

“The Woods Estate”
Assessment of Crime Statistics

Title	“The Woods Estate” – Assessment of Crime Statistics
Summary / Purpose	An analysis and overview of crime and community safety problems adversely affecting the residents of “The Woods Estate”. To help with discussions and decision making on crime reduction and prevention.
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Date Created	December 2017

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APPENDIX A

1. Context

1.1. Background

“The Woods Estate” is an informal name given to a residential area within the Barkingside Ward of the London Borough of Redbridge. The term “Woods Estate” is most likely derived from the roads that follow a similar naming convention where the first half of the name ends with the word “wood” followed by “Gardens” (e.g. Longwood Gardens) – the exception being Bronte Close. Although there is no formal definition of The Woods Estate, for the purposes of this assessment, The Woods Estate will refer to the roads within the red lines as shown below in Figure 1.

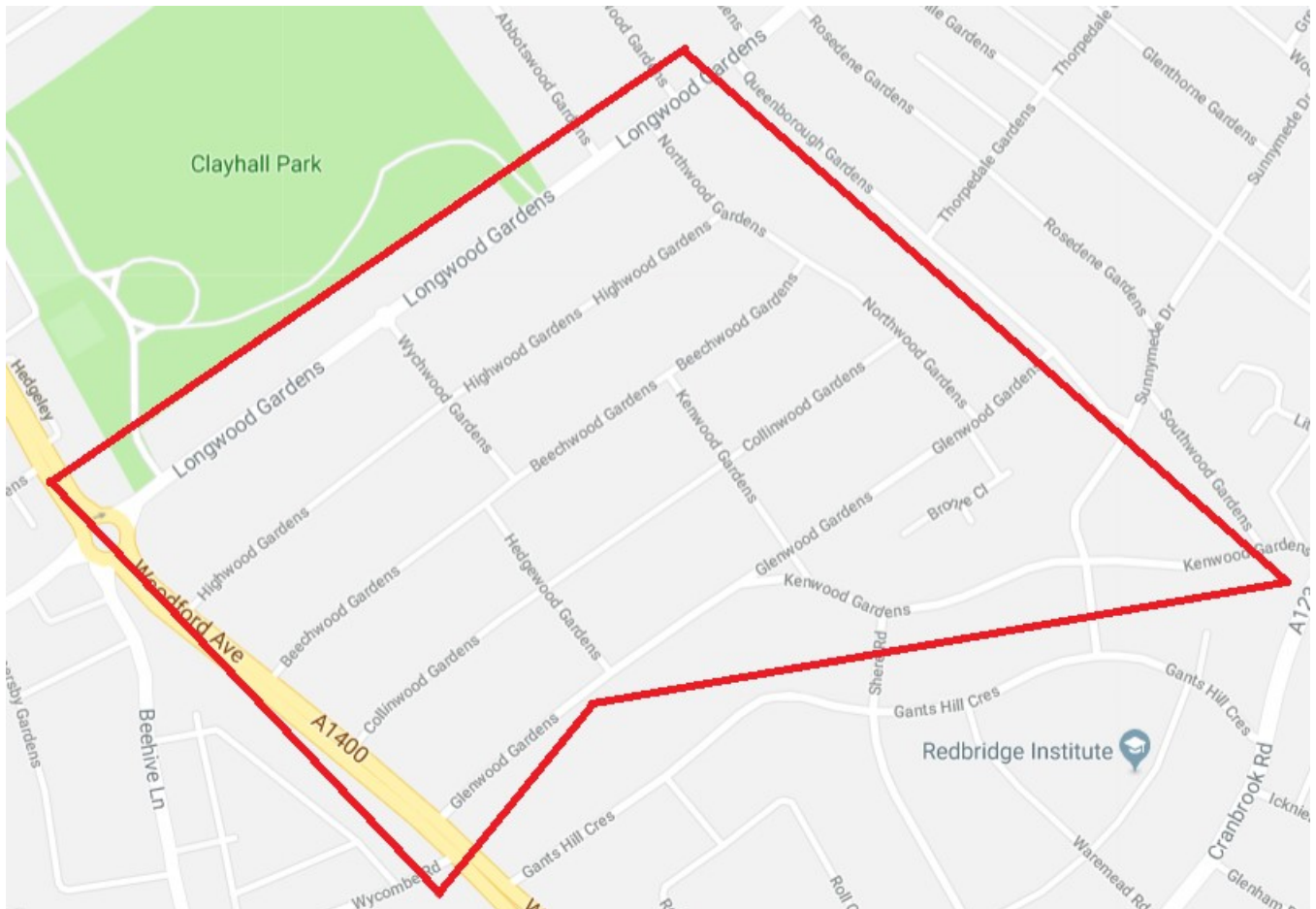


Figure 1 - "The Woods Estate"

1.2. Purpose

The purpose of this assessment is to better understand and provide an overview on the levels of crime on The Woods Estate and to provide some comparison with the Barkingside Ward and London Borough of Redbridge. Furthermore crime figures - although available - may not be routinely discussed at a Woods Estate level and therefore this assessment should also be used to aid discussion and debate on crime, disorder and crime prevention at this neighbourhood level.

The purpose is not to provide detailed analysis of each and every crime, disorder and problems around substance abuse, but to support discussion and decision making.

1.3. Methodology

The assessment includes an analysis of the level and patterns of crime, disorder and substance abuse on The Woods Estate. It applies a wide range of data from appropriate sources such as the Ministry of Justice, Mayors Office for Policing and Crime, Metropolitan Police, Police UK and Data sets from the London Data Store. A full list of sources is detailed in Appendix A.

At the time of the assessment crime statistics for December 2017 were not published and therefore the period of assessment is for the 12 months to November 2017.

The assessment is based on the Problem Analysis Triangle which incorporates the three elements of: victims, offenders and place, where the focus of the place element is The Woods Estate. Through this approach, the assessment also aims to support identification of the underlying drivers and motivations for offending.

2. Crime Statistics

2.1. Redbridge and Barkingside Crime Statistics

This section gives an overview of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour issues within the London Borough of Redbridge and Barkingside Ward.

The London Borough of Redbridge is made up of the following 21 wards:

Aldborough	Cranbrook	Monkhams
Barkingside	Fairlop	Newbury
Bridge	Fulwell	Roding
Chadwell	Goodmayes	Seven Kings
Church End	Hainault	Snaresbrook
Clayhall	Loxford	Valentines
Clementswood	Mayfield	Wanstead

The population estimate for the borough is approximately 304,000 residents living in approximately 110,700 occupied households. This gives an approximate ratio of 2.75 residents per household. The population estimate for the Barkingside Ward is approximately 13,600. The gender split at borough and ward level are both very close to 50% where the differences between male and female numbers are negligible.

Total notifiable offences reported to and recorded by the Metropolitan Police within Redbridge have reduced by 57% (Dec 2010 vs Nov 2017) as shown in Figure 2. In the past two years however there has been a jump of 19.4% with a rise of 15.4% within the previous 12 months up to November 2017 (Table 1). There has also been a notable increase in vehicle crime (theft from and theft of) by over 71% over the past two years.

