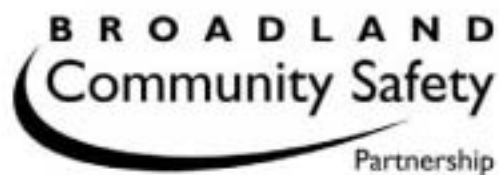
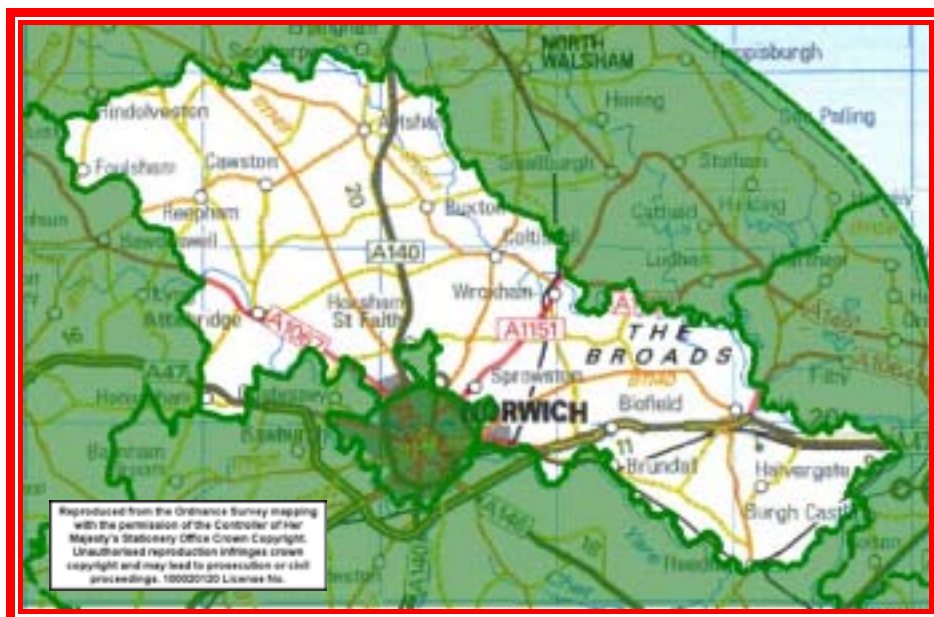


Broadland Crime and Disorder and Drugs Audit 2004



Anti-Social behaviour

1.1 ASB – CAD incidents

For the purposes of this sub-section, ASB is defined in terms of the following final incident descriptions:

- ∄ Disturbance Licensed Premises
- ∄ Disturbance Public Place
- ∄ Disturbance Private Property
- ∄ Drugs
- ∄ Drunkenness
- ∄ ZZ Disorder Civil Dispute
- ∄ Neighbour Dispute
- ∄ Noise Disturbance
- ∄ ZZ Misc Children & Young Persons
- ∄ ZZ Disorder Community Problems
- ∄ ZZ Breach of the Peace
- ∄ ZZ Disorder Other
- ∄ ZZ Disorder Drunkenness
- ∄ First Harassment Warning

The prefix 'ZZ' denotes an incident type no longer used.

Table 35 shows the count of all ASB-related CAD incidents in each of the 4 years, and the percentage change year-on-year.

	Count	Percent change year-on-year
2000-1	525	
2001-2	492	-6.3
2002-3	412	-16.3
2003-4	503	+ 22.1

Table 1 Volume of ASB-related CAD incidents in Broadland 2000-4, and percentage change year-on-year [Source: NC2]

By this measure, ASB has fluctuated over the 4 years. The apparent 22.1% rise between 2002-3 and 2003-4 could be due in part to changes in CAD categories. Overall, there has been a decrease of 4.2% between the year of the last audit (2000-1) and the year of the current audit (2003-4).

Fig. 42 shows the breakdown of ASB-related incidents in Broadland in 2003-4 by incident type.

