



Clear, Hold, Build Epsom

Version: 1.0



Introduction

Epsom & Ewell

The Borough of Epsom and Ewell has a population of 80,000 people and 32,000 homes. It is the smallest of all Surrey Boroughs both geographically and in population however it is the most densely populated. It consists of a busy town centre surrounded by residential housing estates with a mixture of social housing and privately owned properties. There is a shopping centre along with shops along the high street. The shopping centre attracts people who travel into the area from neighbouring boroughs for business and leisure.

The nighttime economy sits in Epsom Town Centre which has several restaurants, pubs and clubs as well as the Epsom Racecourse which holds regular race meets and music events during the summer. Epsom is also home to the North East Surrey College of Technology (Nescot) which has a very diverse population with students travelling into Epsom from neighbouring areas to access education and training.

Epsom experiences its own challenges in relation to crime and disorder. The most prominent Serious and Organised Crime threat is that of youth drug dealing, motorbike theft and associated violence. Recent community surveys point to high levels of discontent amongst the public in this regard. Epsom experiences high levels of shoplifting during the day, and alcohol related violence in the weekend evenings that are symptomatic of a town centre environment.

Aims

This document sets out the some of the specific challenges facing Epsom and Ewell that are the focus of the Clear, Hold, Build (CHB) project. It uses police and partner data to describe the individual challenges of the four identified hotspots. It provides data to benchmark for future performance and offers some understanding of Why, How, Where and When resources may be allocated to meet these challenges.

The four hotspots are:

1. Epsom Town Centre
2. The Longmead estate, a residential area in the west of Epsom
3. The Watersedge estate, a residential area in the northwest of Epsom.
4. North East Surrey College of Technology (Nescot)

The crime types focused on through this report are:

- Acquisitive crime – burglary business and residential, vehicle crime and theft.
- Anti-social behaviour – ASB nuisance and personal, and public order¹.
- Drugs – possession and supply.

¹ ASB activity is not always recorded as a crime and sometimes is only recorded by Surrey Police on CADs i.e. has been called in by a witness/victim and does not get officially crimed.

- Violence Against Women and Girls – non-domestic harassment and sexual offences².
- Violence – weapon possession, robbery, and violent crimes.

What is Clear, Hold, Build?³

Clear Hold and Build (CHB) is a whole system approach delivered in an operational way to improve the local response to tackling Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) threats. CHB is a preventative partnership approach, which requires engagement and active participation from Statutory, 3rd Sector, and private sector partners. It is designed to deliver impact by reducing SOC-related crime, threats, and harm, creating change from within communities to build sustainable safety and increase community resilience.

Clear

- Arrest and relentlessly disrupt the Organised Crime Group (OCG) members using all criminal, civil, and regulatory powers, and levers to remove and impede their ability to operate.
- Increase community confidence by removing the threat and creating safer places and spaces.

Hold

- Prevent other OCG members from capitalising on the vacuum created as they seek to capture illicit markets or gain influence over the local area.
- Further improve community confidence by ensuring those areas made safe remain so and perceptions of improved security, reassurance, and confidence are not undermined.

Build

- Enhance partner agency and stakeholder connectivity to improve local services based on need.
- Work with and support the community to enable them to become more assertive and confident, reduce permissive behaviours, tolerance to illicit goods and services, and criminal/anti-social behaviour.
- Improve the living, working, and recreational environment for residents by empowering them to work with stakeholders building community resilience and a safer, stronger community.

The principle aims of CHB for each site are:

- Tackle organised crime groups (OCGs) acting in the neighbourhood.
- Build community resilience by reclaiming and rebuilding communities affected by SOC and the drivers of SOC.
- Restore the relationship between the community, the police, and statutory agencies.

² VAWG is not a specific criminal offence so must be defined. Clear, Hold, Build aims to reduce public place offending in our named hotspots. For the purposes of this document we have defined VAWG as any sexual offence or harassment offence that is classed as non-domestic, where the victim is recorded as female or unknown (65% of sexual offences and 59% of harassments).

³ Clear Hold Build – An Operational Guide: Inspector Paul Arnold - SEROCU

Epsom Community Data

Epsom population

Epsom and Ewell has a population size of around 81,000 people and whilst it is the smallest of all Surrey Boroughs, it is the most densely populated⁴. The largest proportion of the population are aged 16-64 (61.76%), followed by children under 16 (20.18%) and adults aged over 65 (18.06%).

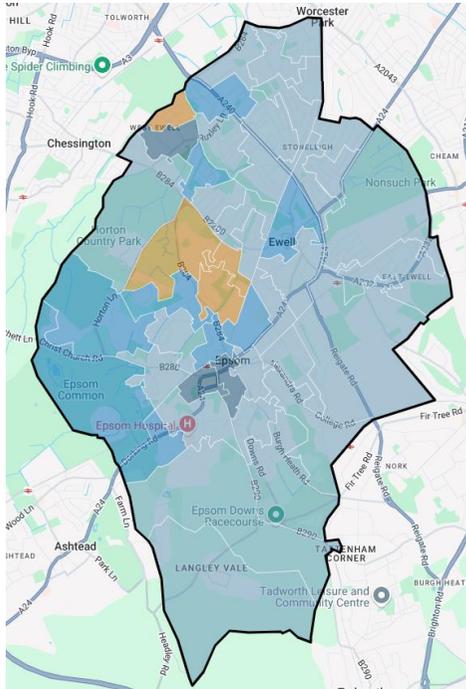


Figure 1 – Map showing the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Average LSOA Rank in Epsom and Ewell. Higher deprivation in CHB hotspots.

There are 3,825 people in Epsom and Ewell who are disabled under the Equality Act which equates to 4.73% of the working population and there are 1,583 people providing over 50 hours of unpaid care a week. Of the 1,583, there are 131 children recorded as providing unpaid care, but there may be some discrepancy in this figure due to a potential hidden population of unidentified children providing this care. Child poverty and hardship is likely to lead to negative outcomes, including poor education attainment and increased involvement in the criminal justice system.

Deprivation and unemployment

In terms of employment and deprivation, Epsom and Ewell has lower levels of deprivation compared to Surrey with an Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score of 8.83 compared to 10.08. It also has a slightly lower than average number of people receiving benefits for unemployment (2.24% compared to 2.37%) but has had an increase in unemployment from 1.13% (January 2023) to 2.24% (August 2024). For those in work, a higher proportion work in the private sector (80.95%) than the public sector (19.05%) and are more likely to be part-time than the Surrey average (38.71% compared to 31.81%). The jobs density⁵ percentage in Epsom and Ewell was 62.24% in 2022 which is lower than the average across Surrey (78.60%) and the South East (76.16%). Less opportunity for paid employment could push some into criminality.

Alcohol and drug misuse

The use of the Ambulance service for drug related injury is relatively low in Epsom and Ewell. Between April 2021 – March 2024, there were 111 drug-related 999 call outs for the Ambulance service, 82 drug-related admissions to hospital and 4,160

alcohol-related admissions. On the more severe end of drug abuse there were 11 drug-related deaths (5 in Epsom North) and 225 non-fatal overdoses. The number of non-fatal overdoses has reduced from a high of 115 (April 2021 – March 2022) to 40 the subsequent period⁶. The reason for this decrease is unknown. Whilst the numbers of drug related call outs for ambulance is low, there is still a reasonable demand on emergency services related to alcohol and drugs, and it is likely that the true number of individuals abusing substances in Epsom is higher.