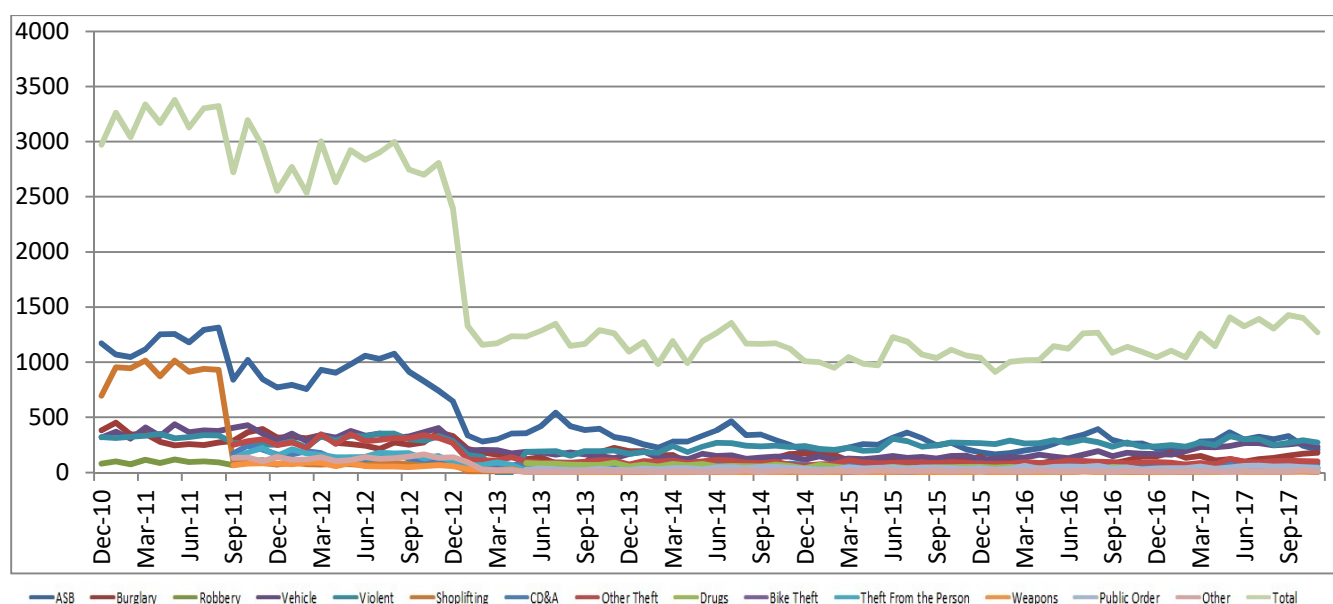


Figure 2 - Redbridge

Table 1 - Redbridge

	Dec 14 - Nov 15	Dec 15 - Nov 16	Dec 16 - Nov 17	Variance 15-16 to 14-15	Variance 16-17 to 15-16	% Change 16-17 vs 15-16	% Change 16-17 vs 14-15
Total	12662	13109	15122	447	2013	15.4%	19.4%
ASB	3018	3061	3268	43	207	6.8%	8.3%
Burglary	1385	1200	1701	-185	501	41.8%	22.8%
Robbery	329	265	445	-64	180	67.9%	35.3%
Vehicle	1607	1800	2754	193	954	53.0%	71.4%
Violent	2894	3215	3256	321	41	1.3%	12.5%

Shoplifting	126	169	197	43	28	16.6%	56.3%
CD&A	1044	1089	1144	45	55	5.1%	9.6%
Other Theft	797	873	928	76	55	6.3%	16.4%
Drugs	541	471	317	-70	-154	-32.7%	-41.4%
Bike Theft	67	73	102	6	29	39.7%	52.2%
Theft From the Person	207	184	260	-23	76	41.3%	25.6%
Weapons	38	51	55	13	4	7.8%	44.7%
Public Order	452	522	571	70	49	9.4%	26.3%
Other	157	136	124	-21	-12	-8.8%	-21.0%

The total notifiable offences reported to and recorded by the Metropolitan Police for the Barkingside Ward have dropped by 12% (Sep 2011 vs Nov 2017) as shown in Figure 3. Although numbers have been volatile over this six year period there is a discreet pattern of steady growth of offences of 56% (change in total offences for January 2015 vs November 2017) as shown by the red trendline. In the past two years there has been a jump of 16.1% and 18.3% in the previous 12 months up to November 2017 (Table 2). Similar to the Redbridge figures, vehicle crime for Barkingside has risen by over 65% during the past two years. Notably the possession of weapons has also quadrupled.

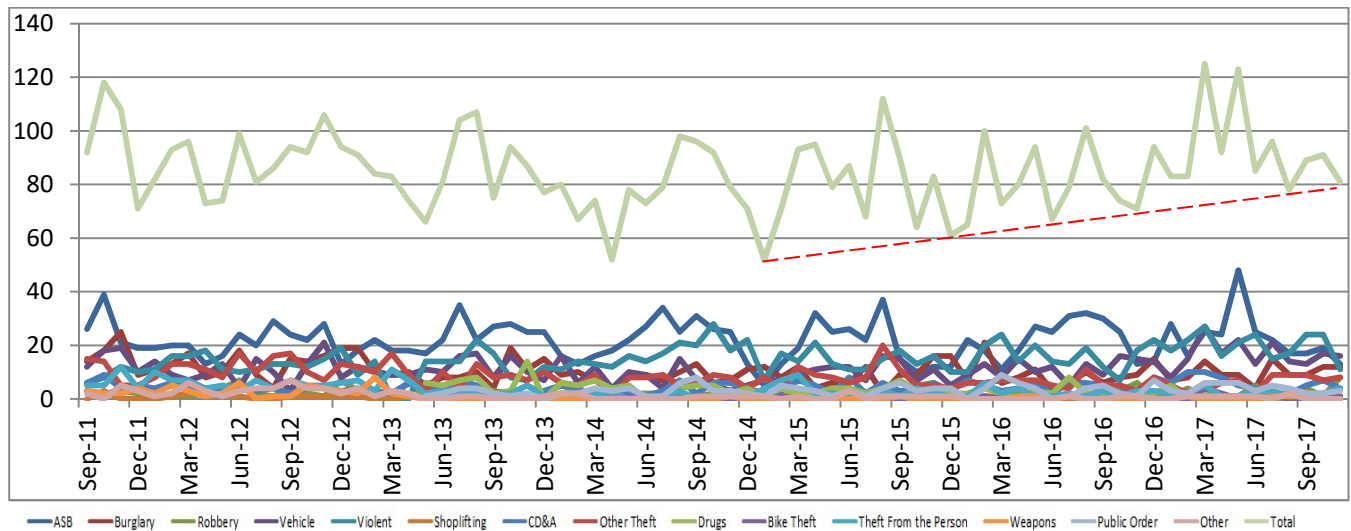


Figure 3 - Barkingside

Table 2 - Barkingside

	Dec 14 - Nov 15	Dec 15 - Nov 16	Dec 16 - Nov 17	Variance 15-16 to 14-15	Variance 16-17 to 15-16	% Change 16-17 vs 15-16	% Change 16-17 vs 14-15
Total	965	947	1120	-18	173	18.3%	16.1%
ASB	229	264	268	35	4	1.5%	17.0%
Burglary	107	111	123	4	12	10.8%	15.0%
Robbery	33	24	28	-9	4	16.7%	-15.2%
Vehicle	119	130	197	11	67	51.5%	65.5%
Violent	178	181	241	3	60	33.1%	35.4%
Shoplifting	18	10	8	-8	-2	-20.0%	-55.6%
CD&A	51	52	71	1	19	36.5%	39.2%
Other Theft	100	70	75	-30	5	7.1%	-25.0%
Drugs	39	28	12	-11	-16	-57.1%	-69.2%
Bike Theft	7	4	8	-3	4	100.0%	14.3%
Theft From the Person	36	26	29	-10	3	11.5%	-19.4%
Weapons	1	3	4	2	1	33.3%	300.0%

