

**Bracknell Forest
Partnership**



Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership

FEAR AND SAFETY IN BRACKNELL FOREST STAGE TWO REPORT

SUMMARY REPORT

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**2008 REPORT FOR THE BRACKNELL FOREST
CRIME & DISORDER REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP**



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1 Executive Summary

1.1 Purpose and Nature of the Study

- To assess changes in community perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour, and in reports of anti-social behaviour, through the `CADIS` system (Community Nuisance and Disorder Information) and recorded crime rates, since the baseline, Stage One study in 2005.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of a number of community safety initiatives on reducing the fear of crime in Bracknell Forest. This is part of the Local Public Service Agreement 2 between Central UK Government and Bracknell Forest Council. This Stage 2 report should be read in conjunction with the Stage One report.
- The Home Office target was to increase the proportion of respondents who in the first survey in 2005 reported low levels of worries on all seven of the targeted worry items, by five percent.

The Study Involved:

- Analysis of local documents, including local data on crime and anti-social behaviour, and review of relevant literature.
- Interviews with key council officers and personnel from the council, Police and partner agencies, and an interactive meeting with councillors, council and partner agency personnel.
- Creation by Bracknell Forest Council Electoral Services Department of a random sample of 5, 150 residents, distributed in the autumn of 2007, two years after the stage one survey. This included 1500 in each of the three experimental neighbourhoods: Great Hollands; Priestwood and Garth; Martin's Heron, The Warren and Harmans Water (henceforth shortened to `Harman's Water`); and 650 in the control neighbourhood, Little Sandhurst and Wellington. The experimental neighbourhoods were chosen to represent those that have, by local standards, relatively high rates of deprivation, crime and anti-social behaviour, while the control area has very low levels.
- Community safety initiatives in the study period were targeted towards the experimental, (but not the control) neighbourhoods.
- Postal distribution of questionnaires, 20.54% of which were returned (closely comparable with stage one).
- Analysis of data and production of report and recommendations.

1.2 `Low Worries` Comparing Stage One and Two

The findings demonstrate that that the proportion of respondents that were classified as 'low worry scorers' by stage two in the three targeted neighbourhoods increased by 64%. While it is plausible to conclude that the interventions discussed in section 6 did have an impact on these changes in perceptions, it is not possible to determine if they were the only factors that had made an impact. Other broader changes and events occurring in the study period may have also had an influence.

- The largest increase was found in Priestwood and Garth. At baseline, 1.4% of the respondents were classified as low worry scorers and at stage two this rose to 3.7%, which demonstrates a proportional increase of 164%.

- The highest proportion of respondents reporting low level of aggregated worries was again found in Little Sandhurst and Wellington (8.6%). Though this was the only neighbourhood demonstrating a decrease in the proportion of low scorers, by 11.3%.
- Harmans Water retained the second highest proportion of low worry scorers at stage two (4.1%) across the four neighbourhoods and Great Hollands moved to the lowest position (3.3%), which was held by Priestwood and Garth at baseline.
- Demographic groups demonstrated an increase in the proportion of respondents reporting very low levels of worry across all seven items at stage two, with three exceptions showing a decrease in the proportion of low worry scorers: men, single parents and the over 70s.
- Decline in the proportion of male low worry scorers was marked in Harmans Water (0.9%), in relation to men classified as low scorers at baseline, to the proportion of female counterparts at stage two and men in all other neighbourhoods at stage two.
- Tenants have one of the lowest proportions of low worry scorers across all demographic groups and neighbourhoods. Tenants in Harmans Water (7.8%) have the highest level of low worry scorers in comparison to the tenants in the other three neighbourhoods, and owner-occupiers in all targeted neighbourhoods.
- Lone parent respondents were only found in Harmans Water (n = 11). No respondent from this category reported low levels of worry.
- The over 70's, likewise tenants, had the second lowest proportion of low worry scorers (3.6%). However, older respondents in Harmans Water (4.8%) had the highest proportion of low worries scorers in the targeted neighbourhoods; Great Hollands had the lowest (0%). This contrasts with baseline findings, when older respondents in Great Hollands had the highest proportion of low worry scorers across both age groups and all neighbourhoods.
- Two key factors influenced inclusion into 'high worry' category: people perceiving their neighbourhoods as lacking social cohesion; being tenants of either social or privately rented housing.

1.3 Perceptions of Safety

- In contrast to 'low worry scorers' data, Priestwood and Garth demonstrated a significant decline in safety perceptions at stage two, from highest to lowest perceptions of safety.
- Other than Priestwood and Garth, all neighbourhoods demonstrated an increase in perceptions of safety in their neighbourhood during daytime, less so during night-time, except in Little Sandhurst and Wellington.

- Whilst overall safety perceptions and those split by time of day have declined for Priestwood and Garth respondents, their perceived risk for criminal victimisation has reduced at stage two in comparison with baseline. This is consistent with feelings of insecurity leading to adopting precautionary safety measures, including withdrawing from the social arena, hence reducing likelihood of victimisation.
- Five key factors (in order) influenced safety perceptions: concern about risk of personal violation; social cohesion; age group; concern over property crime; gender. The greater his/her concern over personal violation and property crime the less safe an individual feels. The lower the perception of social cohesion, the less safe the individual feels. Men are more likely to feel safe in comparison to women and younger age groups report feeling safer than the older age groups.
- At baseline strongest concern in all neighbourhoods was about sale or use of illegal drugs and dangers posed to others: attempts to sell drugs to young people, visibility of needles and other drugs detritus, in parks and other public places that families might use. These concerns remain but have declined for the over 70's.
- Risky, dangerous or potential dangerous places, particularly after dusk – for example, shopping parades, underpasses, telephone boxes, parks, benches and other gathering places for young people, identified at baseline, largely remain problematic now. However, the garage blocks in Priestwood and Garth no longer feature in the comments at stage two.
- There was a pervasive concern about the risks to children, especially in public spaces, from other children and older people at baseline. Whilst pockets of this remain, the unexpected high level of concern at stage one for tenants and lone parents in Little Sandhurst and Wellington are now less salient. Recent research nationally shows that in poorer neighbourhoods this concern may be well founded and under-recognised by authorities.
- Older people continue to express concern about younger people, related to a gulf in normative expectations between old and young in an ageing society. Some respondents acknowledge that young people may not be intentionally bad, nor their conduct particularly criminal or antisocial. But, their presence in groups is seen as intimidating. Sometimes permissive parenting practices are blamed, Strategies proposed range from curfews to enhancing constructive and inexpensive activities for young people.
- Some owner-occupiers (especially living in ex-social housing) again expressed concern about (particularly younger) tenants in their midst. Concerns ranged from general tidiness of properties, fly tipping, noise, to unruly children.
- Concerns at both stages were expressed about those perceived as `alien`, or `outsiders` and the alleged cause of problems. At stage two, immigrants of Eastern European origin are perceived to be a particular source of problems in the neighbourhood. However, actual indices of antisocial behaviour remain unarticulated.

1.4 Preferred Interventions

- Many respondents recognised the need to enhance community integration and cooperation as a way to manage these problems.
- There was at both stages a clear preference for official interventions (though somewhat less at stage two), by the police and council agents to prevent and deal with crime and antisocial behaviour – especially through visible police patrol and CCTV. Strategies to deal with nuisance neighbours has pushed CCTV from third to fourth place.
- Improved street lighting is most favoured by both tenants and women.
- CCTV is seen as very desirable by lone parents and tenants and least favoured by the older respondents.
- Men are the most likely group to indicate a desire for more beat officers and two-parent families are the least likely.

1.5 Key Features of Neighbourhoods

1.5.1 Harmans Water

Anti-Social Behaviour and Recorded Crime

- There was an almost 22% fall in reports of anti-social behaviour between 2005 - 2007.
- Increase in recorded crime: Burglary from a dwelling
- Decreases: Theft of and from a motor vehicle, burglary of a non-dwelling, criminal damage and violent crime

Perceptions

Criminalisable Time and Space and Perceived Threats

At stage one perceivably risky places (especially in the evenings) included pedestrian underpasses, local shopping precincts, phone boxes and bus shelters, car parks and playgrounds. However, these are less evident at stage two and only one comment relating to criminalisable space emerged. At stage one the perceived threats were tenants (still seen as a problem) and children from outside the neighbourhood. These categories are now joined by immigrants, families in receipt of financial support, the young in general and lack of facilities for them. At stage one, residents asked for greater police presence and CCTV. Now the focus has shifted to how familiar residents are with local police. There is a need for the police to make prompter follow up calls and improve their attitude towards victims.

Female 70+

- The main problem as I see it is a lack of personal contact with police, we used to know them and converse with them.

Female 41-60

- Lighting from Martin Heron Railway Station and environment is appalling. A mugger's paradise.

Female 70+

- Most of the problems appear to be *youngsters* being abusive, noisy and threatening to both young and the elderly.

Female 41-60

- ...Immigrants...

Male 20-40

- The council should not put '*benefit families*' into private rental, its not fair on the people who have paid mortgages for years and all their taxes, only to have scum as neighbours. Build more council houses away from us tax-payers.

1.5.2 Great Hollands

Anti-Social Behaviour and Recorded Crime

- There was an almost 15% fall in reports of anti-social behaviour between 2005 - 2007.
- Increases in: theft of a motor vehicle, burglary of a dwelling and non-dwelling.
- Decreases in: theft from a motor vehicle, criminal damage and violent crime

Perceptions

Criminalisable Time and Space and Perceived Threats

As at stage one the shopping areas and underpasses were seen as fear provoking, particularly at night, likewise young people congregating at the shopping precincts. Respondents see children and young people as intimidating, particularly when congregating in groups or drinking, yet a number acknowledged the fact that their intentions may not be bad and there is a need for alternative venues and activities. Secondly, tenants in social housing are also somewhat demonised. As before residents asked for improvements in police response and also now greater visibility of police and police community support officers (PCSO's)

Female 41-60

- My 14 year old son feels far more unsafe around the shopping area than I do.
- Underpass could be better monitored

Male 70+

- In all parts of our town youngsters hang around in groups. There is nothing wrong with this (it is good that they want to be together), but 'the devil makes work for idle thumbs to do'. Large barn like places need to be provided for these youngsters to congregate in out of the rain.

Female 20-40

- Whether *gangs of youths* at the precincts intentions are bad or not, their presence is intimidating.

Female 20-40

- *Children* of ages 6 years and up play around the flats even though they do not live there. When damage is done the residents of the flats receive letters even though it is not their children that cause the damage.

Female 20-40

- *Council tenants* should not play music so loud all the time
- *Council residents* fly tipping
- Higher visibility of PCSO's and PC's when possible

1.5.3 Priestwood and Garth

Anti-Social Behaviour and Recorded Crime

- There was an almost 24.5% fall in reports of anti-social behaviour between 2005 -2007.
- Increases in recorded crime: Theft of a motor vehicle, burglary from dwelling and violent crime
- Decreases in recorded crime: Theft from motor vehicle, burglary from a non-dwelling and criminal damage

Perceptions

Criminalisable Time and Space and Perceived Threats

Inadequately lit garage areas were a key issue at stage one, but less so now. Key emergent issues are: dangerous driving, the shopping precinct in the evening and

areas seen as hosting prostitution and drug taking. The young are seen as the most problematic group in this neighbourhood, both on the streets and in their cars. Some residents see the police response as inadequate, but others appreciate visible police patrols.

Female 41-60

- My 14 year old son will not go to the shops because of other teenagers who hang there. If you go after 7pm you expect to see lots of people who are drunk.

Male 20-40

- There is little or no police presence here, and young drivers on the crossroads of Stoney Road hurtle across that junction, skidding constantly.

Female 41-60

- I believe prostitution is going on at Broadlands Court

Female 41-60

- I think the stairs access to Ferriby Court from service yard 'G' needs to be monitored for drug users.

Female 20-40

- We have terrible trouble with 'boy racers' speeding between roundabout and Wildwood Road on Moordale Avenue., Especially late at night. A few speed humps at the bottom of Longmoors, on Moordale, may help to prevent this? – Lots of elderly people and children in the area often have these cars skidding to stop during the day.

Female 41-60

- Teenagers [hanging out at the shopping area]

Male 70+

- In the past two years I have suffered form all kinds of crime on my property but I have always been asked to call, at my own expense, a non-999 number, and told I am unlikely to receive any police assistance!

1.5.4 Little Sandhurst and Wellington

Anti-Social Behaviour and Recorded Crime

- There was a 0.35% increase in reports of anti-social behaviour between 2005 - 2007 in Central Sandhurst. Though this area does not coincide with the control ward.

- Increase in recorded crime: Burglary from both a dwelling and a non dwelling, criminal damage and violent crime
- Decreases: Theft of and from a motor vehicle (But these changes in recorded crime are from a low base of actual incidents).

Perceptions

Criminalisable Time and Space and Perceived Threats

At stage one there was a lack of response from respondents highlighting criminalisable space and lack of identified likely villain groups. The only one space and time highlighted as potentially unsafe is the station at night. Two of the respondents demonstrate appreciation of the way in which perceptions of safety and risk can be shaped by factors other than genuine risk. As at stage one, concerns focussed more on traffic than crime.

Female 41-60

- I am very concerned of how protective we are becoming of our children. I believe people are becoming paranoid and should be made aware of statistics to enable people to better understand the real risks.

Female 41-60

- Overall a very pleasant place to live. I think my answers are heavily influenced by the national situation on crime, which makes me sensitive.

Female 20-40

- Having the station manned at night would make it a safer place and cut down on the vandalism, perhaps a taxi rank would be enough deterrence, a constant adult presence. It would also mean there is always a way to get home.

Female 41-60

- Cut down on parents "dropping off" kids right outside school – more crocodile systems – it will give kids the much needed exercise too.

Female 61-70

- I feel more unsafe from the traffic/parking situation than I do from crime.

1.6 Recommendation

Further research should be conducted

- That focuses on the needs and concerns of single parents, especially tenants, who were not adequately represented in the respondents to this survey and who emerged as a particularly vulnerable group in the stage one survey
- That focuses on the impact of migrants, and reaction to them, on social relations and cohesion in the target areas.

2 Background

2.1 Purpose and Nature of the Study

- To assess changes in community perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour, and in reports of anti-social behaviour through the `CADIS` (Community Nuisance and Disorder Information System) and recorded crime rates, since the baseline, stage one study in 2005.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of a number of community safety initiatives on reducing the fear of crime in Bracknell Forest. This is part of the Local Public Service Agreement 2 between Central UK Government and Bracknell Forest Council. This Stage 2 report should be read in conjunction with the Stage One report.
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2.2 The Study Involved

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- Interviews with key council officers and personnel from the council, Police and partner agencies, and an interactive meeting with councillors, council and partner agency personnel.
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- Community safety initiatives in the study period were targeted towards the experimental, (but not the control) neighbourhoods.
- Postal distribution of questionnaires, 20.54% of which were returned (closely comparable with stage one).
- Analysis of data and production of report and recommendations.

2.3 Context

As the stage one study indicated, by national and regional standards, Bracknell Forest has high levels of employment, a vibrant economy and low levels of reported crime and anti-social behaviour. Its levels of social deprivation are also low by national standards. It is well documented internationally that high levels of deprivation are associated with high levels of crime, anti-social behaviour and a range of other social problems (Wilkinson 2005). Yet, despite generally falling levels of crime, this area has hot spots of deprivation and other problems, for example, the three chosen experimental study areas. This has been confirmed by reports published since 2005 (e.g. Bracknell Forest Health Profile, 2007).

In addition, in recent years the UK has experienced unprecedented levels of inward migration from many countries. This has begun to affect Bracknell Forest, like other areas where work is plentiful, adding to inward migration from other parts of the UK. As Slough and other Councils have argued, this can place serious strains on schools, health and other public services and housing markets, in a situation where UK Government grant to councils are based on by now misleading data from the 2001 census (House of Lords, 2008). These changes also have the potential to create tensions within neighbourhoods, which are the principal destination for migrants. This includes the study's experimental neighbourhoods, where rents and house prices tend to be lower than in surrounding areas. While it is important not to overstate and perhaps further fan communal tensions, it was noticeable that survey respondents' comments included a number of references relating to the impact of migration on neighbourhoods. This issue needs to be carefully monitored in coming years.

These issues were also highlighted in a meeting at the Council bringing together the researchers and range of relevant local professional agency personnel, from Police to youth and social workers. They emphasised the impact of major social changes in attitudes and behaviour possibly reducing respect by the young for authority, the growth of the night-time economy and related increases in drinking, especially by young people in public and the impact this can have on safety and fear. In addition, while there were notable improvements in the environment and cleanliness of some areas, including Great Hollands and Priestwood and Garth, this was, it was claimed, less true of Harmans Water. There, it was claimed, cleanliness and other environmental standards had declined and where also there were misgivings and tensions associated with the entry of increased numbers of immigrants from a variety of backgrounds.

The focus in this study on changing perceptions of crime, anti-social behaviour, and safety must be seen in the wider UK government policy concerns to improve citizens' subjective perceptions about the value of public services, and their trust in authorities to provide them and keep them safe. This is an alternative to an over-reliance on monitoring crime rates and other apparently objective social indicators (Farrall et al, 2007).