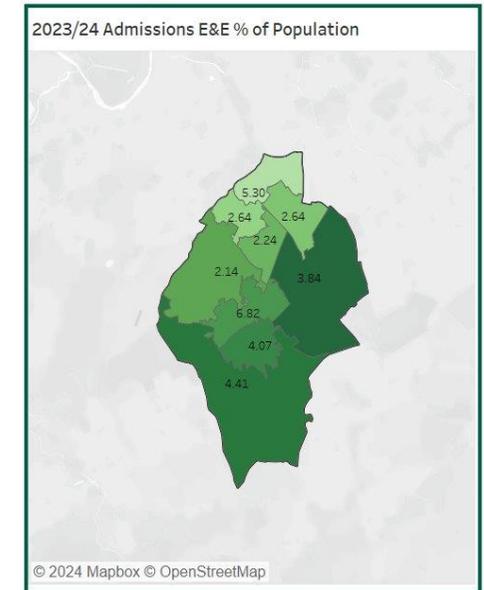


Figure 2 - Percentage per population for alcohol related admissions to hospital

⁴ Local Insight England Summary Report – Epsom and Ewell, Surrey County Council, October 2024.

⁵ Calculated as the number of jobs per 100 working-age people.

⁶ Hospital Admissions and 999 Call-Outs, Community Safety and Prevention Board.

Epsom Community Data

Cambridge Crime Harm Index (CCHI) and most 'harmful' offences

In criminal justice, there are offences that are considered more harmful than others and the sentencing associated with such crimes often reflects this harm. The Cambridge Crime Harm Index (CCHI) is a system that attempts to measure the harm of crime on victims and uses sentencing start points as the basis for calculation. In total across the three areas (Central, North West and West), rape and serious sexual offences have the highest CCHI score followed by violent crime and residential burglary. Despite other crimes sometimes having a higher count of offences (i.e. rape/sexual offences has 17 offences compared to harassment having 122 but appearing much lower down on the harm index), the cumulative harm of these offences is calculated by the CCHI to be high and it is reasonable to focus on reducing these 'high harm' offences.

Row Labels	Sum of CCHI Score	Count of type
RAPE / SERIOUS SEXUAL OFFENCE	29210	17
VIOLENT CRIME PUBLIC PLACE	23932.5	286
BURGLARY RESIDENTIAL	17835	61
VIOLENT CRIME OTHER	10652	176
SEXUAL OFFENCE	9444	47
ROBBERY	8406	25
CRIME OTHER	6070.5	117
DRUGS	4710	97
THEFT	2308	337
HARASSMENT	1283	122
CRIME VEHICLE	667	151
BURGLARY BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY	606	26
OFFENSIVE WEAPON	281	14
PUBLIC ORDER	276	81
KNIFE/BLADE POSSESSION - PUBLIC PLACE	196	4
KEYLESS VEHICLE THEFT	70	7
ASB NUISANCE	31	78
ASB PERSONAL	8	6
KNIFE/BLADE POSSESSION - PRIVATE PLACE		1
Grand Total	115986	1653

Table 1 - Cambridge Crime Harm Index (CCHI) score calculated by crime type for the three focus areas: Central, North West and West.

Epsom and Ewell Central

Epsom and the nighttime economy (NTE)

Epsom town centre is a busy central location with multiple businesses, including retail units and hotels, a train station with direct links to London, Surrey and West Sussex and residential housing. Epsom also has an active nighttime economy (NTE) with several public houses and nightclubs and there is a large alcohol licensing zone in the area, mainly around the High Street and train station (displayed in Figure 6)⁷.

The extent of the impact of the NTE on emergency resources and the population in Epsom is difficult to assess fully, however, there is some evidence to suggest the effect on resources of the NTE on some areas. For example, alcohol related 999 call-outs in Epsom and Ewell are moderate and account for 15% of the total in Surrey. However, Epsom North and Town have the highest percentage per population for alcohol related hospital admissions and it primarily affects the 51-70 year old age bracket⁸.

'Highest Harm' Crime

In terms of high harm crimes, the 'highest harm' offences in the area during the reporting period (displayed in Table 2) are rape of female aged over 16 and residential burglary, followed by rape of a female child under 13, robbery and GBH. These crimes are assessed to cause high harm and a reduction in the number of these offences, could have a significant impact on victims and the population.

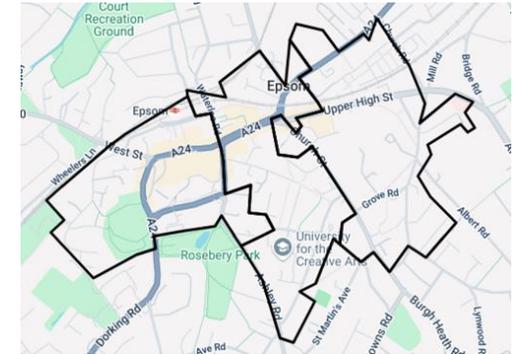


Figure 3 - Source Local Insight Surrey County Council



Figure 4 - Map showing the licensing zones in Epsom & Ewell town centre

Epsom & Ewell Central	Sum of CCHI Score
RAPE OF A FEMALE AGED 16 OR OVER	7300
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY OF A HOME (DWELLING)	7300
RAPE OF A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 13 BY A MALE	5840
ROBBERY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY	4745
WOUNDING OR GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM	4380

Table 2 – The 'highest harm' offences by CCHI score for Epsom and Ewell Centra

⁷ Review of Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions and 999 Call-Outs, SODA, September 2024.

⁸ Review of Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions and 999 Call-Outs, SODA, September 2024.

Epsom and Ewell Central

Acquisitive Crime

In the reporting period, there were 303 recorded acquisitive crimes in Epsom and Ewell Central, the majority of which are theft (197) followed by vehicle crime (66). Most theft offences are recorded on Niche simply as 'theft' (107) and so the specific type of theft cannot be determined easily. In terms of stat classification, the largest number of crimes recorded in the area are theft from motor vehicle (43), theft from person (38) and theft of motor vehicle (30). Epsom and Ewell Central has the highest number of reported vehicle crimes (including theft from, theft of and criminal damage) of the three areas with 92 recorded crimes compared to 58 (West) and 56 (North West). The elevated number of vehicle crime is likely partially due to the considerable number of car parks and general higher concentration of people within a large area.

Most acquisitive crime investigations in Epsom and Ewell Central are completed with no suspect identified (230) and only 8 are recorded as having action taken i.e. charged suspect or other type of intervention. This means that 76% of acquisitive crime in Central has no suspect and only 2.6% have someone charged which is a significantly low detection level.

