

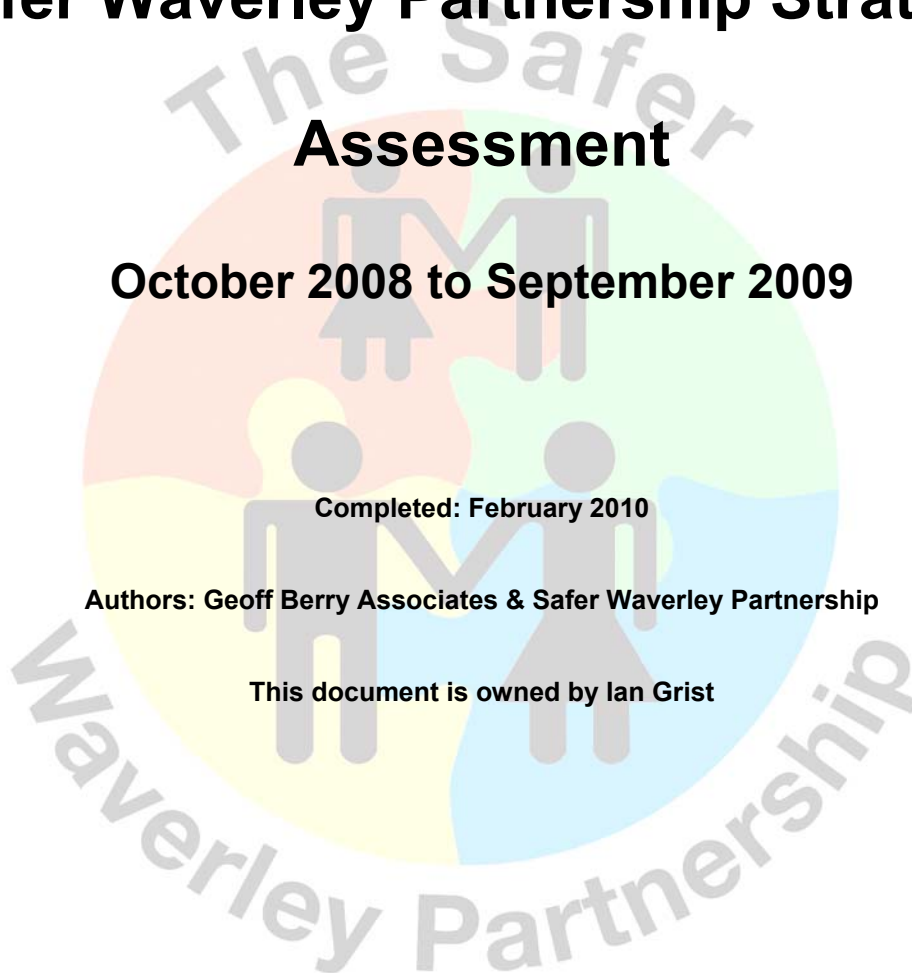
# **Safer Waverley Partnership Strategic Assessment**

**October 2008 to September 2009**

**Completed: February 2010**

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**This document is owned by Ian Grist**



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Grateful thanks are offered to all of those who provided information for consideration as part of this analysis and assessment process. Particular thanks are given to Ian Grist who has provided invaluable support and a constant stream information.

## **Contents**

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Executive summary</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2. Contextual information</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3. Scanning</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>4. Analysis</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>5. Priority selection process</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>6. Strategic priorities</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>7. Current activity that addresses priorities</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>8. Conclusions</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>9. Next steps</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Appendix A – Analysis of data</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Appendix B – Councillor Call for action process</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Appendix C – Data sources</b>	<b>42</b>

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This strategic assessment identifies current and possible future crime, disorder and substance misuse issues from sound evidence and robust analysis. Through assessing such community safety problems the partners will be able to:

- Understand the patterns, trends and shifts relating to crime and disorder and substance misuse;
- Set clear and robust priorities for their partnership;
- Develop activity that is driven by reliable intelligence and meets the needs of the local community;
- Deploy resources effectively and present value for money;

A number of challenges face the partnership during 2010/11, not least of which is the continued impact of the economic downturn in the area.

The Safer Waverley Partnership currently has five key priorities, namely:

- Reducing crime
- Feeling safe, being safe and building confidence in our communities
- Tackling anti-social behaviour
- Addressing substance misuse
- Improving partnership performance

The results from this assessment suggest that the current strategic priorities are still relevant and that efforts should continue to focus on those areas. There has clearly been success during 2009/10 in addressing certain issues, including:

- Theft of vehicles
- Metal thefts
- Youth on youth violence
- Anti-social behaviour, especially committed by under 18s
- Road safety, especially in relation to killed and seriously injured casualties.
- Perceived safety of residents of Waverley.

Despite the success, efforts should continue to focus on these areas to ensure that the improvement is maintained.

The analysis highlights areas, which should now be considered for reinforcement or inclusion in the priority areas and the associated plan. These are:

- Theft from vehicles, especially number plates and fuel.
- Dwelling burglaries
- Non-dwelling burglaries, especially from sheds.
- Crime in rural areas, particularly acquisitive crime
- Acquisitive crime committed by under 18s
- The significant amount of crime committed by those offenders who live outside the area, in particular from Hampshire.
- Violence against the person
- Alcohol related violent crime
- Alcohol related crime
- Domestic violence

*Safer Waverley Partnership Strategic Assessment*

- In relation to anti-social behaviour:
  - Teenagers “hanging about”
  - Tighter control of alcohol sales to young people
- Hazardous drinking of alcohol i.e. above sensible levels
- Continued attention to traffic issues, especially speeding, anti-social driving and congestion.

The plan, which builds on the findings from this assessment, needs to consider what the partnership can add to the process. It needs to focus on those areas where the partnership can add value to existing activity as well as promoting new activity.

In summary, there has been much progress towards addressing the priority areas in 2008/09 and 2009/10. These original priorities are still clearly relevant and the excellent progress made to date needs to be maintained. There is therefore little need to revise the priorities, which are fundamentally sound and the resulting partnership plan should only require “fine tuning” rather than wholesale changes, to enable the areas highlighted in this assessment to be addressed.

Finally, it must not be forgotten that Waverley continues to be a very safe part of a very safe County.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Purpose**

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 made it a statutory responsibility for all local authorities to work with the police and other agencies to reduce crime and disorder. In the Waverley Borough area, this led to the establishment of the Waverley Community Safety Executive.

In 2004, the then Waverley Community Safety Executive was re-named the Safer Waverley Partnership. This was in part to reflect the Partnership's increased membership following the Police Reform Act 2002, and to reflect its ongoing work commitment to Community Safety in Waverley. At this time the Partnership also reviewed its structures to ensure that it had the necessary resources to successfully implement its new strategy.

The Partnership now consists of representatives from the following organisations:

- Waverley Borough Council
- Surrey County Council
- Surrey Police
- NHS Surrey
- Surrey Police Authority
- Surrey Fire and Rescue
- National Probation Service

The partnership also works with many other organisations from both the statutory, voluntary and business sectors to deliver projects and improve community safety. The partnership has several delivery groups focusing on areas, individuals and different types of crime and disorder. It also links with groups at divisional, county and regional level.

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 also placed a new duty on the police and local authorities to produce a detailed crime and disorder audit every three years, through consulting with and involving key agencies and the wider community. The findings of the audit would identify the future strategic priorities and set targets and performance measures. This duty was further extended by the Police Reform Act 2002.

A review of the partnership provisions of the 1998 Act (as amended by the Police Reform Act 2002) was published in January 2006. One of the recommendations was to replace the three year audit with an annual strategic assessment. The introduction of strategic assessments is intended to provide partnerships with intelligence and evidence of the priorities and problems for their partnership that will inform effective and responsive delivery structures.

The statutory requirement, which came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2007, states that a Strategic Assessment will include:

- An analysis of levels and patterns of crime and disorder and substance misuse in the area
- An analysis of the changes in those levels and patterns since the previous strategic assessment
- An analysis of why those changes have occurred
- The matters which the responsible authorities should prioritise when each are exercising their functions to reduce crime and disorder and to combat substance misuse in the area
- The matters which people living and working in the area consider the responsible authorities should prioritise

- An assessment of the extent to which the partnership plan for the previous year has been implemented
- Details of those matters that the strategy group considers should be brought to the attention of the county strategy group to assist in exercising its functions under the regulations.

This strategic assessment identifies current and possible future crime, disorder and substance misuse issues from sound evidence and robust analysis. Through assessing such community safety problems the partners will be able to:

- Understand the patterns, trends and shifts relating to crime and disorder and substance misuse;
- Set clear and robust priorities for their partnership;
- Develop activity that is driven by reliable intelligence and meets the needs of the local community;
- Deploy resources effectively and present value for money;
- Undertake annual reviews and plan activity based on a clear understanding of the issues and priorities.

## **1.2 Methodology**

Each partner shares a common objective in reducing crime and disorder. They each deliver services in pursuit of this, and respond to calls for service from the public. In doing so, partners collect data in regard to the person making the request, the specific nature of that, and the response made. Delivering community safety is a collective responsibility however, as each partner provides a different service and they each have a unique, yet partial, view of the nature of community safety in their area.

This partnership has decided to combine strategic information<sup>1</sup> from each partner and to use specialists from each agency to provide a collective interpretation of the data and what it means for the residents and agencies. This widely informed picture will be used to build the partnership plan, which identifies shared priorities, a joint approach for tackling these priorities and how resources will be deployed to do so.

Collectively, the partnership holds vast quantities of information, so an initial scanning process was used to identify highest level trends. Agencies were asked to submit annual quantitative data to highlight headline issues with initial interpretation of the nature of key changes over time. These collective issues were then jointly assessed according to the risk each posed according to a number of variables, including:

- Community Concern
- Volume
- Trend
- Level of risk or harm to individuals/community
- Link to drugs misuse
- Link to alcohol misuse
- Other factors, including Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental, Legal, Organisational, Media, Demographics.

This scanning and initial assessment process was used to identify and prioritise areas for further analysis, and to identify which agencies had information relevant to that issue. Representatives from these agencies were then invited to work together to produce a composite analysis of

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<sup>1</sup> Strategic information is that which describes aggregated information. It focuses upon themes and patterns evident through combining data, rather than sharing information of individuals or specific private locations.

individual areas. The specific data and techniques used in this analytical process are detailed within each section.

Finally, each of these sections was brought together for an overall review and assessment to propose the key priorities for the Borough. This includes the identification of opportunities for further information collection and/or analysis; preventative measures, and areas for focused intervention.

