Crime and Disorder Audit 2010-2011

London Borough of Hounslow

Working in partnership to make Hounslow a safer place to work, live and visit.
# Contents Page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreword</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgments</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Summary</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Crime</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Burglary</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Robbery</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime, including Violence against the Person (VAP) and Most Serious Violence (MSV)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Crime</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence (DV)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hate Crime</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti Social Behaviour</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Crime</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs and Alcohol</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reducing Re-Offending</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safeguarding Vulnerable People</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who do I contact if I want to find out more information?</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is a crime audit?</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is in a crime audit?</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is this the borough’s first crime audit?</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the Hounslow Community Safety Partnership?</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How does the Crime Audit and crime reduction strategy link to other plans?</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodology</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who worked to produce the audit?</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What data was obtained and used?</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How was data analysed?</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the limitations of the crime audit?</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A profile of Hounslow</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where is Hounslow?</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diversity in Hounslow</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools, employment and skills</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deprivation</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developments</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Findings</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hounslow’s crime trend</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle crime</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft from MV</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft of MV</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Traffic Accidents</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic burglary</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Robbery</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent crime</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence against the person</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most Serious Violence</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Domestic Violence</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Crime</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hate crime</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race crime</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race Crime within Social Housing</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homophobic Crime</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability Crime</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-social behaviour</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental anti-social behaviour</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malicious anti-social behaviour</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASB in Town Centres</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASB Damage in Social Housing and Malicious Calls to the London Fire Brigade</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Social Behaviour on Local Transport</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Social Behaviour in Social Housing</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and drugs</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs Admissions into Accident and Emergency</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Admissions into Accident &amp; Emergency</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trend and Temporal Analysis</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs Intervention Programme</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation Offenders</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Data</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victims</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offenders</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hounslow Statistics for 2009/2010</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR)</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Treatment Requirement (ATR)</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assisting Offenders seeking employment</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persistent and other Priority Offenders (PPO)</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restriction on Bail (RoB)</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs and Youths</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Offending</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Time Entrants</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reoffending</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of custody</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious Youth on Youth Violence</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporal</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offenders</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victims</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tackling Youth Crime</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safeguarding Vulnerable People</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Consultation</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation of findings</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What happens next?</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Foreword

Crime affects everyone and is a key concern for residents across the London Borough of Hounslow. The Crime and Disorder Audit 2010/2011 is a comprehensive report about crime, disorder and substance misuse in the borough over the past three years.

It has been produced by Hounslow’s Community Safety Partnership (CSP): a multiagency partnership that is made up of the Council, Police, Fire Brigade, Primary Care Trust, London Probation Trust and many other partners who work together to reduce crime and disorder in the London Borough of Hounslow.

The Partnership will use the Audit - and feedback from residents - to plan its strategy for reducing crime, disorder and substance misuse for the next three years from 2011 to 2014.

Crime and the fear of crime are important factors that impact on how we feel about our community. Making the borough a safer place for all residents is a key priority for the Community Safety Partnership.

In Hounslow, we recognise that our greatest asset is the richness and diversity of our local population. The Partnership has worked hard to promote community cohesion and develop a settled community, with a common vision and sense of belonging.

This Audit considers the impact of crime and disorder on all our communities. All residents can help to make the borough a safer place.
2. Acknowledgments

The Hounslow Community Safety Partnership would like to thank the following organisations for their contribution to this Crime and Disorder Audit.

- British Transport Police;
- Drugs and Alcohol Action Team;
- Government Office for London;
- Hounslow Homes;
- Hounslow Primary Care Trust;
- Hounslow Race and Equality Council;
- London Analysts Support Site;
- London Borough of Hounslow;
- London Fire Brigade;
- London Probation Trust;
- Metropolitan Police Service;
- Office for National Statistics;
- Refuge;
- Victim Support Hounslow;
- West London Gay Men’s Project;
- West London Learning and Skills Council
- Youth Offending Service;
- And all members of the Community Safety Partnership
3. Executive Summary

3.1. Introduction

Crime affects everyone, and is consistently a key concern for local residents in Hounslow. The Crime and Disorder Audit 2010/2011 is a report which comprehensively analyses crime, disorder and substance misuse in the London Borough of Hounslow for the last three years (April 2008 to March 2010).

It has been produced by the Hounslow Community Safety Partnership; a multi-agency partnership that is made up of local agencies such as Hounslow Council, Police, Fire Brigade, Probation Services, Health services and other local partners who work together to help reduce crime and disorder in Hounslow.

The Partnership will use the Audit, as well as feedback from residents, to plan its new three year strategy starting from April 2011. The strategy will follow on from the previous Hounslow Community safety Strategy with several strategic themes as priority areas to focus to enable us to tackle the issues identified within this Crime Audit.

These themes are:
- **Safer Neighbourhood & Town Centres**, to prevent crime in neighbourhoods and town centres;
- **Safer, Cohesive Communities**, to prevent crimes against people and communities;
- **Protecting Young People**, to prevent crime committed against or by young people;
- **Reducing the Criminal Harm of Drugs & Alcohol**, to reduce the impact on crime from, and harm caused by, Drugs and Alcohol;
Reducing Re-Offending, to reduce reoffending through partnership integrated offender management; and

Safeguarding Vulnerable People, to protect vulnerable people from harm.

### 3.2. Crime in Hounslow

The level of crime in Hounslow is steadily decreasing. There has been a 24% reduction in crime since the last Crime and Disorder Audit was completed by the Partnership in 2004 – this equates to about 600 fewer crimes per month.

Over the span of the Audit, crimes have actually increased very slightly and then decreased over the last three financial years. Starting in 2007/2008, there were 23,659 crimes in the borough. This increased by 89 offences to 23,748 in 2008/2009. However, in 2009/2010, the crime levels decreased by 2.5% down to 23,144 reported incidents. The increase in 2008/2009 was actually the anomaly over the last six years as there has been year on year reduction in crime levels since 2004.

The Audit spans a difficult time for residents, workers and visitors of Hounslow, as the world wide economic downturn has affected many peoples lives and livelihoods. Events in central London have on occasions taken up resources from Hounslow Police.

Crime in Hounslow fares well when compared to neighbouring and similar boroughs. The table below compares total crime per 1,000 population rates for a selection of Greater London boroughs during the period 2009/2010. The graph shows that the number of crimes per 1,000 population for Hounslow is only very slightly higher than the average for the 15 boroughs selected; the average crime rate is 98 crime per 1,000 population compared with Hounslow’s figure of 99. If selecting the West London Alliance boroughs¹, Hounslow is below the average of these 6 boroughs.

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¹ [http://www.westlondonalliance.org/](http://www.westlondonalliance.org/) The WLA comprises the boroughs of Brent, Ealing, Hammersmith & Fulham, Harrow, Hillingdon and Hounslow
The analysis of the findings in the Crime Audit has identified priority areas for crime and disorder of high importance for the Community Safety Partnership and Hounslow residents.

- There were a total of 18,210 incidents of Victim Based Crimes within the four Town Centres of the Borough (Hounslow High Street, Feltham High Street, Brentford High Street, and Chiswick High Road).
- Theft from Motor Vehicles has increased by 11% in the last year, and Domestic Burglary has increased by 13% in the same period.
- Violence against the person offences, including offences of serious assault, has increased by 5% since 2007/2008, where the majority of offences are in Hounslow Town Centre.
- Domestic Violence has reduced by 4% in 2009/2010, but incidents are still higher than at 2007/2008.
- Hate Crime is still prevalent in the borough with nearly 900 incidents being reported to the police.
- Fly Tipping and Graffiti incidents reported to the Local Authority have increased by 11% since 2007/2008.
• Anti-Social Behaviour in Town Centres, Hounslow Homes estates and at Transport hubs and stations occurs on a frequent basis.
• During 2009/2010, there were 666 positive drugs tests following an arrest for a trigger offence. During this period, there were 1843 drug related incidents reported to the police.
• 220 offenders were assisted back into employment from 1514 offenders within the Probation system.
• There were 287 young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time. Although this was a reduction against the previous period, it is clear that more can be done to reduce this further.
• Adult abuse happens, and reported cases have increased by 20% in the last two financial years.

Main categories of crime in Hounslow April 2007 - March 2010

- Violence Against the Person, 23%
- Burglary, 11%
- Theft, 34%
- Criminal Damage, 13%
- Sexual Offences, 5%
- Robbery, 1%
- Other Notifiable Offences, 3%
- Fraud or Forgery, 1%
- Robbery, 1%
- Theft and Handling, 8%
- Criminal Damage, 1%
Violence against the person
Murder
Wounding/GBH
Assault With Injury
Common Assault
Offensive Weapon
Harassment
Other Violence

Theft and Handling Total
Theft/Taking Of Motor Vehicle
Theft From Motor Vehicle
Motor Vehicle Interference & Tampering
Theft From Shops
Theft Person
Theft/Taking Of Pedal Cycles
Other Theft
Handling Stolen Goods

Criminal Damage
Criminal Damage to a Dwelling
Criminal Damage To Other Buildings
Criminal Damage To Motor Vehicle
Other Criminal Damage

Burglary
Burglary in A Dwelling
Burglary in Other Buildings

Safer Neighbourhoods & Town Centres
Motor Vehicle Crime
Theft from Motor Vehicles has seen an increase of 11% in the last financial year. Over the period analysed for the Audit, there were 6790 incidents recorded, which equates to nearly 10% of all crimes recorded.

Theft of Motor Vehicles has seen a year on year decrease within the duration of the Audit, reducing by 16% in 2008/2008, and a further 20% in 2009/2010.

Road Traffic Accidents in Hounslow, despite several recent unfortunate incidents, have been reducing in Hounslow. There were 102 incidents where people were killed or seriously injured during the calendar year of 2008. This figure was reduced to 100 during 2009.

Where does Motor Vehicle Crime happen?
During 2009/2010, Chiswick has been highlighted as an area where Theft from Motor Vehicles occurs on regular basis. Areas of Central Hounslow and North Feltham are areas of concern for Theft of Motor Vehicles.
When does Motor Vehicle Crime happen?
Motor vehicle crime is more likely to occur late in the evenings between 19:00 and 01:00, and happens frequently in the summer.

Who are the victims of Motor Vehicle Crime?
Motor vehicle crime frequently occurs to males between the ages of 28 and 47.

Domestic Burglary
Domestic burglary has increased by 24% in the last two financial years. Over the period analysed for the Audit, there were 5388 reported incidents.
Where does Domestic Burglary happen?
Domestic Burglary for the last financial year has occurred in Chiswick and in the Heston & Cranford wards.

When does Domestic Burglary happen?
Domestic Burglary tends to happen more frequently in the winter months between October and January. Surprisingly, burglaries seem to peek between the hours of 14:00 and 19:00, when about 43% of reports were received during these times.

Who are the victims of Domestic Burglary?
Domestic Burglaries tend to happen to people between the ages of 25 and 49.

Personal Robbery
Personal robbery has seen reductions in offences reported over the last three financial years. In 2009/2010, there was a 23% reduction in offences when compared to 2007/2008.

Where does Personal Robbery happen?
Personal robbery offences are most likely to occur in Hounslow Town Centre. This is unfortunately a ‘hot-spot’ location for most crimes due to it being the boroughs main shopping area any with many transport hubs.

When does Personal Robbery happen?
These offences occur most frequently during the hours of 16:00 and 18:00, and again in the late evening between 21:00 and 01:00. Reported offences
also seem to peak on Fridays, but this may be purely anecdotal. Offences are also most likely to occur during the spring months between March and June.

**Who are the victims of Personal Robbery?**

Offences that are reported tend to happen to males (80% of reported incidents) aged between 10 and 18 years.

**Violent Crime, including Violence against the Person (VAP) and Most Serious Violence (MSV)**

VAP offences has seen year on year increases for three consecutive years. Reported offences numbered 5602 in 2009/2010, which was an increase of 5% against offences in 2007/2008. MSV offences, conversely, has shown year on year reductions for the last two financial years, reducing by 17% in 2009/2010 to only 248 offences.

**Where does Violent Crime happen?**

VAP reported incidents occur in Hounslow Town Centre mostly due this being the main shopping area of the borough which also has a night time economy of public houses. However there are increasing figures of reporting offences within the other town centres in the borough, being Feltham, Brentford, Chiswick, and notably in Hounslow West.

MSV offences were also most likely to occur in and around Hounslow Town Centre with small pockets of incidents occurring in Feltham and Chiswick Town Centres, and the Hounslow Central borders with Brentford and Heston.
When does Violent Crime happen?

VAP offences seem to have several hourly peaks of incidents throughout the day. These are between 13:00 and 14:00, 18:00 and 19:00, 22:00 and 23:00, and 00:00 and 01:00. Offences are most likely to occur on Fridays and Saturdays, and also during the spring months of March to June, and in the autumn between September and October.

MSV incidents occur predominantly during the hours of 21:00 and 02:00, and more likely on Saturdays. The analysis of the month trends do not show any specific months where incidents are more frequent, as reports were as likely to be October as there were in March and May. Reports suggest, on the other hand, that incidents were least likely to occur in July and November where the analysis shows large drops in reports.

Who are the victims of Violent Crime?

VAP offences were most likely to occur against people aged between 19 and 25 years. Males and females were equally likely to be victims of this type of incidents (50% split).

Youth Crime

Youth crime has shown year on year reductions for the last three financial years, reducing by 9% in 2008/2009, and a further 6% in 2009/2010. Overall there has been a 14% reduction in youth crime since 2007/2008.

Where does Youth Crime happen?

The two main areas where youth crimes occur are in the town centres of Hounslow and Feltham.
When does Youth Crime happen?
There does not seem to be any particular seasonal trend over the last three years, but offences are more likely to occur during the summer months of July to September, and often occur between 15:00 and 19:00. The highest percentage of youth crime offences occur on a Friday but the number of offences are high throughout the week.

Who are the victims of Youth Crime?
Youth crime incidents, including Common Assault, Assault with Injury, and Personal Robbery, occur seemingly to no particular section of the youth population of Hounslow. Reported incidents have identified that both males, females, White, Asian and Black people are equally likely to be victims of crime.

Safer, Cohesive Communities;
Domestic Violence (DV)
DV reported incidents have decreased in 2009/2010 where there were 1,895 incidents reported to the police. This showed a 4% decrease in reports when compared to the previous period of 2008/2009. However, consideration must be taken as many DV incidents are often not reported directly to the police.

Where does Domestic Violence happen?
Domestic Violence is, unfortunately, a borough wide issue. However analysis has shown that incidents occur more frequently within the Hounslow Heath and Feltham areas.

When does Domestic Violence happen?
DV incidents occur more frequently between the hours of 19:00 and 00:00, which is when nearly 34% of all DV reported incidents occur, and 47% of all
DV incidents occur between Friday and Sunday. There does not seem to be any seasonal trend for DV incidents.

**Who are the victims of Domestic Violence?**
A very high percentage of people who suffer from DV are females between the ages of 26 and 35 years.

**Hate Crime**
Hate crime is a criminal offence motivated by hostility or prejudice against another person based on their age, belief, disability, gender, race, religion or sexual orientation. Racist incidents have decreased by 4% in 2009/2010 when compared to those incidents in 2008/2009. Despite this however, the levels of incidents in 2009/2010 are still 13% higher than those in 2007/2008. Reports of Homophobic incidents have always been low. The anonymous reporting machines administered by the West London Gay Men’s Project actually received more reports of Homophobic incidents than the police.

Reports of disability crime are steadily reducing within the borough, with 472 incidents reported in 2009/2010, a 12% reduction when compared to 2007/2008.

**Where does Hate Crime happen?**

Racial offences were mostly reported within Feltham town centre and its surrounding areas, although there were also an increasing number of reports of incidents in Hounslow town centre.

Disability crime is a borough wide problem and incidents have occurred in all wards. However, there are a high density of reports of crimes against people with a disability in Hounslow High Street, Isleworth, Bedfont, and Chiswick.
We were not able to map incidents of Homophobic crime.

