



NORTHAMPTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Please find enclosed the agenda and supporting papers for **Scrutiny Panel 1 Serious Acquisitive Crime and Violent Crime/ Community Safety**

Date: **Monday, 4 February 2013**

Time: **6:00 pm**

Place: **The Jeffrey Room, St. Giles Square, Northampton, NN1 1DE.**

If you need any advice or information regarding this agenda please phone Tracy Tiff, Scrutiny Officer, telephone 01604 837408 (direct dial), email ttiff@northampton.gov.uk who will be able to assist with your enquiry. For further information regarding **Scrutiny Panel 1 Serious Acquisitive Crime and Violent Crime/ Community Safety** please visit the website www.northampton.gov.uk/scrutiny

Members of the Panel

Chair	Councillor Danielle Stone
Deputy Chair	Councillor David Palethorpe
Panel Members	Councillor Michael Ford Councillor Brendan Glynane Councillor Dennis Meredith Councillor Christopher Malpas Councillor Brian W Sargeant
Co-opted Member	Sharon Henley, Northamptonshire Police Chief Inspector Max Williams, Northants Police Neil Bartholomey, Chair Northampton Pub watch

Northampton Borough Scrutiny Panel 1 Serious Acquisitive Crime and Violent Crime/ Community Safety

Calendar of meetings

Date	Room
21 March 2013 6:00 pm	All meetings to be held in the Jeffery Room at the Guildhall unless otherwise stated

Agenda

Item No and Time	Title	Pages	Action required
1.	Apologies		Members to note any apologies and substitutions.
2.	Minutes	4 - 12	Members to approve the minutes of the meeting held on 10 January 2013.
3.	Deputations / Public Addresses		The Chair to note public address requests. The public can speak on any agenda item for a maximum of three minutes per speaker per item. You are not required to register your intention to speak in advance but should arrive at the meeting a few minutes early, complete a Public Address Protocol and notify the Scrutiny Officer of your intention to speak.
4.	Declarations of Interest (Including Whipping)		Members to state any interests.
5.	Witness Evidence		
5 (a) 6:10 pm 45 mins	Police and Crime Commissioner		To receive evidence from Adam Simmons, the Northamptonshire Police and Crime Commissioner.
5 (b) 6:55 pm 35 mins	Director EMS	13 - 16	To receive evidence from John Farrell, Assets Director, EMS.
5 (c) 7:30 pm 15 mins	Northampton Youth Forum	17 - 18	The Panel to receive further written evidence from the Northampton Youth Forum.

Northampton Borough Scrutiny Panel 1 Serious Acquisitive Crime and Violent Crime/ Community Safety

6.	Background Data	19 - 28	The Panel to note the background information : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Northampton Population Ethnicity by country of birth• Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) problem profile.

Agenda Item 2

NORTHAMPTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

MINUTES OF SCRUTINY PANEL 1 SERIOUS ACQUISITIVE CRIME AND VIOLENT CRIME/ COMMUNITY SAFETY

Thursday, 10 January 2013

COUNCILLORS PRESENT: Councillor Danielle Stone (Chair), Councillors Mick Ford, Christopher Malpas, David Palethorpe and Brian Sargeant

CO-OPTED MEMBERS: Sharon Henley Northamptonshire Police
Chief Inspector Max Williams Northamptonshire Police

WITNESSES

Charlie Bell	Co Chair Youth Forum Item 5(A)
Councillor Anna King	Co Chair Youth Forum Item 5(A)
Monica Kelly	Youth Forum Member Item 5(A)
Joe Biskupski	Community Engagement Officer
Dr Olufunke Adedeji	Consultant in Public Health-Health Protection NHS – Item 5 (B)
Christine Thompson	Victim Support – Item 5 (C)
Ruth Austen	Environmental Health Manager NBC Item 6

OFFICERS

Debbie Ferguson	Safer Stronger Partnership Manager
Will Finn	Community Safety Data Analyst
Tracy Tiff	Scrutiny Officer
Joanne Birkin	Democratic Services Officer

1. APOLOGIES

An apology for absence from the meeting was received from Neil Bartholomey- Co-optee.

2. MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on 26 November 2012 were approved and signed by the Chairman.

3. DEPUTATIONS / PUBLIC ADDRESSES

There were none.

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST (INCLUDING WHIPPING)

There were none.

5. WITNESS EVIDENCE

(A) NORTHANTS YOUTH FORUM

Charlie Bell and Monica Kelly, both from the Youth Forum attended the meeting to answer the core questions along with Joe Biskupski, Community Engagement Officer and Councillor Anna King, Councillor Co Chair of the Forum.

The main points of the discussion were as follows:-

The Forum had discussed the core questions and had responded to them from the point of view of the perpetrator and the victim.

Question 1

Some of the young people had experienced attacks in the street and the town parks. The impact depended upon the individual but it could affect their confidence and their willingness to go out.

Question 2

From the victim's viewpoint, the young people were aware that there were a number of counselling groups available but they did not know where to go to get in touch with them. They felt that support via the school would be more effective.

The perpetrator may not be ashamed of what they had done but consider it a badge of honour, sending a signal to other young people that they were not to be crossed. This could in some way lead them to being part of a gang and therefore gaining the support of a group of others. Some of the young people felt that the perpetrator then received support and advantages through agency involvement and received additional educational support and resources were diverted away from the victim.

Question 3

The Forum did feel that violent crime was a problem for young people. They considered that it was too easy to obtain alcohol- very often obtained from older siblings/friends. They felt that a minimum pricing policy for alcohol might make this harder to obtain.

The Forum felt that young people did feel vulnerable, but considered that fear of crime was widespread across age ranges because of the media portrayal.

However statistics do show that a high proportion of young people are victims of crime.

Question 4

They felt that the best place to obtain support would be through the schools as young people would be more likely to ask for help through that medium.

Members asked if they the Forum were aware of other youth facilities that were available outside of school. There are a lot of organisations providing help and facilities with the

Borough. There was a general awareness but most did not feel comfortable with the idea of approaching and using alternative organisations.

With regard to preventing crime the young people felt that there needed to be better access to recreation facilities to give young people something else to do rather than revert to crime. There also needed to be a confidence in further education and that that would lead to job opportunities in order to give young people an incentive to work hard at school.