3 Demographic Profile of the Stage Two Sample

a) Gender

	Total S1	Female S1	Male S1	Total S2	Female S2	Male S2
Total				903	57%	38%
HMW	298	53% (159)	37% (83)	259	49% (128)	44% (115)
PG	271	58% (156)	31% (83)	271	58% (146)	31% (85)
LSW	114	48% (54)	45% (51)	140	60% (84)	36% (51)
GH	375	60% (226)	33% (123)	242	60% (145)	37% (90)

The demographic profile on the basis of gender of the stage two sample demonstrates two notable differences from the profile at baseline. Firstly, a greater proportion of men in both Great Hollands and Harmans Water completed the survey on the second occasion. Conversely, a smaller proportion of men completed the survey at stage two in Little Sandhurst and Wellington.

b) Ethnicity

	White S1	Asian S1	Black S1	Mixed S1	White S2	Asian S2	Black S2	Mixed S2
HMW	97% (274)	1.0% (3)	0.7% (2)	0.3% (1)	92% (238)	1.9% (5)	1.5% (4)	1.2% (3)
PG	98% (265)	1.1% (3)	0.7% (1)	0%	97% (239)	0.4% (1)	0.4% (1)	0.4% (1)
LSW	99% (113)	0%	0%	0%	99% (135)	0%	0%	0%
GH	97% (363)	0.8% (3)	1.3% (5)	0.8% (3)	97% (235)	0.8% (2)	0.8% (2)	0%

The ethnic composition of the sample is largely unaltered with exception of Harmans Water. Five percent fewer of the population in this area identified themselves as 'white' at stage two in comparison to respondents at baseline.

c) Age Composition

	20-40 S1	41-60 S1	61-70 S1	70+ S1	20-40 S2	41-60 S2	61-70 S2	70+ S2
HMW	30.2% (91)	38.3% (114)	13.8% (41)	16.1% (48)	23% (60)	40% (103)	19% (48)	18% (46)
PG	19.6% (53)	36.2% (98)	15.5% (42)	28.0% (76)	23% (56)	31% (76)	17% (41)	28% (69)
LSW	23.7% (27)	36.8% (42)	20.2% (23)	19.3% (22)	16% (21)	47% (66)	18% (25)	19.3% (27)
GH	30.1% (113)	44.8% (168)	14.7% (55)	14.7% (35)	26% (63)	42% (102)	19% (47)	12% (30)

The table above suggest that there is some difference in the age composition of the two samples.¹ The findings from the whole sample attained a level of borderline significance² suggesting that the different age compositions should be taken into account when drawing conclusions. However, when the analysis was conducted separately for each of the neighbourhoods no statistically significant differences were evident. Priestwood and Garth has a different age composition to the other two targeted neighbourhoods. It has a considerably greater proportion of elderly respondents and slightly fewer 41-60s. Little Sandhurst and Wellington has considerably fewer 20-40 year old respondents and the lowest proportion of elderly respondents was found in Great Hollands.

d) Family Status

	Dependent Children	Non Dependent Children	Lone Parent	Dependent Children	Non Dependent Children	Lone Parent
	S1	S1	S1	S2	S2	S2
HMW	13.3% (78)	3.6% (16)	6.2% (14)	19% (49)	9% (22)	4.2 (11)
PG	12.0% (38)	4.3% (14)	6.9% (10)	23% (55)	6.6% (16)	0%
LSW	11.5% (36)	3.6% (10)	3.5% (12)	28% (40)	9% (12)	0%
GH	14.7% (39)	3.7% (136)	9.2% (39)	31.8% (78)	6.2% (15)	0%

Compared with the baseline sample, at stage two there is a lack of lone parents in three of the neighbourhoods and a greater proportion of respondents who have dependent children.

e) Employment Status

	House keeper/ Parent	Full-time employment	Unemployed	Retired	House keeper/ parent	Full-time employment	Unemployed	Retired
	S1	S1	S1	S1	S2	S2	S2	S2
HMW	5% (15)	47% (141)	2% (6)	27% (81)	7% (17)	39% (101)	0.8% (2)	34% (87)
PG	8% (20)	28% (75)	0.7% (2)	37% (101)	6% (15)	38% (87)	2% (4)	40% (97)
LSW	12% (13)	37% (42)	0% (0)	37% (42)	12% (17)	41% (57)	0% (0)	34% (47)
GH	9% (33)	45% (170)	1.3% (5)	21% (79)	6% (13)	44% (107)	0.4% (1)	26% (64)

There is little difference with regard to employment status between the two samples. However, there is a slightly higher percentage of respondents in full-time employment in

¹ Chi-Squared analysis was performed on both the whole sample and then again on each of the neighbourhoods separately

² $\chi^2 = 9.138$, $df = 4$, $p = .059$

stage two. The main exception to this is the Harmans Water sample who have a slightly smaller proportion of respondents in full-time employment and a slightly higher proportion of retired respondents.

4 Local Public Service Agreement 2 between Central UK Government and Bracknell Forest Council – increasing the proportions of people reporting low levels of worry

- The release of government grant is dependent on the Council and partner agencies demonstrating through survey evidence a shift, between stages one and two, in perceptions of fear and worry about crime and anti-social behaviour, as indicated below: -

Priority Three – Increasing Community Safety through working with young people to reduce arson and hoax calls, undertaking a perception survey with targeted interventions - Target 7

The basket of issues for the indicator will comprise the responses to the following items in Question 12 of the Bracknell Forest Safer Communities Partnership perception survey:

- C) Being physically attacked
- H) Having your domestic property damaged by vandals
- J) Being insulted or verbally abused
- M) People dealing in or selling drugs
- N) People working as prostitutes
- O) Being routinely troubled by neighbours
- Q) The safety of children in public spaces (park, journey to school etc.)

Given this indicator focuses only on four wards within the borough, an assurance measure is required to prevent reward grant being paid for an improvement in the perceptions of ASB within the targeted areas whilst perception of ASB outside of those areas deteriorated.

5 Aggregate Low Worry Scores at Baseline

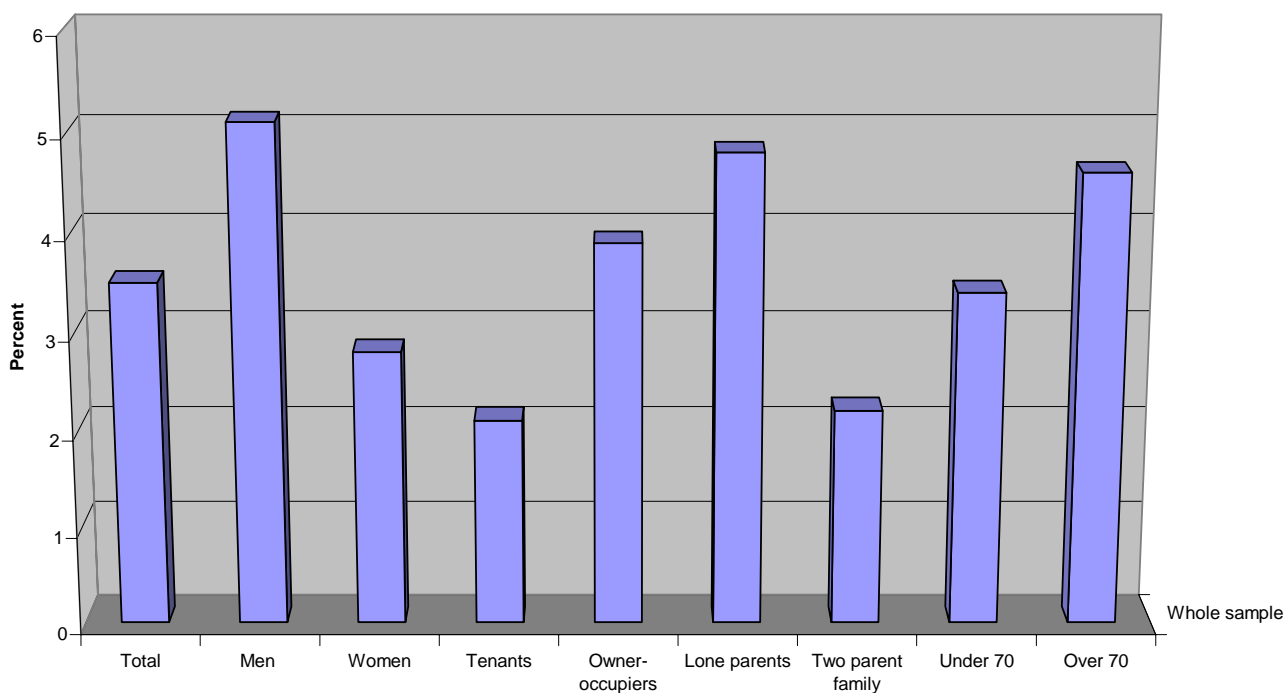
The aggregate scores are a composite of seven items from the worry scale including; concerns relating to drug dealing, prostitution, vandalism, physical assault, troublesome neighbours, verbal abuse and the safety of children in public spaces. To be included as a respondent who expressed a low level of worry on this aggregate score, they had to have scored one ('not at all worried') or two ('not very worried') on each of the seven items. Respondents who did not respond to one or more of the items were therefore not included in this analysis.

Table 1: Percentage of respondents reporting low level of worries at baseline

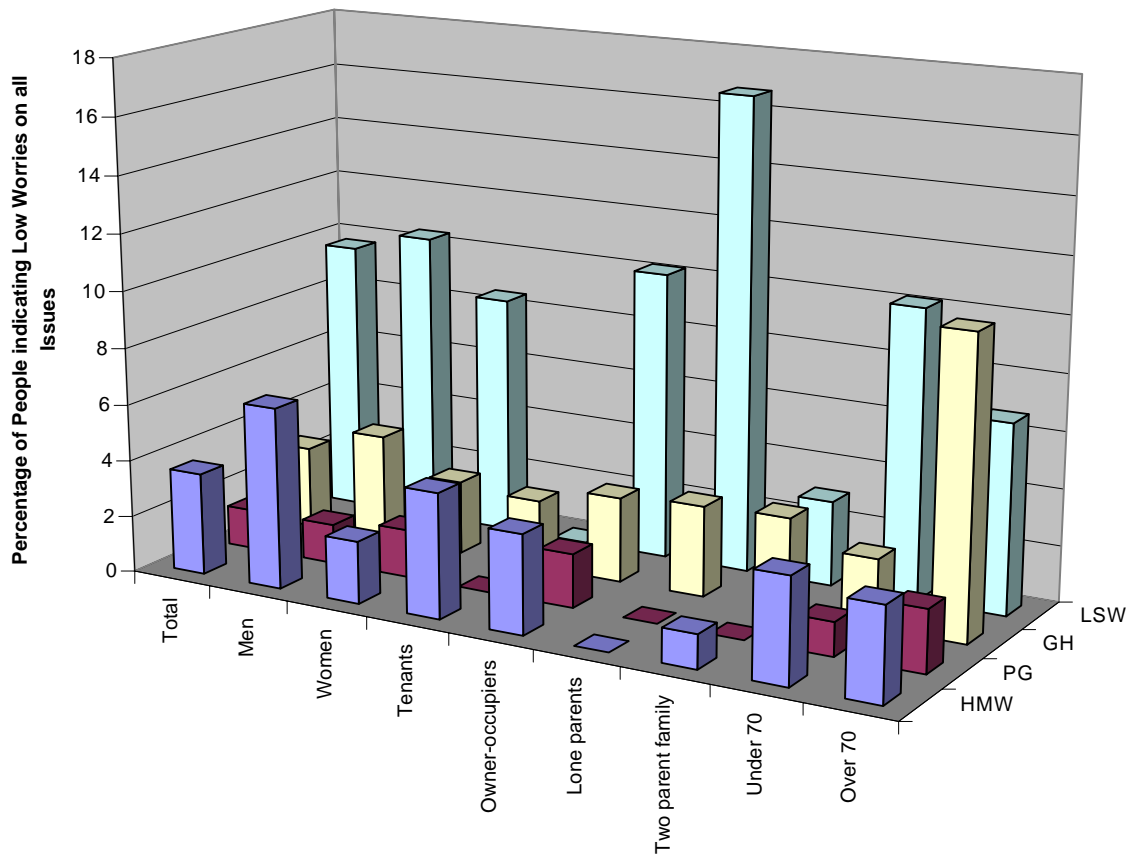
	Total	Men	Women	Tenants	Owner-Occupier	Single-Parents	2 parent families	Under 70s	Over 70s
Whole Sample	3.5%	5.1%	2.8%	2.1%	3.9%	4.8%	2.2%	3.4%	4.6%
HMW	3.6%	6.4%	2.2%	4.4%	3.5%	0%	1.2%	3.7%	3.3%
PG	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%	0%	0%	1.9%	0%	1.2%	2.2%
LSW	9.7%	10.4%	8.5%	0%	10.2%	3.0%	16.7%	10.2%	6.7%
GH	2.9%	3.8%	2.6%	2.4%	3.0%	3.2%	3.3%	2.4%	10.5%

Actual numbers appear in parenthesis

Aggregate Low Worry Scores for the Whole Sample



Aggregate Low Worry Score By Neighbourhood and Vulnerable Group



Key Findings

- While it is plausible to conclude that the interventions discussed in section 6 did have an impact on these changes in perceptions, it is not possible to determine if they were the only factors that had made an impact. Other broader changes and events occurring in the study period may have also had an influence.
- Overall the proportion of the samples in each neighbourhood that express a low level of worry is relatively small
- The Priestwood and Garth sample evidenced the lowest proportion of respondents reporting a low level of worry (1.4%), whereas the greatest proportion was found in respondents from Little Sandhurst and Wellington (9.7%).
- Typically more men (5.1%) than women (2.8%) report low level of worry. That is with the exception of respondents in Priestwood and Garth where slightly more women (1.7% vs 1.4%) expressed low level of worry.
- From the whole sample data, it appears that those most likely to report a low level of worry are men, owner-occupiers, lone parents and the over 70's.
- However, when the data is broken down by neighbourhood, it appears that the lone parent finding is an anomaly that is skewed by the results in Little Sandhurst and Wellington.

- Similarly, elderly respondents from each of the four neighbourhoods are not equally likely to have so few worries. Whilst, significantly ³ more of the elderly respondents from Great Hollands report low level of worry than their younger counterparts, this trend is not so strongly evident in the other neighbourhoods.

6 Interventions between Baseline (2005) and Stage Two (2007)

A range of community safety activities were undertaken in the targeted neighbourhoods in the intervening period. In addition to meetings with community safety council and police personnel, there was a large meeting bringing the researchers together with councillors and a range of professional personnel familiar with the study neighbourhoods. These raised a number of issues about intervention.

- In the view of the community safety team, though there was a drug related death in this period in the Bracknell area, arousing local media attention, there were no 'signal crimes' committed in these areas. This refers to criminal events that arouse great social concern locally and crystallise a range of anxieties among the local population, leading to calls for remedial action (Innes, 2004). During the local government elections in May 2007, many households were visited by local councillors, exploring residents' perceptions of local issues. This may have been reassuring, though sometimes asking questions about crime and safety can exacerbate fears.
- Community safety personnel claimed to have done much alongside and within a range of interventions to inform and reassure the population about the success of initiatives, and about the low levels of crime and anti-social behaviour in the area. This helped to reduce media induced or amplified fears about these issues, or misplaced concerns that problems in the inner cities would inevitably impact on the Bracknell area.
- The biggest development across the whole borough was expanded provision of Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs). These increased from less than 10 to over 20. They were strategically deployed in areas that demonstrated the greatest need, by standard indicators. Police officers worked hard to get to know young people in the areas and were pleased with the improved quality of information yielded by this initiative, which helped to prevent, reduce crime and catch offenders. Many local people in public meetings and elsewhere have commented favourably on this and in the opinion of the personnel involved in the community safety partnership, PCSO's have had a major influence in reducing and preventing criminal and anti-social behaviour.
- At the invited meeting for local professionals there was praise for initiatives to build links between children and elderly people, between PCSO's and children in year 6 of a primary school and also with children in a secondary school in Great Hollands, under the safer Schools Partnership. It was claimed that this had reduced crimes in and around the secondary school.
- The official recorded crime rates for a basket of 6 key offences have generally reduced, though there have been increases in burglary from a dwelling and violent crime (see section 7 for details). The situation in the chosen neighbourhoods is mixed, with, for example, a significant increase in violent crime in Priestwood and Garth. However, as this research shows, as elsewhere, there is

³ Chi-squared analysis

no simple connection between officially recorded rates of anti-social behaviour and crime, and local residents' perceptions of these problems.

- CADIS has reported a fall in many ASB categories. This includes a fall in reports of rubbish being dumped. (see the CADIS statistics in section 7).
- The authorities have undertaken a total of 5 drug house closures so far in Bracknell. Of these 2 were in Harmans Water. Furthermore, anti-social behaviour orders (ASBOs) were obtained for two people in Great Hollands.
- The Fire Service has undertaken 'Hot Streets' initiatives, particularly in Great Hollands. This involves choosing particular streets where they have reports of higher than average fires or hoax calls, knocking on doors giving out fire safety information. Fire officers are usually accompanied by the police crime reduction team, who give crime reduction advice.
- As part of the introduction of Neighbourhood Policing in Bracknell Forest, the Borough has been divided into 14 'Neighbourhoods'. Each has a public forum at least once a year in addition to other consultations to identify the issues of most concern to the community. Each neighbourhood then identifies a Neighbourhood Action Group or NAG to identify possible solutions and work with service providers to improve the quality of life in the neighbourhoods. The NAGs are independent and should be representative of the community.
- The NAGs have proved to be an important aspect of neighbourhood policing. It is claimed that these have become more self confident in their role. However, it is notable that none of the areas surveyed for this study or anywhere else in the Bracknell Forest area, raised anti-social behaviour or crime as key issues. For example, Great Hollands considered Parking & Environmental issues the most important, Harmans Water, Speeding and the Environment, Priestwood & Garth, Parking & Speeding and Sandhurst just speeding. These results were obtained in a borough wide survey to each home with about 1700 forms returned.

7 Indicators of Change in Actual Crime Rates and Anti-Social Behaviour over the Study Period

CADIS (Measure of Antisocial Behaviour)

Total Numbers of Anti-Social Behaviour reports recorded on CADIS

Neighbourhood/Ward	2005	2005*	2007	2007*	% change	% change*
Great Hollands	1271	1271	1125	1083	-11.49%	-14.79%
Priestwood and Garth	1167	1167	925	882	-20.74%	-24.42%
Martins Heron, The Warren and Harmans Water	955	926	781	724	-18.22%	-21.81%
Central Sandhurst	315	282	509	283	61.59%	0.35%

- It has been argued within some departments that CADIS figures have increased over recent years as more sources of data have been added. Figures marked with asterisk exclude data from Rangers and Town/Parish Councils and clearly still demonstrate the downward trend in the 3 selected neighbourhoods.
- NB. The closest approximation to Little Sandhurst and Wellington is Central Sandhurst, thus this figure might be misleading.

7.1 Recorded Crime Figures

Change in Prevalence Rates between Baseline and Stage Two

Population based on Ward level 2001 Census Data from the ONS Crime Data based on information extracted from data as input to Thames Valley Police CEDAR system. This is an operational database subject to change as a result of investigations and can therefore only be taken as an indication. Data accuracy is further affected by the mapping process with offences being mapped to a minimum of street level accuracy.