**When does Hate Crime happen?**
All types of hate crime could happen at any moment during the day, week or year.

Analysis shows that racial offences seem to peak in the late afternoon, between 15:00 and 16:00, and early evening between 17:00 and 19:00, and occur mostly between Friday and Sunday.

Disability Crime seem to peak on Thursdays and Fridays, but reports are slightly erratic from a time point of view, where incidents peak during several hourly periods in the day, 09:00 – 10:00, 15:00 – 16:00, 17:00 – 18:00, and 19:00 – 20:00.

**Who are the victims of Hate Crime?**
Race crime reports have identified victims are most likely to be Asian males between the ages of 26 and 35.

**Anti Social Behaviour**
Reports of Abandoned Vehicles have nearly halved when comparing the reports received from 2007/2008 to 2009/2010. However Fly Tipping and Graffiti reports have increased in 2009/2010, which can be attributed to better reporting avenues for residents. Both Fly Tipping and Graffiti incidents dealt with by Hounslow Council have increased by 11% in 2009/2010 when comparing to the number of reports in 2007/2008.
Hounslow Homes saw a reduction in ASB complaints from their residents in 2009/2010, but this was still 16% higher than the levels of ASB in 2007/2008.

In 2009/2010, the London Fire Brigade had to deal with 58 malicious or hoax calls, 129 incidents of deliberate fires on grasslands, 134 incidents of deliberate fires in rubbish, 587 automatic fire alarms that were activated incorrectly.

The British Transport Police dealt with 693 incidents of ASB in or near the 14 main transport hubs in the borough, which was a 7% increase when compared to 2008/2009.

*Where does ASB happen?*

Fly Tipping seems to be a borough wide problem, but high levels of fly tipping occurs in Bedfont, Chiswick, Hounslow Heath, and within and nearby Hounslow Town Centre.

Graffiti incidents occur most frequently in Feltham, Bedfont and Chiswick.

Malicious anti-social behaviour reported to the Police in the year 2009/2010 has a higher concentration around the town centres in Hounslow Borough.
Rowdy inconsiderate behaviour is the main type of anti social behaviour committed in Hounslow.

The transport station with the most incidents dealt by the British Transport Police was Feltham mainline station, where there were 185 incidents of ASB in 2009/2010, and 285 incidents in total (including Theft, Criminal Damage, and Violence). The next station with the most incidents was Hounslow West London underground station.

The Police Safer Transport Teams indicated that an area near Hounslow Bus Garage and the top of Hounslow High Street were the main locations of ASB on Hounslow’s bus routes.

**When does ASB happen?**

There does not seem to be a trend of when most Fly Tipping and Graffiti incidents occur.

Incidents at transport stations seem to occur more often during the spring and early months between April and July, and peak between 16:00 and 20:00.

Non-emergency calls to the London Fire Brigade, including malicious and hoax calls, deliberate fires in grasslands and rubbish, and accidental fires in dwellings, seem to occur mostly between April and July. Calls for Deliberate fires in grasslands and rubbish seem to peak between 14:00 and 20:00.

Calls by residents to Hounslow Homes regarding anti social behaviour within social housing also seem to be more frequent during the spring and early summer months of April to July.

**Who are the victims of ASB?**

Fly Tipping incidents dealt by Hounslow Council are usually on public land throughout the borough and can have a negative effect on nearby residents. Graffiti incidents on any buildings are dealt with Hounslow Council, and also
can have a negative effect on nearby residents, especially if the graffiti is racist or of an offensive nature.

Protecting Young People
Hounslow Youth Offending Service is aimed at young people who are at risk of crime, involved in anti social behaviour, involved in gangs, or are in low level crime which has not yet led to a conviction.

During 2007/2008 334 young people entered the criminal justice system for the first time. During 2008/2009 this number rose slightly to 340. During 2009/2010 this number was further reduced to 287 young people. This represents a 14% reduction in first time entrants since 2007/2008.

The youth re-offending rate of Hounslow’s young people at 0.85 new offences per young person, is below (i.e. better than) the London average of 1.06 new offences, and also below the national average of 1.05 new offences per young person.

Where do Youth Offences happen?
Youth Offenders mainly are based in the west of borough, with offences occurring within Hounslow South, Bedfont, Feltham West, and mostly in Hanworth.

When do Youth Offences happen?
Main crime hotspots are around Hounslow and Feltham town centres. Analysis for 12 weeks July – October 2010 showed Fridays 1500 – 1800 as the peak time followed by Saturdays.

Who are the victims of Youth Offences?
The majority of the victims of youth offences were male, with females second and businesses representing a smallest group. The majority of victims are aged over 18 years, with victims under 18 years of age representing approximately 35% of victims.
Reducing the Criminal Harm of Drugs and Alcohol

In Hounslow, the national database ‘Local Alcohol Profiles’ tells us that the hospital admissions for alcohol related harm are significantly worse than other areas. Specialist treatment drug development in Hounslow has been subject to a largely centrally funded programme. The numbers of problematic drug users in effective treatment has consistently improved over the last 2 years. Data from the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System says that in Hounslow there are 554 Opiate users and 248 Crack users.

During 2009/2010, there were 1960 drugs test administered when an arrest was made for a trigger offence under the Drugs Intervention Programme. 37% of clients in the Probation system identified ‘Drugs’ as a support need.

In incidents of Domestic Violence handled by the Hounslow Domestic Violence Outreach Service, 164 DV victims linked themselves with having a vulnerability to drugs, and 153 linked themselves to alcohol.

*Where do Drug and/or Alcohol incidents happen?*
Ambulance calls for alcohol related incidents were mostly in the Hounslow Central ward, followed by Hounslow Heath and Hounslow West.

*When do Drug and/or Alcohol incidents happen?*
The most amount of ambulance calls for alcohol related incidents happened during the hours of 20:00 and 02:00, and occurred more frequently during April and May.

Reducing Re-Offending
During 2009/2010, Hounslow Probation service supervised 1514 offenders. The main offence type for offenders being supervised by Probation is Assault & Violence.
Offenders in Hounslow need more assistance with choosing lifestyles and associates. There are more offenders with substance misuse problems than the neighbouring boroughs.

Safeguarding Vulnerable People
Adult abuse cases to the Safeguarding Adults board have increased year on year from 2007/2008 – this can be attributed to better reporting avenues and more awareness in reporting abuse. The main adult abuse type is that of an emotional nature, followed by actual physical abuse.

Residents with a disabling illness, such as mental illness, dementia and learning difficulties are also at threat to abuse and crime, but unfortunately reports from these residents are very uncommon, possibly due to fear and lack of knowledge as to how to report such incidents.

Where does Adult Abuse happen?
Abuse more often than not occurs in the victims own home – 260 incidents like this occurred during 2009/2010.

Who are the victims of Adult Abuse?
Abuse cases more happen frequently to older people (60 years and older) – 128 cases in 2009/2010. 158 cases of abuse happen to people with either a learning disability or a mental illness.
Who do I contact if I want to find out more information?

The Community Safety team supports the Community Safety Partnership in its statutory duty to undertake a yearly assessment of Crime, and to write, implement and monitor a crime reduction strategy every three years.

Further information can be accessed on the Hounslow Council website (http://www.hounslow.gov.uk/community_safety).

Alternatively the Community Safety team can contacted via the following methods.

**By Letter**
Community Safety  
Community Services  
London Borough of Hounslow  
Civic Centre, Lampton Road  
Hounslow, Middlesex  
TW3 4DN

**By Email**
community.safety@hounslow.gov.uk

**By Telephone**
020 8583 2506

**By Fax**
020 8583 2466
4. **Introduction**

4.1. **What is a crime audit?**

The Crime and Disorder Act (1998) places a legal responsibility on the Council, Fire Brigade, Police, Primary Care Trust, Probation and other partners to work together to reduce crime, disorder and substance misuse in Hounslow. To do this, every three years we undertake a review of crime and drugs in our area known as a crime audit. We then consult with as many people as possible on the findings of the audit and ask them about their concerns. From this, we write up a strategy saying how we plan to make the borough safer. This is called the Community Safety Strategy. It is based on what we have found out, both from our own analysis and also from what you tell us.

4.2. **What is in a crime audit?**

A crime audit includes information provided by a number of agencies in the borough including the Council, Fire Brigade, Health Services, Police, Probation and many others. Where possible, the information covers a three-year period, and in the case of this Audit, from April 2007 to March 2010. In some places there are gaps in the information we have been able to obtain and we have indicated where this is the case.

This Audit presents its findings in section 7. Section 7 begins with an overview of crime trends in the borough. There are then sub-sections on each of the priority crimes: motor vehicle crime, burglary & robbery, violent crime, hate crime, anti-social behaviour, alcohol and drugs, services for victims, offender management, and youth crime. Each section lists the main points, and then typically introduces the main crime categories before looking at statistics of crimes, when and where crimes are committed, victims and the accused.
4.3. Is this the borough’s first crime audit?
This is the London Borough of Hounslow’s fourth crime audit and the first Audit in this particular format since 2004. However, the Community Safety has completed annual strategic assessments on crime and disorder since 2004. Whilst the previous strategic assessments have been very detailed, the decision to complete this years assessment in the theme of the Crime Audit was made by the Community Safety Partnership.

The Community Safety Strategy for 2008 – 2011 outlined several strategic themes for the Community Safety Partnership to focus on in terms of crime and disorder reduction. Each of these themes captured several priority objectives and targets to reach which were set and agreed by the Community Safety Partnership. These were:

**Safer neighbourhoods:**
- Reduce the number of road fatalities and casualties
- Retain a commitment to Safer Neighbourhood Policing
- Continue to tackle Anti-Social Behaviour:
  - Work to reduce Criminal Damage
  - Tackle arson and nuisance calls to the Fire Service
  - Continue to develop Safer Transport Policing
- Develop the work around making our Town Centres safer and reducing business crime

**Stronger, safer communities:**
- Tackling Hate Crime (Race, Faith and Homophobic Crime)
- Reducing Serious Violent Crime
- Reducing personal robbery
- Tackling domestic burglary
- Building on the multi-agency work of reducing domestic violence
- Reducing theft from motor vehicles

**Reducing the impact on crime and harm caused by drugs and alcohol:**
• Educating children and young people on the dangers of excessive alcohol use and drug taking;

• Reducing the supply of illegal drugs;
• Reducing alcohol and drug-related anti-social behaviour and crime and its impact on communities;
• Reducing drug use and drug-related offending through treatment and support.
• Reducing drug-related death through harm minimisation
• Increasing problematic drug users in effective treatment

Realising the potential of young people:
• To work with young people ‘at risk’ in the community
• Reduce the number of first time entrants into the criminal justice system aged 10 – 17
• Prevent young people re-offending in the borough
• Reduce serious youth on youth violence in the borough
• Continue to work in partnership with the Detached and Outreach Team

Reassured, cohesive communities:
• Develop the Communications Strategy
• Improve community engagement
• To assist in building local resilience to violence extremism
• Deliver the Stronger and United Action Plan
• To increase the number of people who believe people get on well together in their local area

The evaluation of this audit will result in recommendations for new strategic themes that the Community Safety Partnership

4.4. What is the Hounslow Community Safety Partnership?
The Hounslow Community Safety Partnership is made up of a number of local agencies who work together, by law, to reduce crime, disorder and substance
misuse. Local agencies involved are Hounslow Council, Metropolitan Police, London Fire brigade, London Probation Trust, Primary Care Trust, Youth Offending Service, and many others. The full list of members is detailed in the appendix.

The main purpose, and mission statement, of the partnership is to make Hounslow a safer place to work, live and visit.

The London Borough of Hounslow has had a Community Safety Partnership in place since 1994. The Crime and Disorder Act, 1998 made such partnerships a legal requirement and the Police Reform Act, 2002 told us that we needed to widen our membership of the Partnership.

4.5. How does the Crime Audit and crime reduction strategy link to other plans?

A key local strategic document that influences this Audit and the next Strategy is the Council’s Executive Pledges and Priorities for Hounslow Plan. Hounslow Council is made up of 60 Councillors elected every four years, who are democratically accountable to residents of their ward. The Executive forms the part of the Council responsible for the most significant service decisions. The Executive is made up of the Leader of the Council, the Deputy Leader and up to nine other Councillors. Each Executive member has a personal portfolio allocated in line with the Council’s ten priorities. One of these priorities is “Community Safety”, which is where the work of the Community Safety Partnership fits in.

There are a number of other national and local plans, policies and legislation that impacts the work that the Community Safety Partnership does. These include:

- Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- Police Reform Act 2002
- Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2004
• Police and Justice Act 2006
• National Indicators for Local Authorities
• Hounslow Plan 2008
• Delivering Safer Communities: A guide to effective partnership working (issued by the Home Office).
• Drug and Alcohol Joint Commissioning Strategy 2008 – 2011
• Supporting People Strategy 2005 – 2010
• Local Area Agreement 2008 – 2011
• Safeguarding Adults Strategy;
• Safeguarding Children Strategy;
• Homeless Persons Strategy;
• Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy;
• Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy.
• Hate Crime – The Cross-Government Action Plan
5. Methodology

This section explains how the Community Safety team took forward the task of preparing and collecting information for this Crime Audit. It also highlights the challenges that we met along the way.

5.1. Who worked to produce the audit?
The Crime and Disorder Audit was produced by the Hounslow Police Higher Analyst who heads up the Borough Intelligence Unit at Hounslow, and the Community Safety Partnership Performance Officer, based within Hounslow Council. The joint effort from the two agencies, along with the help and assistance of the other partners, using project management, local knowledge, research and applied data analysis have resulted in the completion of the Crime Audit.

5.2. What data was obtained and used?
The Crime Audit has used data which has been shared and exchanged locally between local partners within the Community Safety Partnership.

In this Audit, Police data provides much of the information on crime and disorder, victims and those accused of crimes. Other sources of information have been used to supplement and complement the data from the police where necessary.

A multi-agency partnership approach was used during this audit, with partner buy-in being very important. This approach is very beneficial on crimes which traditionally are under-reported to the police, taking Hate Crime as a good example of this.

5.3. How was data analysed?
Data has been supplied by all partners within the Community Safety Partnership and has been analysed using their own methods. However, emphasis has been placed on identifying victims, offenders, locations and
time where possible. Police data has been extracted from the Crime Reporting Information System (CRIS) and mapped using MapInfo. Further analysis was completed using the VOLT model; Victim, Offender, Location, Temporal. This will enable the Community Safety Partnership to focus decisions on where best to deploy resources, when to deploy, and who are the victims and offenders.

The analysis done for this Audit is based on data sets from April 2007 to March 2010. All maps within this Audit, however, are based on the most recent full financial year, being April 2009 to March 2010.

5.4. What are the limitations of the crime audit?

All data used within this Crime Audit are those reported to local agencies, such as the police, the council, or specific agencies who deal with specific crimes. However, we know that many incidents that occur do not get reported to appropriate authorities and therefore cannot be included in any analysis.

Victims of crime may choose not to report incidents because they feel that certain incidents may be too trivial to report. Others may not report because they may not know who to report certain incidents to, or even choose to ignore many incidents and there seem to be not harming anyone in particular, for example Graffiti.

It is also difficult to assess the true extent of drug and alcohol problems as people may be consider they have an alcohol problem, or a unlikely to report illegal drug use.

Some incidents may be double-counted if reported to two or more separate agencies. This is notable on some items that the Community Safety Partnership has been actively encouraging incidents of Hate Crime to the police, the local authority and specialist agencies.

Unfortunately, although the Crime Audit has attempted to analyse incidents of all Crime, Disorder, ASB and Substance Misuse, there may be data which has
not be included in the detailed analysis. The Community Safety Partnership is continually adding to its data sources it uses to understand the extent of crime and disorder in the borough, but there will always be other data to consider. The Audit will be an opportunity for the Partnership to assess where intelligence gaps occur and look to fill these in the near future.