The purpose of this document is therefore to provide an assessment of the mid to long-term community safety issues in the Waverley Borough area using data from a variety of sources.

The data, which forms the basis of this analysis, has been drawn from a variety of sources and partner agencies across the Waverley and the broader Surrey area.

In compiling this report, we have been wholly dependent upon staff of the partner agencies to provide us with the necessary data. In that respect, the analysis is only (and can only be) based on the data that has been provided to us.

In addition, during the course of the analysis, it has become clear that the breadth and quality of the data provided is variable across the different agencies. In particular, some data has been provided to a very detailed geographical level, while other data sets are only available at a Borough level, police division level, or even on a Surrey wide basis. This has limited the scope of the analysis in some areas. Similarly, data sets relate to a variety of timescales.

Notwithstanding these caveats, it has still been possible to gain an understanding of the key issues across the area.



## **2. CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION**

### **2.1 The Borough**

Waverley Borough, which has a population of 118,700, is located in the south-west corner of Surrey. It is predominantly rural and extends to some 345 sq km (133 sq miles). Its landscape has a distinctive wooded character, with some 30% of the area being wooded (the highest proportion in the country).

The Borough contains four principal urban settlements. Each has a different character and distinctiveness. Farnham is the largest settlement. It lies in the north-western corner of the Borough, close to the county boundary with Hampshire. It has a population of approximately 36,000. Godalming, which is located centrally, has a population of approximately 21,000. Haslemere, which has a population of approximately 15,000, lies in the south-west corner of Waverley, close to the boundaries with West Sussex and Hampshire. Cranleigh, which is in the south-eastern part of the Borough, has a population of approximately 12,000. About 72% of the population of Waverley live within one of the four main centres.

**Farnham** has a vibrant town centre, which contains a number of national businesses. It has an attractive historic core, albeit that the centre suffers from the impact of traffic utilising the narrow historic streets. Functionally, Farnham has links with other centres outside Waverley, including Guildford and the string of settlements in the Blackwater Valley. The key services in Farnham include a sixth form college (now part of Guildford College), University of the Creative Arts, a hospital (not A& E), a sports centre, three town centre supermarkets and one out of centre supermarket together with a wide range of smaller shops, restaurants and other town centre facilities and the Maltings, a multi-purpose cultural venue.

**Godalming** also has an attractive historic town centre. The size and range of services is less than Farnham. It is only 6 miles from Guildford, with good road and rail links. As a result there is a strong functional link between these two settlements. The range of services in Godalming includes a sixth Form College and a public swimming pool. **Milford**, adjoining Godalming to the south west is a substantial village (part of the parish of Witley) and contains, on its outskirts, a hospital with rehabilitation facilities and hosts a monthly Farmers' Market.

**Haslemere**, the third largest settlement straddles the Surrey/Hampshire/Sussex border. This small country town has a large rural catchment, including a significant extension into Hampshire and West Sussex. Its range of services includes a small hospital and two leisure/sports centres. It is also one of the main stations on the Waterloo – Portsmouth railway line.

Approximately 3 km to the north of Haslemere are the substantial developed areas of **Hindhead** and **Beacon Hill**. Although part of the overall area administered by Haslemere Town Council, these are physically separate from the rest of Haslemere and have a different character. In particular, the present character of Hindhead is significantly affected by the A3 trunk road. This is set to change as work has started on the major Highway scheme, which involves taking the traffic through a tunnel bypassing Hindhead.

**Cranleigh** is the smallest of the four main settlements and is set in a rural location towards the south east corner of Waverley. Unlike the other three main settlements, Cranleigh does not have a rail link. It has a more limited range of services within its village centre, but these include a leisure centre and the Cranleigh Arts Centre. There is a popular weekly market. There is also a small hospital, currently without in-patient beds. NHS Surrey is currently considering future arrangements for the delivery of its services in Cranleigh and the surrounding area.

In addition to the four main settlements, Waverley has a number of villages of varying size and character.

The draft South East Plan identifies the network of Primary and Secondary Regional Centres across the South East. None of the centres in Waverley are Primary Regional Centres and only Farnham is identified in the list of Secondary Regional Centres.

The distinctive natural environment in Waverley is generally of a very high quality. Some 80% of the countryside is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). There are also significant ecological assets within and close to Waverley, including Special Protection Areas, Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Special Areas of Conservation. Waverley also has significant areas of common land. These areas attract large numbers of visitors and vigilance is required to prevent crimes such as theft from vehicles at noted "beauty spots", e.g. Frensham Ponds and Hindhead.

In terms of the road network, the main connections are north-south, with relatively poor connections east-west. The safe accommodation of heavy traffic on the principal through routes (the A31, A281, A283, A286, A287 and A325) and its impact on the communities through which these roads pass is a challenge. There are no motorways within Waverley and the only national trunk road is the A3 London-Portsmouth road. There is a major bottleneck on this route at Hindhead, but this is to be addressed by the A3 tunnel scheme that is due to be completed in 2011.

In terms of rail links, Farnham is on the London – Alton line; and Farncombe, Godalming, Milford, Witley and Haslemere are all on the London – Portsmouth line. Cranleigh does not have a rail link and there are no direct east-west rail links in the Borough. Bus services are relatively frequent within the main urban areas, but services are much more patchy and infrequent within the rural areas. The limited road connectivity and the limited public transport infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, does affect the accessibility for residents, particularly those without access to a car, to jobs and services/facilities such as shops, education facilities, health services and leisure and recreational facilities. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) measures barriers to housing and services and reveals that these are a significant problem in the rural areas of the Borough.

## **2.2 Demographics**

The 2001 census reveals a population in the Borough of 116,000 but this has now been revised through the 2008 mid year estimates to a figure of 118,700. Waverley has an ageing population, with a relatively high proportion of people above retirement age. 17.6% of Waverley's population is over 65 compared with the national figure of 16%. This trend is set to continue, with increases in the over-65 and over-85 age-groups in the 2005-2015 period projected to be 16.5% and 29.4% respectively. This increase has implications for services in maintaining independence and longer-term care and, in community safety terms, the increasing numbers of older people living in the community will present challenges in relation to security, fire safety and reassurance.

Waverley has experienced a continued trend of inward population migration. This trend is also set to continue and the formation of new households is supplemented by a trend towards more one-person and lone-parent households which, between the 1991 and 2001 census, increased by 17.69% and 89.53% respectively.

In 2001 2.61% of Waverley residents were "non-white". In the year 2006-2007 630 Overseas National registered for National Insurance Numbers in Waverley, the largest group being from Poland. There is a significant and long-standing gypsy and traveller community in Waverley, notably in the Dunsfold area. There is also a well-established Ahmadiyya Muslim community in Tilford.

## **2.3 Socio-economic situation**

Waverley has traditionally enjoyed a buoyant economy, with low unemployment. The principal employment sectors within Waverley are renting and real estate, public services and education. Waverley has a limited number of single large employers. The majority of businesses operating within Waverley employ less than 10 people. There is a significant number of the resident workforce who travel outside Waverley to their place of work. This is due to the proximity of London and other major employment centres in this part of the region, such as Guildford and towns in the Blackwater Valley. There are also many people who work in Waverley but live outside the Borough. This is due, in part to the relatively high house prices in the Borough. The Regional Economic Strategy for the South East 2002-2012 (published by SEEDA) describes the strength of the regional economy but then adds that currently the three main problems of success are transport congestion, skills shortage and lack of affordable housing.

Waverley, in common with Surrey as a whole, has relatively high car ownership. In 2001 Waverley households owned 70,945 cars/vans – 1.50 per household on average and an increase of 20.95% over the previous census. As a reflection of this, street parking is a severe problem in certain urban areas of the borough. Surrey also has twice the amount of traffic on its roads than elsewhere in the UK. Traffic congestion is an issue on certain roads and at certain times of the day. In addition the impact of vehicles within has contributed to the identification of three Air Quality Management Areas in Waverley. These affect parts of the centres in Farnham, Godalming and Hindhead.

The 2001 census showed that 73% of 16-74 year olds were classed as economically active and that 48% were economically active and in full-time employment compared to 43% for the South East and 41% for England.

The latest publicly available data (2007) shows that the Borough is ranked 348th out of 354 in the country, in relation to the index of multiple deprivation. However, there are pockets of relative deprivation, typically in medium-sized social-housing estates on the periphery of the main centres of population. The three most disadvantaged areas identified by the IMD are: Sandy Hill (Farnham), Ockford Ridge/Aarons Hill (Godalming) and Binscombe (Godalming), but there are smaller areas with a similar profile elsewhere (e.g. The Chantry's in Farnham). Long-standing multi-agency partnerships in the first two of these areas (and more recently in The Chantry's) have made considerable progress in working with residents to improve the living environment and improve their life-chances, e.g. in terms of employment prospects. However, the juxtaposition of low-income communities with neighbouring affluent areas – and the associated costs of living in Waverley – means that the problem of relative disadvantage remains challenging. The widening gap between incomes and house prices has created an issue in terms of access to housing for first-time buyers, some key workers and others on lower incomes, and many already disadvantaged residents are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of the current recession.

Waverley is an area of high demand for housing. As a result, the latest available data (Land registry data at December 2008) shows that average house price in Waverley is £383,026. This compares with the national average of £205,372 and the average for Surrey of £346,680. House prices in Waverley fell 2.1% in the 12 months to December 2008 compared to a fall of 6.4% across Surrey as a whole in the same period. The average house price in Waverley is also twelve times the average household income. There is a significant need for affordable housing across the Borough. The most recent data on this issue identifies a need for over 600 new affordable dwellings a year. Waverley Borough Council has identified the provision of more affordable housing as one of its key priorities.

The quality of the housing stock in Waverley is generally good, with a relatively small number of vacant or sub-standard dwellings. The total housing stock is 48,000 dwellings. Waverley has a relatively high stock of detached and semi-detached housing with a correspondingly lower supply of terraced housing and flats. 80% of properties in Waverley are owner occupied, 13% are owned by the Council or a Registered Social Landlord and 10.6% are private rented.

Waverley is on the whole an affluent area, as demonstrated by the high house prices, the high level of car ownership and the relatively high proportion of children who attend private schools. However, some 28% of the working population in Waverley are dependent upon the financial sector and the impact of problems in that sector on those living in Waverley, is as yet unclear.

