

# **Safer Waverley Partnership Strategic Assessment**

**October 2009 to September 2010**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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**Draft v2.0**

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**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 continue to face the partnership during 2011/12, not least of which is the continued impact of the economic downturn in the area and public sector funding cuts.

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
- Tackling 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 and 2010/11 in addressing certain issues, including:

***Reducing Crime***

- Reduction in recorded crime across all major categories during the six months to September 2010, but especially burglary and crimes of violence.
- Reduction in Alcohol related crime

***Feeling safe***

- Reduction in public concern in relation to a number of areas including graffiti, vehicle crime and noisy neighbours.
- Increased community perception of safety after dark.
- Significant reduction in car occupant road accident casualties.

***Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour***

- High level of public satisfaction with regard to the partnership approach to tackling anti-social behaviour.

***Tackling Substance Abuse***

- Reduction in alcohol related crime

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 listed below in relation to the strategic priorities.

***Reducing Crime***

- Arson, especially in parks, public areas and open ground.
- Crime in rural areas, especially acquisitive crime.
- Non-dwelling burglaries, especially from sheds.

***Feeling safe***

- Continued focus on traffic issues, especially speeding, anti-social driving and congestion.
- Reduction in public concern in relation to a number of areas including graffiti, vehicle crime and noisy neighbours.
- Efforts to reduce the number of pedestrian, pedal cycle and motor cycle casualties in road accidents.
- Focus on reducing the number of children killed or seriously injured as a result of road accidents.

***Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour***

- Continued focus on anti-social behaviour in known hotspots and associated anti-social activity, youth disorder, litter.
- Target the factors felt to be contributing to youth anti-social behaviour, but especially alcohol and associated under-age drinking and boredom.

***Tackling Substance Abuse***

- Continued efforts to further reduce the level of alcohol related offending.

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 2009/10 and 2010/11. 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 individual areas. The specific data and techniques used in this analytical process are detailed within each section.

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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.

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 2009 mid-year estimates to a figure of 119,300. 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.

While overall, poverty in the area is low, nearly 1900 children are living in low income households.

## **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 2008/09 shows that 75.0% of pupils achieved at least 5 GCSEs of A\* to C grade compared to 69.8% for England.

### **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. Following a rise for two years, for the year to July 2010 the figure for Waverley (5.9) has fallen significantly compared to the previous year and is much lower than the County average (8.1).

In 2009/10 some 50.9% of the children stopped in Waverley were truanting and this proportion is the lowest since 2005/06. This figure is the 9th highest of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey and is significantly lower than the County average of 60.9% and represents a significant improvement compared to 2008/09. A greater proportion of truants in Waverley in the year to July 2010 were male (59%).

Some 26% of truants in Waverley who were stopped were known to the police as offenders, compared to an average for Surrey of 24%, which is the 4<sup>th</sup> highest of the 11 Boroughs across the County (as in the previous two years).

Conversely, 22% of truants in Waverley who were stopped were known to the police as victims, compared to an average for Surrey of 10%, which is the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest of the 11 Boroughs across the County.

The data suggests that there has been progress in addressing the truancy issue during 2009/10.

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

Data for September 2010 shows that Waverley had 66 people aged 16-18 who were not in education, employment or training. This represents 4% of the estimated population of 16-18 year olds in the Borough, compared to a County average of 4.5% and is the 8<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey. Data estimates (97% accurate) suggest that Waverley has the sixth 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. Life expectancy is above the England average and is increasing for both males and females although there are variations between income groups with life expectancy for those living in the most deprived areas being 5 years lower than for those living in the least deprived areas. 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.

Over the last 10 years, early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen and remains below the England average. Around 1 in 7 adults are estimated to smoke and smoking accounts for over 140 deaths each year.

### 2.5.2 Teenage pregnancy

The latest available data provided for teenage pregnancy for the Waverley area shows that at that time the rate was 15.4 per 1000 population of girls aged 15 to 17 compared to an average for England of 40.9 per 1000 population.

### 2.5.3 Health Priorities

Priorities for action identified for Surrey include hospital admissions for alcohol related harm, childhood obesity, smoking, social care and teenage pregnancy.

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

Neighbourhood Agreements - should include starting initial investigations at Roman Way  
Sprints project at Roman Way - young peoples film project concerning ASB

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

- Councillor Training Event held in November 2009 to update Councillors on the latest developments within the CSP, 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
- Methadone Education project – one off sessions in response to concern in year.
- 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.
- Project also started at Roman Way in Farnham to address issues with Young people and ABS as part of a local Neighbourhood agreement.
- 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**

- The proposals to move to elected commissioners for the police service may have an impact on the focus of the police.