7.1. Bracknell Forest Area as a Whole

Crime Category	Approx. Population	Mapped Offence Count Apr 04 - Dec 04	Mapped Offence Count Apr 07 - Dec 07	Volume Change	Percentage Change	Apr04-Dec05 Approx. Rate of Crime per 1,000 Population	Apr07-Dec07 Approx. Rate of Crime per 1,000 Population
Theft Of Motor Vehicle	109,617	281	250	-31	-11.0%	2.6	2.3
Theft From Motor Vehicle	109,617	836	476	-360	-43.1%	7.6	4.3
Burglary Dwelling	109,617	270	328	58	21.5%	2.5	3.0
Burglary Non-Dwelling	109,617	505	402	-103	-20.4%	4.6	3.7
Criminal Damage	109,617	1362	1164	-198	-14.5%	12.4	10.6
Violent Crime	109,617	1402	1425	23	1.6%	12.8	13.0

Key Changes

- Increase in recorded crime: Burglary from a dwelling and violent crime
- Decreases: Theft of and from a motor vehicle, burglary of a non-dwelling and criminal damage

Correlation analysis was conducted on the change in prevalence rates for index crimes and the change in mean worry score of five out of the six crime items (there was no measure of concern over burglary from a non-dwelling in the survey). This revealed no significant relationship between the two variables, suggesting that individual's fear of crime is not directly related to their overall risk in their residential neighbourhood.

7.1.2 Priestwood and Garth

Crime Category	Approx. Population	Mapped Offence Count Apr 04 - Dec 04	Mapped Offence Count Apr 07 - Dec 07	Volume Change	Percentage Change	Apr04-Dec05 Approx. Rate of Crime per 1,000 Population	Apr07-Dec07 Approx. Rate of Crime per 1,000 Population
Theft Of Motor Vehicle	7,386	26	35	9	34.6%	3.5	4.7
Theft From Motor Vehicle	7,386	43	40	-3	-7.0%	5.8	5.4
Burglary Dwelling	7,386	22	27	5	22.7%	3.0	3.7
Burglary Non-Dwelling	7,386	77	44	-33	-42.9%	10.4	6.0
Criminal Damage	7,386	136	124	-12	-8.8%	18.4	16.8
Violent Crime	7,386	112	155	43	38.4%	15.2	21.0

Key changes

- Increases in recorded crime: Theft of a motor vehicle, burglary from dwelling and violent crime
- Decreases in recorded crime: Theft from motor vehicle, burglary from a non-dwelling and criminal damage

7.1.3 Great Hollands

Crime Category	Approx. Population	Mapped Offence Count Apr 04 - Dec 04	Mapped Offence Count Apr 07 - Dec 07	Volume Change	Percentage Change	Apr04-Dec05 Approx. Rate of Crime per 1,000 Population	Apr07-Dec07 Approx. Rate of Crime per 1,000 Population
Theft Of Motor Vehicle	9,992	38	51	13	34.2%	3.8	5.1
Theft From Motor Vehicle	9,992	85	73	-12	-14.1%	8.5	7.3
Burglary Dwelling	9,992	27	30	3	11.1%	2.7	3.0
Burglary Non-Dwelling	9,992	47	63	16	34.0%	4.7	6.3
Criminal Damage	9,992	205	191	-14	-6.8%	20.5	19.1
Violent Crime	9,992	194	150	-44	-22.7%	19.4	15.0

Key Changes

- Increases in recorded crime: Theft of a motor vehicle, burglary of a dwelling and non-dwelling.
- Decreases: Theft from a motor vehicle, criminal damage and violent crime

7.1.4 Martins Heron, Harmans Water and the Warren

Crime Category	Approx. Population	Mapped Offence Count Apr 04 - Dec 04	Mapped Offence Count Apr 07 - Dec 07	Volume Change	Percentage Change	Apr04-Dec05 Approx. Rate of Crime per 1,000 Population	Apr07-Dec07 Approx. Rate of Crime per 1,000 Population
Theft Of Motor Vehicle	7,837	20	16	-4	-20.0%	2.6	2.0
Theft From Motor Vehicle	7,837	57	22	-35	-61.4%	7.3	2.8
Burglary Dwelling	7,837	33	35	2	6.1%	4.2	4.5
Burglary Non-Dwelling	7,837	35	21	-14	-40.0%	4.5	2.7
Criminal Damage	7,837	84	79	-5	-6.0%	10.7	10.1
Violent Crime	7,837	100	97	-3	-3.0%	12.8	12.4

Key Changes

- Increase in recorded crime: Burglary from a dwelling
- Decreases: Theft of and from a motor vehicle, burglary of a non-dwelling, criminal damage and violent crime

7.1.4 Little Sandhurst and Wellington

Crime Category	Approx. Population	Mapped Offence Count Apr 04 - Dec 04	Mapped Offence Count Apr 07 - Dec 07	Volume Change	Percentage Change	Apr04-Dec05 Approx. Rate of Crime per 1,000 Population	Apr07-Dec07 Approx. Rate of Crime per 1,000 Population
Theft Of Motor Vehicle	5,706	7	6	-1	-14.3%	1.2	1.1
Theft From Motor Vehicle	5,706	22	13	-9	-40.9%	3.9	2.3
Burglary Dwelling	5,706	11	18	7	63.6%	1.9	3.2
Burglary Non-Dwelling	5,706	16	20	4	25.0%	2.8	3.5
Criminal Damage	5,706	22	31	9	40.9%	3.9	5.4
Violent Crime	5,706	14	25	11	78.6%	2.5	4.4

Key Changes

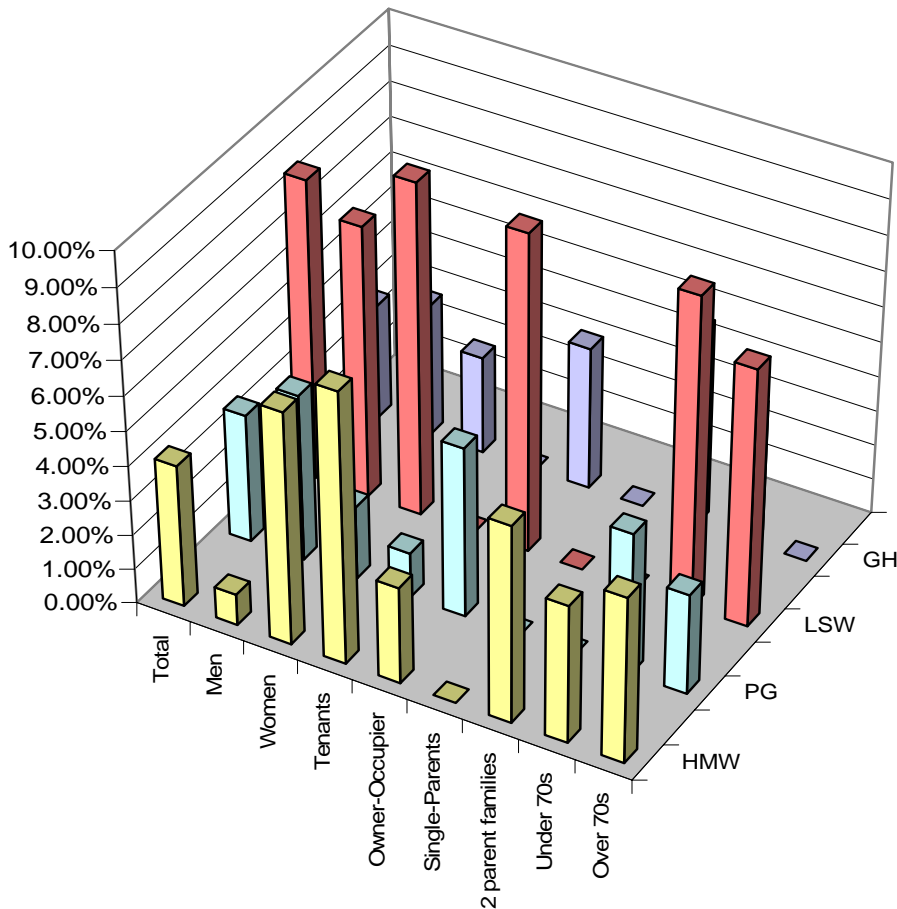
- Increase in recorded crime: Burglary from both a dwelling and a non dwelling, criminal damage and violent crime
- Decreases: Theft of and from a motor vehicle

8 Aggregate Low Worry Scores at Stage Two

Table 2: Percentage of respondents reporting low level of worries at Stage Two

	Total	Men	Women	Tenants	Owner-Occupier	Single-Parent	Two parent Family	Under 70s	Over 70s
Whole Sample	4.5% (40)	3.8% (13)	4.8% (24)	3.6% (7)	4.9% (33)	0% (0)	4.5% (5)	4.8% (34)	3.6% (6)
HMW	4.1%	0.9%	6.7%	7.8%	2.8%	0%	5.7%	4.0%	4.8%
PG	3.7%	4.8%	2.1%	1.3%	4.9%	—	0%	4.1%	2.9%
LSW	8.6%	7.8%	9.5%	0%	9.1%	—	0%	8.9%	7.4%
GH	3.3%	3.8%	2.8%	0%	4.1%	—	5.6%	3.8%	0%

Aggregate Low Worry Score by Neighbourhood and Vulnerable Group



8.1 Key Findings

- Overall the highest proportion of respondents reporting low a level of aggregated worries was found in Little Sandhurst and Wellington (8.6%).
- Looking at the whole sample for each neighbourhood indicates that the second highest proportion of low worry scorers was found in Harmans Water (4.1%) and the lowest proportion was found in Great Hollands (3.3%).
- However, a very different pattern emerges when men’s perceptions are examined separately from women’s. Men in Harmans Water have the lowest proportion of respondents identified as low worry scorers (0.9%) in comparison to men across all four neighbourhoods and across all of the demographic groups in Harmans Water except for the lone-parents.
- In contrast, women in Harmans, Water (6.7%) have the second largest proportion of low worry scorers in comparison to the women across all of the neighbourhood groups.
- Men in Little Sandhurst and Wellington (7.8%) and Priestwood and Garth have the highest (4.8%) proportion of low worry scorers.

- Whilst tenants overall have one of the lowest proportions of low worry scorers across all the groups and neighbourhoods, the tenants in Harmans Water (7.8%) have the highest level of low worry scorers in comparison to the tenants in the other three neighbourhoods, and owner occupiers in all of the targeted neighbourhoods.
- Owner occupiers in Harmans Water have the lowest proportion of low worry scorers in comparison to their counterparts in the other three neighbourhoods.
- Whilst lone parent respondents were only found in Harmans Water, not a single respondent from this category reported low levels of worry.
- Similarly, of two-parent family respondents in both Priestwood and Garth and Little Sandhurst and Wellington, not a single one of them met the criteria to be included as a low worry scorer.
- The over 70s group as a whole had the second lowest proportion of low worry scorers (held joint position with tenants) (3.6%). However, the older respondents in Harmans Water (4.8%) had the highest proportion of low worries scorers from the targeted neighbourhoods and Great Hollands had the lowest (0%).
- The latter finding is in marked contrast to the pattern found in the baseline sample, where the older respondents in Great Hollands had the highest proportion of low worry scorers across both age groups and all neighbourhoods.

9 Comparison of Low Worries Between Stages One and Two

Table 3: Comparison of the proportion of respondents reporting low worries at stages one and two

	Baseline (Stage One) 2005	Stage Two 2007	Actual change in proportion of low worries	Percentage change in the proportion of low worries
Whole Sample	3.5%	4.5%	1%	28.6% Increase
HMW	3.6%	4.1%	0.5%	13.9% Increase
PG	1.4%	3.7%	2.3%	164.3% Increase
LSW	9.7%	8.6%	-1.1%	11.3% Decrease
GH	2.9%	3.3%	0.4%	13.8% Increase
Mean increase in low worries scores in the targeted neighbourhoods (excluding Little Sandhurst and Wellington)				64%

NB: Chi-Squared analysis comparing the proportion of respondents reporting low worries between stages one and two were non-significant for both the whole sample and for each of the neighbourhoods analysed separately.

9.1 Key Findings in Comparisons

The findings demonstrate that although relatively low numbers of people report low levels of worry across all seven worry items, there has been a substantial increase in the proportion of respondents from each of the targeted neighbourhoods who report low levels of worry at stage two in comparison with the responses obtained at baseline.

Only the control neighbourhood (Little Sandhurst and Wellington) demonstrated a decrease in the proportion of low worry scorers.

Overall in the targeted neighbourhoods the percentage change in the proportion of people reporting low level of worry rose by 64% from baseline to stage two.

9.2 Comparison of Change in Low Worry Scores Across the Different Demographic Groups Between Stages One and Two

Whereas most of the demographic groups demonstrated an apparent increase in the proportion of respondents reporting very low levels of worry across all seven items at stage two, there were three exceptions to this. The exceptions who demonstrated a decrease in the proportion of low worry scorers were:

- Men,
- Single parents
- Over 70s.⁴

The decrease in low worry scorers in the male sample is largely attributed to the large decrease in Harmans Water sample. Male low worry scorers actually increased in Priestwood and Garth and remained unchanged in Great Hollands. Conversely, the apparent increase in female low worry scorers is mostly evident in the Harmans Water sample, although an increase was apparent in every neighbourhood to varying degrees.

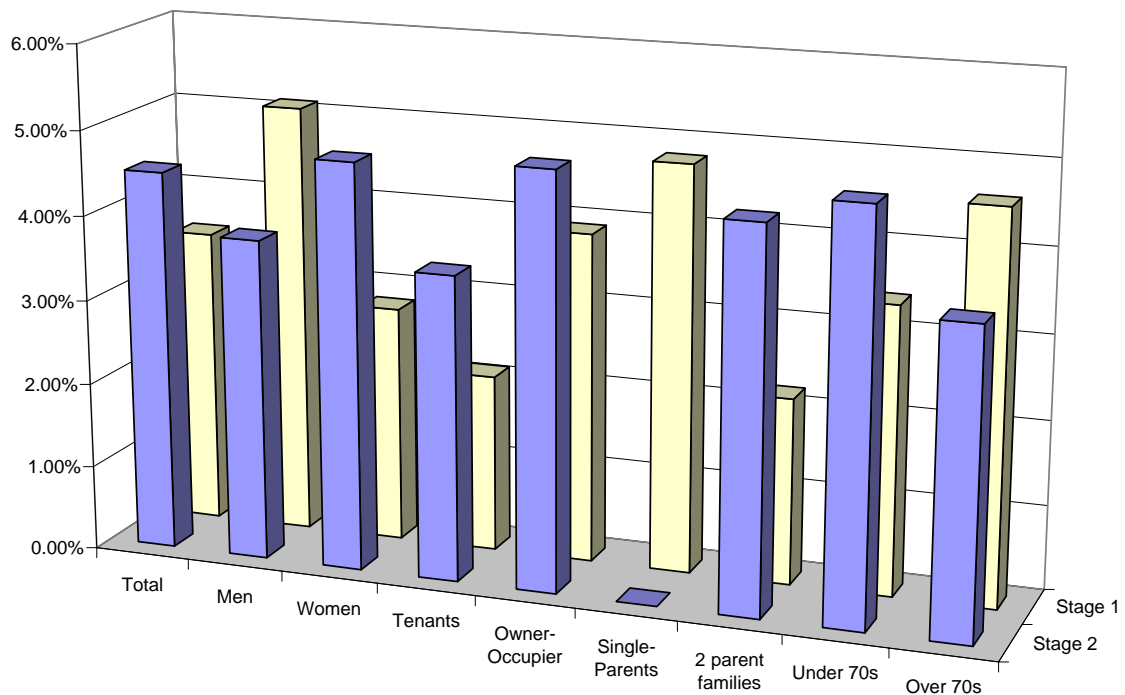
The groups least likely to report low levels of worry were families with children, particularly lone parent families in Harmans Water and two-parent families in Little Sandhurst and Wellington and Priestwood and Garth.

Individuals living in rented accommodation were also previously identified at baseline as having higher levels of worry than their owner-occupier counterparts. The pattern of change for tenants varies across the four neighbourhoods. For example in Harmans Water the tenants demonstrate a considerable (although non-significant) increase in the proportion of low worry scorers. Conversely, there has been a slight decrease in the Great Hollands tenant sample.

With regard to the elderly residents, whilst overall there has been a decrease in the proportion of respondents reporting low levels of worry, there has been a decrease in the proportion of low worry scorers in Great Hollands and a slight increase in all three other neighbourhoods.

⁴ Chi-squared analysis comparing the responses at stages one and two for each of the demographic groups revealed only one borderline significant finding; the observed increase in low worry scores for women at time two ($\chi^2 = 2.105$, $df = 1$, $p = 0.073$).

Aggregate Low Worry Scores for the Whole Sample: comparing Stages One and Two



10 Predicting High Worry Scorers

Analysis was undertaken to assess which factors influenced being a High Worry Scorer.⁵ High worry was chosen, in contrast to low worries, since the overall number of people reporting low aggregate worries was so small. To be classified as a high worry scorer, respondents had to indicate that they were 'very worried' or 'a little worried' about every one of the seven items used in the measure. 305 (15.5%) of the respondents who responded to all the items⁶ were classified as high worry scorers.

- Those with a high level of worry across all seven worry items tend to be tenants and people who perceive their neighbourhood to have a lack of social cohesion.

⁵ A direct logistic regression was performed to ascertain the predictors of being classified as a high worry scorer. The variables entered into the calculation as possible predictors were: Stage of the study (baseline and stage two), neighbourhood, length of residence at this address, gender, marital status, age group, perception of improvement in the physical environment, housing tenure (owner occupier and tenant) and social cohesion. The model was found to be statistically significant and accounted for between 5% and 8.3% of the variance in high worry scorers. The only two significant predictors in the model made an independent contribution to the risk. These were; being an owner-occupier decreased risk for inclusion and sensing a lack of social cohesion in the neighbourhood increased risk for inclusion.

⁶ 206 respondents had missing data in this section of the returned questionnaire.

11 Further Exploration of Patterns and Trends on the Worry Items

The performance indicator used to determine the proportion of respondents reporting low levels of worries on the aggregated items set a very stringent measure and thus very few respondents were able to match the criteria. Thus although it could be determined that the target had not only been met, but also exceeded quite substantially, the findings are unable to attain a level of statistical significance due to the small samples matching the criteria. Consequently, further analysis using this measure is unlikely to permit greater insight into the changes that have occurred over the experimental period. Thus several alternative methods have been used to examine the trends and comparative differences.