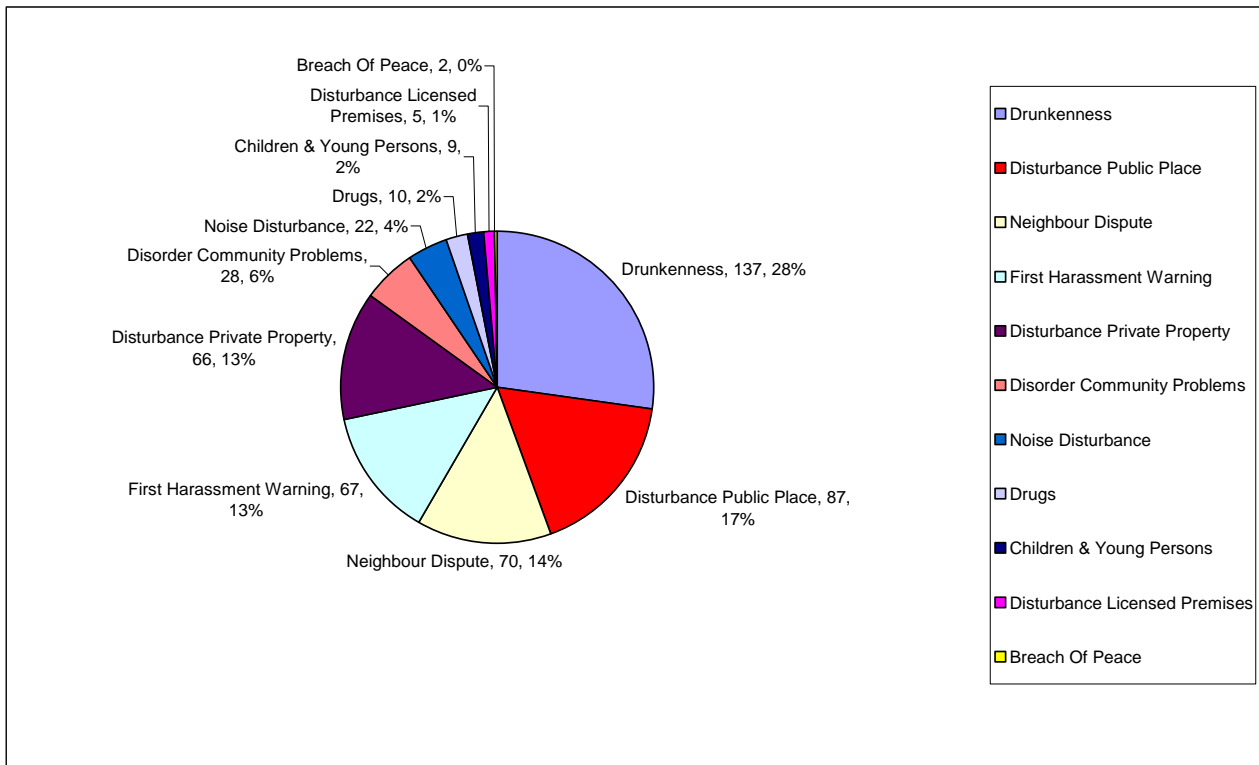


Fig. 1 ASB-related CAD incidents in Broadland in 2003-4 by incident type
 [Source: NC2]

Drunkenness was the most common incident type, accounting for 28% of ASB-related incidents, followed by disturbance in a public place, neighbour disputes, harassment and disturbance on private property. These 5 incident types together accounted for 85% of the total.

1.1.1 Target set in 2002-5 Strategy

The target set for disorder reduction by the Broadland 2002-5 Strategy was as follows:

We aim to establish an Anti Social Behaviour policy by September 2002.

Broadland District Council has stated that procedures are in place for tackling anti-social behaviour; however a formal policy has not been produced. A Best Planning Review is in hand to incorporate powers created under recent legislation in relation to ASB.

1.1.2 Cost

Police CAD records do not include a field for cost.

On Wednesday 10 September 2003, the Home Office carried out a day count of reports to the Police, Fire Service and local authorities of anti-social behaviour in England and Wales. This led to a study by researchers at the London School of Economics on the costs to agencies of responding to the types of ASB covered in the day count. 'Costing the Response to Anti-Social Behaviour – A Note', drawn up in October 2003 by the Economics and Resource Analysis Unit, Home Office, used the LSE research to suggest unit costs to agencies of ASB. These estimates are used in the present analysis.

It should be emphasized that the methodology of these ASB cost estimates differs in some important respects from that employed for estimating the costs of crime in Home Office Research Study 217, used elsewhere in this Audit.

Firstly, the ASB estimates relate only to the costs to agencies: they do not include the estimated costs to individuals or the community.

