Ward Profile

Mid Holderness Ward

June 2005 to May 2006

Reference Number:	**Ward/15/2006**
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Ward Profiles - Analysis Report

Introduction

The aim of this report is to provide a demographic, temporal and geographical analysis for Mid Holderness Ward[1]. Police Crime and Incident Data has been extracted within the division for the period June 1st 2005 to May 31st 2006 from the Humberside Police CIS III Crime System and from NSPIS Command and Control respectively, and provided to Safe Communities East Riding (C.D.R.P.) on a monthly basis. It is a snapshot of the month's crimes and calls for service on the date supplied (usually 2 weeks after the end of each month). No further updates or amendments are received. This C.D.R.P. data has been subject to both statistical and crime pattern analysis to reach the conclusions within this report.

Data has also been extracted from the Humberside Fire and Rescue Service's Access Database for the same time period. It related to Primary Fires[2] and Secondary Fires[3]. However, only data relating to non-accidental fires were relevant to this profile. The data is received on a monthly basis to the C.D.R.P. and no further updates or amendments are received.

The data has been analysed using the software packages Microsoft Excel 2000 and ArcView 9.1 GIS (geographical information system). ArcView allows the plotting of the data. However, problems have been encountered with the accuracy of some grid references within the crime and incident reports[4]. In a few cases, the grid reference has been absent, incorrect or the offence has been plotted at a default position. In most circumstances, the offences are usually in a close proximity of the correct location, but in rare cases, the offence may be plotted further away. A similar problem with the accuracy of grid references has been encountered with the data supplied by Humberside Fire and Rescue[5].

The crime density was analysed using CrimeStat software, which requires full grid references. The data was then transferred into ArcView to produce the maps. For crime data, there were 21,393 recorded offences but 1,081 offences (5.1%) had no grid reference or a grid reference outside of the East Riding of Yorkshire. For command and control data, there were 63,968 calls for service but 927 incidents (1.4%) had no grid reference or a grid reference outside of the East Riding. For primary fires there were 4 out of 322 grid references (1.2%) outside the East Riding and for secondary fires there were 3 out of 529 grid references (0.6%). No grid references were absent within the fire data.

Density Maps

The maps provided in this report illustrate the density of data in the location and are created using a software package called CrimeStat. The software creates a grid over C Division. A search radius is then created over the centre of each grid (which encompasses more than the grid). All the crimes that have occurred within the search radius are given a value, which is greater the closer it is to the centre of the cell. These values accumulate to provide the density value for that cell. Where crimes occur on the maps, the cell is coloured, ranging from yellow (low density) to light orange to orange to deep orange to red (high density).

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[1] The Police Division boundaries and Council Ward boundaries currently are not coterminous in three areas (Anlaby Common, Anlaby, part of Bricknell Avenue, Cottingham and around Sir Henry Cooper School, Cottingham). The police data within this report does not include these areas as they are currently in D Division. However, the areas are included in Census 2001, Council and fire data.

[2] Fires which tend to involve property of value, such as homes, offices, shops or factories.

[3] Fires that mostly involve non-valuable property, such as refuse, grassland, trees or abandoned cars.

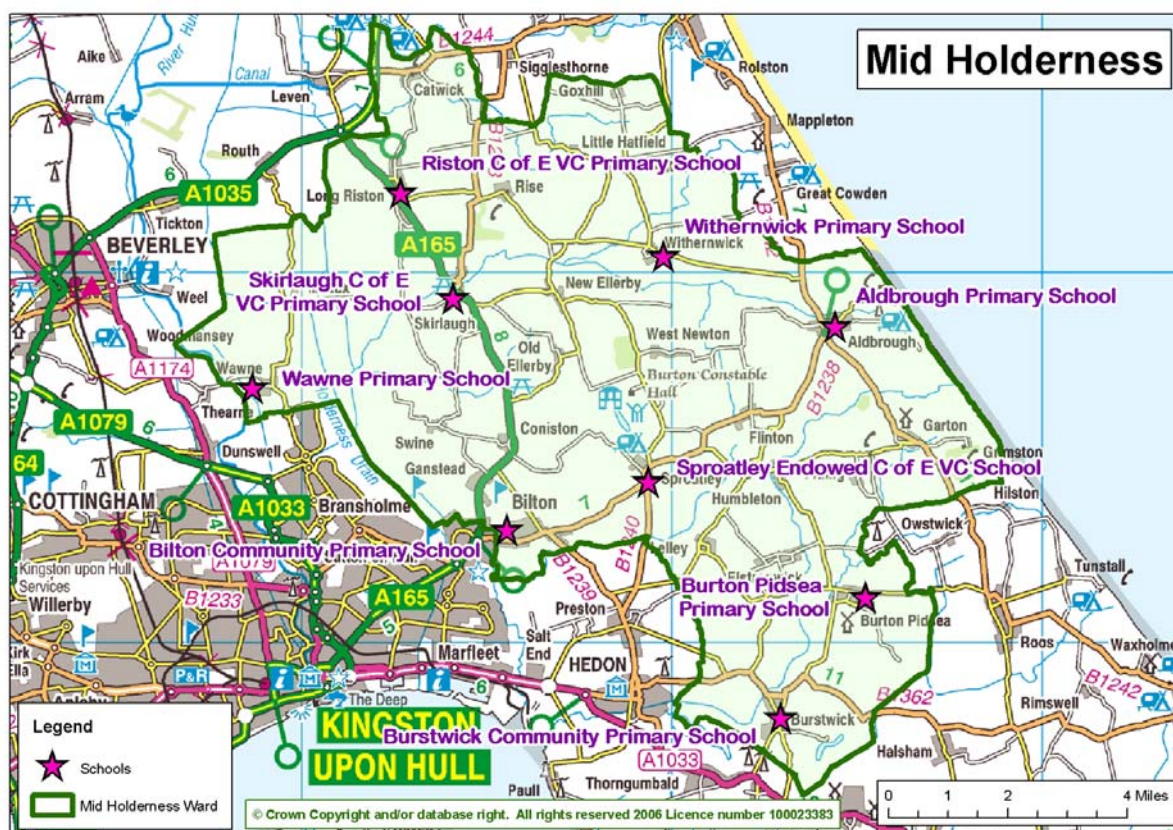[4] The grid references for police data have been provided by the Humberside Police gazetteer.