- The first is to look at the percentage of respondents who scored 'Not at all worried' or 'Not very worried' on each of the items used in the performance measure separately. This permits the exploration of the nature of the concerns held by respondents and an examination of the change across the two stages.
- Secondly, it enables analysis comparing the differences between baseline and stage two of the mean worry scores for each of the worry items.

This is computed for:

- The sample as a whole,
- Each of the neighbourhoods independently
- The demographic groups who previously demonstrated perceived vulnerability.

This permits assessment of the robustness of the apparent differences that have emerged in earlier analysis and it includes the scores for all of the respondents rather than just those who scored low levels of worries. Thirdly, in order to draw comparisons to the British Crime Survey and other measures of 'fear of crime' it is necessary to investigate those respondents who express high levels of worry. High levels of worry were focused upon in the *Fear and Safety in Bracknell Forest Stage One Report* and thus direct comparisons can be computed.

11.1

Table 4: Percentage of respondents reporting low worries in each of the Neighbourhoods in Stage Two

	Great Hollands		Priestwood and Garth		Harmans Water and Martins Heron		Little Sandhurst and Wellington	
	Not at all Worried	Not very Worried	Not at all Worried	Not very Worried	Not at all Worried	Not very Worried	Not at all Worried	Not very Worried
Being physically Assaulted	7.1% (n=17)	25.3% (n=61)	4.9% (n=12)	25.4% (n=62)	9.7% (n=25)	28.2% (n=73)	10% (n=14)	36.4% (n=51)
Having property damaged by vandals	3.7% (n=9)	14.9% (n=36)	4.1% (n=10)	15.2% (n=37)	6.6% (n=17)	15.8% (n=41)	5% (n=7)	20.7% (n=29)
Being insulted or verbally abused	14% (n=34)	24.8% (n=60)	10.7% (n=26)	23.4% (n=57)	17.4% (n=45)	25.9% (n=67)	18.6% (n=26)	38.6% (n=54)

People dealing or selling drugs	9.5% (n=23)	9.9% (n=24)	9% (n=22)	12.7% (n=31)	13.1% (n=34)	15.1% (n=39)	14.3% (n=20)	21.4% (n=30)
People working as prostitutes	34.3% (n=83)	18.6% (n=45)	29.1% (n=71)	19.3% (n=47)	33.2% (n=86)	21.2% (n=55)	47.9% (n=67)	22.9% (n=32)
Being routinely troubled by neighbours	35.5% (n=86)	21.9% (n=53)	27.9% (n=68)	21.3% (n=52)	36.3% (n=94)	22.8% (n=59)	44.3% (n=62)	24.3% (n=34)
Safety of children in public spaces	3.7% (n=9)	11.6% (n=28)	6.6% (n=16)	9.4% (n=23)	8.1% (n=21)	9.7% (n=25)	7.1% (n=10)	22.1% (n=31)

11.2

Table 5: Comparison of the percentage of respondents reporting low worries in Stages 1 and 2 in each of the neighbourhoods.

	Great Hollands		Priestwood and Garth		Harmans Water and Martins Heron		Little Sandhurst and Wellington		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	
Being physically Assaulted	27.8	32.4	29.1	30.5	29.6	38.6	43.0	46.4	(4.6%)
Having property damaged by vandals	14.2	18.7	18.1	19.3	22.1	22.7	28.9	25.7	(5%) (2.4%)
Being insulted or verbally abused	25.8	39.0	39.2	34.2	34.9	44.3	43.0	57.1	(2.1%) (7.9%)
People dealing or selling drugs	14.1	19.5	21.4	21.8	20.1	28.6	32.5	35.7	(6.1%) (4.4%)
People working as prostitutes	39.4	53.1	49.4	48.6	53.0	55.3	64.1	70.7	(4.8%) (5.5%)
Being routinely troubled by neighbours	36.2	57.7	55.7	49.4	60.0	60.5	66.7	68.6	(5.1%) (4.4%)
Safety of children in public spaces	14.4	15.4	18.1	16.0	14.8	18.0	28.9	29.3	(5.2%) (0.6%)
Mean	25.01	33.69	33.00	31.40	33.50	38.29	43.87	47.64	(0.8%)

NB. Percentages presented in parenthesis in the last column refer to the actual change in the proportion of respondents reporting low worries to each of the individual items across all four neighbourhoods.

Percentages presented in parenthesis in the last column, which are italicised and highlighted in bold type refer to the actual change in the proportion of respondents reporting low worries to each of the individual items across the three target neighbourhoods.

Initial examination of the mean change in low worries reporting for each of the scale items, across all four neighbourhood areas indicates that on every item there has been an increase in the proportion of respondents reporting low worries. With respect to the combined figures across all four neighbourhoods, the greatest increases in low worries reporting are in relation to:

- Being insulted or verbally abused (7.9%),
- People working as prostitutes (5.5%),
- Being physically assaulted (4.6%),

	Actual change in proportion of low worries	Percentage change in the proportion of low worries	Percentage Change in Criminal Damage and Violent Crime 04/07 – 12/07	Anti-Social Behaviour Reports (CADIS)*
Great Hollands	8.68%	34.7% increase	14.8% decrease	-14.79% decrease
Priestwood and Garth	-1.60%	4.8% decrease	14.8% increase	-24.42% decrease
Harmans Water	4.79%	14.3% increase	4.5% decrease	-21.81% decrease
Little Sandhurst and Wellington	3.77%	8.6% increase	60% Increase (NB very small numbers)	0.35% increase
Mean increase in low worries scores in the targeted neighbourhoods (excluding Little Sandhurst and Wellington)	4%	13.5%		

- People dealing or selling drugs (4.4%)
- Being routinely troubled by neighbours (4.4%).

The one notable item from the scale that did not really demonstrate a significant difference across the two study periods was the 'safety of children in public places' (0.6% increase). Similar results, with minor alterations to sequential ordering, are evident when only the three targeted neighbourhoods are analysed with the exclusion of the control ward (Little Sandhurst and Wellington).

11.3

Table 6: Percentage change in proportion of respondents from each of the four neighbourhoods reporting very little or no worries for the aggregated worries scale.

The actual change in the proportion of low worries indicates that in all of the neighbourhood areas, *with the exception of Priestwood and Garth*, there has been a considerable increase in the proportion of respondents indicating a low level of worries on the combined items from the worries scale.

In order to examine the magnitude of difference between scores from baseline and stage two of this study, the actual change in proportion of low worries between these two stages, for each neighbourhood was divided by the original percentage of the respective neighbourhood sample reporting low worries in stage one. This then produced a percentage change in the proportion of each neighbourhood sample reporting low worries. For example, in Great Hollands, the actual change was an 8.68% increase in the number

of people reporting low worries. In the stage one analysis 25.01% of respondents initially reported low worries in this neighbourhood. Thus, this equated to a 34.7% increase in relation to the original proportion of respondents expressing low levels of worry.

- In only one of the targeted neighbourhoods did the change occur in the opposite direction to that which was anticipated. Respondents in Priestwood and Garth were found to demonstrate a 4.8% reduction in the reporting of low worries.
- However, whilst the CADIS data suggests a considerable reduction in antisocial behaviour in this neighbourhood, there has been a simultaneous and juxtaposed increase in violent offending, which might partially explain these findings.

Since there is a larger proportion of older residents in Priestwood and Garth, a number of whom wrote on their survey returns messages to suggest that they rarely go out into the neighbourhood, their safety perceptions and worries may be more influenced and biased by media reporting of isolated and relatively infrequent events. Unfortunately, this effect now places them as the neighbourhood with the lowest level of low worries; a position which was previously occupied by Great Holland's respondents in stage one of the study.

11.4 Comparison of Mean Worry Scores between Baseline and Stage Two for Each of the Neighbourhoods

Table 7: Means Worry Scores

	Total sample		Harmans Water		Priestwood and Garth		Great Hollands		Little Sandhurst and Wellington	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
N	1036	897	294	255	261	243	369	241	112	140
Being physically attacked	3.46	3.17	3.41	3.08	3.37	3.33	3.70	3.27	3.04	2.89
Having domestic property vandalised	3.85	3.65	3.72	3.51	3.81	3.73	4.09	3.79	3.48	3.52
Being insulted or verbally abused	3.21	2.92	3.19	2.85	3.06	3.09	3.43	3.05	2.85	2.58
People dealing/selling drugs	3.78	3.52	3.80	3.47	3.70	3.64	4.00	3.66	3.25	3.17
People working as prostitutes	2.47	2.36	2.40	2.37	2.43	2.56	2.71	2.36	1.99	1.94
Routinely troubled by neighbours	2.43	2.42	2.38	2.31	2.40	2.72	2.60	2.40	2.07	2.10
Safety of children in public spaces	3.92	3.66	3.87	3.69	3.91	3.68	4.08	3.79	3.59	3.34

The reduction in level of worries was significant for⁷:

- Being physically attacked
- Having your domestic property vandalised
- Being insulted or verbally abused
- People dealing or selling drugs

11.5 Martins Heron, The Warren and Harmans Water

The results were very similar to those reported above for the total sample.⁸

There was a significant reduction in the mean worry score for each of the following items:

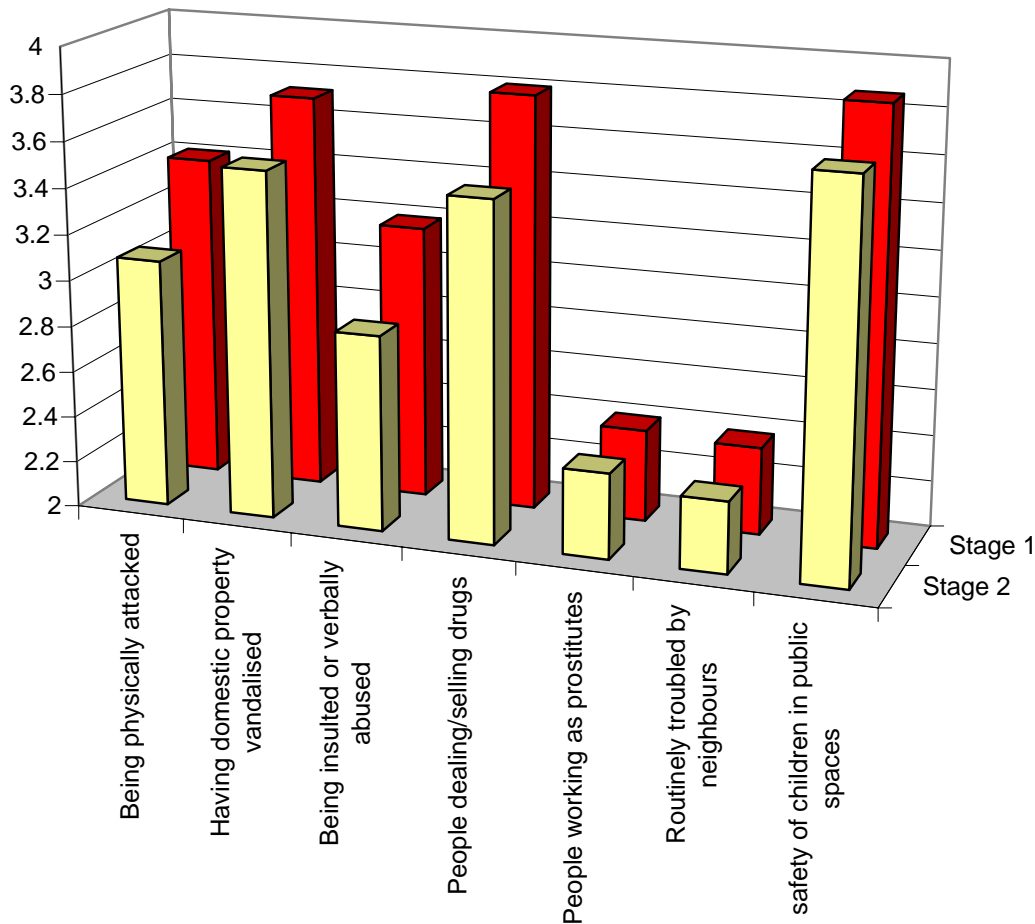
- Being physically attacked
- Having your domestic property vandalised
- Being insulted or verbally abused
- People dealing or selling drugs

There was practically no change in the mean worry scores from baseline to stage two for 'being routinely troubled by neighbours'.

⁷ A non-parametric Mann-Whitney U' test was computed to determine whether the observed differences between the actual scores on each of the individual worry items between stages one and two attained a level of statistical significance. The total sample size for this analysis was N=1933. The results indicated that the observed reduction in level of worries was statistically significant for: 'being physically attacked' (z = -5.332, p = .0005), 'having your domestic property vandalised' (z = -4.619, p = .0005), 'being insulted or verbally abused' (z = -4.856, p = .0005), 'people dealing or selling drugs' (z = -4.753, p = .0005) and 'the safety of children in public spaces' (z = -5.327, p = .0005). Additionally the small observed reduction in the mean worry score for 'people working as prostitutes' was non-significant (z = -1.8.43, p = .065). There was a slight, yet non-significant increase in the mean worry scores from baseline to stage two for 'being routinely troubled by neighbours' (z = -1.8.43, p = .065).

⁸ The sample size for this analysis was N= 549 (stage one = 294; stage two = 255). There was a statistically significant reduction in the mean worry score for each of the following items: 'being physically attacked' (z = -3.131, p = .002), 'having your domestic property vandalised' (z = -2.637, p = .008), 'being insulted or verbally abused' (z = -2.988, p = .003) and 'people dealing or selling drugs' (z = -2.795, p = .005). The following item obtained a borderline level of significance 'the safety of children in public spaces' (z = -1.924, p = .054). Additionally the very small observed reduction in the mean worry score for 'people working as prostitutes' was non-significant (z = -0.028, p = .978). There was practically no change in the mean worry scores from baseline to stage two for 'being routinely troubled by neighbours' (z = -1.8.43, p = .065).

**Harmans Water:
Comparison of Mean Worry Scores between Stage One and Stage Two**



11.6 Priestwood and Garth

These findings contrast quite markedly with both those of the total sample and with the Harmans Water and Martins Heron and the Great Hollands samples.⁹

- The mean worry score for ‘the safety of children in public places’ had significantly decreased from baseline to stage two
- The mean score for ‘being routinely troubled by neighbours’ had increased slightly

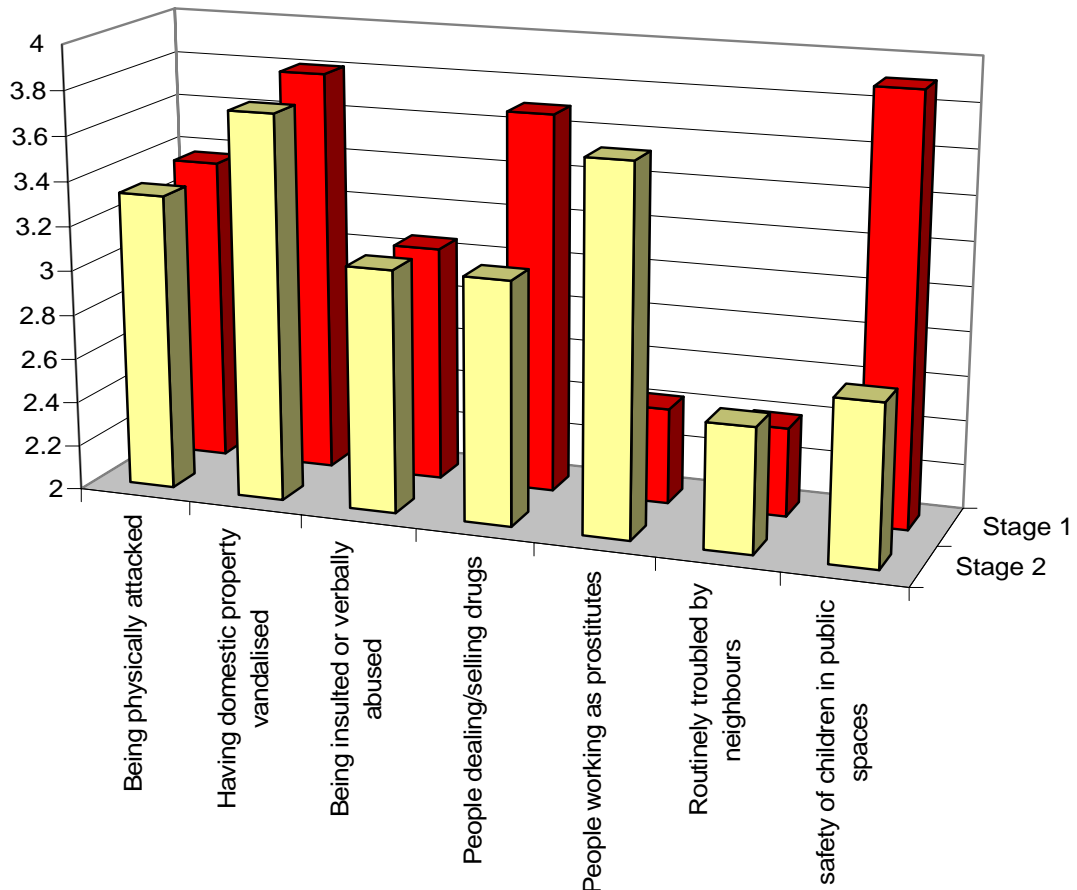
There was an increase in the mean worry score for ‘people working as prostitutes’ while the worry score for people dealing/selling drugs reduced.

⁹ The sample size for this analysis was N = 504 (stage one = 261; stage two = 243). Only two significant findings emerged. Firstly, the mean worry score for ‘the safety of children in public places’ had significantly decreased from baseline to stage two ($z = -2.557, p = .011$). Whereas, the mean score for ‘being routinely troubled by neighbours’ had actually increased ($z = -2.583, p = .01$). With regard to non-significant trends, worry scores for ‘being physically attacked’ ($z = -0.352, p = .725$), ‘being insulted or verbally abused’ ($z = -.171, p = .864$), ‘people dealing or selling drugs’ ($z = -.751, p = .453$) all remained very similar between the two stages. Conversely, there was a slight, but non-significant increase in the mean worry score for ‘people working as prostitutes’ ($z = -1.079, p = .280$) and a slight reduction in worries related to ‘having your domestic property vandalised’ ($z = -1.485, p = .138$).