Public Order	37	40	49	3	9	22.5%	32.4%
Other	10	4	7	-6	3	75.0%	-30.0%

The columns headed 'variance' highlight the numerical change in recorded crime between December 2016 and November 2017 versus December 2015 and November 2016, as well as December 2015 and November 2016 versus December 2014 and November 2015.

The columns headed '% change' show the percentage change in the volume of offences between December 2016 and November 2017 when compared with the preceding two 12-month periods.

As a comparison with the other Redbridge wards, the crime rate for Barkingside for November 2017 was lower than most (Table 3), however its proportion of offences over the past 12 months (Dec 2016 – Nov 2017) was approximately 4.61% (the highest being approximately 7.81%). Figure 4 shows a heatmap of offence proportionality – Barkingside is positioned 11th of 21.

Table 3 - (Source Police.uk)

Ward	Ranking	Nov 2017 Total	Crime Rate
Mayfield	6	86	6.29
Barkingside	7	81	6.31
Chadwell	8	93	6.46
Newbury	9	108	6.48
Fairlop	10	83	6.57
Aldborough	13	99	6.83
Clayhall	15	93	7.14
Roding	16	86	7.14
Goodmayes	17	93	7.14
Bridge	18	84	7.19
Wanstead	19	83	7.19
Clementswood	20	85	7.33
Hainault	21	97	7.49
Fulwell	24	100	7.62
Valentines	26	80	7.69
Cranbrook	34	104	8.27
Seven Kings	44	132	8.75
Loxford	49	142	8.91
Snaresbrook	51	107	9.00
Church End	58	108	9.43
Monkhams	59	100	9.61

Ranking denotes the position against other "neighbourhoods" within a five mile radius (non-Redbridge neighbourhoods omitted)

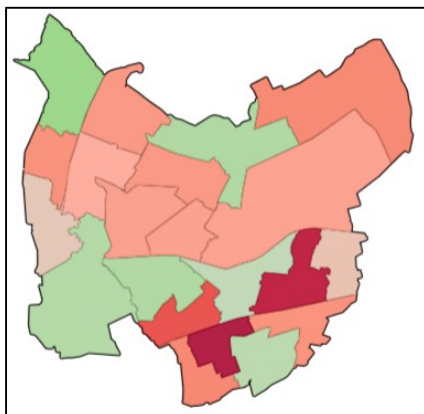


Figure 4

2.2. “The Woods Estate” Crime Statistics

As defined in section 1.1 (Background), The Woods Estate, for the purposes of this assessment will refer to the roads within the red lines shown in Figure 1. The Woods Estate is one of the more affluent areas of Ilford with house prices in excess of £500,000 and situated within close proximity to the M11 and A406.

There are approximately 830 households in The Woods Estate, and by applying the ratio of 2.75 (residents to households from section 2.1) there are approximately 2,280 residents living within the area. As a percentage this accounts for approximately 16.7% of the Barkingside Ward population.

The earliest available crime data for The Woods Estate (from the same source as data in section 2.1) is from November 2014 (Figure 5). Total notifiable offences for The Woods Estate reported to and recorded by the Metropolitan Police have increased by 42% (Nov 2014 vs Nov 2017). The past two years have seen a jump of 19% for all offences (Table 1). Over the same period burglary has risen by more than a fifth, vehicle crime by over 53% and violent crime has doubled. Robbery has also increased from zero to four instances in the 12 months to November 2017.

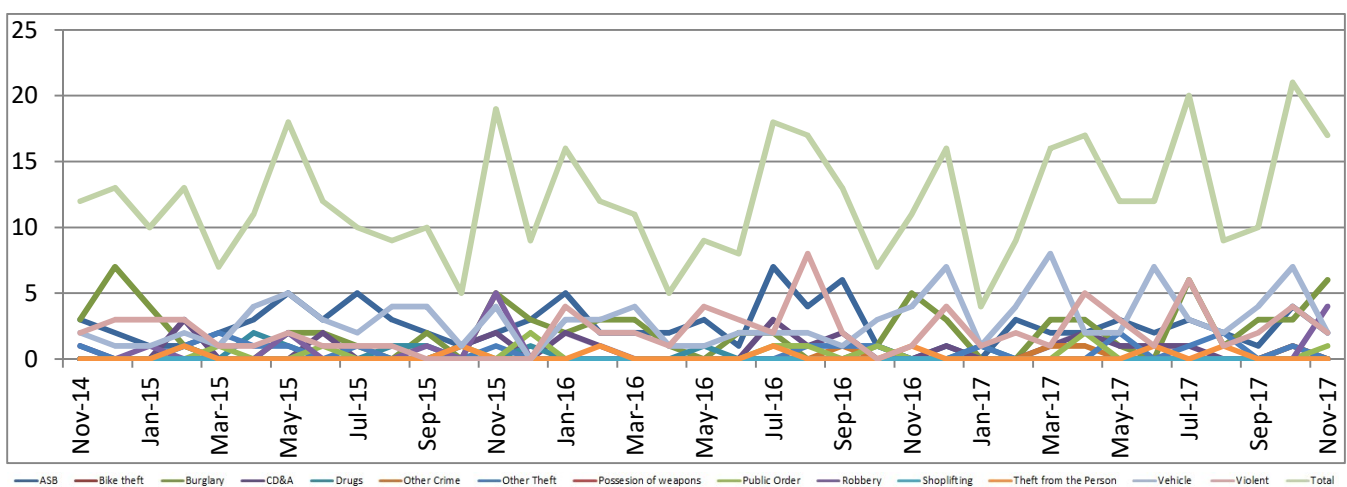


Figure 5 - The Woods Estate

Table 4 - The Woods Estate

	Dec14 - Nov 15	Dec 15 - Nov 16	Dec16 - Nov 17	Variance 15-16 to 14-15	Variance 16-17 to 15-16	% Change 16-17 vs 15-16	% Change 16-17 vs 14-15
Total	137	136	163	-1	27	19.9%	19.0%
ASB	30	36	25	6	-11	-30.6%	-16.7%
Burglary	24	22	29	-2	7	31.8%	20.8%
Robbery	9	0	4	-9	4	-	-55.6%
Vehicle	32	26	49	-6	23	88.5%	53.1%
Violent	16	29	32	13	3	10.3%	100.0%
Shoplifting	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
CD&A	8	9	8	1	-1	-11.1%	0.0%
Other Theft	7	3	7	-4	4	133.3%	0.0%
Drugs	6	2	1	-4	-1	-50.0%	-83.3%
Bike Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Theft From the Person	2	3	2	1	-1	-33.3%	0.0%
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Public Order	3	5	3	2	-2	-40.0%	0.0%
Other	0	1	3	1	2	200.0%	-

The columns headed ‘variance’ and ‘% change’ follow the same methodology as explained in Section 2.1 above.