[5] The grid references for fire data have been provided by the NLPG (National Land and Property Gazetteer) and the LLPG (Local Land and Property Gazetteer).

Demographics

The Mid Holderness Ward (see map below) includes the following areas:

- Skirlaugh
- Withernwick
- Aldbrough

- Burton Pidsea
- Bilton
- Wawne

A more detailed map of this ward can be found in Appendix 1.

Education

There are nine schools within the ward, all of which are primary schools.

These schools are located on the above map.

School Name	Type of School
Aldbrough Primary School	Primary School
Bilton Community Primary School	Primary School
Burstwick Community Primary School	Primary School
Burton Pidsea Primary School	Primary School
Riston C of E VC Primary School	Primary School
Skirlaugh C of E VC Primary School	Primary School
Sproatley Endowed C of E VC School	Primary School
Wawne Primary School	Primary School
Withernwick Primary School	Primary School

Councillors

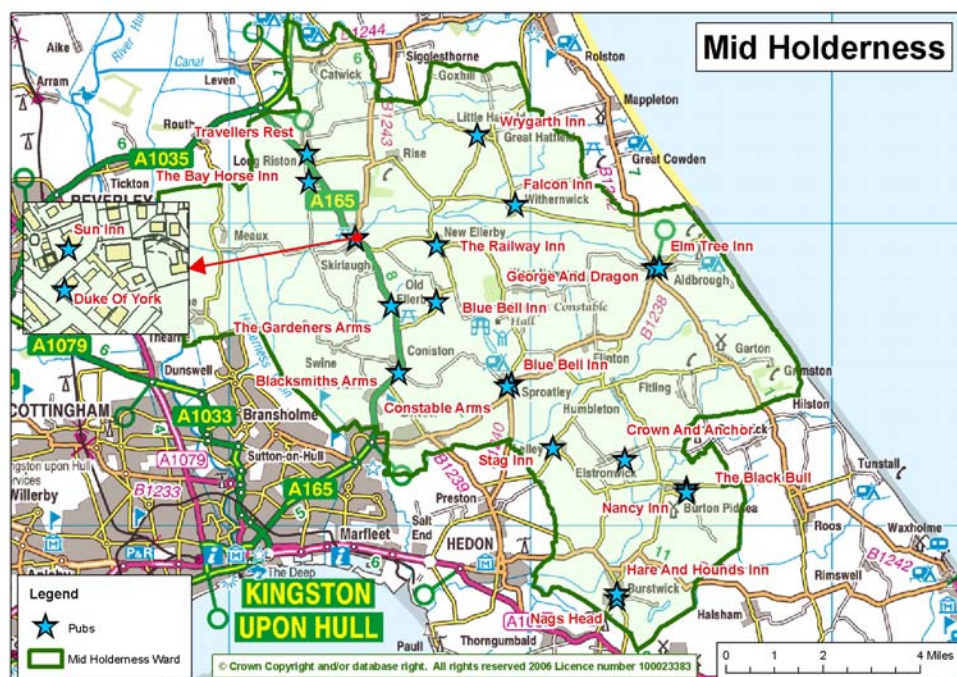The Councillors for the Ward are:

- Cllr. Diana Hoskins (Liberal Democrat)
- Cllr. Maureen Wastling (Liberal Democrat)
- Cllr. Stewart Willie (Liberal Democrat)

Public Houses

A list of addresses that contained the words 'public house' was compiled from the Local Land and Property Gazetteer (LLPG). Due to the filter on public houses, it may not capture all public houses in the ward but should provide an idea of the numbers within it. Unfortunately, the list will not include recent closures or openings of public houses.

