



PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

2011-2012

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Contents

INTRODUCTION	4
Methodology	5
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
KEY FINDINGS	9
CRIME	14
Crime and Disorder Overview	14
Notable increases	16
Notable decreases	17
Priority locations.....	18
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON	21
Alcohol related	22
Peak times	23
Victim profile	23
Offender profile.....	23
MOST SERIOUS VIOLENCE	24
ASSAULT WITH LESS SERIOUS INJURY	25
HATE CRIME.....	25
SERIOUS ACQUISITIVE CRIME	26
Metal Theft.....	28
ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR	30
Council recorded ASB and ASB referrals	32
The SCCSP Four Strike Anti-Social Behaviour Process.....	33
Deliberate Fires	35
PACT – Citizens perspective.....	38
VICTIM SATISFACTION	40
SUBSTANCE MISUSE	41

Hospital Admissions Data	44
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.....	46
Peak time.....	47
Victim profile	48
Offender profile.....	48
ROAD SAFETY.....	49
APPENDICES.....	51
APPENDIX 1 – DASH REFERRALS.....	51
APPENDIX 2 – GWENT POLICE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE SURVEY.....	53
APPENDIX 3 – SUBSTANCE MISUSE INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM PROVIDERS.....	56

INTRODUCTION

In 2006, a review of the partnership provisions of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and the Police Reform Act 2002 led to a series of recommendations. The 1998 Act included the requirement to produce a detailed crime and disorder audit; consult with key agencies and the wider community; use the findings to identify strategic priorities and set targets and performance measures.

The review sought to strengthen and extend these requirements further based on the experience gained through partnership working. As a result, a new set of national minimum standards came into force in 2007.

Responsible authorities have a legal obligation to comply with the requirements, which include the placing of the duty on the strategy group to prepare a strategic assessment on behalf of the responsible authorities.

Caerphilly's responsible authorities are:

- Caerphilly County Borough Council
- Aneurin Bevan Health Board
- Gwent Police
- Gwent Police Authority
- South Wales Fire Authority
- Wales Probation

These responsible authorities make up the Safer Caerphilly Community Safety Partnership (CSP).

Purpose of this Strategic Assessment

This strategic assessment presents and interprets the summary findings of an intelligence analysis. As set out in the Home Office guidance '*Developing a Strategic Assessment*' the statutory framework requires partnerships to include the following components in the strategic assessment:

- Analysis of the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse;
- Changes in the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse since the last strategic assessment;
- Analysis of why these changes have occurred; and
- Assessment of the extent to which last year's plan was implemented.

The purpose of this assessment is to allow for the revision of the partnership plan:

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

- Undertake annual reviews and plan activity based on a clear understanding of the issues and priorities.

Methodology

This assessment collates and analyses data and intelligence provided by responsible authorities to provide an overview of crime & disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and community issues in Caerphilly Local Authority area.

This strategic assessment for Caerphilly covers the financial year of 2011 / 2012, unless otherwise stated. It has been produced by the Gwent Police Crime Intelligence Analysts team. It should be noted that this product may not reflect the latest crime and anti-social behaviour trend patterns.

Datasets used for this Strategic Assessment were mainly from Gwent Police and Caerphilly County Borough Council for Crime and Anti-social Behaviour. Datasets were also received from a variety of other sources, including partner organisations such as the Ambulance and Fire Services, Aneurin Bevan Health Board (A&E data and hospital admissions data), Health Solution Wales (Substance Misuse referrals data) and the Home Office (iQuanta MSG comparison data).

Techniques employed for this Strategic Assessment included scanning, temporal, spatial and in-depth specific analysis. There are also a number of thematic maps throughout the document. Most maps cannot be compared like for like because they have been created from separate data sets and the ranges used for measuring density are different.

A series of limitations regarding the datasets used have been identified by the strategic assessment process e.g. data quality, availability, legislative. A summary of the data quality issues and gaps is available on request.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Current Performance

Under the current Partnership Plan for 2011-2014, the Safer Caerphilly Community Safety Partnership (SCCSP) has achieved excellent results, via its three themed priority action teams.

Successes within these themed priorities has resulted in the SCCSP delivering impressive reductions in crime and anti-social behaviour, which at the end of March 2012 stood at 16% and 35% respectively (compared to the same period of the previous year). These reductions further build on massive reductions in crime and anti-social behaviour that the SCCSP have achieved year on year.

When compared to its most similar community safety partnerships across England and Wales, the SCCSP is also achieving notable results. For example, during the period 01/02/12 – 30/04/12, the SCCSP was the best performing community safety partnership against its most similar peers, in reducing All Crime per 1000 of the population. Following on from these achievements we now need to look at how we can build on our past performance.

Purpose of the Strategic Assessment

The Strategic Assessment (and the partnership plan that will follow) is not intended to provide a menu of existing options the partnership can use to tackle current problems. Rather, through the analysis of partnership data, it identifies the issues that are of significant concern to our communities and directs us towards areas of work that will have a lasting impact on these issues. These areas of work will become our priorities for the coming year.

The priorities that have been chosen have been identified through the crime analysis undertaken in this assessment, and through several forms of community engagement. This engagement includes consultation that has been conducted by the SCCSP, such as the PACT meeting programme, the Caerphilly County Borough Council Household survey and various community events where the SCCSP have engaged with members of the public. These have all been an invaluable source of community intelligence, information and feedback on what our citizens actually consider as priorities for action by the SCCSP. Such processes and resultant priority identification, together with the comprehensive crime and associated partner data analysis, have been a critical aspect of the strategic assessment process.

Core Commitments

Whilst priority areas of work have been identified throughout this process, the SCCSP's core commitments will remain unchanged. These will continue to be the general themes of Crime & Disorder Reduction and Substance Misuse Intervention. These areas will provide the basis of the SCCSP's work, but the SCCSP will now have the additional focus of the new priorities that have been identified in this document.

The landscape of Community Safety and Community Safety Partnerships will undoubtedly change within the next few years. With the introduction of the Single Plan, amendments to Crime & Disorder legislation,

introduction of the Police and Crime Commissioners and reductions in community safety funding the SCCSP must adapt to the challenging times ahead. Whilst we will retain our core commitments the SCCSP will use the upcoming changes as an opportunity to review its current structure and policies, streamline activity and further develop our creative and innovative methods of operation. As such we will not be focusing on individual areas of crime such as violence or car crime, but on the factors that cut across a range of crime and disorder problems and are the drivers of crime in Caerphilly County Borough.

How have we identified the priority areas from the Strategic Assessment.

Through the Strategic Assessment and Community Engagement processes we have identified three priority areas. The rationale for this identification is set out below, followed by a table summarising our priorities.

1. Anti-social behaviour remains a major concern for our communities and is a recurring theme brought up through community engagement. Much of this anti-social behaviour is attributed to young people, as there is an expectation of certain standards of behaviour that can lead to an emerging gulf between generations. Public consultation also raises quality of life issues related to the general “Street Scene” i.e. parking, speeding, graffiti and litter. Prioritising these areas will bring together the resources of the SCCSP to tackle the dominant concern of the citizens of Caerphilly County Borough.
2. There are strong links between the consumption of alcohol and various crime and disorder problems within Caerphilly County Borough. Analysis shows that alcohol consumption is a concern across all age groups and is an issue for both victims and offenders. There are significant links between alcohol misuse and violence against the person (including domestic violence), robbery and sexual offences. There are significant differences between a resident’s perception of an area during daylight hours and after dark. This is particularly true of town centre areas and is linked to alcohol misuse. Finally there are significant health concerns associated with alcohol misuse ranging from hospital admissions for physical injuries through to the long-term toxic effects of alcohol. Making inroads in the misuse of alcohol will impact on all these areas and will complement our ongoing work on drug misuse.
3. Where the SCCSP has been most successful has been in the co-operative response between agencies to problems. Whether through PACT or in local joint operations, we have improved our effectiveness through partnership development. Continued development will derive even greater benefits for our communities and will be a key priority area over the next few years to ensure that the partnership continues to succeed in a constantly changing climate.

SAFER CAERPHILLY COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

1. Reduce Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and improve the Street Scene

Anti-Social Behaviour remains a major concern for our communities and has been identified as a priority because:

- It is the single highest community issue raised via the SCCSP PACT meetings, and through community engagement at local events.
- There remains a high level of request for service to both the Police and Caerphilly County Borough Council regarding ASB, especially in relation to environmental crime issues, such as litter, abandoned vehicles, fly-tipping and dog fouling.
- General ASB and intolerance issues can have a huge impact on people's quality of life and have an impact on fear of crime within the community.

2. Reduce the harm caused by alcohol

Reducing the harm caused by alcohol has been identified as both national and local priority because:

- Alcohol has been identified as the 'major substance of misuse' in the SCCSP area.
- There is rising public disquiet around the night-time economy and licensing issues in relation to alcohol.
- There has been an increase in hospital admissions for alcohol related conditions, emanating from within the SCCC area.
- There are strong 'causal' links to other priorities such as violent crime and ASB

3. Partnership Development

Changes to Legislation and National policy along with reductions in funding will require the SCCSP to change its current structure and policies. Therefore the SCCSP has placed greater emphasis on:

- Joint working to accomplish the Single Plan process.
- Production and dynamic review of a Unified Needs Assessment and Partnership Plan.
- The continued development of a Results Based Accountability approach.
- The development and implementation of creative and innovative methods of

KEY FINDINGS

Overview of crime

1 – Total crime in Caerphilly LPU has reduced by 15.7% over the last year which equates to 1,932 fewer crimes. The trend line has shown a decreasing trend over the last three year period. In terms of its most similar group of partnerships, Caerphilly CSP has experienced 61.736 crimes per 1000 residents (rolling 12 months to February 2012) compared to the most similar group average of 70.863 crimes per 1000 residents. This places Caerphilly CSP third out of fifteen most similar groups.

2 - Caerphilly and Risca Policing sections are the peak sections accounting for 37.4% of all crime. All sections have seen decreases in total crime over the year and last six month periods. Peak ward within Caerphilly LPU is Blackwood accounting for 8.2% of the LPU total. Wards of notable increase over the year in terms of total numbers have been Blackwood (+9.3%, n=+72 crimes) and Twyn Carno (+3.9%, n=+10 crimes).

3 - When looking at crimes per 1000 residents, Twyn Carno is the peak ward with 112.05 crimes per 1000 residents in 2011/12. This is an increase of 4.22 crimes per 1000 residents compared to the previous year. The second largest ward per 1000 residents is Blackwood with 103.9 crimes per 1000 residents (+8.83 crimes over the year).

4 – Peak offence group over the year has been theft and handling stolen goods accounting for 33% of total crime whilst other theft was the peak offence type accounting for 11.9% of total crime.

5 – Offences of notable increase over the year have been shoplifting (+10.9%, n=+60 crimes), possession of cannabis (+26%, n=+77 crimes), breach of restraining order (+200%, n=+18 crimes), other forgery or uttering (+433.3%, n=+13 crimes) and drugs trafficking in controlled drugs (+15%, n=+12 crimes).

6 – Notable decreases during the year have been seen in theft from vehicle (-25.6%), assault ABH (-23.5%), criminal damage to vehicles (-20%), other theft (-15.4%), other burglary (-14.9%) and theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle (-24.4%).

Violent Crime summary

1 - Violence against the person has decreased by 15.7% over the year and accounts for 19.2% of all Caerphilly LPU offences. There has been a downward trend over the last three years. All sections saw decreases in offences over the period.

2 – 29.8% of all violence against the person offences is linked to domestic violence and 3% relate to hate crime.

3 – 37.8% of violence against the person offences have involved alcohol as a contributing factor (down from 38.8% over the same period last year). Alcohol offences were highest in Rhymney section (42.2% of all section offences) and lowest in Ystrad Mynach section (24.2%). Alcohol was the primary substance in 35.8% of referrals to substance misuse agencies during the year. This percentage is lower than the figure of 50.7% during the previous year.

4 – Peak times for violence against the person offences are linked to the night time economy hours of 10pm-2am on Saturday evening/Sunday morning followed by Friday evening/Saturday morning during the summer months of April, July and August. Town centre wards are the peak location.

5 – Where stated, victims of violence against the person offences are mainly females aged between 18-25 years followed by 26-35 years. Offenders are mainly males also aged between 18-25 years followed by 26-35 years.

6 – Most serious violence has fallen by 23.1% over the year whilst assault with less serious injury has seen a 23.6% decrease. Hate crime has reduced by 18.1% over the period.

7 – Domestic related crime has fallen by 7% over the last year and is showing a slight downward trend over the last three year period. However, domestic incidents have seen a rise of 3.8% over the same period. Domestic related crime accounts for 8.1% of all crime in Caerphilly LPU. Risca has seen a rise of 16% in offences whilst Rhymney has increased by 7.7%. All other sections saw decreases over the year.

8 – Domestic related crime victims are generally females aged between 18-25 years followed by 26-35 years. Offenders are mainly males aged between 26-35 years followed by 18-25 years.

9 - 19.4% of DASH assessments were risk assessed as high risk. 33.4% of victims have felt depressed or had suicidal thoughts in the past. 65.2% of victims have separated or tried to separate from the abuser in the last twelve months. In 19.9% of assessments there has been conflict over a child. 22.6% of victims are currently pregnant or have had a baby in the last 18 months. In 44.1% of assessments, the victim has stated that the abuse is happening more often. In nearly a quarter of assessments, a weapon or object was used to hurt the victim. In 33.5% of assessments, the abuser has threatened to kill the victim or someone else and it was believed by the victim. Financial issues were stated as a causation factor in 22% of assessments. Nearly two thirds of victims stated that the abuser has drug, alcohol or mental health problems and nearly two thirds of abusers have also been in trouble with the Police in the past.

Serious Acquisitive Crime

1 - Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) fell by 22.1%. Two of the main decreases were in Morgan Jones ward (down by 40%) and Penyrheol ward (down by 47.3%).

2 - St Cattwg ward had the largest volume increase in SAC (up from 67 to 79)

3 - In terms of crimes per 1,000 residents, the ward with the highest density of SAC was Twyn Carno with 28.7 crimes per 1,000 residents (compared to a Caerphilly LPU wide average of 12.5).

4 - Bedwas Road (Morgan Jones ward) had the largest SAC street level increase of 35.3% (up from 17 to 23). These were predominantly theft from vehicle offences and mostly occurred between May and August 2011.

5 - Rowan Place (Twyn Carno ward) had the highest volume of burglary offences, although only one of these has occurred after August 2011.

6 - Geographic analysis of domestic burglaries identified a hotspot along the B4251 around the towns of Ynysddu and Cwmfelinfach.

7 - Metal theft increased by 17.4%. Although Bedwas, Trethomas and Machen had the highest volume of ward level metal theft, the largest increases were seen in Blackwood, Moriah and Twyn Carno wards.

8 - The main repeat location for metal theft in Caerphilly LPU was Mynydd Llan Police Radio mast.

9 - Lead, copper / copper pipe and cable are the main types of metal that have been stolen. Of these both copper / copper pipe and cable have both increased and lead has decreased.

Substance Misuse

1 - The percentage of Caerphilly LPU based residents in custody since January 2011 and testing positive for a cocaine and/or opiate substance is 20.2%. This is slightly lower than the Gwent wide average of 23.1%.

2 - Drug Trafficking has increased by 15% in the year to March 2012. Drug possession offences have increased by 15.5% during the same period.

3 - Despite this increase in directly related drug offences, trigger offences overall have decreased by 14.4%. This is mainly due to the decrease in vehicle crime and non domestic burglary offences.

4 - The number of crimes with an alcohol flag has decreased by 15% (down from 1200 to 1020). However the main type of crimes to contain an alcohol flag continue to be violent crimes where between 30.3% and 43.8% have involved alcohol in one way or another.

5 - Alcohol referrals have fallen from 922 down to 492, where as drug referrals have increased from 535 to 625. This is likely to be due to changes in the provision of alcohol treatment / services, rather than a genuine decrease in the number of substance misusers seeking treatment for alcohol abuse.

6 - Alcohol related admissions in Caerphilly LHB have been increasing year on year since 2001/02. Partly this may be due to better diagnosis and better recording, but it is likely to be due to an increase in alcohol related health problems as well. The rate per 100,000 residents stood at 1,892 admissions in 2010/11 (data for 2011/12 will be available later in the year) compared to the Welsh average of 1,644. Levels have risen over the period for both male and female admissions although female admissions have seen a larger relative increase over the last few years.

Anti Social Behaviour

1 - There has been a 34.6% reduction in Police recorded ASB in Caerphilly LPU during the 12 months to March 2012. During the same period there was a 23.9% reduction in Council recorded ASB. The reductions in anti-social behaviour can be largely attributed to the excellent partnership work of the SCCSP which continues to focus on this problem which can have a huge impact on the quality of life for members of Caerphilly county borough.

2 - Locally the Market Place in Blackwood has seen the largest increase in ASB. Much of this is linked to the High Street and the Bus Station, which are known hotspots and are being proactively targeted by Police and other partners.

3 - Blackwood bus station, ASDA stores (Blackwood), Morgan Jones park and Manmoel crossing (Argoed) continue to be the main location hotspots. All of them, except for Manmoel crossing, have seen increases in the 12 months to March 2012.

4 - There has been a 35.7% reduction in Fire Service recorded deliberate fires in Caerphilly CSP during the 12 months to March 2012. During the same period Police recorded arson crimes have fallen by 40.5%.

5 - The main reduction in deliberate fires has been in both deliberate secondary grassland and deliberate secondary refuse fires.

6 - Despite the decrease there were still 424 grassland fires and the main areas for these fires were the Draethan / Rudry area and the Holly Road area of Risca.