## **2.4 Education**

### **2.4.1 Educational attainment**

The 2001 census showed that 30% of the population had attained a level 4/5 qualification (first degree equivalent) compared to 22% for the South East and 20% for England.

In terms of GCSE attainment, data for 2006/07 shows that 67.6% of pupils achieved at least 5 GCSEs of A\* to C grade compared to 60% for England. Overall, girls in the Borough have a slightly higher level of attainment than boys.

### **2.4.2 Truancy**

Up until 2007/08, the average number of children stopped per truancy patrol had fallen significantly in Waverley and steadily across Surrey as a whole since 2002/03. For the year to July 2009 this is still the case for Surrey but the figure for Waverley (7.4) as increased compared to the previous year and is now higher than the County average (6.9).

In 2008/09 some 71.6% of the children stopped in Waverley were truanting and this proportion is the highest since 2002/03. This figure is the 5<sup>th</sup> highest of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey and is slightly higher than the County average of 70.8% and represents a slight worsening of the situation compared to 2007/08. The proportion of truants in Waverley, is relatively equally split between male (52%) and female (48%).

Some 33% of truants in Waverley who were stopped were known to the police as offenders, compared to an average for Surrey of 31%, which is the 4<sup>th</sup> highest of the 11 Boroughs across the County (as in 2007/08).

Conversely, 6% of truants in Waverley who were stopped were known to the police as victims, compared to an average for Surrey of 7%, which is the 8<sup>th</sup> highest of the 11 Boroughs across the County.

### **2.4.3 Exclusions**

During the twelve months to March 2009 there were 814 fixed exclusions of pupils from schools in the Waverley area. This represents 9.7% of the total exclusions for Surrey and is 4<sup>th</sup> highest of all of the local authority areas in Surrey, though Waverley also has the third highest number of pupils aged 11-16 in of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey.

#### **2.4.4 Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)**

Data for August 2009 shows that Waverley had 80 people aged 16-18 who were not in education, employment or training. This represents an increase of 9 on the previous month and is 6.6% of the County total (8<sup>th</sup> highest of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey). Data from the 2001 census shows that Waverley had the second highest number of people aged 16 to 18 of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey.

### **2.5 Health Issues**

#### **2.5.1 General health**

Indicators of health in Waverley are generally good when compared to the England average, but inequalities in life expectancy relate to income groups. In 2001 14.06% of residents reported that they had a limiting long-term illness. Waverley is not immune from national concerns about obesity and substance misuse and alcohol-related problems have in the past been identified as particularly significant in Waverley. The data in section 3.3.2 suggests that this is now being addressed however.

Life expectancy is above the England average and is increasing for both males and females although there are variations between income groups.

#### **2.5.2 Teenage pregnancy**

The data provided for teenage pregnancy for the Waverley area only relates to 2007. This shows that at that time the rate was 15.0 per 1000 population of girls aged 15 to 17 compared to an average for England of 41.4 per 1000 population. The rate for Waverley is slightly lower than that for 2005, the previous set of reported data.

In summary, compared to the rest of the South East and the rest of England the Borough is relatively affluent. The population is better educated, healthier and more economically active.

### **2.6 Crime and Disorder History**

A selection of the key achievements during the last year include:

- Councillor Training Event held in November 2009 to update Councillors on the latest developments within the CDRP, and how we can work closer together.
- CIAG/ASBO caseworker – a worker based in the ASB team that builds ASB cases in Guildford and Waverley.
- SADAS CIAG assertive outreach worker (adult referrals)
- Parenting Support Officer – provide support and mentoring to those on CIAG and PPO
- No Cold Calling Zones – Zone launched in Farncombe, further work ongoing to raise awareness across the borough of steps residents can take to resist inappropriate door-step selling and prevent distraction burglary
- Substance-misuse education – project delivers drugs and alcohol education in targeted secondary school - project currently under review
- Junior Citizen – annual event that provides 1500 yr 6 pupils with information about different aspects of keeping safe
- Fire & Rescue Service projects – Youth Engagement Scheme (YES) that provides a 5 day course with follow-up by Fire Fighters and Youth Service to excluded young people to help re-engage them with education. Fire Fighter for a Day – Provide a one day course similar to YES to help re-engage young people who are at risk of exclusion.

- Neighbourhood Agreements – project at the Chantrys to engage with the community that helps to foster community involvement and responsibility. If the project is successful at The Chantrys it will be implemented in other communities.
- Publicity, crime prevention initiatives & campaigns – purse lanyards with bells to prevent purse snatches, property marking kits, wrap slaps to improve safety at night whilst cycling or walking, support to the Road User Awareness Days and School Speed Watch events.
- Contributions to School Speed Watch and Community Speed Watch equipment.
- The Star project – this provides a basketball course for 15 young people who are facing exclusion, participation addresses issues these young people face and keeps them in school.
- Domestic Abuse Outreach Contract – provides a confidential advice and support service about what choices victims of domestic abuse have.
- Contributing towards the rebuild of Sandy Hill Bungalow.
- Contributing towards Casualty Reduction Vehicle.
- Contribution to Cranleigh Skatepark refurbishment
- Netting for Broadwater SUGA
- Car Braking Reaction Tester – that educates car and bike drivers about stopping distances and speed, this has proven very popular at the Ride it right day at Haslemere fire station in the summer.

## **2.7 The changing context - PESTELO analysis**

It is essential to take into consideration key developments and events happening over the foreseeable future that may impact on crime and disorder in Waverley. Events for consideration are below:

### **2.7.1 Political**

- Surrey County Council has a new leadership which is seeking ways of making the delivery of its services more local, enhancing preventative activities and investigating ways of improving joint working. Road safety has been a significant early focus for the new administration.

### **2.7.2 Environmental**

- There is a major bottleneck on the A3 at Hindhead, but this is to be addressed by the A3 tunnel scheme that is due to be completed in 2011. No significant increase in crime associated with the site, has been recorded.
- The proposed development of up to 2600 new homes in the Dunsfold Park area of Waverley has been rejected following a public enquiry and the developer has decided not to appeal against this decision: alternative plans for the usage of the site are awaited.
- Redevelopment of East Street in Farnham has been delayed due to the economic downturn and increases in anti social behaviour and damage in the area have been seen.
- Development of the 'Key site' in Godalming (south side of Flambard Way and Woolsack Way). A fresh planning application has recently been submitted by the developer, following rejection of an earlier scheme.

### **2.7.3 Social**

- Changes in the housing market may affect the ability to live and work in the area, consequently affecting road congestion.
- Affordability issues may push people from areas where they have a support network to areas where they do not
- The growth of the immigrant workforce may affect local services but this may slow in the light of the economic situation.
- Changes to the licensing laws do not appear to have impacted the level of crime and disorder.

- The possible need for increased provision of traveller sites
- The economic downturn may pressurise already vulnerable communities and those reliant on investments (including many older people) and force more people into a position of need. This will bring consequent pressures on social care and housing services; increased levels of debt are being experienced.
- The development of the University of the Creative Arts in Farnham is giving the student population in the town a greater profile, especially in certain residential areas and the Partnership is already giving attention to the possible impact on environmental matters, social cohesion and licensed premises.

#### **2.7.4 Technological**

- The increased use of home working will affect the day-time population and this may have a knock on effect on crime (e.g. reduction in burglary)
- Improvements in technology may provide the opportunity for better reporting of crime and disorder
- Increased use of technology may provide opportunities for communicating crime and disorder issues to Waverley residents
- Increased use of SMART products could reduce thefts and increase detections.

#### **2.7.5 Economic**

- The Borough is not immune from the effects of the national economic downturn. It is not clear at this stage how this might affect crime and disorder and substance misuse, though possible ways in which it **might** have some impact may be:
  - An increase in residential and non-residential burglary
  - An increase in shoplifting, particularly for food and alcohol.
  - An increase in making off without payment for fuel and fuel theft.
  - An increase in theft of commodities which can be easily disposed of for cash e.g. via reclamation industry.
  - An increase in domestic violence, as money causes more stress in relationships.
  - A drop in the street price of social Class A drugs, particularly cocaine – the market will need to adapt to less disposable incomes.
  - A reduction of ASB incidents in the night time economy.
  - An increase in fuel protests, and possibly disorder at retailers if fuel becomes scarce.
- Funding from April 2010 has not yet been agreed and this may have a significant impact on the work of the CDRP. All public sector agencies are expected to be under extreme financial pressure in the future, with the result that innovative approaches to the delivery of services will need to be considered.

#### **2.7.6 Legal**

- The Crime and Disorder review has changed the requirements for Crime and Disorder Partnerships – It will take time for these to bed in and for the full implications of the review to be understood.
- The proposals regarding a possible “bin tax” may, if implemented, result in an increase in fly tipping.

#### **2.7.7 Organisational**

- Changes in the geographical boundaries of individual partners may effect staffing, communications and data handling.
- The CDRP and the Local Strategic Partnership have now merged and the joint body is now referred to as the Waverley Strategic Partnership (WaSP) These changes in the internal structure have yet to bed down and a review of the new Partnership is currently under way

*Safer Waverley Partnership Strategic Assessment*

- The County Local Area Agreement incorporates a number of crime based national indicators. Work across the County in relation to these is likely to have an impact in the Waverley area.
- Surrey Police are currently undergoing organisational change. The post of Waverley Community safety sergeant and Youth Intervention officer were lost in 2009.



### **3. SCANNING**

A summary of the key points from the analysis of the data suggests that the following issues are most problematic in the Waverley area.

A more detailed analysis of the data can be found in Appendix A

#### **3.1 Crime**

Crime data has been provided by Surrey Police but relates only to the Borough Council area as a whole. Little data has been provided at a lower level of disaggregation and therefore very limited analysis is possible of the crime situation at ward or other geographical level within the Borough.

Data provided by Surrey Police considers the twelve months to 30/9/09 and compares it to the same period up to and including 30/9/08.

A summary of the key points from the analysis of the data suggests that the following crime types are most problematic in the Waverley area. A more detailed analysis of crime data can be found in Appendix A

##### **3.1.1 Thefts from vehicles**

Thefts from vehicles have risen by just 4 offences or 0.9% in the 12 months up to the end of September 2009. The following have contributed to this situation.

