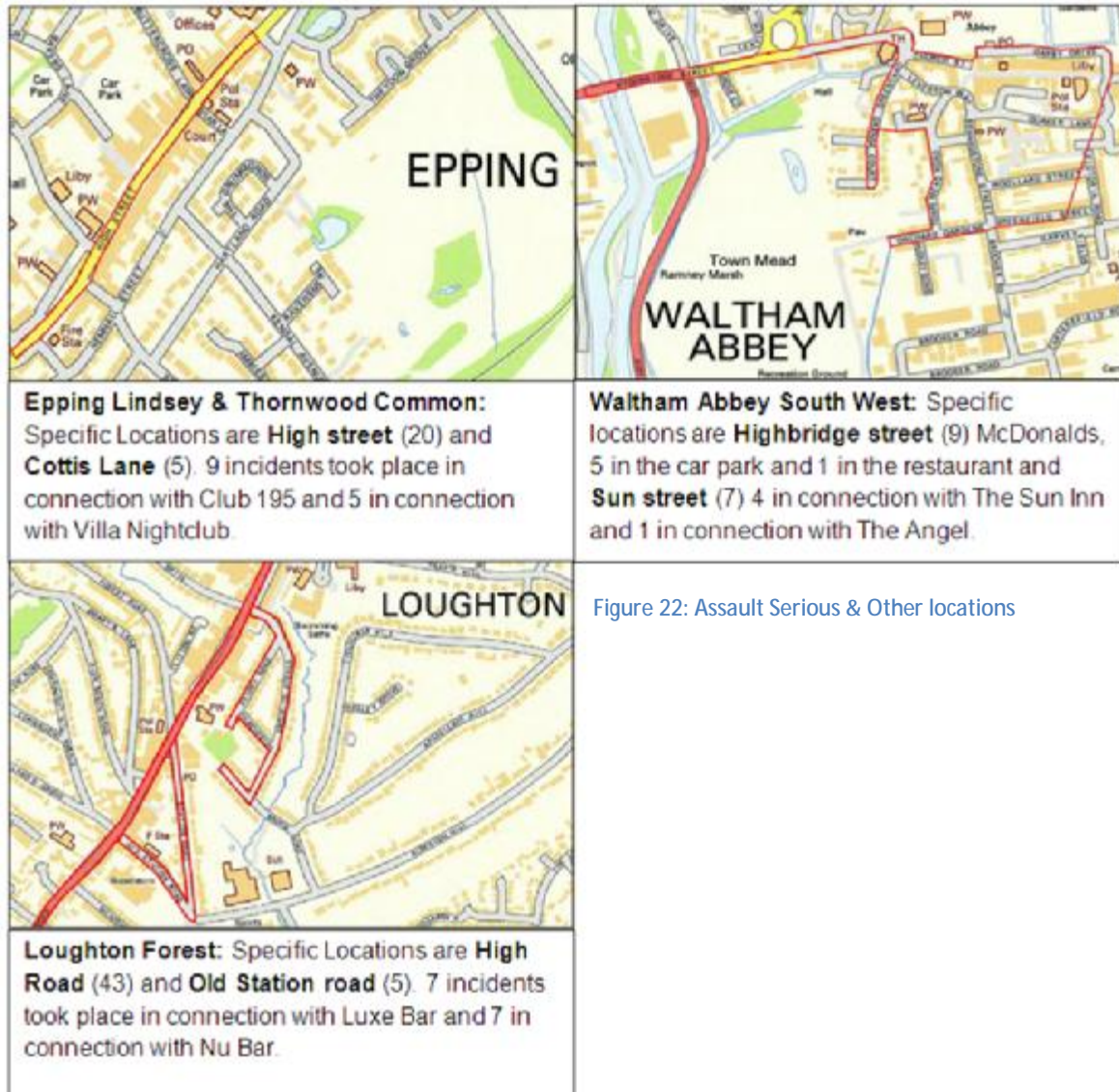


Figure 22: Assault Serious & Other locations

Therefore the main hotspots for assault serious and other are residential areas close to high streets or areas with a high volume of households often suffering with a large number of ASB complaints or domestic violence. The majority of offences are committed during the day, more commonly at weekends between 15:00 and 20:00. This reflects domestic violence, neighbourhood disputes, some attempted robbery offences and road rage, amongst others.

Although a proportion of assaults are linked to NTE, and some domestic assaults took place in high streets and on roads, the proportion of assaults linked to NTE is reasonably low. The majority occurred in residential areas rather than licensed premises or high streets. However what is still unclear is whether those assaults occurred in residential areas between people who had recently been out to a licensed premise or who was under the influence of alcohol. This would indicate a link between NTE and domestic violence.

### 5.3 Victims

545 victims and 151 witnesses have been recorded for the 538 assaults in the district this year. The number of victims is larger than the number of offences because in some cases there was more than one victim to one assault. There is not information of the victim's age in every case and therefore the graph below is only representative of those victims with age information.

54% of men were victims of assault, the peak age range being 16-20 years. The peak in female victims is commonly between the ages of 21 and 25 years.

There is a 15% repeat victimisation rate for assault in Epping Forest. 8% of victims were described as having severe injuries, the majority of which were male.

Female victims were often assaulted as a result of domestic violence whereas males were often assaulted as a result of NTE, usually in Loughton High Rd or Epping High St or as a result of alcohol in residential areas.

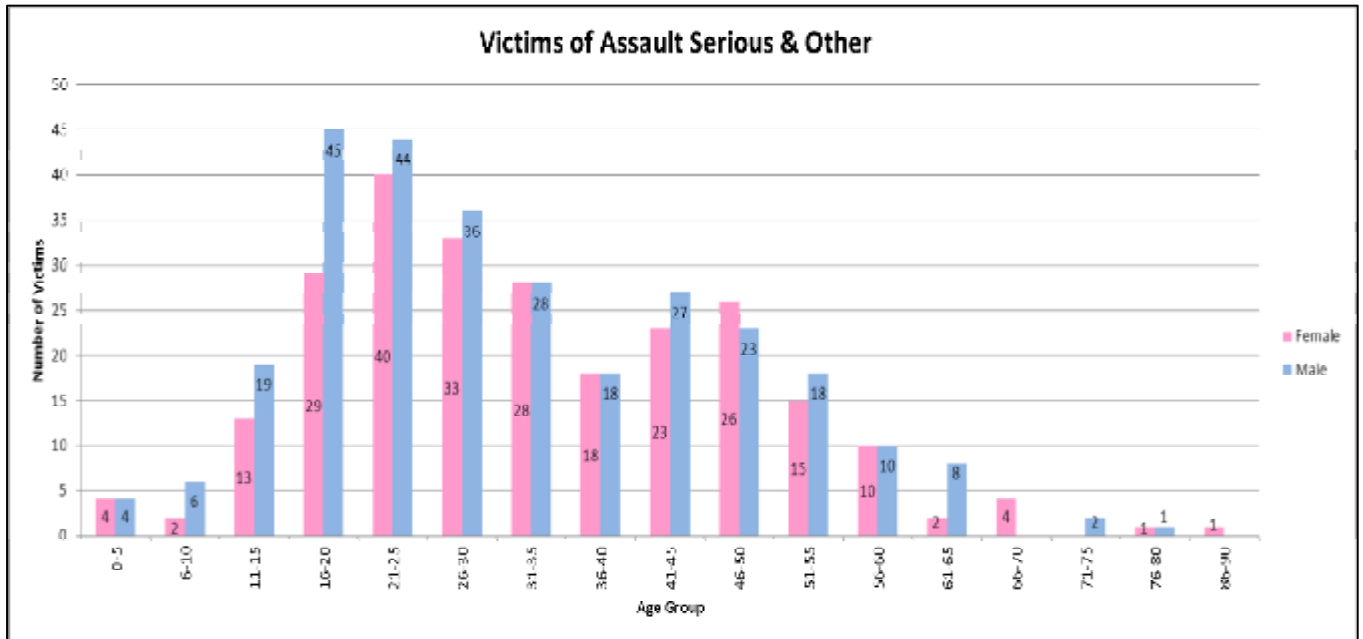


Figure 23: Demographics of victims of assault

Please note, despite domestic violence contributing to 37% of assault, domestic violence is covered in more detail in this report as a separate priority crime. Therefore focus will be given to assaults linked to NTE and assaults not of a domestic nature.