Members also asked the Forum if they would go back and consider the question of prevention and how they felt that young people could help prevent themselves becoming a victim. The Forum to be provided with relevant statistics to show how young people specifically were involved in crime

The Panel thanked the members of the Youth Forum for attending the meeting.

AGREED:-

- (1)The Youth Forum's response on how to prevent crime and how to prevent themselves becoming victims of crime be reported to the next meeting of the Panel.
- (2)That a potential recommendation of the final report be that a further examination is needed of how the work done by different agencies on providing youth facilities is promoted and publicised to the young people.

(B) PUBLIC HEALTH

Dr Olufunke Adedeji, Consultant in Public Health – Health Protection NHS Northamptonshire attended the Panel to give answers to the core questions.

A written response to the questions had been included in the agenda. The main points of the discussion were as follows:-

The key aspects of public health are promoting health, prolonging life and preventing disease through organised efforts of society. These translate to our Health improvement, Health protection, and health care service commissioning functions or teams.

Public Health is therefore involved in monitoring trends - this is the focus of our public health analyses and epidemiology work, and involves trying to identify problems which are experienced by groups such as habitual drug users. Health protection work for example involves providing access to Hepatitis vaccinations and directing services for the rehabilitation of addicts and providing support to at-risk households and families.

Continuing with the theme, Public Health is also responsible for ensuring that prisoners receive the same range of health care services that they would have access to if they were living freely within the community, and the range of health care services commissioned for prisoners are specified through Public Health.

Health improvement aims to address lifestyle issues and equips individuals with the necessary tools to adopt healthier lifestyles and thus take better control of their health.

Public Health collaborate as partners in the Community Safety Partnership and contribute by helping to identify community needs or changes that are required to services to provide improvements in health and social outcomes. She considered that the Police and Crime Commissioner's role should be to develop better links across the newly re-organised public sector organisations in order to make sure that potential synergies and economies are tapped into, and there is continuous improvement and the best targeting of resources.

As part of the development of services by Public Health, over the last five years or so discussions, led by public health scoped the feasibility and commissioned the development of an Accident and Emergency department based alcohol nursing liaison project which was been providing activity data relating to alcohol attendances at Kettering and Northampton General Hospitals over the past couple of years, although the programme at Kettering has had slightly more success.

Members questioned whether it was felt that the information sharing regarding health service data was adequate. In particular information collected in Accident and Emergency departments could be used to inform partners about trends and enable more specific targeting of resources. Health departments are often the first point of contact for an individual and if they can provide the reports in a more timely manner, partners can pick up early signals and then there is a better chance of re-deploying scarce resources to achieve more effective impact from intervention. Members acknowledge that collection is made of alcohol related incidents in A& E but the value of this is limited because the data is either not shared with other partners or is not timely.

It is a statutory requirement that Accident and Emergency data is provided to the Community Safety Partnership and it was felt that data could be provided on a more regular basis.

The Panel noted that there appeared to be a gap between public health and housing services but realised that steps were in place to address in this respect
Members asked if there were any direct links between Public Health and Housing Officers. Each locality already has a Community Safety Partnership established, and will also be setting up local Health and Well-being Fora (similar to the County Health and Wellbeing board) and feed into it. Only a couple of HWB fora are up and running yet and the Northampton Health and Well Being board will be chaired by the Director of Housing.

Members felt that there needed to be a recommendation included that in order to ensure maximum use of resources the Health and Well Being Board should regularly exchange updates with the Community Safety Partnership to ensure that issues affecting partners are picked up at an early stage.

Members asked what services prisoners could expect to receive when they were released, given that a high proportion of them are ill and in particular have health problems related to addictions. Prior to release, each prisoner is expected to have their discharge planned,

including attention to their health needs and facilitated access to a GP. On discharge the probation service will act as a liaison for prisoners and help them to access health care required. However there will be some people who due to the sheer complexity of their needs or chaotic lifestyles, do not receive the required service, or are unwilling to participate in the system. These people tend to have re-occurring problems.

There is a newly commissioned -drug and alcohol service provider for Northamptonshire commencing in February 2013 and it is hoped that this service will make improvements in the range of specialist care provided, and improve access to care for the most complex cases. People with substance misuse issues will be assessed and signposted and given options. Services provided are structured into four tiers of complexity. If required they will be offered 12 weeks in a detox programme .The goal of intervention is that users would attain a state of "recovery" and then be able to function within society and contribute meaningfully, and drug service providers would aim to ensure problematic drug users can be given the appropriate supports to enable them to do this.

It was acknowledged that there were a range of pressures influencing the success of treatment within these programmes. There are cases where there are three generations within the same family who all have a history of drug abuse. These cases require multi agency intervention for the whole family, involving policing, education, profiling and training and support skills. Members agreed that for certain cases whole family intervention was vital.

The Panel thanked Dr Adedeji for her attendance at the meeting.

AGREED :-

- (3) That a potential recommendation of the final report be that the Panel welcomes an increased level of integration of data sharing from the Alcohol Nurse Liaison project based at both Accident and Emergency departments and the more timely sharing of this data with the Community Safety Partnership.
- (4) That a potential recommendation of the final report be that there needs to be a mechanism which ensures that the Health and Well being Board has feedback into the Community Safety Partnership.
- (5) That a potential recommendation of the final report be that the value of whole family interventions be emphasised.

(C) VICTIM SUPPORT

Christine Thompson, Senior Service Delivery Manager, Victim Support, attended the Panel to give a presentation of answers to the core questions. The presentation is attached to the minutes for information.

The main points of the discussion were as follows:-

Victim Support offers their services to everyone that has been affected by crime- not just victims but also families and friends.

It is a charity and all services are delivered free of charge and are confidential.

Most individuals are referred from the Police, and in certain defined areas 100% of victims of particular crimes are referred. Others are not.

Services are tailored to individuals. Some people prefer face to face contact, some want support via phone or E mail or text contact.

It was important to emphasise that there were no time limits and often people who had initially not wanted to use the support service wanted help much later, often after some additional event had triggered a need.