7 - There were also 414 refuse fires and the main areas for these fires were the Lansbury Park area of Caerphilly CSP, the Gelligaer Road/Hengoed Road area of Hengoed, the Gelligaer area of Ystrad Mynach, the Penrhyn area of New Tredegar and the residential area east of Upper High street in Rhymney.

Public confidence summary

1 – Public confidence that the Police and local council are dealing with the ASB and crime issues that matter most in the community stood at 62.7% as of July 2011 which is a significant rise compared to the figure of 53.3% in July 2010.

2 – 9.33% of people questioned stated that something has happened in the last three months to increase their confidence in Gwent Police. This was a rise compared to the figure of 6% in 2010.

3 – 30.7% of respondents stated that there were big problems with ASB or crime in their local area which was a 5.4% increase compared to the 2010 figure of 25.3%. The main problems identified by respondents were teenagers hanging around on street corners (43.5% of respondents) and people being drunk or rowdy in a public place (17.4% of respondents).

4 – Victim satisfaction with the whole experience with regards crime/RTC's (as of October 2011) stood at 79.5% for Caerphilly LPU which was an increase of 1.9% compared to 2010. This figure was slightly below that of Gwent as a whole which stood at 81.8%. Crime/RTC victim satisfaction with ease of contact and being kept informed saw slight decreases over the year whilst all other areas saw an increase.

5 – Victim Satisfaction with the whole experience with regards ASB stood at 72.1% which was an increase of 2.7% over the year. Again, the figure was just below that of the Gwent figure which stood at 74.3%.

6 – PACT meetings were held on average every 4 to 6 months in each ward within Caerphilly LPU. The most frequent priority stated was general Anti-Social Behaviour (41.1% of all priorities) followed by speeding vehicles (9.3%), off-road vehicles (8.9%), youth disorder/underage drinking (7.3%), parking issues (6.5%) and dog fouling (5.2%).

Road Safety summary

1 – There have been 26.5% less collisions causing injury during the year with 19.4% less casualties. The number of people killed or seriously injured has risen by 4 from 34 to 38 over the year (+11.8%) due to the rise in fatal casualties from 0 to 3. Numbers of slight injuries have fallen from 283 to 228 (-19.4%).

2 – Peak time for fatal injury collisions was during the night time hours of 10pm-4am on Sundays. Peak section for fatal collisions was Risca. Peak time for serious injury collisions was between 12-6pm on Tuesdays and Sundays. These accidents peaked in the Ystrad Mynach, Risca and Caerphilly sections of Caerphilly LPU. Peak time for slight injury collisions was between 3-7pm and 7-9am on Mondays followed by Wednesdays and Fridays. These accidents peaked in the Caerphilly section of Caerphilly LPU.

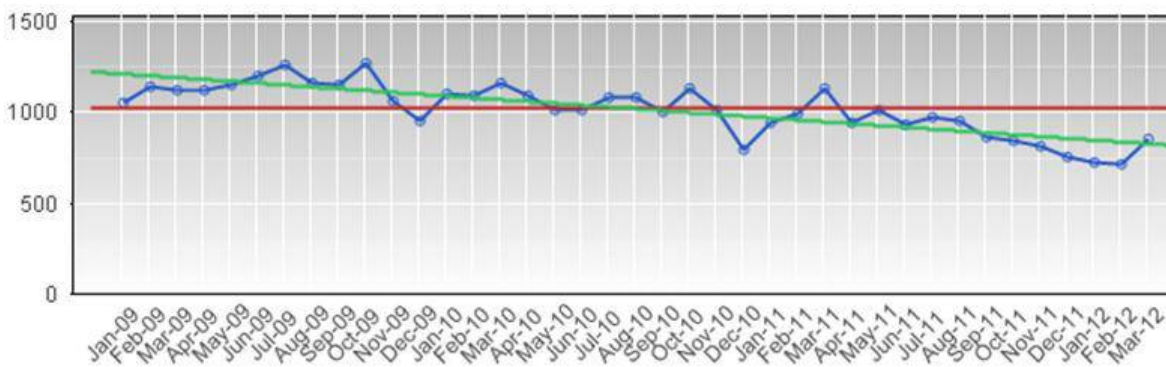
CRIME

Crime and Disorder Overview

During the last 12 month period (2011/12 financial year), all crime in Caerphilly LPU has reduced by 15.7% (n=1932 crimes) when compared to the previous financial year. In terms of its most similar group of partnerships (MSG), Caerphilly CSP has experienced 61.736 crimes per 1000 residents (rolling 12 months to February 2012) compared to the most similar group average of 70.863 crimes per 1000 residents. This places Caerphilly CSP 3rd out of 15 MSG's..

Figure 1 below shows the trend in total crime in Caerphilly LPU over the last three year period. There has been a definite decreasing trend over this period from peaks in the summer of 2009 to the lowest levels seen in February 2012. Monthly offences have mainly been below the rolling average for 2011/12 although a slight rise was seen in March 2012.

Figure 1: All crime in Caerphilly LPU over the last three years



Over the last 12 months, Caerphilly and Risca represent the sections with the highest levels of crime, representing 37.4% (n=3893) of the total crime in the LPU. However, both sections have seen decreases throughout the year in line with all sections. Largest sectional decreases in terms of percentage were seen in Bedwas (-29.6%), Ystrad Mynach (-28.3%) and Caerphilly (-26.5%). Figure 2 below details total crime by section over the last three years.

Figure 2: Total crime by section over the last three years

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Change	% Change
Blackwood	2340	1909	1815	-94	-5.2%
Bedwas	1482	1502	1159	-343	-29.6%
Bargoed	1997	1701	1508	-193	-12.8%
Rhymney	1504	1167	1117	-50	-4.5%
Caerphilly	2543	2443	1931	-512	-26.5%
Risca	2665	2446	1962	-484	-24.7%
Ystrad Mynach	1174	1165	908	-257	-28.3%
Caerphilly LPU total	13705	12333	10400	-1933	-18.6%

Figure 3 below details crimes by section over the last 6 month period compared to the previous 6 month period. The fall of 20.6% is notably higher than the decreases seen in the previous two periods (-4.4% and -5.7% respectively).

Figure 3: Total crime by section over the four 6 monthly periods

	Apr-Sep 10/11	Oct-Mar 10/11	Apr-Sep 11/12	Oct-Mar 11/12	Change	% Change
Blackwood	942	967	938	877	-61	-7.0%
Bedwas	793	709	635	524	-111	-21.2%
Bargoed	875	826	856	652	-204	-31.3%
Rhymney	611	556	643	474	-169	-35.7%
Caerphilly	1226	1217	1034	897	-137	-15.3%
Risca	1245	1201	1094	868	-226	-26.0%
Ystrad Mynach	612	553	486	422	-64	-15.2%
Caerphilly LPU total	6304	6029	5686	4714	-972	-20.6%

Figure 4 below illustrates that in terms of offence volume, the main area of concern for Caerphilly LPU as a whole is the crime group Theft and Handling Stolen Goods, followed by Criminal Damage, Violence Against the Person and Burglary.

Figure 4: Caerphilly LPU recorded crime categories 2011/12

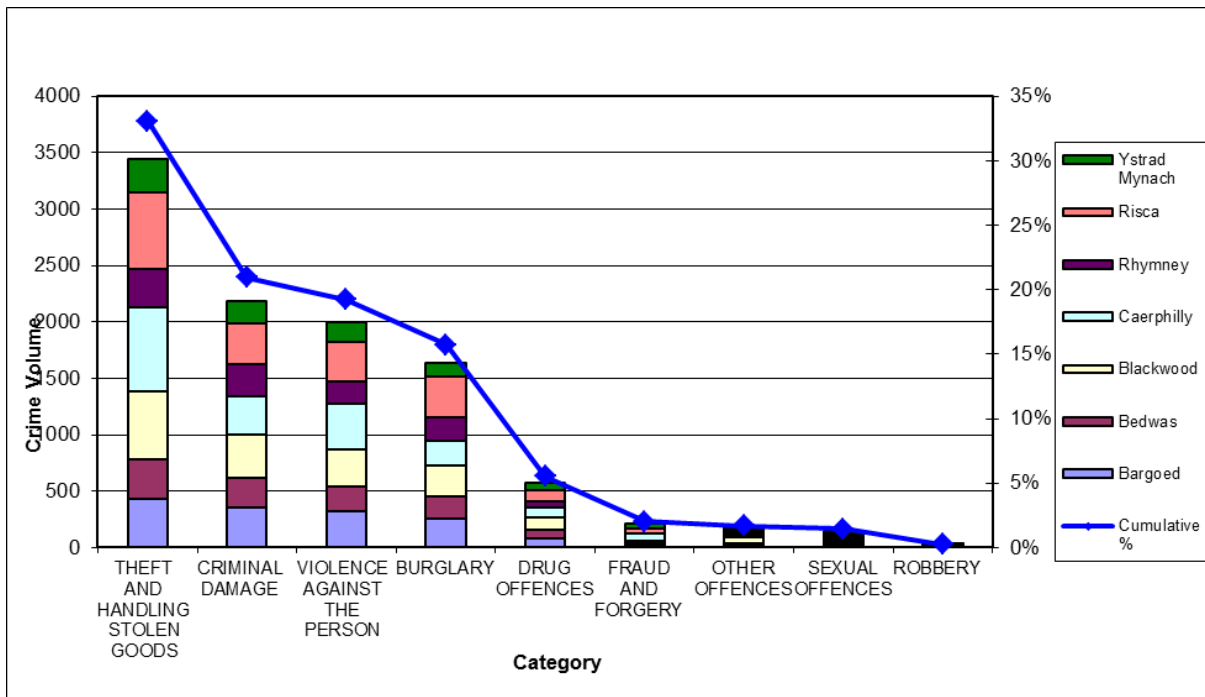


Figure 5 below details the top 15 peak offences within Caerphilly LPU over the 2011/12 financial year. Peak offence type was Other theft which accounted for 11.9% of total crime within the LPU. Other theft offences decreased by 15.4% (226 less offences) over the year. Criminal damage to vehicles was the second most common offence accounting for 9.5% of all offences. Damage to vehicle offences fell by 20% over the year (246 less offences).

Figure 5: Caerphilly LPU recorded offences 2011/12

Offence Description	2010/11	2011/12	Change	% Change
OTHER THEFT OR UNAUTHORISED TAKING	1463	1237	-226	-15.4%
CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO VEHICLES (INCLUDES INTENT TO ENDANGER LIFE)	1232	986	-246	-20.0%
BURGLARY IN A BUILDING OTHER THAN A DWELLING	1148	977	-171	-14.9%
ASSAULT OCCASIONING ACTUAL BODILY HARM	1160	887	-273	-23.5%
THEFT FROM VEHICLE	1140	848	-292	-25.6%
THEFT FROM A SHOP	550	610	60	10.9%
CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO DWELLINGS (INCLUDES INTENT TO ENDANGER LIFE)	647	563	-84	-13.0%
BURGLARY IN A DWELLING	505	448	-57	-11.3%
POSSESSION OF CONTROLLED DRUGS (CANNABIS)	296	373	77	26.0%
COMMON ASSAULT	343	340	-3	-0.9%
CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO OTHER PROPERTY (INCLUDES INTENT TO ENDANGER LIFE)	380	299	-81	-21.3%
THEFT OR UNAUTHORISED TAKING OF MOTOR VEHICLE	389	294	-95	-24.4%
HARASSMENT, ALARM OR DISTRESS (SECTION 5 POA 1986)	234	219	-15	-6.4%
CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO OTHER BUILDINGS (INCLUDES INTENT TO ENDANGER LIFE)	254	199	-55	-21.7%
ATTEMPT BURGLARY IN A BUILDING OTHER THAN A DWELLING	181	140	-41	-22.7%
Top 15 Total	9922	8420	-1502	
% of all crime	80.5%	81.0%		
Total crime	12333	10400	-1933	-15.7%

Notable increases

Shoplifting – showing an increase of 10.9% (n=+60 crimes). This offence is most prominent in Caerphilly section (35.2% of total, n=215) followed by Blackwood (28.9% of total, n=176) and Risca (13.9% of total, n=85). Of the seven section areas, five have seen increases over the year with Risca (+102.3% or 43 more crimes), Bargoed (+83.3% or 25 more crimes) and Caerphilly (+7% or 14 more crimes) seeing the largest.

Possession of Cannabis – showing an increase of 26% (n=+77 crimes). This offence is most prominent in Blackwood section (19.8% of total, n=74) followed by Risca (19% of total, n=71) and both Bedwas/Bargoed (13.7% of total, n=51 each). Of the seven section areas, five have seen increases over the year with Bedwas

(+82.1% or 23 more crimes), Blackwood (+39.6% or 21 more crimes) and Ystrad Mynach (+40% or 12 more crimes) seeing the largest.

Breach of restraining order – showing an increase of 200% (n=+18 crimes). This offence is most prominent in Bargoed section (33.3% of total, n=9) followed by Bedwas (18.5% of total, n=5) and Blackwood (18.5% of total, n=5). Of the seven section areas, six have seen increases over the year with Bargoed (+800% or 8 more crimes from 1 to 9) and Blackwood (+5 crimes from 0 to 5) seeing the largest.

Other forgery or uttering – showing a 433.3% increase (n=+13 crimes). This offence is most prominent in both Caerphilly and Risca sections (25% of total each, n=4 each) followed by Bargoed (18.8% of total, n=3). Of the seven section areas, six have seen increases over the year with Risca/Caerphilly (+4 crimes from 0 to 4 each) and Bargoed (+3 crimes from 0 to 3) seeing the largest.

Drugs trafficking in controlled drugs – showing a 15% increase (n=+12). This offence is most prominent in Caerphilly (33.7% of total, n=31) followed by Bedwas (14.1% of total, n=19). Of the seven section areas, five have seen increases over the year with Bedwas (+6 crimes from 13 to 19) and Ystrad Mynach (+5 crimes from 4 to 9) seeing the largest.

Notable decreases

- Theft from Vehicle – 25.6% (n=-292)
- Assault occasioning ABH – 23.5% (n=-273)
- Criminal damage to vehicles – 20% (n=-246)
- Other Theft – 15.4% (n=-226)
- Other Burglary – 14.9% (n=171)
- Theft or unauthorised taking of vehicle – 24.4% (n=-95)
- Criminal damage to dwelling – 13% (n=-84)
- Criminal damage to Other property – 21.3% (n=-81)
- Vehicle interference – 48.4% (n=-76)
- Arson not endangering life – 38.8% (n=-66)
- Other Frauds – 32.1% (-62)
- Burglary Dwelling – 11.3% (n=-57)

Priority locations

Figure 6: Blackwood section crime by ward

Blackwood	2010/11	2011/12	Change	% Change
Blackwood	776	848	72	9.3%
Pontllanfraith	516	462	-54	-10.5%
Penmaen	240	166	-74	-30.8%
Argoed	195	172	-23	-11.8%
Cefn Fforest	182	167	-15	-8.2%
Total	1909	1815	-94	-4.9%

The town centre ward of Blackwood is the most prominent ward in terms of volume with 46.7% of the section total. Blackwood ward has seen a 9.3% rise in offences over the year. All other wards have seen decreases with Penmaen (-30.8%) seeing the largest fall.

Figure 7: Bedwas section crime by ward

All wards in Bedwas have seen decreases over the year with Llanbradach seeing the largest fall (-28.3%). Peak ward in terms of numbers is Bedwas, Trethomas and Machen (n=546) with 47.1% of the section total. Offences have fallen by 21.2% in this ward.

Bedwas	2010/11	2011/12	Change	% Change
Bedwas Trethomas & Machen	693	546	-147	-21.2%
St James	494	387	-107	-21.7%
Llanbradach	315	226	-89	-28.3%
Total	1502	1159	-343	-22.8%

Figure 8: Bargoed section crime by ward

Bargoed	2010/11	2011/12	Change	% Change
Bargoed	546	469	-77	-14.1%
St Cattwg	465	426	-39	-8.4%
Pengam	305	267	-38	-12.5%
Aberbargoed	241	209	-32	-13.3%
Gilfach	144	137	-7	-4.9%
Total	1701	1508	-193	-11.3%

Peak ward in terms of numbers is Bargoed with 31.1% of the section total. Bargoed has seen a 14.1% decrease over the year. All other wards have seen decreases with Aberbargoed seeing a 13.3% fall.

Figure 9: Rhymney section crime by ward

Peak ward in terms of volume is Moriah with 30.9% of the section total. Moriah has seen a slight rise of 1 crime during the year (+0.3%). Twyn Carno has seen a notable increase of 3.9% or 10 crimes over the period. New Tredegar has seen the largest fall over the year (-12.6%).

Rhymney	2010/11	2011/12	Change	% Change
Moriah	344	345	1	0.3%
New Tredegar	341	298	-43	-12.6%
Twyn Carno	256	266	10	3.9%
Pontlottyn	136	121	-15	-11.0%
Darren Valley	90	87	-3	-3.3%
Total	1167	1117	-50	-4.3%

Figure 10: Caerphilly section crime by ward

Caerphilly	2010/11	2011/12	Change	% Change
St Martins	679	662	-17	-2.5%
Morgan Jones	750	571	-179	-23.9%
Penyrheol	686	412	-274	-39.9%
Aber Valley	328	286	-42	-12.8%
Total	2443	1931	-512	-21.0%

All wards have seen decreases over the year with Penyrheol seeing the largest fall (-39.9%). Peak ward in terms of volume is St Martins with 34.3% of the section total. St Martins has seen a fall of 2.5% over the year.

Figure 11: Risca section crime by ward

Peak ward in terms of volume is Risca West accounting for 21.2% of the section total (n=415) followed by Abercarn (n=309). All wards have seen decreases over the year with the largest being Crosskeys (-32.4% or 80 less crimes) followed by Ynysddu (-26.6% or 78 less crimes).