### 5.4 Offenders

125 offenders were charged and 24 were cautioned. 39% of known offenders were intoxicated with alcohol, drugs or both. It is possible that this percentage is in fact higher; however, unfortunately not all cases of alcohol related crime are marked as such.

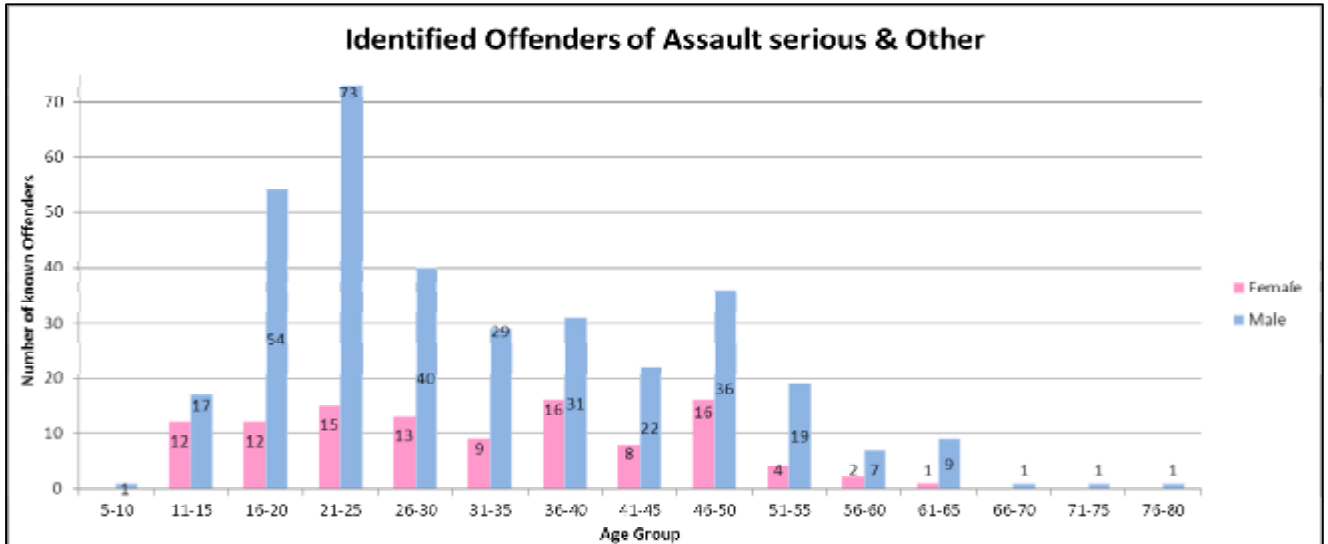


Figure 24: identified offenders of assault serious and other in Epping Forest

The majority of offenders are male between the ages of 21 and 25 years.

The majority of offenders of assault live in the district, specifically Loughton and Waltham Abbey. Offenders do travel from London and surrounding areas of Essex, such as Brentwood, however, in very small numbers.

### 5.5 Summary

- There has been a 1% reduction on last year’s figures
- 37% domestic violence related and 23% NTE related.
- Loughton High Road and Epping High Street are the NTE hotspots and Grange Hill and Honey Lane are hotspots in the day.
- Females were more commonly victim to domestic assault whereas males were more commonly victims of NTE assault
- There is some overlap between domestic assault and NTE, where in some cases a domestic assault takes place after or during a night out in a pub or club on the high street.

- Intelligence gaps & problem profile questions;
1. Can repeat victims and offenders be quantified and identified?
  2. Is it possible to establish how many victims were hospitalised and types of injuries?
  3. What is the overlap between DV and NTE? A deeper understanding is needed.

## 6. Domestic Violence

### 6.1 Overview

There were 1143 incidents of domestic abuse this year. This is a 5% decrease on last year's figures, or 66 fewer incidents. Peaks in domestic violence are seen during the summer months and school holidays. This correlates with similar findings in assault serious and other. There are also peaks seen during domestic abuse week and other campaigns designed to raise awareness and encourage reporting. Domestic abuse week usually commences late October to early November.

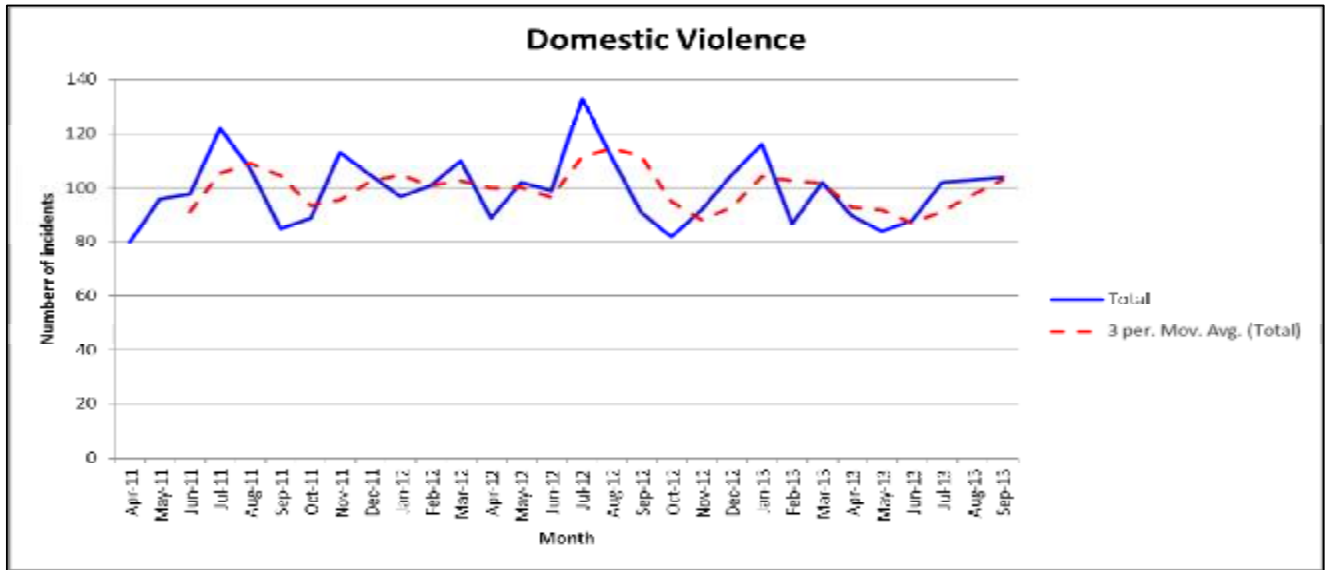


Figure 25: domestic violence in Epping Forest

Domestic abuse teams work actively to encourage victims to report incidents of domestic abuse. Therefore it is encouraging to only see minor reductions in domestic violence.