Direct support is offered to those people over the age of 16. For younger victims, consent from persons legally responsible for them is needed or competence assessed. There is no direct support offered to those under 12, but Victim Support does work with agencies that offer support to young people. Also, persons responsible can be supported, so they in turn can support the young person. There are no sub-groups, all support is offered on an individual basis. If a victim makes a request to change their supporter, eg if they feel they cannot relate to the person effectively due to age, that will be actioned if possible.

Victim Support offers a number of services including emotional support, practical help and advocacy. They work with many different agencies and have noticed a rise in the number of mental health services required by clients.

The impact of crime on individuals varies widely. In the case of an older person it may mean a resulting lack of confidence or reduction in their physical ability which means that they are no longer able to live independently. Other people may suffer financially if they lose items that they require for work, or the means to be able to get to work.

Victim Support also offers services to witnesses, including advice on procedures, support in court and specialised services to the most vulnerable.

Violence is a particular area which can impact the most on the wider family group leading to damaged relationships. More timely intervention will lead to more positive outcomes.

There was some discussion on which initial approaches were most effective and where possible the telephone is used for initial approach, this may encourage more people to engage with the service at the start, further contact is tailor made to individual preferences, but depending on risk assessments.

Central Government funding for Victim Support is ending in March 2014, reduction in funding means that it is of vital importance that partnerships are used to their maximum capacity. Whilst there are some funds to resource victims' practical requirements, these will only be used if there are no other sources of funding available.

Members asked if the statistics concerning the number of people supported could be broken down by age, ethnicity and location.

With regard to the role of the Police and Crime Commissioner it was felt that it would be a positive step if all victims were offered some form of support and a victim centred programme of restorative justice was developed.

Members also questioned why all victims were not referred to Victim Support, but just certain crimes. It is a matter of priority. Priority crimes are serious acquisitive crimes and violent crimes. In general vehicle crimes are not referred although the Police will refer vulnerable people. Not all referrals are from the Police, they may come through other agencies or the victim may refer themselves and do not need to report the crime to the police. If victims of other crimes were to contact Victim Support then they would not be refused help.

The Panel thanked Christine Thompson for her attendance at the meeting.

AGREED:

1. Christine Thompson forward demographic data on the Victim Support client base to the Scrutiny Officer for the Panel's information.

2 Christine Thompson be asked to make contact with the Northampton Youth Forum regarding the work of Victim Support.

6. NEIGHBOURHOOD WARDENS

Ruth Austen, Environmental Health Manager, NBC, attended the Panel to discuss the Neighbourhood Wardens response to the core questions.

The main points of the discussion were as follows:-

Members expressed concern that the Neighbourhood Wardens were being expected to take on a much wider role. Whilst they have received some training they are not crime prevention professionals and should not be giving advice on that basis. The role of the wardens should be about sign posting the public to the correct service and not actually solving issues directly.

The wardens are very visible and Members questioned whether there was a public perception that they were replacing Police Community Support Officers. Members were concerned that there were pressures on wardens to perform duties which they should not be expected to cover.

It was agreed that there was a high level of public expectation and anything that could be done to educate the public in the role of the Neighbourhood Wardens would be useful. Training was key and the Panel feedback on the training needs of the Neighbourhood Wardens was welcomed.

The Panel considered that there was a need to set realistic expectations around the role of the Neighbourhood Wardens. It was confirmed that the Neighbourhood Wardens sit on a number of sub groups and feed into the overarching process.

Members also asked if wardens were duplicating roles that were being undertaken by other professionals- for example going into schools. They were advised that these visits were undertaken alongside other partners and often carried out jointly.

Members queried how the knowledge of the wardens was being forwarded on to partners and were advised that the Neighbourhood wardens did sit on Community Safety Partnership sub groups.

It was generally felt that members of the public would often speak to wardens when they would otherwise be reluctant to engage with the Police. The fact that the wardens were in regular contact with an area meant that they were generally trusted.

The Panel thanked Ruth Austen for her attendance at the meeting.

AGREED:

1. That a potential recommendation of the final report be that the Panel considered that there was a need for clarification of the role of the Neighbourhood Wardens.
2. That a potential recommendation of the final report be that evidence should be provided of the benefit which is gained by the Neighbourhood Wardens sitting as members of various sub groups and their role in feeding general issues into the over arching process.

7. DEMOGRAPHICS

The Panel received an update on census material, which now showed the data released from the 2011 census. This provided an update on the ethnic profile of the population of Northampton.

The data showed that the estimated proportion of White British population reduced by 3.8%, but the estimated proportion of White: Other increased from 4.2 % to 6.5%. This group is the BME group most likely to be affected by crime, as both the victim and the perpetrator. Most migrants are also in the age group which is most likely to be affected by crime. Therefore it is most important to be able to identify who these people are and what factors affect their experience of crime. There also needs to be an analysis of whether there are other factors that need to be taken into consideration for example are there language or cultural barriers to be overcome.

The ethnic group is not definitively Eastern European, although it does include them. There may be public perceptions of cultural differences which lead to different interactions which in turn may have an impact on the behaviour and outcomes affecting the group.

It is also important to see how the victims from these groups are supported and whether they are subject to repeat offences. There are also more people from this category who are attending places such as the Hope Centre with alcohol and or mental health issues. Members felt that the most effective way of dealing with this would be if volunteers could be found from within the community to help liaise with people who had been victims of or convicted of committing crimes.

AGREED:

1. That a potential recommendation of the final report be that consideration be given to more evaluation of the "White: Other " group and that these findings are highlighted to the Police and Crime Commissioner.
2. That a potential recommendation of consideration of how better education on domestic violence issues could be targeted to the Eastern European population.

8. BACKGROUND DATA

Members noted the Background data on the Serious Acquisitive Crime problem profile.

AGREED: The background data be included in the agenda for the next meeting of the Panel to allow consideration of any questions from Councillors.

The meeting concluded at 7:50 pm

NORTHAMPTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Overview and Scrutiny

Scrutiny Panel 1 – Serious Acquisitive Crime & Violent Crime and Community Safety

CORE QUESTIONS – TO ALL EXPERT WITNESSES

Serious Acquisitive Crime

What activity as an organisation/department do you undertake to address/tackle issues of serious acquisitive crime (burglary/theft)?