Worry scores for the following remained very similar between the two stages:

- Being physically attacked
- Being insulted or verbally abused

**Priestwood and Garth:
Comparison of Mean Worry Scores between Stage One and Stage Two**



11.7 Great Hollands

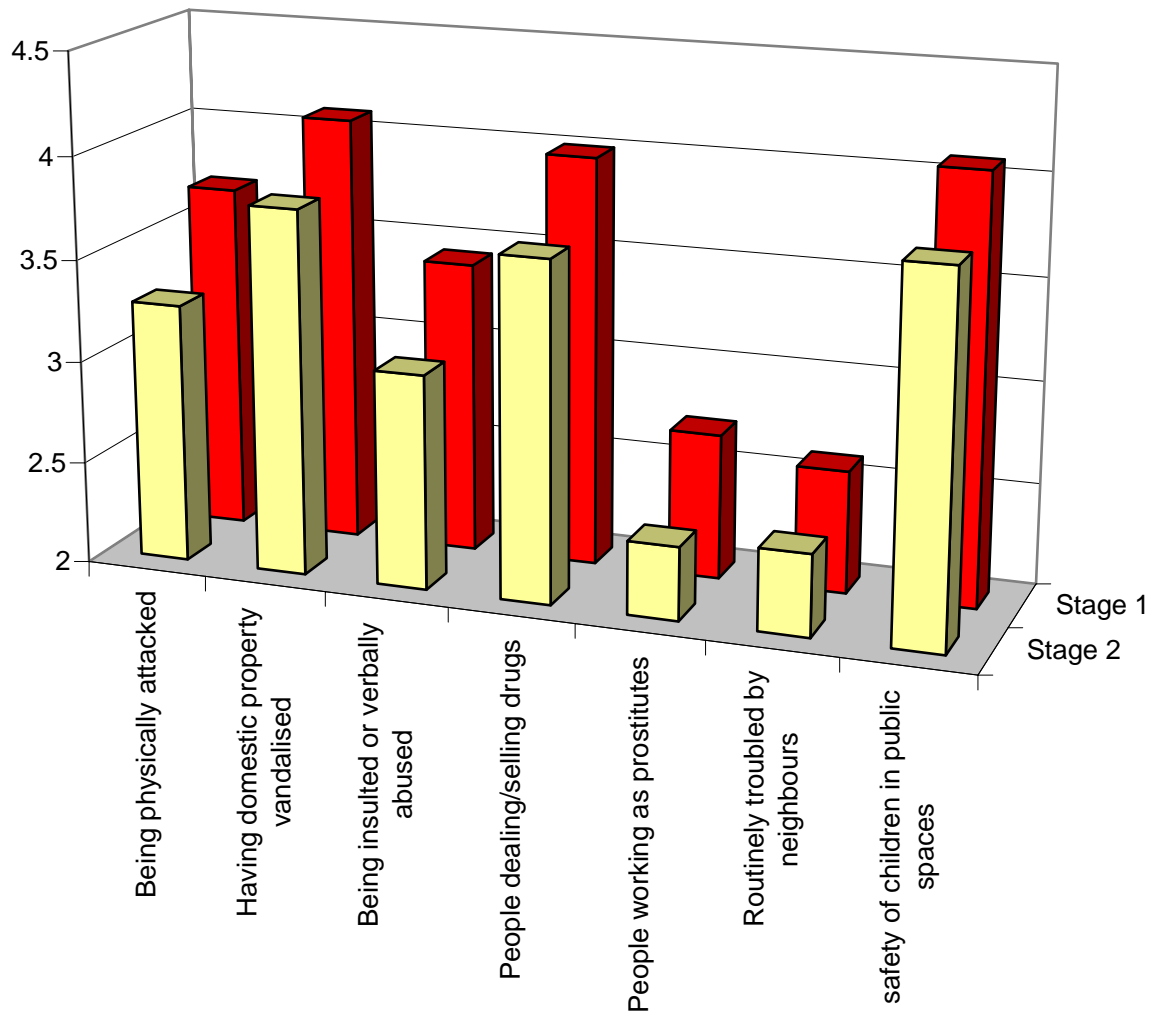
The mean worry scores for respondents in Great Hollands demonstrated a significant decrease in stage two in comparison to stage one¹⁰.

Significant reductions in worry occurred for:

- Being physically attacked
- Having your domestic property vandalised
- Being insulted or verbally abused
- People dealing or selling drugs
- People working as prostitutes
- The safety of children in public spaces

¹⁰ With regard to the significant findings: 'being physically attacked' ($z = -4.430$, $p = .005$), 'having your domestic property vandalised' ($z = -3.192$, $p = .001$), 'being insulted or verbally abused' ($z = -3.534$, $p = .0005$) and 'people dealing or selling drugs' ($z = -3.705$, $p = .0005$), 'people working as prostitutes' significant ($z = -3.372$, $p = .001$) and 'the safety of children in public spaces' ($z = -3.424$, $p = .001$). The small observed reduction in the mean worry score for 'being routinely troubled by neighbours' was the only items found not to be statistically significant ($z = -1.457$, $p = .145$).

Great Hollands: Comparison of Mean Worry Scores between Stage One and Stage Two



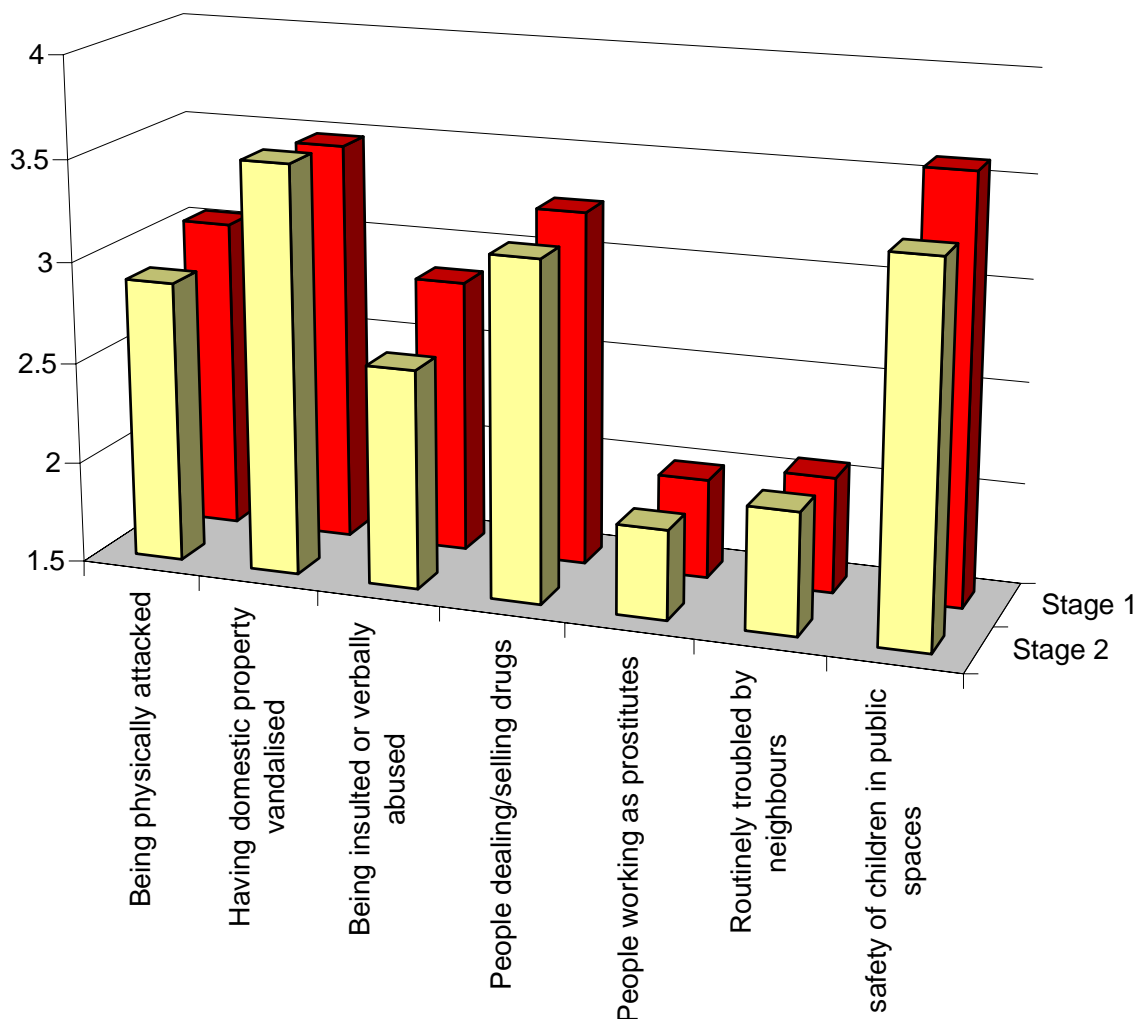
11.8 Little Sandhurst and Wellington (The 'control' neighbourhood)¹¹

There were small reductions in the level of worry reported for:

- Being insulted or verbally abused
- The safety of children in public spaces

¹¹ None of the items demonstrated a statistically significant difference between stages one and two. Only two of the items attained a level of borderline significance; 'being insulted or verbally abused' ($z = -1.763$, $p = .078$) and 'the safety of children in public spaces' ($z = -1.678$, $p = .093$). In both instances there has been a reduction in the level of worry reported.

Little Sandhurst and Wellington: Comparison of Mean Worry Scores between Stage One and Stage Two



11.9 Summary

Overall, two out of the three experimental neighbourhoods demonstrated statistically significant reductions in the mean worry scores for each item.

The exceptional experimental neighbourhood was Priestwood and Garth where the only significant reduction was in the concern for the safety of children in public spaces. However there were also non-significant trends suggestive of slightly less concern over vandalism to domestic property and slightly higher concern over being routinely troubled by neighbours.

The trends in terms of which items presented more of a concern for the respondents in each neighbourhood remained largely unchanged between baseline and stage two, except for Priestwood and Garth. Thus the three key concerns are: damage to domestic property, safety of children in public spaces and people dealing or selling drugs.

It was predicted that there would be no significant difference between worry scores at stage one and stage two for respondents from Little Sandhurst and Wellington as this was the control neighbourhood and as such had relatively low levels of concerns at stage one and experienced low levels of intervention focused on antisocial behaviour during the intervening period.

12 Demographic Groups and Worries

Table 8: Mean Worry Scores for the Demographic Groups

	Men		Women		Tenant		Home Owner		Lone Parent		Two Parent Family		Under 70		Over 70	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
	361	343	583	509	182	200	847	686	75	11	291	112	857	715	172	172
Being physically assaulted	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.2
Having property damaged by vandals	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.3	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6
Being insulted or verbally abused	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8
People dealing or selling drugs	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5
People working as prostitutes	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.6
Being routinely troubled by neighbours	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.9	3.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.2
Safety of children in public spaces	3.8	3.6	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.6	4.2	3.6	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.5

Men

There were significant reductions in worry between stages one and two, except for concern over prostitution and troublesome neighbours¹².

Women

Again the analysis indicated that for all items except that relating to troublesome neighbours the observed reduction in the mean score was statistically significant¹³.

Owner Occupiers

The analysis indicated that for all items except that relating to troublesome neighbours and people working as prostitutes, the observed reduction in the mean score was statistically significant¹⁴.

¹² Non-parametric analysis employing Mann Whitney U' Test revealed that for all items, except for concern over prostitution and troublesome neighbours, that the observed reduction in the mean worry score by stage two was statistically significant. Being physically assaulted ($z = -2.678$, $p = .007$); Having property damaged by vandals ($z = -2.432$, $p = .015$); Being insulted or verbally abused ($z = -2.078$, $p = .038$); People dealing or selling drugs ($z = -3.157$, $p = .002$) and Safety of children in public spaces ($z = -3.073$, $p = .002$).

¹³ Being physically assaulted ($z = -4.168$, $p = .0005$); Having property damaged by vandals ($z = -3.641$, $p = .0005$); Being insulted or verbally abused ($z = -4.429$, $p = .0005$); People dealing or selling drugs ($z = -3.238$, $p = .001$); People working as prostitutes ($z = -2.048$, $p = .041$) and Safety of children in public spaces ($z = -3.896$, $p = .0005$).

Tenants

The tenant sample only has a significant reduction in the mean worry score for four of the seven items. The non significant findings related to concern over vandalism to domestic property, people working as prostitutes and troublesome neighbours. All other comparisons revealed statistically significant reductions¹⁵.

Two-Parent Families

Only three of the worry items demonstrated a statistically significant reduction in the mean scores¹⁶. These were for the following items; 'being physically attacked', 'having domestic property vandalised and 'being insulted or verbally abused'.

Lone Parents

Despite some considerable observed reductions in mean worry scores for the lone parents, only one item attained a level of statistical significance. This was concern over vandalism to domestic property¹⁷.

Under 70 years

This group demonstrated statistically significant different reductions in mean worry scores on every item except for 'being routinely troubled by neighbours'¹⁸.

Over 70 years

None of the observed changes in mean worry scores across the two stages of the study demonstrated statistical significant differences.

12.1 Summary

It is pleasing to note that some of the most vulnerable groups identified at baseline actually demonstrated some reductions in worry scores with the greatest magnitude. Whilst the analysis of the lone parents' scores did not attain a level of statistical significance they did demonstrate some of the largest reductions in mean worry scores, closely followed by two-parent families and tenants.

Only four groups demonstrated an increase in mean worry score. These were:

- Men – 'routinely troubled by neighbours'
- Lone parents -'routinely troubled by neighbours'

¹⁴ Being physically assaulted ($z = -5.356$, $p = .0005$); Having property damaged by vandals ($z = -4.309$, $p = .0005$); Being insulted or verbally abused ($z = -4.467$, $p = .0005$); People dealing or selling drugs ($z = -4.279$, $p = .0005$) and Safety of children in public spaces ($z = -4.438$, $p = .0005$).

¹⁵ Being physically assaulted ($z = -1.984$, $p = .047$); Being insulted or verbally abused ($z = -2.343$, $p = .019$); People dealing or selling drugs ($z = -2.544$, $p = .011$) and Safety of children in public spaces ($z = -3.400$, $p = .001$).

¹⁶ Being physically assaulted ($z = -2.871$, $p = .004$); Having property damaged by vandals ($z = -3.140$, $p = .002$) and Being insulted or verbally abused ($z = -2.625$, $p = .009$)

¹⁷ The lack of statistical significance can be partly attributed to the unequal sample sizes and the dramatically reduced sample size in this population at stage two ($n = 11$). Having property damaged by vandals ($z = -2.179$, $p = .029$)

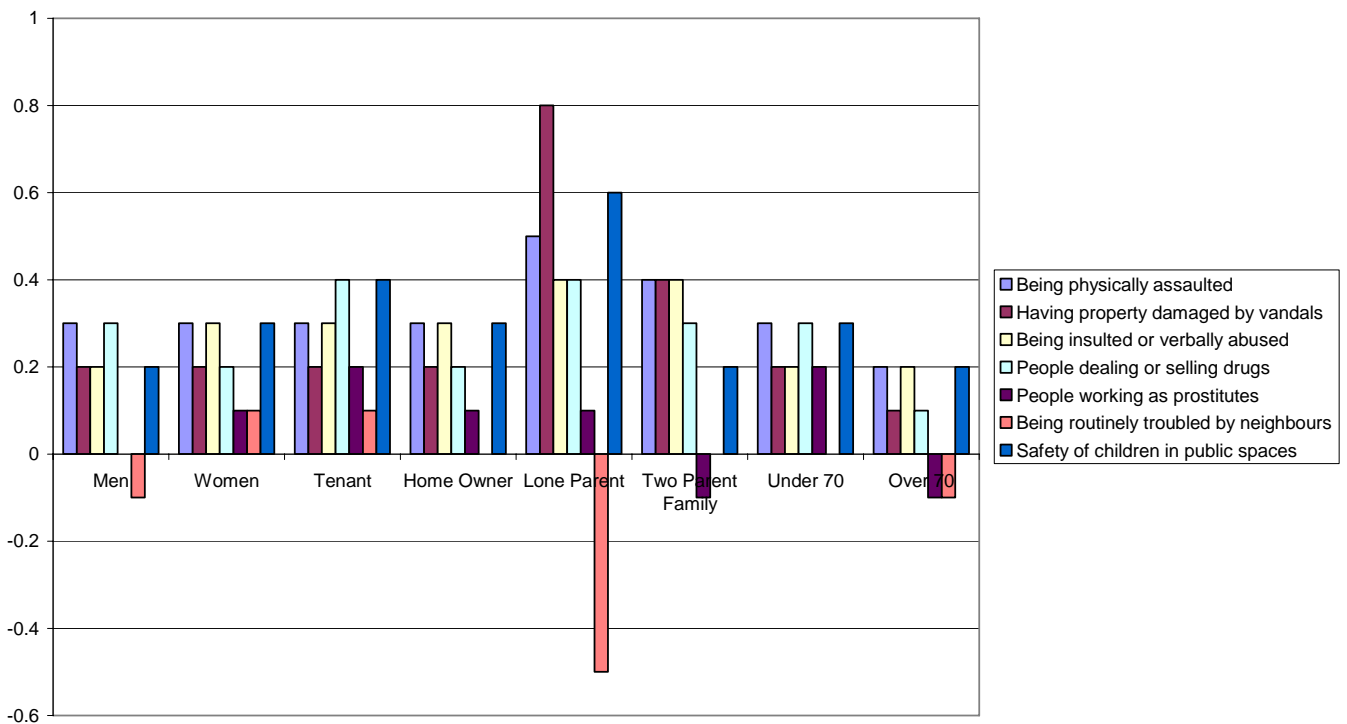
¹⁸ Being physically assaulted ($z = -5.321$, $p = .0005$); Having property damaged by vandals ($z = -4.409$, $p = .0005$); Being insulted or verbally abused ($z = -4.708$, $p = .0005$); People dealing or selling drugs ($z = -4.527$, $p = .0005$); People working as prostitutes ($z = -2.959$, $p = .003$) and Safety of children in public spaces ($z = -5.152$, $p = .0005$).