Risca	2010/11	2011/12	Change	% Change
Risca West	484	415	-69	-14.3%
Abercarn	408	309	-99	-24.3%
Newbridge	357	288	-69	-19.3%
Risca East	334	324	-10	-3.0%
Crumlin	323	244	-79	-24.5%
Ynysddu	293	215	-78	-26.6%
Crosskeys	247	167	-80	-32.4%
Total	2446	1962	-484	-19.8%

Figure 12: Ystrad Mynach section crime by ward

Ystrad Mynach	2010/11	2011/12	Change	% Change
Ystrad Mynach	471	308	-163	-34.6%
Hengoed	362	279	-83	-22.9%
Nelson	223	224	1	0.4%
Maesycwmmmer	109	97	-12	-11.0%
Total	1165	908	-257	-22.1%

Peak ward in terms of volume is Ystrad Mynach with 33.9% of the section total (n=308). Ystrad Mynach has seen the largest decrease during the year of 34.6%. All wards have seen decreases apart from Nelson which saw a slight rise of 1 crime (+0.4%).

Figures 6-12 above show total crime numbers per ward in each section of Caerphilly LPU. Four wards have shown increases in numbers over the year with Blackwood (+9.3%) showing the most notable rise. The above tables give an insight into total crime per ward but do not take into account ward size and population etc. Figure 13 below shows crime per 1000 residents in each ward of Caerphilly LPU ranked in order of most crime. Four wards have seen increases over the year with Blackwood (+8.83 crimes per 1000 residents) and Twyn Carno (+4.22 crimes per 1000 residents) being most notable. Interestingly, Twyn Carno ranks 20th out of 33 in terms of total crime volume over the year but has the highest number of crimes per 1000 residents (112.05). Town centre wards as expected generally have higher levels of crime per 1000 residents due to high levels of night time economy crime along with lower relative population levels.

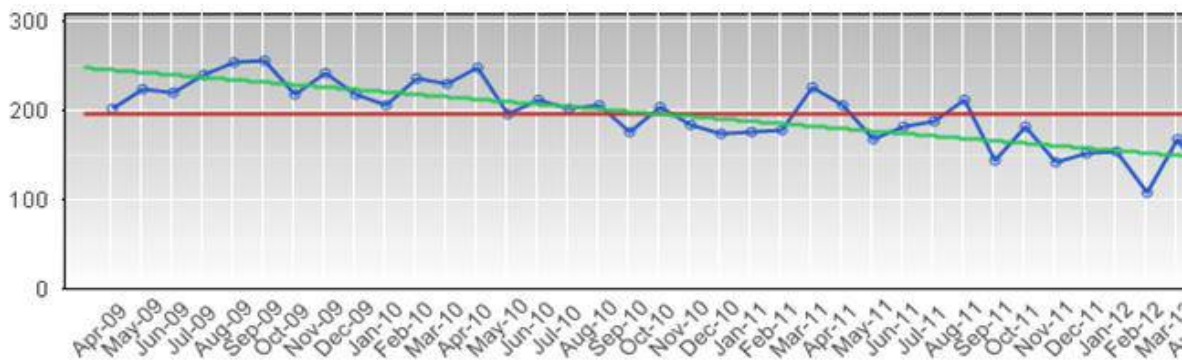
Figure 13: Crime per 1000 residents by ward

Rank per 1000 residents	Rank by volume	Ward	Crime by volume	Population	Crime per 1000 residents 2010/11	Crime per 1000 residents 2011/12
1	20	Twyn Carno	266	2374	107.83	112.05
2	1	Blackwood	848	8162	95.07	103.90
3	2	St Martins	662	7293	93.10	90.77
4	3	Morgan Jones	571	6515	115.12	87.64
5	8	Risca West	415	5071	95.44	81.84
6	14	Ystrad Mynach	308	4077	115.53	75.55
7	11	Moriah	345	4580	75.11	75.33
8	5	Bargoed	469	6247	87.40	75.08
9	19	Pengam	267	3842	79.39	69.50
10	26	Argoed	172	2515	77.53	68.39
11	31	Pontlloftyn	121	1803	75.43	67.11
12	30	Gilfach	137	2059	69.94	66.54
13	10	St James	387	5912	83.56	65.46
14	13	Abercam	309	4793	85.12	64.47
15	15	New Tredegar	298	4945	68.96	60.26
16	6	Pontllanfraith	462	7773	66.38	59.44
17	25	Aberbargoed	209	3558	67.73	58.74
18	24	Ynysddu	215	3698	79.23	58.14
19	7	St Cattwg	426	7452	62.40	57.17
20	18	Hengoed	279	5044	71.77	55.31
21	27	Crosskeys	167	3092	79.88	54.01
22	4	Bedwas Trethomas & Machen	546	10428	66.46	52.36
23	12	Risca East	324	6384	52.32	50.75
24	23	Nelson	224	4577	48.72	48.94
25	22	Llanbradach	226	4622	68.15	48.90
26	16	Newbridge	288	6000	59.50	48.00
27	28	Cefn Fforest	167	3589	50.71	46.53
28	32	Maesycwmmmer	97	2141	50.91	45.31
29	17	Aber Valley	286	6696	48.98	42.71
30	21	Crumlin	244	5724	56.43	42.63
31	29	Penmaen	166	4478	53.60	37.07
32	9	Penyrheol	412	11530	59.50	35.73
33	33	Darren Valley	87	2545	35.36	34.18
		Total	10400	169519	72.81	61.81

VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON

Offences of Violence against the person have shown a downward trend over the last three year period with February 2012 seeing record lows during this period (see figure 14 below). Only two months (April and August 2011) during the last financial year have seen levels above the rolling average.

Figure 14: Violence against the person in Caerphilly LPU 2009-12



Offences under the category Violence against the person accounted for 19.2% (n=2001) of all crime within Caerphilly LPU and decreased by 15.7% (n=373 crimes) compared to the previous year. Caerphilly section is the most prominent section, accounting for 20.1% (n=402) of all these offences. This area is followed by Risca (17.5% of total, n=350) and Blackwood (16.7% of total, n=335). All sections saw decreases over the year with largest reductions seen in Bedwas (-28.4%, n=87) and Blackwood (-22.1%, n=95).

Figure 15: Violence against the person section comparison

Violence Against The Person	Blackwood		Bedwas		Bargoed		Rhymney	
Apr - Mar 2010/11	430		306		373		251	
Apr - Mar 2011/12	335		219		318		199	
Change vs Previous Yr	-95	-22.1%	-87	-28.4%	-55	-14.7%	-52	-20.7%
Wards of Note in 11/12	Blackwood (196) 58.5%		Bedwas Trethomas & Machen (96) 43.8%		Bargoed (125) 39.3%		New Tredegar (63) 31.7%	
	Pontllanfraith (66) 19.7%		St James (69) 31.5%		St Cattwg (79) 24.8%		Moriah (57) 28.6%	
	Argoed (29) 8.7%		Llanbradach (54) 24.7%		Pengam (53) 16.7%		Twyn Carno (44) 22.1%	
	(No of Crimes) % of section total		(No of Crimes) % of section total		(No of Crimes) % of section total		(No of Crimes) % of section total	
Top Offences	Section 47 Assault (148) 44.2%		Section 47 Assault (99) 45.2%		Section 47 Assault (138) 43.4%		Section 47 Assault (101) 50.7%	
	Common Assault (60) 17.9%		Common Assault (36) 16.4%		Common Assault (48) 15.1%		Common Assault (39) 19.6%	
	Harassment Alarm Or Distress (Sec. 5 Poa 1986) (45) 13.4%		Harassment Alarm Or Distress (Sec. 5 Poa 1986) (18) 8.2%		Harassment Alarm Or Distress (Sec. 5 Poa 1986) (32) 10.1%		Harassment Alarm Or Distress (Sec. 5 Poa 1986) (19) 9.5%	
	(No of Crimes) % of section total		(No of Crimes) % of section total		(No of Crimes) % of section total		(No of Crimes) % of section total	
Position Against MSG (Iquanta) (Mar 11 - Feb 12)	NA		NA		NA		NA	

Violence Against The Person	Caerphilly		Risca		Ystrad Mynach		Caerphilly LPU	
Apr - Mar 2010/11	446		362		206		2374	
Apr - Mar 2011/12	402		350		178		2001	
Change vs Previous Yr	-44	-9.9%	-12	-3.3%	-28	-13.6%	-373	-15.7%
Wards of Note in 11/12	St Martins (159) 39.6%		Risca West (65) 18.6%		Hengoed (77) 43.3%		St Martins (+35) 28.2%	
	Penyrheol (88) 21.9%		Risca East (65) 18.6%		Ystrad Mynach (63) 35.4%		Crumlin (+7) 14%	
	Morgan Jones (80) 19.9%		Crumlin (57) 16.3%		Nelson (24) 13.5%		Ynysddu (+7) 33.3%	
	<i>(No of Crimes) % of section total</i>		<i>(No of Crimes) % of section total</i>		<i>(No of Crimes) % of section total</i>		<i>Greatest Increases (No of Crimes) % increase</i>	
Top Offences	Section 47 Assault (159) 47.3%		Section 47 Assault (176) 50.3%		Section 47 Assault (66) 37.1%		Assault Without Injury (887) 44.3%	
	Harassment Alarm Or Distress (Sec. 5 Poa 1986) (61) 15.2%		Common Assault (65) 18.6%		Common Assault (34) 19.1%		Common Assault (340) 17%	
	Common Assault (58) 14.4%		Harassment Alarm Or Distress (Sec. 5 Poa 1986) (20) 5.7%		Harassment Alarm Or Distress (Sec. 5 Poa 1986) (24) 13.5%		Harassment Alarm Or Distress (Sec. 5 Poa 1986) (219) 10.9%	
	<i>(No of Crimes) % of section total</i>		<i>(No of Crimes) % of section total</i>		<i>(No of Crimes) % of section total</i>		<i>(No of Crimes) % of section total</i>	
Position Against MSG (Iquanta) (Mar 11 - Feb 12)	N/A		N/A		N/A		5th (below avg of 12.671 at 11.818)	

Figure 16: Top 5 streets in each section of Caerphilly LPU during 2011/12

Bargoed	Blackwood	Bedwas	Caerphilly	Risca	Rhymney	Ystrad Mynach
High Street (18)	High Street (81)	High Street (19)	Cardiff Road (54)	High Street (21)	High Street (17)	Caerphilly Road (16)
Commercial Street (16)	The Market Place (19)	Milton Place (11)	Station Terrace (20)	Holly Road (20)	Jones Street (9)	Bedw lwyn Road (9)
Hanbury Road (12)	Cliff Road (13)	Church Street (8)	Castle Street (14)	Commercial Street (17)	Tan Y Bryn (9)	Commercial Street (6)
Heol Caradoc (8)	Bryn Road (10)	New port Road (9)	Pentrebane Street (12)	Elm Drive (8)	Jubilee Road (8)	Lansbury Avenue (6)
Park View (8)	Addison Street/ Pencoed Avenue/Tw ynyffald Road (8 each)	Alexander Court (8)	Bryn Aber (11)	St. Mary Street (8)	Commercial Street/Phillips Walk (7 each)	Lan-Y-Parc (6)

Of these offences, 29.8% (n=597) have been classed as Domestic Violence, with Risca and Caerphilly sections containing the highest proportion with 19.3% (n=115) and 17.6% (n=105) respectively. Domestic related crime will be covered in more detail later in the section.

In addition, 3% (n=61) of all Violence against the Person offences have been classed as containing a hate element.

Alcohol related - During 2011/12 there were 2001 offences of violence against the person reported within the Caerphilly LPU area with 37.8% linked to either the victim/offender/both being under the influence of alcohol (n=756 of 2001). This figure is slightly down compared to the 2010/11 year where 38.8% of VAP offences were linked to alcohol (n=922 of 2374 offences). The percentage of violence against the person offences where alcohol was a contributing factor was highest in Rhymney section (42.2% of all VAP offences), Caerphilly section (42%) and Bargoed section (40.6%). Ystrad Mynach section showed the lowest percentage of alcohol related VAP with 24.2% of all offences. When looking at substance misuse referrals to agencies, during 2011/12 there were 1117 substance misuse referrals made to agencies within the Caerphilly CSP area. Alcohol was the primary substance in 44% of referrals during the year (n=492). This

percentage is lower than for the previous year when 63.3% of referrals had a primary substance type of alcohol (n=922 of 1457).

Peak times for offences of violence against the person in Caerphilly LPU over the year have been linked to the night time economy hours of 10pm-2am on weekends. This is backed up by the above table which shows peak areas have tended to be town centre wards whereby the density of licensed premises are higher. Peak period was between 10am-2am on Saturday night/Sunday morning followed by 11pm-2am on Friday night/Saturday morning. Peak months have been the summer months, with highest levels during 2011/12 seen in April, August and July.

Victim profile – In total, of the 2001 VAP crimes during 2011/12, 85.1% of victim details were populated (n=1702 of 2001). Where stated, victims were most commonly female with 54% (n=919) whilst males accounted for 46% (n=783).

Male victims were most commonly aged between 18-25 years in 22.2% of offences (n=174). This was followed by 26-35 years in 20.1% of offences (n=157) and 36-45 years in 19.3% (n=151). Interestingly, 12.8% of male victims were aged between 12-17 years (n=100). Males aged between 0-11 years accounted for 5.5% of male victims during the year (n=43).

Female victims were also most commonly aged between 18-25 years in 29.8% of offences (n=274). This was followed by 26-35 years in 25.9% of offences (n=238) and 36-45 years in 19% (n=175). 7.7% of female victims were aged between 12-17 years (n=71) which is over 5% less than the corresponding rate for male victims. 2% of female victims were aged between 0-11 years (n=18).

Offender profile - Of the 2001 crimes of VAP during the year, 58.6% (n=1173) were detected. Police systems show 57.5% of offender details present (1151 of 2001). The majority of offenders were male with 79% (n=909) whilst females accounted for 21% (n=242).

Male offenders were most commonly aged between 18-25 years in 36.4% of offences detected (n=331). This was followed by 26-35 years in 25.5% of offences (n=232) and 36-45 years in 14.7% (n=134). Interestingly, 14.1% of offences were committed by males aged between 10-17 years (n=128).

Female offenders were also most commonly aged between 18-25 years in 28.5% of offences detected (n=69). This was followed by 26-35 years in 26% of offences (n=63) and 10-17 years in 21.5% (n=52). The percentage of offenders aged between 10-17 years is significantly higher for female offenders compared to male offenders. Whilst males were most commonly aged between 18-25 years, female offenders tended to be spread across more age bands between 10-35 years.

In total during the year there were 945 different named offenders with some committing as many as 10 crimes each. Of these 945 named offenders, 140 were repeat offenders in that they have been named as the offender in 2 or more crimes (14.8%).

Targets

Under PSA 23, Violence against the person is divided into three targets, Most Serious Violence, Assault with less serious injury and Domestic Violence. For the purpose of this assessment, Violence against the person will be considered in these sections.

MOST SERIOUS VIOLENCE

The Iqanta category, Most Serious Violence has decreased by 23.1% (n=-39) over the last 12 months and accounts for 6.5% of all violence against the person offences in Caerphilly LPU. In terms of volume, prominent sections are Caerphilly section (20.8% of total, n=27), Bargoed (19.2% of total, n=25) and Risca (17.7% of total, n=23). Risca and Ystrad Mynach are the only two sections to have shown an increase over the last 12 months with increases of 35.3% (n=+6) and 10% (n=+1) respectively.

Figure 17: Most serious violence section comparison

Most Serious Violence	Blackwood		Bedwas		Bargoed		Rhymney	
Apr-Mar 10/11	26		18		29		25	
Apr-Mar 11/12	13		16		25		15	
Change vs Previous Yr	-13	-50.0%	-2	-11.1%	-4	-13.8%	-10	-40.0%
Wards of Note in 11/12	Blackwood (9) 69.2%		Bedwas, Trethomas & Machen (6) 37.5%		St Cattwg (7) 28%		Moriah (6) 40%	
	Penmaen (2) 15.4%		St James (6) 37.5%		Pengam (6) 24%		Twyn Carno (5) 33.3%	
	Pontllanfraith/Argoed (1 each) 7.7% each		Llanbradach (4) 25%		Bargoed (5) 20%		New Tredegar (3) 20%	
	<i>(No of Crimes) % of section total</i>		<i>(No of Crimes) % of section total</i>		<i>(No of Crimes) % of section total</i>		<i>(No of Crimes) % of section total</i>	
Top Offences	Wounding endangering life (8) 61.5%		Wounding endangering life (12) 75%		Wounding endangering life (19) 76%		Wounding endangering life (11) 73.3%	
	GBH w/o intent (5) 38.5%		GBH w/o intent (4) 25%		GBH w/o intent (6) 24%		GBH w/o intent (3) 20%	
	<i>(No of Crimes) % of section total</i>		<i>(No of Crimes) % of section total</i>		<i>(No of Crimes) % of section total</i>		<i>(No of Crimes) % of section total</i>	
Position Against MSG (Iqanta) (Mar 11 - Feb 12)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
Most Serious Violence	Caerphilly		Risca		Ystrad Mynach		Caerphilly LPU	
Apr-Mar 10/11	44		17		10		169	
Apr-Mar 11/12	27		23		11		130	
Change vs Previous Yr	-17	-38.6%	6	35.3%	1	10.0%	-39	-23.1%
Wards of Note in 11/12	St Martins (16) 59.3%		Risca East (9) 39.1%		Ystrad Mynach (5) 45.5%		Risca East (7) 350%	
	Morgan Jones (5) 18.5%		Crumlin (4) 17.4%		Hengoed (3) 27.3%		St Cattwg (4) 133.3%	
	Penyrheol/Aber Valley (3 each) 11.1% each		Crpskeys (3) 13%		Nelson (2) 18.2%		Gillfach (3) 0 to 3	
	<i>(No of Crimes) % of section total</i>		<i>(No of Crimes) % of section total</i>		<i>(No of Crimes) % of section total</i>		<i>Greatest Increases (No of Crimes)</i>	
Top Offences	Wounding endangering life (14)		Wounding endangering life (14)		Wounding endangering life (10)		Wounding endangering life (88)	
	GBH w/o intent (12) 44.4%		GBH w/o intent (8) 34.8%		GBH w/o intent (1) 9.1%		GBH w/o intent (39) 30%	
	<i>(No of Crimes) % of section total</i>		<i>(No of Crimes) % of section total</i>		<i>(No of Crimes) % of section total</i>		<i>(No of Crimes) % of LPU total</i>	
Position Against MSG (Iqanta) (Mar 11 - Feb 12)	N/A		N/A		N/A		13th (above avg of 0.640 at 0.797)	

ASSAULT WITH LESS SERIOUS INJURY

The Iquanta category “Assault With Less Serious Injury”, has decreased by 23.5% (n=-290 crimes) over the year and accounts for 61.7% of all Violence against the person offences in Caerphilly LPU. In terms of volume the most prominent sections are Risca (19.5% of total, n=184), Caerphilly section (18.25 of total, n=172) and Blackwood (16.6% of total, n=157). All sections have seen decreases over the period with the largest being seen in Bedwas section (-37.9%, n=-64) and Caerphilly section (-21.8%, n=-48).