A key issue not just with Police data is we have been unable to identify whether specific nationalities are more vulnerable. The Community Safety Partnership will look into possible solutions for these data limitations going forward.
6. A profile of Hounslow

6.1. Introduction
Anti-social behaviour, crime and disorder and substance misuse needs to be understood in context. This section introduces the London Borough of Hounslow and its diverse population.

6.2. Where is Hounslow?
Hounslow is an outer London borough situated in West London. To the east is the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, Ealing to the north, Hillingdon to the west and Richmond upon Thames to the south as can be seen on the map below.

*Location map of Hounslow*
Geographically, Hounslow is a large borough covering 23 squares miles and stretches from Chiswick in the east to Heathrow Airport, the international gateway to London, in the west. It is well served by public transport and ideally located for national transport links, with easy access to major roads and motorways linking Central London and the City to the south west, Wales, the Midlands and beyond via the A4, M25 and M4.

6.3. Diversity in Hounslow
The Local Authority serves a population of 234,200 and is one of the UK’s most diverse, multi-ethnic boroughs with a black and minority ethnic population of more than 38%. A number of Eastern European countries have become members of the European Union over the past few years enabling Eastern Europeans to live and work in the UK. This has resulted in an influx of Eastern Europeans into the borough. The largest community is from the Indian sub-continent, who have been in the borough since World War II, and there are sizeable Asian communities in Heston and Cranford and Central Hounslow. There are also growing African, Caribbean, Chinese and Arabic speaking communities. These communities make up 8% of the population across the borough. 2007 data from the ONS states the percentages of the ethnicities of the borough are 62% white, 27% Asian, 5% Black, and 3% being Chinese or other ethnicities.
It is more difficult to provide an accurate figure of Hounslow’s transient populations of refugees and asylum seekers, and travellers. The most up-to-date research commissioned in 2001 estimated there were between 7,100 and 8,200 asylum seekers and refugees in the borough. This is between 3.3% and 3.9% of the resident population. This includes people from: Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia, Kosovo, Iran, Iraq, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania. Many are physically and mentally healthy but others can have greater health needs including lower levels of childhood immunisation and greater levels of mental distress amongst those arriving from regions of armed conflict.

Travellers make use of various privately owned sites in the borough and the Local Authority maintains official traveller sites. However, the total number of travellers temporarily residing in the borough is not known. Many of the children are from an Irish Heritage ethnic background. The travelling community in Hounslow is considered to be relatively small.

Hounslow’s diverse communities speak more than 140 different languages, and in the schools there are 13 languages spoken by more than 200 pupils across the Local Authority. The number of speakers of minority languages
has grown rapidly over the last 10 years and some of the fastest growing languages are shown in figure 12. In addition, more than 1,000 pupils speak Gujarati, Punjabi or Urdu at home. In 2004, 53% of pupils surveyed spoke English at home.

The wide range of faith groups is manifested thorough the diversity of places of worship throughout the Borough – churches, chapels, gurdwaras, mosques, synagogues and temples. The Census 2001 found 52% of residents said they were Christian, but there were significant proportions of the population who were Hindu (8%), Muslim (9%) and Sikh (9%).

The age of the population also varies across Hounslow. The percentage of under-16 year olds is highest in the West and Heston & Cranford areas, with 21% of the residents being of this age from these areas. In addition, there are more people of retirement age living in the West area of the borough, but as a rate of population it is very similar across the whole borough.
The UK Border Agency has recently changed their immigration rules making it more difficult for all non British citizens to enter the UK which may have an effect on migrating population numbers entering the borough in the future.

### 6.4. Schools, employment and skills

Hounslow’s school results shows improvement in all ages in recent years. In secondary schools, absences are lower than the National average and the percentage of pupils gaining five good passes at GCSE is 72%, higher than the rate for both London as a whole and England as at the end of the academic year of 2008/2009. Pupils from an Asian background are performing better than the rate from London/Nation wide.

Schools have seen a good reduction in permanent exclusions, with the 2008/09 exclusion rate at its lowest since 2002/03. In the autumn term 2009/10 there were 16 permanent exclusions compared with 20 exclusions for the same period last year and we are on track to reaching our target of 59 exclusions. There has been a shift in Persistent Disruptive behaviour from 254 to 153 exclusions, resulting in a 40% reduction. Exclusions resulting from verbal abuse and racism has also shown declining figures. The West Area and Heston and Cranford have the highest rate of permanent exclusions.
There is a need to minimise the number of children and young people who are excluded from school; not only does this have a detrimental impact on the child’s educational achievement, but there is also evidence to support the argument that excluded pupils are at a greater risk of offending.

The Greater London Authority (GLA) ‘triangulation’ forecasts for employment in Hounslow suggest a slow fall in employment over the period 2007 - 2016 of approx 4%, with total employment then stabilising at approx 130,000 followed by a slow recovery in employment levels leading to a small overall rise of 3% by 2031.

The GLA forecasts that employment growth will be driven by the business services sector, with Other Services (which includes Creative and Media) and hotels and restaurants also growing. The retail sector has been more affected by the recession and is therefore not expected to grow at the levels previously forecast. More modest employment growth is also projected to be experienced by financial services and health and education.

Employment in the following sectors is forecast to fall across London – Manufacturing, Construction, Public Administration and Transport.

Table 1: GLA Employment Projections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2026</th>
<th>2031</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brent</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ealing</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H&amp;F</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrow</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillingdon</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hounslow</strong></td>
<td><strong>134</strong></td>
<td><strong>131</strong></td>
<td><strong>129</strong></td>
<td><strong>129</strong></td>
<td><strong>133</strong></td>
<td><strong>138</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West London</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>809</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>899</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However it should be noted that borough employment estimates are only estimates and differ slightly between different data sources and researchers. In particular planned public sector job losses lead to an uncertainty regarding

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2 source: GLA Working Paper 39 Borough Employment Projections
the extent to which private sector employment growth can ‘make up the difference’ as public sector employment contracts.

The latest estimate from the Annual Population Survey (Jan 09 – Dec 09) for the percentage of local working age residents in employment is 70.8% for Hounslow, and 68.3% for the overall London rate.

Employment and Earnings
In the 2001 Census, Hounslow was in the top 10% in England for the proportion of residents with degrees or higher-level qualifications (28.4%). More recently, improvements have also been noted in the percentages of adults to achieve each of Level 2, 3 and 4 skills.

Overall, about 50% of all employees in Hounslow are in the highest socio-economic group (London 53% and nationally 43%), while 18% are in the lowest socio-economic group (London 12% and nationally 19%) therefore the borough lies between the national and London average. The average earnings in Hounslow are somewhat low compared to the London region, at £32,000 compared to £42,000. Despite being slightly above the national average of £31,000 this does indicate that the economy is relatively low wage by London standards.

It seems likely that many families in Hounslow were experiencing financial pressures even before the economy moved into recession. Earnings are lower than the London average, reflecting the fact that people living in Hounslow are less likely to be employed in managerial, professional or skilled trade jobs (57.6% of those employed in 2006-07, compared with 60.1% for London as a whole). Another survey shows that on average male full-time workers living in Hounslow earned 5% less than the London average. The gap was more marked for female full-time workers: pay was 10% below the London average.

As with deprivation generally, there are marked differences in pay and low incomes across the Borough. In the map below, the darker colours indicate where incomes were significantly below £15,000 per household in 2004:
Chiswick Homefield ward had the highest estimated median household income in 2008 at more than £45,000 pa and the lowest proportion of households with annual income of less than £20,000 at 6%. Heston West and Cranford wards had the lowest estimated median household incomes and the highest proportion of households with annual income of less than £20,000 at 19%.

6.5. Deprivation

Deprivation refers to unmet needs caused by a lack of social and material necessities and is not just financial. Examples include diet, health, clothing, housing, household facilities, environment and work. Historically, deprivation has been concentrated in Metropolitan areas and in London typically the inner and eastern London Boroughs. The latest Government research, however, continues to show that there are parts of Hounslow that are deprived.

The areas with the darkest colours in the map below are the most deprived. A small number of these in Hanworth, Feltham and Brentford fall into the bottom tenth (the 10% most deprived) of the 32,500 areas in England. Quite a few more, spread across the borough are within the bottom third. Areas that are relatively affluent are sometimes adjacent to the most deprived areas.
The Borough’s good external road links have been instrumental in the development of local centres of employment. In the changing face of the economy, Hounslow is now re-establishing itself and is recognised as a good inward investment location. West London possesses a number of unique factors that distinguish its economy from its neighbours and the rest of the UK. These include: Heathrow Airport; a significant creative industries sector; some of the biggest blue chip businesses in the world, for example BSKYB and Glaxo SmithKline, and a significant concentration of employment within the food, transport and logistics sectors.

6.6. Developments
A number of major developments are currently underway or planned for the borough, including a new Tesco store based at Hounslow House close to Hounslow East Tube Station. The proposed Tesco store will create around 350 full and part-time jobs.

As the centre of the Borough, the future of Hounslow town centre is key to the future prosperity, sustainability and identity of Hounslow as a whole. Despite
its relatively poor commercial performance, Hounslow town centre does have significant potential for positive change with a number of possible major development sites. Together these provide a great opportunity for Hounslow to grow and change.

The Western International Market, within the Heston and Cranford ward, has recently been redeveloped safeguarding its position as the largest fruit and vegetable market in Greater London.

The recently redeveloped Feltham town centre acts as the main focus for local services and this has also led to the transformation of the Highfields Estate within the town centre, the provision of a new library and a new health centre.

“A Vision for Hounslow 2030” consultation between the local partners that makes up Hounslow Together – Hounslow Council, Metropolitan Police, Hounslow PCT, London Fire Brigade Hounslow, amongst others – to work together to improve and develop the borough. The document highlighted possible future plans regarding the main town centre and possible regeneration plans to make each town centre more attractive including making Brentford a music and arts hub, Feltham into a sporting hub and Chiswick into a cultural centre of London.

6.7. Summary
Hounslow is an outer, West London Borough and is one the UK’s most diverse, multi-ethnic boroughs and is projected to become even more diverse. Children in Local Authority schools are achieving more and progress is being made to help disaffected young people in the borough. Employment remains strong and the three town centre regeneration projects and Heathrow’s fifth terminal has generated even more jobs. There however remain the challenges of low pay and a ‘skills gap’ and persistent areas of high deprivation in the borough. Finally, Hounslow residents’ feelings of safety remain below that of London, and certain groups and neighbourhoods feel less secure than others. Reducing anti-social behaviour, crime and disorder and substance misuse is consistently a high priority for residents.
7. Findings

This section now examines the findings of the Crime Audit. It examines the general crime trend in the borough; before discusses in turn the priority crimes we have identified of motor vehicle crime, domestic burglary, violent crime, street crime, anti-social behaviour, youth crime, and alcohol and drugs.

7.1. Hounslow’s crime trend

7.1.1 Victim Based Crime – Total Notifiable Offences

Victim based Total Notifiable Offences (TNO) have been mapped and the map below clearly shows that Feltham Hounslow, Brentford and Chiswick Town Centres are where the highest percentage of offences are most likely to occur.

Analysis on the data has identified that the offences that contribute the highest percentage to the overall borough VBC TNO’s are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Victim Based Crime</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Theft</td>
<td>2691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft From M/V</td>
<td>2405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary in a Dwelling</td>
<td>2193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Assault</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault with Injury</td>
<td>1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harassment</td>
<td>1696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Damage To M/V</td>
<td>1443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft From Shops</td>
<td>1266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Damage To a Dwelling</td>
<td>855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft/Taking of M/V</td>
<td>796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary in Other Buildings</td>
<td>765</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Temporal Analysis

The graph below clearly identifies that a higher number of victim based crimes are more likely to be committed in the later part of the day from midday through to 2000 with peaks between 1500 and 1900.

Note: Due to the high number of offences the chart has used a sample of the victims based TNO.

As below, Tuesday is showing when then highest number of offense are committed however due to the fact that this is only based on a sample of the overall VBC it would be unsafe to suggest that this is when extra resources
should be deployed. Recent analysis has identified that all days of the week are busy therefore to reduce victim based TNO it should be based on geographical analysis using the VOLT model.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Week</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
<th>Sunday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>2622</td>
<td>3370</td>
<td>3070</td>
<td>2997</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State/Victim</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim</td>
<td>20703</td>
<td>20532</td>
<td>20362</td>
<td>20509</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>23400</td>
<td>23964</td>
<td>23506</td>
<td>23570</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.2. Motor vehicle crime

7.2.1 Theft from MV

The map above clearly illustrates that Chiswick has been highlighted as the area of the borough where the highest percentage of theft from motor vehicle is committed. This is one of the boroughs enduring high crime areas for this type of crime. More in-depth analysis has identified the area of Turnham Green and surrounds. Based on the current issues being experienced by the borough this crime type remains focussed in this location however there have been significant reductions due to various police responses and operations.

Temporal Analysis
Theft from motor vehicle crime is committed throughout the day and night however is more likely to be committed in the hours of darkness peaking between 1900 and 2200, 24% of offences are committed during this period. As victims are away from their vehicles for periods of times it is difficult to be more specific. Historically offences of this kind tend to be committed in hours of darkness however as this is a very opportunist crime offences can be committed anytime.
The graph above illustrates the breakdown of offences by day and as can be seen offences are committed throughout the week peaking on a Friday. Analysis has not identified any reason as to why this occurs.

Statistics

Theft from motor vehicle peaked in 2007/08 where 2,407 offences were recorded. Since then the Borough has seen reduction when comparing it with that year. Currently the Borough is showing a reduction of 7% when
comparing it with the same period in 2009/10. Based on the current performance it is most likely that the borough will see a significant reduction in offences compared to the last financial year and the two previous years covered within this audit.

Based on the last three financial years the months that appear to be most likely to be seasonal are September, November and January through to February.

**Summary of Victims and Accused**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Victims</th>
<th>Accused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>63% Male</td>
<td>71% Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typical Age</td>
<td>28-47</td>
<td>31-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>60% White</td>
<td>53% White</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.2.2 Theft of MV

The map has clearly identified that Hounslow Central and Feltham North are the key areas of concern for theft of motor vehicle. Further analysis has identified that the areas around Hounslow British Rail station and Wellington Road South are the main affected areas for Hounslow Central and the High Street, Redford Close and New Road area for Feltham North.

Temporal Analysis
Theft of motor vehicle offences show a significant peak between 2100 - 0200.

Temporal Analysis using Committed Date Range- Times For Theft of Motor Vehicle

Offences peak on a Thursday however analysis has not identified any reasons as to why therefore no real significance should be taken from this peak. Offences are committed throughout the week with the fewest being recorded on a Sunday.

Seasonal Trends

Theft of MV yearly trend, April 2007 to March 2010

Theft of motor vehicle has seen significant reductions year on year when analysing the three years covered within this audit and based on the current
year to date if the borough maintains the current performance it is likely that there will be a further reduction in the financial year 10/11.

Based on the last three financial years the monthly seasonal trend has identified that offences of this type show increases in the months of June and August to September.

7.2.3 Road Traffic Accidents

Hounslow Council, in partnership with many other agencies, delivers several training courses, safety schemes, and conferences from school children promoting safety on roads. Some examples of these are:

- Cyclist training courses for school children and adults;
- On-road pedestrian training at primary schools throughout the borough;
- The ‘Junior Citizen Project’ which gives practical road safety lessons to school children;
- Projects aimed at specific communities with language difficulties;
- The ‘Safe Drive, Stay Alive’ theatre production, a hard hitting presentation to pupils from 10 secondary schools in Hounslow; and
- ‘Don’t Drink and Drive’ messages placed on the back of parking tickets.
Road Traffic Accidents in Hounslow, despite several recent unfortunate incidents, have been reducing in Hounslow. There were 102 incidents where people were killed or seriously injured during the calendar year of 2008. This figure was reduced to 100 during 2009.