Domestic violence is not a criminal offence. However it can result in a criminal offence in some instances. The most common criminal offences resulting from domestic violence are assault, harassment and criminal damage to a dwelling. This year there has been a slight increase in harassment offences resulting from domestic violence (17 offences).

### 6.2 Location

The majority of domestic violence is spread widely across the district. This is because a large proportion of domestic violence occurs in the home and therefore hotspots are only indicative of where residents live. This means very little pattern can be established with regards to location. However there are some aspects of domestic abuse that are a result of NTE and these incidents usually take place near high streets such as Epping High Street. 18% of all domestic violence occurred outside of the home either on the road, in a night club, restaurant and so on. The majority, however, took place in the home.

**Epping Lindsey and Thornwood Common** and **Grange Hill** see the largest proportion of domestic violence in the district. This has been the case for the last 2 years. Epping sees the highest proportion of NTE domestic violence whereas Grange Hill sees the highest proportion of domestic violence in the home.

### 6.3 Victims

Victims of domestic abuse are covered in more detailed in assault serious and other. The Epping Forest Community Safety Team and Essex Police work in partnership visiting high risk victims of domestic violence. Preliminary research evaluating the success of these visits has been very positive.

There were 132 repeat victims of domestic violence over the last 6 months (23%).

Of the 62 who received partnership visits after the first offence, there were only 9 repeat victims recorded.

This figure equates to a 15% repeat rate. Therefore the rate of repeat victims after their first partnership visit has dropped by 30%.

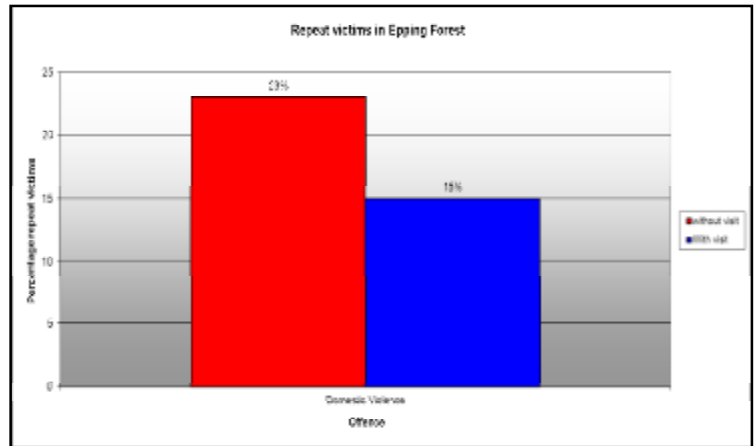


Figure 26: Evaluation of partnership visits to domestic violence victims- Apr 13-Sep 13

In theory this means if all domestic violence victims received a visit from the partnership there could have been a reduction of approximately 46 repeat victims in the last 6 months (based on the current figures).

630 victims were identified. 72% of victims were female. The most common age for a victim was between 21 and 25 years.

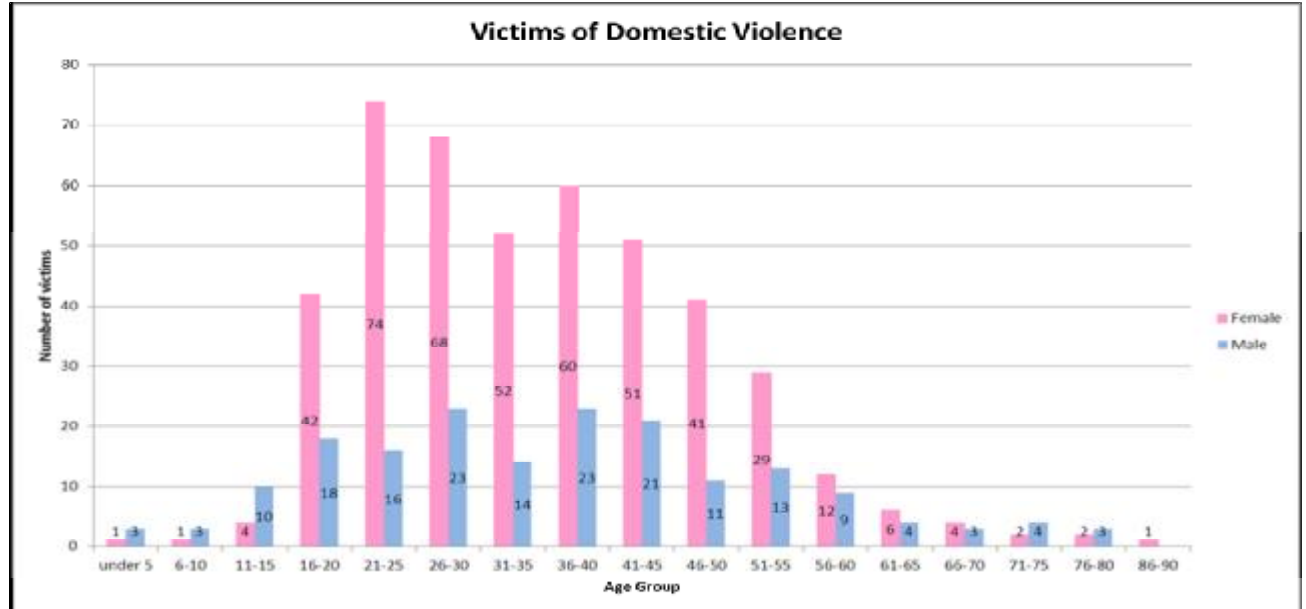


Figure 27: Victims of domestic violence

78% of domestic violence is violent crime for example assault with or without injury. 7% of domestic violence is criminal damage and 2% are sexual offences such as sexual assault.

There were also 421 witnesses of domestic violence. 65% of which were under 10 years of age. Comparatively, domestic violence in Epping Forest has the highest proportion of witnesses under the age of 10 years than any other priority crime in the district.

**6.4 Offender**

83% of all offenders were male. The majority were white. 21% of offenders were marked as being intoxicated either with alcohol, drugs or both. This figure may be higher, however this data is limited to the police systems and it is possible that not all cases involving alcohol have been marked as such.