Figure 18: Assault with less serious injury section comparison

Assault With Less Serious Injury	Blackwood	Bedwas	Bargoed	Rhymney
Apr-Mar 10/11	203	169	193	135
Apr-Mar 11/12	157	105	150	107
Change vs Previous Yr	-46 -22.7%	-64 -37.9%	-43 -22.3%	-28 -20.7%
Wards of Note in 10/11	Blackwood (81) 51.6%	Bedwas Trethomas & Machen (47) 44.8%	Bargoed (67) 44.7%	New Tredegar (34) 31.8%
	Pontllanfraith (37) 23.6%	St James (30) 28.6%	St Cattwg (37) 24.7%	Moriah (32) 29.9%
	Cefn Fforest (16) 10.2%	Llanbradach (28) 26.7%	Pengam (25) 16.7%	Twyn Carno (22) 20.6%
	(No of Crimes) % of section total	(No of Crimes) % of section total	(No of Crimes) % of section total	(No of Crimes) % of section total
Top Offences	Section 47 Assault (148) 94.3%	Section 47 Assault (99) 94.3%	Section 47 Assault (138) 92.0%	Section 47 Assault (101) 94.4%
	Malicious Wounding (7) 4.5%	Malicious Wounding/Dangerous Dog (3 each) 2.9 each%	Malicious Wounding (11) 7.3%	Malicious Wounding (3) 2.8%
	(No of Crimes) % of section total	(No of Crimes) % of section total	(No of Crimes) % of section total	(No of Crimes) % of section total
Position Against MSG (Iquanta) (Mar 11 - Feb 12)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Assault With Less Serious Injury	Caerphilly	Risca	Ystrad Mynach	Caerphilly LPU
Apr-Mar 10/11	220	200	114	1234
Apr-Mar 11/12	172	184	69	944
Change vs Previous Yr	-48 -21.8%	-16 -8.0%	-45 -39.5%	-290 -23.5%
Wards of Note in 10/11	St Martins (56) 32.6%	Risca West (36) 19.6%	Hengoed (28) 40.6%	Ynysddu (+5) 45.5%
	Penyrheol (43) 25%	Newbridge (32) 17.4%	Ystrad Mynach (22) 31.9%	St Martins (+3) 5.7%
	Aber Valley (38) 22.1%	Abercam (29) 15.8%	Maescywmmmer (10) 14.5%	Maescywmmmer (+2) 25%
	(No of Crimes) % of section total	(No of Crimes) % of section total	(No of Crimes) % of section total	Greatest Increases (No of Crimes) % increase
Top Offences	Section 47 Assault (159) 92.4%	Section 47 Assault (176) 95.7%	Section 47 Assault (66) 95.7%	Rac/Rel Agg ABH (6) 100%
	Malicious Wounding (7) 4.1%	Malicious Wounding (5) 2.7%	Rac/Rel Agg ABH (2) 2.9%	n/a
	(No of Crimes) % of section total	(No of Crimes) % of section total	(No of Crimes) % of section total	Greatest Increases (No of Crimes) % increase
Position Against MSG (Iquanta) (Mar 11 - Feb 12)	N/A	N/A	N/A	6th (below avg of 5.813 at 5.632)

HATE CRIME

Offences of hate crime have seen an 18.1% decrease over the year (15 less offences from 83 to 68). The peak sections for offences have been Caerphilly section (n=18), Risca (n=14), Bargoed (n=9) and Ystrad Mynach (n=9). Blackwood (-50% or 7 crimes from 14 to 7), Bargoed (-15% or 3 offences from 12 to 9) and Bedwas (-66.6% or 8 offences from 12 to 4) have all seen decreases over the year. Ystrad Mynach section (n=9) and Caerphilly section (n=18) have remained at a constant level whilst Risca section (+7.7% or 1 offence from 13 to 14) and Rhymney section (+40% or 2 offences from 5 to 7) have seen slight increases.

SERIOUS ACQUISITIVE CRIME

Serious Acquisitive Crime (SAC) is a crime group set up by the Home Office for use within the iQuanta performance analysis framework. It includes the following offences:

Domestic Burglary, Attempted Domestic Burglary, Robbery, Theft from a Vehicle and Theft of a Vehicle.

Figure 21 below shows that there were a total of 1,683 incidents of SAC in Caerphilly LPU during 2011/12. This represents a year on year decrease of 22.1%. This compares to a 23.9% decrease across the whole of Gwent.

Figure 21: Serious Acquisitive Crime in Caerphilly LPU by Offence Description

Current_Offence_Desc	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012	Change
Theft From Vehicle	1145	848	-25.9%
Burglary In A Dwelling	507	448	-11.6%
Theft Or Unauthorised Taking Of Motor Vehicle	383	294	-23.2%
Attempted Burglary In A Dwelling	82	63	-23.2%
Robbery Of Personal Property	38	24	-36.8%
Robbery Of Business Property	6	6	0.0%
Grand Total	2161	1683	-22.1%

Figure 22: Serious Acquisitive Crime in Caerphilly LPU by ward

WardName	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012	Change
Morgan Jones	185	111	-40.0%
Bedwas, Tretomas & Machen	114	89	-21.9%
St Martins	95	89	-6.3%
St James	106	81	-23.6%
St Cattwg	67	79	17.9%
Penyrheol	150	79	-47.3%
Risca West	88	74	-15.9%
Pontllanfraith	71	72	1.4%
Moriah	73	70	-4.1%
Blackwood	66	66	0.0%

Figure 22 opposite shows that the main ward for SAC by volume was Morgan Jones. It also shows that there have been a couple of ward level increases, as can be seen by the red highlighted cells. Although not visible in the chart the main percentage increases have been Pontlottyn, Aberbargoed and Risca East.

The wards in Caerphilly LPU have quite large population size differences and looking at crime volume alone can often hide problems in terms of crime density (crime per 1,000 population). The ward with the highest crime density for SAC in Caerphilly LPU was Twyn Carno, with 28.7 crimes per 1,000 population, followed by Morgan Jones with 27.9 crimes per 1,000 population and Llanbradach with 20.2 crimes per 1,000 population. The average across the whole of Caerphilly LPU during 2011/12 was 12.5 crimes per 1,000 population.

Figure 23: Serious Acquisitive Crime in Caerphilly LPU by street

Street/Ward	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012	Change
Bedwas Road (Morgan Jones)	17	23	35.3%
Pontygwindy Road (Morgan Jones)	21	18	-14.3%
Nantgarw Road (St Martins)	7	12	71.4%
Maerdy Industrial Estate (Moriah)	4	11	175.0%
Rowan Place (Twyn Carno)	9	8	-11.1%
Nantgarw Road (Morgan Jones)	12	8	-33.3%
Church Street (Twyn Carno)	2	8	300.0%
Commercial Road (Bedwas, Trethomas & Machen)	3	8	166.7%
Holly Road (Risca East)	6	7	16.7%
Risca Road (Crosskeys)	3	7	133.3%

Figure 23 opposite shows all streets where 7 or more SAC crimes were recorded in 2011/12. Some of the percentage changes are quite exaggerated and these should be viewed in the context of the volume change in each case.

The two main roads are Bedwas Road and Pontygwindy Road, both of which are in Morgan Jones ward, and both roads are linked to each other. All but two of the offences on both roads are Theft from Vehicle offences. Further analysis of these offences shows that the majority of the Bedwas Road crimes occurred between May and Aug 2011, and that there have been none since then. The offences on Pontygwindy Road have occurred throughout 2011 and into 2012.

The main road for Burglary offences has been Rowan Place in Twyn Carno ward. Most of these offences occurred between June and August 2011, and there has only been one offence since then.

Figure 24: LSOA area map of Domestic Burglary offences in Caerphilly LPU during 2011/12

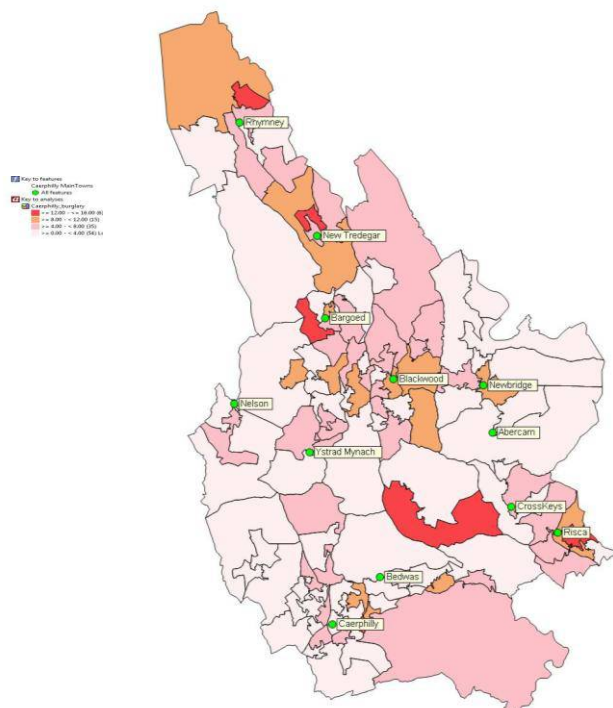


Figure 24 opposite shows a map of Domestic Burglary offences across Caerphilly LPU. The map is based on Lower Super Output areas, and most of the high density areas can be associated with the main residential areas within Caerphilly LPU.

The exception being the LSOA west of Crosskeys. Most of these offences have occurred along the B4251 in the towns of Ynysddu and Cwmfelinfach.

Figure 25: LSOA area map of Vehicle crimes in Caerphilly LPU during 2011/12

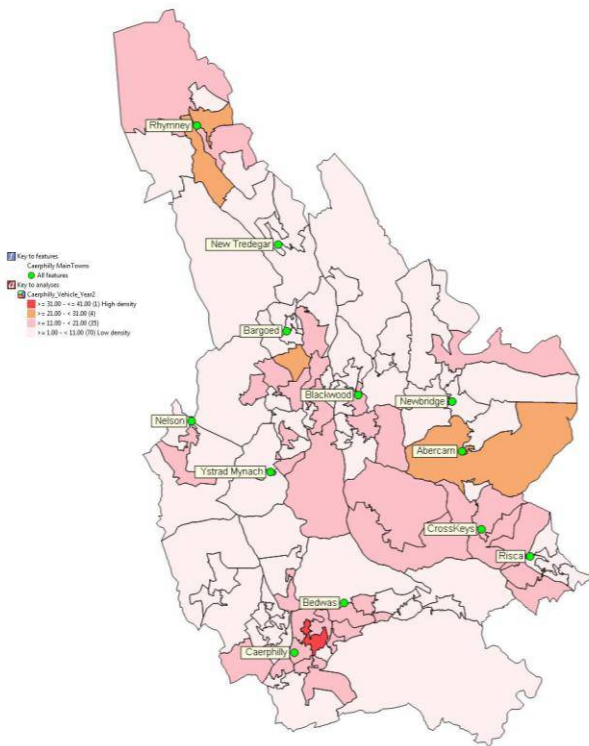


Figure 25 opposite shows a map of Vehicle Crimes across Caerphilly LPU. The map is based on Lower Super Output areas, and the main hotspot area based on this analysis corroborates what has been identified above in the street level analysis (most of the offences have been along Bedwas Rd and Pontygwindy Rd).

Metal Theft

In total there were 883 crimes recorded as metal theft in Caerphilly LPU during 2011/12. This represents a year on year increase of 17.4% compared to a Gwent wide increase of 18.6%

Figure 26: Monthly volume of metal thefts in Caerphilly LPU

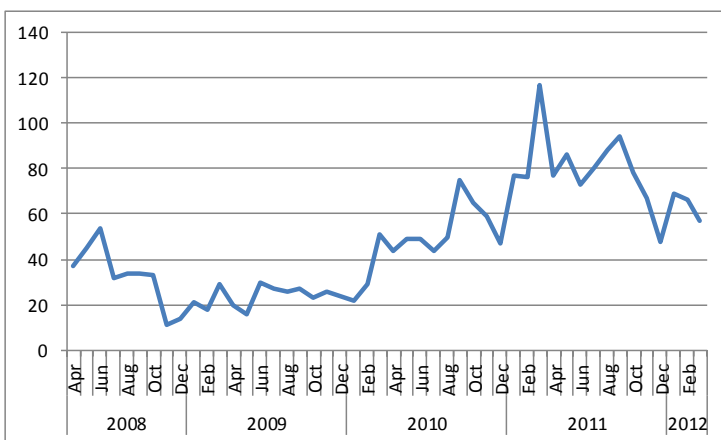


Figure 26 opposite shows the monthly trend in metal thefts since April 2008. The trend is clearly upwards and peaked during March 2011. Since then the monthly volume has been on a downward trend, although it is still at relatively high level compared with previous years. Offences rose to a peak in March 2011 due to the economic climate and rise in price of metal. Common items stolen were copper/boilers from renovated buildings. April 2011 saw the introduction of Operation Ignite looking at the problem which subsequently has led to large decreases forcewide.

Lead, copper / copper pipe and cable are the main types of metal that have been stolen. Of these, both copper / copper pipe and cable have increased, and lead has decreased.

The main wards for metal thefts in Caerphilly LPU have been Bedwas, Trethomas and Machen and Abercarn. The wards that has seen the largest increase are Blackwood (up from 24 up to 42), Moriah (up from 12 to 39) and Twyn Carno (up from 18 to 35).

Figure 27: Repeat locations for metal theft in Caerphilly LPU during 2011/12

Premises_Name	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012
MYNYDD LLAN POLICE RADIO MAST	0	4
ST MARYS CHURCH	1	3
MARKHAM COLLIERY SITE	1	3
PREMIER CARS WALES	0	3
WINGFIELD HOTEL	0	3
B & Q PLC GALLAGHER RETAIL PARK	1	3
JPESCI SON LTD	1	3
BRYNGWYN GARAGE	0	3

Figure 27 opposite shows all repeat locations in Caerphilly LPU that have been targeted 3 or more times. Bryngwyn is the only location that has been targeted in the three months to March 2012.

All the evidence to date suggests that the problem of metal thefts will continue for the foreseeable future for reasons such as:

- High price of scrap metal
- Unregulated characteristics of the scrap metal industry
- Easy targets (such as lead flashing on low level roofs, insecure old buildings / building sites, accessible overhead and underground cable, etc.)

Strategies for dealing with the problem include:

Local voluntary agreements with scrap metal dealers.

Identification of easy targets for target hardening measures.

Close co-operation with partners across geographic areas to ensure consistent regional approach.

No ID, No cash scheme.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

This section of the Strategic Assessment provides a high level overview of Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) recorded in Caerphilly LPU during 2011/12 compared to 2010/11. Data sources for this section include Gwent Police, Caerphilly Council and South Wales Fire and Rescue.

Figure 36: Monthly Volume of Police recorded ASB in Caerphilly LPU

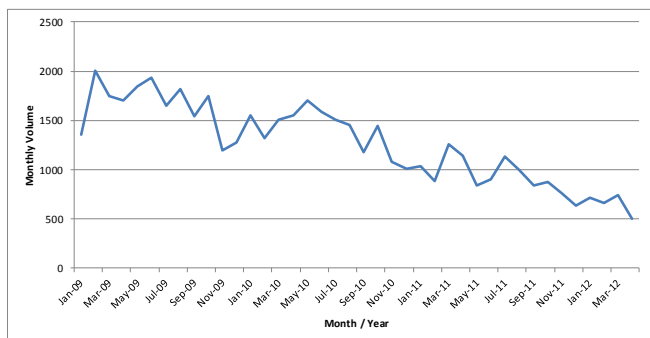


Figure 36 opposite shows that the monthly volume of Police recorded ASB in Caerphilly LPU has been decreasing quite steadily over the past 12 months, and the most recent monthly volume for March 2012 is the lowest for the entire period that has been analysed.

Figure 37: Top 10 wards for Police recorded ASB.