What activity as an organisation/department do you undertake to **prevent** issues of serious acquisitive crime?

Enterprise is proud of its reputation for adopting and implementing policies to tackle and prevent serious acquisitive crime.

The Company recognises that failure to address these issues can seriously undermine reputation and shareholder value and pose a serious risk to the longer-term sustainability of our business and that of our customers.

Our approach, based upon “Situational Crime Prevention”, uses techniques focused on reducing the opportunity to commit a crime, increasing the difficulty of crime, increasing the risk of crime, and reducing the rewards of crime.

Our operations and those of our customers are encouraged to partake in a number of hard and soft measures:

- Security risk assessments of temporary work sites
- Security plans for our premises that include the use of CCTV security systems, manned guards and mobile patrols at our depots.
- Telematics systems on our vehicles to track assets and ring fence areas of high risk and disposal points such as scrap metal merchants.
- Tracker recovery devices on mobile plant and equipment over certain values.

- The use of identification systems such as datatags and smart water to facilitate recovery
- All kit home to depot rules in high risk areas.
- The use of mobile CCTV units in high risk areas such as trackside Rail Substations.
- Procurement of makes and models of equipment that are not attractive to thieves
- Spot check audits on equipment inventories.
- Educational briefings for employees to help them remove risks such as laptops in cars and also to identify security risks on site.
- Easy reporting systems and lines to authorities.
- Systems of reporting vehicles being driven after working hours in certain areas.

Our business also engages in our working areas with agencies such as Traveller Liaison, youth organisations and local residents associations to inform educate and involve people in our prevention strategies.

We tackle deviation from our policies and procedures through our enterprise HR management tools. These range from employee references and checks, supervisory management to alcohol and drug screening.

What do you see as the main issues and barriers to successfully addressing Serious Acquisitive Crime within the borough of Northampton?

The use of accurate and useful management information and statistics is paramount to focusing resources effectively.

Engagement with key stakeholders and organisations across the borough must focus on reducing risk factors for youth offending, drugs and other contributory factors.

The perceived lack of trust in the Police and other authorities among high risk groups.

The political will to tackle key issues must be reflected in effective enforcement.

What activity do you undertake in partnership with other organisations/ departments to tackle issues of Serious Acquisitive Crime within the borough of Northampton?

We work with the Northamptonshire waste partnership on fly tipping predominantly outside HWRCs.

We have invested in security which has led to a commitment from boroughs and districts to impose fixed penalties.

Other than this I think that engagement between Enterprise and other agencies in Northampton is quite light, and suspect this to be the case since the service was outsourced.

How can Northampton Borough Council further help your organisation to tackle Serious Acquisitive Crime and address any barriers, in order to achieve positive reductions?

To facilitate our involvement with the key stakeholders and agencies to share experience and allow dialogue. Previously the neighbourhood model would have made these links with partner organisations as a matter of course for example operational briefing sessions attended by PCSOs etc.

It would be good for us and our street scene operations if we were to positively encourage this model approach again as it allows us to focus our resources on potential hot spot areas where the integrity and standards of the area have a direct influence on behaviours. This will be particularly important as we become more data rich.

What do you see the role of the Police Crime Commissioner to be in preventing and tackling serious acquisitive crime and violent crime?

We see the role of PCCs as ensuring the policing needs of the area are met in making key decisions that will impact on infrastructure such as CCTV and tackling hot spots that attract gang and drugs activity.

To respond to the needs of the public and restore trust in the Police and other agencies thereby reducing the risks of youth offending.

Working with partners to prevent and tackle crime and re-offending

Ensure that the regional/local plans align with national strategic plans for crime prevention.

Setting tougher targets within the area for detection and resolution.

Violent Crime

What activity as an organisation/department do you undertake to address/tackle issues of violent crime?

What activity as an organisation/department do you undertake to **prevent** issues of violent crime?

Our organisation has no direct influence on some of these issues. However we are looking at schemes where a “don’t walk by” approach is promoted and how these can be used as early warning systems within communities.

We currently provide clean-up operations in the town centre and can highlight areas that are particular problems in drug use etc that could gain better focus from wardens and police.

What do you see as the main issues and barriers to successfully addressing Violent Crime within the borough of Northampton?

What activity do you undertake in partnership with other organisations/ departments to tackle issues of Violent Crime within the borough of Northampton?

How can Northampton Borough Council further help your organisation to tackle Violent Crime, and address any barriers in order to achieve positive reductions?

Again to facilitate our involvement with the key stakeholders and agencies to share experience and allow dialogue.



NORTHAMPTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY

SCRUTINY PANEL 1– SERIOUS ACQUISITIVE CRIME, VIOLENT CRIME AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

4th February 2013

BRIEFING NOTE: SITE VISIT – NORTHAMPTON YOUTH FORUM – RESPONSES TO FURTHER QUESTIONS

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Two members of the Northampton Youth Forum (NYF) attended the last meeting of this Panel and provided a response to the core questions. It was agreed that it would be useful for the NYF to obtain response from young people to two further questions :

In your view, how can we better prevent crime which affects young people? This includes work by Agencies, such as the Police and the Council.

What can young people do themselves to help prevent them falling victim to crime?

- 1.2 It was agreed that responses to these two questions would be provided to the February meeting of this Scrutiny Panel.

2 Information

- 2.1 The Northampton Youth Forum compiled a questionnaire and distributed it amongst its members. This is a self-selecting sample of a small number, sixteen young people, providing a snap shot of views, rather than a detailed piece of research.

- 2.2 A mix of responses were received and the main themes have been précised as detailed below which included:

In your view, how can we better prevent crime which affects young people? This includes work by Agencies, such as the Police and the Council.

Provision of facilities, such as Youth clubs for 16-21 year olds
Better lighting
More visible Police Officers

Curfew
More cameras
Personal alarms
Stricter punishments for crimes

What can young people do themselves to help prevent them falling victim to crime?

Education from Agencies
Greater parental involvement
Better engagement with available facilities for young people
Greater attention to personal safety
Awareness of the risks

3 Recommendations

- 3.1 That the information gathered from the Northampton Youth Forum be used to inform the Panel's evidence base.