Secondly, since there is no generally-agreed definition of exactly what constitutes ASB, there is not a precise mapping between the definition of ASB used in the Home Office day count and the ASB categories used in the present study.

The day count divided ASB incidents into two main categories, with separate classifications for abandoned vehicles and hoax calls:

Type 1 incidents: Intimidation and harassment, criminal damage and vandalism

Type 2 incidents: Drugs etc, street drinking, prostitution etc, vehicle nuisance, noise, rowdy behaviour, animal problems, criminal damage, litter

Intimidation and criminal damage were classified separately since it was judged that these incidents are likely to be treated more seriously by responding agencies, and hence are more likely to result in a more involved response.

Abandoned vehicles and hoax calls were classified individually since specific evidence of the size of the costs of responding to these types of ASB was available.

Unit values for the cost of an average ASB incident reported in the day count were given as follows:

Type 1 incidents: £400
Type 2 incidents: £204
Abandoned vehicles: £77.50
Hoax calls: £162.50

One way of considering the mapping between these categories and those in the present study is as follows:

- € 'Type 1 incidents' approximate to crimes of criminal damage and harassment
- € 'Type 2 incidents' approximate to the ASB-related CAD incidents as defined in this section
- € Numbers of abandoned vehicles and hoax calls are available directly for Broadland CDRP area

Insofar as this set of approximations is valid and the original estimates are accurate, the cost to agencies of ASB incidents in Broadland in 2003-4 is as shown in Table 36. For crimes of criminal damage and harassment, figures are for recorded crime as quoted in sections 3.7 and 3.4 respectively. In the Broadland CDRP area, 150 abandoned vehicles were delivered to Norfolk County Council in 2003-4 [Source: NCC]. There were 27 calls to the fire service classified as 'False Alarm Malicious' [Source: NFS], and 32 hoax phone calls to the police [Source: NC2].

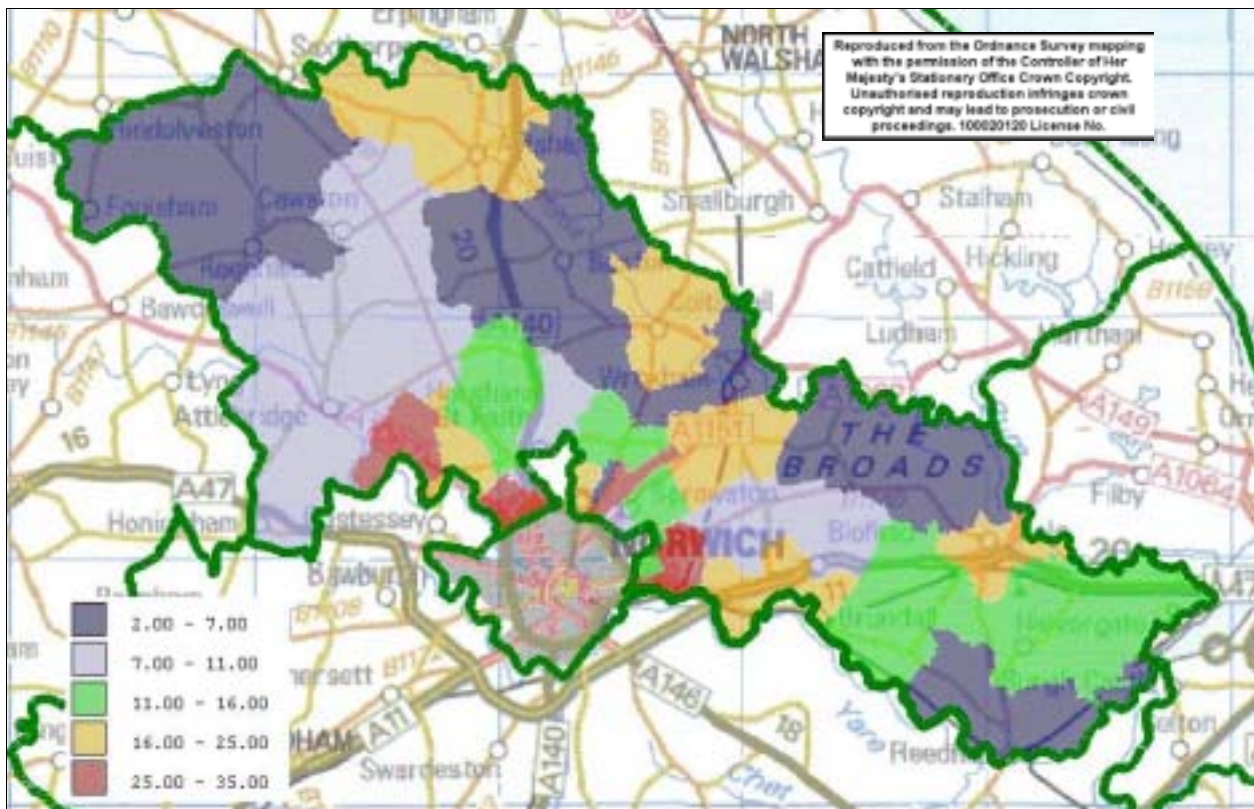
	No. of crimes / incidents in Broadland	Est. unit cost	Est. total cost
Criminal damage/ harassment	1455	£400	£582,000
ASB-related CAD incidents	503	£204	£102,612
Abandoned vehicles	150	£77.50	£11,625
Hoax calls to fire service/ police	59	£162.50	£9,588
Total Cost of ASB			£705,825