Within Mid Holderness Ward, there were twenty public houses that were identified from the LLPG.

- Blacksmiths Arms, 1 Main Street, Coniston
- Blue Bell Inn, Main Road, Sproatley
- Blue Bell Inn, Crab Tree Lane, Old Ellerby
- Constable Arms, Main Road, Sproatley
- Crown And Anchor, Front Lane, Elstronwick
- Duke Of York, Hull Road, Skirlaugh
- Elm Tree Inn, 46 High Street, Aldbrough
- Falcon Inn, Main Street, Withernwick
- George And Dragon, 1 High Street, Aldbrough
- Hare And Hounds Inn, Main Street, Burstwick
- Nags Head, Main Street, Burstwick
- Nancy Inn, Church Street, Burton Pidsea
- Stag Inn, Main Street, Lelley
- Sun Inn, Church Lane, Skirlaugh
- The Bay Horse Inn, Black Tup Lane, Arnold
- The Black Bull, Main Road, Burton Pidsea
- The Gardeners Arms, Hull Road, Skirlaugh
- The Railway Inn, Lambwath Lane, New Ellerby
- Travellers Rest, Main Street, Long Riston
- Wrygarth Inn, Station Road, Great Hatfield

Population and Households

Mid Holderness Ward consists of 21,876 hectares, making it the fourth largest ward in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

The table below shows data from the Census 2001 for populations and households by ward in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Mid Holderness had the twelfth highest population figure and the fourteenth highest household figure compared with the other wards in the East Riding.

Further information on the demographics of the ward can be found in Appendix 2 at the end of this report.

Ward	All people	Males	Females	Households
Beverley Rural	13,940	6,920	7,020	5,449
Bridlington Central and Old Town	10,460	4,971	5,489	4,593
Bridlington North	12,098	5,706	6,392	5,765
Bridlington South	14,709	7,040	7,669	6,354
Cottingham North	8,871	4,246	4,625	3,361
Cottingham South	8,897	4,215	4,682	3,859
Dale	15,032	7,526	7,506	5,873
Driffield and Rural	13,074	6,272	6,802	5,622
East Wolds and Coastal	13,201	6,491	6,710	5,460
Goole North	9,668	4,654	5,014	4,130
Goole South	9,073	4,359	4,714	3,982
Hessle	14,767	7,108	7,659	6,074
Howden	4,454	2,193	2,261	1,863
Howdenshire	14,010	7,113	6,897	5,503
Mid Holderness	**13,484**	**6,737**	**6,747**	**5,453**
Minster and Woodmansey	14,785	7,143	7,642	6,419
North Holderness	9,731	4,603	5,128	4,200
Pocklington Provincial	15,087	7,336	7,751	6,273
Snaith, Airmyn and Rawcliffe and Marshland	8,738	4,298	4,440	3,520
South East Holderness	14,461	7,060	7,401	6,050
South Hunsley	9,067	4,405	4,662	3,769
South West Holderness	13,293	6,474	6,819	5,432
St Mary's	15,566	7,490	8,076	6,724
Tranby	9,921	4,801	5,120	4,286
Willerby and Kirk Ella	13,679	6,593	7,086	5,588
Wolds Weighton	14,047	7,295	6,752	5,483
East Riding of Yorkshire	**314,113**	**153,049**	**161,064**	**131,085**