- Two-parent families – ‘people working as prostitutes’
- Over 70s - ‘routinely troubled by neighbours’ and ‘people working as prostitutes’.

However, it must be noted that none of these increases in worry attained a level of statistical significance.

Concern about ‘being physically assaulted’ and ‘people dealing or selling drugs’, with the exception of the over 70s, demonstrated consistent reductions across all other groups.

Change in Mean Worry Scores from Baseline to Stage 2 for each Demographic Group



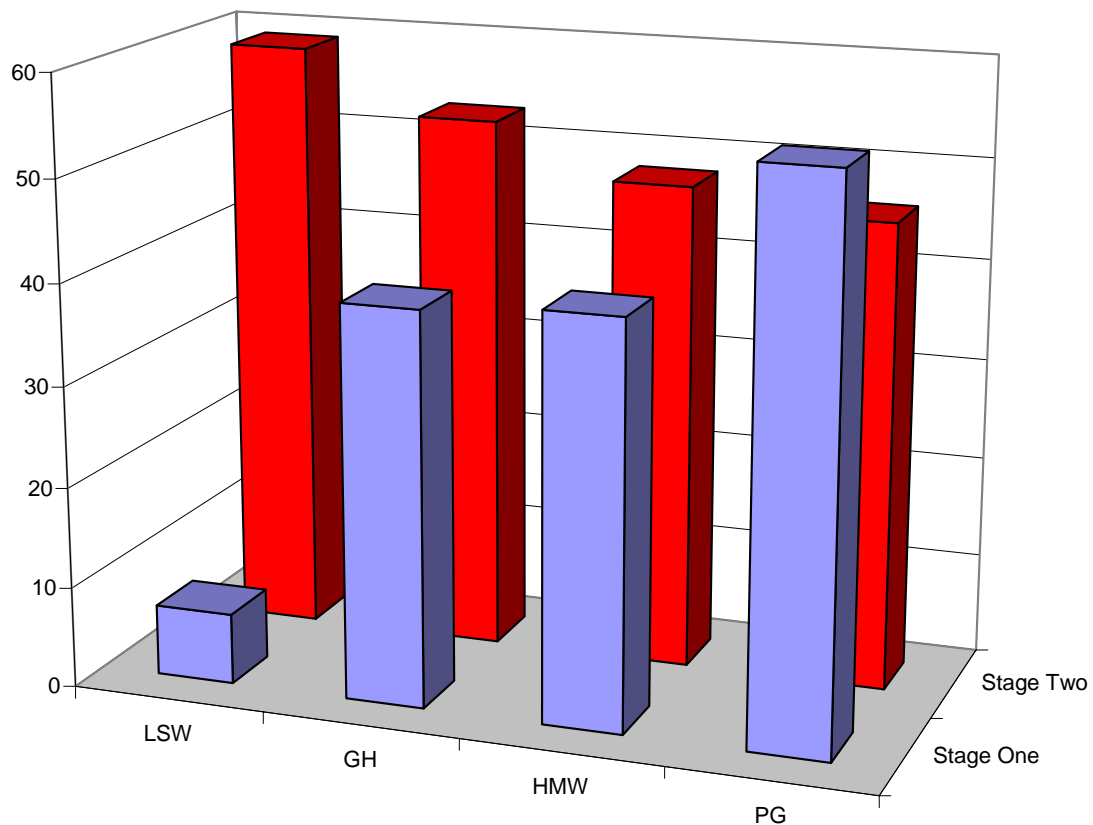
NB. Positive values are indicative of a reduction in the mean worry score, whereas a negative score is indicative of an increase in the mean score.

13 Trends and Change in Social Cohesion Perceptions

13.1 Changes in Social Cohesion by Neighbourhood

The series of charts below represent the change in perceptions of social cohesion across the two time-periods. The columns represent the percentage of respondents at both baseline and Stage Two who indicated that they ‘strongly’ or ‘fairly strongly’ agreed with each item for each neighbourhood. A separate chart has been produced for each of the social cohesion items.

Change in the percentage of respondents who answered positively to the question: 'I believe that people from different backgrounds get along together'



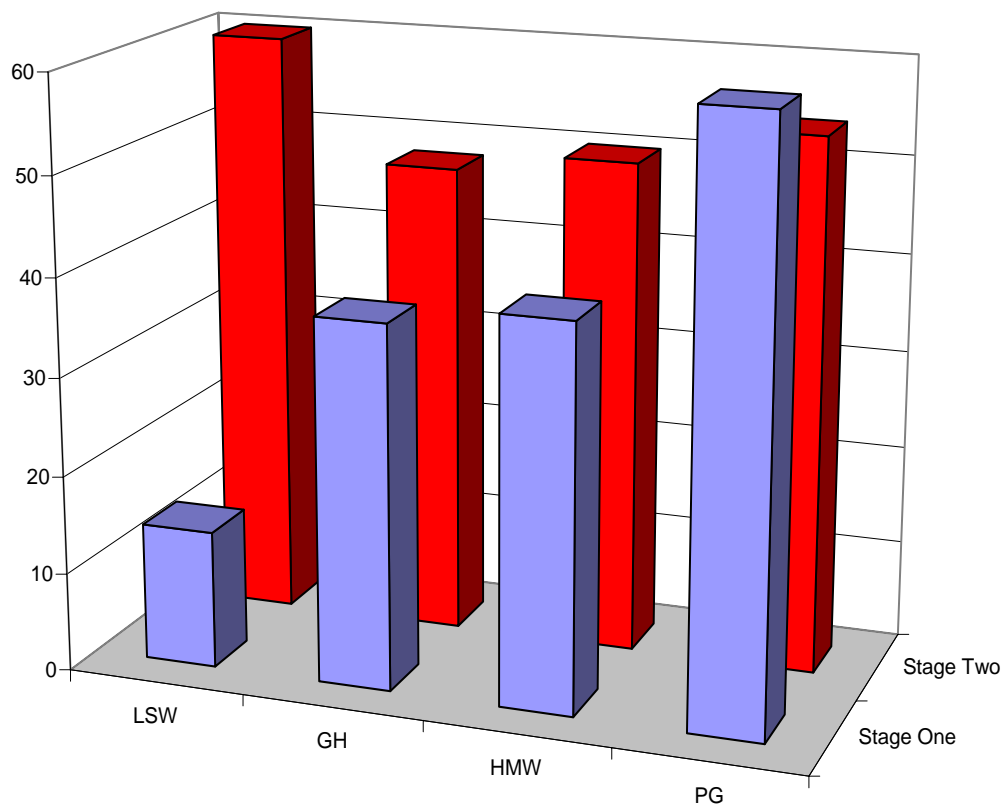
Key Findings

- Three of the neighbourhoods demonstrated a significant increase in the perceptions of good social integration. Only Priestwood and Garth demonstrated a decrease in these perceptions (55% to 46%)¹⁹. Again, this was significant.
- Whilst Priestwood and Garth has experienced a decline in the proportion of positive scorers it still remains the neighbourhood with the second highest score on this item.
- The excessively low level of social integration found at Stage One in Little Sandhurst and Wellington is no longer evident. They have increased the number of respondents scoring positively on this item from 7% to 59%.
- A sizable increase was also noted in Great Hollands, where the proportion of positive responses increased from 39% to 53%.

¹⁹ Great Hollands: $\chi^2 = 29.910$, $df = 4$, $p = .0005$; Harmans Water: $\chi^2 = 26.740$, $df = 4$, $p = .0005$; Little Sandhurst and Wellington; $\chi^2 = 126.957$, $df = 4$, $p = .0005$ and Priestwood and Garth $\chi^2 = 9.918$, $df = 4$, $p = .043$

13.2 Belongingness

Comparison of the percentage of respondents who answered positively to the question; 'I feel I belong to my neighbourhood'



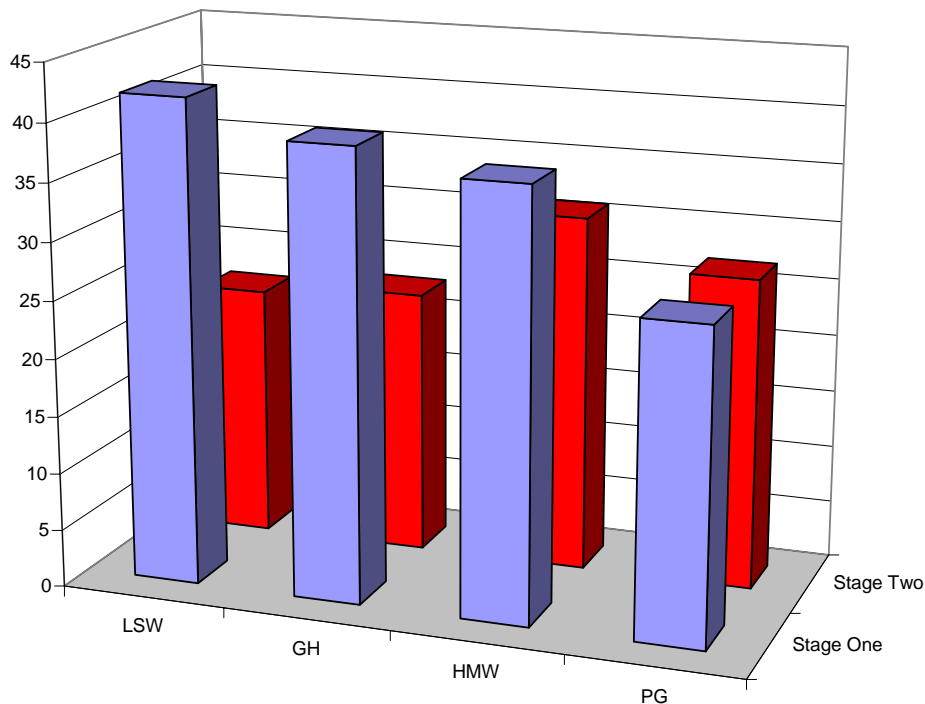
Key Findings

- Similar to the findings above in that Little Sandhurst and Wellington have dramatically increased the proportion of positive responders from baseline to stage two (14% to 60%).
- Again, Priestwood and Garth demonstrate a small decline in the proportion of positive responders (60% to 54%). However, it is again is the neighbourhood with the second highest proportion of positive scorers.
- The observed increases in the proportion of positive scorers for Great Hollands, Harmans Water and Little Sandhurst and Wellington all attained a level of statistical significance²⁰.

²⁰ Great Hollands: $\chi^2 = 11.914$, $df = 4$, $p = .02$; Harmans Water: $\chi^2 = 10.556$, $df = 4$, $p = .032$; Little Sandhurst and Wellington; $\chi^2 = 91.272$, $df = 4$, $p = .0005$

13.3 Power to Influence Decisions

Change in the percentage of respondents who answered positively to the question: 'Do you feel that you can influence decisions affecting the neighbourhood'



Key Findings

- One of the most notable findings is the substantial reduction in the proportion of respondents indicating that they feel they have influence over the decision-making that impacts upon their neighbourhood, from all areas except Priestwood and Garth. However, it must be noted that this apparent reduction is only statistically significant in Little Sandhurst and Wellington and Great Hollands²¹.
- The relatively small reduction in positively scoring respondents in Harmans Water has meant that they have become the neighbourhood where respondents feel they have the most influence over local decision-making.

14 Perceptions of Safety

14.1 Change in Mean Safety Perceptions from Baseline to Stage Two

With regard to overall safety perceptions ²², at baseline:

- Priestwood and Garth had the highest mean safety score of 10.8
- Little Sandhurst and Wellington had the lowest score of 6.75
- Harmans Water and Great Hollands both shared the middle position with scores of 9.3 and 9.4, respectively

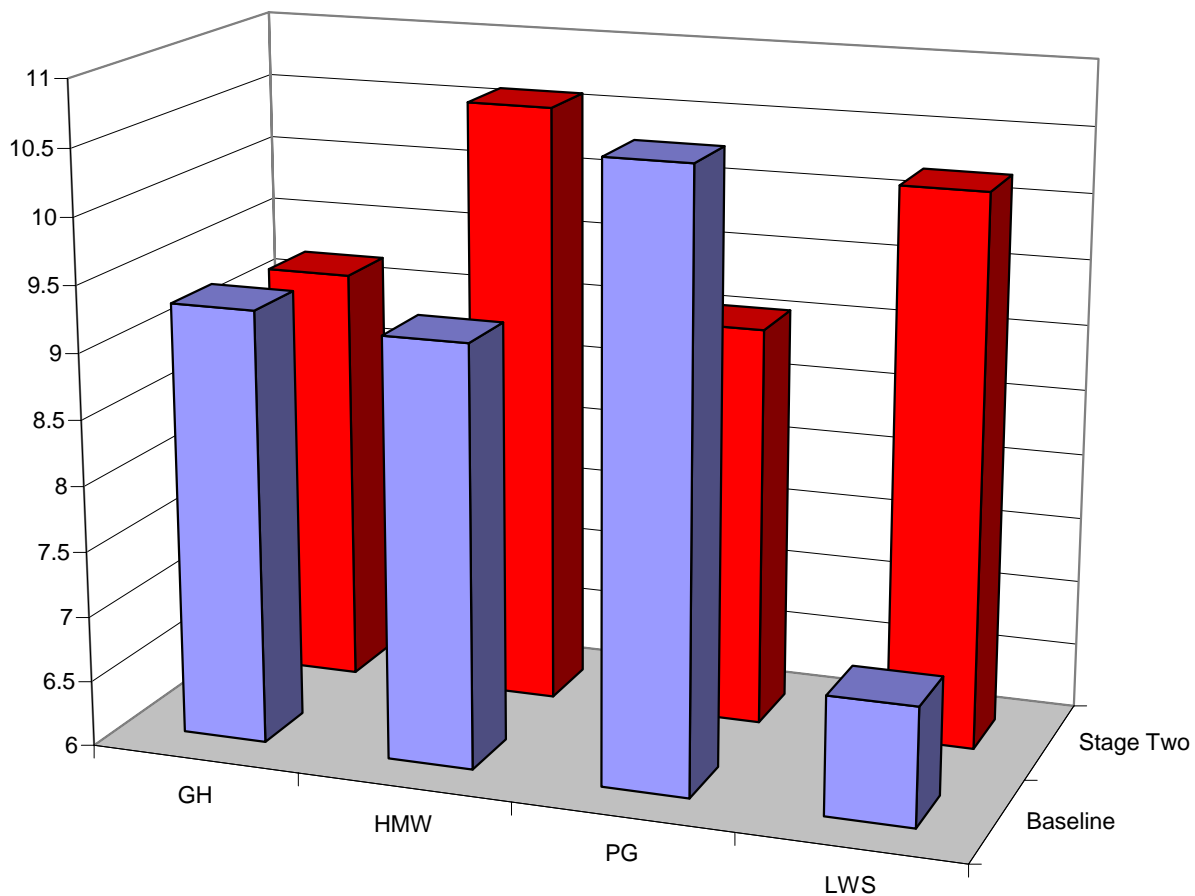
²¹ Great Hollands: $\chi^2 = 23.677$, $df = 4$, $p = .0005$ and Little Sandhurst and Wellington; $\chi^2 = 16.30$, $df = 4$, $p = .003$

²² i.e. summation of the scores on the three items

By stage two there was very little change in safety perceptions for respondents from Great Hollands. However, safety perceptions dramatically improved for respondents in both Harmans Water (9.2% to 10.6%) and Little Sandhurst and Wellington (6.9% to 10.2%).

- Priestwood and Garth demonstrated a significant decline in safety perceptions at stage two ²³. Consequently, Priestwood and Garth has changed from having the highest to the lowest perceptions of safety.
- Harmans Water has changed to becoming the area with the highest levels of perceived safety, closely followed by Little Sandhurst and Wellington.

Change in Safety Perceptions by Neighbourhood



²³ Independent tests revealed: Great Hollands - non significant; Harmans Water - $t = -7.878$, $p = .0005$; Little Sandhurst and Wellington - $t = -14.087$, $p = .0005$; Priestwood and Garth - $t = 8.196$, $p = .0005$

14.2 Relationships Between Safety Perception Items

The table below represents the relationship between the individual safety and cohesion items.²⁴

	(1) Feel safe in the day when outside in my neighbourhood		(2) Feel safe at night when outside in my neighbourhood		(3) More or less chance of being a victim than five years ago		(4) People from different backgrounds get along together		(5) I Feel as though I belong to my neighbourhood		(6) Feel I can influence decisions affecting my neighbourhood	
Stage	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
(1) Feel safe in the day when outside in my neighbourhood												
(2) Feel safe at night when outside in my neighbourhood	.276	.585										
(3) More or less chance of being a victim than five years ago	.272	.107	-.399	.137								
(4) People from different backgrounds get along together	.570	.259	.153	.244	.160	.006						
(5) I Feel as though I belong to my neighbourhood	.362	.216	.147	.222	.138	-.022	.470	.415				
(6) Feel I can influence decisions affecting my neighbourhood	-.055	.192	.255	.254	0.298	.067	.091	.285	.247	.399		
(7) The physical environment has improved in the past five years	-.007	.239	.293	.214	.384	.008	.107	.191	.089	.210	.364	.235

Previously at baseline, the key relationships were:

- Perceptions of improvement in the physical environment had been associated with a lower perceived risk for victimisation now compared with five years previously.
- Perceptions of safety in the day time were positively related to perceptions of how well people from different backgrounds get along in the neighbourhood
- A sense of belonging to the neighbourhood was positively related to perceptions of how well people from different backgrounds get along in the neighbourhood.