The Mayor of London, in 2006, introduced new reduction targets for all London boroughs to decrease the number of accidents on roads that result in fatalities or serious injuries. Results for 2010 will be available in April 2011, but currently Hounslow has an average of 101 between 2008 and 2009.
7.3.1 Domestic burglary

Statistics

Domestic burglary peaked in 2009/10 when 2000 domestic burglaries were recorded, this shows an increase of 10% and 13% when compared with the 2 previous financial years, see graph below.

Seasonal trends identify that the summer months over the period used for this audit is when domestic burglary peaks. It also shows a peak over the 3 years in the winter months, reason for this may be longer nights and more opportunity. The graph clearly highlights that financial year 09/10 seen an upward and ongoing trend between the months of August through to February. This was solely down to one geographical area being targeted. With efforts made by Police and Safer Neighbourhood teams this was targeted using various tactics and a result as can be seen turned the trend downwards. It must also been mentioned that this downward trend continues.
Domestic Burglary monthly trends, April 2007 to March 2010

Domestic Burglary by Type

The pie chart illustrates that domestic burglaries with violence does not represent a significant percentage of the total domestic burglary.

Geographical Analysis
The map clearly shows that there are two main hotspot locations for residential burglary, Chiswick and Heston. Based on current issues affecting Hounslow Borough these locations remain the main focus for the Police

Temporal Analysis

Temporal Analysis using Committed Date Range- Times for Hounslow Borough Residential Burglaries (FY09/10)

[Bar chart showing the percentage of crime occurrence by hour bands]
The graph above clearly shows that domestic burglaries are more likely to be committed during the day with 43% of all offences having been committed between 1300 and 2000.

As can be seen there are no specific peak days for offences as they are fairly spread out throughout the week. However it must be noted that Sunday has seen the least number of offences.
Summer months have seen increases in the number of reported offences over the last three financial years. The chart clearly illustrates that last year domestic burglary continued to show an upward trend from August through to December which does not follow the normal pattern expected. This was resolved by a borough wide pro-active operation which resulted in the trend moving to a downward trend. The winter months continue to show the upward trend, this is due to the shorter days and longer nights.
The Borough over the last 3 financial years has seen increases in domestic burglary. Offences have seen an increase of 10% when comparing FY0809 with FY0708 and a 13% increase when comparing FY0910 with FY0809.

Summary of Victims and Accused for Domestic Burglary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Victims</th>
<th>Accused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>52% Male</td>
<td>88% Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typical Age</td>
<td>25-49</td>
<td>20-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>52% White</td>
<td>78% White</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.3.2 Personal Robbery

Statistics
Personal Robbery has seen reductions in the number of offences reported/committed over the past 3 financial years. Based on the Boroughs current performance it is anticipated that there will be a further reduction in the number of offences.

Seasonal trend analysis identified that over the last three years offense appear to see increases in November. However as the chart clearly shows FY0910 performance figures are well below those from the previous years.
The map shows clearly that Hounslow Town Centre is the main focus for Personal Robbery on the Borough. This is one of the Boroughs enduring hotspot locations and the reasons surrounding why are that it is the main shopping area for the borough and good transport links. The other areas showing slight hotspot areas are Brentford, areas surrounding the High Street and Chiswick High Road.

Analysis on offences has identified that some form of violence/intimidation is being used in the offence. Further analysis identified that in 42% of the reported personal robbery for FY0910 knives have either been used or intimated in the execution of the offence. Note: This is not saying that the offender committing the robbery has caused the victim any injury; they have used it to commit the offence and scare the victim into handing over their property.
Temporal Analysis

The graph has identified offences are more likely to be committed between 1600 - 1700 (15%), and 2100 - 0000 (31%).
Offences peak on a Friday, 19% however there is not specific reason as to why this is.

Summary of Victims and Accused for Personal Robbery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Victims</th>
<th>Accused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>80% Male</td>
<td>88% Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typical Age</td>
<td>34% 10-18 yrs</td>
<td>66% 10-18 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>46% White</td>
<td>46% Black</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.4. Violent crime

7.4.1 Violence against the person
Violence against the person covers a large amount of offences from serious assault right through to harassments; these are taken from the home office classifications to measure the Borough’s performance. Data taken from PIB has identified that all VAP offences have seen increases over the last 3 years however the borough is experiencing significant reduction in the number of serious violent crime offences. The increase in violence can attributed to the increases in Assault with injury. The graph below illustrates this increase.

![Violence Against The Person yearly trend, April 2007 to March 2010](image)
On looking at the data above apart from the summer months there does not appear to be significant seasonality in violence against the person.

Location

The majority of violence against the person is and has always been in and around Hounslow Town Centre. This is one of the Boroughs enduring hotspot locations. This is the main shopping location for the OCU, has good transport links and has a night time economy i.e. public houses. Fortunately the
borough does not have any night clubs. The map also identifies that all violence against the person is centred on the other town centres namely Feltham, Brentford and Chiswick. Offences that represent the highest percentage of VAP are Common Assault (33%), Harassment (30%) and ABH (25%).

Temporal

The graph above has identified a number of peaks in offences - 1300, 1800, 2200 and 0000. It must be mentioned that violence on Hounslow Borough is more likely to occur in the later part of the day rather than early in the morning as the chart clearly shows no change in the levels of offences during the early part of the day.
The chart above has identified that 28% of the boroughs VAP crime is committed on Friday and Saturday therefore extra deployments should be considered during the identified times and days to achieve a reduction in the level of violence against the person.

Victims & Offenders
Analysis has been completed to identify the most likely victims of violence across the Borough and the findings are that White males aged between 19-25 yrs are more likely to be victims of violence. Percentage wise 50% of all victims are males, 47% age aged between 19-25 yrs and 52% are White Europeans.

The data used for this section is based on those people who feature on the accused page of crime reports as it is a more reliable way of identifying the main offenders of violence crime. The results are that white males aged between 19-25 yrs are the most likely offenders of all violence committed on the Borough. Percentage wise 85% of all offenders are male, 53% are aged between 19-25 yrs and 60% are White Europeans.
7.4.2 Most Serious Violence

Data for this section has only been able to use the last 2 years as there are no PIB statistics available. The chart below clearly shows that year on year Most Serious Violence has seen reductions.

MSV yearly trend, April 2008 to March 2010

Analysis has been also been completed to ascertain whether there is a seasonal trend for this type of violence. As the data is only based on two years it would be unsafe to say without some reservations whether the coinciding months are down to any seasonal changes.

MSV monthly trend, April 2008 to March 2010
The map above clearly shows that there is only one hotspot for Most Serious Violence on the Borough and this is Hounslow Town Centre. It is apparent from the analysis completed that Hounslow Town Centre is the focus for the majority of recorded violence on the Borough. Other areas that have been highlighted for this type of crime are Feltham Town Centre and Chiswick High Road.
Temporal

This section will identify the peak times and days for most serious violence across Hounslow Borough.

The graph above has identified that most serious violence peaks between 2100 - 0100 (47%).
The graph above clearly shows that most serious violence peaks on a Saturday (26%).

7.4.3 Domestic violence

Statistics
Domestic crime peaked in 2008/09 when 1982 domestic offences were recorded. However in 2009/10 there has been a reduction of 4%, this equates to 87 less victims of domestic violence. Based on the current year’s performance it is likely that the Borough will experience a yearly increase in the number of reported incidents. This could be attributed to the work conducted by the Community Safety Unit and Community Safety Partnership who have completed extensive work to ensure that victims of this type of crime feel more comfortable in reporting.

Seasonal trend analysis has been completed and although July (Based on 07/08 and 08/09) shows an increase in the number of incidents and the month of December (based on 08/09 and 09/10) there is nothing specific to suggest that a seasonal trend exists on Hounslow Borough, see chart below.

Hounslow Domestic Violence Outreach Service (HDVOS) provides an essential service and support to survivors of Domestic Violence.
With over 4000 referrals to the service and the opportunity to meet, face to face, 207 high risk survivors of domestic violence in the period April 2009 to March 2010. There has been an increase in the number of clients that HDVOS has supported by 29%, when compared to 160 clients for the same period the previous year. The service continues to provide a crisis intervention response to domestic violence incidences.

The majority of the referrals are as a response to a police call outs and our service has been offered as part of the victim care package. Other survivors are referred by agencies in the borough or through the Outreach Session that is held every Wednesday at the Civic Centre. It has also been noted that there has been an increase in survivors and professionals contacting the service, by telephone, requesting information regarding Honour Based Violence and Forced Marriage. The project has worked closely with the Forced Marriage Unit, Karma Nirvana, Southall Black Sisters and the Sojourner Project to ensure that current and correct information and support is provided for those experiencing this form of domestic violence.

The project also continues to work with partner agencies in the borough, such as Police, Victim Support, Housing, Probation and many others to ensure that professional working relationships are maintained. Partnership meetings are attended where relevant issues such as Honour Based Violence, Forced Marriage, Sexual Violence, Child Protection etc are discussed and awareness is raised. The meetings also give workers the opportunity to network and share skills. Domestic Violence awareness raising sessions continue to be provided by HDVOS within the borough including Parent Information Sessions in local schools on behalf of the Learning to Respect project.

Recently the project has been involved in organising the official launch of the Specialist Domestic Violence Court in Feltham. The court has been up and running since June 09 and to publicise the use and benefits of the court an open day for professionals was organised.
The map above has clearly identified 2 areas of high volume domestic crime on the borough based on 09/10 reported crime. The areas include Frampton Road Estate, Wellington Ave and surrounds for Hounslow Sector and the Highfields Estate for Felltham Sector. It can be said that the majority of domestic crime is committed in the estates on the Borough.
Offence Type
The top 3 offence types reported to police when looking at 09/10 are Assault with injury, common assault and harassment type offences; this is based on all domestic related offences.

Temporal Analysis

The graph above clearly shows that domestic crime is more likely to be committed between 1900 and 2300; this is when 34% of all reported crime is committed.
This graph clearly shows that offences peak on a Saturday (17%) but it shows there are more offences reported between Friday and Sunday, this is when 47% of domestic crime is reported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Victims/Offenders</th>
<th>Victims</th>
<th>Accused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>77% Female</td>
<td>89% Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typical Age</td>
<td>26-35 yrs 30%</td>
<td>26-35 yrs 33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>56% White</td>
<td>59% White</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above clearly shows that white females aged between 26-35 yrs are more likely to be victims of domestic crime and white males aged 26-35 yrs are the most likely offenders of this type of crime.

The tables below show the range of survivors that HDVOS have supported during the period 2009-2010.
### Ages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-79</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80+</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vulnerability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerability</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambling</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jealousy</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Asian British</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or Black British</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese or Any Other Ethnic Group</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed/Dual Heritage</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4.4 Non Domestic Violence

This section shows the change in the hotspots when taking out Domestic related violence crime offences. Section 5 will look at just domestic related crime. Unfortunately PIB do not differentiate between Non DV and all violence therefore no statistics can be shown for this section.

**Location**

The map below has highlighted that when taking out domestic related violence the violence picture changes considerably. Although Hounslow High Street remains a focus for violence the borough has a number of other locations that violence is likely to be committed and they are Feltham High Street, Hounslow West area, High Street/Ealing Road Brentford and Chiswick High Road.
Key offences are Assault with Injury, Common Assault and Harassment type of offences.

Temporal
This section will identify the peak times and days for non domestic related violent offences across the Borough.

Temporal Analysis using Committed Date Range- NON DV VAP 0910
The graph above has identified a number of peak in offences and they are 1500-1600 (15%) and 2000 (7%). As with all violence it clearly shows that violent crime is more likely to be committed in the later part of the day from midday through to about midnight, this is when extra resources should be deployed to reduce violence across the Borough.

The graph above has identified that 20% of all non domestic related violence is more likely to be committed on a Friday.
7.4.5 Youth Crime

This section will look at crimes where the victim aged between 1 and 18 years as this is the measure for this type of crime.

The graph above clearly shows that over the last 3 years youth crime has seen reduction year on year.

Analysis has been completed to identify if there is a seasonal trend where youth crime is more of an issue for the Borough. Offences peak and trough over the year but the summer months do appear to be the busier of the 12 month period.
There are two key locations highlighted by the mapping of youth crime and they are Hounslow Town Centre and Feltham High Street. These two locations are predominantly where the highest number of youth people are more likely to be victims of crime on the Borough. They are also the Boroughs enduring and persistent hotspot locations for all types of crime. Of note these two areas are where a quarter of young people have been victims of crime.

Analysis on the types of crimes where the victims are aged between 1-18 years has highlighted that assaults both common and Assault with Injury and Personal Robbery are the 3 offences where young people are more likely to become victims of based on the data used for this analysis. Based on the current picture there is very little change in the offences where young people are victims of.
Temporal

The chart clearly shows that youth crime on Hounslow Borough peaks between 1500 and 1800, 31% of crime is committed during this period.

Friday is when the highest percentage of youth crime is committed across the borough however offences are committed throughout the week with the lowest number committed on a Saturday, as indicated below.
Victim/Offender Profile

Analysis on victims has identified that both males and females are the victims in youth crime as they represent equal numbers of offences reported. When looking at the ethnicity of the victims it has identified that white, Asian and black young people are victims of youth crime. This clearly identifies that there is no particular ethnic group more likely to be targeted.

Analysis on those people who have been arrested for youth crime has identified that white males aged between 11 – 18 and 19 – 25 years have committed the highest number of crimes against young people within the Borough of Hounslow.
7.5. Hate crime

A hate crime is any criminal offence that is motivated by hostility or prejudice based upon the victim’s disability, race, religion or belief, age, sexual orientation or gender.

All hate crime is important. No hate crime is too minor to report to the police. Anyone can be the victim of a hate crime. We all have a racial identity; all have a sexual orientation; all have some sort of beliefs. Anyone of us could be targeted because of some aspect of our identity. Tackling hate crime supports each and every one of us.

Being targeted because of a personal characteristic often leaves victims fearful of further attacks, angry, depressed, stressed or humiliated. Those with disabilities or mental illnesses could find that their condition worsens. Some feel that their freedom is limited, changing where they live, how often they leave the house, their route to work or their appearance and behaviour.

Diversity in Hounslow is vast, and can be measured by the differing religions, races and age groups within Hounslow. Statistics from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) states, with results taken from 2001 census, that there over half of people in Hounslow (52%) state their religion as Christian, 26% are of an Asian-centric religion (Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim or Sikh), and 8% are of other religions. There are 38% of residents who are non-white (Mixed, Asian, Black or Other). In addition, nearly 20% of the population of Hounslow is under 16, and a quarter of all residents are over 50 years of age. Hate Crime could happen to any of these people who any reason.

Hate crime is a priority for Hounslow council and the Police who are continuing work to reduce the amount of hate crime within the borough.

7.5.1. Race crime

A racist incident can take many forms including physical attack, verbal abuse and insults, threats and intimidation, graffiti, damage to property or belongings
or a persistent or isolated incident. Race crime has been defined as ‘any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person’\(^3\).

Statistics
Racial crime peaked in 2008/09 then seen a reduction in the number of offences reported to Police.

Seasonal trend analysis has been completed and over the past three financial years race crime offences have seen increase in the months of June and Sept/October. Further analysis would need to undertaken to identify the key driver/reason as to why this type of crime see’s these increases; this would be a recommendation of this report.

\(^3\) The Stephen Lawrence Inquiry Report quoted in Metropolitan Police Service, 2001, *Racial violence: understanding and responding to hate crime factsheets*
Location

The map above has identified that Feltham Town Centre is the primary hotspot for race crime offences followed by Hounslow Town Centre.

Offence type
The top 3 offence types reported to police when looking at 09/10 data are Harassment, Common assault and criminal damage.
Temporal Analysis

The graph above identifies a number of peaks in race crime offences: - 1500 (9%), 700-1800 (14%) and 2000 (7%).
This graph identifies that offences peak on a Friday with 17% of all reported race crime being committed on this day.