Crime Pattern Analysis

There were 21,393 recorded offences for the year period within C Division. However, only 20,312 offences had grid references that were plotted within the East Riding of Yorkshire. The other 1,081 offences (5.1%) had either no grid reference or a grid reference that was outside the East Riding of Yorkshire. It should also be noted that offences that occurred in Anlaby Common, part of Bricknell Avenue and around Sir Henry Cooper School were not included in the police data as they currently fall within D Division, although they are within East Riding of Yorkshire Council's ward boundaries.
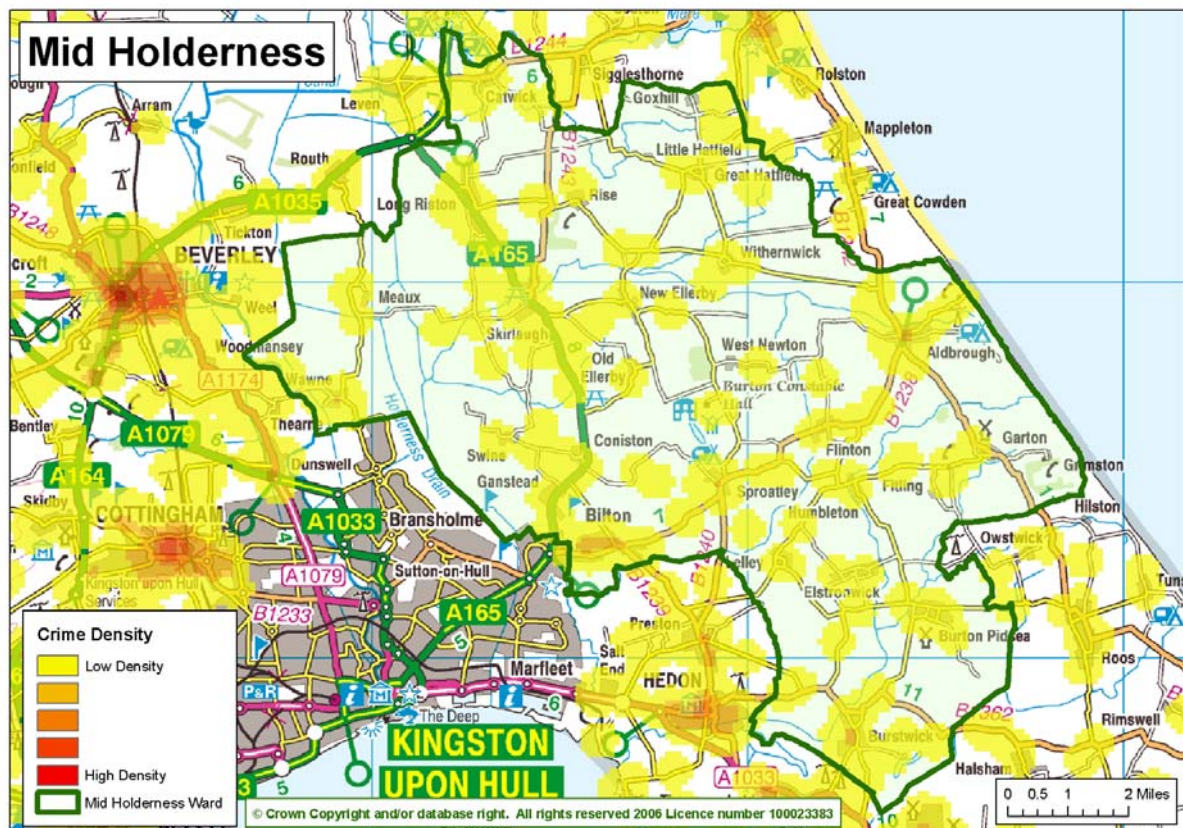
Ward	Total	Crimes per 1,000 population
Bridlington South	2,457	167.0
Goole South	1,440	158.7
Hessle	1,251	84.7
St. Mary's	1,137	73.0
South East Holderness	1,133	78.3
Minster and Woodmansey	1,104	74.7
Bridlington Central and Old Town	826	79.0
Driffield and Rural	793	60.7
Willerby and Kirk Ella	778	56.9
Goole North	755	78.1
Cottingham South	751	84.4
South West Holderness	731	55.0
Pocklington Provincial	711	47.1
Cottingham North	640	72.1
North Holderness	615	63.2
Mid Holderness	**604**	**44.8**
East Wolds and Coastal	579	43.9
Snaith, Airmyn, Rawcliffe and Marshland	544	62.3
Tranby	535	53.9
Dale	513	34.1
Wolds Weighton	486	34.6
Bridlington North	459	37.9
Howdenshire	454	32.4
Beverley Rural	415	29.8
South Hunsley	347	38.3
Howden	254	57.0
Total	**20,312**	**64.7**

Mid Holderness Ward had the eleventh lowest number of crimes within C Division.

However, when the population of the ward is taken into consideration, it had the eighth lowest number of crimes per 1,000 population.

The map below shows the total crime density within C Division.

All the main villages within the ward appear to have a low level of crime density. Bilton and Burstwick have the highest level of density for the ward, but even then that is low.

Within Mid Holderness Ward, nearly one fifth of all crimes within the ward were the BCS Comparator crime type criminal damage.

Theft from a vehicle had the second highest number of offences out of the ten BCS comparator crime types.