- Thefts of satellite navigation devices (Sat-Navs) have decreased slightly (-8.5%) but still account for 9.2% of all property stolen from motor vehicles in Waverley. Geographical analysis reveals that the majority of offences were committed in the Farnham area.
- Tool thefts represent a relatively stable market for thieves operating in Waverley as well as the surrounding county, though there has been a 7.5% increase in such thefts in the 12 months to September 2009. Geographical analysis reveals a “shotgun effect” with offences spread throughout the borough.
- Thefts of number plates have increased by 36.7% in the 12 months to September 2009. Links have also been identified between index plate theft and local as well as cross borough offences of making off without payment (bilking) for fuel. (76.6% increase). It is noted that this is something of a national problem. The majority of the “make off” thefts and thefts of index plates have occurred in the Farnham area.
- Incidents of fuel theft from motor vehicles increased by 42.9% but are still at a relatively low level. The figures are distorted by a spate of thefts at the start of the strategic year and since then fuel thefts have stabilised and remained at a consistent level. This spate was unusual considering the decreasing fuel prices at the time. Offences have been spread across the area although there were a slightly higher number of offences in the Farnham area close to the Town Centre.
- Thefts from vehicles at beauty spot car parks continue to be an ongoing strategic issue in the Waverley area. Opportunist thieves regularly travel across the borough targeting secluded and unattended vehicles, sometimes left insecure by the owners. These offences are typically seasonally based with rises occurring during daylight hours in summer and autumn. Frensham Ponds Recreational Park has featured as a repeat location over the last year.

### **3.1.2 Thefts of vehicles**

There has been a decrease in motor vehicle theft of 21% to a level lower than that recorded in 2007/08.

### **3.1.3 Dwelling burglary**

Dwelling burglaries increased significantly by 59% in the twelve months to 30/9/09 and they are now a high borough priority. It must be noted however, that the number of dwelling burglaries remains low at 257, which equates to less than one a day across the whole of the Waverley area. In addition, this equates to 2.16 burglaries per 1000 population, which is the lowest of the four Borough areas in the South West Surrey Police Division.

The increase is mainly observed in the Farnham area and over the last year Farnham has continued to experience higher levels of burglary dwelling than other towns in the borough. Godalming is also a burglary dwelling hotspot although it is noted that the majority of offences occurred at the start of the strategic year and have since decreased. Within this category, distraction burglaries have remained stable.

### **3.1.4 Non-dwelling burglaries**

Burglary non-dwelling continues to be an increasing threat following a further increase of 36% this year. The overall distribution of offences reflects a 'shotgun pattern' with the larger crime hotspots noted in Farnham, Godalming and Haslemere and a scattering of offences across the smaller villages (i.e. Bramley and Shamley Green).

It is worth noting however that business burglaries are down by 39% over the year to just 61 crimes or one every 6 six days on average.

### **3.1.5 Metal theft**

Theft of metal has fallen significantly during the year (42%) and is no longer a priority issue for the Borough.

### **3.1.6 Crimes committed by under 18s**

It is important to note that the above data on crime committed by under 18s is based on detections only and so does not represent the whole picture. When no offender is identified (as in the majority of cases) the age remains unknown and thus judgements about the true volume of crime committed by offenders under the age of 18 cannot be accurately made.

Notwithstanding these caveats, overall acquisitive crime known to be committed by the under-18s rose slightly in the majority of categories particularly in relation to burglary. Hotspots for burglaries committed by under 18s are Godalming and Farnham.

Instances of criminal damage committed by under 18s fell by 5.1%, though Arson committed by under-18s rose significantly from 11 such offences to 26 in the year to September 2009. Hotspots for arson were Farnham Town Centre, Godalming and Cranleigh.

During the year to March 2009, there were 76 new entrants into the youth justice system aged 10 to 17, in the Waverley area. This represents 7.7% of the County total and is 7<sup>th</sup> highest of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey.

In the same period, 47 young offenders received a court disposal (i.e. a court sentence such as a fine, bind over, community order, custodial sentence etc.). This represents 0.28% of the population of 10-19 year olds, compared to a County average of 0.50% and the rate for Waverley is 10<sup>th</sup> highest of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey.

### **3.1.7 Violence against the person and alcohol related crime**

During the twelve months to the end of September 2009, total violence against the person rose by 3%, while youth-on-youth violence fell by 29%. With youth-related violent crime continuing to be high on the media and public agendas it is encouraging to see Waverley's continued reduction and low figures for this year.

Less encouraging is the 9% increase in alcohol related violent crime in the twelve months to the end of September 2009. Indeed, the level of alcohol related crime overall has risen by 21% in the year to September 2009, which indicates that this is an area that now needs attention.

In the same period, the level of public place violent crime has remained almost static.

This data would suggest that measures implemented to address youth related violent crime are having some impact but that efforts need to continue to focus on alcohol related and public place violent crime. In addition, it is clear that alcohol related crime now needs to be given greater attention. In particular, there is a need for further analysis in this area to better understand the problem and put in place appropriate responses.

### **3.1.8 Domestic violence**

Domestic violence recorded as a crime has increased in the twelve months to September 2009, by 13%, though the number of such offences remains low at 215. This increase may reflect increasing willingness of victims to report offences, which is a measure of increasing confidence in the support services available.

Though it relates to a slightly different time period (12 months to March 2009), the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment considers reported incidents of domestic abuse (not just those which can be classed as a crime) and identifies the following in relation to the Waverley Borough area:

- In 21.6% of incidents, an arrest resulted compared to a County average of 22.4%. (It should be noted however that not all incidents could be classed as a crime and therefore would not necessarily be subject to an arrest).
- Though the data is limited, it would indicate that Waverley has the third highest rate of repeat victimisation for domestic abuse, of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey.
- There have been 2.37 new contacts of victims per 1000 population, to outreach services. This is 8<sup>th</sup> highest of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey.

Domestic abuse profile data provided by Surrey County Council is also available in relation to outreach providers. These provide services to more than one local authority area and as a result, it is not possible to isolate the information in relation to the Waverley Borough area.

### **3.1.9 Other crimes**

Pedal cycle thefts rose by 13% in the twelve months to September 2009.

## **3.2 Anti-social behaviour**

### **3.2.1 Disorder and nuisance behaviour**

Disorder and anti-social behaviour (ASB) incident data has been provided by Surrey police but again relates only to the Borough Council area as a whole. It considers the twelve months to 30/9/09 and compares it to the same period up to and including 30/9/08.

ICAD social disorder (Under 18s) and subsequently rowdy/nuisance behaviour (Under 18s) and neighbour nuisance all decreased over the last strategic year, though these figures may show a decrease in reporting rather than a decrease in occurrence. Hotspots for social disorder were Farnham and Godalming, which is consistent with crime types discussed above, which also centre around these locations.

A review of JAG minutes indicate ongoing problems with ASB in the following areas:

- Farncombe
- Dollis Drive, Farnham
- Langhams Recreation Ground, Farnham

During the year ASB issues have been resolved at a number of locations including Shamley Green and Bramley.

## **3.3 Substance misuse**

### **3.3.1 Drugs**

The most prevalent class A drugs in Waverley continue to be cocaine and heroin, though there has been an increase in the use of diazepam which suggests a drop in the purity levels of both heroin and cocaine.

The main supply networks appear to be from Hampshire and specifically three males travelling from London.

Dealing continues the strategic trend of occurring at public houses and the main locations appear to be in Farnham and Badshot Lea.

It has been noted that a key strategic network from the Godalming area are increasingly using Ketamine. Previously these offenders were thought to have been involved in cannabis use only but there has been a noted move towards Ketamine over the last strategic year.

There has been one Vietnamese Cannabis factory identified during the last 12 months, which was in Farnham.

The Drug and Alcohol treatment profile for Surrey, for January 2009, reveals that 0.49% of the population of Waverley aged over 18 are in treatment for drugs or alcohol (slightly more for alcohol than drugs). This is eighth highest of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey.

### **3.3.2 Alcohol**

According to the Needs Assessment on Alcohol in Surrey, published in August 2008, Waverley has the 9th highest level of hazardous drinking for the whole of England (men who report drinking more than 21 units per week and women drinking more than 14 units).

In the Drug and Alcohol treatment profile for Surrey, for January 2009, the term hazardous drinking has been replaced by the term “increasing risk” (men drinking more than 3-4 units per day, women drinking more than 2-3 units per day). It estimates that some 25.2% of the population of Waverley aged 16 and over can be categorised as increasing risk drinkers. This is sixth highest of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey and compares to a County average of 25%.

However, Waverley is ranked 282<sup>nd</sup> in relation to harmful drinking and 299<sup>th</sup> in relation to binge drinking (both out of 354).

The Drug and Alcohol treatment profile for Surrey, for January 2009, again refines the terminology and estimates that some 3.9% of the population of Waverley aged 16 and over can be categorised as higher risk drinkers (men regularly drinking over 50 units per week or over 8 units per day, women drinking over 35 units per week or over 6 units per day). This is ninth highest of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey, and below the County average. It also estimates that 15.0% of the population of Waverley aged 16 and over are binge drinkers (drinking over double the daily recognised sensible levels in any one day). This is the sixth highest of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey, and below the national and County averages.

This suggests that whilst people in Waverley are drinking above sensible levels, they are not drinking at levels likely to cause harm to themselves.

The Needs Assessment report includes data for 2005, which reveals that Waverley fares significantly better than the average for England and the South East in relation to:

- Alcohol attributed hospital admissions
- Alcohol related mortality
- Alcohol specific mortality - females

The report also includes data from Surrey Police for 2007/08 (up to and including March 2008), which shows that Waverley ranks:

- 9<sup>th</sup> out of the 11 Boroughs in Surrey for intoxicant violence (where first is worst and 11<sup>th</sup> is best).
- 8<sup>th</sup> out of the 11 Boroughs in Surrey for licensed premises violence (where first is worst and 11<sup>th</sup> is best)
- 11<sup>th</sup> out of the 11 Boroughs in Surrey for recorded crime attributed to alcohol (where first is worst and 11<sup>th</sup> is best)

These are the latest available figures and the data in section 3.1.7 above, suggests that the situation regarding alcohol related crime has worsened during 2008/09.

In the twelve months to the end of March 2009, a total of 45 test purchases were made to retailers and 7 retailers sold alcohol to minors, a failure rate of 15%, compared to 20% for the previous 12 months. This is the fourth highest of all of the 11 Borough areas in Surrey (fourth in 2007/08) and compares to a County average of 14.2%.

### **3.4 Summary of community views**

The previous strategic assessment considered data drawn from the Place Survey. It is recognised however that these views are now approximately twelve months old and that much has happened

in the intervening period to change people's views. It is equally noted that the Place Survey is only completed every two years and that there is a need for more recent community perception data.