Figures 6, 7 and 8 show the crime hotspots for Burglary, theft of a vehicle and violent crime respectively for November 2017, on The Woods Estate.

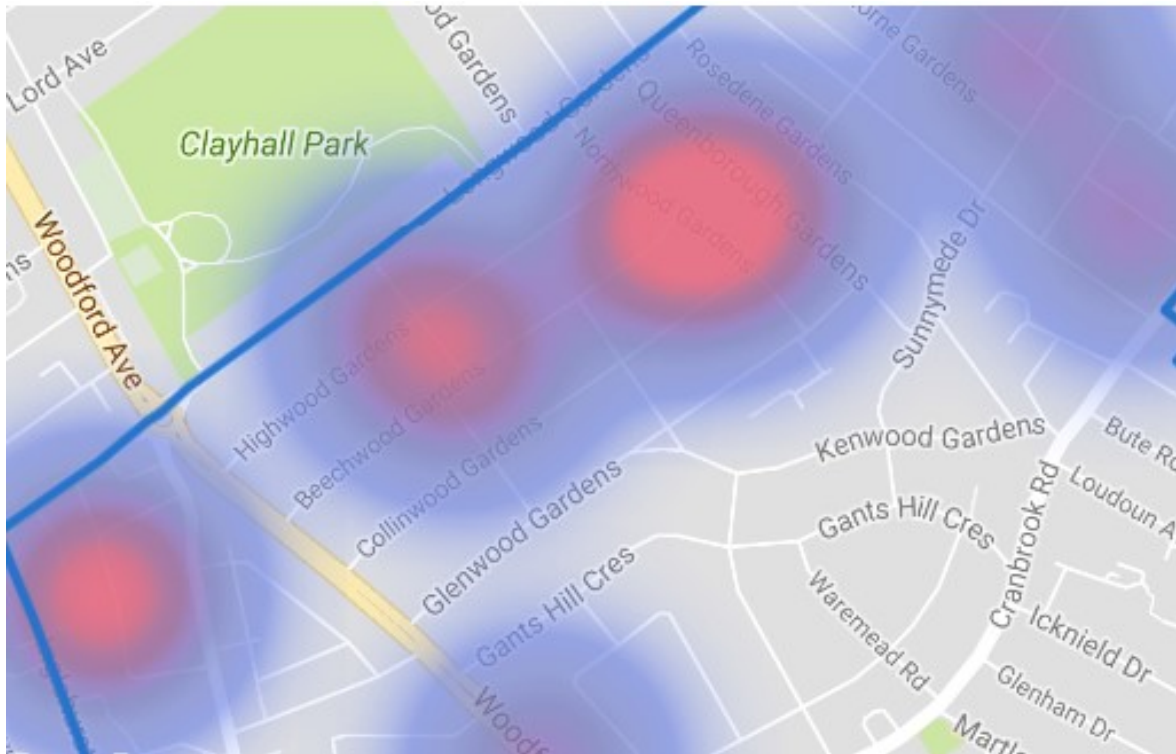


Figure 6 – Burglary (Source: Metropolitan Police)

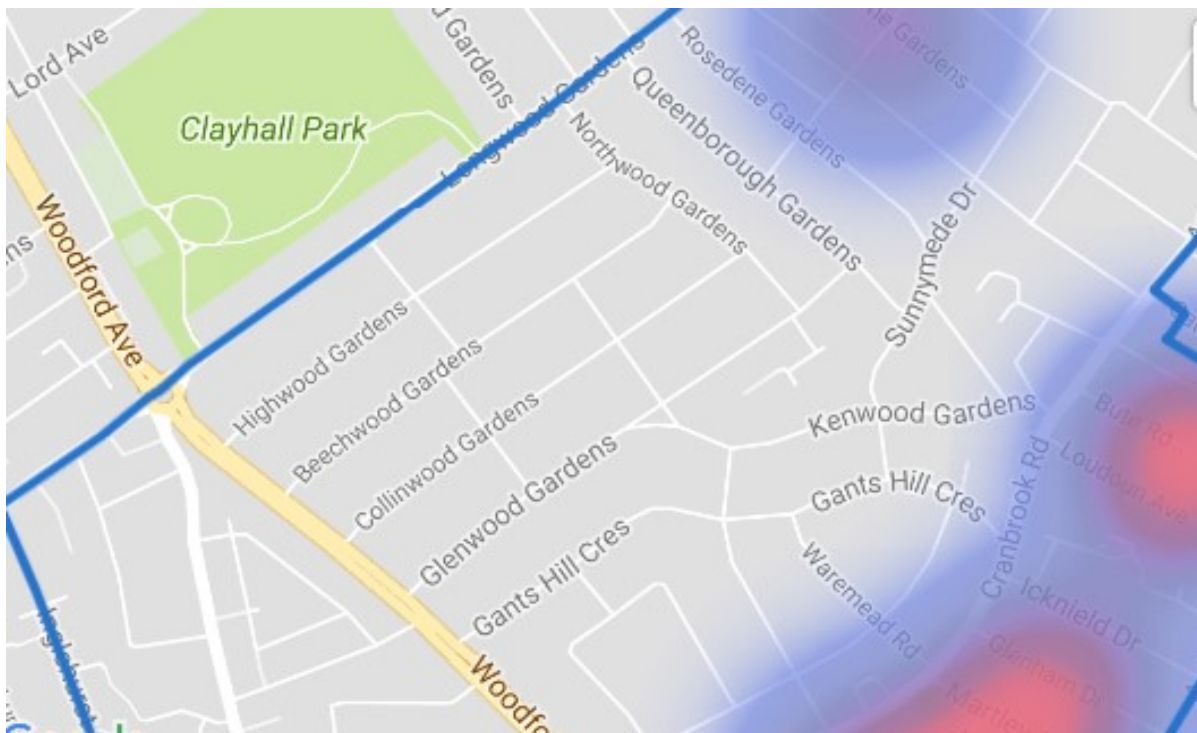


Figure 7 – Theft of a Vehicle (Source: Metropolitan Police)