WardName	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012	Year on Year change
Blackwood	1001	732	-26.9%
Bedwas, Trethomas & Machen	975	664	-31.9%
Penyrheol	955	554	-42.0%
Bargoed	628	487	-22.5%
Pontllanfraith	607	469	-22.7%
Risca East	580	449	-22.6%
St James	540	428	-20.7%
Abercarn	611	379	-38.0%
St Cattwg	707	378	-46.5%
St Martins	605	374	-38.2%

Figure 37 opposite shows that the decrease in Police recorded ASB is across all wards. Although not included in the table opposite, Llanbradach ward has seen the largest percentage decrease of 53.8%, and Daren Valley has seen the smallest percentage decrease of 4.9%.

Figure 38: All streets with 40 or more incidents of Police recorded ASB

Street/Ward	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012	Year on Year change
HIGH STREET (Blackwood)	206	159	-22.8%
ELM DRIVE (Risca East)	159	123	-22.6%
THE MARKET PLACE (Blackwood)	42	85	102.4%
CARDIFF ROAD (St Martins)	111	80	-27.9%
HIGH STREET (Moriah)	130	70	-46.2%
CLIFF ROAD (Blackwood)	65	67	3.1%
HOLLY ROAD (Risca East)	73	64	-12.3%
HEOL ANEURIN (Penyrheol)	113	59	-47.8%
PENGAM ROAD (Ystrad Mynach)	47	58	23.4%
COMMERCIAL STREET (Aber Valley)	55	57	3.6%
NEWPORT ROAD (Bedwas, Trethomas & Machen)	54	54	0.0%
CHURCH STREET (Twyn Camo)	46	52	13.0%
COMMERCIAL STREET (Risca West)	81	50	-38.3%
KEBLE COURT (Bedwas, Trethomas & Machen)	37	49	32.4%
PENCOED AVENUE (Cefn Fforest)	74	49	-33.8%
- (Argoed)	78	49	-37.2%
MANMOEL CROSSING (Argoed)	64	48	-25.0%
PONTYGWINDY ROAD (Morgan Jones)	72	44	-38.9%
CLAERWEN (St Cattwg)	72	44	-38.9%
HIGH STREET (Newbridge)	63	44	-30.2%
MANOR WAY (Risca East)	53	43	-18.9%
THE AVENUE (Bedwas, Trethomas & Machen)	4	43	975.0%
- (Risca West)	60	43	-28.3%
BRYN ABER (Aber Valley)	43	43	0.0%
BRYNGLAS (Pontlottyn)	17	41	141.2%
LANSBURY AVENUE (Hengoed)	47	40	-14.9%

Figure 38 opposite shows the main streets where Police recorded ASB has been occurring in Caerphilly LPU. There have been decreases in a number of these streets, but the red highlighted cells show where a number of increases have occurred.

The Market Place in Blackwood has seen the largest increase in volume. Much of this is linked to the High Street and the Bus Station, which are known hotspots and are being proactively targeted by Police and other partners. The increase that can be seen on The Avenue in Bedwas is due to a single repeat offender who has now been dealt with.

Figure 39 below shows the main repeat locations for Police recorded ASB in Caerphilly LPU. Despite the overall decrease in ASB across Caerphilly LPU, the main repeat locations are generally showing increases during 2011/12 compared to 2010/11. Much of this increase is due to proactive Police activity to deal with known problem locations, and as such it can be self generated by the Police rather than reported to the Police.

Figure 39: All repeat locations with more than 20 incidents of Police recorded ASB

House/Ward	2010 / 2011	2011/2012	Year on Year change
BLACKWOOD BUS STATION (Blackwood)	27	66	144.4%
ASDA STORES (Blackwood)	47	50	6.4%
MORGAN JONES PARK (Morgan Jones)	19	36	89.5%
MANMOEL CROSSING (Argoed)	45	35	-22.2%
TESCO STORE MAIN BUILDING (Ystrad Mynach)	19	32	68.4%
SAINSBURYS MAIN STORE (Pontllanfraith)	19	29	52.6%
TWMBARLWM MOUNTAIN (Risca West)	33	29	-12.1%
BEST KEBABS (Blackwood)	17	26	52.9%
VALLEY VIEW BUNGALOW 1 (Darren Valley)	0	21	
FISH BAR (Penyrheol)	23	19	-17.4%
TY SIGN SPAR (Risca East)	14	19	35.7%

Figure 40: ASB density by LSOA (2011/12)

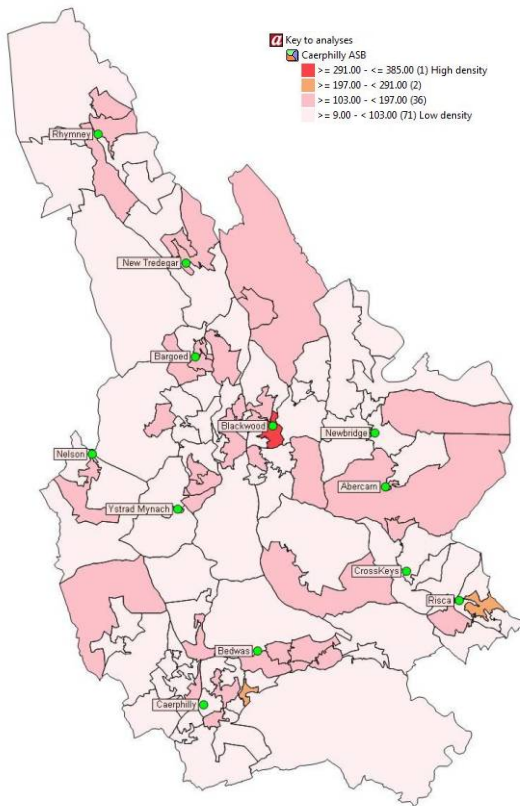
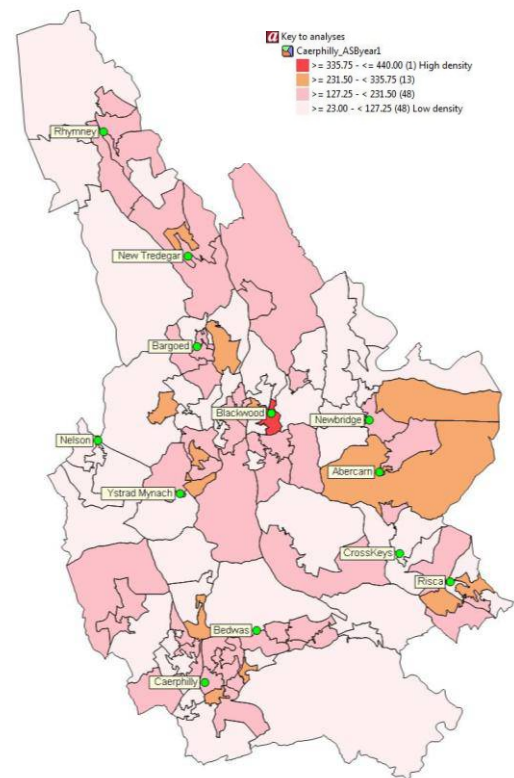


Figure 41: ASB density by LSOA (2010/11)



Figures 40 and 41 above shows that density of Police recorded ASB by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), and compares the most recent financial year with the same 12 months a year earlier. The benefit of this analysis is that LSOA geographies are quite standard units of population size and are therefore comparable. From the maps above it is quite clear to see that the main density of ASB in Caerphilly LPU is in Blackwood section, followed by certain areas of Caerphilly section and Risca section.

Council recorded ASB and ASB referrals

Figure 42 below shows Council recorded ASB broken down by type. Overall there has been a year on year reduction of 23.9%, and that reduction is across most types of ASB.

The exceptions are highlighted in red and included Noise – Dog, Dog Fouling and Noise – Commercial.

The main types of ASB being dealt with by the Council have been consistent year on year, and continue to be Land – Accumulation/Tipping, Noise – all categories combined, and Dog Fouling – Enforcement.

Figure 42: Council recorded ASB

Complaint Category	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012	change
Land - Accumulation/tipping	3847	2515	-34.6%
Dog Fouling - Enforcement	1471	995	-32.4%
Noise - Domestic	838	763	-8.9%
Noise - Dog	500	584	16.8%
Inconsiderate behaviour	548	414	-24.5%
Dog Fouling - Warden Patrol	334	347	3.9%
Dropping Litter	417	344	-17.5%
Dog stray - single	470	339	-27.9%
Noise - Commercial	256	300	17.2%
Abandoned Vehicle	159	144	-9.4%
Dog stray - pack	83	75	-9.6%
Noise - Industrial	30	21	-30.0%
Noise - Transport	18	16	-11.1%
Fly posting	27	15	-44.4%
Noise - Animal/Bird NOT DOG	20	12	-40.0%
Street Drinking	27	11	-59.3%
Rowdy and/or nuisance neighbours	12	7	-41.7%
Noise - Car Alarm	5	4	-20.0%
Inappropriate Vehicle Use / Nuisance	13	2	-84.6%
Noise - Roadworks	4	2	-50.0%
Uncontrolled Animal	1	1	0.0%
Grand total	9080	6911	-23.9%

Council warden records have been analysed to look at the type and location of ASB that the wardens in particular have been dealing with.

The main types of ASB activities have been verbal warning, alcohol confiscations and ASB referrals.

There were a total of 263 verbal warning during 2011/12 which is a reduction of 11.4% compared to the figure of 297 in 2010/11.

Newbridge and Hengoed were the two wards with the highest number of verbal warnings. Peak months for verbal warning were April (possibly due to Easter half term) and October (possibly due to half term / Halloween).

There were a total of 618 alcohol confiscations during 2011/12 which is a reduction of 6.9% compared to the figure of 664 in 2010/11. Morgan Jones and Bedwas were the two wards with the highest number (of occasions) of alcohol confiscations. But Crumlin and New Tredegar had a disproportionately high volume of alcohol confiscated relative to the number of occasions alcohol was confiscated. On average 3.8 items of alcohol were confiscated for each occasion, whereas in Crumlin the average was 5.8 and in New Tredegar it was 7.7.

The SCCSP Four Strike Anti-Social Behaviour Process

The SCCSP has a wide range of tools to combat Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and a major contributor to the year on year reductions in ASB is the SCCSP Four Strike ASB Process. The Four Strike Process is extremely well established within Caerphilly county borough and its main focus is on early interventions to address an individual's ASB as soon as it becomes a problem.

Strike One - When a referral is received for Anti-Social Behaviour, a warning letter is issued to the individual responsible. This letter states the consequences if the behaviour continues.

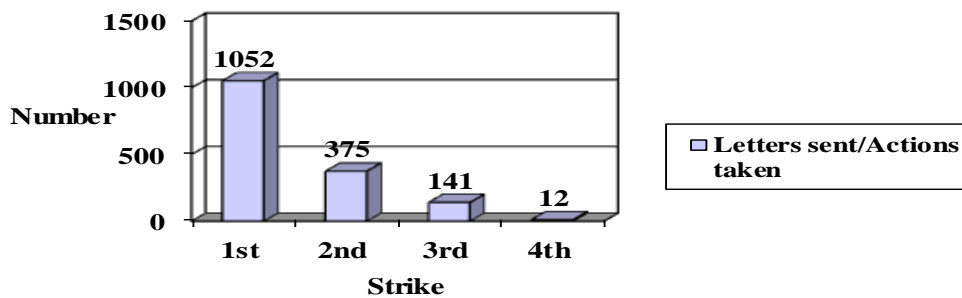
Strike Two - If a second referral is received within six months of the first, a second warning letter is sent in a similar vein to the first; again illustrating the consequences if the behaviour continues.

Strike Three - If further reports of anti-social behaviour are received within six months of the second referral, the individual is referred to the multi-agency Strike 3 Intervention Meeting. This meeting examines the various interventions available to the group for each individual case. These interventions may include inviting the person to a face-to-face meeting to discuss their behaviour, the signing of an Acceptable Behaviour Contract (ABC), and/or a referral to the Youth Offending Service (YOS) depending on their age.

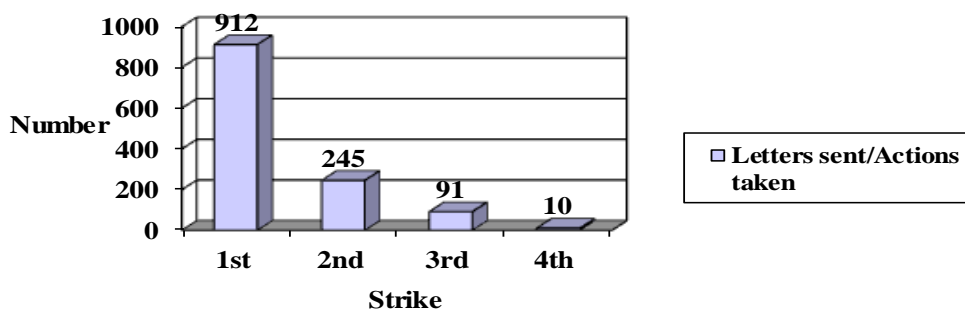
Strike Four - In cases where further referrals have been received despite repeated intervention attempts, cases are then discussed at a further multi-agency meeting, the Problem Solving Group. The purpose of this meeting is to gain a multi-agency perspective of whether to pursue enforcement action which could result in an Anti-Social Behaviour Order (ASBO).

Four Strike Anti-Social Behaviour Figures

4 Strike Statistics April 2010-March 2011



4 Strike Statistics April 2011-March 2012



The Four Strikes ASB figures are detailed above. These figures illustrate the success of the first strike letter in deterring future Anti-Social Behaviour. Since the ASB Legislation has been in place, 91 Anti-Social Behaviour Orders have been granted, 44 of these orders being granted against adults and 47 against youths. There are currently 26 live orders, 10 against adults and 16 against youths.

Deliberate Fires

Deliberate Primary and Secondary fire data has been supplied by South Wales Fire and Rescue Service. The primary fires are split between vehicle and non vehicle fires. Most of the non vehicle fires have occurred in buildings (both residential and non residential). The secondary fires are split between grassland and refuse.

During 2011/12 there was a 35.7% (1577 down to 1014) year on year reduction in deliberate fires throughout the Caerphilly CSP area. This compares to a 28.3% reduction across the whole of Gwent.

The main reduction has been in deliberate secondary (grassland) fires, which have fallen by 38.5%, and deliberate secondary (refuse) fires, which have fallen by 35%.

During the same period, Police recorded Arson offences have decreased by 40.5% (down from 190 to 113).

Figure 43: Monthly deliberate fires in Caerphilly CSP area

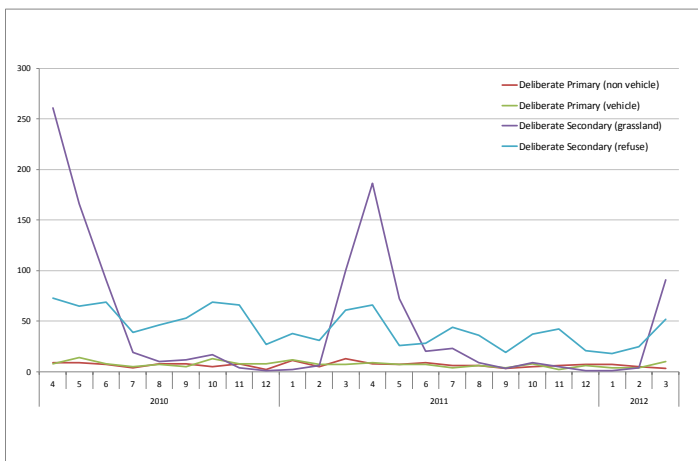


Figure 43 opposite shows the monthly volume of deliberate fires recorded by South Wales Fire and Rescue Service. In terms of volume the deliberate secondary (grassland) show a great deal of seasonality and peak during March/April each year. However for most months of the year, deliberate secondary (refuse) fires have the highest volume.

Figure 44 below shows a Lower Super Output Area map of deliberate primary non vehicle fires in Caerphilly CSP area during 2011/12. Such fires tend to involve outdoor storage buildings, garden sheds, residential buildings and non-residential buildings.

PROTECTIVE MARKING - PROTECT

The highest density LSOA areas are shaded in red and these include Rhymney, the Holly Road area of Risca, the Castle Park area of Caerphilly section and the Trecenydd area of Caerphilly section.

Please note that the volume of such fires are low and the high density areas indicate 3 to 4 fires during the financial year.