To fill this gap, this assessment considers selected data drawn from the Surrey Police Joint Neighbourhood Survey for the second quarter of financial year 2009/10. While much of this is, clearly, relevant primarily to the Police, some data sets are relevant to the partnership as a whole and these are considered below. As it relates to the 3 months up to and including September 2009, it should give a more accurate picture of public perception in relation to certain aspects of community safety.

### 3.4.1 Sense of community

Some 71.3% of those questioned in Waverley felt that there is a strong sense of community in their area, compared to a County average of 64.7%. The percentage for Waverley is second highest of all of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey.

### 3.4.2 Crime and Disorder problems

Respondents were asked what they felt were either very or fairly big problems in their areas. The responses for Waverley are listed in rank order in Table 3.1 below and compared to the County average.

	Waverley %	County %
Speeding motorists & anti-social driving	40.6	42.4
Traffic congestion	38.1	41.1
Graffiti, litter	20.0	23.0
Parents not taking responsibility for behaviour of children	18.7	25.6
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	17.2	29.9
Drunk/rowdy behaviour in public places	15.5	18.4
Burglary	12.8	15.5
Vehicle crime	12.6	17.0
Vandalism/Damage	10.6	17.3
People not treating others with respect and dignity	9.1	14.9
Problem or noisy neighbours	8.2	8.6
Presence of drug users/dealers	7.7	10.2
Cycling/skateboarding on pavements	7.5	10.3
Physical attack	3.2	4.9

**Table 3.1: Proportion of respondents who feel issues are either a very or fairly big problem in their area.**

The main concerns relate to traffic issues, and to a lesser extent, disorder and anti-social behaviour. The first "traditional" crime for which there is concern is burglary, which is 7th on the list and only seen as a problem by 12.8% of respondents, or approximately one in eight.

Across all of the categories, concern is less than the County average.

### 3.4.3 Safety in the area after dark

Some 89.2% of those questioned in Waverley said that they felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, compared to a County average of 84.5%. The percentage for Waverley is second highest of all of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey.

### 3.4.4 Satisfaction with policing

This survey shows that 85.7% of those questioned in Waverley are either very or fairly confident in the police delivering the required level of service for the year to the end of September 2009. This compares to a police force average of 86.1% and is seventh highest of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey.

The index of neighbourhood penetration in Waverley for the year to date at the end of September 2009, is lower than the force average and 8<sup>th</sup> highest of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey.

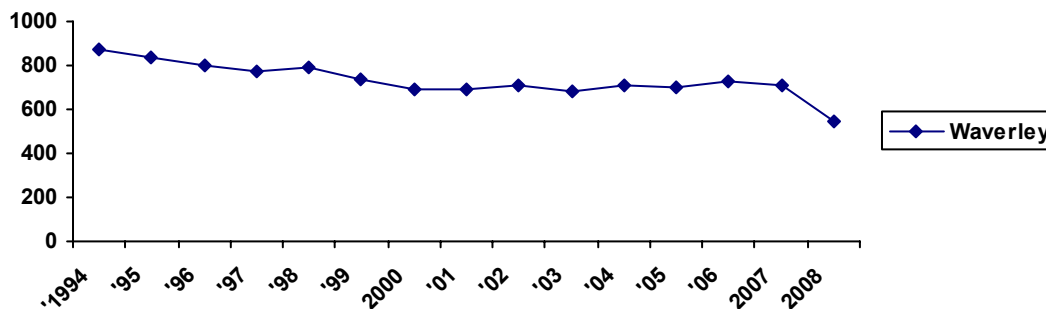
### 3.4.5 Satisfaction with partners dealing with ASB

The survey also asks respondents if they feel that the police and local council are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the area. Some 69.1% said that they feel that this is the case in Waverley, which is higher than the force average (67.2%) and fourth highest of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey. This suggests that the partnership is generally felt to be delivering the required level of service and targeting the key issues, though the survey was based on relatively small numbers of respondents.

## 3.5 Casualty reduction and road safety

### 3.5.1 Road Traffic Accident Casualties

Figure 3.1 shows the number of casualties in the Waverley area as a result of road traffic accidents since 1994.



**Figure 3.1: Casualties as a result of road traffic accidents – Waverley area**

This shows that the number of casualties has fallen gently over the period since 1994, with a significant reduction in 2008. In 2007, the number of casualties in Waverley represented 11.6% of the Surrey total, and this has fallen to 9.2% in 2008.

Programmes such as REED and School Speed watch are likely to have had an impact on reducing the numbers of casualties. In addition, it is anticipated that the Drive Smart programme, which commenced in September 2009, will also contribute to further reductions in the number of casualties in the future.

### 3.5.2 Road User Groups

Table 3.2 below shows the proportion of casualties by road user group and compares the situation for Waverley and for Surrey as a whole.

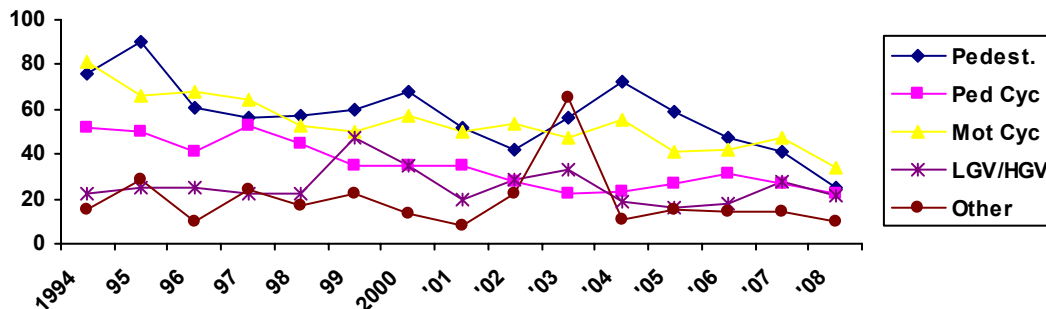
	Waverley %	Surrey %
<b>Pedestrian</b>	4.6	6.3
<b>Pedal Cycle</b>	4.0	7.1
<b>Motor cyclist</b>	6.2	8.8
<b>Car occupant</b>	79.6	73.0
<b>LGV/HGV</b>	3.8	2.7
<b>Other</b>	1.8	2.1

**Table 3.2: Casualties as a result of road traffic accidents by road user group for 2008 – Waverley area compared to Surrey.**

This clearly shows that the majority of RTA casualties in the Waverley area are car occupants, and the proportion of the total is significantly higher than that for Surrey as a whole. This probably reflects the level of car ownership in the area.

There has been a notable reduction in the number of pedestrian casualties in Waverley during 2008.

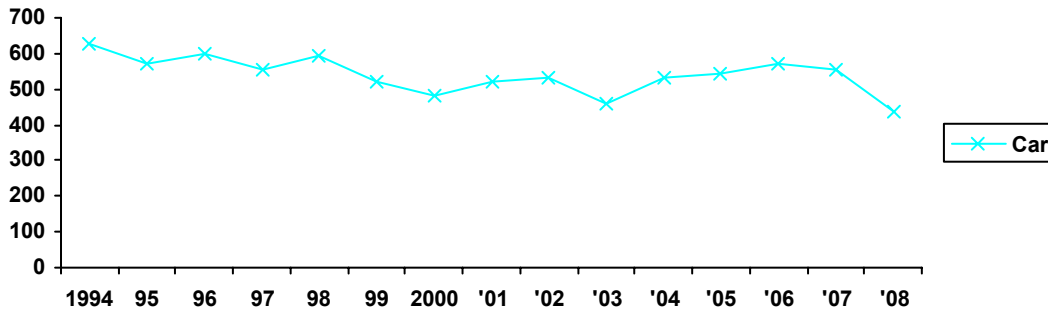
Figures 3.2 and 3.3 show the trends for each category since 1994



**Figure 3.2: Casualties by road user group in Waverley 1994 to 2008**

This shows the gently downward sloping trend across most categories, especially in relation to pedestrians. The slight upturn in motor cycle and LGV casualties in the last two years has now been addressed.





**Figure 3.3: Car occupant road accident casualties in Waverley 1994 to 2008**

Figure 3.3 reveals a relatively stable trend over the whole period, but a dramatic reduction in 2008.

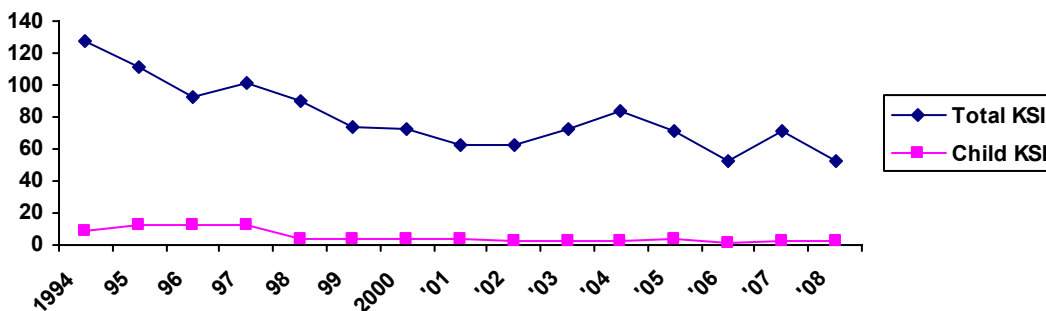
### 3.5.3 Road classification

In terms of the road class on which the accidents took place, some 50% took place on A roads, somewhat higher than the average for the whole of Surrey (45%). In addition, 24% occurred on B class roads (15% for Surrey), 10% occurred on C class roads (10% for Surrey) and 17% on D class roads (17% for Surrey). Some 13% of accidents in Surrey took place on Motorways.

### 3.5.4 Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties

In 2008 there were 53 KSI casualties in the Waverley area, which is 18 (or 25%) less than in 2007. Of these, 3 were children, compared to 2 in 2007.

The trend of KSI casualties in Waverley followed a gently downward trend until 2002, since when it increased to 2004 but then fell again. The increase in 2007 may be a “blip” and the reduction in 2008 is encouraging.



**Figure 3.4: Killed and seriously injured casualties in Waverley 1994 to 2008**

Figure 3.4 also shows the very low level of child KSI in the Waverley area.

## 3.6 Suspicious Fires

In the ten months to September 2009, there were 14 primary fires excluding vehicles and 16 primary fires including vehicles in the Waverley area. A primary fire is one, which occurs in a property, or involves casualties, or is attended by five or more appliances. It is not possible to compare this to the previous period as the time periods for the two data sets are not comparable.