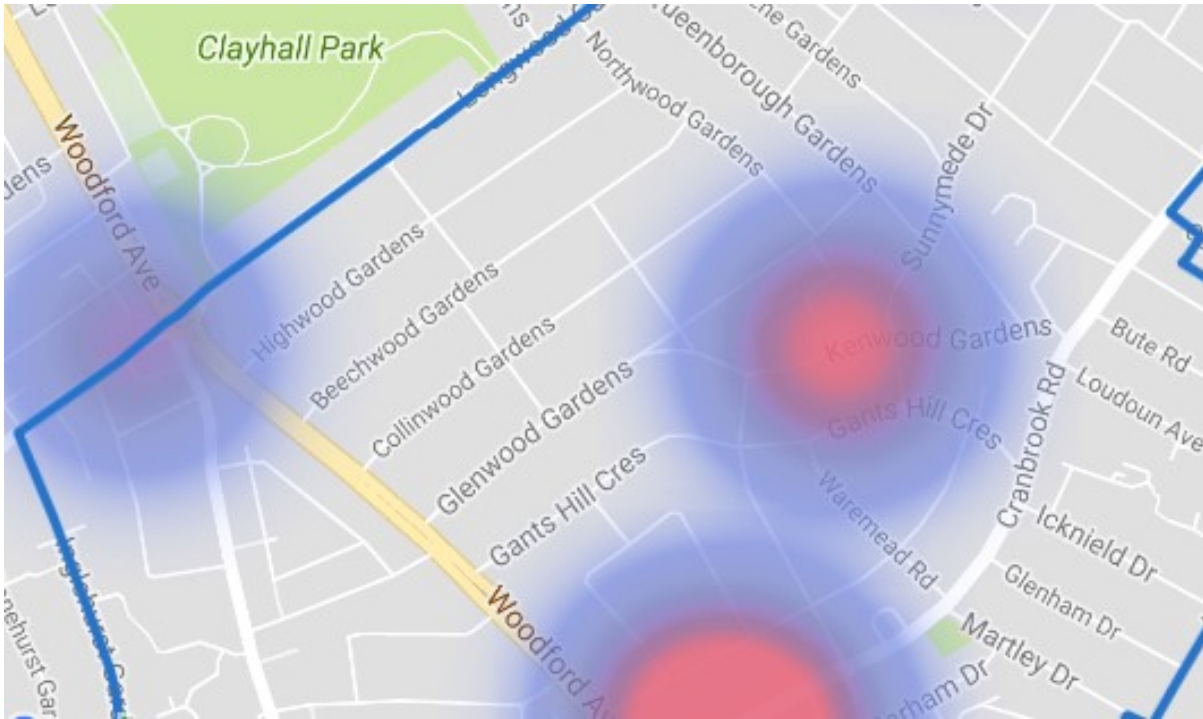


Figure 8 – Violent (Source: Metropolitan Police)

When comparing total offences over the past 12 months on The Woods Estate to the Barking Ward the following pattern emerges (Figure 9). The Woods Estate represents 30% of “other crime” that takes place in Barking. Burglary, Vehicle crime (theft of and from) and robbery also make up a high percentage of the crime in relation to the ward. Across all offences, The Woods Estate accounted for approximately 15% of all that occurred in the Barking Ward between December 2016 and November 2017.

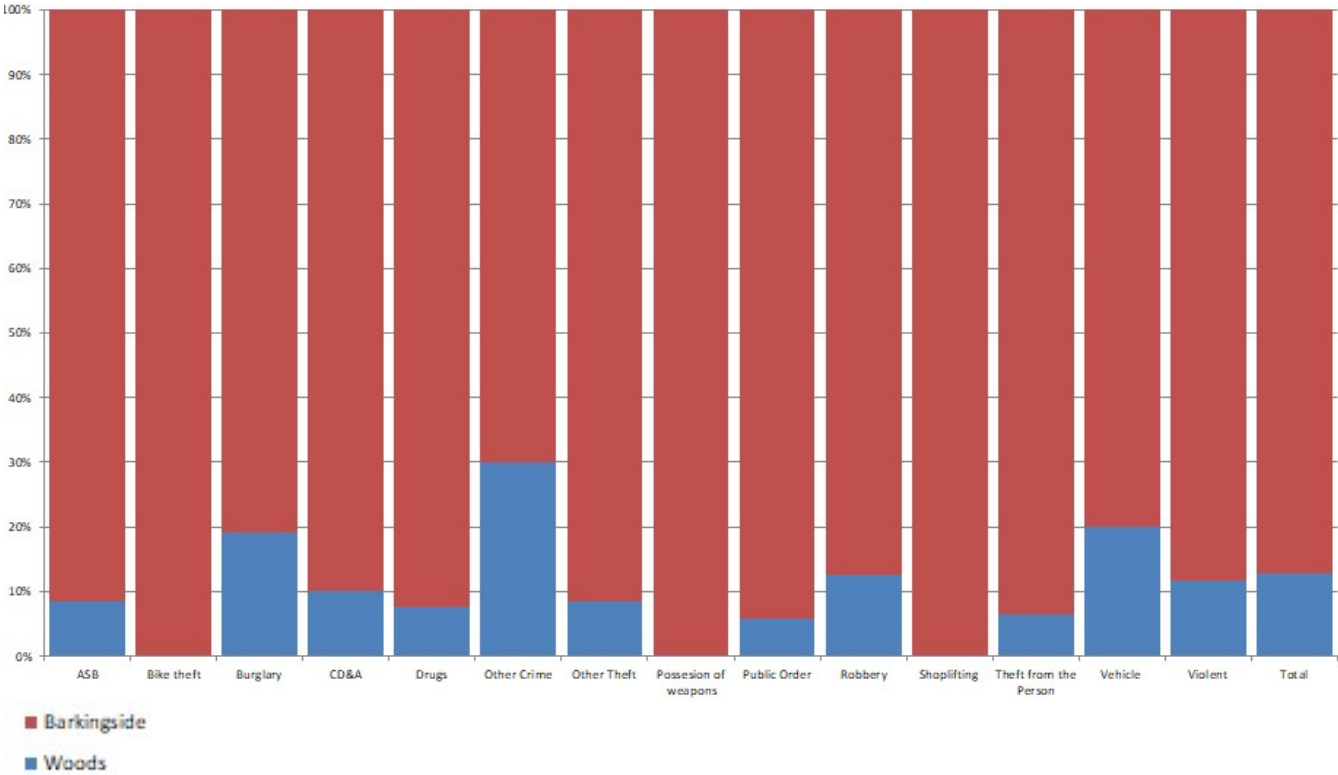


Figure 9

During the past 12 months (Dec 2016 – Nov 2017) there has generally been an increase in the number of offences when compared with the same period prior to that (Dec 2015 – Nov 2016). With the exception of anti-social behaviour and public order offences, all others reported and recorded by the Metropolitan Police on The Woods Estate have risen. Although it appears that Criminal Damage and Arson, Drug Crime and Theft from the Person have had a reduction, it is only by one offence (Figure 10).