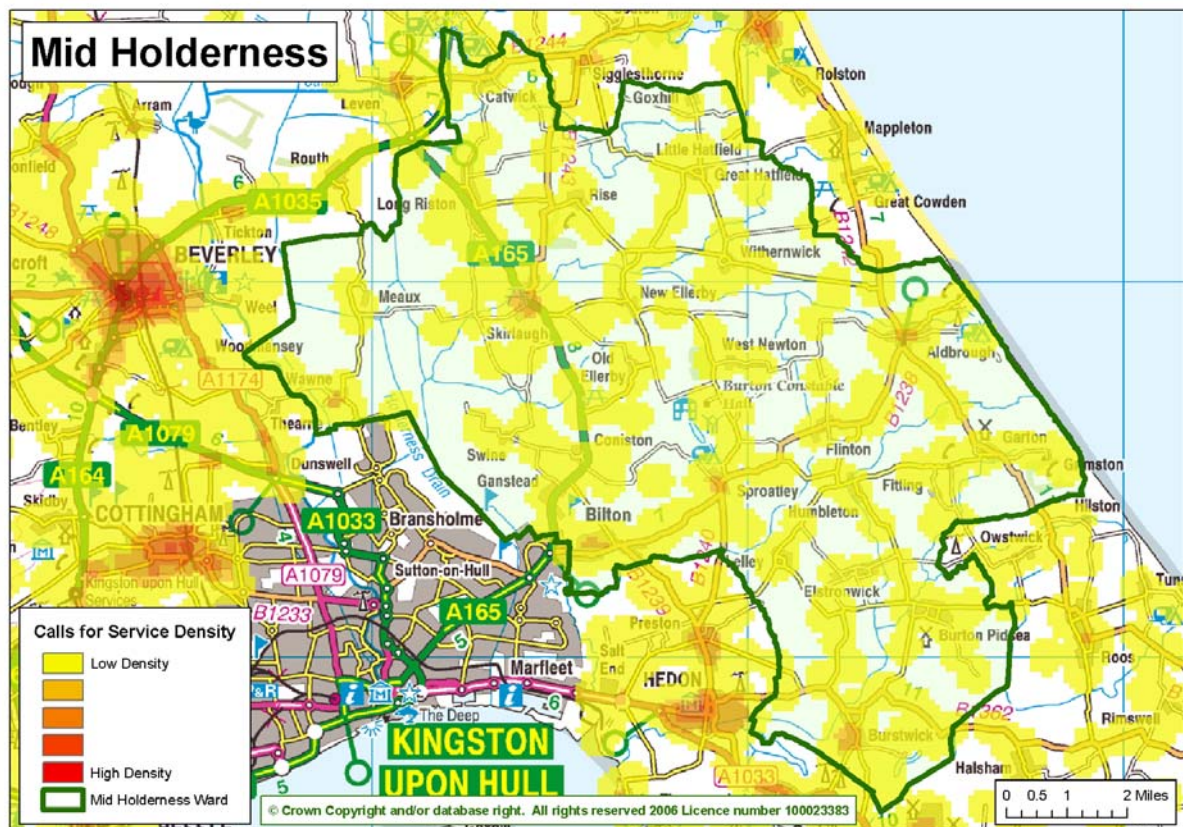| BCS Comparator Crime Type	Total	%
Common assault	14	2.3
Criminal damage	108	17.9
Domestic burglary	24	4.0
Personal Robbery	1	0.2
Theft from a vehicle	94	15.6
Theft from person	1	0.2
Theft of a vehicle	37	6.1
Theft or unauthorised taking of pedal cycle	9	1.5
Vehicle interference and tampering	29	4.8
Wounding	47	7.8
Non-BCS Comparator Crimes	240	39.7
Total	604	100.0

Calls for Service

There were 63,968 calls for service during the time period within C Division. However, only 63,041 incidents had grid references that were plotted within the East Riding of Yorkshire. The other 927 incidents (1.4%) had either no grid reference or a grid reference that was outside the East Riding of Yorkshire. As has been mentioned previously, the data does not include the three areas that are in D Division, but within the East Riding of Yorkshire Council boundaries.

Ward	Total	Incidents per 1,000 population
Bridlington South	6,494	441.5
Goole South	3,596	396.3
South East Holderness	3,565	246.5
St. Mary's	3,460	222.3
Hessle	3,308	224.0
Minster and Woodmansey	3,251	219.9
Driffield and Rural	2,603	199.1
Snaith, Airmyn, Rawcliffe and Marshland	2,557	292.6
East Wolds and Coastal	2,536	192.1
Bridlington Central and Old Town	2,509	239.9
Howdenshire	2,390	170.6
Pocklington Provincial	2,387	158.2
South West Holderness	2,313	174.0
North Holderness	2,222	228.3
Wolds Weighton	2,043	145.4
Dale	1,997	132.8
Mid Holderness	**1,928**	**143.0**
Goole North	1,927	199.3
Beverley Rural	1,746	125.3
Cottingham North	1,711	192.9
Bridlington North	1,565	129.4
Willerby and Kirk Ella	1,554	113.6
South Hunsley	1,515	167.1
Cottingham South	1,485	166.9
Howden	1,316	295.5
Tranby	1,063	107.1
Total	**63,041**	**200.7**

Mid Holderness Ward had the tenth lowest number of calls for service within C Division.

However, when the population of the ward is taken into consideration, it had the sixth lowest number of incidents per 1,000 population.

Again the density levels are low for calls for service within the ward. However, the areas with the greatest density are Skirlaugh, Wawne, Bilton, Sproatley, Aldbrough and Burstwick.