Victims/Offenders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Victims</th>
<th>Accused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>57% Male</td>
<td>80% Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typical Age</td>
<td>32% 26-35 yrs</td>
<td>60% 19-45 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>55% Asian</td>
<td>85% White</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.5.1.1 Race Crime within Social Housing

Residents within Social Housing estates which are managed by Housing and Registered Social Providers, such as Hounslow Homes, can report crimes, anti social behaviour and Hate Crimes to their provider. More often than not, Hate Crime reports are most likely to be reports of racism in a verbal or physical manner.

In 2009/2010, there were 91 reports of Racial Harassment. 25 of these reports were for verbal insults or abuse, 34 reports were for threatening behaviour or intimidation of a racist nature, 16 reports were of damage to properties as a result of racism, and 9 reports were of physical assault as a result of racism.

What we have noted, however, is that these reports were not one-off reports by individuals, but reoccurring reports from the same households, sometimes ongoing for a few months.
7.5.2 Homophobic Crime

Homophobic crime can include threats or acts of violence and intentional damage to property ‘attributed directly to social intolerance towards those who are (or perceived) not to be straight’\(^4\).

It’s been widely reported that incidents of homophobic crime are always underreported, either to the police or other local agencies. However studies carried out have shown that homophobic crimes are quite widespread, especially throughout London. In a survey completed in 2004\(^5\) amongst 521 members of the lesbian and gay community in London, as many as 45% of lesbian and gay Londoners have experienced homophobic crime, and 72% stated they knew someone who had experienced homophobic crime. Most of these homophobic experiences went unreported to the police.

Statistics

The Police have recorded 84 Homophobic incidents over the last three financial years. The number of reported incidents rose in 2008/09 to 36 from those recorded in 2007/08, being 21. However in the last financial year there has been a reduction in reported incidents down to 27.

The West London Gay Men’s Project has enabled victims of Homophobic crime to report incidents in safe and secure manner. Aside from reporting to the police, the project have set up reporting machines in two Public Houses within and near Hounslow to report Homophobic incidents. These machines have had 48 reports of Homophobic crimes in the last financial year, up from 38 in the previous year.

As you can see, the reporting machines received more reports of homophobic crime than the police. It is proving an invaluable reporting tool, particularly for

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\(^5\) A study by Storm break, a specialist lesbian and gay market research agency
those who may not have reported such incidents to the police previously. Users are also able to report the crimes anonymously.

7.5.3 Disability Crime

Data for last 4 financial years has been researched and it clearly shows that the number of victims with a disability has seen reductions when comparing 2009/10 to the previous 3 years. However with 4 months left of this current financial year there have been 400 offences where the victims have had some form of disability. At this stage it would be hard to say whether the borough will continue to maintain its reduction in offences committed against people with a disability. It has been unclear when writing this report whether the reason for these people being victims of crime is due to their disability.

Victims of Crime breakdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Victims of Disabilist Crime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007/2008</td>
<td>536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/2009</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/2010</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
Offences have been mapped to identify the areas where there is a higher number of offences committed against people with a disability. As can be seen the analysis has identified 7 areas where there is a higher concentration of offences where victims have a disability.

It is clear that Feltham sector is where the highest number of people with disabilities are targeted. It is unclear whether this is purely due this area of the borough having more people with disabilities living there; this is something that will need to be developed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Assaults</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Burglaries</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Criminal Damage</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Theft</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery/Snatch</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrassment</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft from MV</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickpocket</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Offences</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telecom</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assaults and Burglaries are the two offences highlighted where the victims have had some form of disability. This is a common theme across all years that have been looked.

Victim Profile
Analysis and research has been conducted and the following tables have identified the most vulnerable victims with disabilities by age, ethnicity and gender. It has also identified the types of disabilities that the victims suffer from for the last 4 financial years and the current year.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>47  8.7%</td>
<td>48  7.9%</td>
<td>43  9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 - 25</td>
<td>40  7.4%</td>
<td>40  6.6%</td>
<td>31  6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 - 35</td>
<td>55  10.2%</td>
<td>60  9.9%</td>
<td>37  7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 - 45</td>
<td>75  13.9%</td>
<td>94  15.5%</td>
<td>69  14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 - 60</td>
<td>136 25.2%</td>
<td>127 21.0%</td>
<td>109 22.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 +</td>
<td>186 34.5%</td>
<td>236 39.0%</td>
<td>188 39.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

People in the 60 plus age group are more likely to be victims of crime.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>277 51.7%</td>
<td>283 46.6%</td>
<td>188 39.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>256 47.8%</td>
<td>308 50.7%</td>
<td>225 47.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>3 0.6%</td>
<td>16 2.6%</td>
<td>59 12.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There does not appear to be anything to suggest that males/females are being targeted more than the other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White - British</td>
<td>374 69.9%</td>
<td>446 73.5%</td>
<td>332 70.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White - Mediterranean/European</td>
<td>6 1.1%</td>
<td>11 1.8%</td>
<td>7 1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black - Afro Caribbean</td>
<td>35 6.5%</td>
<td>30 4.9%</td>
<td>36 7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Sub Continent</td>
<td>93 17.4%</td>
<td>83 13.7%</td>
<td>83 17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental South East Asian</td>
<td>1 0.2%</td>
<td>3 0.5%</td>
<td>2 0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic Middle Eastern North African</td>
<td>2 0.4%</td>
<td>9 1.5%</td>
<td>11 2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0 0.0%</td>
<td>0 0.0%</td>
<td>0 0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>24 4.5%</td>
<td>25 4.1%</td>
<td>1 0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table clearly shows that more white people with disabilities are more likely to be victims of crime.

Types of Disability

In 2009 CRIS groups for types of disability changed therefore 2006-2008 will be shown in one table and 2009 onwards in another.
### Disabilities 2007 - 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ability to lift, carry or move</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilind or Partially Sighted</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaf</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disfigurement</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyesight</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning &amp; Understanding</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning Difficulties</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual Dexterity</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Issue</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobility</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perception of Danger</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Coordination</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Impairment</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric/Mental Disorder</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious Illness</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

People with mobility disabilities are the most likely people to be targeted.

### Disabilities 2009/2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disability</th>
<th>2009/2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bilind or Partially Sighted</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaf</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning Difficulties</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Issue</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Impairment</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Repeat Victims

The level of repeat victimisation against people with disabilities on the borough appears to have been reduced when compared with FY0607. However it would appear based on the current financial year the borough is showing that there will be an increase when compared to the previous year.
An average of 14.4% crimes was domestic related where the victim is shown as having a disability.

Temporal Analysis

The graph above clearly shows there are a number of peaks in offences against people who have a disability. They are 0900 (6%), 1500 (7%), 1700 (8%) and 1900 (7%).

The chart below shows the peak days when offences are being committed.
Temporal Analysis using Committed Date Range- Peak Days for Disability Crime on Hounslow Borough

The graph clearly shows that Thursday - Friday (34%) are the busiest days for offences against people with a disability, it is unclear at this stage whether the identified times/days has any significance.

A selection of 50 Crimes were looked at to establish if they should have been flagged as a disability hate crime:-

2 hate crimes
17 harassment crimes
11 sex crimes
10 DV crimes
10 assaults

Of the 50 Crimes 3 reports were identified as not having the Disability hate Crime Flag where there was clear evidence within the report that the victim had been target because of their disability either by the words used or actions displayed towards the victim.

All 3 cases were incidents of harassment, there had been 2 cases correctly identified these were a telecoms offence and a common assault.
Data from the reporting machines from the West London Gay Men’s Project also includes some data on this topic. During the period 2009/2010, there were 17 reports of Hate Crime to individuals who consider themselves to have a disability. However, as these machines are primarily used to report Homophobic crime, it is unclear from the data that the hate crime was committed against those individuals because of their disability, or if the crimes were committed against those individuals because of another reason and the happened to consider themselves to have a disability.

A new piece of analysis for the Hate Crime Prevention Forum has begun recently. Police systems are being interrogated for reports of harassment and assault, and are being analysed to determine if the incidents contained elements of Hate Crime. This piece of analysis has started in the current financial year and will continue going forward. No historic details are available but looking at a recent period, 38 reported incidents of harassment and assault were analysed that occurred within a three month period where ‘Hate’ was prevalent. Of these 38 incidents, it was found that the incidents occurred with the ‘Hate’ motive – 4 because of the victim’s sexual orientation, 5 because of the victim’s disability, 1 because of gender, 18 because of race, and 10 because of religion. Looking at this statistics, it is clear that on occasions, victims are often reporting Hate Crime under the umbrella of harassment or assault incidents. The Hate Crime Prevention Forum has identified this as a gap in reported incidents and will ensure this analysis is carried out on a frequent basis. This will ensure that more hate crime incidents are captured, and then dealt with, with support given to the victim, more appropriately.
7.6. Anti-social behaviour

7.6.1 Environmental anti-social behaviour

Introduction
Environmental anti-social behaviour covers behaviour that deliberately, or through carelessness, degrades the local environment. The main forms of environmental anti-social behaviour encompass many of the complaints received by Hounslow Council, including Abandoned Vehicles, Fly-Tipping (illegal dumping of waste on roadsides, in lay-bys or on private land\(^6\)) and Graffiti.

Hounslow Council has had many public campaigns during the last three years in raising the public awareness of such anti-social behaviour and provided many avenues to report such incidents.

Data from Hounslow Council shows that there has been an increase in reports of Fly Tipping and Graffiti in the last three years, but a substantial decrease in reports of Abandoned Cars.

Statistics
Reported incidents of Abandoned Vehicles has reduced by 43% from 1,605 in 2007/08 and 914 reports in 2009/10 (see figure 1). The data also indicates that, on some occasions, abandoned vehicles are returned to or claimed by its owner.

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However, reports over Fly Tipping and Graffiti have increased over the last three years, as shown below in figures 2 and 3. This can be attributed to the increased public awareness campaigns that Hounslow Council ran in the Hounslow Matters magazine as well as the local press.

Reported incidents of Fly Tipping increased by 11% from 12,074 in 2007/08, to 13,414 in 2009/10, while Graffiti reports also increased by 11% from 646 in 2007/08 to 720 in 2009/10.
It is clear that Fly Tipping incidents are more frequent than reported incidents of Abandoned Vehicles and Graffiti, as shown in figure 4, despite a visible drop in reports in the financial year of 2008/09. This is evidenced also in public perception surveys from Hounslow Council where respondents regularly rate Fly Tipping as a big problem in their local area. This is discussed further in this document under Consultation.
In the last financial year, of the 720 reports for Graffiti, 50 reports were for Graffiti of Racist or Offensive in nature (7%), 24 reports were for Graffiti on Council property (3%), and the clear majority of 646 reports (89%) were for Graffiti on other buildings, namely public or private buildings. Graffiti on Social Housing are dealt directly by the housing provider, and Graffiti on surfaces within parks or open land areas are removed by a private contractor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Anti-Social Behaviour</th>
<th>2007/08</th>
<th>2008/09</th>
<th>2009/10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complaints about abandoned vehicles</td>
<td>1,605</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complaints about fly tipping</td>
<td>12,074</td>
<td>11,467</td>
<td>13,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complaints about graffiti</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Geographical and Temporal Analysis

Fly Tipping

![Fly Tipping Map]
There are several hotspots within the borough where reports of Graffiti are regularly reported. The main reports of Graffiti are in the main under railways bridges and within alleyways and footpaths across the borough. Within the last financial year, Barnes Passage in Chiswick, Shaftesbury Avenue, Padstow Walk, and Westmaccott Estate, all in Feltham, were the areas where the graffiti crews removed the most amount of Graffiti.
Looking at the data for Graffiti incidents by month, apart from September which had 84 reports, Graffiti reports tend to occur more frequently during the cooler months of the year, between Dec and May.
There doesn't seem to be a period or particular months where Fly Tipping occurs more regularly, but September had the highest number of reports with 1481, followed by March which had 1415 reports.

Hounslow Council has had a marked improvement in its scores in the Capital Standards Result, which is part of the Keep Britain Tidy national campaign which benchmarks individual council performances against the national standard. The council continues to work in reducing the amount of Graffiti, and Fly Tipping, in Hounslow.

7.6.2 Malicious anti-social behaviour

7.6.2.1 ASB in Town Centres

The map above relates to all Anti-Social Behaviour reported in the year 0910. As can be seen from the map it has highlighted that the highest concentration of ASB is around the town centres on Hounslow Borough. Rowdy inconsiderate behaviour is the main type of ASB committed on Hounslow. Due to the limitations with the data source it is not possible to complete victim and offender profiles as the data does not give that detail.
ASB is more likely to be committed between midday and 0000.

The graph above has identified that although anti-social behaviour is committed throughout the week the highest number of incidents occurs between Friday and Sunday.
Seasonal trends show that over the last 3 years show that August and October appear to have the highest levels of ASB which may be seasonal. August as this is the summer and there are more people out due to good weather and October due to the darker evenings and possibly Halloween.

The Neighbourhood Community Safety Co ordinators, part of the Community Safety team, have been working with residents, local Police Safer Neighbourhood Teams, and local partner agencies to reduce crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour within the borough of Hounslow.

The team has been successful in eight premises closure orders during more recent times (2010-2011), as has been published in the local media. Two of these closures were for ‘Serious and Persistent Disorder’, two were ‘Brothel Closures’ under the Sexual Offences Act, and four were Premises Closures under Part 1 of the ASB Act 2003 where drugs are being used at a premises unlawfully.

During the period 2009 – 2010, there were six anti-social behaviour orders (ASBO’s) issued within in borough. Of these six, three were Alcohol related, two were for begging, and one was issued for ASB within a group. Eight were issued during 2008 – 2009, and six were issued during 2007 – 2008.
Another tool to reduce ASB in the borough is Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABC’s). ABC’s are a formal agreement in written form which is made between an individual and most often their parent, guardian or local police. When signed, individuals are agreeing that they will not display or act in an antisocial manner in future circumstances and ABC’s are important in encouraging children and young people/adults to take on more ownership and responsibility of their own actions; including encouraging their parents/guardians responsibilities for a perpetrator's behaviour that is unacceptable. In 2009 – 2010, there were 26 ABC’s signed by individuals within Hounslow borough.

Dispersal Zones Orders provide the police with additional powers to disperse groups of two or more people where the officer has reasonable grounds for believing that their presence or behaviour has resulted, or is likely to result, in a member of the public being harassed, intimidated, alarmed or distressed. Once asked to disperse, it will be a criminal offence for that person to return to the dispersal area for a 24-hour period. Working with the Neighbourhood Community Safety Coordinators, local police have these powers currently in one area within the borough.

7.6.2.2 ASB Damage in Social Housing and Malicious Calls to the London Fire Brigade

Malicious anti-social behaviour can sometime be directed against specific groups, individuals and sometime organisations that can cause harassment, alarm and distress to the recipient. Sometimes, in the case of hoax and false calls to the London Fire Brigade, these types of anti-social behaviour can endanger lives.

The amount of incidents may not seem to be many when compared to other incidents detailed in this Audit, but it is an inconvenience to the recipient, can sometimes involve a cost, and as mentioned above, could endanger lives.
Hounslow Homes regularly receive calls of anti-social behaviour that leads to criminal and malicious damage, be it communal areas within a social housing area, or specifically to another person’s property or home. The figure below shows the number of calls received by the Hounslow Homes anti-social behaviour team for such damage,

This shows a peak during 2008/2009 and then a slight reduction in 2009/2010. More recent data suggests that the amount of damage calls has reduced further.

The below figure indicates that calls to Hounslow Homes for anti-social behaviour damage are more likely to occur during the spring months than any other time during the year.
Malicious anti-social behaviour toward the London Fire Brigade (LFB) can be very serious as it can jeopardize people’s safety. During 2009/2010, Hounslow Fire Brigade had to deal with 58 malicious and hoax calls, 276 deliberate fires in grasslands and rubbish, and 172 accidental fires in people’s homes.