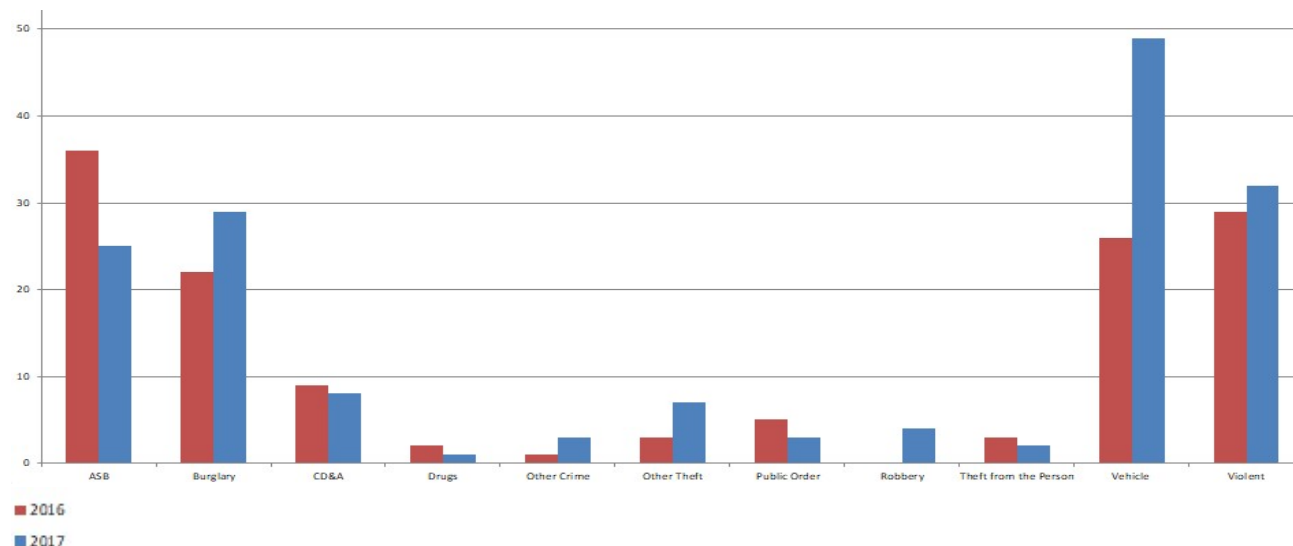


Figure 10 - The Woods Estate 2017 vs 2016

When applying a crime rate for November 2017 to The Woods Estate based on the hypothetical population of 2,280 residents, the rate is 7.46 from a total of 17 offences. This is much higher than Barkingside's crime rate of 6.31 from a total of 81 offences, as shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5 - The Woods Estate Crime Rate

Ward	Ranking	Nov 2017 Total	Crime Rate
Mayfield	6	86	6.29
Barkingside	7	81	6.31
Chadwell	8	93	6.46
Newbury	9	108	6.48
Fairlop	10	83	6.57
Aldborough	13	99	6.83
Clayhall	15	93	7.14
Roding	16	86	7.14
Goodmayes	17	93	7.14
Bridge	18	84	7.19
Wanstead	19	83	7.19
Clementswood	20	85	7.33
The Woods Estate	21	17	7.46
Hainault	22	97	7.49
Fulwell	25	100	7.62
Valentines	27	80	7.69
Cranbrook	35	104	8.27
Seven Kings	45	132	8.75
Loxford	50	142	8.91
Snaresbrook	52	107	9.00
Church End	59	108	9.43
Monkhams	60	100	9.61

2.3. "MOPAC 7" Comparison

The Mayor of London's Police and Crime Plan (2013 - 2016) set the Metropolitan Police Service a target to reduce crime in seven priority categories by 20% between 2012 and 2016. The seven priority crimes - which have a high impact on victims - include burglary, criminal damage, robbery, theft from a motor vehicle, theft from a person, theft of a motor vehicle and violence with injury; these are known as the "MOPAC 7".

Although this target had been achieved previously and a new Crime Plan (2017 - 2021) has taken over, this assessment shows the MOPAC 7 metrics for Redbridge (Figure 11) and compares it to metrics replicated for The Woods Estate (Figure 12). Statistics for both are based on a 12 month rolling basis up to November 2017.

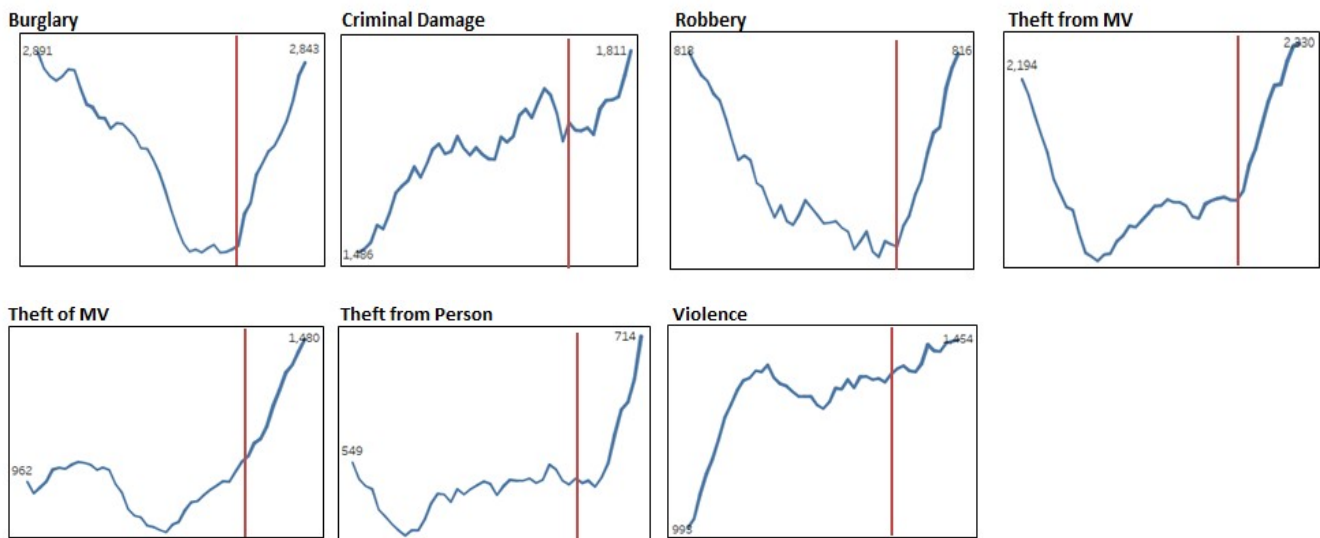


Figure 11 – Redbridge (Source MOPAC Crime Dashboard)