Author: Tracy Tiff, Overview and Scrutiny Officer, on behalf of Councillor Danielle Stone, Chair, Scrutiny Panel 1.

Date: 4th February 2013

Agenda Item 6

Ethnicity Profile Northampton Population

United Kingdom	83.6%
England	80.9%
Northern Ireland	0.5%
Scotland	1.4%
Wales	0.8%

Africa	3.6%
Zimbabwe	0.6%
Nigeria	0.5%
Somalia	0.5%
Other South or Eastern African Countries	0.5%
Kenya	0.4%
South Africa	0.4%
Ghana	0.3%
Other Central or Western Africa Countries	0.2%
North Africa	0.1%
Unspecified	0.1%

The Americas & Caribbean	1.1%
Jamaica	0.4%
Other Caribbean Countries	0.3%
United States	0.2%
Other North American Countries	0.1%
South American Countries	0.1%
Central American Countries	0.0%

Antarctica and Oceania	0.2%
Australasia	0.2%

Europe	7.5%
Poland	2.6%
Ireland	1.1%
Other EU accession countries	1.0%
Germany	0.5%
Lithuania	0.5%
Romania	0.5%
Other non-EU European countries	0.4%
Other EU member countries in March 2001	0.3%
Italy	0.2%
France	0.1%
Portugal	0.1%
Spain (including Canary Islands)	0.1%
Turkey	0.1%

Middle East & Asia	3.9%
India	1.2%
Bangladesh	0.7%
Pakistan	0.4%
Other South-East Asian Countries	0.4%
China	0.3%
Other Middle Eastern Countries	0.2%
Hong Kong	0.2%
Iran	0.1%
Other Eastern Asian Countries	0.1%
Sri Lanka	0.1%
Other Southern Asian Countries	0.1%
Philippines	0.1%



NORTHAMPTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Please find enclosed supporting papers for **Scrutiny Panel 1 Serious Acquisitive Crime and Violent Crime/ Community Safety**.

Contents

- Serious Acquisitive Crime Problem Profile.

**Extracted from the 2012 Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment.*

Members of the Panel

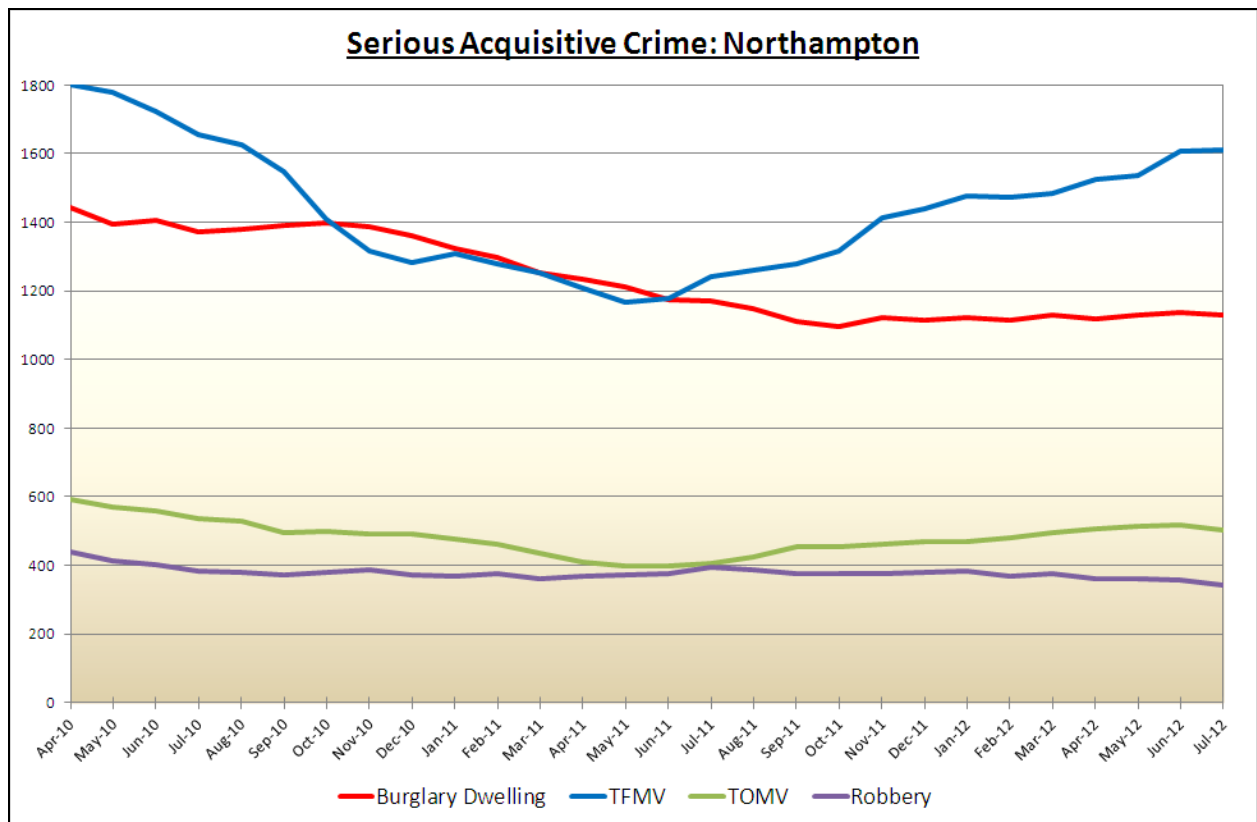
Chair	Councillor Danielle Stone
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Panel Members	Councillor Michael Ford Councillor Brendan Glynane Councillor Dennis Meredith Councillor Christopher Malpas Councillor Brian W Sargeant
Co-opted Member	Sharon Henley, Northamptonshire Police Chief Inspector Max Williams, Northants Police Neil Bartholomey, Chair Northampton Pub watch

Northampton Borough Scrutiny Panel 1 Serious Acquisitive Crime and Violent Crime/ Community Safety

Serious Acquisitive Crime: Northampton

Performance

SAC has been substantially reduced in Northampton over recent years (by 41.6% between Mar 2008 and Mar 2011); however since then SAC has steadily increased by 8.6%, resulting in the force not achieving similar reductions to recent years. As shown below, this is primarily due to poor performance in tackling vehicle crime (specifically thefts from vehicles) as burglary dwelling and robbery continues to be reduced.