The following charts indicate that the Hounslow Fire Service was called to deal with such malicious calls mostly during the spring months, and a high volume of calls occurred between 14:00 and 20:00. Obviously the Fire Brigade see to all calls and treat these as emergencies, but dealing with a non-emergency call will take up time and resources where on occasion an emergency situation will arise.
7.6.3. Anti-Social Behaviour on Local Transport

Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour on trains and buses has always been an area of concern to the residents of Hounslow.
In Hounslow, the Police have assigned a dedicated Safer Transport Team (STT) to patrol the transport routes, hubs and stations within the borough. Their focus is the many bus routes in, out and around the borough.

The main crimes that the STT have to deal with are Disturbances, Theft incidents and Violence against the person.

The STT have indicated that the main locations for crimes and incidents across the borough; the junction of Kingsley Road and Hanworth Road – near Hounslow Bus Garage, and the junction of Hanworth Road and Lampton Road – the top of Hounslow High Street.

Data from the British Transport Police has also been analysed. The BTP patrol all of the London Underground (along the Piccadilly and District Lines) and National/British Rail (Waterloo route) stations. In total, there are 14 stations within the borough. Data suggests that the most common incidents that they deal with are disorder (28% of all incidents from April 2007 to March 2010), followed by theft (22%) and violence (20%). The figure below indicates that the stations where incidents occur more frequently are Feltham (BR), Hounslow West and Hounslow East (both LU). In total, there were 2059 incidents that were reported to the BTP – 721 in 2007/2008, 645 in 2008/2009, and 693 in 2009/2010.
Temporal Analysis

The below figure indicate when the incidents occurred on a monthly basis. The figure indicates that incidents were more frequent during the spring and summer months of April to August. The following figure analyses the times of incidents for the most recent full financial year, April 2009 to March 2010. This indicates that the most frequent times of incidents occur between the hours of 16:00 and 19:59.
7.6.4 Anti-Social Behaviour in Social Housing

Looking at ASB data from Hounslow Homes, in 2009/2010 there were 124 reports of ASB made by residents. The majority of these reports were for Noise Nuisances and Neighbourhood issues. In general, as the figure below suggests, residents are more likely to report ASB to Hounslow Homes in the spring/early summer.
7.7. Alcohol and drugs

Alcohol and drug use is endemic across Britain and in Hounslow. There are few individuals who use only illicit drugs or only alcohol; nearly all will be misusing a variety of substances. Most will have mental health problems including depression, anxiety or psychosis and many of those will have underlying enduring mental health problems.

25% of the British population drink hazardously; i.e. more than the maximum recommended weekly amount of 14 units for women and 21 for men. ‘Hazardous’, in this context, means likely to damage health seriously or cause a harmful accident.

Alcohol use is described as ‘Harmful’ when the damage is realised; i.e. there is an accident or the individual develops a serious medical condition. The average profile of a harmful drinker used to be one of the older age groups, it is now the case that people in their 20s are presenting to the cardiac unit at West Middlesex Hospital with alcohol/cocaine related heart attack or stroke; this trend is reflected nationally.

Crime statistics for alcohol nationally include:

- 40% of cases of domestic violence are committed under the influence of alcohol;
- the British Medical Association (BMA) estimate that 60 – 70% of murders are committed under the influence of alcohol;
- the Home Office say that alcohol related crime is rising steadily, year on year and currently accounts for around 50% of all violent crime.

In Hounslow the national database ‘Local Alcohol Profiles’ tell us that the hospital admissions for alcohol related harm are significantly worse than other areas; so too, levels of alcohol specific mortality for men, alcohol specific and attributable hospital admissions for men and alcohol attributable hospital admissions for women.
Clients coming into drug treatment come as either voluntary clients or as referrals from the Police and Prisons. Specialist treatment drug development in Hounslow has been subject to a largely centrally funded programme to recruit heroin and crack users into treatment, to hold them in treatment, to reduce harm and to support them to maintain and develop general life skills and connections to mainstream community life. The evolution of the approach from centre now requires a system that delivers higher numbers of clients to be discharged, drug free, to re-engage in work and community life. The new approach is now underway.

The numbers of problematic drug users in effective treatment has consistently improved over the last 2 years and was given a green rating in October 2010 by the National Drugs Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS). The Drug Intervention Programme (referrals into drug treatment from the Police and Prisons) has also now achieved green rating on DIP key performance indicators.

Drugs Admissions into Accident and Emergency
Over the two year period there were 346 drug related admission episodes, 77% of these recorded admissions were in relation to West Middlesex University Hospital (WMUH), 29 episodes had no provider (hospital) recorded.

Alcohol Admissions into Accident & Emergency
During the period covered there were 1171 alcohol related admission episodes for Hounslow residents across 16 different NHS providers (including hospitals). Of interest in particular were the number of admission to WMUH and Ealing Hospital, of which there were 760 and 83 respectively.

The combined total of 843 admissions across the two hospitals related to 360 individual patients, whom had multiple admissions or episodes, a further 57 clients did not have an NHS number recorded, therefore it could not be concluded if these clients were duplicated.
Trend and Temporal Analysis

The below figures have been made using data that has been extracted from the London Analysts Support Site. It shows the number of Alcohol related hospital A&E admissions within Hounslow Borough, the trend of admissions per month (of the period April 2009 – March 2010), and also the frequency of times.

![Pie chart showing alcohol related admissions, 2009-2010](image)

![Line chart showing alcohol-related incidents, yearly trend](image)
7.7.2. Drugs Intervention Programme

The Drugs Intervention Programme is a critical part of all strategies for tackling drugs. The DIP is based on the premise that specific acquisitive crimes are committed in order to fund drug use. The programme aims to direct those adult offenders found through testing to be drug misusers into drug treatment (sometimes as an alternative to other sentences) and thus reduce drug related offending. The programme is based on a “through-care” and “aftercare” model – i.e. continuity of support and treatment from the point of arrest through to, during and post custodial or community sentence and treatment.

Critical to the identification and referral of drug related offenders is testing on arrest (introduced under the 2005 Drug Act) which requires that all individuals arrested for a “trigger offence” should be drug tested for heroin and cocaine within the custody suite of a police station. Those testing positive are then required to attend an assessment with a drugs worker.

Hounslow drug treatment services, in particular the DIP team continue to build strong relationships with Hounslow Metropolitan Police Service. A Custody Protocol has recently been signed with all key partners, the DIP Team, DAAT
representative and Police Chief Inspector for the Criminal Justice Unit. The protocol clearly outlines the roles and responsibilities of drugs workers, Dedicated Detention Officers (DDOs) and police custody staff.

During 2009/10 there were 1973 arrests for trigger offences which resulted in drug tests, 13 drug tests were however refused or aborted for a variety of reasons, as a result there were 1960 drugs tests. In total during 2009/10 there were 666 positive drug tests, equating to a positive test rate of 34%. On average there were 163 individuals drug tested following arrest of a trigger offence per month. 38 individuals a month on average tested positive and had an initial Required Assessment carried out. 16 clients a month were assessed as requiring further intervention and agreed a care plan with the arrest referral team. 24 individuals a month on average were taken on to the DIP caseload with the purpose of engaging in treatment.

7.7.3. Probation Offenders
The National Treatment Agency was able to provide brief statistics of London Probation Trust offenders. There were 1409 offenders from Hounslow commencing supervision with London Probation Trust during 2009/10. 1178 offenders had an OASys assessment carried; OASys is a type of assessment to identify criminological needs. Of the 1178 offenders, 37.3% of clients identified Drugs as a support need, 44.3% identified alcohol as a support need.

Previous data supplied by NDTMS identified that 61% of clients whom had a drugs support need identified via OASys were not known to drug treatment. Over the past year there have been 36 recorded referrals from the Probation Trust, it is still very likely that a number of clients with drug and alcohol support needs are still under Probation supervision without coming into contact with Hounslow treatment services. Subsequent work has been done to engage those probation clients in treatment and it was found that many were not heroin or crack users; rather there were many occasional or regular cannabis users.
7.7.4. Police Data
During 2009/10 there were 23,142 total notified offences (all crime offences) in Hounslow, there were 1,843 drug related offences, accounting for 8% of all crime. “Possession of Drugs” accounted for the major contributor to drugs offences, “Possession of Drugs” alone accounted for 7% of all crime offences for Hounslow in 2009/10.

7.7.5. Domestic Violence
Between the period of 2007 and 2010, there were 679 victims of domestic violence in contact with Hounslow Domestic Violence Outreach Service (HDVOS). Over this period, 164 victims identified themselves to have a vulnerability linked to drugs, whilst a further 153 identified themselves to have a vulnerability linked to alcohol. Of those identifying themselves to have drugs vulnerability 87 stated a secondary vulnerability of alcohol. The highest count of clients stating they had a drug or alcohol vulnerability was in 2009.

Almost 100% of victims were female. Victims stating that they had drugs vulnerability showed 67% of White English ethnic origin, followed by 4% of Asian or Asian British Indian ethnic origin. Similar experiences were recorded for victims stating alcohol was their primary vulnerability, with 57% of White English ethnic origin followed by 12% of Asian or Asian British Indian ethnic origin. Only two victims were referred in from substance misuse services, however it can not be confirmed if the 57 referrals sources recorded as “other” were not from substance misuse services. 57 victims were also recorded as being repeatedly victimised.
7.8. Victims

7.8.1. Supporting Victims
The community safety team works very closely with Victim Support, an agency part of the Community Safety Partnership, who supports victims in need. The objectives of Victim Support are to reduce distress, poverty and disadvantageous effects on victims and witnesses of crime and other forms of harmful behaviour, including on the families and friends of such persons and other affected who are in need. And to advance public education and awareness by research into and analysis of experience of issues relating to victims and witnesses of crime, the families and friends of such persons, and others affected and to disseminate the useful results of such research.

Victim Support does this by strengthening the hands of victims and witnesses of crime. Supporting them when they are vulnerable, informing their decisions, guiding them through the processes of the criminal justice system, and lobbying for their rights at the highest levels of government.

Referrals are automatically received from the police system to our Victim Care Unit, whereby initial contacts are conducted for cases where consent is not required. Currently cases where consent of the victim is required in order to make contact, cases like Domestic Abuse, Sexual Abuse or Crimes involving young people these cases are sent to the local borough to work on in partnership with other local statutory agencies. For example in sexual abuse cases, the Sapphire Unit are contacted to find out if it is safe and secure to contact the victim, where it is authorised the caseworker or volunteer goes ahead and makes contact. Where this isn’t this can be explored with the officer to see if there is any other form of support Victim Support can offer.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total referrals received</strong></td>
<td>6,025</td>
<td>14,416</td>
<td>5,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Burglary</strong></td>
<td>1,148</td>
<td>2,747</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Criminal Damage</strong></td>
<td>705</td>
<td>1,439</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Violence</strong></td>
<td>904</td>
<td>2,784</td>
<td>1,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Domestic Violence</strong></td>
<td>549</td>
<td>1,763</td>
<td>980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hate Crime</strong></td>
<td>93</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Young People</strong></td>
<td>271</td>
<td>1,203</td>
<td>517</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Victim Support Hounslow was part of Victim Support Middlesex – which covered both London Boroughs of Hounslow and Hillingdon

Gaps in the service around delivery of service to young people have been identified, although there are volunteers delivering support a dedicated young people’s support co-ordinator would enhance the service, evidence of this can be seen from other boroughs who have secured funding for a CYP worker.
7.9. Offenders

The London Probation Trust is part of the National Offender Management Service (NOMS). The LPT works alongside other criminal justice agencies, including the police, prisons and courts to protect the public by supervising offenders in the community.

London Probation Trust became a statutory partner of the Hounslow Community Safety Partnership at the beginning of the 2009/10 financial year. Hounslow Probation Local Delivery Unit, in common with the whole Probation Trust, has the following goals:

- Cutting crime through reducing reoffending;
- Protecting the public;
- Working with diverse, local partnerships;
- Enforcing community sentences; and
- Delivering quality, innovative services to influence positive change in offenders’ behaviour for the benefit of local communities.

Offenders from Hounslow tend to present with more ‘criminogenic’ needs when compared to offenders from two neighbouring boroughs – Ealing and Hillingdon.

Proportionately, Hounslow has more offenders with substance misuse problems than the neighbouring boroughs and substantially more offenders with housing and employment issues than Hillingdon.

Hounslow offenders need more assistance with choosing lifestyles and associates than offenders from the two other boroughs and have significantly more mental health issues than offenders from these boroughs.

Negative attitudes are also more of an issue for Hounslow offenders than the other boroughs.
7.9.1 Hounslow Statistics for 2009/2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Hounslow</th>
<th>Ealing</th>
<th>Hillingdon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of offenders supervised</td>
<td>1514</td>
<td>2225</td>
<td>1553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with substance misuse problems</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with housing needs</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with Employment needs</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with finance management needs</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with relationship issues</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with lifestyle/ associate issues</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>1218</td>
<td>842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with alcohol issues</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with emotional/ mental health issues</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with thinking skills deficits</td>
<td>1205</td>
<td>1742</td>
<td>1205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number with attitudinal issues</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>727</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the 1514 offenders supervised, the majority were males (90%). Offenders between the ages of 26 and 49 made up over 60% of all offenders, with 47% of offenders being of a White ethnicity. There were a range of offences that offenders were supervised for, with Assaults & Violence making up 27% of offences. Theft (12%) and Drug Offences (11%) were the next most common offences. Approximately 10% of all supervised offenders were classed as having a ‘High’ risk of harm level – these individuals were provided with extra care and support by the Probation services.

There are various programmes and strategies that Probation, in conjunction with other Community Safety Partners, uses to reduce any potential re-offending because of vulnerabilities to drugs, alcohol and any other factors.

7.9.2. Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR)

A Drug Rehabilitation Requirement is targeted at individuals with long standing drug problems who have committed reasonably serious offences. An established protocol has been devised and reviewed between Hounslow DAAT (including its commissioned services) and London Probation Trust in order to treat offenders whom are identified to have a drugs issue, via DRR’s issued by magistrate’s courts and enforced and monitored by the London Probation Trust (LPT).
There were 570 individuals supervised by Probation that had drug problems and vulnerabilities. Of these, 110 received DDR’s with the most serious drug dependencies.

7.9.3. Alcohol Treatment Requirement (ATR)
An Alcohol Treatment Requirement is a community order for those with alcohol related offences, which are issued by the Magistrate Courts and it is the Probation Trust who will the case manager (Offender Manager). However the treatment element is provided by the third sector (treatment provider). The person must attend the order; otherwise they could be in breach.

124 individuals were given ATR’s during the period. Of these, 30 were referred to a local drug agency in Hounslow called EACH (Ethnic Alcohol Counselling in Hounslow).

7.9.4. Assisting Offenders seeking employment
The Probation service assists offenders at the end of their order or license in finding employment. Through the Probation Employment Development Specialist, 220 offenders have been helped using 3 employment development clinics. 210 of these offenders actually started employment during the period in question, including 55 individuals going back in education or having appropriate training. Seven individuals were helped to set up their own business and are now self-employed.

Voluntary work is also included in this strand. In total, there were 39,228 hours of unpaid work and community orders completed by offenders.

7.9.5. Persistent and other Priority Offenders (PPO)
The PPO strategy is a single and coherent initiative to tackle a small number of hard core and persistent offenders. The strategy includes three complementary strands (prevent and deter, catch and convict, resettle and rehabilitate) and aims to reduce crime by targeting those who offend most often.
During the period of 2009/2010, there was an average of 33 individuals on the PPO agenda.

The scheme has been working well overall. A good indicator of how well the scheme is working is the number of PPO’s in the community, compared to those in custody, have been high. Refreshes of the strategy have ensured PPO resources are being deployed where needed, thus demonstrating flexibility in the scheme on being able to responds to new issues and priorities.