Table 2 Estimated cost to agencies only of ASB in Broadland in 2003-4
[Sources: NC1, NC2, NCC, NFS, HO9]

According to this analysis, the 'Type 1' offences of criminal damage and harassment contribute the most (82.5%) to the £0.7m costs of ASB to agencies.

1.1.3 Location (distribution by ward)

Map 8 gives a quintile mapping of ASB-related CAD incidents by ward. There is some variation between wards, with peripheral areas of Norwich most affected. Nevertheless, the highest levels per ward in Broadland are well below the highest levels across the county.



Map 1 ASB-related CAD incidents in Broadland, 2003-4 – distribution by ward
[Source: NC2]

Table 37 shows volume and incidence of ASB-related CAD incidents in Broadland in 2003-4, together with deprivation scores.

Ward	Volume (count)	District rank (volume)	Population mid-2001	Incidence (rate per 1000 population)	District rank (incidence)	Deprivation score (IMD 2000)	District rank (deprivation)
Hellesdon West	34	1	4,160	8.2	4	12.8	19
Sprowston Central	34	2	5,140	6.6	6	17.1	7
Hellesdon Southeast	31	3	3,455	9.0	2	12.2	22
Thorpe St Andrew South	30	4	2,605	11.5	1	24.8	1
Taverham	28	5	10,495	2.7	27	5.2	35
Thorpe St Andrew Northeast	27	6	6,875	3.9	14	8.1	30
Acle	23	7	2,745	8.4	3	13.1	18
Aylsham	23	8	5,840	3.9	13	14.2	13
Catton	23	9	5,685	4.0	12	7.8	32
Drayton	20	10	4,475	4.5	10	9.2	29
Rackheath	20	11	3,175	6.3	7	11.6	23
Brundall	16	12	4,525	3.5	19	8.0	31
Coltishall	16	13	2,355	6.8	5	11.3	24
Burlingham	15	14	3,210	4.7	9	16.8	8
Thorpe St Andrew Northwest	14	15	3,785	3.7	17	10.0	28
Horsford	13	16	3,930	3.3	21	16.3	9
Spixworth	13	17	4,445	2.9	23	7.4	33
Freethorpe	11	18	1,785	6.2	8	18.7	6
Sprowston East	11	19	4,290	2.6	29	15.6	11
Hellesdon North	10	20	3,405	2.9	22	10.0	27
Cawston	9	21	2,430	3.7	16	16.2	10
Sprowston South	8	22	2,925	2.7	25	11.1	25
Blofield	7	23	3,520	2.0	34	7.2	34
Great Witchingham	7	24	1,975	3.5	18	13.7	16
Plumstead	7	25	2,535	2.8	24	23.5	2
St Faiths	7	26	1,730	4.0	11	12.4	21
Hevingham	6	27	2,315	2.6	28	20.8	5
Reepham	6	28	2,660	2.3	31	13.8	15
Sprowston West	6	29	1,720	3.5	20	12.7	20
Wroxham	6	30	1,530	3.9	15	13.2	17
Foulsham	4	31	1,465	2.7	26	22.5	3
Hainford	4	32	1,870	2.1	33	10.3	26
Reedham	4	33	1,695	2.4	30	22.5	4
South Walsham	4	34	1,800	2.2	32	14.4	12
Buxton	2	35	2,240	0.9	35	13.8	14
Broadland	499		118,790				