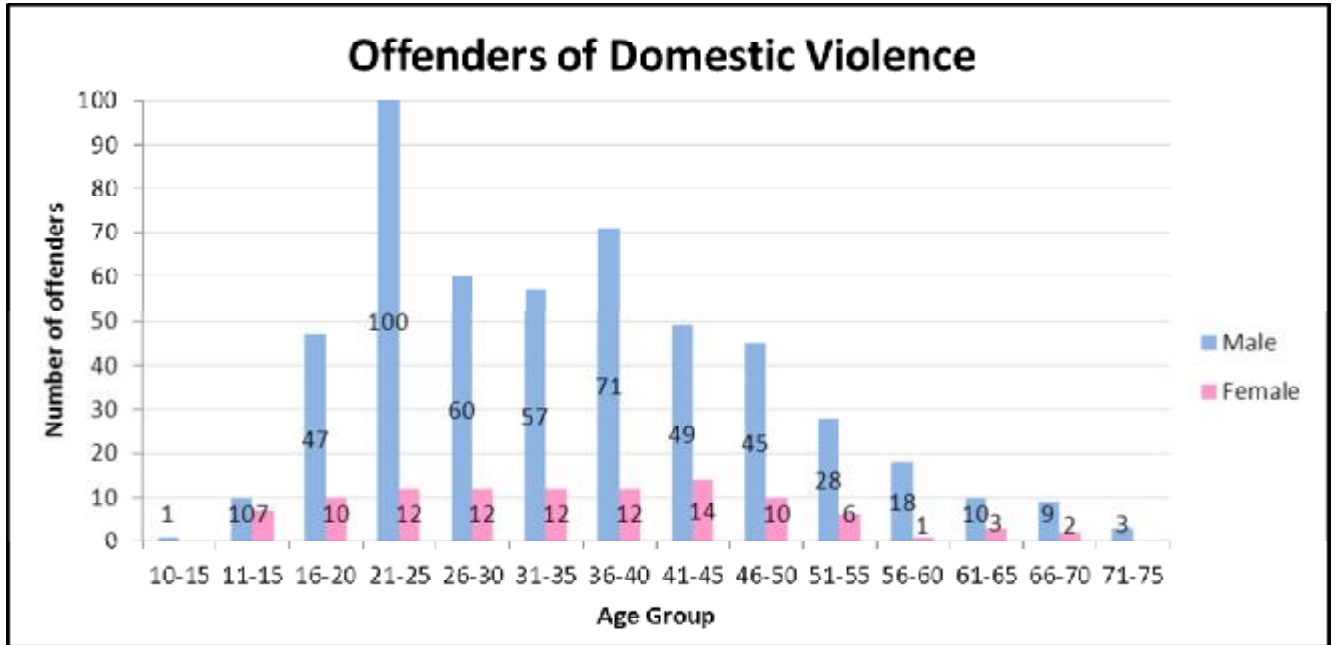


Figure 28: Offenders of domestic violence

**6.5 Summary**

- Domestic violence has decreased by 5% this year
- The percentage of domestic harassment has increased, potentially with the increase in social networking which makes harassment easier for perpetrators.
- 18% of domestic violence occurred outside of the home and may have some links to NTE
- 72% of victims were female and 65% of all witnesses are under the age of 10
- 83% of offenders were male
- 203 victims were ex-partners to the offender and 158 were still in relationships

Intelligence gaps and problem profile questions;

1. Is it possible to establish a pattern between the number of non-crime incidents reported prior to a criminal offence linked to domestic abuse, is there a gradual process?
2. Are there any patterns in MO of offenders/the role of social networking in cyber harassment?
3. Is it possible to quantify how many incidents were influenced by alcohol/ drugs etc.?
4. Is there a link between NTE and domestic abuse?

## 7. Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)

### 7.1 Overview

There were 3639 incidents of ASB this year; this is a 6% reduction on last year's figures, or 244 fewer incidents. The main peaks in ASB correlate with the summer months. This is likely to be linked to increased socialising, an increased number of people out during the warmer months and a larger volume of youths on the streets in the summer holidays.

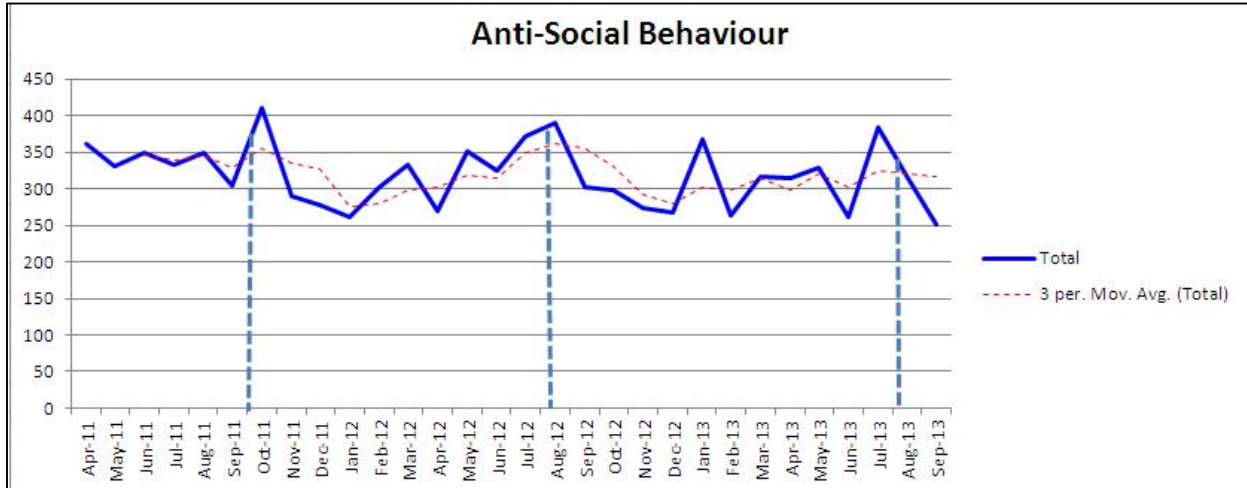


Figure 29: Anti-Social Behaviour by month in Epping Forest

20% of all ASB this year was Nuisance youth related and a further 19% were disturbances.

ASB TYPE	Total	ASB TYPE	Total
Nuisance Youth	733	Driving Complaint	15
Disturbance	706	Trespass	11
Nuisance Other	446	Air Weapon	9
Nuisance vehicle	421	Highway Disruption	5
Nuisance neighbour	351	Aircraft	3
Abandoned Vehicle	283	Road Related	2
Nuisance communications	250	Air Gen	1
Nuisance Noise	213	Concern	1
Threats	108	Laserlight	1
Fireworks	43	RTC causing ASB	1
Obstruction	36	<b>Total</b>	<b>3639</b>

Table 8: ASB types in Epping Forest

- There were 1615 reports of fly tipping to the council, the majority of which occurred in **Waltham Abbey**, specifically **Springfields** and **Harveyfields**.
- There have only been 22 reports of graffiti to the council this year. The majority of graffiti was in **Loughton Fairmead** and the majority was offensive graffiti.
- There were 1419 reports of noise to the council; **Loughton High Road** saw the majority of reports. Loughton has also seen the majority of neighbourhood disputes in the district.



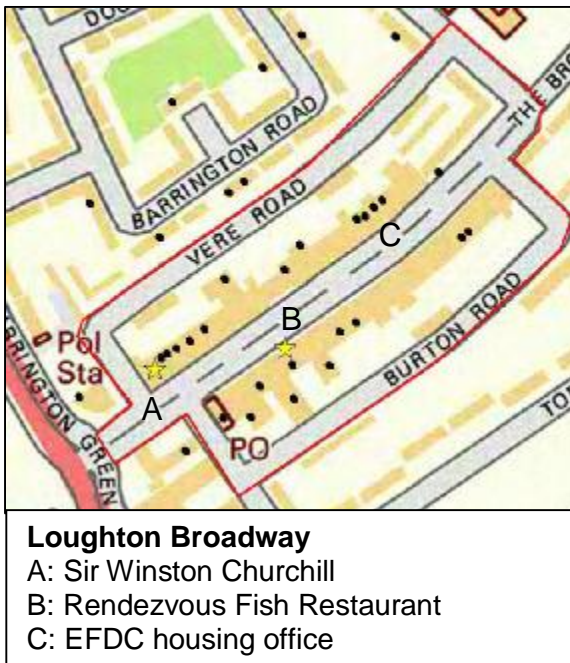
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**7.2 Location**

The table below indicates the top 5 wards of ASB in the district. Loughton Broadway sees the highest number of ASB incidents, however, Epping High Street was the hotspot location for night time economy (NTE) related ASB. This is largely due to the licensed premises along the high street. The second largest hotspot for NTE linked ASB is Loughton High Road.