7.9.6. Restriction on Bail (RoB)
A Restriction on Bail provides magistrates with the power to place restrictions for adults who have been charged and tested positive for Class A drugs. Clients given a RoB must comply with community based treatment conditions until the case reaches sentencing stage.

7.9.7. Drugs and Youths

Large number of Young People belongs to (Rank wise) Hounslow south (29 YP), Haworth (23 YP), Heston west (20 YP) and Syon (19) (2007/08, 2008/09 and 2009/10).

Young People committed drug offences are from following wards of London Borough of Hounslow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last Ward</th>
<th>2007/08 YP</th>
<th>%age</th>
<th>2008/09 YP</th>
<th>%age</th>
<th>2009/010 YP</th>
<th>%age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bedfont</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brentford</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiswick Homefields</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiswick Riverside</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranford</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>2009/2010</td>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>2007/08</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feltham North</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feltham West</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanworth</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanworth Park</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heston Central</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heston East</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heston West</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hounslow Central</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hounslow Heath</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hounslow South</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hounslow West</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isleworth</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osterley and Spring Grove</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syon</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnham Green</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>71</strong></td>
<td><strong>104</strong></td>
<td><strong>127</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trend shows that Asian offending population have committed more drug offences every year as compared to other ethnic groups.
7.10 Hounslow Youth Offending

7.10.1 Introduction
Hounslow Youth Offending Service (YOS) is a multi-agency Service involving the local authority, police, probation and health that engages with young people resident in Hounslow who are at risk of becoming involved in crime and/or anti-social behaviour or who have been convicted of offence/offences at Court.

YOS work can broadly be separated into two main areas:
• Pre-conviction or prevention work
• Post conviction work

YOS prevention work is aimed at engaging with those young people who are at risk of crime, involved in anti-social behaviour, involved in gangs or in low level crime which has not led to conviction for any offences at Court. Agencies who have concerns about young people (aged 8 – 17 years) who display concerning behaviour can request involvement from the Team delivering the Prevention work – Targeted Youth Support.

Young people (aged 10 – 17 years) who are convicted of an offence or offences and are sentenced to a community or custodial sentence will be involved with the YOS.

Work with these young people aims to reduce the likelihood of them committing further offences in order to make Hounslow a safer place, and to help those young people develop their skills to improve their life chances. This work is delivered in one-to-one and in group work sessions with the young people based on the assessed risks and needs of the young people.

7.10.2. Statistics
During 2007/2008 542 young people committed an offence. This decreased to 527 young people during 2008/2009 and further decreased to 475 during
2009/2010. During the first 6 months (April – September) of 2010 209 young people committed an offence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007/08</th>
<th>2008/09</th>
<th>2009/10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Offences</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>1018</td>
<td>948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young People</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offences (FTE)</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young People (FTE)</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.10.2.1. First Time Entrants
The YOS aims to reduce year on year the number of young people who enter the criminal justice system for the first time.

Over the period 2007 – 2010 the YOS has managed to reduce the number of young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time.

During 2007/2008 334 young people entered the criminal justice system for the first time. During 2008/2009 this number rose slightly to 340. During 2009/2010 this number was further reduced to 287 young people.

The breakdown of offences for 2009/2010 is as follows.
From May 2010 a Triage scheme was introduced in Hounslow Police stations. This allows young people who commit a minor offence for the first time to have the opportunity to engage in a Restorative Intervention instead of going to Court and getting a criminal record.

From May – September 2010 35 young people were referred for a targeted intervention under the Triage scheme. In 34 of these cases the intervention was successfully completed with the young person.

When Hounslow YOS’s performance 2009/2010 is compared to that of other London Youth Offending Teams/Services it is clear that more can be done to reduce the number of young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time. However, comparisons are difficult at present as some Boroughs have had Triage arrangements for some time and this will have made a significant impact on their first time entrant figures.

Sustaining a targeted focus on young people at risk of criminal behaviour is critical to divert them from involvement in crime. Sustaining Triage arrangements are also vital to address early criminality with the associated commitment of resources to these activities.

7.10.2.2. Reoffending
Each year a group of young people are identified and their rate of re-offending is monitored for a period of 12 months in order to determine the YOS’s performance.

Hounslow is performing well in reducing re-offending. Compared with other London YOTs/YOSs the re-offending rate of Hounslow young people at 0.85 new offences per young person is well below (i.e. better than) the London average of 1.06 new offences, and also below the national average of 1.05 new offences per young person.
Hounslow YOS performance in this area for the period 2007 – 2010 shows that between 31.2% and 35.7% of young people in the selected groups re-offended. These young people commit between 1.11 and 0.85 new offences. The target for the YOS is to reduce the number of young people re-offending as well as reducing the number of new offences they commit.

The rate of re-offending of young people who received a Final Warning, Reprimand, Referral Order, Reparation Order, Fine or Discharge was significantly lower than those young people who received a Community Order or Custodial sentence. This further emphasises the importance of engaging with young people at the earliest opportunity to reduce the risk of them re-offending.

When looking at the nature of the new offences committed it appears that young people who were on a low level Order (e.g. Referral Order) committed a new offence that was of similar seriousness to their original offence. Young people who were on higher level supervisory Orders (for more serious offences) appear to have committed less serious new offences, with the majority of new offences appearing to be of less serious nature than their
original offence. This shows that although some young people are still offending, the type of offence they are committing is becoming less serious.

The number of White young people re-offending has reduced over the period 2007 – 2010. The rate of re-offending of both Black and Asian young people has increased over the equivalent period. This indicates that more has to be done with Black and Asian young people to ensure that levels of re-offending of these groups of young people is reduced.

It is also worth highlighting that the main contributing factor associated with young people re-offending is that of substance misuse – specifically possessing Cannabis and misuse of the drug as well as alcohol misuse.

14 young people are identified as Deter Young Offenders for an increased level of supervision and monitoring through the Prolific and Priority Offenders arrangements. Whilst re-offending in this group is unsurprisingly more problematic, a partnership approach has ensured that plans for them are robust and serious re-offending contained.
7.10.2.3. Use of custody

The YOS is expected to keep the use of custodial sentences, as a percentage of all Orders imposed, to a minimum. The target locally during the period 2007 – 2010 has been to ensure custodial sentences represent no more than 5% of all Orders imposed.

The YOS has managed successfully to achieve and sustain low use of custody and is currently the third lowest user of custodial sentences in London.

During 2007/2008 custodial sentences represented 4.4% of all Orders imposed. During 2008/2009 custodial sentences increased slightly to 5.1% of sentences and during 2009/2010 decreased to only 2.8% of sentences imposed i.e. 11 young people sentenced to a period in custody.

The number of White young people receiving a custodial sentence has increased year on year from 48% 2007/2008 to 70% in 2009/2010. The number of young people from Mixed heritage has also increased during this period from 4.7% to 10%. The number of Black young people receiving a custodial sentence during this time has reduced from 33% to 20% and a similar pattern can be noted for Asian young people with a reduction from 14.3% to 0%.

Of these young people who receive a custodial sentence the majority year-on-year are male, with only a small number of females receiving a custodial sentence.

When comparing the performance of the YOS with other London YOTs/YOSs it is clear that the use of custody for Hounslow young people is kept to a minimum, the average use of custody by other London YOTs/YOSs being between 6.9% and 8.9%.
7.10.2.4. Serious Youth on Youth Violence

Offences involving violence have been in the top three types of offences committed during the period 2007 - 2010 by young people who offend.

During 2008/2009 177 serious violent offences was committed. During 2009/2010 the number of serious violent offences decreased to 125. For the period April – September 2010 the number of serious violent offences committed by young people is 88.

During 2008 following incidents involving violence between young people the G9 forum was established to develop and promote mechanisms to enable agencies to better share and receive information/intelligence regarding serious youth violence in the Borough. The G9 forum is made up of representatives from the YOS, Integrated Youth Support Service (IYS), the Metropolitan Police, the Probation Service and Hounslow Homes. Other agencies who contribute include Secondary Schools, Colleges and voluntary agencies.

The purpose of the G9 forum is:

- To share information
- To identify young people at risk of becoming victims of serious violence and/or engaging in serious violence
- To agree appropriate risk management plans
- To monitor progress against agreed risk management plans
- To agree exist strategies

The partnership is currently aware of 4 main gangs active in the Borough and alert and active to challenges presented.

7.10.3. Location

Young people who have committed offences during 2007 – 2010 live mainly in Hanworth, Feltham West, Hounslow South and Bedfont, with the largest number residing in Hanworth.
7.10.4. Temporal
Main crime hotspots are around Hounslow and Feltham town centres. Analysis for 12 weeks July – October 2010 showed Fridays 1500 – 1800 as the peak time followed by Saturdays.

7.10.5. Offenders
The majority of offences committed by 10 – 17 year olds from 2007 – 2010 were committed by boys, between 75.5% and 80%. Girls committed between 20% and 24.5% of the offences during this period. The number of girls committing offences has remained relatively stable from year to year.

Most young people who committed an offence were White. From year to year the number of White young people committing an offence ranged from 57% to 62.5% of the overall number of young people having committed an offence.
Black young people represented the second largest group, with this group representing (year on year) between 14.3% and 22.5% of the overall number of young people committing and offence. Asian young people represented the third largest group, with this group representing between 8.7% and 19% of the overall number of young people committing an offence.

During 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 the offences that were committed most frequently by young people were Theft and Handling (includes offences such as shoplifting and handling stolen goods) and Violence Against the Person (including offences such as common assault, possession of an offensive weapon and threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour). Since 2009 Drugs offences (including such offences as Possession of Class A, B or C drugs, the supply of these drugs and cultivation of Cannabis) have increased and during 2009/2010 Drug Offences were the offences most committed by young people. This is a significant development.

Young people aged between 15 and 17 years of age commit more offences compared to other age groups. There has been a marked increase in the number of 16 and 17 year olds who commit offences.
The majority of offences committed by 10 – 17 year olds from 2007 – 2010 were committed by boys, between 75.5% and 80%. Girls committed between 20% and 24.5% of the offences during this period. The number of girls committing offences has remained relatively stable from year to year.

7.10.6. Victims
Data collected by the YOS from April 2010 indicates that in the majority of offences committed by Hounslow young people there was an identifiable victim.

The majority of the victims were male, with females second and businesses representing the smallest group. The majority of victims are aged over 18 years, with victims under 18 years of age representing approximately 35% of victims.

This would indicate that males over 18 years of age are more at risk of being victims of an offence committed by a young person in Hounslow, and challenges the view that young people offend most frequently against other young people.

Whilst the majority of perpetrators are male, the 3 month police snap shot showed that in that period 43% of the known victims were female highlighting a need to explore further issues concerning the safety and experience of young women in the borough.

7.10.7. Tackling Youth Crime

7.10.7.1. Targeted Youth Support
During 2010, over 200 young people and their families have been targeted for involvement where young people were at risk of negative outcomes, including disengagement from education and involvement in offending and anti-social behaviour, and substance misuse.
198 were fully assessed and 188 fully engaged with satisfactory outcomes including increased schools attendance, cessation of anti-social behaviour and improved family and peer relationships. 15% of the total number received a Common Assessment, which ensured that all young people who met the TYS or CAF threshold received a multi-agency package of support tailored to their needs. These were frequently initiated and coordinated by a TYS key worker.

The service has developed its role in providing support to schools, police, and housing to identify and support young people at risk of negative outcomes, particularly anti-social behaviour and offending. The main gains reported are around development of confidence, self-control, social awareness, development of problem solving skills and increased levels of aspiration.

Over 50 young people with previous low levels of engagement with mainstream youth services were enrolled on and supported in attending summer activities. An additional 36 targeted young people participated in a Snow-camp activity, which combined indoor and outdoor skiing with life skills sessions.

TYS operates a Youth Triage service for young people who are arrested for the first time, where the offence is a relatively minor one. Key achievements are as follows:

There has been excellent engagement from young people. From May to December, 71 young accessed the Triage service and 68 completed successfully (96%). 14 out of the total were found to be in Possession of Cannabis and they received an intervention from the substance Misuses Team.

There is widespread use of Restorative Justice within Triage and in 20 cases where there has been an identifiable victim, apology letters have been written for the victim. On 2 further occasions a Family Group Conference approach was used. Where the offence has not had a direct victim reparation, activities
has been provided (e.g. preparing leaflets for victim support, preparing posters for display etc)

Parents in particular have welcomed the introduction of Triage. One parent recently stated that he thought that it was “brilliant” that young people on the verges of entering the Youth Justice system had an opportunity to put things right.

We are also proud to announce that our Substance Misuse team also met its targets agreed with the National Treatment Agency (NTA) as follows:

Planned discharges increased from 50% at end of 09/10 to 78%;
- 100% of young people commenced treatment within 15 days of the referral;
- 100% had care plans within 2 weeks of treatment start date;

Average length of time in treatment for young people using cannabis as a primary substance was 13.5 weeks lower than the national average.

The team delivered Targeted Prevention and Education Workshops sessions to over 2500 children and feedback from these sessions has been very positive and valued by both young people and staff.

Findings suggest that the sessions have the potential to benefit the whole school community and have also led to better partnership working with the local community – particularly in terms of engaging parents whose children are involved in drugs. It has also strengthened partnership relationship with stakeholders.

7.10.7.2. Youth Offending Service

In addition to the achievements in key performance areas outlined above over the period 2007 – 2010 the YOS has also managed to:

- Commission the delivery of a number of programmes for young people using art as a mechanism for engaging young people in constructive
activity in order to develop skills and reduce further offending. In total 4 programmes of this nature were delivered to young people who offended.

- Commission the delivery of a programme during the summer of 2007 for a group of high risk young people to engage them in positive activities in order to reduce their risk of re-offending.
- Participate in Knife Crime Possession Prevention pilot scheme arranged by the Youth Justice Board. Young people from the service participated in an 8 week programme aimed at reducing the risk of possession of (mainly) knives and deliver subsequent programmes with young people convicted of knife enabled crime.
- Enable a number of young people engaging with the YOS to participate in the Local Intervention Fire Education (LIFE) Programme delivered by the London Fire Service. 2 of these young people were nominated for and won a Jack Petchey award for demonstrating team and leadership skills.
- Develop and establish a number of community reparation placements across the Borough where young people undertake indirect reparation to the community affected by their offending. Some of the Organisations the YOS works with to enable this includes Friends of Boston Manor Park, Age Concern Brentford, Hounslow Community Farming Association, Marie Curie (Hounslow area) and Victim Support Hounslow.

During the period August 2009 – December 2010 young people on Court Orders completed a total of 1482 hours of community reparation.

The YOS also facilitates direct, face-to-face mediation sessions between young people who have offended and their victims, where the victim requests such contact. The number of these sessions facilitated during this period is relatively low, as many victims do not wish to participate in direct, face-to-face work.

- Recruit, train and retain a significant number of volunteers and sessional staff who assists the YOS in delivering core functions, such as Community Panels where young people are sentenced to a Referral Order and
sessional staff to oversee the delivery of community reparation and other activities with young people.

- Motorbike Project – engage young people in a motor bike project to address issues connected with vehicle related offending, safe road use and develop practical and personal skills.
- Participate in an event to engage young people affected by the death of a young person who resided in the Borough. The YOS worked in partnership with the police to address questions and concerns of these young people.
7.11. Safeguarding Vulnerable People

The protection of vulnerable adults, and children, is a priority for the local authority and agencies within Hounslow. A vulnerable adult is defined as

“A person who is, or may be, in need of Community Care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness; and

Who is, or may be, unable to take care of him/herself, or unable to protect him/herself against significant harm or exploitation."

People who may be included in this definition are;
- People with learning disabilities;
- People with physical disabilities;
- People with sensory impairment;
- People with mental health needs;
- People with a history of substance misuse;
- People who are physically or mentally frail.