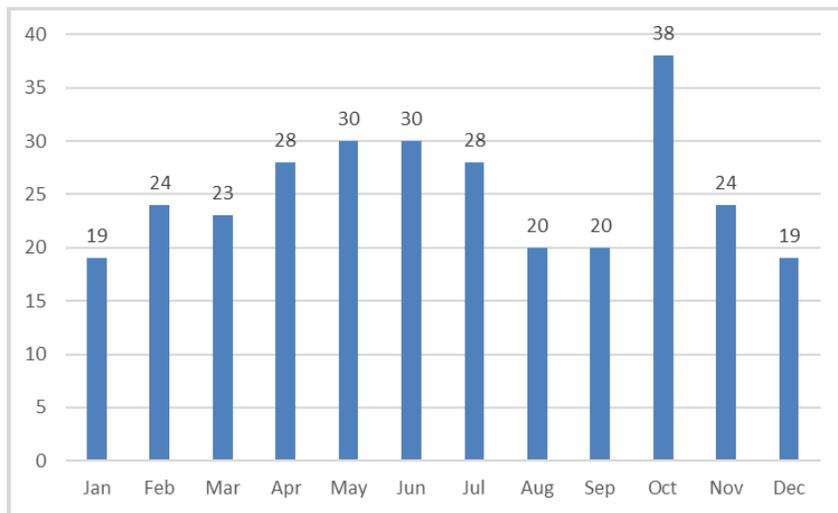


Figure 6 - Graph showing acquisitive crime in Epsom and Ewell Central by month

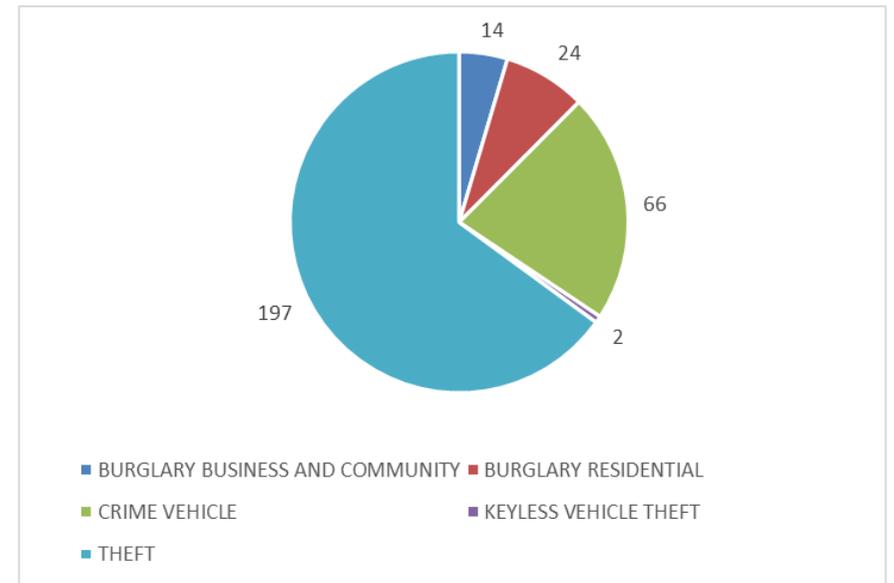


Figure 5 - Graph showing acquisitive crime types in Epsom and Ewell Central

In general, most acquisitive crime in the area occurs in the spring/early summer period (April – July, average of 29) but there is a spike in offences in October (38), as displayed in Figure 6. 28 of these October offences are recorded just as 'theft', and no further detail can be provided at this stage.

There is a slight spike of burglary offences occurring on Saturdays (9), Tuesdays (8) and Thursdays (8). For all theft offences, there is a small spike of offending on Wednesdays (37) and for vehicle crime, it is Monday and Fridays (14 each) and Thursdays (13). Of note, Epsom and Ewell Central has the most burglaries of the three areas with 38 compared to 29 for West and 20 for North West. The Central burglaries are assessed as having an equal level of harm to rape of female aged 16 or over, and despite possibly not being comparable on the surface, it would have a positive outcome on harm reduction, if the number of burglaries were reduced.

Epsom and Ewell Central

For all acquisitive crime in the area that occurs over a period of time, there appears to be a spike in offending on Thursday afternoons 13:00 – 15:00 and another on Monday afternoons 13:00 – 14:00⁹.

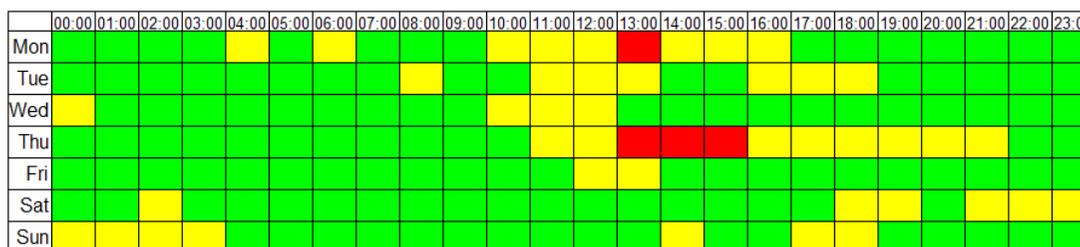


Figure 7 - Weighted time chart for acquisitive offence windows

Shoplifting

In the reporting period, there were 254 recorded shoplifting offences and most of these occurred in February (44), followed by November (32). Generally, Thursday – Saturday are the worst hit days for shoplifting and the top offence locations are Co-Op Station Approach (66), B&M (28) and Waitrose (25). Three of the top offence locations are in the Ashley Centre: Waitrose, Marks & Spencer, and Boots, meaning the shopping centre would be a good location to proactively target.

Top shoplifting offence locations	Count
Co-Operative Food, Station Approach	66
B&M Bargains, 78-80, High Street	28
Waitrose Ltd, The Ashley Centre	25
Marks & Spencer Plc, The Ashley Centre	16
Boots The Chemists Ltd, The Ashley Centre	12
Co-Operative Retail Services Ltd, 9 Upper High Street	12
Tk Maxx, 106-110, High Street	12
Sainsburys Supermarkets Ltd, Sainsburys, Kiln Lane	11

Table 3 - Table showing Epsom and Ewell Central top shoplifting offence locations

Day of week	Count
Monday	36
Tuesday	38
Wednesday	29
Thursday	43
Friday	41
Saturday	41
Sunday	26
Grand Total	254

Table 4 - Table showing shoplifting offences by day of week

⁹ Figure 7 is created by ‘weighting’ the reported offence day and time. The more offences that occur at a given time the higher the weighting (Red = High / Green = Low). By considering all offences together it is possible to identify patterns or trends in offending that may otherwise go unnoticed.

Epsom and Ewell Central

Anti-Social Behaviour Crime

The Surrey Police Anti-Social Behaviour survey 2025 reported that 66.4% of respondents in Epsom and Ewell felt that their local area had worsened due to ASB and 83% has either witnessed or experienced ASB¹⁰. This is the worst across all Surrey boroughs and reinforces that ASB is visible to the community and requires a visible response. Further, in general, 60% of respondents said they would contact Surrey Police in the first instance for help with ASB and only 20% said they would contact their Local District or Borough Council. This indicates that the public rely on the police to deal with ASB but are also not satisfied with the policing response. A multi-agency approach is likely to be the most appropriate and effective method to reduce ASB. Whilst this relates to the borough as a whole, the significant impact of ASB on the public is clear and figures are likely similar across the three target geographical areas of CHB.