### **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 on schedule for completion in 2011. No significant increase in crime associated with the site, has been recorded.
- 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.
- Traffic pressures on Waverley remain a concern, including any which may in due course, emanate from proposed developments outside Surrey e.g. in the Bordon area.
- The severe weather in early 2010 put extreme pressure on services and communities in Waverley and relevant organisations have been reviewing their approach to any similar events in the future.

### **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 impact of any changes to the benefits system in Waverley remains to be assessed.
- 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 continuing national economic downturn, which **might** have the following impact:
  - 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 2011 has not yet been agreed and this may have a significant impact on the work of the CSP. 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.
- The government has consulted on significant changes to the governance of the Police service and legislation is awaited on, for examples, proposals for elected Police commissioners.

#### **2.7.7 Organisational**

- Changes in the geographical boundaries of individual partners may effect staffing, communications and data handling.
- The decision by the government to abolish Local Strategic Partnerships may have implications for the Safer Waverley Partnership.
- Following a re-organisation by Surrey Police, a neighbourhood support Sergeant with a support team to target priority areas and offenders, was introduced in late 2009. This officer has taken up many of the functions of the Waverley Community Safety Sergeant.
- Public sector organisations throughout Surrey are giving attention to what revised partnership arrangements might be affordable and most appropriate to the delivery of joined-up services.
- The proposal to abolish PCTs and replace them with GP fund holders may affect the delivery of some health related services.



### **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.

#### **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 only considers the six months to 30/9/10 and compares it to the same period up to and including 30/9/09. This means that comparisons with previous twelve month periods are problematic.

For this period, total recorded crime was 10.8% lower than the same period in 2009. Indeed, reductions have been recorded across almost all crime categories for the six months to the end of September 2010, compared to the same period in 2009.

Table 3.1 below summarises the data for key crime categories.

##### **3.1.1 Key crime categories**

	April to Sept 2009	April to Sept 2010	% Change
Dwelling Burglary	136	124	-8.8
Other Burglary	324	259	-20.1
Theft of vehicles	65	43	-33.8
Theft from vehicles	218	203	-6.9
Violence with injury	189	165	-12.7
Violence without injury	320	270	-15.6
Robbery	13	8	-38.5
Sexual Assault	41	37	-9.8
Criminal Damage	569	527	-7.4
Arson	17	21	23.5
Theft (other than vehicle) and handling stolen goods	686	636	-7.3

**Table 3.1: Recorded crime in key categories, April to September 2009 and 2010.**

This clearly shows impressive reductions across all key categories, with the exception of sexual assault and arson, though it is re-iterated that this data only relates to the first six months of 2010/11 and compares it to the same period for 2009/10.

It is also noted that though damage overall has fallen, there has been a slight increase in damage to buildings.

### **3.1.2 Alcohol and drug related crime**

There has been a 15.2% reduction in alcohol related crime in the six months to the end of September 2010, compared to the same period in 2009, though this only relates to a six month period. There has also been a reduction of drug related offences of 1.2% over the same period.

The number of recorded crimes attributable to alcohol per 1000 head of population in Waverley, has risen slightly for the year 2009/10 to 3.9 per 1000 population, from 3.5 per 1000 population in 2008/09. This is eleventh highest of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey.

The number of recorded violent crimes attributable to alcohol per 1000 head of population in Waverley, has also risen slightly for the year 2009/10 to 2.85 per 1000 population, from 2.47 per 1000 population in 2008/09. Once again, this is eleventh highest of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey.

### **3.1.3 Domestic violence**

Domestic violence recorded as a crime has fallen in the six months to September 2010, by 11.3%, compared to the six months to September 2009, with the number of such offences remaining low at 110.

In 2008, the Waverley Domestic Abuse Outreach Service merged with the Guildford Outreach service to create the South West Surrey Domestic Abuse Outreach Service. As a result, it is difficult to isolate the data specific to Waverley, though the following have been provided. For the year to March 2010, there has been an 18% increase in referrals from Waverley (44% from Guildford) and 39% of all new referrals relate to the Waverley area. Across the two areas, there has been a significant rise in verbal abuse, threats, financial abuse and sexual abuse, though physical abuse has fallen slightly.

### **3.1.4 Hate crime**

Some 22 offences of hate crime have been recorded in the six months to September 2010, an increase of 4 compared to the same period in 2009. Twenty of these were racially motivated and two were homophobic.

### **3.1.5 Rural crime**

A review of JAG minutes highlights that the main rural crime categories are dwelling burglaries, general theft and theft of and from vehicles. Theft of scrap metal in rural areas is also noted as a problem, including manhole covers and catalytic converters from vehicles. There is also a problem with thefts of bicycles and tools from sheds and it is noted that theft of York stone is rising again.

In terms of affected areas, particular reference is made to the Cranleigh area, Bramley and Godalming Charterhouse.