The above definitions focus on adult abuse of people with a clinically diagnosed condition. However it would be reasonable to say that a person could be or feel vulnerable for a non-medical diagnosed condition. A resident who would not fall into any of the above categories may feel they are vulnerable because of their race or religion in fear of racist attacks, because of suffering from domestic violence either in the past or present, because they are in custody or under the supervision of probation, and also because they generally do not feel safe in their local area.

The Hounslow Safeguarding Adults Board includes representation from the Hounslow Community Safety Partnership and has implemented a Hounslow Safeguarding Adults Policy to ensure the protection of vulnerable adults within the borough.

In 2009/2010 there were 361 cases of Adult Abuse reporting and investigated by the Safeguarding Adults team, and increase of 3% from the previous year. Reported cases have actually increased year on year since 2002/03. However, this can solely be attributed to the amount of training and raising awareness in encouraging vulnerable adults, agency staff and the wider public to report allegations of abuse. Therefore it is believed that it is not the abuse that has increased, but the level of reporting of these incidents.

Abuse can take many forms, not just that of a physical nature. Below is an indication of the types of abuse for which reports were received.
Many of these abuse cases were made regarding a person who access a service offered in the borough. As shown in the figure below, there are a high percentage of reports involving a service user who has a learning disability. This has been found to be a common factor throughout many London boroughs. It is also assumed that many of these clients are known to social services and therefore would indicate that there would be more opportunities for staff, social workers or carers to pick up on indications of abuse.
The Safeguarding Adults Team from the Local Authority has developed a Safeguarding Adults Policy to ensure that incidents of abuse are actively investigated and protection plans put in place where necessary. Many important agencies throughout Hounslow have committed to this policy, including NHS Hounslow, the Local Authority, Hounslow Police and West Middlesex Hospital.

The five Neighbourhood Community Safety Coordinators, part of the Community Safety Team at the Local Authority, have all attended the Safeguarding Adults Awareness course and have been able to help vulnerable people by referring them to the most appropriate agency. In most cases, this is the Safeguarding Adults Board.

During a public consultation period held in January 2010 by the Community Safety Team, a short residents survey was completed by over a thousand residents. 27% of respondents to this survey considered themselves to be vulnerable, and of those residents, 11% stated that they did not feel safe in their local area, fearing that they are unable to take care of themselves or...
unable to protect themselves against harm or exploitation because of their age, illness, mental health or other disability.

The majority of respondents, however, stated that they felt safe. To ensure more people feel safe, the Community Safety Partnership have been running various schemes for vulnerable people in the borough, such as:

- The ‘Target Harding Scheme’ delivered by the Metropolitan Police provides security improvements for ‘vulnerable adults’ even though they may not have been a victim of burglary.
- The London Fire Brigade provides free ‘Home Fire Safety visits’. Local firefighters will visit homes and provide advice about fire risks in the home and fit smoke alarms if they are needed. Visits are targeted at ‘vulnerable’ members of communities but anyone can request a visit.

**Adults with Mental Illnesses**

Data from Hounslow PCT states that there are 2050 patients on the Mental Illness Register in 2009/2010, 604 residents registered with a Learning Disability, 797 residents with Dementia, and nearly 12,000 people registered with Depression. All of these residents/patients can correctly being classed as being vulnerable or in need of protection. However it is clear that crime against such residents are often not reported, underreported and misreported as reported incidents to the police are scarce. The Community Safety Partnership, working with the Safeguarding Adults boards and continuing the work of the Neighbourhood Community Safety Coordinators, is committed to identifying residents with an illness who feel vulnerable, to provide support to them and empower them with the knowledge and confidence to report crime to the relevant authorities.
8. Public Consultation

During the last two financial years, the Community Safety team has held public consultation periods to enable residents of the borough to tell us their thoughts and opinions on safety issues in the borough.

Various questions were asked to residents to gauge their views on local safety issues, perceptions on crime, and how residents thought crime and disorder was being dealt with by the local agencies.

- There was an eight percentage increase in 2011 of residents who thought the council and police were effectively dealing with crime and ASB in their local area.
- There was a 26% increase in people who had been consulted by the council or police.
- 76% of residents said they felt safe outside in their local area during the day. This was a small one percent increase from the previous year’s consultation.
- 46% of residents said they felt safe outside in their local area after dark. This showed a 6% increase from the previous year.
- Residents outlined several reasons for worrying about being hurt or taken advantage of. These were because of their age, a learning disability, a physical disability, their mental health, a sensory impairment, their gender or race.
- 42% of respondents stated that they felt vulnerable.
- Residents said they felt scared or unsafe during the evenings and night, and at certain places within the borough such as tube stations, parks and local high streets after dark.
- Residents identified priority areas that they felt needed tackling. These are Anti Social Behaviour, Burglary, Most Serious Violence, and Mugging. These were the same as the previous year.
- Rubbish and Litter on the streets, People being drunk or rowdy, People using or dealing in drugs, and Teenagers being rowdy rated highest as a
local ABS problem. Three of these four were identifies as local problems in the previous period.

In addition to the questionnaire, which was posted online, various focus groups were held with representatives from the community. Thee feedback from the groups are as follows.

**Faith Focus Group**
- The group felt that things had improved in Feltham over the last year, one of the group said that the Police had been successful in dealing with an anti-social behaviour issue involving a neighbour’s property. The Police had kept residents informed of progress to resolve the situation.
- Some of the group had been consulted through their Safer Neighbourhoods Teams.
- The group did not want to get involved in addressing local problems.
- One of the group said she had been a victim of burglary a couple of years ago and still felt nervous at night despite having extra security and a burglar alarm fitted.
- One of the group said that young people sit on her garden wall during the holidays, and they had been rude and abusive when she asked them to leave.
- One of the group was concerned about youths gathering at night, especially at night as the lady lived on her own.
- Some people felt scared on the route from the High Street to the Cinema in Feltham which crosses a river as it is very dark and isolated.
- There is anti-social behaviour at bus stops when school ends.
- Feel unsafe at cash points and at the supermarket.
- Would feel safer if:
  - More visible policing and local patrols, especially where older residents live.
  - Extra bus services at school times
- The group would like to get information via a newsletter.
Learning/Physical Disability Focus Group

- The group felt that the extra street lighting put up in the local area by the council had made them feel safer.
- Some of the group had been consulted by the Community Safety Team in a focus group last year.
- Some of the group would like to do volunteering at the Council and Police but were unaware of how to go about doing this.
- The group had experienced people’s attitudes stopping those that were physically disabled from going out, as they won’t give up seats on buses or tubes. There is not enough room on buses for wheelchairs and often the ramps don’t work. It is difficult to speak to bus drivers as they are often unapproachable. People also ride cycles on pavements, but physically disabled and particularly those in wheelchairs can’t get out of the way quickly.
- The group had experienced drunken people and beggars on the streets making some people sacred to go out. Some people don’t go out without a support worker and there is often not enough support workers available.
- The group wouldn’t walk in the alleyways on the Green Dragon Estate at night.
- Would feel safer if
  - there were more patrols on the streets at night.
  - had a personal attack alarm
  - had a card with emergency numbers on it
- Would like to have a newsletter with information on volunteering as some people can’t use the internet.

Sight/Hearing Impairment Focus Group

- The group thought that the Council and Police are doing a good job but are worried how the cuts will affect safety.
- The group had not been consulted before and did not want to get involved in addressing problems.
- The group felt very unsafe on Hounslow High Street during the day and at night, because of the crowds of people and groups of youths.
School children on buses made the group feel unsafe due to the rowdy behaviour but Gumley House School children had improved.

Would feel safer if:
  o More was done about bogus callers and fraudsters.
  o If you make a non emergency call, a Police Officer follows it up with a visit.
  o More Police Patrols on the streets

Would like receive information through Police visits.

Older People Focus Group

The group felt that the Police lacked powers and were unable to do anything about crime. One lady had been burgled twice, and another lady had been a victim of nuisance neighbours for five years and is now moving. The group felt that there is not effective punishment for crime and not enough ‘bobbies on the beat’. One lady was a member of Neighbourhood Watch but didn’t feel that it worked as people are too scared to do anything. Everyone was worried about the effect of the cuts on policing, particularly to youth services. However some people lived in Brentford Dock which has 24 hour security and they felt very safe at home.

People had been consulted by the Council and Police but felt that nothing was done with the information. There is no advertisement of what is being done.

The group felt unsafe on buses and at bus stops when schools finish and would avoid getting on buses when school children are around.

The group were scared to go out at night, particularly on Hounslow High Street.

Some people felt unsafe on Bowels Lane in Feltham, which runs from the High Street to the Cinema.

Scared of walking past pubs as drunk people congregate on the street, especially the Swan Pub in South Street.

The alleyway next to McDonalds on Hounslow High Street attracts people asking for money.

Would feel safer if:
  o The Council set up a personal alarm service which was affordable
- More Police patrols at night
- Civic education as there is no community cohesion due to a transient population
- Police or teacher at school gates when children come out of school
- More effective punishment

- Would like to receive information about what is being done however most of the group did not have access to the internet.

**LGBT Focus Group**

- One group member felt internally at the Council there seems to be some prejudice against the West London Gay Men’s Project with some people still referring to it as the ‘HIV Project’.
- One group member had had a good first response from the Police in dealing with incidents. However, during a same sex domestic violence case which involved his lodger and the lodger’s partner that happened in 2008, he did feel let down by the Community Safety Unit response at the Police. The incidents impacted on neighbours who said they were going to write to the freeholders of the residence, but there was no support from the CSU. Contacted Broken Rainbow but response was patchy, there needs to be more visibility of services available. Incidents relating to this case were reported from three dispersed LGBT social venues in three different boroughs in south west London but the incidents were not linked up. This may indicate that same sex cases are not being flagged in the Police system.
- One group member had lived in the borough for 14 years and experienced harassment from neighbours due to his sexuality and mental health issues. The Noise Pollution team had visited him, but the problems have not been resolved.
- One group member had been consulted through the Community Safety Questionnaire last year. Other members of the group had received questionnaires but not of an LGBT nature, and had also participated in the Residents Panel Survey.
- One member of the group did not feel comfortable visiting the Beaversfield Estate in Hounslow West due to anti-social behaviour.
One member of the group had experienced verbal homophobic abuse from customers at the Nass Kebab House on the junction of the A4 and Lampton Road. They did not report the incident to the Police. It was felt by the group that they feel uncomfortable about going in the establishment on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights.

One group member had witnessed, a couple of years ago, homophobic graffiti on street furniture in Hounslow. This was dealt with and there has not been a repeat incident.

One member of the group feels generally comfortable in Hounslow. But does feel uncomfortable in Kentucky Fried Chicken in Hounslow West.

A group member witnessed a violent assault on Lampton Road late one evening, so now feels uncomfortable in the area at night.

One Group member felt that Hounslow Central Tube Station needs to be better lit. They would not use Hounslow Central at night, so would get off at Hounslow East Tube Station and get a taxi cab.

An acquaintance of one group member had experienced transphobic abuse on South West Trains and South eastern Trains. They found it very difficult to report incidents to British Transport Police, and found it took a long time for them to attend when they did make a report.

One female member of the group had experienced problems around the Butts Farm Estate relating to young people hanging around and drug issues, however this was not homophobic related. This has been made better with more Police presence but the estate still has a bad reputation.

The group would feel safer if the following measures were implemented:

- One member thought there should be LGBT awareness training for Staff, especially the reception staff.
- One member thought that there should be LGBT awareness training for Council staff and the effectiveness of this should be quality assured. The training should be effective in reaching new starters and existing staff, and the quality assurance process needs to check that the training is being used in practice. The training needs to be concentrated outside the Civic centre as well as within it, as so many teams are co-located. Training also needs to be disseminated across partners.
One member of the group had come across colleagues within meetings at the Council not knowing what the ‘LGBT’ acronym stood for. If people don’t know what the acronym stands for they are unlikely to understand the LGBT Community.

The group thought that there are lots of posters in Council buildings but none have images of same sex couples. Reaching and raising awareness of the LGBT Community needs more than just using the right words. This needs to be reflected in literature as well, demographically there are members of the Black and Ethnic Minority Community within the LGBT Community so this needs to be reflected as well.

One group member thought that there are gaps in awareness training in schools, and more should be done in this area. This was evidenced in the recent case where a gay man got kicked to death in Trafalgar Square because of his sexuality. The perpetrators were young people from schools in London.

- The group felt that posters are a good way to communicate, especially in Schools. The school in Lampton Road still has the West London Gay Men’s Project poster displayed and they are very effective.
- One group member thought that would be effective to communicate to parenting groups and youth forums. This would be a good way to bundle the Hate Crime Prevention along with Health Training.
- One group member thought there should be targeted awareness raising in schools around prevention of homophobic bullying and teasing.
- One group member thought that when communicating Hate crime Prevention bi-sexual people should be included as they are often forgotten.

**Race Focus Group**

- The group had experienced race related harassment and were referred to Hounslow Race Equality Council (HREC). On group member was very happy with the Police response when incidents had happened, and the advice they had been given. Another group member had had their car vandalised on six different occasions and had CCTV put out side pointing
at their car parking space, and a covert camera inside their flat installed by Hounslow homes. Since the CCTV had been installed the incidents had stopped, but now it has been removed the person was worried about the incidents occurring again, and wasn’t happy about the cameras being removed.

- The participants had been consulted by HREC regarding the services they had experienced whilst they were having problems.
- One member of the group wanted to get involved in addressing crime in the local area.
- One member of the group felt vulnerable at night, particularly when there were groups of people hanging around in the local area.
- The group felt that more Police patrols would make them feel safer.
- One member of the group would like to be consulted through local newspaper or newsletter.

Summary

- The majority of groups thought that the Council and Police are doing a good job. The Police have responded well to anti-social behaviour issues. The Council has put up extra street lighting which made people feel safer. However, a recurring theme was that people are worried about the impact of cuts. One group thought that there should be more joined up working between borough’s, especially in domestic violence cases. One group also thought that the Police lacked powers, and there should be greater punishment for anti-social behaviour and crime.
- Internally a group member had experienced prejudice towards the LGBT Community within the Council. The group thought there should be awareness training for new and existing staff within the Council and this should be quality assessed.
- The majority of groups had been consulted through questionnaires from the Council and Police Safer Neighbourhoods Teams. One group thought that nothing was done with the information or that there is not enough publicity with what has been done with the information.
Two of the groups wanted to get involved in addressing ASB and crime issues. One group wanted to do volunteer work but were unaware of how to get involved.

Most people felt vulnerable at night

Hounslow High Street was mentioned by several groups as a place where they feel unsafe, especially at night.

Also, Feltham High Street to the Cinema is not well lit.

Several groups said they felt unsafe at bus stops and on buses, especially when school children are coming out of school.

A member of the transgender community had experienced Hate Crime/verbal abuse on trains but found contacting British transport Police to be difficult, and there was a slow response.

The majority of groups wanted to be communicated to via a Community Safety Newsletter.

The LGBT Group wanted to see more same sex couple, also from the BME community in Council posters.

The LGBT group thought that it would be good to communicate with young people through Youth Groups and Schools, particularly around homophobic bullying and teasing.
9. Evaluation of findings

9.1. What happens next?
Using the data and the findings from the Crime Audit, the Community Safety Partnership will undertake another piece of work which will result in a three year Strategy for the period 2011 to 2014 outlining our priorities and key objectives over the next three years.

The priorities, objectives and targets will be set out in the following themes. These themes are the areas for targets to be managed and monitored together. As with the previous Strategic themes outlined in section 4.3 of this document, the themes will cover what the Community Safety Partnership considers the priorities based on crime statistics, partner feedback as well as issues raised by residents. The new strategic themes are as follows.

- Safer Neighbourhoods and Town Centres;
  - Including victim based crime.
- Safer, Cohesive Communities;
  - Including domestic violence, hate crime, community cohesion and road traffic casualties.
- Protecting Young People;
  - Including youth crime and youth violence.
- Safeguarding Vulnerable People;
- Reducing the Criminal Harm of Drugs and Alcohol; and
- Reducing Re-Offending.