Chart 6: Thinking about anti-social behaviour as a whole, is your local area a better place to live now than a year ago? (by BOROUGH)

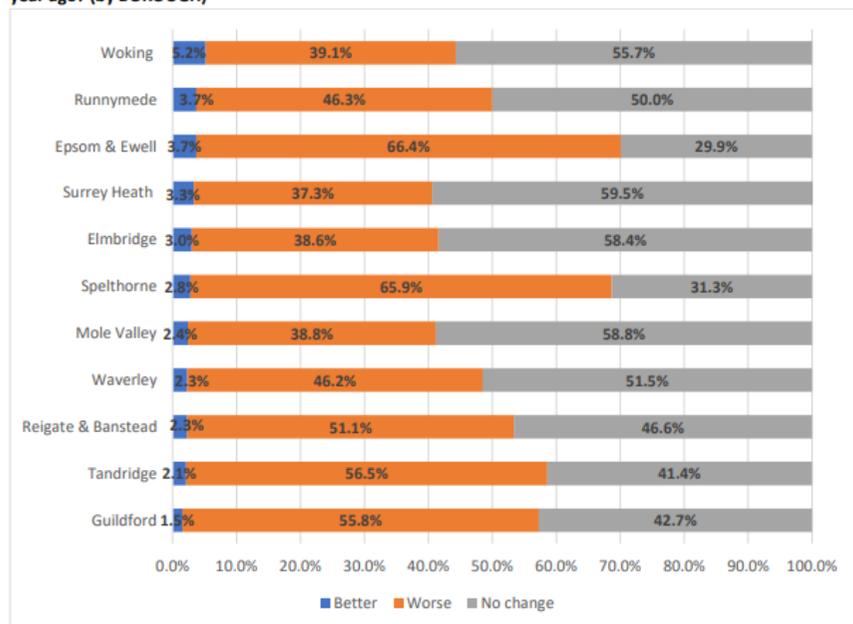


Figure 8 - Percentage of respondents who believe their local area has better/worsened compared to a year ago.

The below are some examples of public sentiment around ASB in Epsom and Ewell from the ASB survey:

- “I never used to worry about Epsom but I have witnessed a rapid decline in behaviour in the past 5 years.”
- “This makes the area less pleasant for families and a place where I am not comfortable having my children out of arms reach. There is no desire from local authorities to deal with these issues. Police included.”
- “Only time you ever see police is on a Friday night when the high street becomes a complete war zone.”
- “Reported so many times and not felt like these issues are being properly dealt with. Those caught are never arrested or if arrested released to do exactly the same thing as the week before without consequence for their actions such as paying towards the damages!”
- On why they didn’t report: “Didn't think it would do any good, and didn't know who to report to.”

¹⁰ ASB Survey Summary Report V1.0, Surrey Police Research & Survey Team, May 2025

Epsom and Ewell Central

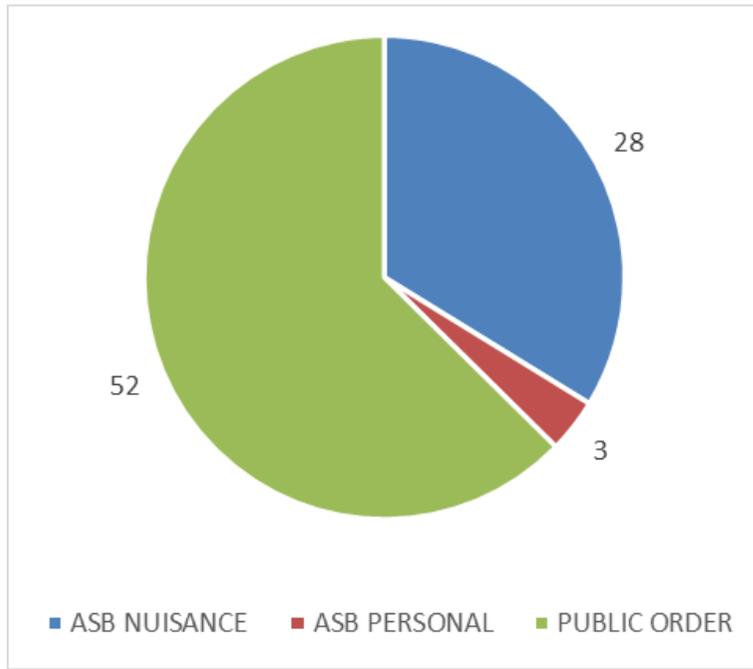


Figure 9 - Graph showing ASB crime in Epsom and Ewell Central

In the reporting period, there were 83 ASB recorded crimes in Epsom and Ewell Central, as displayed in Figure 9. The majority of these are intentional harassment offences (32) followed by ASB nuisance (28). Epsom and Ewell Central has the highest number of public order harassment offences over the three areas: West has 10 and North West has 6.

Of the 83 recorded ASB and public order offences, 34 have a 'blank' status which means that the outcome of the investigation is not easily determined. From the remaining offences, 2 have had an action taken i.e. charged or community resolution, and 16 are completed with no suspect identified.

In general, most of the ASB offences in the area occurs in the spring/summer period (March – August) and there is a slight spike in offences in March (14) and August (15). Most of the March offences are public order (9) and for August, they are ASB nuisance (8). Overall, there is a peak in ASB related offending on Fridays (21) and most ASB offending occurs between the hours of 15:00 – 16:00 (10) and 17:00 – 18:00 (9).

There are several locations that have multiple recorded ASB offences, mostly commercial businesses: McDonalds (5), Court

Recreation Ground (3) and Marks & Spencer (3). These figures appear low compared to previous figures for the period 01/05/2023 – 30/04/2024 which indicate 19 calls made to Police about ASB at McDonalds, 24 at Derby Square and 16 on the High Street generally¹¹. This decline could be due to several reasons: a reduction in ASB in Epsom Central or the number of incidents reported to Police, or that reported ASB is not being crimed correctly. All of these locations would be good proactive targets in reducing ASB in Epsom Central.

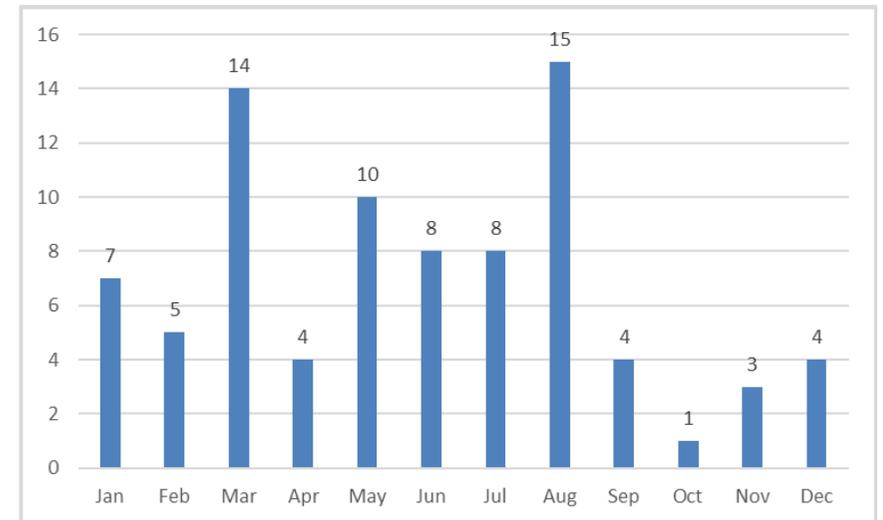


Figure 10 - Graph showing ASB crime in Epsom and Ewell Central by month

¹¹ Op Chariot Epsom High Street Profile V1, Surrey Police, May 2024

Epsom and Ewell Central

Drug Crime

Epsom and Ewell Central has by far the highest number of drug offences of the three areas with 57 crimes compared to 28 for West and 12 for North West. This is highly likely due to more police presence and awareness of drug use/supply in the concentrated areas of the town. Further, drug use, especially cannabis, is more visible in public spaces than personal use in private residential property.