Vehicle Crime

Performance

Over three years, vehicle crime has been reduced by 16.9% in Northampton; TFMV by 10.1% and TOMV by 33.1%. Conversely over the past 12 months this trend has reversed and Northampton has seen a 28.4% increase; TFMV by 29.8% and TOMV by 23.8%. This increase has also been seen across many areas of the county, resulting in 15% countywide increase in vehicle crime in the same period. Northampton has significantly contributed to this given it is the largest urban area of the county with the greatest volume of crime in general. Specifically, the south west sector has caused the greatest issue countywide. However, during 2012/13 vehicle crime performance has also waned in the North and Central sector.

Comparatively, Northampton sit 12th out of 15 when ranked against similar CSPs nationally for vehicle crime, this is a considerable drop from 12 months previous, when the CSP were placed 6th. Contrastingly, the CSP are ranked 6th for TFMV. When compared to the county average, Northampton had 37.6% more vehicle crimes per population; this is across both TFMV and TOMV.

Northampton Borough Scrutiny Panel 1 Serious Acquisitive Crime and Violent Crime/ Community Safety

Thefts From Motor Vehicles

Locations

Shown below are the top LSOAs for TFMV in Northampton in the past 12 months and past three years. Whilst these areas are the most vulnerable to vehicle crime, they only account for around 12% of all TFMV. More generally, analysis shows that 25.3% of TFMV have occurred in Spencer, St James, Castle and St Crispins wards in the past 12 months. This is a slight shift from over a 3 year period, which highlighted Kingsley and Billing as the hotspot wards, not Spencer and St James.

NB: Ward descriptions are based upon ward boundaries used by Northants police, those used by NBC pre 2011 unless stated.

TFMV: AUG 2009 - JUL 2012				
LSOA	DESCRIPTIVE	WARD (Pre 2011/Post 2011)	COUNT	% OF ALL TFMV
E01027150	Spring Boroughs/ Town Centre	Castle	157	4.1%
E01027237	Sixfields/ Weedon Rd	St James/ St James	100	2.6%
E01027140	Bellinge/ Billing Aquadrome	Billing	96	2.5%
E01027251	Upton	West Hunsbury/Upton	89	2.3%
E01027223	Town Centre/ NGH	St Crispin/ Castle	88	2.3%

TFMV: AUG 2011 - JUL 2012					
LSOA	DESCRIPTIVE	WARD (Pre 2011/Post 2011)	COUNT	% OF ALL TFMV	% CHANGE FROM PREV 12 MONTHS
E01027251	Upton	West Hunsbury/ Upton	44	2.8%	12.8%
E01027239	Spencer (Dallington)	Spencer/ Spencer	38	2.4%	58.3%
E01027237	Sixfields/ Weedon Rd	St James/ St James	34	2.2%	0.0%
E01027140	Bellinge/ Billing Aquadrome	Billing	32	2.0%	14.3%
E01027150	Spring Boroughs/ Town Centre	Castle	32	2.0%	60.0%

Below is a breakdown of TFMV by sector, showing the proportion of Northampton's TFMV, the ward with greatest volume and LSOA with greatest volume within each sector. As shown, the South West sector accounts for the most TFMV in both the long and short term, this is expected due to the large geographical space it covers, however the proportion of TFMV in this sector has increased in the past 12 months.

TFMV: AUG 2011 - JUL 2012				
SECTOR	%	TOP WARD	TOP LSOA	
			CODE	DESCRIPTIVE
N'pton South West	35.7%	Spencer	E01027251	Upton
N'pton East	26.6%	Billing	E01027140	Bellinge/ Billing Aquadrome
N'pton North	24.6%	Kingsley	E01027191	Kingsthorpe Rd/ Queens Park
N'pton Central	13.1%	Castle	E01027150	Spring Boroughs/ Town Centre

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TFMV: AUG 2009 - JUL 2012				
SECTOR	%	TOP WARD	TOP LSOA	
			CODE	DESCRIPTIVE
N'pton South West	29.7%	St James	E01027237	Sixfields/ Weedon Rd
N'pton East	27.8%	Billing	E01027140	Bellinge/ Billing Aquadrome
N'pton North	25.4%	Kingsley	E01027191	Kingsthorpe Rd/ Queens Park
N'pton Central	17.1%	Castle	E01027150	Spring Boroughs/ Town Centre

Items Stolen & MO Entry

The table below shows the top ten items stolen in the past 12 months. This has remained relatively unchanged during the past 3 years, excluding a reduction in CDs being stolen, presumably due to the introduction of MP3 car stereos and reduction in resalable value of CDs. The table also shows the % change compared to the prior 12 months, as there was a 36.6% increase in items stolen overall, anything above this indicates a notable increase. Cash stolen has increased significantly; however in only 25% of cases was this the only item stolen, therefore it is unclear whether this is what lured the offender to the vehicle or whether it was a by-product of targeting another item. The fact that all items which have increased >36.6% could be easily removed from the vehicle by the vehicle owner indicates more preventative action can be taken by potential victims to reduce risk of theft.

PROPERTY ITEM DESCRIPTION	COUNT	% OF ALL ITEMS STOLEN	% CHANGE FROM PREV 12 MONTHS
OTHER VEHICLES PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	312	9.4%	27.9%
SATELLITE NAVIGATION SYSTEM (SAT NAV)	290	8.7%	31.2%
CASH	279	8.4%	136.4%
REGISTRATION PLATES	169	5.1%	8.3%
RADIO / CASS / CD / MP3 / DVD (ALL CAR STEREOs)	117	3.5%	-16.4%
MOBILE TELEPHONE	107	3.2%	81.4%
PAYMENT CARD (INC. CREDIT CARD/DEBIT CARD)	106	3.2%	63.1%
DRIVING LICENCE	90	2.7%	91.5%
WALLET	74	2.2%	131.3%
ELECTRIC/CORDLESS DRILLS	66	2.0%	65.0%

MO of entry to vehicles tends to be by breaking glass (46.3%) or vehicles left insecure (22.5%). These methods are increasing in use, indicating methods such as forcing locks or doors with instruments are becoming less successful.