Ward	Total
Loughton Broadway	252
Epping Lindsey & Thornwood	230
Loughton St Mary's	215
Waltham Abbey South West	212
Grange Hill	172

Table 9: Top 5 wards for ASB in Epping Forest



A large number of ASB reports in the district are in the **Broadway** and **Langston road**. The majority of reports in Langston road relate to nuisance vehicles whereas the majority of reports in the Broadway are disturbances. The Broadway also sees the highest number of **nuisance youths** in the district, 75 incidents.

The three main locations reported in ASB reports have been marked on the map (left). Just under 20% of all ASB in the Broadway is linked to NTE (between 2100 and 0400).

This area was also a hotspot for deliberate secondary fires (5). **Loughton Fairmead** was the main hotspot for deliberate secondary fires.

Figure 30: Loughton Broadway Hotspot Locations

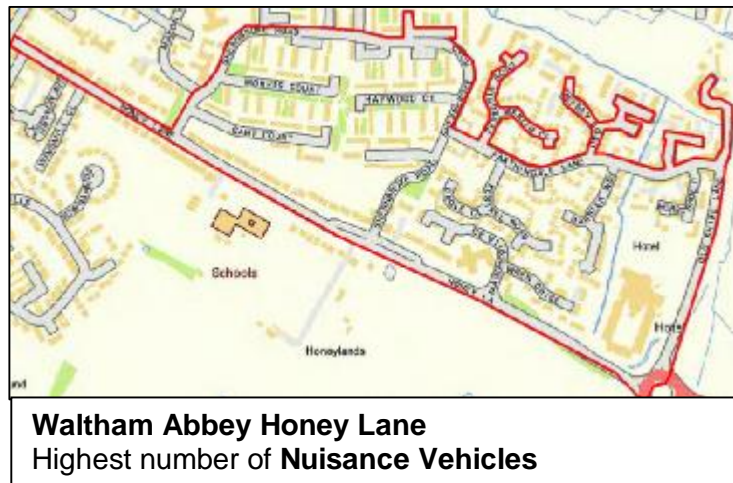
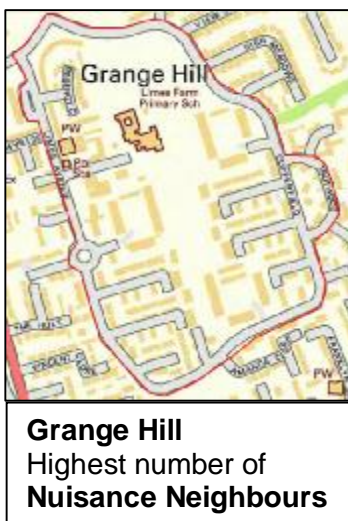
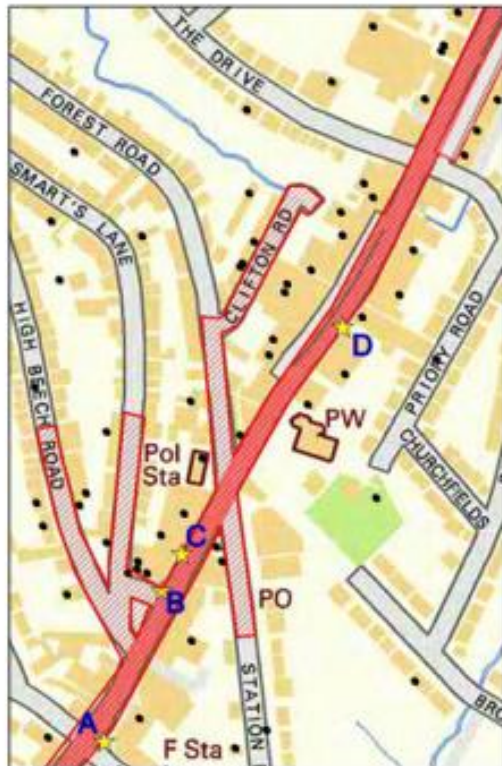


Figure 31: Types of ASB in the district

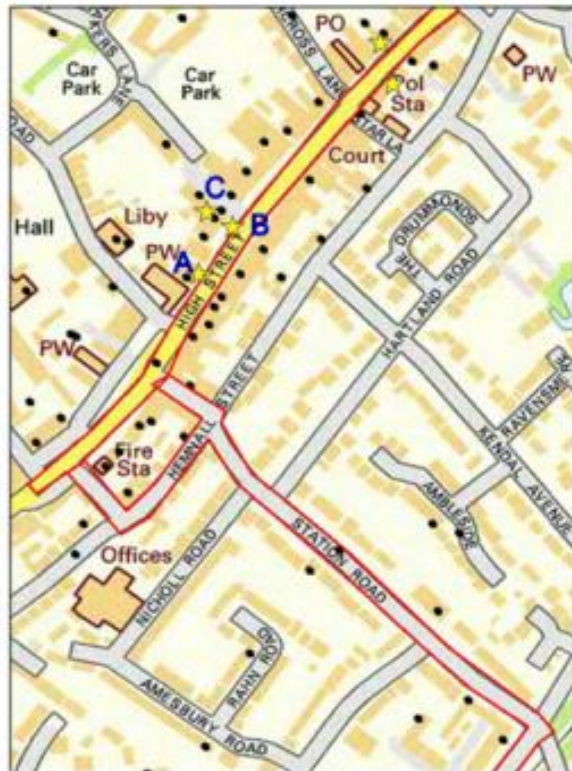
### 7.3 ASB linked to Night Time Economy (NTE)

Night time economy (NTE) in this instance is inclusive of all ASB between 21:00 and 04:00 Friday to Sunday. 17% of all ASB is linked to NTE. The main hotspots are areas with good transport links and a number of licensed premises such as bars and clubs. This being the case, Epping High Street and Loughton High Road are the main hotspots.

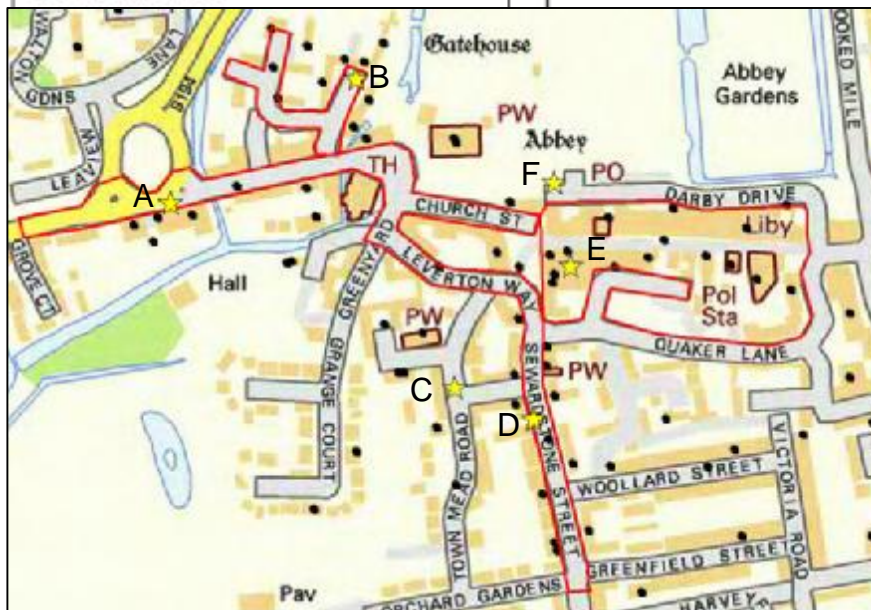
#### Loughton High Road



**Loughton High Rd**  
 A: Nu Bar B: Luxe Bar C: Holly Bush  
 D: The Last Post



**Epping High St**  
 A: Speakeasy B: 195 C: Villa



#### Waltham Abbey South West

- A: Abbey off License
- B: The Crown
- C: The Spotted Cow
- D: The Compasses
- E: The Queen's Arms
- F: Welsh Harp

Figure 32: NTE ASB hotspots



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The table below shows the licensed premises linked to ASB in the district. A large number of incidents may be linked to premises but occur down the street away from the location, for example a fight in Club 195 may continue along Epping High Street and is stopped by police at the bus stop. In this instance the location will be the bus stop. With this in mind it is important to note when looking at the table this may not be representative of all ASB linked to licensed premises.