Anti-social Behaviour

There were 10,441 calls for service within C Division that were categorised as anti-social behaviour[6]. These are broken down by ward area in the following table.
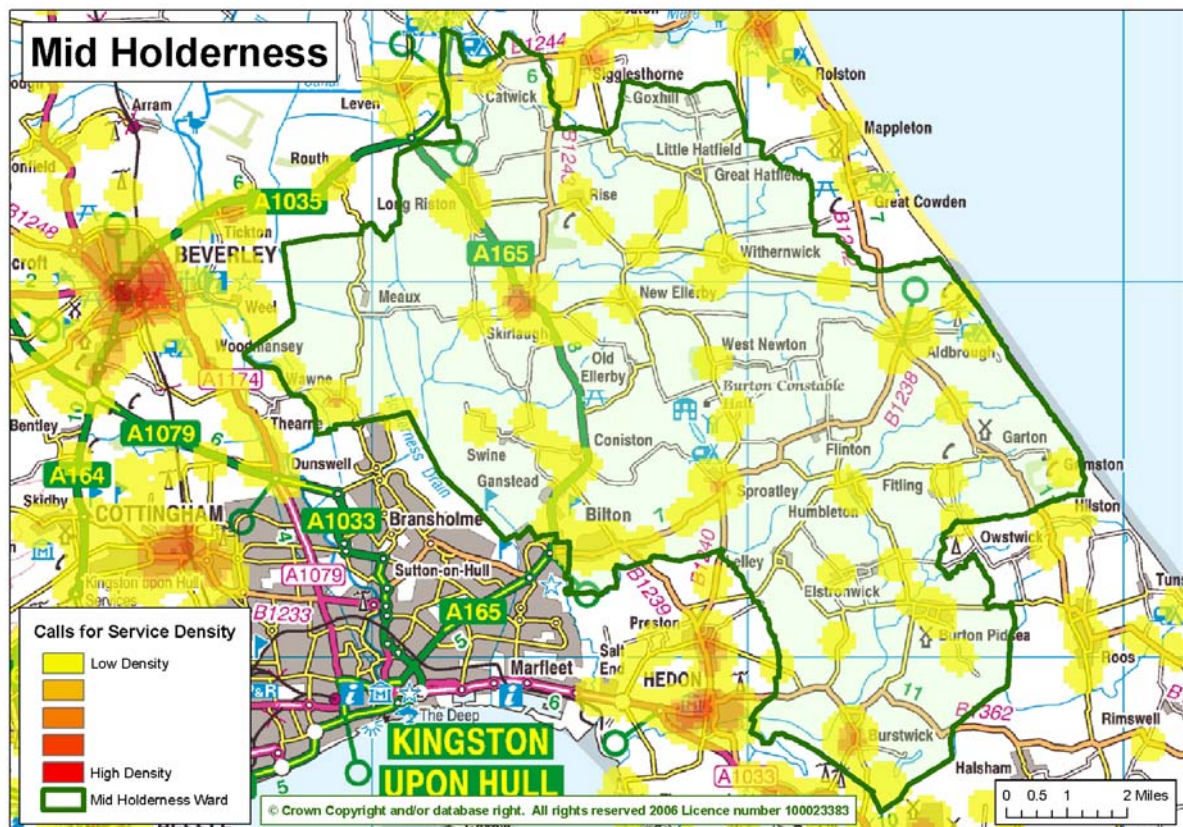
Ward	Total	Incidents per 1,000 population
Bridlington South	980	66.6
St. Mary's	703	45.2
Minster and Woodmansey	658	44.5
South East Holderness	649	44.9
Hessle	591	40.0
South West Holderness	575	43.3
North Holderness	564	58.0
Goole South	523	57.6
Driffield and Rural	469	35.9
Bridlington Central and Old Town	413	39.5
Mid Holderness	**356**	**26.4**
East Wolds and Coastal	355	26.9
Goole North	350	36.2
Pocklington Provincial	344	22.8
Snaith, Airmyn, Rawcliffe and Marshland	300	34.3
Cottingham South	285	32.0
Dale	282	18.8
Howdenshire	273	19.5
Wolds Weighton	267	19.0
Willerby and Kirk Ella	264	19.3
Cottingham North	258	29.1
Tranby	239	24.1
Bridlington North	229	18.9
Beverley Rural	199	14.3
South Hunsley	161	17.8
Howden	154	34.6
Total	**10,441**	**33.2**

Mid Holderness had the eleventh highest anti-social behaviour related calls for service within C Division.

When the population of the ward is taken into consideration, it had the tenth lowest number of anti-social behaviour related incidents per 1,000 population.

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[6] In order to determine what was anti-social behaviour, the following "Final Classification Code One " descriptions were used - BA, BB, BC, BD, BF, BF1, BF2, BG, BG1, BG5, BG6, BGD, BGG, BGS, BGT, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BT1, BT2, BT3, BT4, CM, CM1, CM2, CM3, CM4, SD2

The map below shows the calls for service density relating to anti-social behaviour. The areas with a higher density for the ward were Skirlaugh, Wawne, Sproatley and Burstwick.

Fire Analysis

Humberside Fire and Rescue Service have different boundaries to the Police and Council, but the data can be mapped in order to compare wards.