Of the 57 drugs offences, a large majority of 63% are for possession, and of these, 75% are for possession of cannabis. In general, cannabis offences comprise 50% of Central drug crime which is likely due to it being the most used drug nationally and it is often obvious that it is being used. Of note, a large number of drug offences have no obvious linked drug type (28%) which is the same across the other areas: 42% in North West and 18% in West.

Just under 20% of all drug offences are recorded as occurring between 23:00 – 00:00 with the majority occurring on Saturday (18), Monday (11) or Friday (10) which indicates high levels of nighttime drug offending. There is a peak in recorded offences in March (11) and July (10) and most of the offences have had a community resolution outcome (40%) whilst only 5% have a charged outcome.

Top drug offence locations	Count
The Derby Square (businesses on)	9
Epsom Town Hall	6
Hudson House (including car park), Station Approach	6
High Street (businesses on)	6
Court Recreation Ground	3
The Parade (road only)	3
Station Approach (road only)	3
Woodstock Court, Hook Road, Epsom, Surrey, KT198TT	3
Ashley Road (road only)	2
Pound Lane (road only)	2
Travelodge Hotel, Station Approach	2
Winter Close	2
Waterloo Road (including Boogie Lounge nightclub)	2

Table 3 - Table showing Epsom and Ewell Central top drug locations

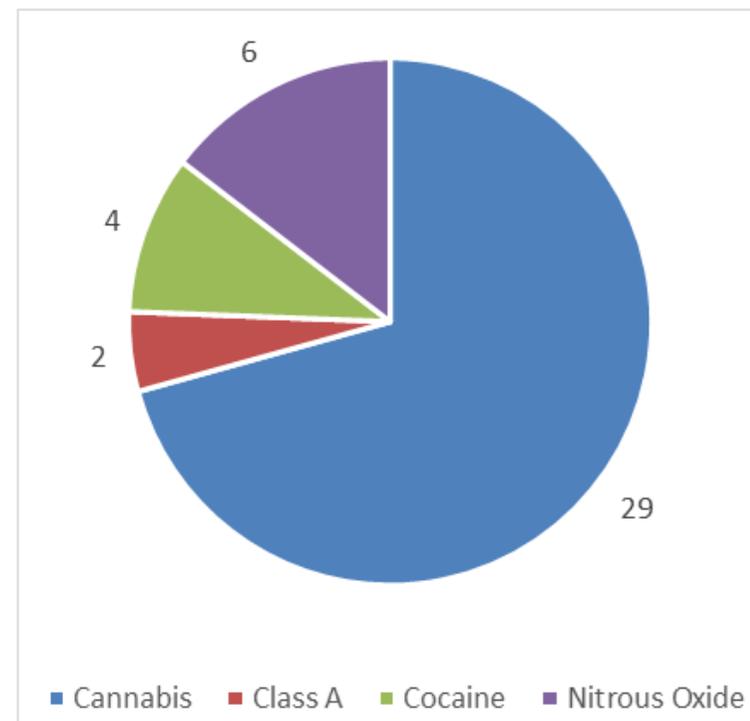


Figure 11 - Graph showing linked drug type (where recorded) in drug offences in Epsom and Ewell Central

A considerable proportion of offences are recorded as occurring at or near to businesses or as 'road only' which likely means the subject was stopped on the road by police. As per Table 5, the top location for drug offences is in The Derby Square and the businesses within it. There are also 9 offences recorded either at Epsom Town Hall or the road the building is on, The Parade. This could be due to police recording drug offences and using a police location as the offence location.

Epsom and Ewell Central

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Crime

In the reporting period there were 56 recorded VAWG crimes, the majority of which are harassment (25) and sexual offences (23). The largest crime types within these are: pursued a course of conduct amounting to harassment (20) and sexual assault of a female (13), as displayed in Table 6. Of the 32 recorded rapes and sexual offences, 8 are under investigation, 8 have completed investigations with no suspect identified and only 2 have a charged status. Despite there being a low number of rape of female aged 16 or over (4), these 4 offences are assessed as causing the highest level of harm for the whole of the area, according to the CCHI.

There is almost certainly no trend in when VAWG occurs, however, there is suggestion that there is a link between VAWG and the nighttime economy. For Epsom and Ewell Central, there are a small number of possible NTE related VAWG. Just under 20% of offences have an offence window between Friday – Sunday and 22:00 – 07:00 (an indication of possible licenced premises opening times). Of these, 4 have a linked pub/club as the offence location and 1 of these relates to drink spiking. These locations are Fever Nightclub (2), The Faraday (1) and Epsom River Club (1). There are two additional sexual offences occurring at licensed premises outside of this period at The Blenheim Public House and Epsom River Club and 2 further drink spiking reports that were not returned under the original search parameters, and these relate to Fever Nightclub and The Ginistry.

With a focus on sexual offences, around 30% appear to have occurred at residential properties. Of the remaining non-residential locations, the most frequent are Travelodge Hotel (5), Epsom River Club (2) and Fever Nightclub (2) which all have links to the NTE.