Licensed Premise	Location	# reports
Club 195/ Villa	Rear of 195 High St, Epping	20
Top golf	Chigwell	14
Waitrose	27 Queens Rd, Buckhurst Hill	10
Tesco	Sewardstone Rd, Waltham Abbey	10
Luxe Bar	126 High Rd, Loughton	10
Nu Bar	High St, Loughton	10
The Three Jolly Wheelers	Chigwell Rd, Woodford Green	9
The Green Dragon	21 Market SQ, Waltham Abbey	8
Sir Winston Churchill	The Broadway, Loughton	8
Speak Easy	High Rd, Epping	7
Kings Oak Hotel	High Beech, Loughton	10
The Sun Inn	21 Sun St, Waltham Abbey	5
Job Centre	284 High St, Loughton	5
Rendezvous Fish Restaurant	28 The Broadway, Loughton	4

### 7.4 Summary

- There has been a 6% reduction in ASB since last year
- 20% of all ASB is nuisance youths and a further 19% is disturbances
- Loughton Broadway sees the highest number of ASB incidents; however Epping High Street and Loughton High Road see the highest number of ASB incidents linked to NTE.
- Premises with a high number of reports are Club 195 and Villa with incidents usually occurring in Cottis Lane.

Intelligence gaps and problem profile questions;

1. Is it possible to create a snapshot of repeat locations and repeat victims of ASB?
2. Could Local authority data be provided and presented alongside police ASB data to help understand all ASB issues? Are specific ASB issues only being reported to the council and not the police?
3. Are there any areas that CCTV does not cover which sees a large volume of ASB?
4. Is it possible to provide a snapshot of ASB incidents influence by alcohol, drugs or both?

## Section III: Emerging crime in Epping Forest District

### 8. Emerging trends

#### 8.1 Courier Crime

Op Seaford is a police operation designed to tackle courier crime whereby the perpetrator collects pin numbers, cards and other bank details from the victim which are then used to fraudulently withdraw money. The majority of offences involve the perpetrator purporting to be a police officer and informing the victim there has been some fraudulent activity on their bank cards. They organise for a courier to collect the cards in a sealed envelope with the pin numbers attached. This is disguised with some security advice on how to keep bank details safe. The names PC Morris and PC Clark from Holborn or Hammersmith are consistently used.

In other cases the perpetrators have confiscated money on the basis it is fraudulent or taken bank details over the phone purporting as a police officer, all of which come under the Op Seaford responsibility.

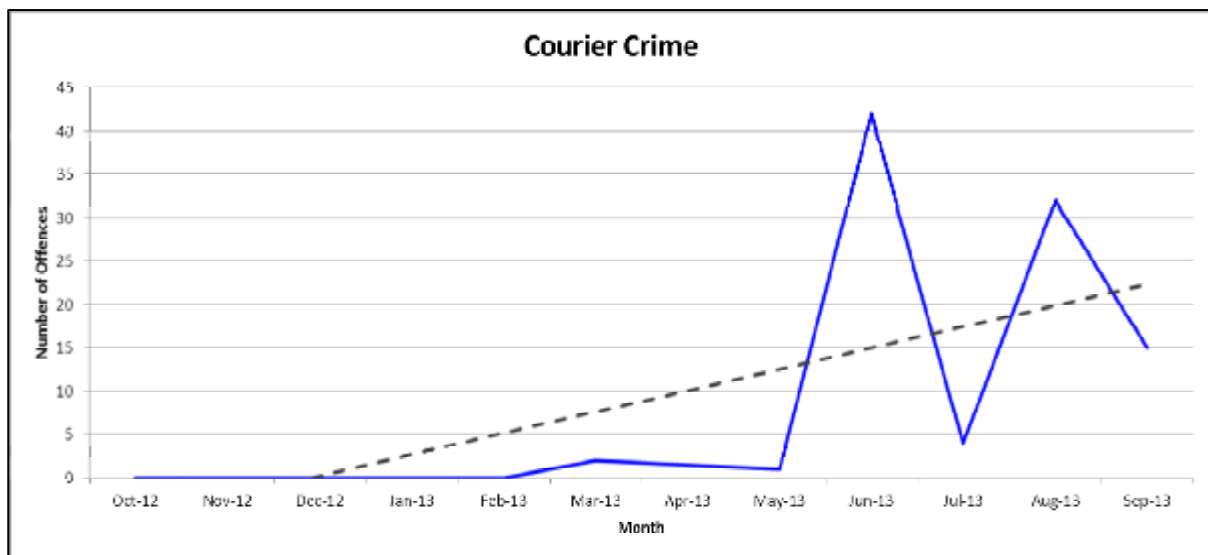


Figure 33: Courier crime in Epping Forest

There were 119 Op Seaford offences, starting in March and peaking in June. The dotted line on the graph below shows the trend line. This line indicates the overall direction of travel of courier crime. In this case it is clear this crime is increasing and becoming more prevalent in the last few months.

According to Trading Standards records there were 21 rogue trader incidents last year and 20 this year targeting the elderly. A direct quote from the trading standards analyst states 'This is not the extent of the problem'. Meaning several incidents go unreported or are incorrectly recorded as ASB and so on. This could be an indicator crime against elderly people is on the increase.

#### 8.2 Location

The hotspot locations for courier crime were **Theydon Bois** and **Epping Hemnall**. These locations have a much larger population of over 65s than other areas of the district. In

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Theydon Bois and Epping Hemnall 25% of the population are over the age of 65. Compared to the district average, which is just over 21%, hotspot areas have a significantly higher proportion of elderly residents.

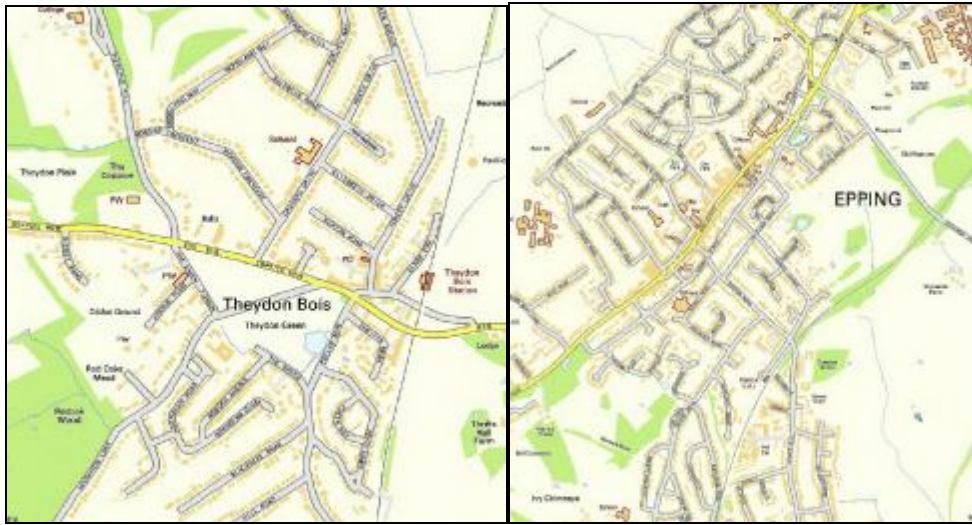


Figure 34: Courier crime locations

### 8.3 Victims

72% of all victims were over the age of 65 and two thirds were female. The peak age group of victims was between 76 and 85 years. Almost all victims were of white ethnicity.