Table 3 Volume and incidence of ASB-related CAD incidents in Broadland wards, 2003-4, in rank order by volume, together with deprivation scores [Sources: NC2, IMD2000, NCC]

Of the 20% most-affected wards by volume, four (Hellesdon West, Sprowston Central, Hellesdon Southeast and Thorpe St Andrew South) are also among the 20% most-affected wards by incidence. These four wards are thereby identified as priority areas for crime reduction initiatives. Two of them are ranked amongst the 20% most-deprived wards in Broadland; Thorpe St Andrew South is the most deprived. Generally speaking, there is not a good degree of correlation between incidence of ASB incidents and deprivation.

The crime reduction matrix in Table 38 shows that the 4 wards where high volume and high incidence of ASB-related CAD incidents coincided in 2003-4 accounted for 25.9% of the Broadland total.

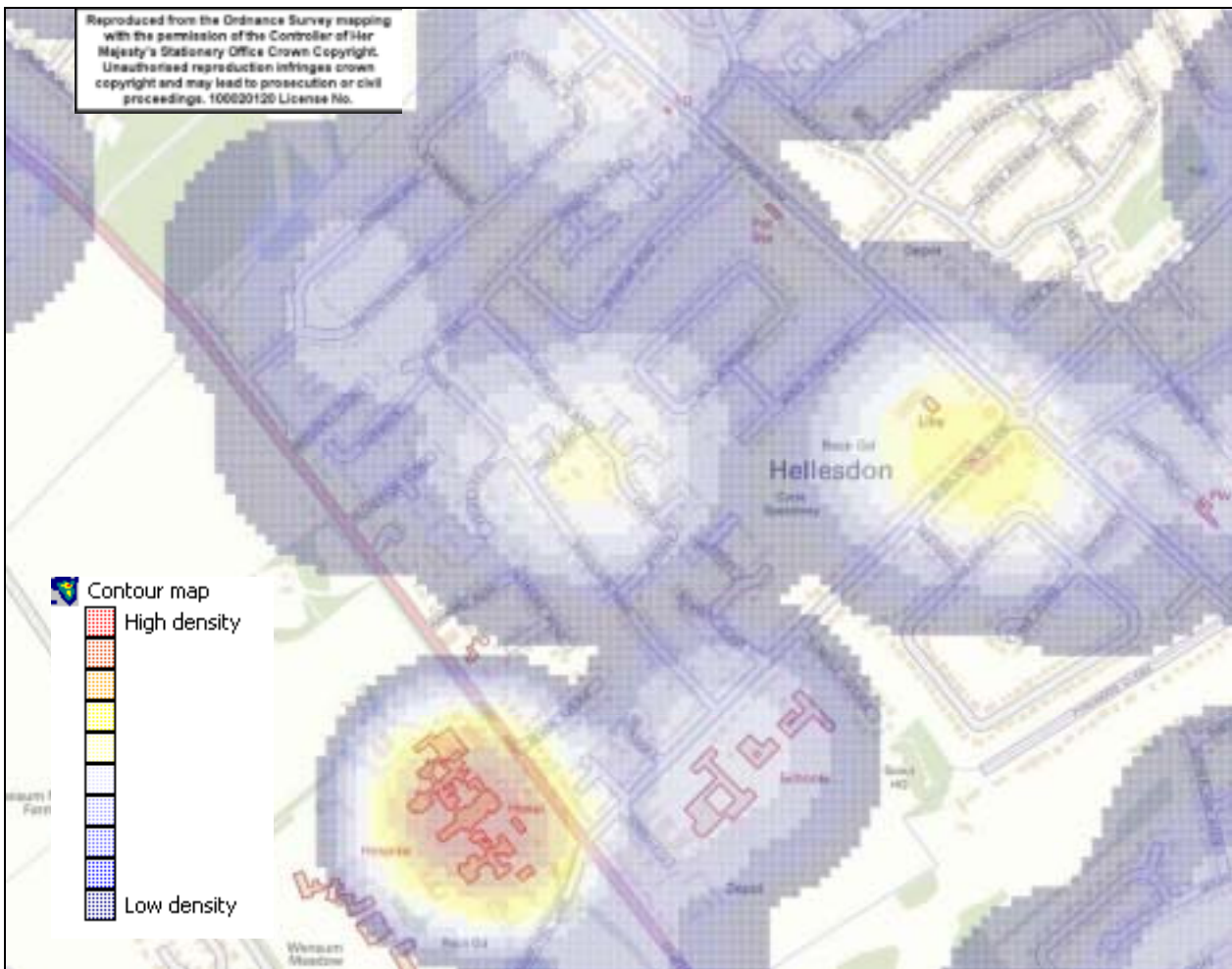
		Volume of ASB		
		Low	Medium	High
Incidence of ASB	Low	5 wards (4.0% of incidents)	2 wards (3.6% of incidents)	0
	Medium	4 wards (4.4% of incidents)	15 wards (39.3% of incidents)	2 wards (11.0% of incidents)
	High	0	3 wards (11.8% of incidents)	4 wards (25.9% of incidents)