## **3.2 Anti-social behaviour**

### **3.2.1 Police data**

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 six months to 30/9/10 and compares it to the same period up to and including 30/9/09.

Recorded incidents of anti-social behaviour for this period, in Waverley, rose by 6.3% to 2681 incidents, compared to the same period last year. For the same period, recorded incidents across the County rose by just 0.4%.

For the period 2005-2009, some 10 anti-social behaviour orders (ASBO) were issued for the Waverley Borough Council area, one of which related to a crack house closure (in 2008). Just one ASBO was issued in 2009.

### **3.2.2 Joint Action Group (JAG) activity**

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

- Farncombe – rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour and general disorder.
- Sandy Hill, Farnham – Youth ASB
- Village Way Car Park, Cranleigh – Anti-social driving and associated disorder in the evening.
- Broadwater Park – Youth ASB, Damage and Arson
- Pennybee Kitchens, Farnham – Damage and Fly tipping
- Badgers Close garages, Farncombe – Youth ASB, Under age drinking and damage

During the year ASB issues have been resolved at a number of locations including Dollis Drive, Farnham; Langhams Recreation Ground, Farnham and Chestnut Avenue, Farnham.

The Royal Arms, Farnham has been continually flagged by the JAG as a problem location for alcohol related crime and disorder during the year and continues to be so. Problems during the year at the White Hart in Farncombe, now appear to have been addressed.

### **3.2.3 Concerns identified by neighbourhood officers**

A number of residential areas also have a concentration of anti-social behaviour including the following, as identified by the neighbourhood officers and staff.

- Frensham Common, Tilford, Dockenfield, Elstead, Thursley
  - Dangerous driving and speeding
  - Fly tipping
  - Beach fires around the pools and illegal campfires.
  - Parking around schools
- Waverley generally
  - Fighting, noise and disorder – Farnham and Godalming town centres.
  - Under age drinking
  - Littering
  - Dog fouling
- Farnham town centre
  - Youth disorder
  - Graffiti
  - Alcohol related disorder
- Godalming
  - Fly tipping
  - Litter
  - Unauthorised camping/parties
- Sandy Hill, Upper Hale, Folly Hill and Dippenhall
  - Youth disorder

- Nuisance vehicles
- Farncombe, Milford, Witley, Hambledon and Brook
  - Youth ASB – **Farncombe, Doricote Way**
  - Vandalism
- Bramley, Shamley Green, Wonersh, Hascombe, Winterfold
  - Graffiti
  - Under-age drinking
  - Speeding vehicles
  - Illegal use of access routes
  - Fly tipping

The general view expressed by those neighbourhood officers consulted was that the situation has either stayed the same or improved in the last 12 months. Only one of those consulted felt that the situation had deteriorated.

Data provided by the Borough Council in relation to housing suggests that a larger number of ASB problems are being experienced in Farnham South West, Cranleigh, Farncombe and Farnham North East (including Witley).

### **3.3 Substance misuse**

#### **3.3.1 Drugs**

The Drug and Alcohol treatment profile for Surrey published in November 2010, reveals that 382 clients accessing treatment stated Waverley as their Borough of residence, a decrease of 40 clients compared to the previous year. The majority of clients were male and the key age group was 35 to 44 year olds (29%). Alcohol accounted for 51% of all clients and drugs for 49%, compared to last year's split of 55% and 45% respectively. Problematic drug users (i.e. those using opiates and/or crack cocaine) accounted for 37% of all individuals in treatment.

The figure of 382 clients represents 0.51% of the population of Waverley aged over 18 and this is ninth 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 increasing risk drinking for the whole of England (men who report drinking more than 21 units per week and women drinking more than 14 units).

The Drug and Alcohol treatment profile for Surrey, published in November 2010, estimates that some 25.2% of the population of Waverley aged 16 and over can be categorised as increasing risk drinkers (men drinking more than 3-4 units per day, women drinking more than 2-3 units per day). 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 higher risk drinking and 299<sup>th</sup> in relation to binge drinking (both out of 354).

The Drug and Alcohol treatment profile for Surrey of November 2010, also 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 eighth highest of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey, and below the County average of 4.1. It also estimates that 17.7% 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 fourth highest of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey, and above the County average of 17.5%.

This suggests that whilst people in Waverley are drinking above sensible levels, they are not drinking at levels likely to cause harm to themselves. However, increasing risk drinking in Waverley is still highlighted as significantly worse than the national average. The agreed view is that there is not guaranteed safe level of drinking and that drinking above the recommended daily limits regularly will, over time, damage one's health.

The North West Public Health Observatory recently published local alcohol profiles for 2010 and this reveals that Waverley fares significantly better than the average for England and the South East in relation to:

- Alcohol attributable mortality – females
- Alcohol specific hospital admissions - especially for under 18s.