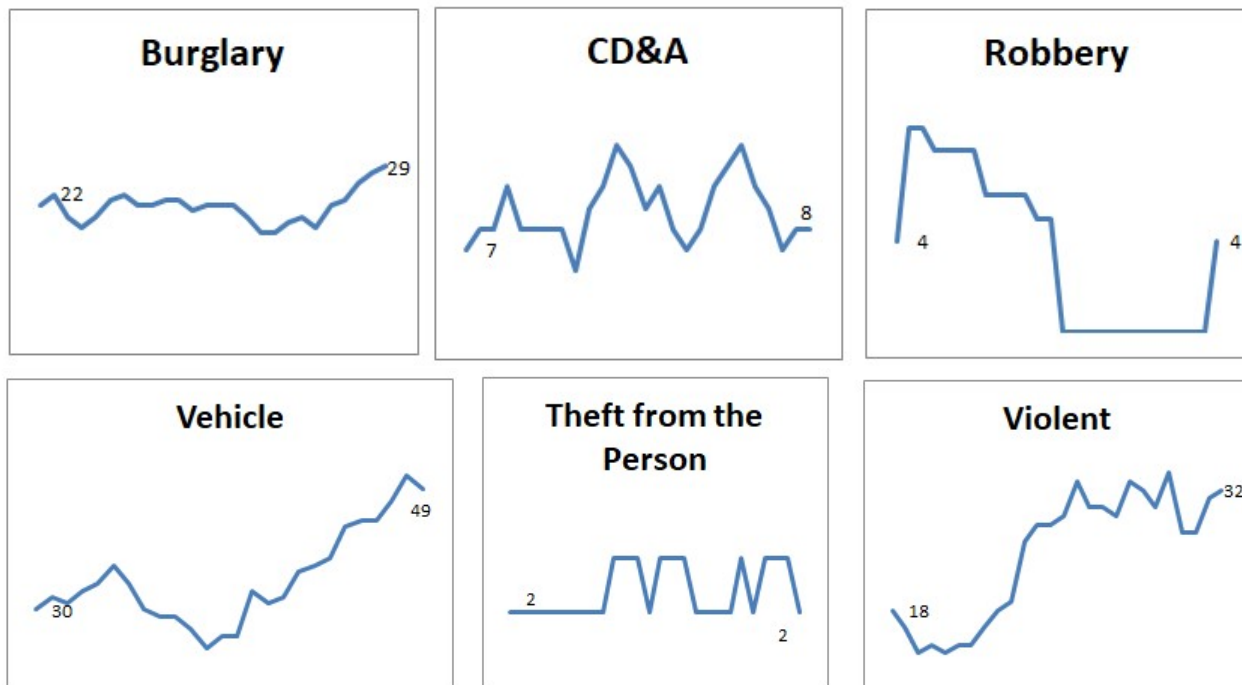


Figure 12 - The Woods Estate (Vehicle crime includes theft from and theft of – breakdown not available)

As can be seen from the charts above, there has been a marked increase in the numbers of crime across all crime types in Redbridge from Jan 2017 (indicated by the vertical line). Similarly for The Woods Estate, burglary, vehicle and violent crime have risen which coincide with the sharpest increases for Redbridge. Robbery has also increased (from zero) to four crimes which again corresponds to the sharp rise for Redbridge. Although targets were met previously, these rises in crime show that these have not been maintained.

2.4. Reoffending

Table 6 below shows the current trends relating to reoffending in Redbridge. Data sources cannot be broken down further to The Woods Estate; however anecdotal evidence suggests that there are persistent reoffenders that target the area.

Below are the official proven reoffending rates for Redbridge, London and England and Wales. A proven reoffence is defined as any offence committed in a one year follow-up period that leads to a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning in the one year follow-up or within a further six month waiting period to allow the offence to be proven in court as shown in the Figure 13 below.

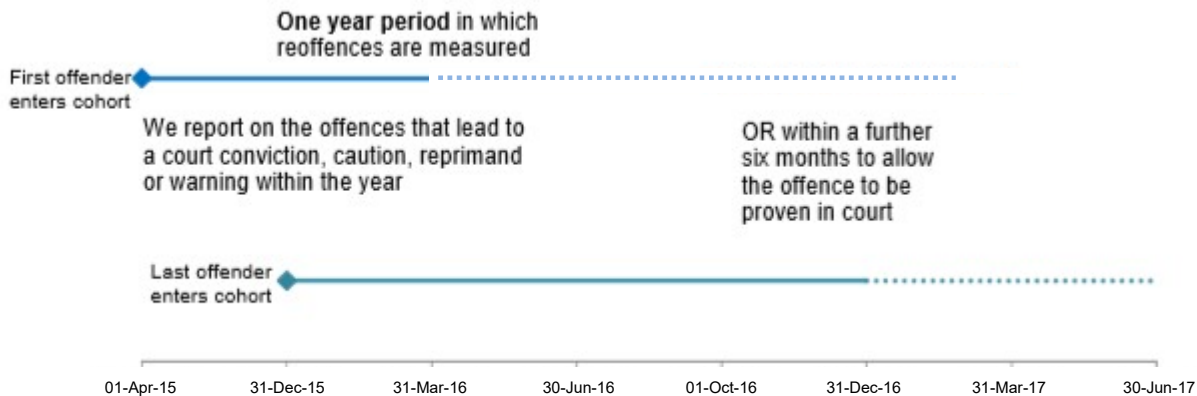


Figure 13 – Source: slightly adapted from the Ministry of Justice (MoJ)

Table 6 - Proven Reoffending (MoJ)

	Redbridge		London	National
	Apr '14 –Mar '15	Apr '15 – Dec '15	Apr '15 – Dec '15	Apr '15 – Dec '15
Adults:				
Number of offenders in cohort	2,754	1,967	62,829	366,463
Number of reoffenders	743	484	17,438	104,193
Number of reoffences	2,293	1,445	59,308	391,296
Reoffences per reoffender	3.09	2.99	3.40	3.76
Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	27.0	24.6	27.8	28.4
Juveniles:				
Number of offenders in cohort	244	155	4,879	29,382
Number of reoffenders	119	94	2,332	12,400
Number of reoffences	403	378	7,958	46,651
Reoffences per reoffender	3.39	4.02	3.41	3.76
Proportion of offenders who reoffend (%)	48.8	60.6	47.8	42.2

Figures for the first quarter of 2016 are yet to be published (at the time of this assessment). Table 6 above shows that for adults the reoffending rate and proportion in Redbridge have dropped and compare better to London and national metrics. The proportion of reoffenders who reoffend in Redbridge is 24.6%. London and nationally are 27.8% and 28.4% respectively (nine months up to Dec 2015).

For juveniles, Redbridge performed worse when compared to the previous 12 months (April 2014 – Mar 2015). The reoffending rate in Redbridge has increased from 3.39 to 4.02 and the proportion of those who reoffend has jumped to 60.6% - an increase of nearly 12%. When compared to national and regional figures for London, the reoffending rates for Redbridge were significantly worse (4.02 compared to 3.41 in London and 3.76 in England and Wales).

2.5. Crime Harm Index

The Cambridge Crime Harm Index (CHI¹) has been used in this assessment to improve understanding of harm from crime. CHI research argues that higher volume crimes (such as criminal damage and theft) do not contribute to the most harm in communities. A smaller percentage of crime is more responsible for the greatest percentage of harm suffered by victims and communities. CHI works on the basis of a weighting index for crimes where the weighting is based on sentencing structures. The crimes with the greatest harm include wounding, robbery and violent crime. These areas of crime account for just 22% of the total volume of recorded crimes on The Woods Estate, but equate to 88% of crime harm.

The greatest proportion of crimes and offences on The Woods Estate are anti-social behaviour, burglary, vehicle and violent crime (Figure 14). These crimes account for 83% of all recorded crime during the previous 12-months (Dec 2016 – Nov 2017). In broader categories less serious violence and theft contribute to a large proportion of crime in the area as well as violent crime.