Table 4 Crime reduction matrix – ASB-related CAD incidents in Broadland wards, 2003-4
[Sources: NC2, HO8]

More detailed analysis for ASB-related CAD incidents focuses on Hellesdon West Ward. This ward accounted for 6.8% of ASB CAD incidents in Broadland in 2003-4. An equal number of ASB incidents occurred in Hellesdon West and Sprowston Central, but incidence in Hellesdon West was greater.

1.1.4 Hellesdon West – hotspots

Map 9 displays the varying density of ASB-related CAD incidents within the most affected area of Hellesdon West in 2003-4. Table 39 shows hotspots by street.



Map 2 Contour map showing hotspots of ASB-related CAD incidents within Hellesdon West in 2003-4
 [Source: NC2]

Street	Count (3 or more)
Drayton High Road	10
Middletons Lane	8
Reepham Road	4
Drayton Wood Road	3
Woodland Road	3

Table 5 Hotspots by street for ASB-related CAD incidents in Hellesdon West, 2003-4
 [Source: NC2]

The most serious problems of anti-social behaviour occurred in the area around a hospital in Drayton High Road. The next greatest area of activity was the area to the north-east end of Middletons Lane.

1.1.5 Hellesdon West – peak time analysis

Due to the small size of the data set, definite trends should not be inferred from the following peak time analysis of ASB-related CAD incidents in Hellesdon West in 2003-4.

Fig. 43 shows the distribution by month. More incidents occurred in April than in any other month. The sparsity of the data may partially mask an overall pattern of greater activity in the Spring and Autumn months.