In the twelve months to the end of September 2010, a total of 20 test purchases were made to retailers in the Waverley Borough area and 3 retailers sold alcohol to minors, a failure rate of 15%, the same as the previous 12 months.

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

As in the previous year, this strategic assessment considers selected data drawn from the Surrey Police Joint Neighbourhood Survey completed in second quarter of financial year 2010/11. 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.

#### **3.4.1 Sense of community**

Some 76.8% of those questioned in Waverley felt that there is a strong sense of community in their area (71.3% in 2009/10), compared to a County average of 67.3% (64.7% in 2009/10). As in 2009/10, 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 3.2 below and compared to the County average and the figures for 2009/10.

	Waverley %		County %	
	Sept 2009	Sept 2010	Sept 2009	Sept 2010
Speeding motorists & anti-social driving	40.6	42.8	42.4	42.7
Traffic congestion	38.1	41.0	41.1	44.0
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	17.2	19.3	29.9	29.9
Parents not taking responsibility for behaviour of children	18.7	17.5	25.6	24.8
Graffiti, litter	20.0	17.4	23.0	23.8
Burglary	12.8	13.6	15.5	17.0
Drunk/rowdy behaviour in public places	15.5	12.2	18.4	18.0
Vandalism/Damage	10.6	10.5	17.3	17.7
People not treating others with respect and dignity	9.1	10.3	14.9	15.8
Vehicle crime	12.6	9.6	17.0	16.9
Presence of drug users/dealers	7.7	8.0	10.2	10.2
Cycling/skateboarding on pavements	7.5	5.7	10.3	10.4
Problem or noisy neighbours	8.2	5.2	8.6	8.1
Physical attack	3.2	2.9	4.9	5.6

**Table 3.2: Proportion of respondents who feel issues are either a very or fairly big problem in their area.**

The main concerns continue to 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 6th on the list and only seen as a problem by 13.6% of respondents, or approximately just over one in seven.

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

The proportion of respondents who are concerned about particular issues has risen in six of the categories and fallen in eight, but not significantly in any of the categories.

### **3.4.3 Safety in the area after dark**

Some 91.2% of those questioned in Waverley said that they felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark (89.2% in 2009/10), compared to a County average of 86.5% (84.5% in 2009/10). The percentage for Waverley is highest of all of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey.

### **3.4.4 Satisfaction with policing**

This survey shows that 85.8% 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 (85.7%

for the same period last year). This compares to a police force average of 85.8% (86.1% last year) and is sixth highest of the 11 local authority areas in Surrey (seventh highest last year).

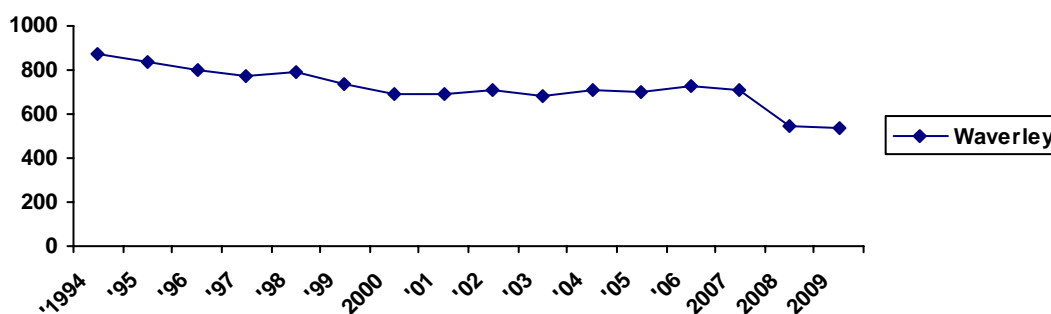
### 3.4.5 Satisfaction with partners dealing with ASB

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 60.0% said that they feel that this is the case in Waverley, which is higher than the force average (56.9%) and 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 2009, the number of casualties in Waverley represented 9.2% of the Surrey total, the same as in 2008.

Programmes such as REED and School Speed watch are likely to have had an impact on reducing the numbers of casualties. The Drive Smart programme, which commenced in September 2009, has also contributed to further reductions in the number of casualties.