However, a review of data from the annual report of Surrey Fire and Rescue Service shows that in the year to March 2009, Waverley has experienced the following changes compared to the previous twelve months:

- 11% reduction in total calls to the fire service (better than target)
- 17% reduction in primary fires attended (better than target)
- 17% reduction in accidental fires in dwellings (better than target)
- 14% increase in deliberate fires, not including vehicles, (better than target)
- 40% reduction in deliberate fires in vehicles (better than target)

The increase in deliberate fires, not including vehicles reflects an increase in bin fires. This also contributes to the increase in recorded arson in the twelve months to the end of September, though the numbers remain very low (26 such crimes). It is also noted that deliberate fires in vehicles can partly be related to fraudulent insurance claims.

In the ten months to the end of September 2009, there were 9 hoax calls that were attended in the Waverley area, and there were no hoax calls that were not attended. It is not possible to compare this to the previous period as the time periods for the two data sets are not comparable.

## **4. ANALYSIS**

Section 3 and the data in appendix A suggest the issues that are most problematic in the Waverley area. More detailed analysis now reveals likely reasons for the problems, where the relevant data has been available and the analysis has been possible.

### **4.1 Crime**

#### **4.1.1 Thefts from vehicles**

- **Sat-nav equipment.** These continue to be attractive to offenders, possibly due to the decreasing cost of these items resulting in more people owning them, making them readily available for offenders to steal. The number of thefts of Sat navs from the Farnham area is likely to be due to the number of public parking areas and consequently the number of available vehicles to target. It is predicted that sat nav thefts will continue to decrease as the market becomes saturated due to the increased availability and affordability of these items.
- **Tool thefts.** As witnessed on other boroughs a common theme has been the targeting of sign written trades vans often parked outside residential premises. Despite anti-theft measures taken by owners [e.g. padlocks, tinted windows] vans continue to be broken into due to the likelihood that high value items are stored within. The slight increase in offences may possibly be due to the recession and an increase in false reports and insurance scams. As several local nominals are known to impact on this crime type across Waverley it is thought this will remain a stable market.
- **Number plate thefts.** Index plate theft may have increased in response to tactics such as ANPR in an effort by offenders to conceal their true identity. The higher proportion of offences in the Farnham area suggests local offenders, who are likely to continue to offend and avoid detection. Market analysis indicates that fuel prices will continue to remain high over the next year<sup>2</sup> inferring that thefts of fuel and the related offences (theft of index plates) will continue at higher levels than previously experienced.
- **Beauty spot car park thefts.** With low-level security measures taken by owners (e.g. handbags left in inconspicuous places such as under car seats or in the boot area), these provide a visible temptation for offenders. Further temptation is given as many vehicles at these locations are frequently left insecure.

#### **4.1.2 Thefts of vehicles**

Two main factors have contributed to the significant reduction in the number of vehicle thefts. Firstly, the trend for stealing older vehicles to sell for scrap has almost completely ceased in the borough due to the low market value for scrap metal. Secondly, the introduction of the Government Scrappage Scheme in May this year<sup>3</sup> may have contributed to the lack of availability of older vehicles to steal.

#### **4.1.3 Dwelling burglaries**

For the nominals thought to be active in the area, most of the burglary dwellings appear to be linked to drug use. Offenders appear to commit offences in order to fund drug habits and pay off debts related to drug use. Farnham does not often suffer specific series but instead attracts a variety of offenders from those targeting flats to those targeting good class detached dwellings.

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<sup>2</sup> As oil prices continue to rise. See <http://www.moneysavingexpert.com/news/travel/2009/08/fuel-prices-set-to-soar-how-to-beat>

<sup>3</sup> Where vehicles older than 10 years old at 1<sup>st</sup> May 2009 can be traded in for £2000 against a brand new vehicle.

Farnham has a multitude of access roads leading into the centre of town from various parts of the county, borough and neighbouring counties and so often also attracts travelling criminals. This also accounts for the rising numbers of level 2 (cross border) offending observed during the last strategic year in Waverley. It is unclear what caused the spate of offences in Godalming and there are no known networks operating in this area.

In relation to distraction burglaries, the majority of offenders continue to impersonate officers (e.g. water board) and offences occur across the borough. However, it must be noted that distraction offences recorded here are only based on the flagging system inputted on the crime reporting system and this has often led to inaccuracies in the recording of distraction data. There has been an increase in suspicious caller ICADs (16.8%). However this does not correspond with distraction burglaries (which have remained consistent). This is most likely due to an increased awareness in response to media campaigns. Residents may be more aware of the techniques used by distraction burglars and so prevent burglaries from occurring. However, it must be noted that Suspicious Caller ICADs relate to a range of suspicious activities not just cold-callers and rogue traders which suggests that this data is distorted and not reliable.

#### **4.1.4 Non-dwelling burglaries**

Sheds were the most popular targets for thieves, utilising insecurities or using force to gain entry removing various items but mainly power tools, garden machinery and quad bikes. Over the past strategic year there have been several networks identified which are impacting on burglary non-dwellings and local offenders targeting sheds and garages in the Godalming area for gardening tools. This includes networks from other boroughs that travel into Waverley in order to offend.

Due to the recession there has been an increase in the number of farms and rural premises in Waverley using their land for storage as this is more economically viable. This has meant there has been an increase in storage containers and so an increase in offenders targeting these and stealing tools, animal feed, materials and machinery. There is a key local strategic network which continues to be a priority issue for Waverley. These target tools and machinery from outbuildings and farm containers in rural areas. They are also involved in cigarette breaks and "Theft Not Otherwise Coded" offences (e.g. plant theft). This network is known to travel not only cross border within Surrey but also into the surrounding forces. These prolific offenders are the main strategic problem and continue to impact on the increased burglary non-dwelling figures.

Pedal cycle thefts from non-dwelling burglaries have also increased and intelligence and investigation suggests that bike thefts are being committed by local youths for financial gain.

Non-dwelling burglary is a high strategic issue for the division and seasonal trends are likely to continue without target hardening of vulnerable buildings and the disruption of key local networks who continue to target the borough.

#### **4.1.5 Metal theft**

The reduction in the level of metal thefts is likely to be due to the decrease in market value of scrap metals during this year as a result of the recession<sup>4</sup>. However, recent market activity indicates a rise in metal prices towards the end of 2009 as the economy recovers from the recession<sup>5</sup> and this may suggest a re-emergence of the previous trend for thefts of metal over the coming year. Indeed the price of Copper is expected to rise in 2010<sup>6</sup> which suggests the need for target hardening around previously targeted public buildings which use this material for roofing.

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<sup>4</sup> <http://in.reuters.com/article/domesticNews/idINSP40908320090202>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.metalmarkets.org.uk/2009/10/29/price-of-copper-other-metals-helped-by-us-gdp-report/> - 29<sup>th</sup> October 2009

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601086&sid=affCH0ScTqQw>

#### **4.1.6 Crime committed by under 18s**

The increase in burglaries committed by under 18s is likely to be due to low level offending such as shed breaks. Young offenders often target insecurities and take items such as a food, alcohol and pedal cycles. The Godalming crimes were mainly shops and commercial premises and were linked to a local offender and his associates. These were also linked to school breaks across Waverley and formed part of a general trend. This was observed during the first half of the strategic year and has since become less of an issue. A cross-borough offender has also impacted on Waverley, travelling into the Godalming area to commit burglary other offences. The Farnham burglary offences (by under 18s) were linked to a local young offender who is a known drug user and commits burglary dwelling offences in order to fund his habit. This offender was charged with several of these offences.

Arson is linked to antisocial behaviour with car parks and yards being targeted and items such as wheelie bins being set alight. This is likely to be a by-product of boredom by the local youths and is also linked to alcohol related crime. It has been noted by the Joint Action Group that groups of youths often drink alcohol in public places and then go on to commit criminal damage (including arson and graffiti).

The arson prevention bureau research indicates that youth disorder, boredom and vandalism are motivators for this type of offence<sup>7</sup>. Research has identified that arson attacks by children excluded from school are almost double that of those still in mainstream education<sup>8</sup>.

#### **4.1.7 Other crimes**

Thefts of pedal cycles are typically committed in residential areas and town centres where the high number of bikes often insecurely stored in sheds, garages and gardens which provided thieves with the temptation to commit easily undetectable crime. A hotspot for pedal cycle thefts was Godalming (Town Centre, Charterhouse and Ockford Ridge) which links in with a local network of youths known to offend in this area. Local intelligence suggests that bikes are being stolen by local youths who are stripping these down into parts for subsequent profit made through internet sales.

Analysis has also identified a link between theft of pedal cycles and drug use with cycles being a commodity used to facilitate dealing to the local area and also as a commodity to trade for drugs. It is also noted that the amount of pedal cycles available to steal has increased due to the introduction of 'Cycle to Work Schemes' and the rising cost of fuel. Consequently this trend is likely to continue to affect the borough in the coming strategic year.

#### **4.1.8 Offenders from outside Surrey**

During 2007/08, an analysis of twelve months crime data up to and including September 2007 counted all individuals linked to detected crimes where the disposal was positive (i.e. where there is a known and identified individual has been linked to the crime). The count presented in the data is of process events, i.e. it is not a count of crime (as there may be more than one individual per crime) and it is not a count of individuals (as one individual may be responsible for more than one crime event).

The data reveals that 30.3% of cases in Waverley involved individuals who were from outside Surrey. This compares to an adjusted County average of 29.9% (when adjusted for two prolific

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<sup>7</sup> 'Arson Prevention Bureau'

<http://www.arsonpreventionbureau.org.uk/saveddocument/Key%20Facts%20update.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> *ibid*

offenders). Some 12.0%, involved individuals from Hampshire, compared to the Surrey average of 0.7%. Conversely, 12.7% involved individuals from the Metropolitan Police area compared to the County average of 19.7%.

Given the geographic location of Waverley, this is perhaps not surprising. It does however illustrate the threat from individuals living outside the Surrey area and suggests that there is much value to be gained in maintaining and developing close relationships with colleagues in Hampshire.

This analysis is particularly insightful and, while it is recognised that it may be resource intensive, there is much value in repeating the analysis with more recent data.

## **4.2 Anti-social behaviour**

The areas where anti-social behaviour continues to be most visible are recreation grounds, public playing fields and smaller shopping parades where groups are able to congregate in large numbers. Calls regarding this behaviour are at their highest over the weekend period during hours of darkness to the early morning hours.