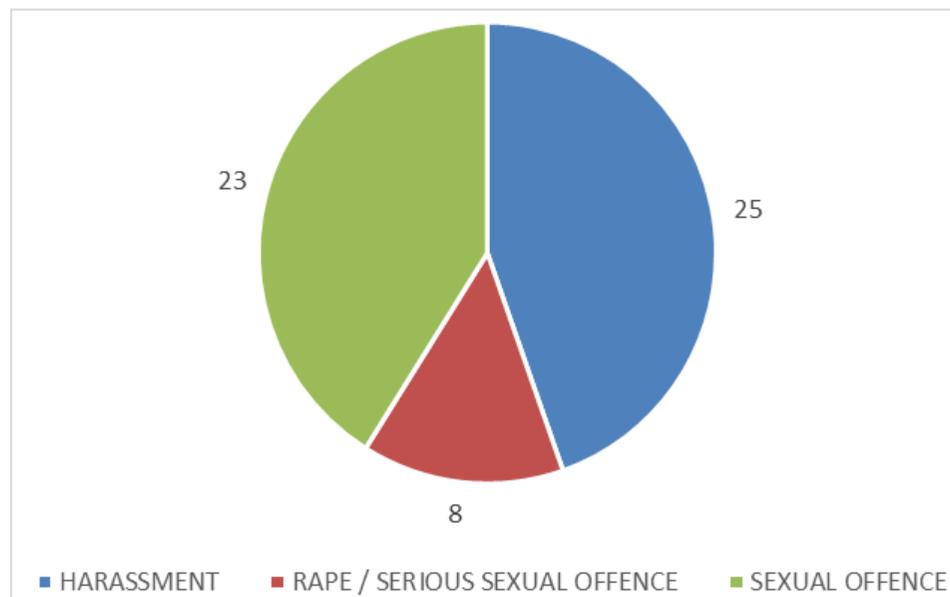


Figure 12 - Graph showing VAWG crime types in Epsom and Ewell Central

Epsom and Ewell Central

HARASSMENT	25
PURSUED A COURSE OF CONDUCT WHICH AMOUNTED TO HARASSMENT	20
HARASSMENT INVOLVING FEAR OF VIOLENCE	1
S.4A PUBLIC ORDER ACT: INTENTIONAL HARASSMENT ALARM OR DISTRESS	1
S.5 PUBLIC ORDER ACT: HARASSMENT ALARM OR DISTRESS	1
STALKING INVOLVING FEAR OF VIOLENCE	1
SXP FIRST TIME HARASSMENT	1
RAPE / SERIOUS SEXUAL OFFENCE	8
RAPE OF A FEMALE AGED 16 OR OVER	4
RAPE OF A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 13 BY A MALE	2
RAPE OF A FEMALE AGED UNDER 16 YEARS	1
REPORTED INCIDENT OF RAPE - VICTIM (OR THIRD PARTY ACTING ON THEIR BEHALF) HAS NOT CONFIRMED THE OFFENCE OR CANNOT BE TRACED	1
SEXUAL OFFENCE	23
SEXUAL ASSAULT OF A FEMALE	13
TAKE/MAKE/DISTRIBUTE INDECENT PHOTOGRAPHS OR PSEUDO PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHILDREN	2
ASSAULT ON A FEMALE BY PENETRATION	1
ATTEMPTED RAPE OF A FEMALE AGED 16 OR OVER	1
COMMITTING AN ACT OUTRAGING PUBLIC DECENCY	1
ENGAGE IN SEXUAL COMMUNICATION WITH A CHILD	1
ENGAGING IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN THE PRESENCE OF A CHILD UNDER 16 - OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER	1
SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 13 - OFFENDER AGED 18 OR OVER - NO PENETRATION	1
SEXUAL ASSAULT ON A MALE CHILD UNDER 13	1
WITHOUT SPECIFIC INTENT - SHARING OF PHOTOGRAPH OR FILM OF PERSON IN INTIMATE STATE WITHOUT CONSENT	1

Table 4 - Table showing VAWG offences by classification in Epsom and Ewell Central

Epsom and Ewell Central

Violent Crime

Epsom and Ewell Central has the largest number of recorded violent crimes with 311, compared to 107 for West and 88 for North West. This is highly likely due to the dense concentration of population and the general crime associated to town centres. Over 60% of violence in Central is recorded as ‘violent crime public place’ and 28% as ‘violent crime other’. In total, there were 163 common assaults and 79 assault occasioning actual bodily harm (ABH) offences in Central.

Of all violent crime in the area (311), 33% have no suspect identified (104), 28% have a victim withdrawing/declining support (87) and 5% have a charged outcome or other intervention i.e. caution (15).

In general, violent crimes occur consistently throughout the year with a slight increase in December (37) and reasonable decreases in September (14) and November (16). There are a small number of violent offences between 03:00 – 13:00 and a high period from 13:00 – 01:00 with a peak between 21:00 – 22:00 (30) and 19:00 – 20:00 (25). The worst concurrent time period for violence is between 00:00 – 02:00 with a combined total of 47 offences. In general, the worst days for violence in Central are Friday – Sunday with an average of 62 offences on each of these days throughout the period. Several locations in Central have repeat issues with violence, the top being: McDonalds (22), Fever Nightclub (17) and The Faraday (12). There is some overlap of these locations with sexual and ASB offending and these locations would be worthwhile targeting.

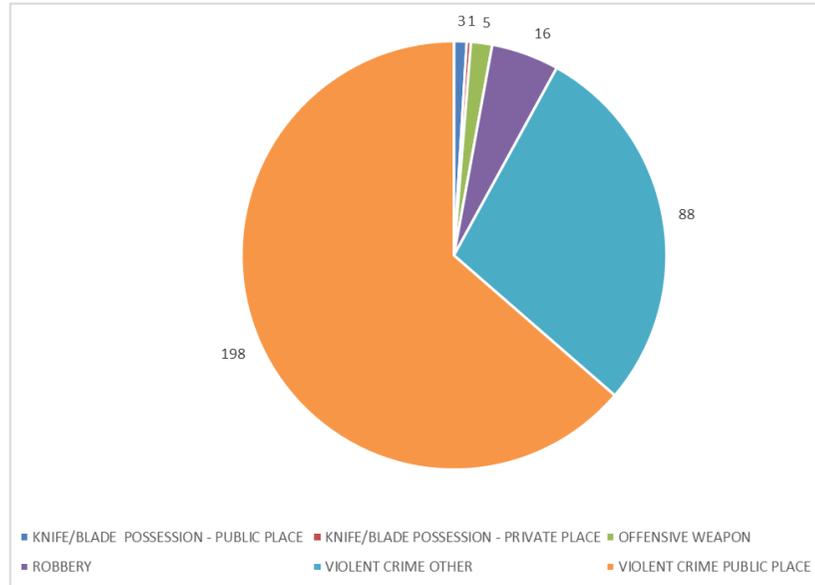


Figure 14 - Graph showing Violence crime types in Epsom and Ewell Central

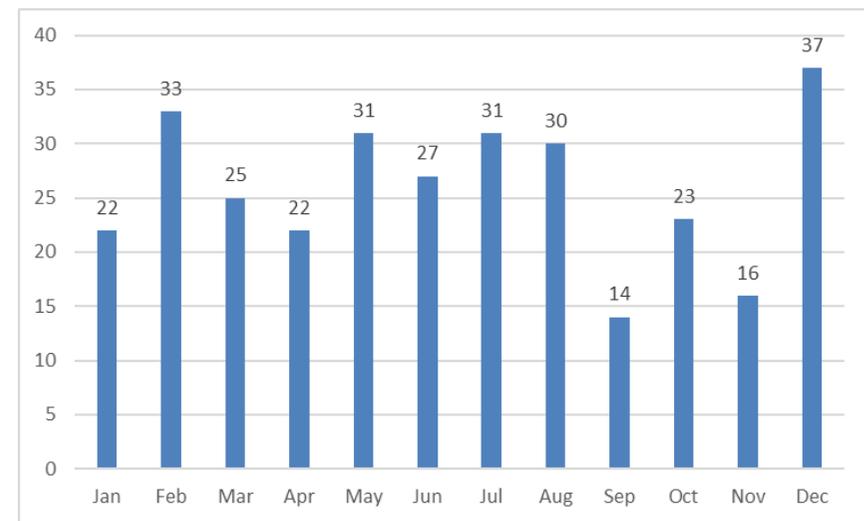


Figure 13 - Graph showing violent crime in Epsom and Ewell Central by month

Epsom and Ewell Central

Similarly to VAWG, violent offences are anecdotally associated with the NTE and there are a proportion of possible NTE related violence. Just under 30% (89) of violence offences have an offence window between Friday – Sunday and 22:00 – 07:00 (an indication of possible licenced premises opening times). Of these offences, 47 are linked to a pub/club, 8 to food establishments open late and 2 to taxi ranks. There are a number of locations that have several violent crimes linked to them: Fever Nightclub (18), The Faraday (7), McCafferty’s (6) and McDonald’s (6), as displayed in Table 7.