### 3.5.2 Road User Groups

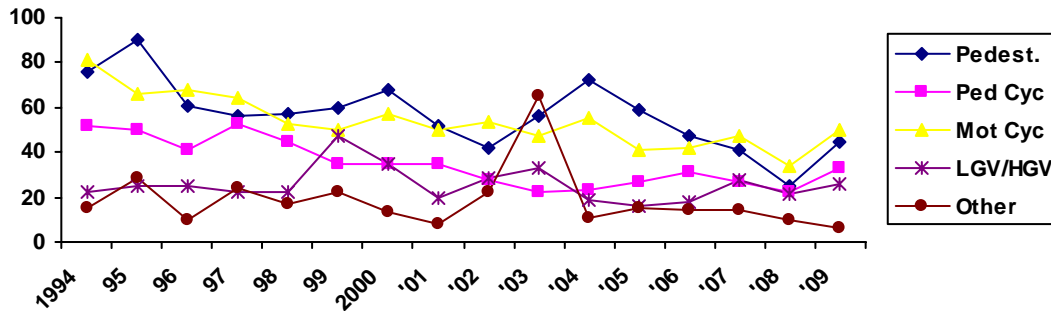
Table 3.2 below shows the proportion of casualties by road user group and compares the situation for Waverley and for Surrey as a whole.

	Waverley %	Surrey %
<b>Pedestrian</b>	8.5	7.0
<b>Pedal Cycle</b>	6.3	8.2
<b>Motor cyclist</b>	9.4	9.3
<b>Car occupant</b>	69.9	70.7
<b>LGV/HGV</b>	4.9	2.8
<b>Other</b>	1.1	2.0

**Table 3.2: Casualties as a result of road traffic accidents by road user group for 2009 – Waverley area compared to Surrey.**

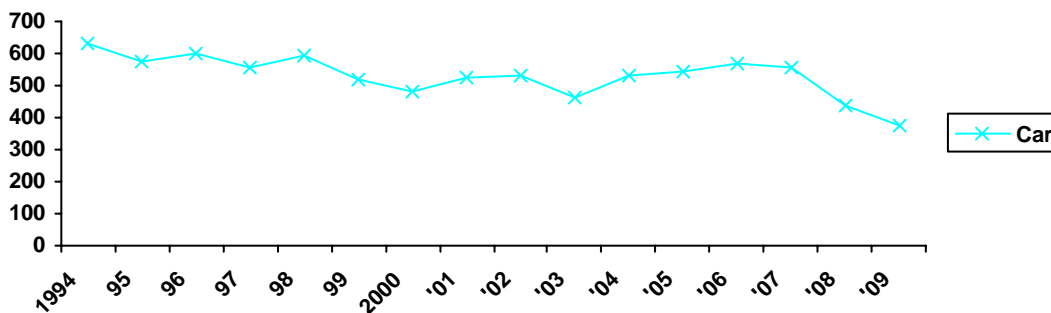
This clearly shows that the majority of RTA casualties in the Waverley area are car occupants, though the proportion of the total is approximately the same as that for Surrey as a whole. Indeed, there has been a significant fall in car occupancy casualties (14.9%) in the year.

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 2009**

This shows the gently downward sloping trend across several categories, has been checked in 2009 and there has been an increase in the number of pedestrian, pedal cyclist and motor cyclist casualties in Waverley during 2009.



**Figure 3.3: Car occupant road accident casualties in Waverley 1994 to 2009**

As already noted, figure 3.3 reveals a relatively stable trend over the whole period, but a dramatic reduction in 2008, which has been maintained during 2009.

**3.5.3 Road classification**

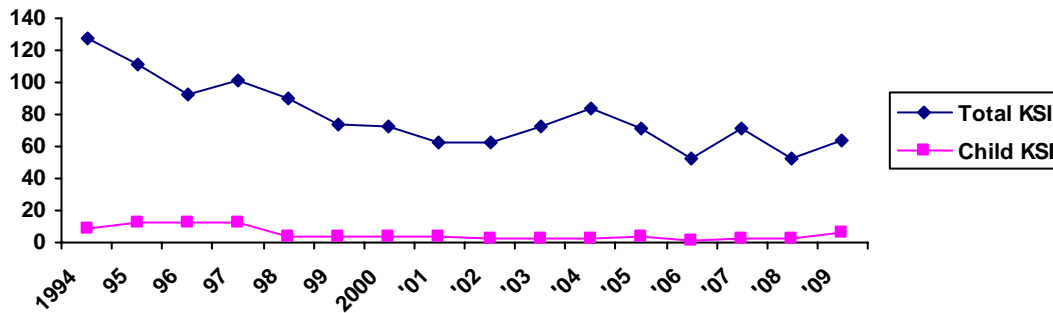
In terms of the road class on which the accidents took place, some 46% took place on A roads, similar to the average for the whole of Surrey (44%). In addition, 20% occurred on B class roads (20% for Surrey), 11% occurred on C class roads (10% for Surrey) and 23% on D class roads (14% for Surrey). Some 12% of accidents in Surrey took place on Motorways. It is suggested that further analysis of road safety data be examined to hot spot areas of concern.

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

In 2009 there were 64 KSI casualties in the Waverley area, which is 11 (or 21%) higher than in 2008. Of these, 6 were children, compared to 3 in 2008.