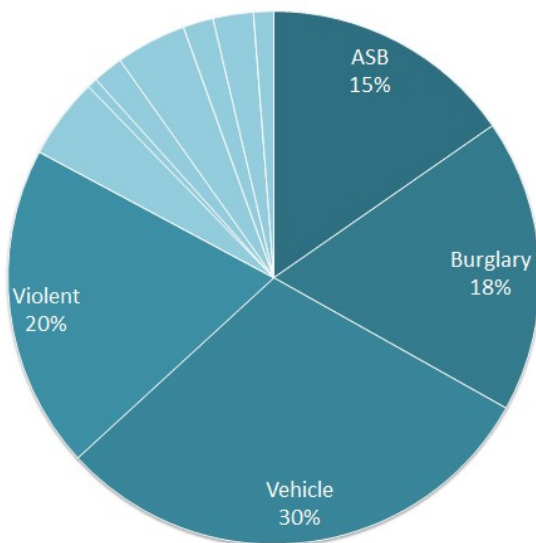


Figure 14

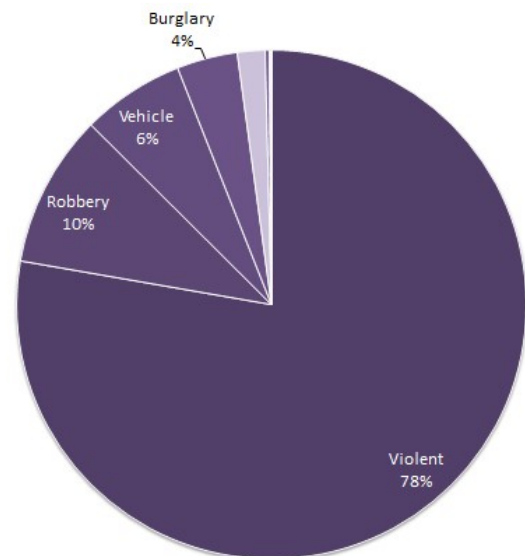


Figure 15 - CHI

The principle is that not all crimes are equal in terms of harm, e.g. a murder has greater impact than a shoplifting offence. To calculate the harm score, the number of offences is multiplied by the “harm weighting” for that crime type. This has been completed for all offences on The Woods Estate (Figure 15). The results show that violent crime alone accounts for over three quarters, adding robbery, burglary and vehicle crime to this accounts for 98% of the total crime - in terms of harm - signifying the seriousness of all four crimes. The figures are based on the past 12 months (Dec 2016 – Nov 2017) in accordance with the CHI methodology.

The main point of discussion from considering crime counts and crime harms are about what crimes should be prioritised. The impact from high harm crimes is often longer lasting for both victims and offenders, with evidence pointing to greater recidivism, vulnerability, repeat victimisation and repeat locations.

Although anti-social behaviour is not considered to be a serious crime, its persistence can result in significant harm to certain groups, such as older people and those with disabilities. The level of harm caused to victims doesn't always match the perceived seriousness of the incident. Mental health, physical disability and repeat victimisation can all increase the risk of becoming a victim of anti-social behaviour.

¹ Sherman, L. et al (2016) The Cambridge Crime Harm Index

3. Community Safety Problems

3.1. Fear and Perceptions

Crime drives fear however this is not only confined to major crime categories. Minor crime (graffiti) and anti-social behaviour create messages that are destructive to communities causing fear, worry, anxiety and a belief that the area is degenerating. Therefore it can be said that police recorded levels of crime potentially have one of the smallest impacts on the fear of crime.

Perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour experienced in the neighbourhood can sometimes be more pronounced than the reality of the issue. Negative perceptions of non-crime issues can exacerbate perceptions of crime and can also itself be a driver of fear and anxiety that crime brings. Non-crime concerns such as rubbish or litter, gangs, people being drunk in public, noisy neighbours and teenagers loitering on street corners are some of the questions that have been raised by residents within The Woods Estate.

Alcohol consumption can also be a contributor to crime victimisation, particularly related to violence at night. There is anecdotal evidence to suggest that binge drinkers are more likely to offend (or become victims of violence) than non-binge drinkers, and links can be made between drinking and offending particularly for violent crime.

3.2. Crime and Health

Short and long-term emotional and psychological effects are felt by victims of crime. The emotional response to victimisation of violent crime is most commonly shock, loss of trust in society and guilt². Violent crime can also cause victims to feel a sense of greater vulnerability, uncertainty and disempowerment, leading to high levels of worry about personal safety. Violent victimisation has also been found to be linked to the development of symptoms of fear, anxiety, depression or confusion, sadness, anger and stress.

A 2015 report from the Office of National Statistics (ONS³) found that victims sustained physical injury in 52% of violent incidents. The most common type of injury, accounting for 33% of cases, was minor bruising or black eyes, followed by cuts (14%), severe bruising (14%) and scratches (14%). More serious injuries such as broken bones, broken nose, concussion or loss of consciousness accounted for a lower proportion of injuries (4%, 2% and 2%, respectively). Other injuries included facial or head injuries with no bruising (1%), and broken or lost teeth (3%). Those who were physically injured reported that the crime had a longer impact on their lives when compared with other victims of violent crime.

Various factors can increase the risk of offending and/or victimisation such as:

- Family: low incomes and child poverty
- Education: truancy and poor attainment
- Community: drug availability

There are also other factors which can contribute such as child abuse, time spent in care and domestic violence in the home.

Early contact points for services which may first uncover such risk factors are largely situated within health (and education) services, for example children's centres, health visits, family nurse partnerships and schools. Prevention and early intervention mechanisms are equally important in sustainable crime reduction.

² Shapland, J., & Hall, M. (2007). What do we know about the effect of crime on victims? *International Review of Victimology*, 14, 175-217

³ Office for National Statistics. (2016). *Focus on violent crimes and sexual offences: Year ending March 2015*. London: Office for National Statistics.

4. Summary

The purpose of this assessment was to better understand and provide an overview on the levels of crime that occur on The Woods Estate, with reference to the Barkingside Ward and London Borough of Redbridge. Additionally, the purpose was for this document to be used to support further discussion and debate on crime, disorder and crime prevention at this neighbourhood level.

Based on the assessment there are a number of priorities that require more discussion, debate and strategic focus:

- There needs to be a reduction in the number of victims and repeat victims of crime and anti-social behaviour, to ensure people are free from crime, disorder and substance misuse.
- There needs to be a reduction in the volume of crime on The Woods Estate to ensure the creation of a safe and supportive family environment.
- There needs to be more focus on vehicle crime and robbery along with violent crime and burglary as priority crimes in the neighbourhood.
- There needs to be a reduction in the risk of reoffending posed by known offenders especially amongst juveniles, whilst providing them support to ensure they become more active members of the community and to protect residents from harm.
- There needs to be an increase in reporting crime by residents and more information provided to them to empower them to prevent themselves becoming victims.

APPENDIX A

List of sources:

Police UK	https://www.police.uk/
The Metropolitan Police Service	https://www.met.police.uk/stats-and-data/
London Data Store data sets	https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-borough-profiles https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/projections
Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics/crime-dashboard https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics
Ministry of Justice	https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-justice/about/statistics
International Review of Victimology	Shapland, J., & Hall, M. (2007). What do we know about the effect of crime on victims? <i>International Review of Victimology</i> , 14, 175-217
Office of National Statistics	Office for National Statistics. (2016). Focus on violent crimes and sexual offences: Year ending March 2015. London: Office for National Statistics.
Crime Harm Index	Sherman, L. et al (2016) <i>The Cambridge Crime Harm Index</i>
London Borough of Redbridge	https://www.redbridge.gov.uk