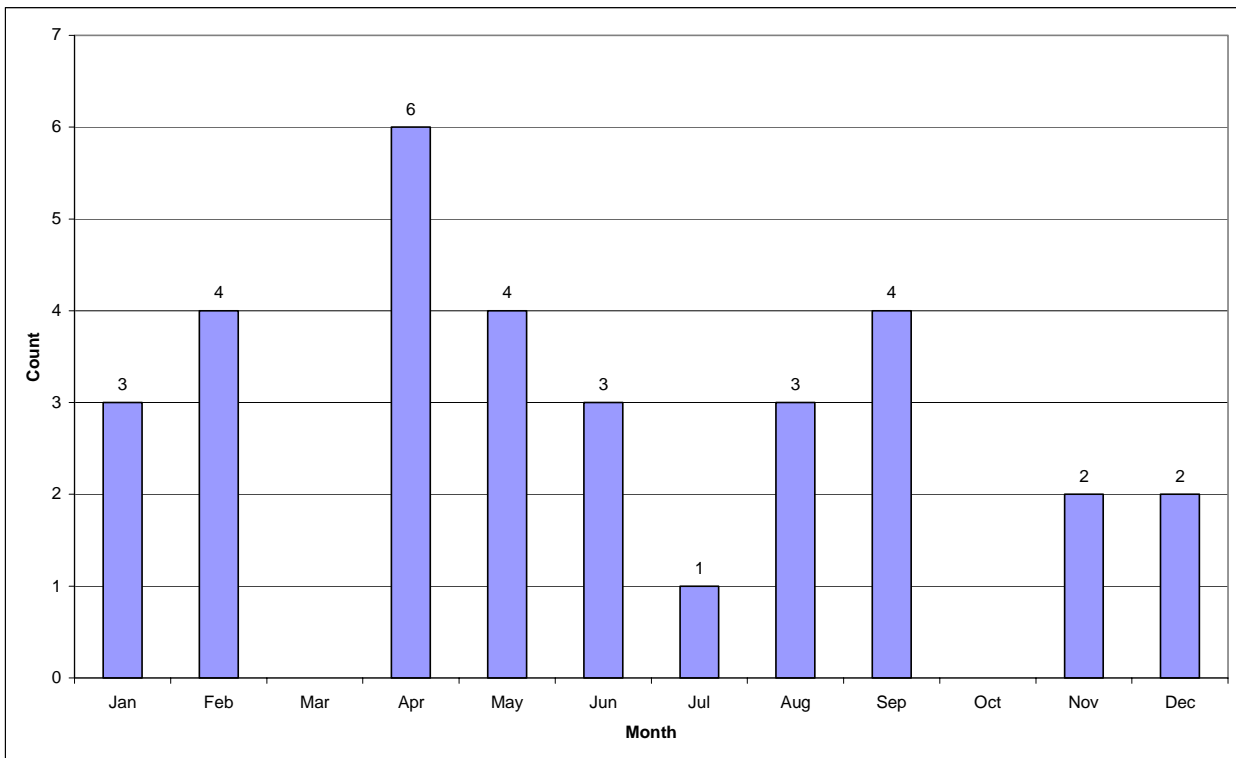


Fig. 2 Peak month for ASB-related CAD incidents in Hellesdon West, 2003-4
[Source: NC2]

Fig. 44 shows the distribution by day of the week. Thursday and Saturday were the peak days.

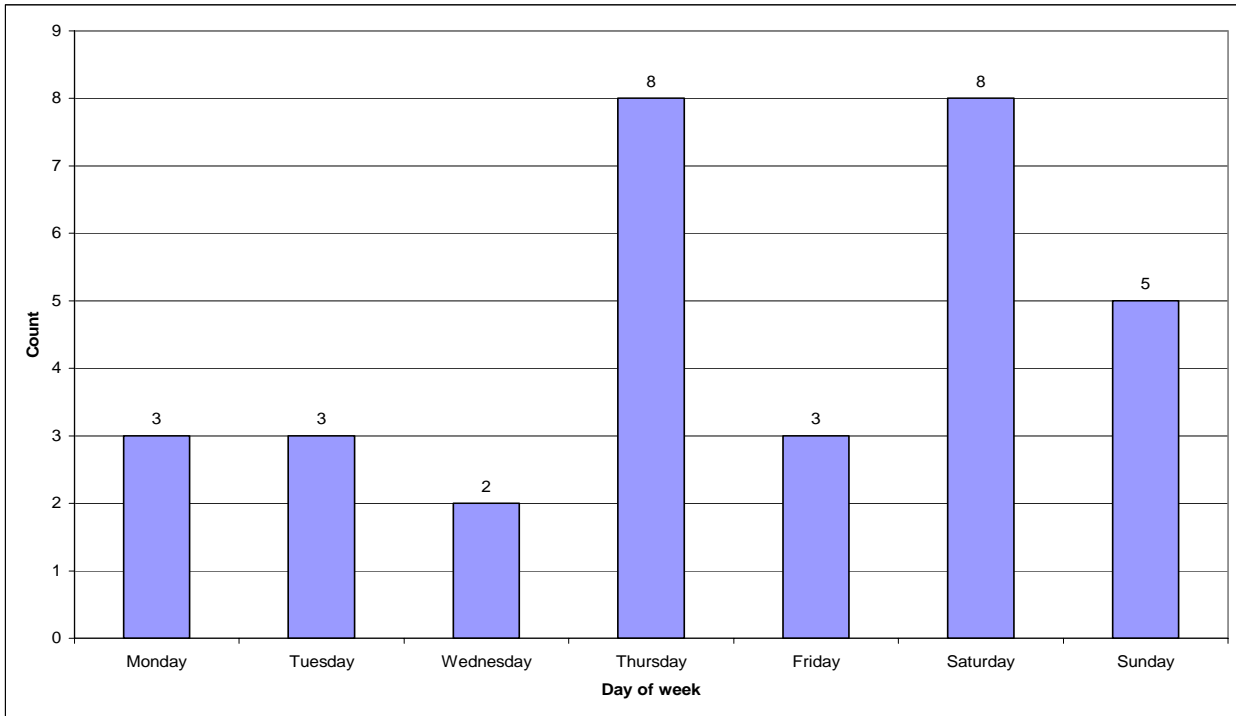


Fig. 3 Peak day of week for ASB-related CAD incidents in Hellesdon West, 2003-4
 [Source: NC2]

Fig. 4 charts distribution by time of day. Incidents occurred between 9am and 4am, with 5-6pm the peak time. This suggests that the night-time economy is not a predominant influence on ASB in Hellesdon West.