Figure 44: LSOA map of Deliberate Primary non Vehicle fires

Fig 45: LSOA map of Deliberate Primary Vehicle fires

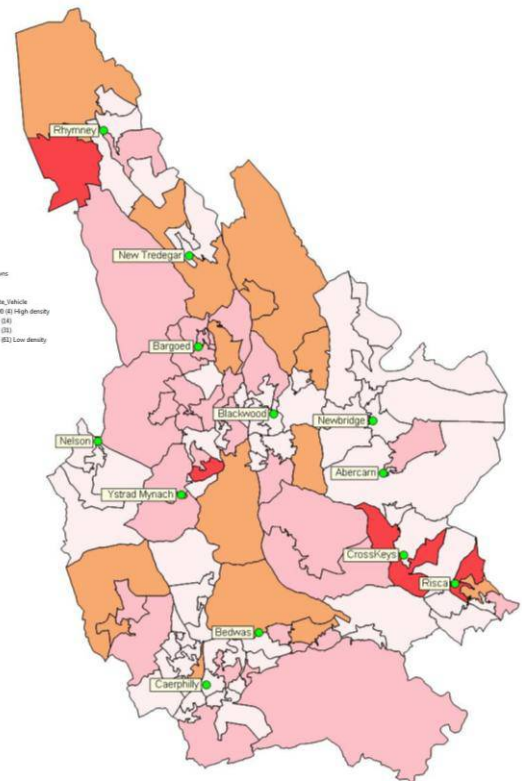
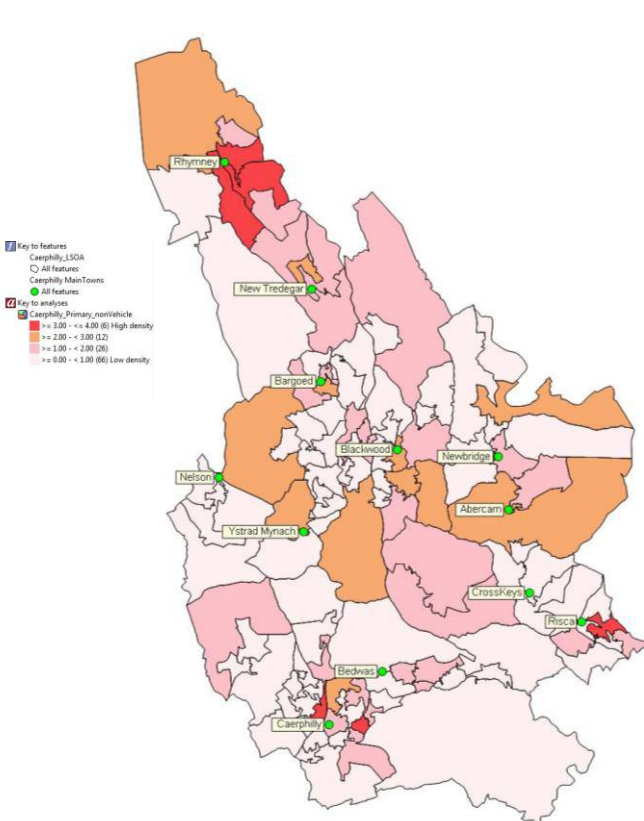


Figure 45 above shows a Lower Super Output Area map of deliberate primary vehicle fires in Caerphilly CSP area during 2011/12. Such fires tend to involve cars, motorcycles, caravans on tow, buses and coaches.

The highest density LSOA areas are shaded in red and these include the Pontlottyn area of Rhymney, the Penrhiw area of Risca, Crosskeys and the Hengoed area of Ystrad Mynach.

Please note that the volume of such fires is low and the high density areas indicate 3 fires during the financial year.

PROTECTIVE MARKING - PROTECT

Figure 46: LSOA map of Deliberate Secondary Grassland fires

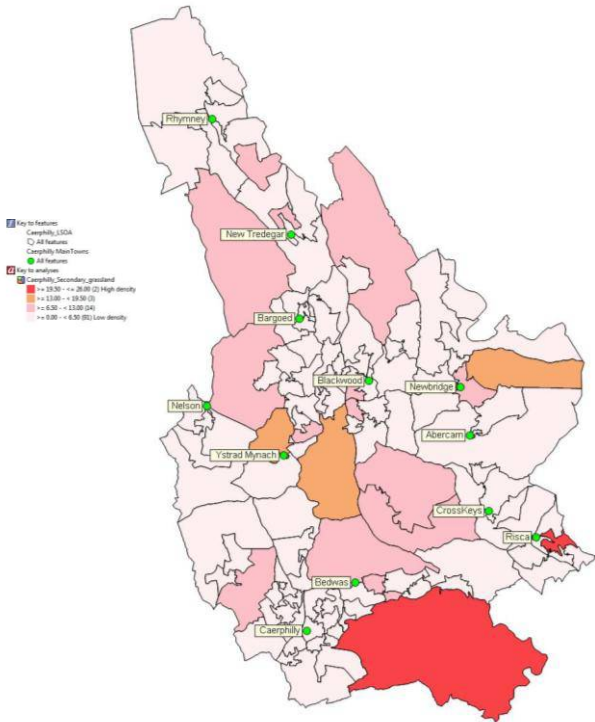


Figure 46 opposite shows a Lower Super Output Area map of deliberate secondary grassland fires in Caerphilly CSP area during 2011/12.

The highest density LSOA areas are shaded in red and these include the Draethan / Rudry area of Caerphilly section, the Holly Road area of Risca, the forest area east of Newbridge, the Maescwmmmer area of Ystrad Mynach and Parc Penallta Country Park in Ystrad Mynach.

Figure 47: LSOA map of Deliberate Secondary Refuse fires

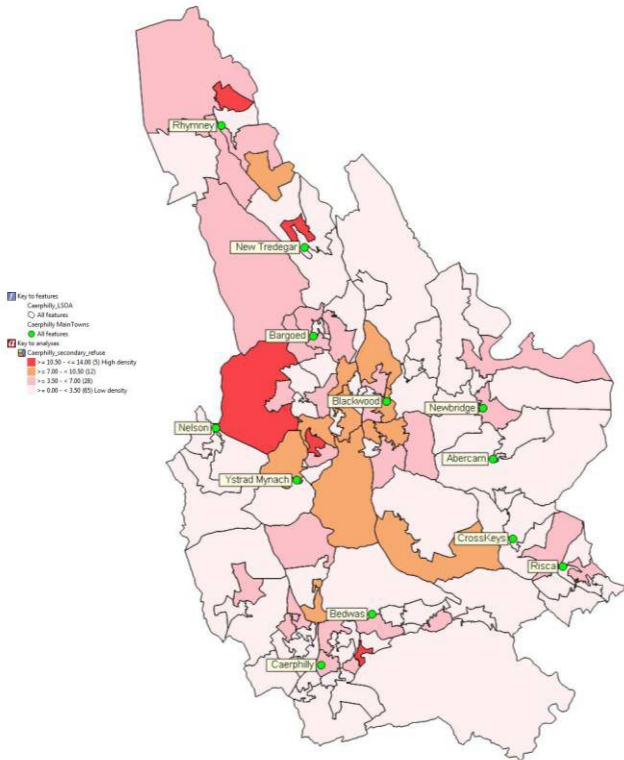


Figure 47 opposite shows a Lower Super Output Area map of deliberate secondary refuse fires in Caerphilly CSP area during 2011/12.

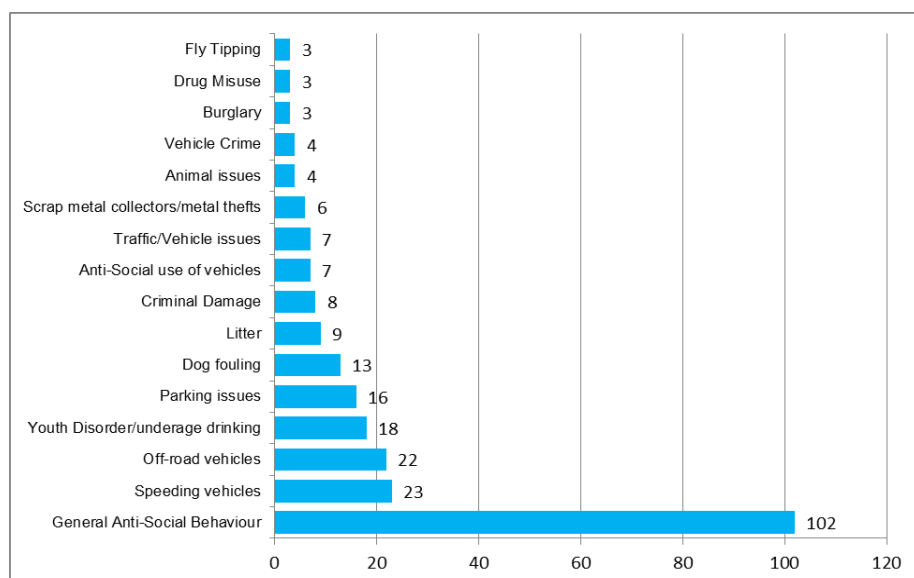
The highest density LSOA areas are shaded in red and these include the Lansbury Park area of Caerphilly section, the Gelligaer Road/Hengoed Road area of Hengoed, the Gelligaer area of Ystrad Mynach, the Penrhyn area of New Tredegar and the residential area east of Upper High street in Rhymney.

PACT – Citizens perspective

During 2011/12, a total of 81 PACT meetings were held in Caerphilly LPU, with an average of between 2 or 3 PACT meetings being held each year in each of the 33 electoral wards. Each meeting held gave rise to three priorities which are detailed below.

The graph below (figure 49) shows the PACT priorities across the whole of Caerphilly LPU, based on the top 3 priorities raised at each meeting. The chart shows the most frequent priority to be general Anti-Social Behaviour (41.1%) followed by speeding vehicles (9.3%), off-road vehicles (8.9%), youth disorder/underage drinking (7.3%), parking issues (6.5%) and dog fouling (5.2%).

Figure 49: PACT Priorities for Caerphilly LPU (SA period 2011/12 financial year)



PACT priorities by location

The tables below (figures 50-56) show the top three priorities in terms of numbers for each of the electoral wards in Caerphilly LPU split by section (where priorities/meetings are available):

Figure 50: Bedwas section

Bedwas, Trethomas & Machen	St James	Llanbradach
General ASB	Youth disorder	Parking issues
Parking issues	Off road vehicles	Off road vehicles
Criminal Damage in Graig Y Rhacca	Speeding	Drug dealing

Figure 51: Blackwood section

Blackwood	Pontllanfraith	Penmaen	Argoed	Cefn Fforest
General ASB	General ASB Merchant Street	General ASB	Off road vehicles	General ASB
Boy racers in Asda car park	Off road vehicles	Metal thefts	General ASB	Speeding
	Parking issues	Animal issues/nuisance dogs	Vehicle crime	Off road vehicles

Figure 52: Bargoed section

Bargoed	St Cattwg	Pengam	Aberbargoed	Gilfach
No meetings	General ASB	General ASB	Youth disorder	General ASB
	Speeding		General ASB	
	Parking issues		Speeding	

Figure 53: Rhymney section

Moriah	New Tredegar	Twyn Carno	Pontlottyn	Darren Valley
Litter	General ASB	Off road vehicles	General ASB	General ASB
Parking		General ASB	Off road vehicles	Off road vehicles
Replacement of Boulder - Lawns industrial estate		Litter	Vehicle nuisance	Vehicle nuisance

Figure 54: Caerphilly section

St Martins	Morgan Jones	Penyrheol	Aber Valley
General ASB	General ASB	Off road vehicles	General ASB
Traffic Issues - Bondfield Park	Parking issues	General ASB	Fly Tipping
Parking on Park Lane	Speeding	Youth disorder	Off road vehicles

Figure 55: Risca section

Abercarn	Risca West	Newbridge	Risca East	Crumlin	Ynysddu	Crosskeys
Speeding	Speeding	Speeding	General ASB on Elm Drive	General ASB	Speeding	General ASB
General ASB	General ASB	General ASB	Dog fouling	Speeding	General ASB	Speeding
Dog fouling	Vehicle nuisance	HGV Lorries	Litter	Parking	Dog fouling	Scrap metal collector

Figure 56: Ystrad Mynach section

Ystrad Mynach	Hengoed	Nelson	Maesycwmmmer
School transport/traffic	Litter/wheelie bin fires	General ASB	Youth disorder
General ASB	General ASB	Dog fouling	Off road vehicles
Scrap metal collectors/metal	Youth disorder	Parking issues	Fly Tipping

VICTIM SATISFACTION

Gwent Police User Satisfaction Survey for victims of crime and ASB (rolling 12 months to End of October 2011)

This survey is run by the Service Development Department of Gwent Police following Home Office Guidance. It is an on-going survey, structured around a mandatory framework of questions developed by the Home Office. The questions are designed to investigate satisfaction across three stages of user contact: first contact, response and follow up. The surveys are carried out with victims of: Domestic Burglary, Violent Crime, Vehicle Crime, Racist Incidents, Anti-social Behaviour, Road Traffic Collisions and Hate Crime. The following table (figure 48) shows results of interviews that took place between October and December 2011. The interviews referred to incidents that were reported between August 2011 and October 2011.

Figure 48: User Satisfaction in Caerphilly LPU

User Satisfaction Q3 2011/12	Satisfaction with Ease of Contact			Satisfaction with Actions Taken			Satisfaction with Being Kept Informed			Satisfaction with Treatment			Satisfaction with Whole Experience		
Incident Type	Oct-10	Oct-11	Change	Oct-10	Oct-11	Change	Oct-10	Oct-11	Change	Oct-10	Oct-11	Change	Oct-10	Oct-11	Change
Crime/RTC (Caerphilly)	95.6%	94.7%	-0.9%	75.8%	78.0%	2.2%	64.3%	64.0%	-0.3%	90.1%	92.4%	2.3%	77.6%	79.5%	1.9%
Crime/RTC (Force)	95.2%	95.1%	-0.1%	81.2%	79.2%	-2.0%	67.4%	66.5%	-0.9%	91.9%	92.0%	0.1%	81.7%	81.8%	0.1%
ASB (Caerphilly)	90.6%	91.3%	0.7%	62.3%	69.7%	7.4%	50.4%	56.2%	5.8%	81.8%	82.9%	1.1%	69.4%	72.1%	2.7%
ASB (Force)	91.4%	93.4%	2.0%	66.7%	70.9%	4.2%	50.5%	57.1%	6.6%	81.3%	85.4%	4.1%	73.0%	74.3%	1.3%

Crime/RTC - Satisfaction with ease of contact (-0.9%) and being kept informed (-0.3%) have seen slight decreases over the 12 month period but satisfaction with the whole experience has increased by 1.9%. The

figure for satisfaction with the whole experience in Caerphilly LPU is lower than that of Gwent as a whole but Caerphilly LPU has seen a larger percentage increase over the year.

ASB – Satisfaction has increased across all areas during the rolling 12 month period leading to a 2.7% increase in satisfaction with the whole experience. This percentage increase is larger than that of the whole force (1.3% increase), but Gwent as a whole has a higher level of satisfaction.

For details of the Gwent Police Public Confidence survey published in July 2011, see Appendix 2.

SUBSTANCE MISUSE

The Drug Intervention Programme (DIP) is live in both of the main custody units in Gwent and the results of DIP tests for suspected offenders with a residential address in Caerphilly LPU shows that over the course of the last 15 months (since January 2011), the percentage of people testing positive for either a cocaine and/or opiate substance is 20.2%. This is slightly lower than the Gwent wide percentage of 23.1%.

Figure 28: Monthly drug offences in Caerphilly LPU

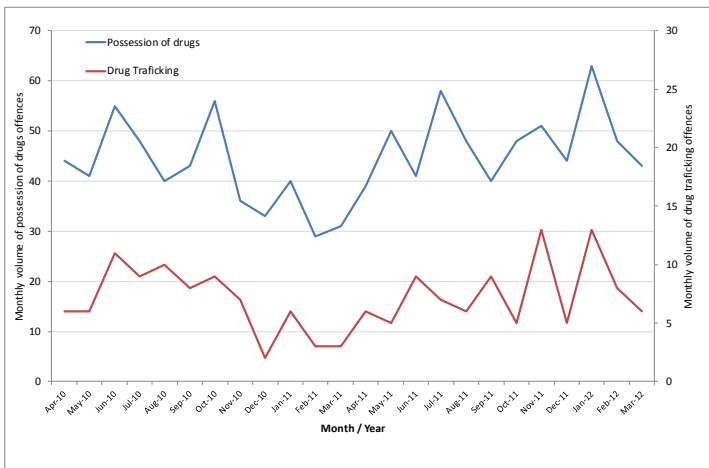


Figure 28 opposite shows that the trend for both drug trafficking and possession of drugs is upwards.

In 2011/12, Drug trafficking offences increased by 15% compared to 2010/11. During the same period Possession of Drug offences increased by 15.5%.

What is noticeable on the chart is that during the first 3 months of 2012 there were noticeable decreases for both offences types.

Figure 29: Monthly Trigger offences in Caerphilly LPU

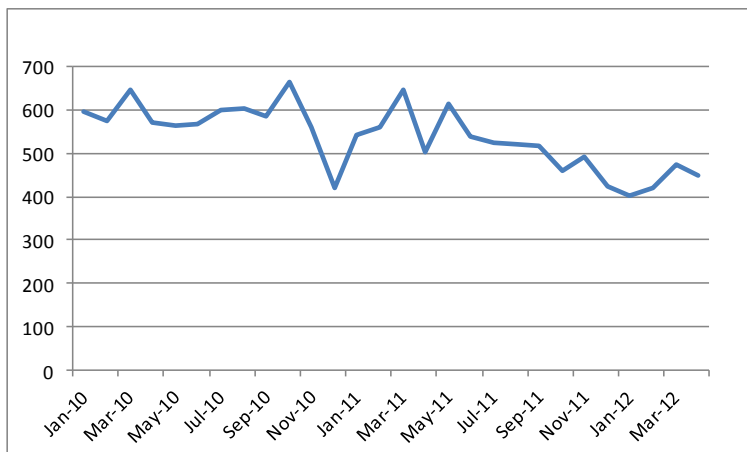


Figure 29 opposite shows the monthly volume of Trigger Offences in Caerphilly LPU. A trigger offence has been defined by the Home Office as those offences that are most likely to have been committed due to substance misuse. This does not mean that all such crimes are substance misuse related, but the trend may be a good proxy indicator.

Trigger offence crimes include: Vehicle Crime, Robbery, Other theft and Handling, Other Fraud, Other Burglary, Drug Offences, Domestic Burglary and Cheque/Card Fraud.

The trend in figure 29 above is downward and there has been a year on reduction of 14.4%. The main offences that have contributed to this reduction include a reduction in Vehicle crime of 28% and a reduction in Non Dwelling Burglary crimes of 15.9%.

MSG comparison data to be added once the March 2012 data is published.