Temporal Analysis

TFMV tend to occur between 22:00 – 06:00, this has remained relatively constant throughout the previous 3 years. These crimes occur every day of the week but show slightly greater risk on Saturdays. TFMV has peaked in April during the past 3 years and in November in 4 of the previous 5 years.

Victim Profiles

In the past 12 months, victims of TFMV were male 2/3rds of the time; the majority of victims were White British (69.3%), followed by Other White Background (12.4%). In broad terms, Asian ethnic groups have been victimised on an increasing basis in the past 12 months (11.3% of victims, compared to 5% during the two years previous). The likelihood of victimisation considerably

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increases at the age of 20 and reduces at 44, accounting for 60% of all victims. When analysing the occupation of victims the most notable trend is the victimisation of taxi drivers. Taxi drivers account for 12.7% of all victims of TFMV and in the past 12 months victimisation of this group has increased by 458%.

Location & Vehicle Types

During the previous 3 years hatchbacks have accounted for 36.8% of all vehicles where items have been stolen, saloons and estates account for 24.1%, vans 16.4% and people carriers 5.9%. This has remained relatively constant during this period. Proportionately taxis/hackneys have seen the greatest increase in TFMVs during the past 12 months; however when this is analysed by volume, the vehicle types listed above account for the majority of the increase in this crime type and whilst it is important to tackle taxi-related thefts, it will not impact hugely on the overall volume of vehicle crime.

The majority of TFMV occur on the street (52.8%), secondly on driveways (22.3%) and thirdly on car parks/parking bays in residential estates (10.4%). The number of thefts occurring on driveways has considerably risen in the past 12 months (+103%, n = 181).

Thefts Of Motor Vehicles

Locations

Shown below are the top LSOAs for TOMV in Northampton in the past 12 months and past three years. This maps similarly to TFMV; with all but one LSOA, both long and short term, in the South West or Central Sector. More generally, analysis shows that 39.9% of all TOMV have occurred in Castle, St Crispin, St James, Spencer and Delapre in the past 3 years. This trend is more profound in the previous 12 months, with 46.9% of TOMV occurring within these wards.

NB: Ward descriptions are based upon ward boundaries used by Northants police, those used by NBC pre 2011 unless stated.

TOMV: AUG 2009 - JUL 2012				
LSOA	DESCRIPTIVE	WARD (Pre 2011/Post 2011)	COUNT	% OF ALL TOMV
E01027140	Bellinge/ Billing Aquadrome	Billing	39	2.7%
E01027157	Cotton End	Delapre/ Delapre & Briar Hill	38	2.6%
E01027150	Spring Boroughs/ Town Centre	Castle	38	2.6%
E01027241	Spencer (South)	Spencer	35	2.4%
E01027238	St James Rd Area	St James	33	2.3%
E01027153	Barrack Rd/ Grafton St	Castle	33	2.3%

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TOMV: AUG 2011 - JUL 2012					
LSOA	DESCRIPTIVE	WARD (Pre 2011/Post 2011)	COUNT	% OF ALL TOMV	% CHANGE FROM PREV 12 MONTHS
E01027150	Spring Boroughs/ Town Centre	Castle	20	4.0%	100.0%
E01027237	Sixfields/ Weedon Rd	St James/ St James	15	3.0%	400.0%
E01027241	Spencer (South)	Spencer	14	2.8%	55.6%
E01027157	Cotton End	Delapre/ Delapre & Briar Hill	14	2.8%	55.6%
E01027238	St James Rd Area	St James	14	2.8%	133.3%
E01027153	Barrack Rd/ Grafton St	Castle	14	2.8%	55.6%

Below is a breakdown of TOMV by sector, showing the proportion of Northampton's TFMV, the ward with greatest volume and LSOA with greatest volume in each sector. As shown, the South West sector accounts for the most TFMV in both the long and short term, this is expected due to the large geographical space it covers, in general terms the locations correspond with top locations for TFMV.

TOMV: AUG 2011 - JUL 2012				
SECTOR	%	TOP WARD	TOP LSOA	
			CODE	DESCRIPTIVE
N'pton South West	34.7%	Spencer	E01027237	Sixfields/ Weedon Rd
N'pton East	24.0%	Lumbertubs	E01027151	Weston Favell Centre/ Lings
N'pton North	21.0%	Kingsley	E01027191	Kingsthorpe Rd/ Queens Park
N'pton Central	20.4%	Castle	E01027150	Spring Boroughs/ Town Centre

TOMV: AUG 2009 - JUL 2012				
SECTOR	%	TOP WARD	TOP LSOA	
			CODE	DESCRIPTIVE
N'pton South West	35.4%	Spencer	E01027157	Cotton End
N'pton North	25.3%	Kingsley	E01027191	Kingsthorpe Rd/ Queens Park
N'pton East	22.8%	Billing	E01027140	Bellinge/ Billing Aquadrome
N'pton Central	16.4%	Castle	E01027150	Spring Boroughs/ Town Centre

Temporal Analysis

TOMV tend to occur between 19:00 – 09:00, with a particular spike between 22:00 and 02:00. However in the past 12 months there has emerged a greater likelihood of TOMVs occurring during the daytime. Specifically, a spike has emerged from 07:00 – 09:00.

TOMVs show equal risk throughout the week until Friday, which displays heightened risk. To a lesser extent, there is also a greater risk on Saturday/ Sunday.

TOMV have peaked during March, April and May for the past 5 years and, similarly to TFMV, has peaked in November in 4 of the past 5 years.

Victim Profiles

Males tend to be victims of TOMV more than females, accounting for 80%. Victims span relatively easily across all ages however there is a peak between 17 – 30 years old (38.3%), which has been more prominent in the past 12 months. As with most crime types, White British accounts for the majority of victims (68.2%) with Other White Background making up 15.7%.