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 pattern since 2005 has been cyclical.



**Figure 3.4: Killed and seriously injured casualties in Waverley 1994 to 2009**

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

### 3.6 Suspicious Fires

In the twelve months to September 2010, there were 11 deliberate primary fires excluding vehicles and 10 deliberate primary fires in 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.

In the twelve months to the end of September 2010, there were 8 hoax calls that were attended in the Waverley area. 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**

### **4.1 Crime**

#### **4.1.1 Dwelling burglaries**

A review of JAG minutes identifies particular hotspots in Farnham town, North Farnham, Godalming and Holloway Hill, Farncombe.

The majority of burglaries take place during the daytime and do not include a distraction element. During 2010 a series of daytime jewellery break-ins were committed, particularly in the Farnham and Godalming areas. Offenders targeted detached properties, exploiting insecurities at the rear of the properties and stealing high value jewellery. A number of individuals were identified for these offences some of whom have now been remanded.

It would be interesting to know the proportion of burglaries that are drug related (or drug fuelled) and whether or not they are being committed by repeat offenders. Unfortunately, the data required to carry out this analysis has not been provided for this assessment (and may not even be readily available). Consideration might be given to the provision of data which would allow such analyses to be produced in future assessments.

Indeed, similar analyses in relation to all acquisitive crime types might be revealing and may inform future activity designed to address these crime problems.

#### **4.1.2 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. As noted, this is a particular problem in rural areas.

### **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.

It has been suggested that primary causes of youth disorder are:

- Alcohol
- A general lack of social responsibility
- Boredom
- Lack of parental responsibility

Regarding what else can be done to address the problems, the following have been suggested.

- Greater use of CCTV e.g. at Bacon Lane car park.
- Patrols with licensing authorities during periods of anti-social behaviour to ensure a clear understanding of the effects of alcohol, on the streets.
- Use of body/head cameras to provide evidence of ASB.
- On the spot fines for illegal camping and fires.

- Better interaction with young people
- Full time dog warden
- Tighter parking restrictions around schools

**5. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES & PROGRESS OVER THE THREE YEAR CYCLE**

The strategic priorities for the Safer Waverley Partnership are:

### **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

### **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

### **Tackle Anti-Social Behaviour**

- Reduce anti-social behaviour that concerns 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

### **Tackle Substance Misuse**

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

### **Improving Partnership Performance**

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

These priorities were formulated in the three-year community safety plan commencing in 2008/09 and by comparing some of the headline data in this strategic assessment with that in the strategic assessment for 2007, which informed the development of the plan, it is possible to broadly understand the progress made against the strategic priorities in the three years of the strategy. It is immediately noted that the data between the two data sets is not always comparable and limited in relation to some of the priorities. Outlined below are those areas where data comparable data is available.

## **5.1 Reducing Crime**

Though the data is not strictly comparable, in the twelve months to the end of September 2007 there was an average of 0.61 dwelling burglaries per day. In the six months to the end of September 2010 this had remained broadly similar at 0.67 per day. While there have been fluctuations in the number and rate of burglaries in the intervening period, burglary dwelling should remain a priority area.

For the same periods, the number of other burglaries (sheds, garages etc.) per day has risen slightly from 1.07 per day to 1.41 per day, though this increase is not significant.

Using the same approach in relation to vehicle crime, an average of 1.41 crimes per day for the period to December 2007 has fallen slightly to 1.34 per day in the period to the end of September

2010. Similarly in relation to violence against the person, the number of crimes per day has fallen from 2.59 to 2.37.

Overall, therefore there has been some progress in relation to vehicle crime and violence against the person, while levels of dwelling burglary remain at a similar level to three years ago and other burglaries show a slight increase. It is reiterated however that, inevitably, there will be fluctuations and cycles in the data such that drawing a straight line from 2007 to 2010 gives an indication of progress, but only an indication. Equally, it is noted that Waverley has traditionally been a low crime area and as a result, it may be difficult to bring about significant reductions on an already low base figure.

## **5.2 Feeling safe**

Though the surveys are not strictly comparable, some 91.2% of those questioned in the police joint neighbourhood survey said that they felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark. This compares to 63% of those who responded to the Place Survey in 2008. This is strong evidence of some success in this area.

## **5.3 Tackling Anti-Social behaviour**

The limited data in relation to anti-social behaviour for the most recent year, referred to earlier in the report and limited quality data provided in 2007, means that any comparison between 2007 and 2010 data is problematic at best and misleading at worst. Despite that, it is noted that issues of anti-social behaviour remain high amongst the priorities of the residents of Waverley Borough.