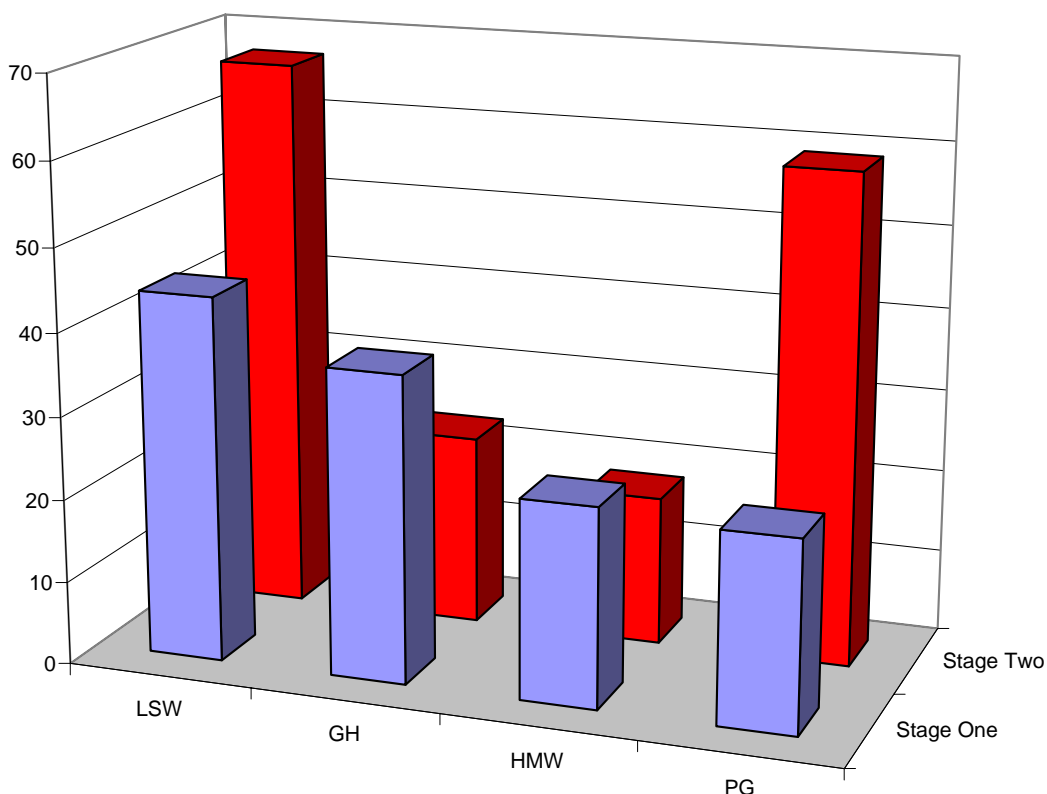
²⁴ These figures are produced from non-parametric correlations using Spearman's Rho.

However at stage two:

- Perceived risk for victimisation is not clearly influenced by any of the other measures
- Perceptions of safety when outside in the neighbourhood during the day are now more strongly related to perceptions of safety at night and have a significant but less strong association with how well people from different backgrounds get along together.
- A sense of belonging to the neighbourhood remains strongly and positively related to perceptions of how well people from different backgrounds get along in the neighbourhood.
- Additionally, a sense of belonging to the neighbourhood was positively related to a feeling of being able to influence decisions concerning the neighbourhood.

14.3 Changes in the Perception of Improvement in the Environment in the Past Five Years

Change in the percentage of respondents agreeing that there has been an improvement in their physical environment in the past five years



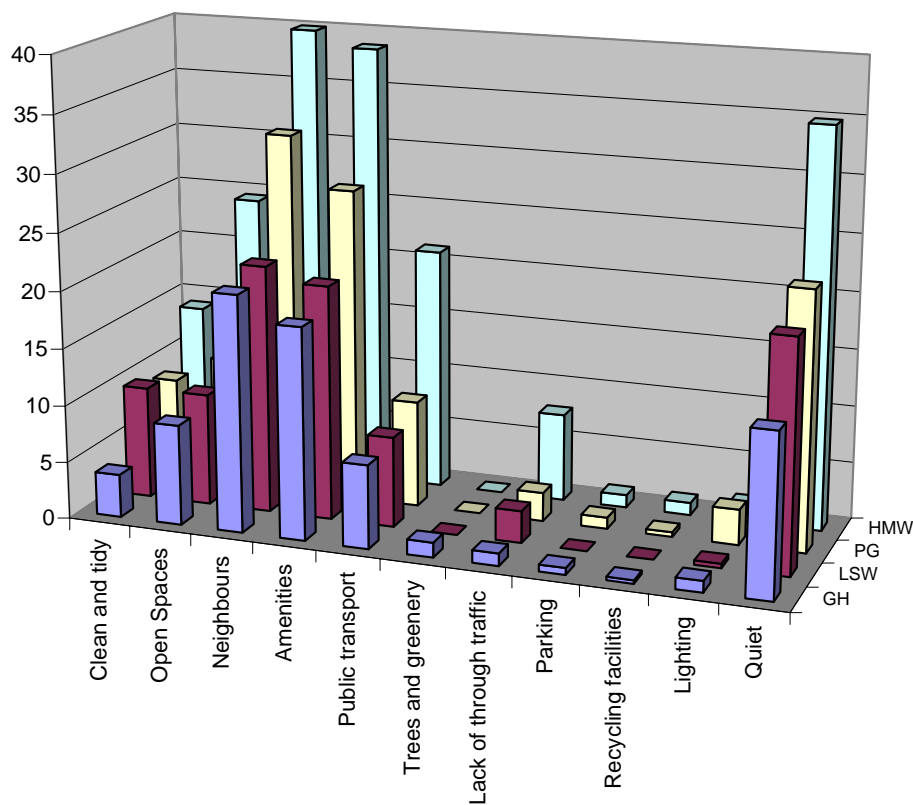
Key Findings

- Both Little Sandhurst and Wellington and Priestwood and Garth demonstrated a rise in the proportion of positive responses to the question regarding improvement to the physical environment in the past five years. The observed difference was statistically

significant for Little Sandhurst and Wellington (44% to 67%), but only demonstrating border-line significance for Priestwood and Garth (23% to 59%)²⁵.

- Conversely, Great Hollands and Harmans Water both demonstrated a significant reduction in the proportion of respondents reporting an improvement in the environment from 37% to 23% and 24% to 18% respectively²⁶.
- Previously, the baseline figures indicated that respondents from Priestwood and Garth perceived the lowest level of physical improvement in the environment. This position has now changed and the respondents from Harmans Water report the lowest level of improvement.
- One must exercise caution when interpreting this finding. The fact that there has been no improvement does not necessarily mean that the respondents are dissatisfied with their physical environment.
- In order to unravel this further, the qualitative responses given on the questionnaire asking people to cite the three best things about their neighbourhood were categories and thus can be presented as percentages.

Percentage of respondents who agree with the question: 'The best thing about my neighbourhood is...'



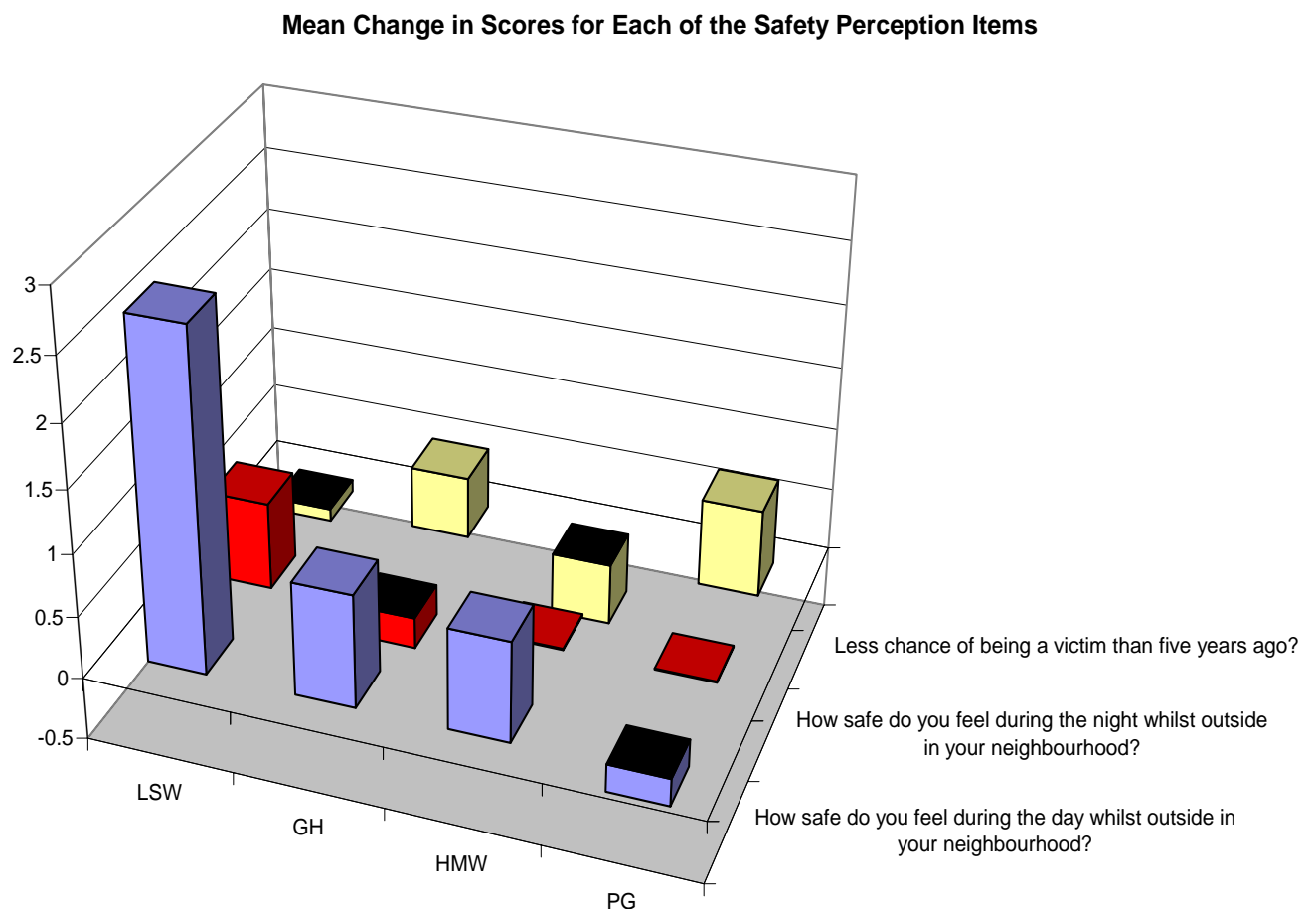
²⁵ Little Sandhurst and Wellington $\chi^2 = 24.582$, $df = 4$, $p = .0005$; Priestwood and Garth $\chi^2 = 9.216$, $df = 4$, $p = .056$

²⁶ Great Hollands $\chi^2 = 25.675$, $df = 4$, $p = .0005$; Harmans Water $\chi^2 = 17.063$, $df = 4$, $p = .002$

- Combining the findings from the two previous charts demonstrates that a greater number of respondents from Harmans Water are very happy about a number of aspects of their environment (e.g. cleanliness and tidiness, open spaces, the amenities, public transport etc). Thus although they indicate little by way of change in the physical environment, their responses to this section of the questionnaire would lead to the conclusion that this is not a negative attribute.
- Respondents from Great Hollands were the least likely to identify positive aspects of their environment.
- One of the most significant 'best aspects' is 'friendly' neighbours.

14.4 Change in Personal Safety Perceptions by Neighbourhood

The chart below represents the change in perceptions of personal safety across the two time periods. The values were calculated by comparing the mean score at baseline for each neighbourhood on each of the safety items from the mean scores evident at Stage Two.



Key Findings

Comparison of neighbourhoods

- With regards to perceptions of safety outside in the neighbourhood, both during the day and at night, respondents from Little Sandhurst and Wellington demonstrated the greatest positive change in scores. However, they simultaneously perceived themselves to be at slightly greater risk of being the victim of crime now compared with perceptions at baseline.
- In contrast, respondents from Priestwood and Garth demonstrated a decrease in perceptions of safety in the day, a fairly minimal increase in perceptions of safety at night and a considerable decrease in the risk for criminal victimisation.
- Whilst the Great Hollands respondents demonstrated an increase in safety perceptions for the daytime, they simultaneously manifested a decrease in safety perceptions for the night-time. Despite this, they demonstrate a considerable reduction in perceptions of risk for criminal victimisation.
- Respondents from Harmans Water were found to have a greater sense of safety in their neighbourhood during the daytime, but only a minimal increase in respect to being outside at night. Their responses to the question related to risk for victimisation showed the highest increase in perceived risk across the four neighbourhoods.

14.5 Factors influencing Safety Perceptions- Whole Sample (combining baseline and stage two) ²⁷

Five factors independently predicted the level of safety perceptions,²⁸. In order of influence these were:

- Concern about risk of personal violation
- Social cohesion,
- Age group,
- Concern over property crime
- Gender.

The more concern over personal violation and property crime the less safe an individual feels. Additionally the lower the perception of social cohesion, the less

²⁷ A simple multiple regression analysis was performed to ascertain which variables predict an individual's level of perceived personal safety in their own neighbourhood. The variables entered into the equation were stage of the study (baseline or stage two), neighbourhood, the four different worry scales (concern over personal violation, property crime, neighbourhood criminality and hate-related crime), housing tenure, age group, gender, marital status, social cohesion and length of residency. Neither neighbourhood nor study stage were significant predictors. Thus no further analysis was warranted on the individual neighbourhoods or separating out baseline data from stage two data.

²⁸These accounted for a total of 24.5% of the explained variance. The predictors were social cohesion, stage of study and concern over property crime. $F_{(12,1309)} = 43.714$, $p = .0005$. Personal violation = $B = -.295$, $t = 8.248$, $p = .0005$; Social Cohesion = $B = .275$, $t = 11.129$, $p = .0005$, age group = $B = -.100$, $t = -3.965$, $p = .0005$, property crime = $B = -.067$, $t = -2.195$, $p = .028$, gender = $B = -.062$, $t = -2.445$, $p = .015$

safe the individual feels, men are more likely to feel safe in comparison to women and younger age groups report feeling safer than the older age groups.

Respondents with Dependent Children

The same analysis was conducted again, but this time only included respondents with dependent children. The same predictors were entered as above²⁹. A high sense of social cohesion in the neighbourhood was associated with high levels of perceived safety.

- Respondents in stage two reported significantly higher levels of perceived safety than those at baseline.
- Higher concerns over property crime are associated with lower levels of perceived safety.

Key Points

- Social cohesion is important for both the whole sample and people with dependent children. Promoting social cohesion is a worthy option when attempting to improve people’s perceptions of personal safety.
- Concern over personal violation influenced was linked significantly with perceived safety for parents of dependent children. Parents of young children will be less likely to be socialising in public in the evening and hence risk for personal violations in the public sphere is considerably reduced.
- The fact that families with children demonstrated a significant increase in perceived safety is important and signifies that changes have impacted upon their lives.

15 Promoting Safety: Suitability of Interventions

15.1 Percentage of items deemed ‘very helpful’ by neighbourhood: Comparison of baseline and stage two.

	Great Hollands		Harmans Water		Little Sandhurst and Wellington		Priestwood and Garth	
Stage	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Neighbourhood Watch	13.3	13.6	23.6	13.9	18.9	15.7	16.8	14.3
Street Lighting	39.9	35.5	31.2	30.3	22.9	24.3	38.1	28.3
CCTV	56.2	39.3	46.9	35.2	35.8	22.1	48.3	33.2
More police officers on the beat	76.6	63.2	70.6	63.6	66.4	57.1	62.6	59.0

²⁹These accounted for 26.1% of the explained variance $F_{(12,307)} = 12.213$, $p = .0005$. Social Cohesion = B .334, $t = 6.682$, $p = .0005$, study stage = B .206, $t = -3.979$, $p = .0005$, property crime = B -.142, $t = -2.166$, $p = .0005$

More police patrol cars	59.2	46.7	51.9	46.4	51.8	42.1	54.2	44.3
Panic alarms in the home	22.0	18.2	21.7	18.7	17.0	6.4	23.5	20.9
Volunteers helping neighbourhood watch	21.7	21.5	25.9	20.2	19.2	14.3	27.3	21.3
Improving community spirit	36.8	29.3	32.4	22.9	28.7	23.6	33.9	27.0
Improved home security	37.3	37.2	38.4	34.0	32.7	25.0	45.8	31.6
Self-defence classes	13.4	9.1	12.9	10.4	8.1	7.1	11.6	7.4
Measures for tackling nuisance neighbours	53.7	38.4	49.3	40.2	32.4	32.9	52.2	36.9

* The paired scores highlighted in bold demonstrated statistically significant differences between baseline and stage two.

The question posed to the respondents was: ‘How helpful would the following be in making you less worried about crime in your neighbourhood?’ Thus reductions in perceptions may indicate one of two possibilities. Firstly, that the forms of interventions are now more evident at baseline and thus fewer people feel that more of the particular intervention with further ease their anxieties about crime. Secondly, that faith in the intervention to actually reduce crime has diminished for some respondents.

Key findings

- **Neighbourhood Watch** - In all areas with the exception of Great Hollands, fewer respondents reported that this would reduce their concerns. The findings were statistically significant for Harmans Water and Priestwood and Garth.
- **Street Lighting** – Whilst in Little Sandhurst and Wellington the percentage of respondents desiring better street lighting increased, in all of the targeted neighbourhoods there was a reduction in perceived demand. However, the difference between baseline and stage two was only significant in Priestwood and Garth.
- **CCTV** - There were statistically significant reductions in respondents in all four neighbourhoods expressing a desire for this intervention. However, whilst CCTV was the third most popular intervention at baseline, this has now moved to fourth position and its previous position replaced by measures for tackling nuisance neighbours.
- **More police officers on the beat** - Whilst this remains the most popular intervention, overall the proportion of respondents indicating a strong preference for an increase in beat officers has declined in all areas. However, the finding is only statistically significant in Great Hollands.

- **More patrol cars** - Again this retains its place as the second most popular intervention. However, there was an apparent reduction in the proportion of respondents indicating a desire for this across all four neighbourhoods. Again the only statistical difference is in Great Hollands.
- **Panic alarms in homes** – Overall a reduction in all four neighbourhoods but only one statistically significant finding, which related to respondents in Little Sandhurst and Wellington. It is apparent that this observed reduction may in part be explained by the lack of lone parent respondents from this neighbourhood at stage two, since lone parents were one of the most likely groups to see panic alarms in the home as a favourable intervention.
- **Volunteers helping neighbourhood watch** – Reductions in desire for this intervention were evident across all four neighbourhoods although none of the findings attained a level of statistical significance.
- **Improving community spirit** – Reductions were apparent again across all four neighbourhoods, with the findings reaching statistical significance in Harmans Water and Little Sandhurst and Wellington.
- **Improved home security** – Reductions were evident in all areas with the exception of Great Hollands, which remained unchanged. The one finding to reach statistical significance was in Priestwood and Garth.
- **Self-defence classes** – This intervention remains the least favoured strategy to reduce concern. However, reductions are evident but only a significant reduction was found in Priestwood and Garth.
- **Measures to tackle nuisance neighbours** – With the exception of the static finding in Little Sandhurst and Wellington, there were reductions in desire for this intervention. The two areas where the reductions were statistically significant were Priestwood and Garth and Great Hollands.