Intelligence

In the reporting period there were 172 intelligence reports linked to one or more of the five focus crime types. The majority of these were drugs related (91) followed by ASB (49), acquisitive (13), VAWG (12)¹² and violence (7). Of these 172 reports, there were 31 that were linked to more than one of the focus crimes, the majority of which were ASB and drugs (27). The top locations appearing in intelligence reports were Derby Square (11), Rosbery House (9) and Hudson House (7).

Top violence offence locations – pub/club	Count
Fever Nightclub	18
The Faraday	7
McCafferty’s	6
The Assembly Rooms (Wetherspoons)	5
Boogie Lounge	4
The Derby Square	3
Marquis of Granby	2
Be At One	1
Fillies Nights	1
Top violence offence locations – food	Count
McDonald’s	6
Epsom Grill	1
KFC	1

Table 5 - Table showing Epsom and Ewell Central top NTE violence locations

¹² In general, most intelligence that has been marked as ‘sexual’ is regarding sex work and is not necessarily VAWG related and is therefore not a clear representation of VAWG intelligence.

Epsom and Ewell North West

Epsom and Ewell North West contains the Watersedge Estate and borders the Metropolitan Police boundary. The area covered by Surrey Police’s Epsom and Ewell North West is displayed in the map on the right and roughly incorporates 3 areas (as defined by Surrey County Council).

Community Data¹³

Surrey County Council data indicates that the North West includes areas with reasonably high levels of deprivation, namely relating to Ruxley Lane. This includes higher percentages of the population claiming either Universal Credit (Ruxley Lane - 30.82% compared to average of 11.88% in other 2 boundaries within North West), or out of work benefits (Ruxley Lane – 23.95% compared to average of 12.62% for other 2 boundaries within North West). Similarly, 16-24 year olds claiming DWP in November 2024 was 24.68% in Ruxley Lane (compared to an average of 11.88% for the surrounding 2 boundaries in North West) and there are high levels of social rented housing at 46.6% (compared to 13.46% and 2.87%). Further, it is also assessed that there are higher levels of children living in income deprived families in Ruxley Lane (26.11% compared to average of 8.2% in other 2 areas) and pensioners living in poverty (25.56% compared to average of 8.3% in other 2 areas). Higher levels of deprivation and low/no income can correlate to an increased demand for local and emergency services in an area, and likelihood of engaging in criminality.

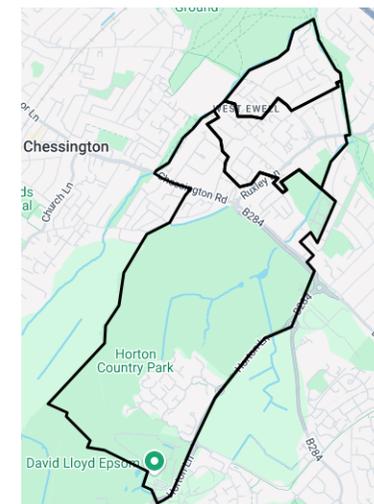


Figure 15 - Source Local Insight Surrey County Council

This deprivation may be linked to the proportion of the population with low levels of qualifications. Whilst in general for Epsom and Ewell, 44.33% of people have a degree level qualification and only 12.76% have no qualifications, in Ruxley Lane, 22.29% have no qualifications which is higher than the average for the area. Attaining no educational qualifications can negatively impact an individual’s ability to gain employment which increases the likelihood of having to claim benefits and can negatively impact mental health.

Other potential indicators of poor community engagement in the area is the Community Needs Index 2023, which for Ruxley Lane indicates poor community and civic infrastructure and low levels of participation in community life. Finally, a more generalised suggestion of poor community engagement is the voter turnout at local elections which for the North West area averaged at 36.2% in 2022. Poor community engagement could mean that the population are mistrustful of authorities and may be reluctant to engage.

‘Highest Harm’ Crime

The ‘highest harm’ offences in the area during the reporting period (displayed in Table 8) are residential burglary and GBH, followed by rape of a female aged 16 or over, attempted murder and GBH.

Epsom & Ewell North West	Sum of CCHI Score
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY OF A HOME (DWELLING)	4380
WOUNDING OR GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM	4380
RAPE OF A FEMALE AGED 16 OR OVER	3650
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	3285
GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM W/I	2920

Table 6 - The ‘highest harm’ offences by CCHI score for Epsom and Ewell North West

¹³ Local Insight Surrey County Council data.

Epsom and Ewell North West

Acquisitive Crime

In the reporting period, there were 133 recorded acquisitive crimes in Epsom and Ewell North West, the majority of these were theft (67) followed by vehicle crime (41). There is then a significant drop to 15 residential burglary offences. The largest offences by stats classification are theft (46), theft of motor vehicle (20) and theft from motor vehicle (18). Of these 133 offences, there have been 2 acquisitive crime investigations that have resulted in a charge but 107 with no suspected identified.

There is a peak in acquisitive offending in the area in November with 22 recorded offences compared to the next highest of 15 (July and October), as displayed in Figure 17. Of the 22 November offences, 14 are 'theft', 6 are vehicle crime and 2 are residential burglaries.

In terms of most frequent occurring days for offending: Thursday (7) for burglary offences, Saturday for vehicle crime (12) and for general theft offences, a small high on Monday of 12 offences. For all acquisitive crime in the area that has a longer potential offence window, there appears to be an increase in offending between Saturday 17:00 – Sunday 13:00 and another increase between Thursday 21:00 – Friday 06:00¹⁴. Targeting these timeframes for proactive patrol may help reduce offending.