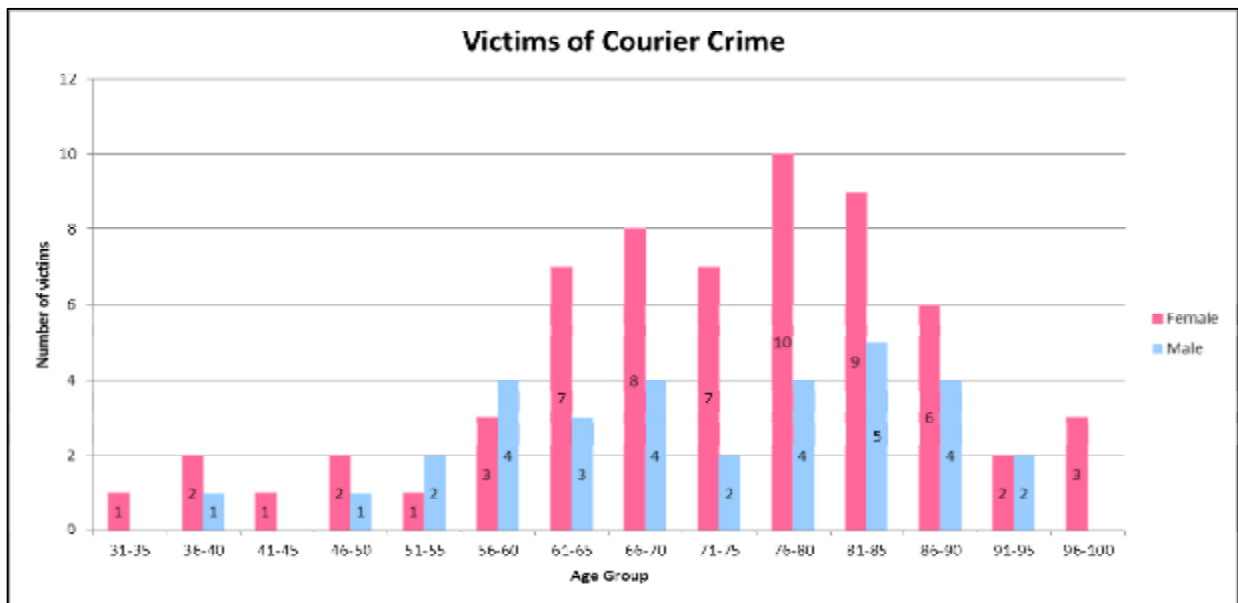


Figure 35: victims of courier crime in Epping Forest

### Offenders

4 offenders were identified in connection with courier crime. All individuals were males, 3 were in their late teens to early 20s and one in his early 40s. 2 perpetrators were white English, 1 was Asian and 1 Italian.

## Section IV: Offenders in Epping Forest District

### Youth Offending

The term 'young offender' refers to anyone known to the police committing crime in Epping Forest between the ages of 10 and 17. The following graph identifies the young offenders in Epping Forest by age.

124 young offenders were identified, 74% of which were male.

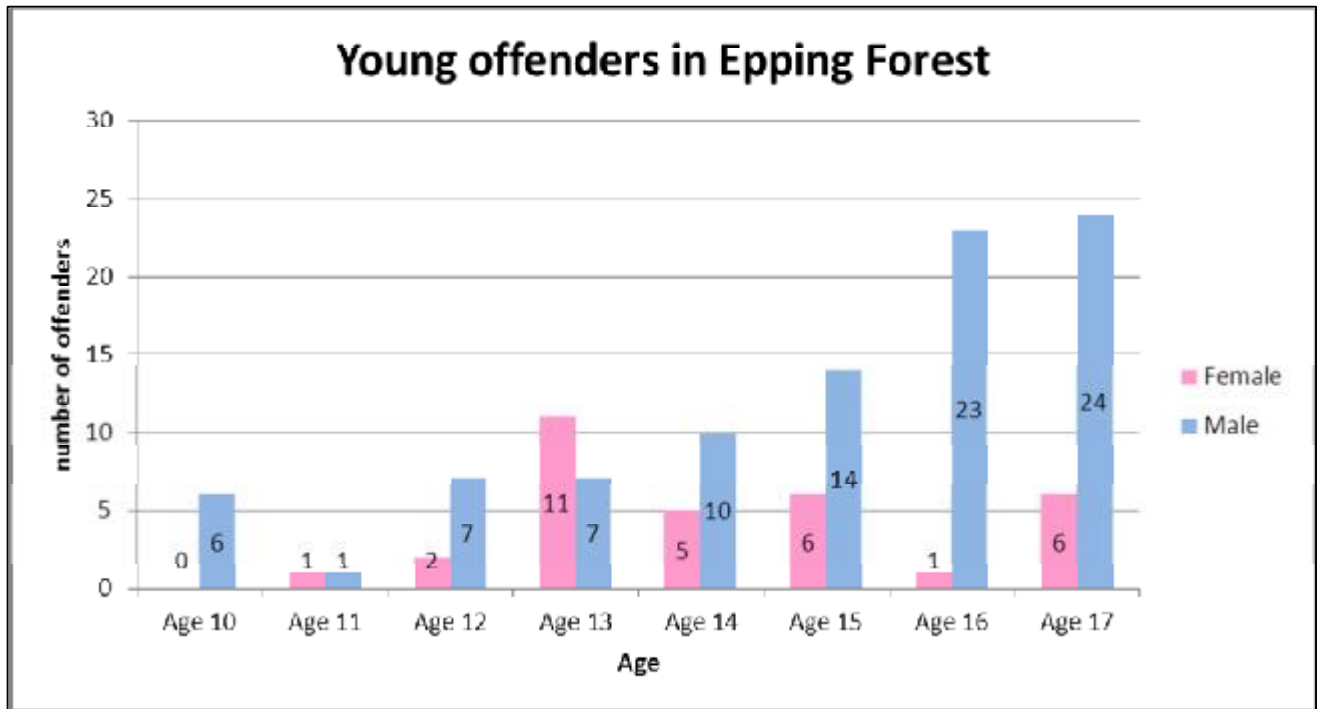


Figure 36: Age and gender of young offenders in Epping Forest provided by the Performance Information Unit of Essex Police between April 2012 and March 2013

151 offences were committed by young offenders between 01/04/12 and 31/03/13. The majority of offences committed by young people in Epping Forest were violent offences and shoplifting. There is also evidence of some drug offences being committed by young offenders.

Offence	Total
Assault with injury	27
Assault without injury	25
Possession of Controlled Drugs (Cannabis)	17
Shoplifting	12
Public fear, alarm or distress	11

Table 10: Top 5 crimes committed by young offenders in Epping Forest

109 offenders only committed 1 offence in this 12 month period and a further 18 were repeat young offenders. This means there is a 15% repeat rate of young offenders. This very small figure suggests intervention after the first offence keeps the number of repeat offenders low.

## Reoffending

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) produces a cohort of prolific offenders colour coded based on their level of co-operation. Red offenders are not complaint with the IOM team, amber offenders could be compliant at times and not compliant at others, green offenders are compliant with the IOM team and blue offenders are in prison, recalled or suspended from the scheme.