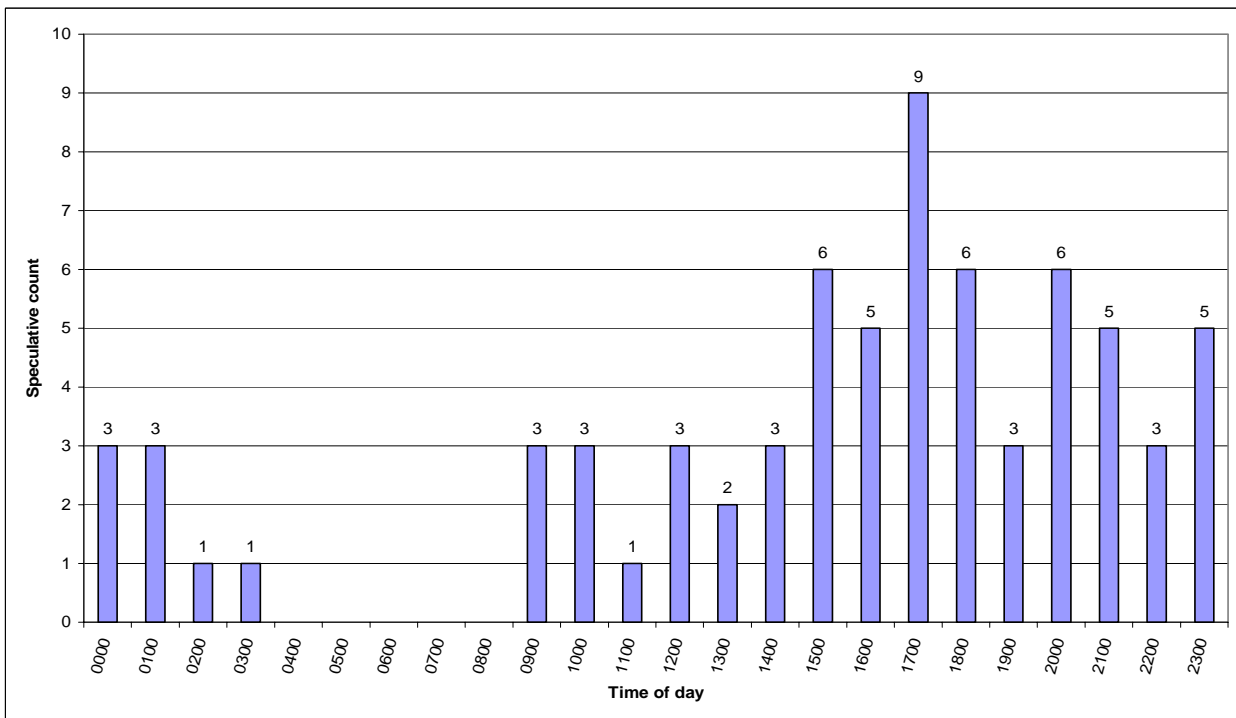


Fig. 4 Peak time of day for ASB-related CAD incidents in Hellesdon West, 2003-4
 [Source: NC2]

2 Contact

For all enquiries relating to this report, please contact:

Either

Mervyn Middleton
Community Safety Partnership Co-ordinator
Broadland District Council
Thorpe Lodge
1 Yarmouth Road
Thorpe St Andrew
Norwich
Norfolk
NR7 0DU
Tel: 01603 430510
E-mail: mervyn.middleton@broadland.gov.uk

Or

Adrian Went
Community Safety Inspector
Bethel Street Police Station
Norwich
Norfolk
NR2 1NN
Tel: 0845 456 4567
E-mail: wenta@norfolk.pnn.police.uk

Or

Xany Oliver
Strategy Manager
Norfolk Drug and Alcohol Action Team
Phoenix House
White Lodge Business Park
Hall Road
Norwich
NR4 6DG
Tel: 01603 677577
E-mail: xanthe.oliver.dat@norfolk.gov.uk