Figure 30: Number of crimes with an alcohol flag

	2010 / 11	2011 / 12
Crime Categories	% with an alcohol flag	% with an alcohol flag
Assault_Less_Serious	40.1%	41.3%
Assault_w/o_Injury	32.9%	30.3%
Cheque/Card_Fraud	0.0%	0.0%
Criminal_Damage	5.7%	5.8%
Domestic_Burglary	1.0%	0.2%
Drug_Offences	3.4%	2.1%
Harassment	9.6%	3.9%
Most_Serious_Violence	46.2%	43.8%
Other_Burglary	0.1%	0.3%
Other_Fraud_and_Forgery	0.4%	0.5%
Other_Notifiable_Offences	16.8%	26.1%
Other_Sexual_Offences	0.0%	7.4%
Other_Theft_and_Handling	1.3%	1.7%
Other_Violence	43.3%	41.8%
Robbery	11.4%	16.7%
Serious_Sexual_Offences	8.3%	10.5%
Vehicle_Crime	1.0%	0.9%

Figure 30 opposite shows the year on year change in the number of crimes with an alcohol flag. The flag is added manually where an Officer believes the offender and/or the victim is under the influence of alcohol. Because of the manual nature of this flag the data quality cannot be guaranteed, but it is useful and an indicator.

The chart opposite shows that the main offence types influenced by alcohol are violent crimes and that there has been a very small year on year reduction.

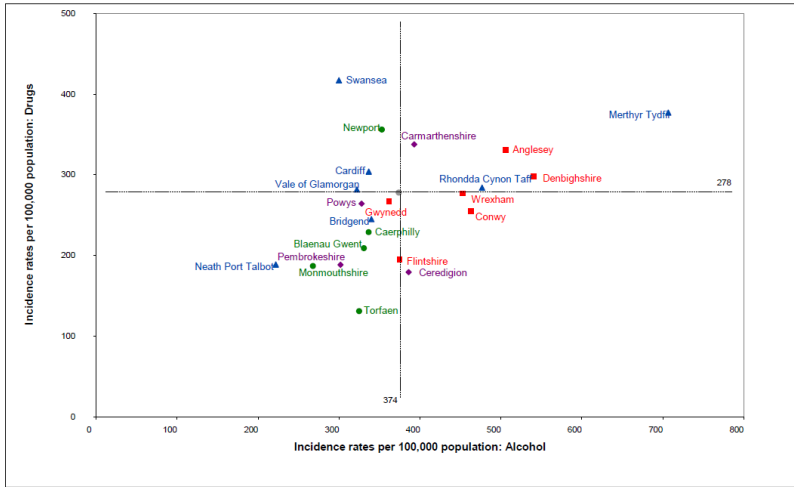
The latest British Crime Survey statistics published in April 2011¹ shows that 28% of respondents in Gwent felt that Drunk and Rowdy Behaviour was a problem in their area (a decrease from 31% in 2009/10). This compares to a Welsh average of 27% (a slight increase from 26% in 2009/10).

The same survey found that 34% of respondents felt that drug use or dealing was a problem in their area (a decrease from 37% in 2009/10). This compares to a Welsh average of 33% (an increase from 31% in 2009/10)

¹ Home Office published "Crime in England and Wales 2010/11: Data Tables for Wales" spread sheet

Figure 31: 2010/11 Alcohol and drug referral rates across Wales (incidents per 100,000 population)²:

Chart 3: Estimated incidence rates by Community Safety Partnership



Areas are coded according to region:
 North Wales (red square), Dyfed Powys (purple diamond), South Wales (blue triangle), Gwent (green circle).
 The dotted line represent the incidence per 100,000 population for Wales as a whole for drugs (278) and alcohol (374).

Figure 31 opposite shows the 2010/11 rate of annual Substance Misuse referrals by Local Authority area and type of Referral (drug or alcohol). On both accounts Caerphilly LA was below the Welsh average.

Referrals in the current financial year have not been plotted onto a Welsh matrix yet, but the volume of referrals can be seen in the figure 32 below.

Figure 32: Annual volume of drug and alcohol referrals in Caerphilly CSP area

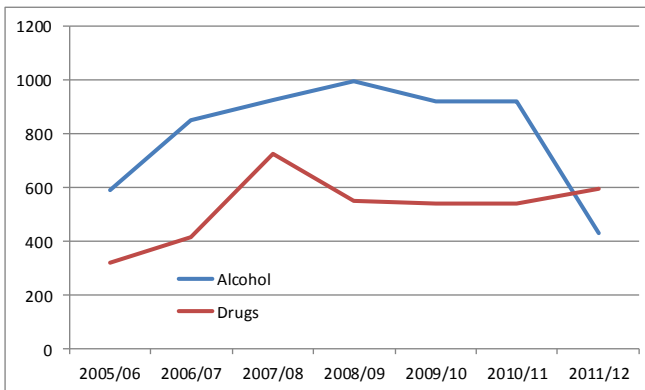


Figure 32 opposite shows that during 2011/12 there was a significant fall in alcohol referrals (down from 922 to 492) and a small increase in drug referrals (up from 535 to 625).

Please note that during the consultation process the fall in alcohol referrals was questioned and further research suggests that the true picture is one of an increase in such referrals. A data quality issue in relation to submissions to the Welsh Substance Misuse Database has been raised.

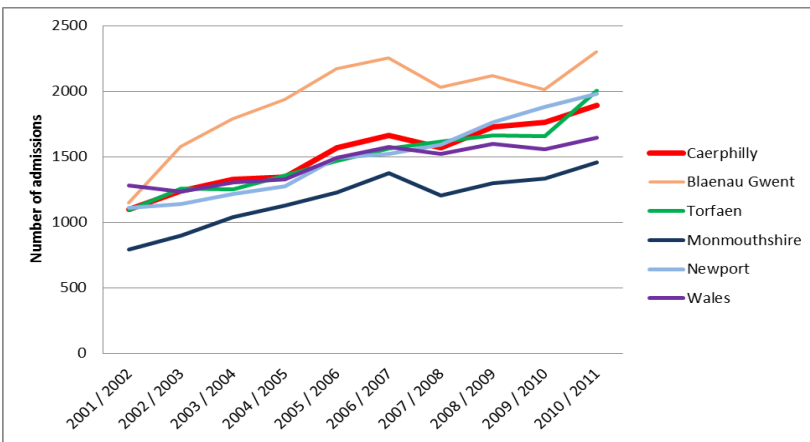
For an update of current substance misuse trends from providers in Caerphilly CSP area see Appendix 3.

² Welsh Government publication "Substance Misuse in Wales 2010-11"

Hospital Admissions Data

The overall trend in hospital admissions for all alcohol related admissions has seen a rise over the last ten year period in line with other local authorities within Gwent as well as the Welsh average. The trend line has been increasing at a steady rate over the last few years with no significant fluctuations. Levels in Caerphilly LHB area are currently at their highest level during the last ten years and are slightly above the Welsh average (1892.57 admissions per 100,000 people in 2010/11 compared to the Welsh average of 1643.8). However, in terms of Gwent, Caerphilly LHB area is second only to Monmouthshire LHB area in terms of lowest levels of hospital admissions due to alcohol (see figure 33 below). Levels have risen over the period for both male and female admissions although female admissions have seen a larger relative increase over the last few years (see figures 34 and 35 below).

Figure 33: Overall alcohol admission rates per year per 100,000 population (Age standardised)



In terms of alcohol admissions for males, figure 34 below shows the trend line increasing at a steady rate over the ten year period in a similar pattern to overall admissions. Levels in Caerphilly LHB area are currently at their highest level during the last ten years and are slightly above the Welsh average (2454.41 admissions per 100,000 people in 2010/11 compared to the Welsh average of 2156.74).

Figure 34: Male admission rates per year per 100,000 population (Age standardised)

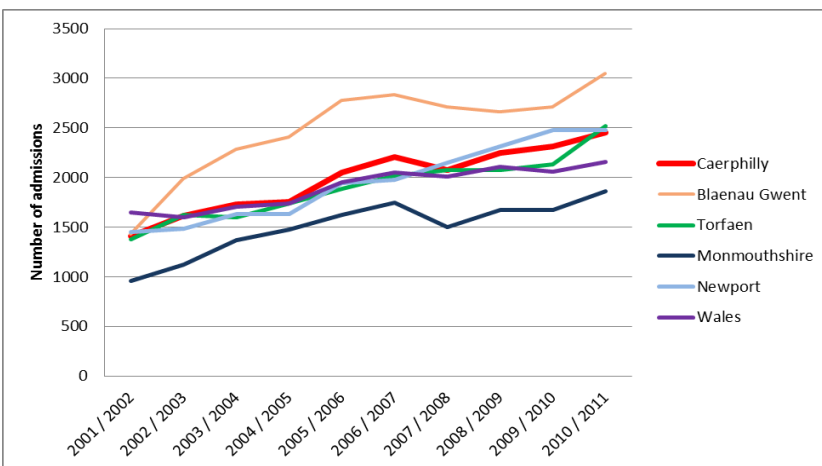
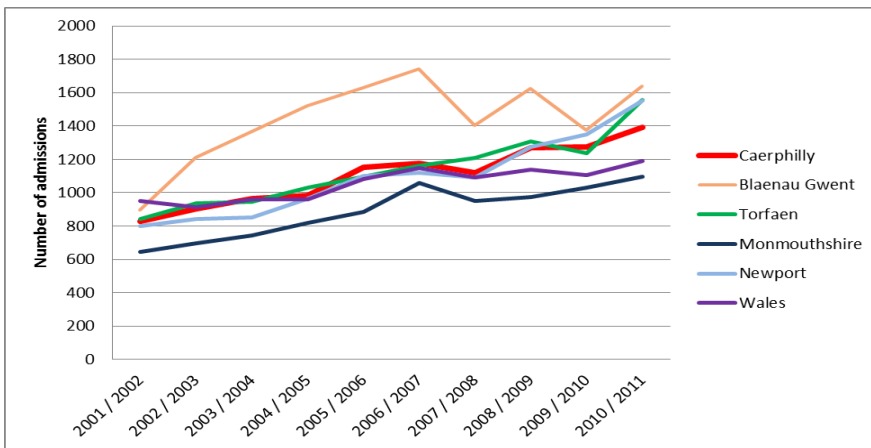


Figure 35 below shows the trend line for female alcohol admissions over the same period of time. Alcohol admissions for females have fluctuated year on year far more than that of males. Levels in Caerphilly LHB area are currently again at their highest level during the last ten years and are above the Welsh average (1390.45 admissions per 100,000 people in 2010/11 compared to the Welsh average of 1188.3).

Figure 35: Female admission rates per year per 100,000 population (Age standardised)

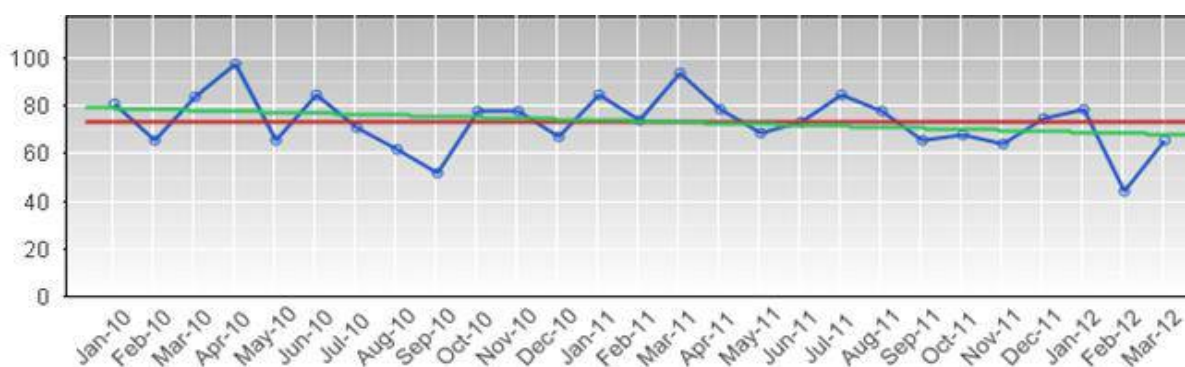


DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Definition: - Domestic related crime is defined as being any crime that occurs between individuals who are, or who have been, intimate partners or are family members, regardless of gender or sexuality. This section will be considering domestic crimes in relation to all types of offences.

Domestic related crimes have shown a slight downward trend over the last three year period with February 2012 showing the lowest level during this time. Apart from the 2011/12 peak in July 2011, most months have seen levels at or below the rolling average (see figure 19 below).

Figure 19: Domestic related crime trend line 2010-12



Domestic related crimes have accounted for 8.1% (n=846) of all crime within Caerphilly LPU and have decreased by 7% (n=-64 crimes) compared to the previous year. Risca section is the most prominent area accounting for 18% of the LPU total (n=152). This was followed by Caerphilly section (17.4% of total, n=147) and Bargoed (16.7% of total, n=141). Risca section has shown an increase of 16% over the last year (n=+21 crimes) whilst Rhymney has seen a slight increase of 7.7% (n=+8 crimes). All other sections have seen decreases over the period. The below table shows peak wards and sections as well as peak offence type during the 2011/12 period. All sections have seen peak crime type as lower level assault ABH, assault without injury or criminal damage.

Figure 20: Domestic related crime section comparison

Domestic related crime	Blackwood	Bedwas	Bargoed	Rhymney
Apr-Mar 10/11	149	120	174	104
Apr-Mar 11/12	119	111	141	112
Change vs Previous Yr	-30 -20.1%	-9 -7.5%	-33 -19.0%	8 7.7%
Wards of Note in 10/11	Blackwood (41) 34.5%	St James (45) 40.5%	Bargoed (49) 34.8%	New Tredegar (32) 28.6%
	Pontllanfraith (33) 27.7%	Bedwas, Trethomas and Machen (43) 38.7%	St Cathwg (32) 22.7%	Moriah (31) 27.7%
	Bargoed (19) 16%	Llanbradach (23) 20.7%	Aberbargoed (24) 17%	Twyn Carno (29) 25.9%
	(No of Crimes) % of section total	(No of Crimes) % of section total	(No of Crimes) % of section total	(No of Crimes) % of section total
Top Offences	Assault ABH (45) 37.8%	Assault ABH (44) 39.6%	Assault ABH (57) 40.4%	Assault ABH (45) 40.2%
	Criminal Damage (19) 16%	Criminal Damage (20) 18%	Common Assault (23) 16.3%	Criminal Damage (24) 21.4%
	Common Assault (17) 14.3%	Common Assault (13) 11.7%	Criminal Damage (21) 14.9%	Common Assault (19) 17%
	(No of Crimes) % of section total	(No of Crimes) % of section total	(No of Crimes) % of section total	(No of Crimes) % of section total

Domestic related crime	Caerphilly	Risca	Ystrad Mynach	Caerphilly LPU
Apr-Mar 10/11	166	131	66	910
Apr-Mar 11/12	147	152	64	846
Change vs Previous Yr	-19 -11.4%	21 16.0%	-2 -3.0%	-64 -7.0%
Wards of Note in 10/11	Penyrheol (49) 33.3%	Risca West (27) 17.8%	Hengoed (30) 46.9%	Ynysddu (21) +200%
	Aber Valley (37) 25.2%	Risca East (25) 16.4%	Ystrad Mynach (18) 28.1%	Risca West (27) +92.9%
	Morgan Jones (34) 23.1%	Abercarn/Crumlin/New bridge (22 each) 14.5% each	Nelson (9) 14.1%	Moriah (31) +82.4%
	(No of Crimes) % of section total	(No of Crimes) % of section total	(No of Crimes) % of section total	Greatest Increases (No of Crimes) % increase
Top Offences	Assault ABH (57) 38.8%	Assault ABH (69) 45.4%	Common Assault (20) 31.3%	Common Assault (150) +9.5%
	Common Assault (25) 17%	Common Assault (33) 21.7%	Assault ABH (16) 25%	Serious Sexual Offences (30) +66.7%
	Criminal Damage (20) 13.6%	Criminal Damage (25) 16.4%	Criminal Damage/Harassment (6 each) 9.4% each	Harassment (50) +28.2%
	(No of Crimes) % of section total	(No of Crimes) % of section total	(No of Crimes) % of section total	Greatest Increases (No of Crimes) % increase

Of the 846 domestic related crimes during 2011/12, 70.6% were offences of violence against the person (mainly low level Assault with less serious injury and assault without injury). The rest of the offences were made up of various crimes such as criminal damage, vehicle crime, burglary, other theft, sexual offences and fraud etc. This percentage is slightly down on the figure of 72.5% in 2010/11 showing that the proportion of domestic offences linked to violence is decreasing.

Peak time – Peak times for offences are between 10pm-2am on Saturday evening into Sunday morning followed by 11pm-2am on Friday evening into Saturday morning. This as expected follows the exact same pattern as that of violence against the person as the majority of domestic incidents are violence related. The peak months for offences have been the summer months of July and August followed by the winter

months of December and January. These seem to encompass the traditional school holiday periods when families may be spending more time together.

Victim profile – In total, of the 846 domestic related crimes during 2011/12, 98.7% of victim details were populated (n=835 of 846). Where stated, victims were most commonly female with 83% (n=693) whilst males accounted for 17% (n=142).

Male victims were most commonly aged between 26-35 years in 23.9% of offences (n=34). This was followed by 36-45 years in 18.3% of offences (n=26) and 46-55 years in 15.5% (n=22). Interestingly, 9.9% of male victims were aged between 0-17 years (n=14). Males aged 66 years and above accounted for 7.7% of male victims during the year (n=11).

However, female victims were most commonly aged between 18-25 years in 31.3% of offences (n=217). This was followed by 26-35 years in 27.6% of offences (n=191) and 36-45 years in 21.9% (n=152). 3.5% of female victims were aged between 0-17 years (n=24) which is a considerably lower rate than the corresponding rate for male victims. 1.3% of female victims were aged 66 years or above (n=9).