The data that is provided to the C.D.R.P. is for the area covered by the East Riding of Yorkshire Unitary Authority, and therefore, it is complete for all ward boundaries.

A small number of grid references (1.2% in primary fires and 0.6% in secondary fires) were found to be inaccurate and the location outside the East Riding of Yorkshire boundaries. In those cases, the fires were not included in the report.

Property Fires

Property fires tend to involve property of value, such as homes, offices, shops and factories. The origin of the fire are categorised as accidental, malicious, deliberate, doubtful or unknown. For this report, only fires that were malicious, deliberate or doubtful were analysed.

Unfortunately property fires can take longer to be recorded onto the system due to delays in the fire reports being received from the fire officers involved. For May 2006, there were still four outstanding fires that had not been recorded when the data was extracted for this report. They were three car fires and one fire involving a recycling bin (categorised as a property fire as the recycling can be reused and therefore has a value).

Ward	Total	Fires per 1,000 population
Mid Holderness	**29**	**2.2**
South East Holderness	25	1.7
South West Holderness	25	1.9
Wolds Weighton	25	1.8
Bridlington South	20	1.4
Pocklington Provincial	20	1.3
Cottingham South	15	1.7
Bridlington Central and Old Town	12	1.1
Cottingham North	12	1.4
Goole South	11	1.2
East Wolds and Coastal	10	0.8
North Holderness	10	1.0
St. Mary's	10	0.6
Goole North	9	0.9
Hessle	9	0.6
Snaith, Airmyn, Rawcliffe and Marshland	9	1.0
Tranby	9	0.9
Howdenshire	8	0.6
Minster and Woodmansey	8	0.5
Beverley Rural	7	0.5
Bridlington North	7	0.6
Dale	7	0.5
South Hunsley	7	0.8
Driffield and Rural	5	0.4
Willerby and Kirk Ella	5	0.4
Howden	4	0.9
Total	**318**	**1.0**

Mid Holderness Ward had the highest number of primary fires within the East Riding.

When the population of the ward is taken into consideration, it still had the highest number of primary fires per 1,000 population.

The motive description for fourteen of these fires was malicious, eight were described as doubtful and seven as deliberate.

The types of properties involved in the fires are described in the table below. The majority of the fires related to a type of vehicle.

Description	Total
Car Inc 3 wheeled car, estate car, off-road (landrover) type, people carrier	25
Van Inc pick-up	1
Agricultural buildings	1
Fixed caravan on site Inc mobile refreshment trailer	1
Self-propelled caravan/motorhome	1
Total	**29**

The distribution of primary fires was less spread out than the distribution of crimes and calls for service within the ward. Due to the low number of fires that occurred in the East Riding over the time period, the map is only broken down into three levels of density (yellow, orange and red) instead of five, which appeared in the crime and calls for service maps.

Areas with a higher density of primary fires included Meaux, Swine, Wawne and Old Ellerby.

Secondary Fires

Secondary fires mostly involve refuse, grassland, trees and abandoned cars. The origin of the fire are classed as either accidental or malicious/deliberate. For the purposes of this report, only malicious/deliberate fires are included.