15.2 Percentage of items deemed ‘very helpful’ by demographic group at stage two

	Lone parent	2 parent family	Men	Women	Under 69 years	70 years plus	Owner-occupier	Tenant
Neighbourhood Watch	0	13.5	13.7	14.0	13.7	17.0	14.5	13.1
Street Lighting	27.3	27.9	27.0	32.1	31.9	24.0	28.4	37.2
CCTV	45.5	33.3	32.9	34.3	35.2	28.1	31.8	40.9
More police officers on the beat	57.7	45.5	66.0	57.8	61.6	60.7	61.3	60.9
More police patrol cars	27.3	45.0	45.3	45.1	47.4	37.4	45.0	46.4
Panic alarms in the home	18.2	18.8	13.0	20.0	17.2	18.7	12.7	34.5
Volunteers helping neighbourhood watch	0	22.1	18.0	20.3	20.4	17.6	17.5	28.9
Improving community spirit	9.1	29.2	22.9	28	28.5	15.9	23.6	33.8
Improved home security	27.3	35.4	30.4	33.6	33.2	30.6	30.2	42.4
Self-defence classes	14.4	18.2	6.7	10.1	9.9	3.0	7.2	13.8
Measures for tackling nuisance neighbours	30.6	27.3	39.1	36.1	38.2	34.9	36.0	44.4

* The paired scores highlighted in bold demonstrated statistically significant differences between the paired demographic comparison.

Key Findings

- The older respondents are the most likely group to favour neighbourhood watch
- Improved street lighting is most favoured by tenants and women.
- CCTV is seen as very desirable by lone parents and tenants and least favoured by the older respondents.
- Men are the most likely group to indicate a desire for more beat officers and two-parent families are the least likely.
- An increase in police patrol cars is equally favoured by most groups with the exceptions of the lone parents and the older respondents.
- More than a third of tenants (34.5%) reported that installation of panic alarms in their homes would reduce their concern over crime. They are statistically more likely to desire this intervention than their owner-occupier counterparts (12.7%).
- Volunteers helping Neighbourhood Watch was favoured by tenants (28.9%) and two parent families (22%) and least favoured by lone parents (0%).
- Improving community spirit was seen to be desirable by tenants, women, two-parent families and the under 70s, it was seen as least desirable by lone-parents and the older respondents.

- There was a statistically significant difference between owner-occupiers (32.2%) and tenants (42.4%) in their desire for improved home security. Tenants were the group most in favour of this intervention. The groups indicating the least desire for this were lone-parents, men and the older respondents.
- Self-defence classes are the overall least favoured intervention. Those who see it as the least helpful measure are the older respondents and men and more favoured by families with children and tenants.
- Measures for tackling nuisance neighbours are favoured by both tenants and men, and deemed less helpful by families with children.

16 Comments upon safety and suitable interventions by neighbourhood

At the end of the questionnaire the respondents are asked an open-ended question where they are free to articulate any further comments. In the baseline report, this was introduced as a means of further exploring perceptions of safety and the need for particular interventions. Thematic categorisation of the comments largely incorporates three of Van der Wurff et al.'s (1989, cited in Farrall et al., 2000) components of 'vulnerability'. The responses in the targeted neighbourhoods typically have indicators of:

- Criminalisable space and time
- Groups of 'evil doers' – many of whom are acknowledged as lacking evil intention
- Power – largely power to secure the protective services of the council and the police.

16.1 Harmans Water

Criminalisable Time and Space

In the stage one of the study a number of places were identified as particularly risky in the evenings. These included the pedestrian underpasses, local shopping precincts, particular phone boxes and bus shelters, car parks and playgrounds. However, these identifiable spaces of caution are less evident in stage two and only one comment relating to criminalisable space emerged:

Female 41-60

- Lighting from Martin Heron Railway Station and environment is appalling. A mugger's paradise.

Evil doers

Previously at stage one, the identified 'evil doers' were tenants and children from outside of the neighbourhood. The categories of potential 'evil doers' have expanded in the stage two data collection to include immigrants and families in receipt of financial support. The emphasis continues to remain on the young and council tenants. The animosity for this latter group has been evident at both stages

of the study. Whilst only a few respondents make such strong allegations, the fact that they feel able to articulate this on the questionnaire would suggest that they do not feel alone in their views.

Female 70+

- Most of the problems appear to be *youngsters* being abusive, noisy and threatening to both young and the elderly.

Female 41-60

- ...Immigrants...

Male 20-40

- The council should not put '*benefit families*' into private rental, its not fair on the people who have paid mortgages for years and all their taxes, only to have scum as neighbours. Build more council houses away from us tax payers.

Interventions

Previously the interventions sought were: greater police presence, particularly foot patrols, CCTV in local shopping precinct, night buses and entertainment facilities for young people at low financial personal cost. By stage two, emphasis has shifted from police presence to; who the police are, their familiarity with the residents, their need to make follow-up calls and attitude towards victims. Provision for the local youth appears to remain an issue.

Female 70+

- The main problem as I see it is a lack of personal contact with police, we used to know them and converse with them.

Male 61-70

- Police should concentrate on crime not on motoring offences and targets.

Female 61-70

- I feel strongly about 'police' contact. To be local and not Thames Valley police who do not know most Bracknell estates, and what is worse is that they do not care or follow up a call you make.

Female 61-70

- Retired and living on my own I feel vulnerable. The ideal would be to have a remote control device linked to the police station.

Male 41-60

- I think a lot of crime goes unreported as police seem to favour the criminal and not the target.

Female 61-70

- Open up the community centre for *youngsters* to play music and keep them off the streets.

Community Integration

In stage one, the loci of poor social integration appeared to be between owner-occupiers and their distrust of tenants in social housing. Whilst this appears to remain an issue in stage two, we also now see the inclusion of immigrants into the equation:

Female 20-40

- I feel that the government has totally lost touch with this country and we have let far too many immigrants in.

Two insightful observations/conclusions were drawn which relate to promoting social integration. The first being to encourage parenting that endorses respect for other people and secondly to foster the notion of locality (e.g. to live and work in the locality, thus increasing the potential to walking to working).

Male 20-40

- You can't simply recreate a sense of community, it must be taught the idea that people matter and enforced by demanding tougher parenting.

Female 41-60

- If everybody worked closer to home, they would be out of their property less, see *their neighbours more*, less cars and congestion on the roads, and less accidents and noise.

Traffic

Male 70+

- It would help if the garages leased by the council were used for cars and not for storage. This would cut down on illegal parking.

Safety

A number of people reported feeling happy and safe living in Harmans Water and there was evidence of recognition of the efforts made by the council in terms of its local provision and services.

Female 41-60

- I have lived in Harmans Water for a long time. I have no trouble and get on very well with neighbours. I think Bracknell is one of the best towns in England.

Male 41-60

- Bracknell is a good place to live, very good schools, easy access to M4, we all love the flowers, Bracknell Forest Council is seen to be looking after us.

Change

The recent changes and associated concerns highlighted by the Harmans water respondents are presented below. The emphasis is on the growing population, both in terms of composition and how it will be supported by the infrastructure.

Male 61-70

- Much of the stress of living in Bracknell is the quickly growing population not being matched by better infrastructure and retail shopping.

Female 41-60

- England was a safer better place before the tidal wave of immigrants. I no longer feel safe walking the streets. I no longer go shopping in Reading or Slough. I have been mugged twice and raped once in the last 20 yrs.

Male 41-60

- Too much local development of housing without the infrastructure to support it, it will cause the local people more problems.

16.2 Little Sandhurst and Wellington Safety

From the lack of responses from the respondents highlighting criminalisable space and lack of identified likely villain groups, it would appear that generally most respondents in Little Sandhurst and Wellington feel reasonably safe. It is also interesting to note how two of the respondents demonstrate appreciation of the way in which perceptions of safety and risk can be shaped by factors other than genuine risk.

Female 41-60

- I am very concerned of how protective we are becoming of our children. I believe people are becoming paranoid and should be made aware of statistics to enable people to better understand the real risks.

Female 41-60

- Overall a very pleasant place to live. I think my answers are heavily influenced by the national situation on crime, which makes me sensitive.

The only one space and time highlighted as potentially unsafe is the station at night.

Female 20-40

- Having the station manned at night would make it a safer place and cut down on the vandalism, perhaps a taxi rank would be enough deterrence, a constant adult presence. It would also mean there is always a way to get home.

Power and Interventions

Only two suggestions were made with regard to crime reduction interventions in this neighbourhood. Essentially greater police presence and improved street lighting have been highlighted as possible areas for improvement. Interestingly all of the respondents who requested greater police presence were over the age of sixty-one. Whereas, whilst the perceived lack of police presence was noted at stage one this was reported by a number of different respondents from all of the age categories.

Male 61-70

- A visible police presence deters crime. Let's get the visibility in Sandhurst.

Female 61-70

- We are not getting the police support needed to control current problems despite paying sweetly through council taxes.

Male 61-70

- If there were more police there would be less crime to report, wouldn't there?

Female 70+

- Less paperwork for the police is a better solution.

Male 41-60

- We live in a road with no street lighting, which we like very much.

Traffic

The qualitative data forthcoming from respondents in Little Sandhurst and Wellington did not highlight areas of criminalisable space or classifiable 'evil doers', which was similarly found in the baseline study. However, the respondents' primary concerns related to safety on the roads. Traffic, particularly in terms of visibility and safety as a pedestrian has emerged as problematic.

Female 41-60

- Cut down on parents “dropping off” kids right outside school – more crocodile systems – it will give kids the much needed exercise too.

Female 20-40

- I am concerned about the safety of children crossing the dukes ride road outside Crowthorne C of E School – this is a busy road and the lollipop man resigned due to dangerous drivers – we need a pelican or zebra crossing to help children to cross safely.

Female 61-70

- I feel more unsafe from the traffic/parking situation than I do from crime.

Female 41-60

- Local traffic is very heavy – reduced street parking could ease the jams.

Male 70+

- Increase the visibility of the 30mph signage at entry to Crowthorne from Sandhurst.

Change

Female 70+

- Not the lovely little village it once was.

Female 70+

- Too much building is going on in our village, and alterations to homes in our road

16.3 Great Hollands Criminalisable Space

Previously the shopping areas and underpasses were seen as fear provoking, particularly at night. At stage two, the shopping area appears to remain an issue for a number of people. Under the comments of what people would like to see improved, the ‘problem’ of young people congregating at the shopping precincts is a repeated feature.

Female 41-60

- My 14 year old son feels far more unsafe around the shopping area than I do.
- Less trouble around the shops in the evenings

- Local shops haven for groups of people hanging around and being a nuisance
- Underpass could be better monitored

Evil doers

Whilst children and young people are seen as intimidating, particularly when congregating in groups or drinking, a number of the respondents, acknowledged the fact that their intentions may be bad and that they should be supported in finding alternative venues and activities. Secondly, as in Harmans Water, tenants in social housing are also somewhat demonised.

Male 70+

- In all parts of our town youngsters hang around in groups. There is nothing wrong with this (it is good that they want to be together), but 'the devil makes work for idle thumbs to do'. Large barn like places need to be provided for these youngsters to congregate in out of the rain.

Male 41-60

- We most certainly should not demonise the young people who live here.
- More for youngsters to do that doesn't cost the earth

Female 20-40

- Whether *gangs of youths* at the precincts intentions are bad or not, their presence is intimidating.

Female 20-40

- *Children* of ages 6 years and up play around the flats even though they do not live there. When damage is done the residents of the flats receive letters even though it is not their children that cause the damage.

Female 20-40

- Something needs to be done about the *lads* drinking around the shops.

Female 70+

- Problems with out of control *children* not having respect and too many *cats*. One cat or dog per household.
- *Council tenants* should not play music so loud all the time
- *Council residents* fly tipping

Power

At baseline, a coherent theme that emerged from the comments was the desire for an improved response time from the police. Similarly in stage two both timeliness and attitude of the responding police officers have been questioned, as has the prioritising of police targets. However, unlike previously many more respondent now request greater visibility of PCSOs and police officers.

- Higher visibility of PCSO's and PC's when possible

Male 41-60

- Improve response times of services.

Female 61-70

- Waste of time phoning the police.

Female 41-60

- I reported a man selling drugs from his car to the police, they said they didn't have enough staff to come out.

Female 41-60

- Too many male policemen have an unprofessional attitude.

Male 20-40

- I was recently broken into but I had very little help from the police, however when my car broke down and was parked legally, they threatened my wife that they would remove it and bill her. This is why I have no faith in the police.

Interventions

Male 61-70

- With all the extra house building in the area a hospital and more police will be needed.

Female 20-40

- Parents need to be given support in good parenting, such as parenting groups. Demand more respect, back to basics approach starting with teachers, police and parents.

Traffic

Male 70+

- How is it possible for a vehicle to have no tax disc for well over a year, and still remain in regular use on the road?

Male 41-60

- More controls on vehicle speed, especially around schools etc.
- Numerous comments about young people riding mini motorbikes on the pavements

Community Integration

There seems to be some conflicting comments with regards to community integration. However, there is continuing evidence of the 'us and them' thinking identified at baseline among some of the residents, possible solutions to this are offered by others.

Female 20-40

- Community spirit on the Great Hollands is extremely good.

Male 70+

- I believe the influx of young immigrants (illegal or not) has not improved my feeling of belonging in my community.
- Neighbourhood friendliness has disappeared

Female 41-60

- Increase in anti-social behaviour due to: breakdown of family unit, lack of respect for elders and teachers, lack of community spirit.

Unknown

- Community projects - get people to know each other
- Raise awareness of what respect means, including self-respect
- Consideration of different cultures and nationalities

Safety

Generally, many respondents wish to express how they actually feel relatively safe in their own neighbourhood. However, the first quote highlights how media reports can inflate anxieties, particularly for older residents.

Male 70+

- As an 87 year old man it frightens me to read for example the “Bracknell Forest Standard” dated 25 Oct 07 that the whole of the front page is dedicated to telling us that the Thames Valley Police are the “second worst in the country” in the ratings.

Male 41-60

- Can't understand the recent bad reports regarding Thames Valley Police. They are always good at communicating with youngsters, it's good to see.

Female 41-60

- Despite being burgled long ago before lockable windows, I do not suffer anxiety about crime – I feel confident that risk is extremely low.

Female 41-60

- For 35 years I have felt safe and happy here

Change – for the better

Female 61-70

- 3-5 years ago we suffered damage to cars and property but in the last 2 years things have changed for the better.

16.4 Priestwood and Garth Criminalisable Time and Space

At baseline one of the biggest issues with regards to criminalisable space was the inadequately lit garage areas. These areas appear to be less of an issue at stage two. The key emergent issues on this occasion appear to be dangerous driving, the shopping precinct in the evening and areas identified as possibly hosting prostitution and drug taking.

Female 41-60

- My 14 year old son will not go to the shops because of other teenagers who hang there. If you go after 7pm you expect to see lots of people who are drunk.

Male 20-40

- There is little or no police presence here, and young drivers on the crossroads of Stoney Road hurtle across that junction, skidding constantly.

Female 41-60

- I currently would never walk through Bracknell town centre at night.

Female 41-60

- I believe prostitution is going on at Broadlands Court

Female 41-60

- I think the stairs access to Ferriby Court from service yard 'G' needs to be monitored for drug users.

Female 20-40

- We have terrible trouble with 'boy racers' speeding between roundabout and Wildwood Road on Moordale Avenue., Especially late at night. A few speed humps at the bottom of Longmoors, on Moordale, may help to prevent this? – Lots of elderly people and children in the area often have these cars skidding to stop during the day.

Evil Doers

The young are seen as the most problematic group in this neighbourhood, both on the streets and in their cars.

Female 20-40

- We have terrible trouble with 'boy racers' speeding...

Male 20-40

- ... young drivers...

Female 41-60

- Teenagers [hanging out at the shopping area]

Female 41-60

- small gangs of youths

Power

Male 70+

- Nobody can say they are safe as the police are never on time when they are needed.

Male 70+

- In the past two years I have suffered form all kinds of crime on my property but I have always been asked to call, at my own expense, a non-999 number, and told I am unlikely to receive any police assistance!

Female 20-40

- Lack of assistance from police and council in dealing with drugs and neighbours.

Female 41-60

- Drug dealing started in the garage block in 1994, the police would only patrol in the daytime as they said night time would be too dangerous, due to the fact there is only one way in and out of the block. I am sorry but I thought police where here to protect us.

Change

Female 41-60

- I love my home but do not feel safe anymore, small gangs of youths are appearing. I worry about my 19 year old son walking home from work at night.

Female 61-70

- A more speedy completion to the town centre would give the town a higher status locally.

Female 61-70

- Appreciate being consulted and would like to commend the efforts made by BFBC staff who keep our parks and grassed areas etc, attractive and well maintained.

Female 41-60

- Improving Bracknell town centre will greatly improve quality of life in Bracknell

Male 41-60

- I have been very pleased to see community police officers patrolling the estate, especially when talking to kids who should obviously be at school.

Interventions

Female 61-70

- A really good youth club is needed to give the teenagers causing major problems some direction in their lives.

Safety

Female 20-40

- Crime may be higher than you think as nobody bothers reporting it anymore.

Female 41-60

- Very concerned for my grandchildren playing outside. Not fair they can't go outside with so many weirdoes around. Why do they have to have their childhood ruined because of these people in the area?

Community Integration

Male 70+

- Fortunate to live in a crescent where all the neighbours get on well together and are there for each other in times of need.

Male 61-70

- Let neighbours have more say in decisions concerning new tenants

17 Recommendations

Further research should be conducted

- That focuses on the needs and concerns of single parents, especially tenants, who were not adequately represented in the respondents to this survey and who emerged as a particularly vulnerable group in the stage one survey
- That focuses on the impact of migrants, and reaction to them, on social relations and cohesion in the target areas.

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