## **5.4 Tackling substance misuse**

Using the same analysis as above, the number of alcohol related crimes have fallen from 2.37 per day in the twelve month period to the end of September 2007, to 1.25 per day in the six month period to the end of September 2010. Clearly, this is something of an inexact science as it relies on the flagging of crimes as alcohol related. However, if one assumes a consistency of approach across the three years, this represents significant progress.

Conversely, the number of drug related offences (not drugs offences, such as possession with intent to supply) have risen from 0.17 per day to 0.44 per day in the three year period. This, however, may reflect changes to the recording and flagging processes rather than a real increase.

In conclusion, there has been clear progress in many of the priority areas over the previous three years, notably violence and alcohol related crime, and they remain relevant today. It is suggested therefore that they should, at a strategic level at least, continue to underpin the work of the Safer Waverley Partnership. In delivering against these priorities, the partnership must always consider what it can add to the process, identifying where it can add value to existing activity as well as promoting new activity.

## **6. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND THE PRIORITY SELECTION PROCESS**

Returning to the current strategic assessment, there has clearly been success during 2009/10 and 2010/11 to date in addressing certain issues, notably:

***Reducing Crime***

- Reduction in recorded crime across all major categories during the six months to September 2010, but especially burglary and crimes of violence.
- Reduction in Alcohol related crime

***Feeling safe***

- Reduction in public concern in relation to a number of areas including graffiti, vehicle crime and noisy neighbours.
- Increased community perception of safety after dark.
- Significant reduction in car occupant road accident casualties.

***Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour***

- High level of public satisfaction with regard to the partnership approach to tackling anti-social behaviour.

***Tackling Substance Abuse***

- Reduction in alcohol related crime

Despite the success, efforts should continue to focus on these areas to ensure that the improvement is maintained. The analysis also highlights areas, which should now be considered for reinforcement or inclusion in the priority areas and the associated plan. These are listed below in relation to the strategic priorities.

***Reducing Crime***

- Arson, especially in parks, public areas and open ground.
- Crime in rural areas, especially acquisitive crime.
- Non-dwelling burglaries, especially from sheds.

***Feeling safe***

- Continued focus on traffic issues, especially speeding, anti-social driving and congestion.
- Reduction in public concern in relation to a number of areas including graffiti, vehicle crime and noisy neighbours.
- Efforts to reduce the number of pedestrian, pedal cycle and motor cycle casualties in road accidents.
- Focus on reducing the number of children killed or seriously injured as a result of road accidents.

***Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour***

- Continued focus on anti-social behaviour in known hotspots, particularly illegal camping and associated anti-social activity, youth disorder, litter.
- Target the factors felt to be contributing to youth anti-social behaviour, but especially alcohol and associated under-age drinking and boredom.

***Tackling Substance Abuse***

- Continued efforts to further reduce the level of alcohol related offending.

Within the broad strategic priorities, attention may now need to be given to these latter areas, while still retaining a focus on those areas where there has been success during the year. In terms of priorities for the year however, the following are proposed:

**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 CSP 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 A for a flow chart describing the process.

## **8. NEXT STEPS**

## **8.1 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.

## **8.2 Partnership Plan**

Following the consultation, the partnership plan for 2011-12 will be drawn up by the supporting officers of the Partnership, by the 1 April 2011. 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.