## **5. PRIORITY SELECTION PROCESS**

In identifying future priorities we have looked across the data sets, considered the priorities identified for 2008/09 and progress made against them and applied professional judgement. The proposed priorities for 2010/11 are outlined in section 8 of this report.

## **6. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

The Safer Waverley partnership currently has five strategic priorities.

### **6.1 Reducing Crime**

- Maintain Waverley's position as a low-crime area
- Reduce Priority Crime types
- Reduce Crime in Priority Areas
- Improve the co-ordination of partner involvement in reviewing planning applications from a community safety perspective

### **6.2 Feeling safe, being safe and building confidence in our Communities**

- Work with residents in those communities which are experiencing greatest need to improve skills, confidence and well-being so that they can be resilient in preventing anti social behaviour and criminal activity
- Develop access to information that will help individuals, families, communities and business to reduce their opportunities of becoming victims of crime and increase their knowledge of staying safe
- Develop 'face the people' sessions for the Safer Waverley Partnership Executive members to engage with Waverley residents

### **6.3 Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour**

- Reduce anti-social behaviour that concern the community.
- Reduce town centre anti-social behaviour, disorder and violence
- Work with the most prolific individuals who commit anti-social behaviour to reduce their impact on local communities

### **6.4 Addressing Substance Misuse**

- Reduce drug and alcohol related crime and disorder
- Improve local substance misuse education

### **6.5 Improving Partnership Performance**

- Conduct a partnership skills and structure review
- Streamline performance management
- Improve partnership communications



## **7. CURRENT ACTIVITY THAT ADDRESSES PRIORITIES**

The community safety plan and strategy 2009 – 2011 outlines the activities designed to address the strategic priorities.

### **7.1 Delivery**

The partnership delivers the strategy through a series of delivery groups and while the structure is currently under review it is anticipated that these groups, listed below, will remain.

#### **7.1.1 Joint Action Group (JAG)**

This group holds a meeting every 6 weeks of operational officers to discuss and deal with location centred problems. It decides on any action necessary on crosscutting concerns emerging from the sub task groups and commissions work following on from the SWP Executive decisions. This group also looks at issues related to alcohol and the night-time economy. It helps generate, organise and prioritise licensing activities such as joint licensing visits, awareness campaigns and enforcement opportunities.

#### **7.1.2 Community Incident Action Group (CIAG)**

This group holds a monthly meeting of operational officers and deals with individuals, families or groups who are causing significant problems relating to crime and disorder in the Borough. It considers a range of multi-agency interventions available to tackle the problem behaviour. It then agrees and implements interventions on specific individuals/locations and monitors and oversees progress.

#### **7.1.3 Priority and Prolific Offender Groups (PPO)**

It is estimated that out of a million active offenders, 100,000 offenders have 3 or more convictions and are responsible for half of all crime. The most active 5,000 of this group are estimated to be responsible for one in ten offences.

In Surrey, this means 120 PPOs commit roughly 7,200 offences per year, or 60 each. The number of offences committed by PPOs alone each year in Surrey exceeds the whole of the crime reduction target for Surrey.

A multi-agency approach is taken towards tackling the problem, with Police, Crown Prosecution Service, Prisons, Probation, Drugs Intervention Programme and voluntary services working together, with Local Criminal Justice Board coordination, to effectively catch, convict, monitor and manage these offenders in the community or custody and work towards rehabilitating them.

Guildford and Waverley have a merged PPO scheme management and have seized the opportunity to raise awareness locally about the roles of the partner agencies and to improve co-ordination between the agencies and between the strands of the scheme.

In general terms the number of PPO's should be between 15 and 20 for each CDRP area. It will include juveniles and adults whose offending behaviour is measure against a set of criteria that include different types of crime, including: assaults, priority crime in the local neighbourhood, burglary, theft, violence, drug dealing, robbery and fire arms. A significant proportion of PPO's have problems with substance misuse.

#### **7.1.4 Road Casualty Reduction Action Group (CRAG)**

This is a group of operational officers from Police, Fire & Rescue and Surrey CC with responsibility for road safety. It co-ordinates the work of various agencies who are involved in the reduction of road casualties and agrees an annual programme of educational events promoting road safety in line with the National and County campaign calendars, along with locally identified issues. It has set up community speed watch and school speed watch campaigns.

The Borough is particularly vulnerable to road traffic collisions as there is relatively high car ownership, coupled with a relatively poor and ageing road network.

#### **7.1.5 Neighbourhood Panels**

Waverley's Safer Neighbourhood Policing Team runs Neighbourhood Panels within the Borough. The panels are used as a means of community engagement allowing the team to consult with and be consulted by the community. The panels are demand led and will be held when the community, partners or the police, identifies issues.

### **7.2 Overview and scrutiny**

A crime and disorder committee shall meet to review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities of their crime and disorder functions as the committee considers appropriate, but no less than once in every twelve month period. Within Waverley these obligations are with those for the Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

The Councillor Call for action (Within Crime and Disorder) process provides the facility for Councillors to raise any issues related to Crime and Disorder via the Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee. Please see appendix B for a flow chart describing the process.

## **8. CONCLUSIONS**

Distilling these findings it is suggested that the current strategic priorities are still relevant and that efforts should continue to focus on those areas.

There has clearly been success during 2008/09 in addressing certain issues, including:

- Theft of vehicles
- Metal thefts
- Youth on youth violence
- Anti-social behaviour, especially committed by under 18s
- Road safety, especially in relation to killed and seriously injured casualties.
- Perceived safety of residents of Waverley.

Despite the success, efforts should continue to focus on these areas to ensure that the improvement is maintained.

The analysis highlights areas, which should now be considered for reinforcement or inclusion in the priority areas and the associated plan. These are:

- Theft from vehicles, especially number plates and fuel.
- Dwelling burglaries
- Non-dwelling burglaries, especially from sheds.
- Crime in rural areas, particularly acquisitive crime
- Acquisitive crime committed by under 18s
- The significant amount of crime committed by those offenders who live outside the area, in particular from Hampshire.
- Violence against the person
- Alcohol related violent crime
- Alcohol related crime
- Domestic violence
- In relation to anti-social behaviour:
  - Teenagers “hanging about”
  - Tighter control of alcohol sales to young people
- Hazardous drinking of alcohol i.e. above sensible levels
- Continued attention to traffic issues, especially speeding, anti-social driving and congestion.

## **9. NEXT STEPS**

### **9.1 Consultation of priorities**

The Partnership will be working with the community on how to prevent and solve community concerns. This will provide valuable insight and understanding on specific issues. The consultation programme will be targeting ethnic minority groups, young people and tapping into existing mechanisms such as Neighbourhood Panels, community forums and community panels, day-to-day engagement activities or public meetings. Their views will be sought as to:

- whether there are other priorities not currently included and why these should be on the list; and
- what issues the partnership members need to give highest priority to and
- why

Crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse impacts on some members of the community more than others. The Partnership will seek to take steps to engage with those groups whose views are often under-represented.

### **9.2 Partnership Plan**

Following the consultation, the partnership plan for 2010-11 will be drawn up by the supporting officers of the Partnership, by the 1 April 2010. A summary of the plan will be published on the Waverley Borough Council website.

The plan needs to consider what the partnership can add to the process. For example, in relation substance misuse, if the NHS is dealing with the problem as part of its' day to day activities, then there may be little that the partnership can add. The plan needs to focus on those areas where the partnership can add value to existing activity as well as promoting new activity.

There is therefore little need to revise the priorities and the resulting partnership plan should only require "fine tuning" rather than wholesale changes, to enable the areas highlighted in this assessment to be addressed.

**APPENDIX A – ANALYSIS OF DATA****A.1 Total crime****A.1.1 Acquisitive crime trends – Waverley Borough area**

Stolen item	Crimes			Crimes 01/10/08- 30/09/09	% change 08/09
	1/10/06- 30/09/07	1/10/07- 30/09/08	% change 07/08		
<i>Thefts from Motor Vehicle</i>	392	459	17.1%	463	0.9%
<i>'Sat navs'</i>	23	47	104.3%	43	-8.5%
<i>Tools</i>	64	67	4.7%	72	7.5%
<i>Number plates</i>	31	30	-3.2%	41	36.7%
<i>Audio equipment</i>	39	45	15.4%	46	2.2%
<i>Laptops</i>	11	15	36.4%	10	-33.3%
<i>Fuel</i>	7	14	100.0%	20	42.9%
<i>Thefts of Motor Vehicle</i>	123	150	22.0%	118	-21.3%
<i>Mopeds/motorcycles</i>	15	16	6.7%	15	-6.3%
<i>Burglary dwellings</i>	225	161	-28.4%	257	59.6%
<a href="#">Level 2 dwelling burglary</a> <sup>9</sup>	75	53	-29.3%	80	50.9%
<i>Vehicles from burglaries</i>	43	54	25.6%	46	-14.8%
<i>Distraction burglary</i>	19	9	-52.6%	9	0.0%
<i>Suspicious caller (ICADs)</i>	1976	2155	9.1%	2516	16.8%
<i>Burglary non-dwelling</i>	391	461	17.9%	627	36.0%
<i>Theft of Metal</i>	105	144	37.1%	83	-42.4%
Business Crime					
<i>Shoplifting</i>	294	296	0.7%	358	20.9%
<i>Shoplifting with 3+ offenders</i>	10	6	-40.0%	19	216.7%
<i>Business burglary</i>	100	100	0.0%	61	-39.0%
<i>Theft by employee</i>	27	27	0.0%	23	-14.8%
<i>Make off without payment</i>	72	64	-11.1%	113	76.6%

Yellow highlight denotes a key trend which is proposed should be analysed further and grey highlight denotes a key trend from last year's strategic assessment.

<sup>9</sup> Denoted by property stolen requiring traditionally more complex theft/disposal: safes, art, jewellery/clocks/watches, porcelain / chinaware, antiques. It should be noted that this is a relatively crude indicator, particularly as the rise of internet-based auctions makes many items more easily disposable.