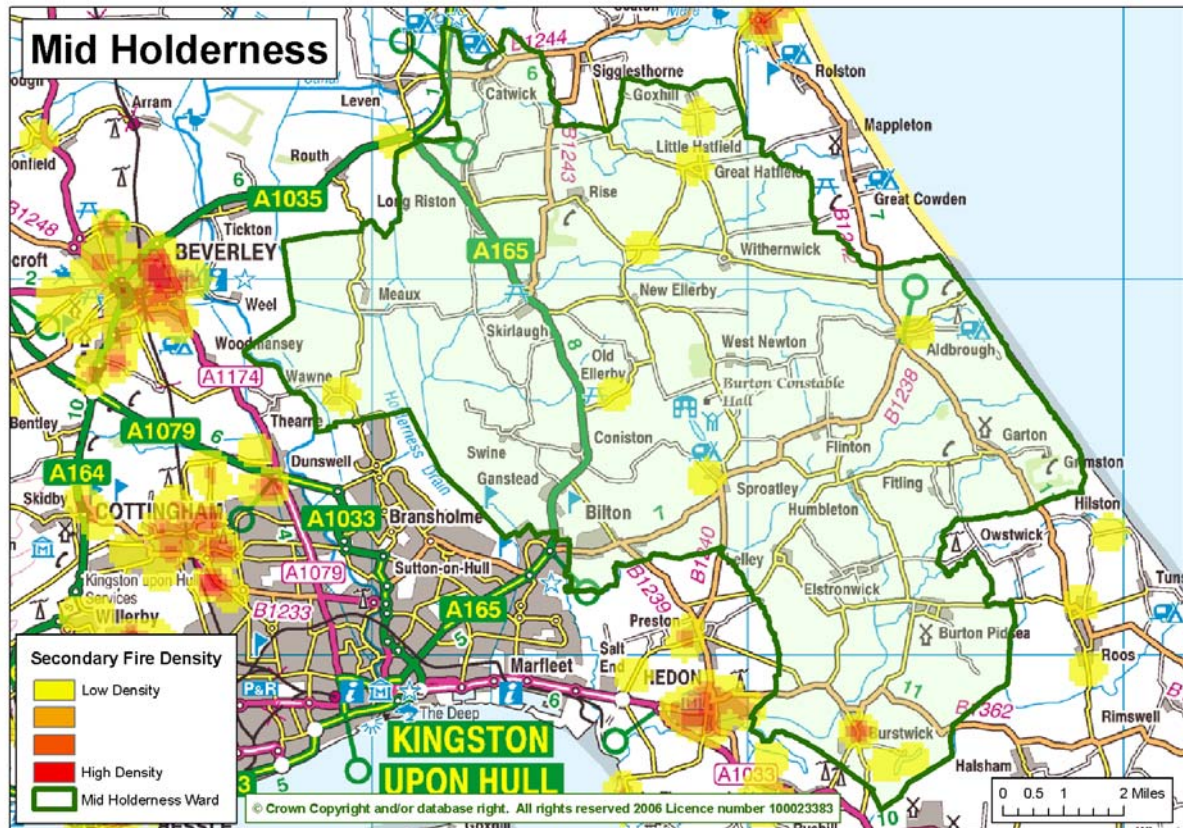| Ward	Total	Fires per 1,000 population
Goole South	45	5.0
Bridlington South	40	2.7
Willerby and Kirk Ella	38	2.8
Hessle	34	2.3
Tranby	34	3.4
Minster and Woodmansey	31	2.1
South West Holderness	30	2.3
South East Holderness	25	1.7
Cottingham North	24	2.7
North Holderness	23	2.4
Goole North	21	2.2
St. Mary's	19	1.2
Cottingham South	18	2.0
Pocklington Provincial	18	1.2
Bridlington Central and Old Town	17	1.6
Snaith, Airmyn, Rawcliffe and Marshland	17	1.9
Driffield and Rural	13	1.0
East Wolds and Coastal	13	1.0
Mid Holderness	**13**	**1.0**
Wolds Weighton	13	0.9
Bridlington North	10	0.8
Dale	8	0.5
Beverley Rural	6	0.4
Howden	6	1.3
South Hunsley	6	0.7
Howdenshire	4	0.3
Total	**526**	**1.7**

Mid Holderness Ward was one of four wards to have the fifth lowest number of secondary fires within the East Riding.

When the population of the ward is taken into consideration, it had the seventh lowest number of secondary fires per 1,000 population.

Five of these fires were described as involving refuse/container. Four fires related to grass, two related to derelict vehicles and two fires related to outdoor structures.

The distribution of secondary fires was also less widespread than the crimes and calls for service within the ward. Due to the low number of fires that occurred in the East Riding over the time period, the map is only broken down into four levels of density (yellow, orange, deep orange and red) instead of five, which appeared in the crime and calls for service maps.

Burstwick had the highest density for an area within the ward. Other areas with a low density included the Wawne, Aldbrough and Sproatley.

Home Office Counting Rules

The data that the C.D.R.P. receives is subject to the Home Office Counting Rules for recorded crime. These rules should be noted in the consideration of figures in this report. There is a general rule of 'One Crime Per Victim'. This applies to crimes with specific, intended or identifiable victims. If a person is a victim of more than one crime, the offences should only be counted separately if there is evidence that the offender or offenders have acted independently. In most cases any repeat crimes are likely to be carried out either by the original offender or someone in league with the original offenders. However, if a completely independent person commits a second crime then this constitutes a second offender/victim relationship and should be counted separately. Therefore, if three separately owned cars parked in a street are damaged, this constitutes as three crimes. However, if they belonged to the same car company and damaged on the forecourt of the car showroom, it would constitute one crime.

A second general rule is the 'Principal Crime Rule'. If the sequence of crimes in an incident, or a complex crime, contains more than one type of crime, then only the most serious crime should be counted. These incidents must involve the same offender and victim. For example, a company reports having a warehouse burgled and several of its vans damaged. This would be recorded as one crime of burglary and not criminal damage. These occurrences may be rare but should be remembered, especially as the data held by the police will include these other crimes, although they will not be counted separately.

The 'Finished Incident Rule' states that an incident comprising of a sequence of crimes between the same offender (or group of offenders) and the same victim should be counted as one crime if reported to the police all at once. If a car is damaged three times before the owner reports it, it will be counted as one crime. If however, after each offence the owner had reported the damage, it would have counted as three crimes.

Where a crime affects the districts of more than one police force, the force that first became aware of the offence should record one crime. This is only likely to have an impact on offences that occur near C Division's boundaries, which can intercept a road or street.

It is not believed that these rules will have a significant impact on the analysis of this report, but could result in the figures being slightly different than the incidents that have actually occurred. These rules are issued by the Home Office so will be exercised consistently nationwide.