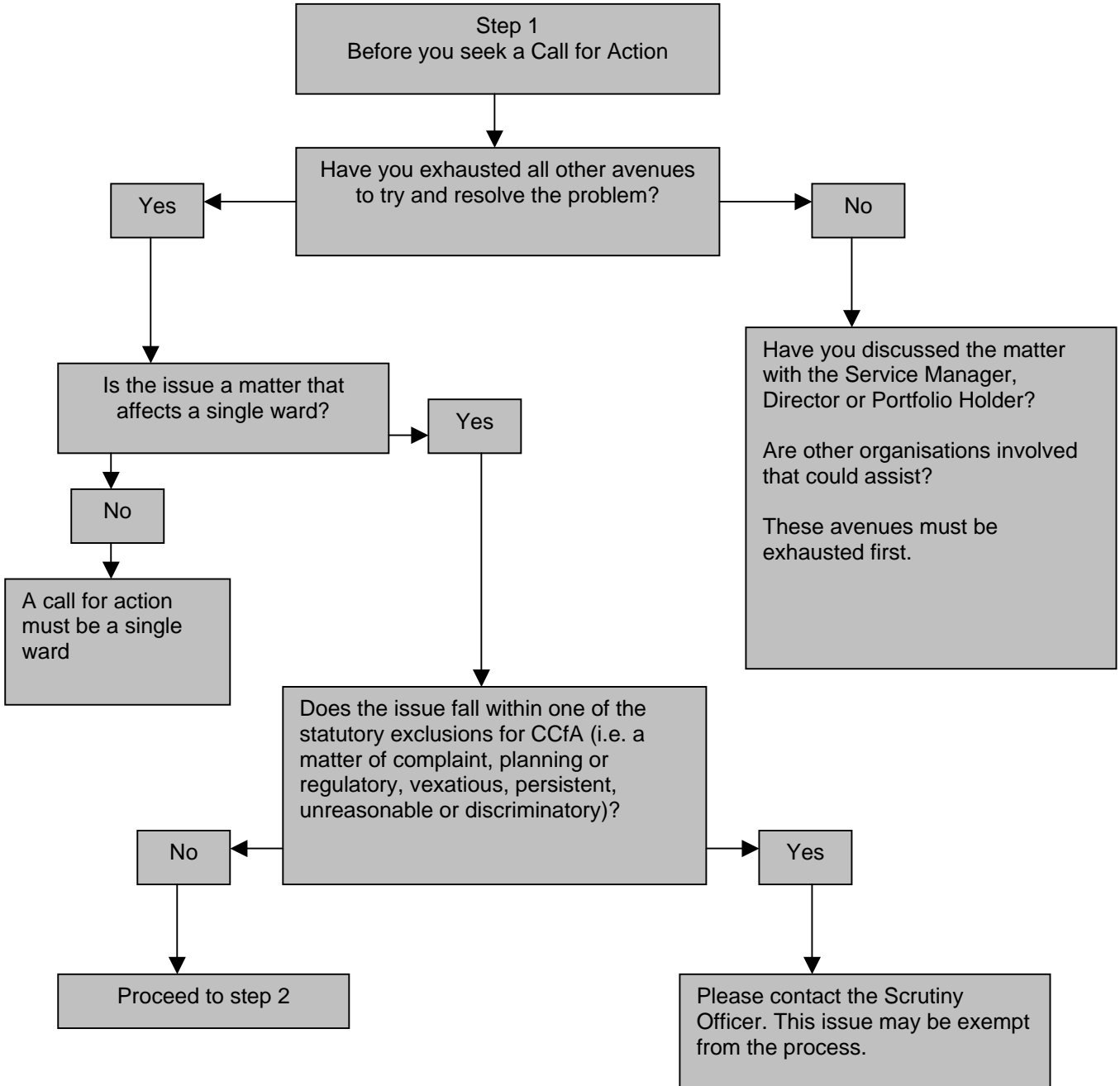
There is therefore little need to revise the priorities and the resulting partnership plan should only require "fine tuning" rather than wholesale changes, to enable the areas highlighted in this assessment to be addressed.

APPENDIX A – 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



<b>Step 2 – Complete Call for Action form (Available from Member Services)</b>	<b>In completing the form you should:</b> <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>
<b>Step 3 - Chairman's consideration of the Call for Action form</b>	<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 e.g. subject of a complaint, vexatious, persistent, unreasonable or discriminatory.</li> </ul>
<b>Step 4 - Overview and Scrutiny Committee</b>	<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>
<b>Step 5 - Overview and Scrutiny Committee</b>	<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>
<b><u>Step 6 - Seeking a resolution</u></b>	<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>
<b>Step 7- Monitoring the recommendations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Overview and Scrutiny Committee will monitor the implementation of its recommendations.</li> </ul>

**APPENDIX B – DATA SOURCES**

- Anti-Social Behaviour Orders issued 2005 to 2009 – Guildford BC
- Connexions – Not in education, Employment or Training (NEET) – September 2010
- Domestic Abuse Outreach service for Waverley and Guildford – Summary Report 2009/10
- Drug and Alcohol Treatment Profile for Waverley (November 2010) – Surrey DAAT
- Neighbourhood Officers and staff – summary of perceived issues in local areas. December 2010
- Neighbourhood Statistics – Educational attainment 2008/09.
- Office for National Statistics – mid-year population estimates 2009.
- Road accident casualties 1994 to 2009 by Borough area
- Safer Waverley Partnership – Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2008/09
- Safer Waverley Partnership – Community Safety Strategy and Partnership Plan 2008-2011
- Safer Waverley Partnership – Joint Action Group meeting minutes (October 2009 – September 2010).
- Surrey Alcohol Strategy 2009-2012
- Surrey County Council – Trading Standards Test Purchases October 2009 to September 2010.
- Surrey County Council Truancy Patrol data September 2009 to July 2010
- Surrey Fire & Rescue service – malicious calls, deliberate primary and secondary fires 12 months to September 2010.
- Surrey PCT – Health Profile for Waverley 2010
- Surrey Police Recorded Crime Statistics, May to September 2009 and 2010 – Waverley and Force area.
- Surrey Police Joint Neighbourhood Survey for the second quarter of financial year 2010/11.
- Waverley Borough Council – Housing anti-social behaviour incidents. October 2009 to September 2010.