The number of offenders in the IOM scheme in Epping Forest has decreased slightly since April 2012. There are currently 30 offenders in Epping Forest and Brentwood in the IOM cohort. 12 are red, not compliant, 6 are amber, 6 are green and 6 are blue.

There has been a slight increase in the rate of reoffending within the IOM cohort. Currently there is a 17% reoffending rate for offenders in IOM.

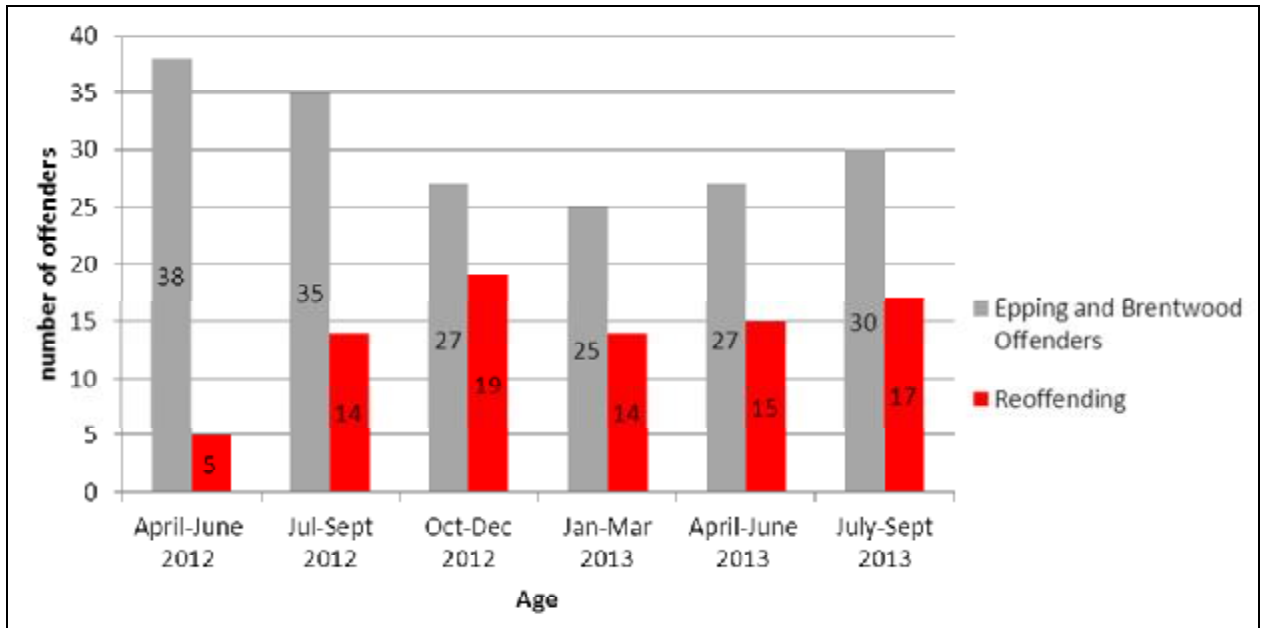


Figure 37: IOM offender number and reoffending rate

## Section V: Conclusions

### Recommendations and next steps

The analysis in this report indicates areas of crime that require focus and helps the community safety partnership to direct crime prevention more effectively to the most vulnerable victims and locations in the district.

Based on the analysis in this report, the following recommendations may help to target and reduce priority crime in Epping Forest;

#### Dwelling Burglary

Crime prevention advice around home security, focused in Loughton Fairmead and Buckhurst Hill west. A large number of burglaries are also evident in Limes Farm, Grange Hill and therefore this location may also benefit from advice.
--

Initiatives such as Home Bright, which provides segment timers and crime prevention advice around burglary in the autumn/winter peak, are also most effectively placed in Loughton Fairmead and Buckhurst Hill.
---

Specific advice around protection of valuable property in the home.
---

Crime prevention advice around rogue traders, courier crime and distraction burglary would be most effectively targeted in Epping Hemnall and Theydon Bois where 25% of the population are over 65. The most effective way to do this could be via churches and Active Crew.
--

#### Vehicle Crime

Crime prevention advice around tool security in vans
--

Vehicle crime prevention is most effectively placed in Roundhills, Waltham Abbey Honey Lane and Loughton St. Marys.
---

A reminder may be required about keeping vehicles secure, particularly during the winter months when residents often leave their vehicles running on driveways to clear ice from the windscreen. Approximately 9% of all vehicle crime last year involved an insecure vehicle.
--

Reminders about not leaving valuables on show in vehicles
---

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### ASB

Focus on nuisance youth behaviour and support to repeat victims in Loughton Broadway.

Attention to nuisance vehicle ASB in Waltham Abbey

A focus may be needed in Limes Farm, Grange Hill regarding neighbourhood disputes. Mediation and support for repeat victims are services which may be useful in this location. ASB in Limes Farm does appear to escalate to intimidating behaviour at times such as dangerous driving and threats.

Springfields and Harveyfields have seen the majority of fly tipping reported to the council this year. A CCTV presence may be required in these locations.

### Domestic Violence

The community safety partnership's success in reducing repeat victims suggests partnership visits designed to safeguard victims may be working effectively. Areas which may benefit the most from these visits are Epping Lindsey and Thornwood Common and Grange Hill.

A focus is needed on the role night time economy plays in domestic violence. A further crime pattern analysis will hopefully provide more understanding and inform future initiatives.

Further analysis into the correlations between social demographics and domestic violence is needed to help identify trends in the locations of domestic violence.

### Assault Serious & Other

Violence during the day is most prominent in Grange Hill and Waltham Abbey Honey Lane. This manifests itself as ASB and then escalates, on occasion, to threatening behaviour, weapons, dangerous dogs and assault.

Monitoring neighbourhood disputes and tension in Waltham Abbey Honey Lane and Limes Farm, Grange Hill on a regular basis will help to establish whether tensions are building. This will indicate when violence is increasing in the area. This can be done by assessing the number of repeat ASB victims

This monitoring should also be applied to other hotspot areas such as Loughton Fairmead and Loughton Broadway. This will help to establish if a similar pattern of tension is building which would give the community safety partnership an indication violence could increase in these locations too.



## Appendix A: Local Priority Selection Matrix

Crime Type	Number	Volume	Seriousness	Predicted Direction of Travel	Performance	Public Concern	Repeat Victimization	Total Score	Rank
Anti-social Behaviour (LA)								0	9
Anti-social Behaviour (Police)	3639	4	3	0	2	2	4	15	3
Assault serious and other	538	3	4	2	3		3	15	2
Assault without injury	440	2	3	3	3		2	13	5
Burglary Dwelling (incl attempts)	751	3	4	0	4	3	1	15	2
Burglary Other (incl attempts)	417	2	4	3	2	2	1	14	4
Criminal Damage	838	3	3	2	2	2	1	13	5
Domestic Abuse	1143	4	4	4	3	2	4	21	1
Drug Offences	263	2		1	2	2	2	9	8
Other Theft	973	3	3	0	4		3	13	5
Public Order Offences	207	2		2	3	2	4	13	5
Racially/ religiously aggravated crime	64	1	2	1	3	2	2	11	6
Robbery	92	1	3	3	3	2	1	13	5
Sexual Offences	93	1	4	4	1	2	2	14	4
Shoplifting	321	2	1	2	1		4	10	7
TFMV	1072	4	4	1	4	2	1	16	2
TOMV	358	2	4	1	4	2	1	14	4
Vehicle Interference	120	2	2	4	4		1	13	5

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