### A.1.2 Reassurance crime trends

Table 2: Reassurance trends

Issue	Crimes/incidents		% change 07/08	Crimes/Incidents	% change 08/09
	1/10/06-30/09/07	1/10/07-30/09/08		01/10/08-30/09/09	
Burglary by under 18s	9	17	88.90%	20	18%
Shoplifting by under 18s	37	30	-18.90%	31	3%
Auto-crime by under 18s	20	14	-30.00%	19	36%
Youth on youth violence	72	84	16.70%	60	-29%
Youth on youth robbery	0	2	200%	2	0%
Youths and knives (ICAD)	6	6	0%	5	-17%
Under-age drinking *	84	43	-47%	No Data available	No Data available
Criminal Damage (by u18)	1,373 (95)	1,286 (80)	-6.3% (-15.8%)	1220 (64)	-5.1% (-20%)
Arson (by u18)	24 (8)	11 (0)	-54.2% (-100%)	26 (3)	136% (300%)
Graffiti crimes (ICADS)	19	28	47.40%	23	18%
Yellow cards (to u18)	825 (0)	214 (0)	-74.10%	No Data available	No Data available
ICAD social disorder (u18)	4038 (772)	3193 (798)	-20.9% (3%)	2875 (706)	-10% (-11%)
Rowdy/nuisance behaviour (u18)	2561 (698)	2756 (746)	7.6% (6.9%)	2655 (673)	-4% (-10%)
Neighbour nuisance	438	506	15.50%	457	-10%
Alcohol-related crime	867	709	-18.20%	860	21%
Drug-related crime (not drugs offences)	61	47	-23.00%	45	-4%
Total violence against the person	946	872	-7.80%	901	3%
Alcohol-related violent crime	384	291	-24.20%	316	9%
Public place violent crime	604	514	-14.90%	517	1%
ASB in licensed premises (ICAD)	No Data Available				
Drug-related violent crime	36	29	-19.40%	29	0%
Crimes of hate	46	38	-17.40%	34	-11%
Incidents of hate (ZJs)	10	8	-20.00%	10	25%
March/demonstration – unplanned	No Data Available				

Safer Waverley Partnership Strategic Assessment

March/demonstration - planned					
Hunt Saboteurs					
Public/Sports Event					
Drink/Drug driving (CIS)	93	100	7.50%	91	<b>-9%</b>
Drink-drive charged or summonsed	No Data Available				
Alcohol RTC contributory factor					
Disqualified drivers (CIS)					
Disq drivers charged or summonsed					
S165 seizures – no insurance					
S165 seizures – no license	No Data Available				
Nuisance vehicles	1,023	844	-17.50%	751	<b>-11%</b>
Dangerous driving/riding	3	5	66.70%	4	<b>-20%</b>
Theft of pedal cycle	113	166	46.90%	188	<b>13%</b>
Domestic Violence	183	191	4.40%	215	<b>13%</b>

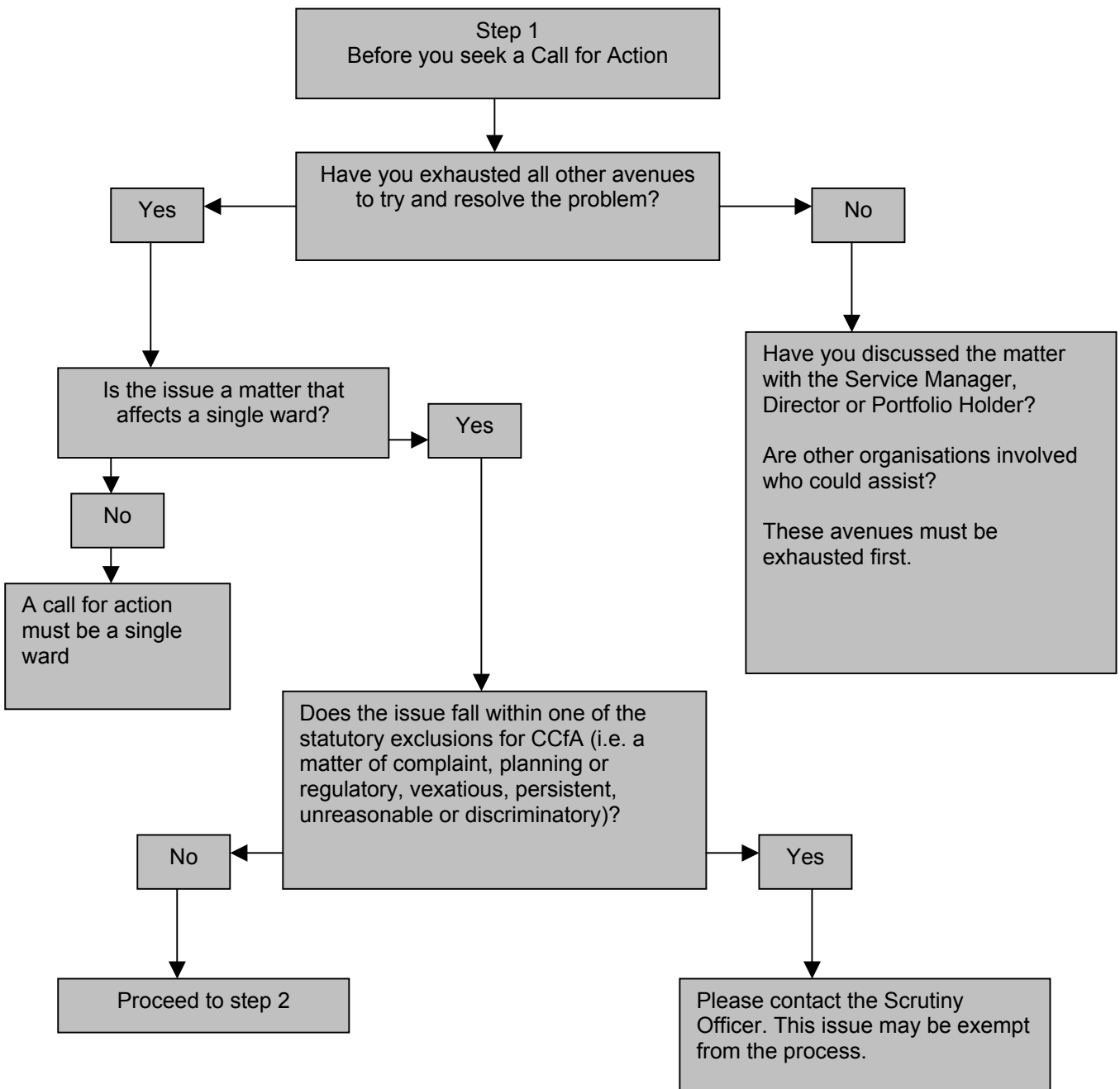
\* ICAD social disorder, youths and alcohol involved

## APPENDIX B – COUNCILLOR CALL FOR ACTION PROCESS

The following is a seven step process for operating a Councillor Call for Action.

NB - A Councillor Call for Action is a 'last resort' option for Councillors to request that a matter be reviewed by the appropriate Overview and Scrutiny Committee. It is a process to assist in tackling ward based community problems on behalf of constituents.

### Step 1 Preparing a CCFA





<p><b>Step 2 – Complete Call for Action form (Available from Member Services)</b></p>	<p><b>In completing the form you should:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State what the issue is;</li> <li>• State what action has been taken to resolve the issue;</li> <li>• Include an outline of the resolution being sought;</li> <li>• Indicate any other organisations that are involved in the CcfA;</li> <li>• Send your completed form to the Overview and Scrutiny Support Officer</li> </ul>
<p><b>Step 3 - Chairman’s consideration of the Call for Action form</b></p>	<p>The Chairman of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee determines whether or not to accept the CCfA for consideration.</p> <p><b>In doing so he/she will ask if:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all existing options to resolve the problem have been exhausted;</li> <li>• there are potential resource implications in the Committee’s work programme to accommodate the CCfA; and</li> <li>• the statutory exclusions have been considered eg subject of a complaint, vexatious, persistent, unreasonable or discriminatory.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Step 4 - Overview and Scrutiny Committee</b></p>	<p>The initial report allows the committee to determine the appropriate priority to be given to the CCfA in its work programme. <b>It will include information on:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• what the Councillor is requesting as the proposed outcome (with an opportunity to speak to the item);</li> <li>• action taken prior to the Call for Action being made;</li> <li>• any other known information;</li> <li>• which organisations/service managers would be affected;</li> <li>• potential resource implications; and</li> <li>• whether and when to include the CCfA in the work programme.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Step 5 - Overview and Scrutiny Committee</b></p>	<p>Once the CCfA is in the Committee’s work programme it will receive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a report including the background to the CcfA;</li> <li>• comments from partner organisations;</li> <li>• other information submitted for consideration by the Committee; and</li> <li>• evidence from appropriate experts.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Committee will seek to recommend a ‘resolution’ to the CCfA.</b></p>
<p><b><u>Step 6 - Seeking a resolution</u></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The appropriate Overview and Scrutiny Committee makes recommendations to the Executive if it is a Council matter, or to other partners. (CCfAs may be about matters that cut across the remit of partner organisations);</li> <li>• the Committee will send its recommendations direct to the organisation concerned;</li> <li>• the Committee might say that there is no action to be taken.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Step 7- Monitoring the recommendations</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Overview and Scrutiny Committee will monitor the implementation of its recommendations.</li> </ul>

## **APPENDIX C – DATA SOURCES**

- Analysis of area of residence of those offending in Waverley – October 2006 to September 2007.
- Connexions – Not in education, Employment or Training (NEET) – August 2009
- Department for Children, Schools and Families – Under 18 conception statistics 2005 to 2007.
- Health Needs Assessment on Alcohol in Surrey (August 2008) – Surrey PCT
- Impact of the economic downturn on public service provision in Surrey (November 2008) – Surrey Strategic Partnership
- Road accident casualties 1994 to 2008 by Borough area
- Safer Waverley Partnership – Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2007/08
- Safer Waverley Partnership – Community Safety Strategy and Partnership Plan 2008-2011
- Safer Waverley Partnership – Joint Action Group meeting minutes (January 2009 – October 2009).
- Surrey Alcohol Strategy 2009-2012
- Surrey County Council – Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2009 – Domestic Abuse
- Surrey County Council – Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2009 – Young Offenders
- Surrey County Council Truancy Patrol data September 2008 to July 2009
- Surrey County Council School Exclusions data – 12 months to March 2009.
- Surrey Police input for the all WS CDRP Strategic Assessment - Class A Drugs 01/10/08-30/09/09
- Surrey Police Roads Policing Unit – Strategic Assessment 2008
- Surrey Police Strategic Assessment (November 2009) – Waverley
- Surrey Police Joint Neighbourhood Survey for the second quarter of financial year 2009/10.
- Sustainable Communities V2.7 Surrey Ranked Index – Local Areas of Need
- Weighted results of 2008 Place Survey – Waverley