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Location & Vehicle Types

During the past 3 years 33.6% of stolen vehicles have been recorded as motorcycle/moped/scooter/quad, 24.2% of vehicles stolen have been hatchbacks, 16.5% saloons and 7.7% were vans. This has remained relatively constant during this period, although there has been a 69.6% increase in theft from vans, this accounts for 30.2% of the overall increase in TOMV.

TOMVs tend to occur in similar types of locations to TFMVs; on the street (55.5%), on the driveway (21.6%) and in car parks/parking bays (9.2%) in residential estates.

Burglary Dwelling

Performance

Similarly to countywide performance, burglary dwelling in Northampton is on a continuous downward trend, albeit reductions are smaller each year, as shown in the table below.

Whilst performance is strong in this crime type in the previous 5 years, Northampton still has 46.2% more crimes per population than the county average, however this is expected given it is the most urban area of the county.

When compared to most similar CSPs, Northampton is 9th out of 15 and has 12.1% less crimes per population than the average for MSG, this is a marked improvement compared to 3 years ago, when the partnership were 48.1% **above** average.

Locations

Shown below are the top LSOAs for burglary dwelling in Northampton in the past 12 months and past three years. All but one of the top areas in the past 12 months forms a strip of localities across the town centre from St James to Abington. More generally, analysis shows that 37.6% of dwelling burglaries have occurred in Spencer, St James, Castle and St Crispins and Abington wards in the past 12 months, corresponding with hotspots for vehicle crime. This is a slight shift from over a 3 year period, which highlighted Lumbertubs as a key ward for this crime type. The removal of this ward and Cotton end (at LSOA level) indicates a level of success from target hardening operations undertaken in recent years.

NB: Ward descriptions are based upon ward boundaries used by Northants police, those used by NBC pre 2011 unless stated.

Burglary Dwelling: AUG 2009 - JUL 2012				
LSOA	DESCRIPTIVE	WARD (Pre 2011/Post 2011)	COUNT	% OF ALL TFMV
E01027157	Cotton End	Delapre/ Delapre & Briar Hill	79	2.1%
E01027225	The Mounts (Colwyn Rd Area)	St Crispin/ Castle	60	1.6%
E01027198	Weston Favell Centre/ Lings	Lumbertubs/ Brookside	56	1.5%
E01027151	St James (Victoria Park)	St James	53	1.4%
E01027153	Barrack Rd/ Grafton St	Castle	53	1.4%

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Burglary Dwelling: AUG 2011 - JUL 2012					
LSOA	DESCRIPTIVE	WARD (Pre 2011/Post 2011)	COUNT	% OF ALL TFMV	% CHANGE FROM PREV 12 MONTHS
E01027151	St James (Victoria Park)	St James	26	2.3%	85.7%
E01027226	Exter Place/ Artizan Rd	St Crispins/ Castle	25	2.2%	92.3%
E01027189	Kingsley Park	Kingsley	22	2.0%	100.0%
E01027241	Spencer (South)	Spencer	20	1.8%	66.7%
E01027153	Barrack Rd/ Grafton St	Castle	19	1.7%	11.8%
E01027136	Abington Ave Area	Abington	19	1.7%	26.6%
E01027133	Abington South (Barry Rd)	Abington	19	1.7%	171.4%
E01027233	Briar Hill (Hunsbarrow Rd)	Delapre/ Delapre & Briar Hill	19	1.7%	111.1%
E01027225	The Mounts (Colwyn Rd Area)	St Crispins/ Castle	19	1.7%	-13.6%

Below is a breakdown of burglary dwelling by sector, showing the proportion of Northampton's burglary dwelling, the ward with greatest volume and LSOA with greatest volume within each sector. As shown, the South West sector accounts for the most crimes but largely the split of crimes has remained relatively constant.

Burglary Dwelling: AUG 2011 - JUL 2012				
SECTOR	%	TOP WARD	TOP LSOA	
			CODE	DESCRIPTIVE
N'pton South West	33.6%	Spencer	E01027151	St James (Victoria Park)
N'pton East	27.9%	Abington	E01027136	Abington Ave Area
N'pton North	21.5%	Kingsley	E01027189	Kingsley Park
N'pton Central	17.1%	Castle	E01027226	Exter Place/ Artizan Rd

Burglary Dwelling: AUG 2009 - JUL 2012				
SECTOR	%	TOP WARD	TOP LSOA	
			CODE	DESCRIPTIVE
N'pton South West	29.7%	Spencer	E01027157	Cotton End
N'pton East	27.8%	Lumbertubs	E01027198	Weston Favell Centre/ Lings
N'pton North	25.4%	Kingsley	E01027189	Kingsley Park
N'pton Central	17.1%	Castle	E01027225	The Mounts (Colwyn Rd Area)

Temporal Analysis

Over the past 3 years burglary dwelling has peaked from 23:00 – 04:00, however a trend has emerged in the past 12 months showing greater risk during the daytime, with risk increasing as early as 14:00 and staying constant till 04:00, with a particular spike at 01:00 – 03:00. The days of the week when burglaries occur has also shifted; over 3 years Friday and Saturday are the peak days, whereas during the previous 12 months weekdays show almost as equal risk to Saturdays. Over the past 3 years, March and April have shown seasonal peaks, December has also suffered above average number of dwelling burglaries during the past 5 years.

MO Entry & Items Stolen & Property Types

The method of entry has remained relatively unchanged over the past 3 years, with one third of burglaries being due to insecurities. Forced with instrument has remained consistently second most common, with glass broken being 3rd most common, accounting for around 14.2%. It is also worth noting that end terrace houses are proportionately being increasingly targeted.

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The most commonly stolen items have been laptop computers, cash, keys and games consoles throughout the past 3 years and this has remained constant. There has been a notable reduction in mobile phones and payment cards being stolen from properties, presumably due to these being useless once victims have notified their bank or service provider. Jewellery has been increasingly stolen, accounting for 17% of items stolen from homes in the past 12 months, compared to 11.1% in the same period 2 years prior.

Victim Profiles

74.2% of victims of burglary dwelling were White British with the second most common ethnicity being Other White Background (15%). The peak age of victims is 22 – 34 years old (32.3%) over the past 3 years, there is a slight increase in younger householders being victimised; this corresponds with a *slight* increase in student victims of burglary.