Offender profile – Of the 846 domestic related crimes during the year, 58.6% (n=498) were detected. Police systems showed 57.8% of offender details present (489 of 846). The majority of offenders where stated were male with 87.5% (n=428) whilst females accounted for 12.5% (n=61).

Male offenders were most commonly aged between 26-35 years in 36% of offences detected (n=154). This was followed by 18-25 years in 29.9% of offences (n=128) and 36-45 years in 18.5% (n=79). Interestingly, 7.2% of offences were committed by males aged between 10-17 years (n=31).

Female offenders were also most commonly aged between 26-35 years in 36.1% of offences detected (n=22). This was followed by 36-45 years in 24.6% of offences (n=15) and 18-25 years in 21.3% (n=13). The percentage of offenders aged between 10-17 years accounted for 9.8% of female offenders (n=6) which was slightly higher than the corresponding figure for males.

In total during the year there were 416 different named offenders with some committing as many as 8 crimes each. Of these 416 named offenders, 51 were repeat offenders in that they have been named as the offender in 2 or more crimes (12.3%).

Domestic Abuse Incidents - It is interesting to see that although domestic related crimes have decreased by 7% over the year, domestic abuse incidents have in fact seen a rise of 3.8% over the same period (+102 incidents from 2666 to 2768). This is mainly down to the abnormally large increases seen in the Risca section (+36.6% or 140 incidents from 383 to 523). Caerphilly, Ystrad Mynach and Rhymney sections have all seen slight increases in incidents over the year of 3.6%, 6.1% and 1.6% respectively. The increase in Risca section has been seen across both incident and crime data.

For details of DASH referral assessments conducted by Gwent Police, see Appendix 1.

ROAD SAFETY

Over the 2011/12 financial year there has been 26.5% less road traffic collisions causing injury within the Caerphilly LPU area compared to the previous year (59 less collisions from 223 to 164). This has resulted in 19.4% less casualties (55 less casualties from 283 to 228). The below table (figure 48) shows total numbers of collisions and casualties by severity of injury. The number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) increased by 11.8% from 34 to 38 during the year mainly due to the three fatal injuries that occurred (increase from 0 to 3). Slight injury casualties decreased by 23.7% during the year resulting in 55 less casualties.

Figure 57: Caerphilly Road Traffic Collisions and Casualties by severity of injury

	Collisions				Casualties			
	2010/11	2011/12	Change	% Change	2010/11	2011/12	Change	% Change
Fatal	0	3	3		0	3	3	
Serious	31	29	-2	-6.5%	34	35	1	2.9%
KSI	31	32	1	3.2%	34	38	4	11.8%
Slight	192	132	-60	-31.3%	249	190	-59	-23.7%
Total	223	164	-59	-26.5%	283	228	-55	-19.4%

Fatal injury collisions n=3, (fatal casualties = 3, serious casualties = 1, slight casualties = 5)

Peak time/day/month – All three fatal collisions have occurred during the hours of darkness between 10pm-4am. Peak day was Sunday where 2 collisions occurred during early hours (1-4pm). The other collision occurred on a Friday evening between 10-11pm. Fatal collisions were spread out during the year occurring in July, November and February.

Peak location – Peak section is Risca section where 2 collisions occurred at the B4591 Tredegar Street Risca (Risca West ward) and the B4251 New Road Cwmfelinfach (Ynysddu ward). The other fatal collision occurred in Blackwood section on Oakdale Terrace, Blackwood (Penmaen ward).

There were no children fatalities during the year but 1 pedestrian fatality (a third of all fatalities).

Serious injury collisions n=29, (Serious casualties = 35, slight casualties = 15)

Peak time/day/month – Peak time for serious collisions was between 12-6pm (peak 12-1pm) which accounted for half of all serious injury accidents. Peak day was Tuesday (33% of all accidents) followed by Sunday. Peak month was December followed by October and March.

Peak location – Collisions have been spread across each section but peaked in Ystrad Mynach (n=6), Risca (n=5) and Caerphilly section (n=5). Peak ward for serious collisions was Bedwas, Trethomas & Machen (n=3).

During the year 5 children were injured in serious collisions with 3 receiving serious injury (8.6% of all serious injury casualties) and 2 receiving slight injury. There were 9 pedestrian casualties involved in serious collisions with 7 involving serious injury (20% of all serious casualties) and 2 involving slight injury.

Slight injury collisions n=132, (Slight casualties = 190)

Peak time/day/month – Peak time for slight injury collisions in Caerphilly LPU was between 3-7pm (peak hour is 4-5pm). There was also a slight peak between 7-9am which suggests accidents mainly occurred surrounding the start/end of the work/school day. Peak day was Monday followed by Wednesday and Friday. Peak months were July, April and May.

Peak location – Peak sections for slight injury collisions have been Caerphilly section (n=33), Ystrad Mynach (n=22), Risca (n=21) and Bargoed (n=20). Peak wards have been St Martins (n=11) and Penyrheol/Bedwas, Trethomas & Machen/Morgan Jones/St Cattwg (n=9 each).

Of the 190 slight injury casualties during the year, 20 involved children (10.5%) and 19 involved pedestrians (10%).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – DASH REFERRALS

During the 2011/12 financial year there were 846 domestic related crimes reported within Caerphilly LPU area giving rise to 794 DASH RA's (Domestic Abuse Stalking and Harassment Referral Assessments). A number of victims have either refused to participate in the assessment or have only answered certain questions giving rise to a number of unpopulated fields.

Where stated, **19.4% of assessments were risk assessed as High risk** (identifiable indicators of risk of serious harm - 'A risk which is life threatening and/or traumatic, and from which recovery, whether physical or psychological, can be expected to be difficult or impossible'). **24.2% were assessed as medium risk** (There are identifiable indicators of risk of serious harm. The offender has the potential to cause serious harm but is unlikely to do so unless there is a change in circumstances, for example, failure to take medication, loss of accommodation, relationship breakdown and drug or alcohol misuse). **56.4% were assessed as standard risk** (Current evidence does not indicate likelihood of causing serious harm).

The following is an overview of the information received from victims during the year:

1 – Has the current incident resulted in injury? Yes 31.7%, No 68.3% (630 respondents). Injury was mainly made up of bruising, reddening, cuts and swelling.

2 – Are you very frightened? Yes 59.7%, No 40.3% (586 respondents).

3 – Do you feel isolated from family/friends? Does the abuser try to stop you seeing friends/family/Dr etc? Yes 30.9%, No 69.1% (583 respondents).

4 - Are you feeling depressed or having suicidal thoughts? Yes 33.4%, No 66.6% (580 respondents).

5 - Have you separated or tried to separate from the abuser within the past year? Yes 65.2%, No 34.8% (569 respondents).

6 - Is there conflict over child contact? Yes 19.9%, No 80.1% (579 respondents).

7 - Does the abuser constantly text, call, contact, follow, stalk or harass you? Yes 38.8%, 61.2% (577 respondents).

8 - Are you currently pregnant or have you recently had a baby (in the past 18 months)? Yes 22.6%, No 77.4% (579 respondents).

9 - Has the abuser ever hurt the children/dependants? Yes 7.5%, No 92.5% (571 respondents).

10 – Has the abuser ever threatened to hurt or kill the children/dependants? Yes 7.1%, No 92.9% (567 respondents).

11 - Is the abuse happening more often? Yes 44.1%, No 55.9% (574 respondents).

12 - Is the abuse getting worse? Yes 48.3%, No 51.7% (573 respondents).

13 – Does the abuser try to control everything you do and/or are they excessively jealous? Yes 53.1%, No 46.9% (573 respondents).

14 - Has the abuser ever used weapons or objects to hurt you? Yes 24%, No 76% (572 respondents).

15 - Has the abuser ever threatened to kill you or someone else and you believed them? Yes 33.5%, No 66.5% (571 respondents).

16 - Has the abuser ever attempted to strangle/choke/suffocate/drown you? Yes 36.8%, No 63.2% (568 respondents).

17 - Does the abuser do or say things of a sexual nature that makes you feel bad or that physically hurt you or someone else? Yes 16.9%, No 83.1% (569 respondents).

18 - Is there any other person that has threatened you or that you are afraid of? Yes 10%, No 90% (570 respondents). These people are mainly members of the abusers family.

19 - Has the abuser ever mistreated an animal or the family pet? Yes 13.6%, No 86.4% (568 respondents).

20 - Are there any financial issues? For example, are you dependent on the abuser for money/have they recently lost their job/other financial issues? Yes 22%, No 78% (568 respondents).

21 - Has the abuser had problems in the past year with drugs (prescription or other), alcohol or mental health leading to problems in leading a normal life? Yes 64.6%, No 35.4% (565 respondents).

27.9% of respondents stated there has been a problem with drugs (771 respondents), 29.8% stated there was a problem with alcohol (765 respondents) and 19.5% stated there were mental health problems (771 respondents).

22 - Has the abuser ever threatened or attempted suicide? Yes 40.5%, No 59.5% (563 respondents).

23 - Has the abuser ever breached bail/an injunction and/or any agreement for when they can see you and/or the children? Yes 17.3%, No 82.7% (556 respondents).

24 - Do you know if the abuser has ever been in trouble with the police or has a criminal history? Yes 65.5%, No 34.5% (559 respondents).

21.7% of respondents stated that the abuser has been in trouble with the Police for domestic violence in the past, 3.3% stated the abuser had been in trouble due to sexual offences, 21.8% for other violence offences and 20.5% for other offences (761 respondents).

APPENDIX 2 – GWENT POLICE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE SURVEY

Gwent Police have in the past conducted regular local confidence surveys within each LPU in Gwent to gauge the public’s views on certain areas of crime and ASB within their community. The last and final such report was released in July 2011 and was based on interviews that took place between April 2010 and March 2011. This is the most current survey conducted by Gwent Police.

A total of 150 were surveyed in Caerphilly LPU as part of this process and all participants responded to the questions (unless stated). 14% (n=21) of those questioned came from Blackwood, 10.67% (n=16) from Bedwas, 10.67% (n=16) from Bargoed, 12% (n=18) from Rhymney, 22% (n=33) from Caerphilly section, 18% (n=27) from Risca and 12.67% (n=19) from Ystrad Mynach.

62% (n=93) were female and 38% (n=57) male, with 97.33% (n=146) being White British. 60.67% (n=91) were between 45 and 74 years and 9.33% (n=14) were 75 years and over. 34.67% (n=52) were wholly retired from work and 43.33% (n=65) were in full or part time work. The remainder were self employed, in full time education, unemployed, permanently sick or disabled, looking after the home or doing something else.

The following are the results of this survey compared with the previous 12 month period where appropriate (April 2009 – March 2010):

Q1a - Have you been in contact with Gwent Police in the last three months? (Answered by 149 out of 150)

Yes		No	
20.7%	31	78.7%	118

Q1b - How have you been in contact with Gwent Police? (What were the circumstances of your contact?) (Answered by 33 out of 150)

They were on foot/bike patrol		They knocked on my door		In the course of my job		I was a victim of crime		I reported a crime/incident		I was a witness to a crime/incident	
3.2%	1	3.2%	1	6.5%	2	19.4%	6	71.0%	22	3.2%	1

Q2a & Q3a

Please say how much you agree or disagree with the following statement	The police are dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in this area		The police and the local council are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues in this area	
Strongly agree	14.67%	22	22.00%	33
Tend to agree	37.33%	56	40.67%	61
Neither agree nor disagree	13.33%	20	8.67%	13
Tend to disagree	6.67%	10	12.00%	18
Strongly disagree	6.67%	10	4.67%	7
Don't know	21.33%	32	12.00%	18

The above question regarding how the police and the local council are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues in this area shows that the public confidence figure for 2010/11 was 62.67% (respondents either strongly agreeing or tending to agree with the statement). This compares favourably to the figure of 53.3% for the same period of 2009/10.

Q4a & Q5a

Has anything happened in the last three months to...	...increase your confidence in Gwent Police?		...decrease your confidence in Gwent Police?	
Yes	9.33%	14	6.67%	10
No	89.33%	134	92.00%	138
Don't	0.67%	1	0.67%	1
No	0.67%	1	0.67%	1

The above figure of 9.33% (regarding something happening to increase confidence in Gwent Police) is an increase compared to the 2009/10 figure of 6%. The figure of 6.67% for something happening to decrease confidence in Gwent Police is a reduction compared to the figure of 8% in 2009/10.

Q6 - Prior to this interview, did you know that you have neighbourhood officers who are assigned to your local area and who have responsibility for tackling local priorities? (Answered by 150 out of 150)

Year	Yes		No	
2010/11	66.0%	99	34.0%	51
2009/10	57.3%	86	42.7%	64

There has been an increase over the year in the percentage of residents knowing that there are neighbourhood officers who are assigned to their local area and who have responsibility for tackling local priorities.

Q7 & Q8

Do you know your local...	...Police Officer		...Police Community Support Officer	
	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count
Yes, by name and sight	6.00%	9	5.33%	8
Yes, only by name	1.33%	2	0.00%	0
Yes, only by sight	12.00%	18	13.33%	20
No	80.67%	121	81.33%	122

During 2010/11, 19.33% of residents asked knew their local Police Officer by either name, sight or both (rise compared to previous year figure of 14.67%). 18.67% knew their local PCSO by either name, sight or both (rise compared to previous year figure of 10.67%).

Q9 - Are there any big problems with anti-social behaviour or crime in your local area? (Answered by 150 out of 150)

Year	Yes		No		Don't Know	
2010/11	30.7%	46	63.3%	95	6.0%	9
2009/10	25.3%	38	71.3%	107	3.3%	5

There has been an increase over the year in the percentage of residents that said there were big problems with ASB or crime in their local area from 25.3% to 30.7%.

Q10a - What is the one biggest problem that needs to be tackled in your local area? (Answered by 46 out of 150). Top 3 most common replies shown.

Teenagers hanging around on the streets		People being drunk or rowdy in public places		Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property and vehicles	
43.5%	20	17.4%	8	15.2%	7

Q11 - Do you know what Gwent Police Authority's roles and responsibilities are? (Answered by 150 out of 150)

Year	Yes		No	
2010/11	34.67%	52	65.33%	98
2009/10	41.33%	62	60.00%	90

There was a decrease over the year in the percentage of residents who knew the roles and responsibilities of the Gwent Police Authority from 41.33% to 34.67%.

APPENDIX 3 – SUBSTANCE MISUSE INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM PROVIDERS

The following information has been collected from substance misuse providers within the Caerphilly Local Authority area and gives an insight into local problems in the area:

- Twice as many males are referred to the service compared to females.
- Of the females referred, more than 50% have problematic 'poly' substance misuse issues. Worryingly, their use tends to be more unpredictable and high risk, using more than one substance at a time with little regard for tolerance and risk of overdose. When they have been intoxicated to the point of unconsciousness, they have no sense of risk to themselves from others and when sober no regret for using in such excess. Where they have been sexually exploited when intoxicated, again there is little regret or learning from their mistakes. In the females that present, we have a high incidence of sexual exploitation (known to operation Artemis) and targeted by various Paedophile rings, have much older boyfriends (in their 20's), are supplied by their boyfriends and have very little self confidence/self worth regularly engaging in unprotected sex with various partners.
- Males tend to be referred for one substance issue.
- There has been 41 referrals of Young people with co-occurring Mental Health & Substance misuse issues over the previous year-
 - 17% had significant behavioural issues
 - 15% had suicidal ideas
 - 24% had significant aggressive behaviour and high risk to others
 - 5% were diagnosed with Schizophrenia
 - 15% had depression
 - 7% had drug induced psychosis
 - 2% had gender identity issues
 - 10% had significant self harm
 - 2% had social phobias
 - 5% had Asperger's
 - 3 Young people have been sectioned under the Mental Health Act
 - 10% of these referrals have learning disabilities

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- These issues were dealt with within the YPSSMS team through CPN's and CAMHS Consultant appointments when requested. Avoiding the lengthy waiting list for CAMHS involvement. It is worth noting that this level of persistence of staff within YPSSMS enables us to reach difficult to engage clients, this level of response would not be provided through core CAMHS services whereby non-attendances would result in discharges. Also, our position within CAMHS allows us to access interventions such as Psychotherapy, Systemic Family Therapy, Occupational Therapy, in-patient admissions, and day unit facilities within a more timely manor.
- There is little incidence in injecting behaviour, where it has been present this was for the administration of Steroids, Mephadrone and Tramadol.
- This is the first year where we have seen our age range drop to 8 & 9 year olds.
- Reported problematic substance misuse:
 - Mephadrone 29%
 - Alcohol 18%
 - Male poly drug misuse 10%
 - Female poly drug misuse 25%
 - Solvents 3%
 - Alcohol & Diazepam 1%
 - Cannabis 14%
- Mephadrone use is increasing (which is reflected in Newport and Blaenau Gwent) especially in young people with ADHD, which has resulted in their medications being discontinued (due to their contraindications with Mephadrone). Young people with Mephadrone use present as highly aggressive and volatile, and then with low mood and suicidal ideation. They are very aggressive within the home and community, resulting in social services and YOS involvement, exclusions from school and overdose from the resulting low mood & agitation.
- We have experienced difficulties with Social Services, in these instances we have the support from the Social Worker with the YPSSMS and the ABHB child protection team. The problems encountered ranged from:
 - Young people being left in appropriate housing conditions and without money, increasing the risk of sexual exploitation
 - Lack of response to Child Protection referrals.
 - When our young people present as homeless, they are placed in B&B's within Caerphilly Local Authority area, which often house significant offenders, Paedophiles, Substance Misusers and pose significant risk to our young people.

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