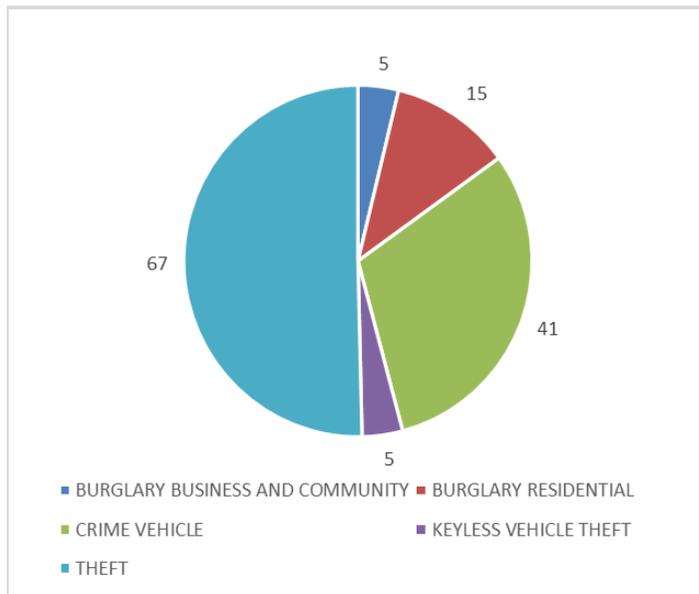


Figure 16 - Graph showing acquisitive crime types in Epsom and Ewell North West

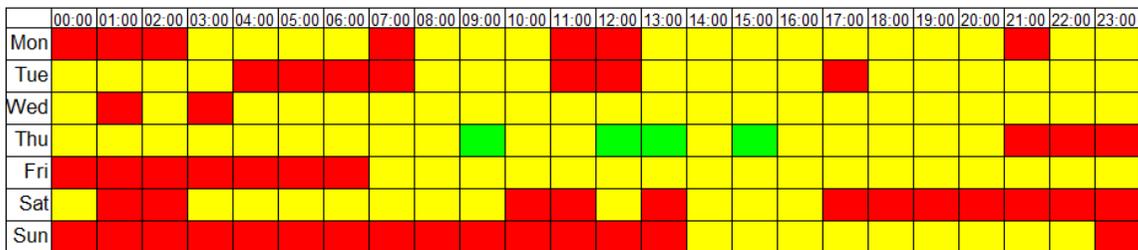


Figure 18 - Weighted time chart for acquisitive offence windows

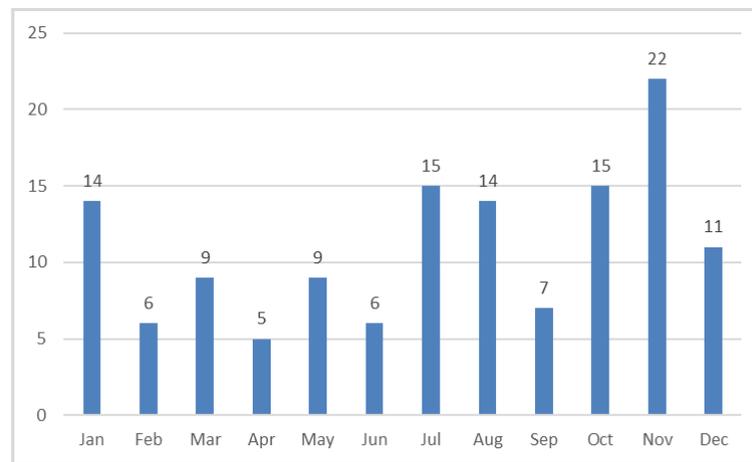


Figure 17 - Graph showing acquisitive crime in Epsom and Ewell North West by month

¹⁴ Figure 18 is created by 'weighting' the reported offence day and time. The more offences that occur at a given time the higher the weighting (Red = High / Green = Low). By considering all offences together it is possible to identify patterns or trends in offending that may otherwise go unnoticed.

Epsom and Ewell North West

Anti-Social Behaviour Crime

The Surrey Police Anti-Social Behaviour survey 2025 reported that 85.1% of respondents in Epsom and Ewell believed that youths were partly/fully responsible for ASB in their local area¹⁵. In Epsom and Ewell North West, the average population under the age of 16 is 21.77% which suggests that ASB is disproportionately committed by young people who make up less than a quarter of the population¹⁶. Police have also seen that many suspects named as involved in ASB, namely motorcycle theft and criminality, are described as young males which supports public perception of the perpetrators of the activity.

In the reporting period, there were 28 recorded ASB crimes in Epsom and Ewell North West, the lowest number of the three areas. Most of these offences are ASB nuisance (17) followed by intentional harassment (6). Similarly to Epsom Central, 18 ASB offences have a 'blank' status and there are no charged outcomes for ASB public order.

In general, numbers are relatively low for ASB recorded crime each month, as displayed in Figure 20, with a high of 5 in October, which are all ASB nuisance offences. Most of the offences occur midweek with an average of 5.33 offences per day (Wednesday – Friday) and there are only 5 recorded offences occurring on a Saturday or Sunday. Similarly to Central, most ASB offending occurs in the afternoon hours of 13:00 – 16:00 (10) and 19:00 – 22:00 (8).

The top locations in the area for recorded ASB crimes are Ruxley Lane (5), Kingston Road (3), Gatley Avenue (2), Durbar Way (2), Curtis Road (2) and Jasmin Road (2).

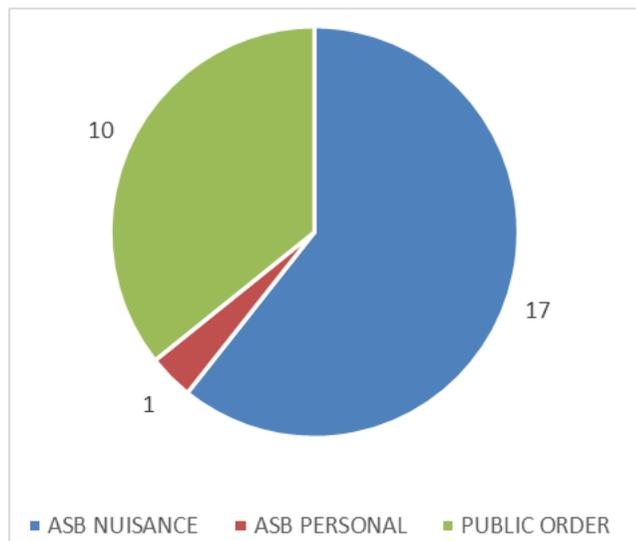


Figure 20 - Graph showing ASB crime in Epsom and Ewell North West

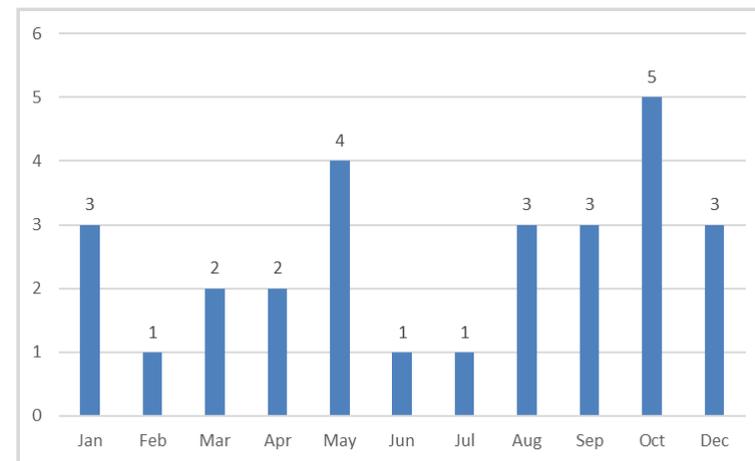


Figure 19 - Graph showing ASB crime in Epsom and Ewell North West by month

¹⁵ ASB Survey Summary Report V1.0, Surrey Police Research & Survey Team, May 2025

¹⁶ Local Insight Surrey County Council data.

Epsom and Ewell North West

Drug Crime

There is low reported drug crime in Epsom and Ewell North West with only 12 offences: 6 for possession, 1 for supply and 5 with no specified type of drug activity. Similarly to Central, most of the possession offences are for cannabis (4) followed by cocaine (2). In relation to intelligence, there is a hotspot of drug related reporting around the Longmead Estate. These figures related to drug crime are unlikely to be a true reflection of drug use and criminality in the area which is likely higher.

One third of offences had a community resolution result and only one has a charged status. All the offences in the area occurred during the week with a slight high on Thursday of 5. Two thirds of the offences are recorded at residential properties and the top two roads are Holman Road (2) and Collier Close (2).

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Crime

In Epsom and Ewell North West, there were 68 recorded VAWG offences, and like Central, the majority are harassment offences (52). Of all 68 offences, the largest crime types are: pursued a course of conduct amounting to harassment (49) and sexual assault of a female (5). Of the 16 recorded sexual offences, 4 have no suspect identified, 3 are under investigation and only 1 has a charged status.

The majority of offences occur at residential properties, however, the streets with the most reported crimes are Larkspur Way (4), Ash Court (4), Hogsmill Way (4), Gatley Avenue (3), Curtis Road (3), Regalia Way (3) and Watersedge (3).

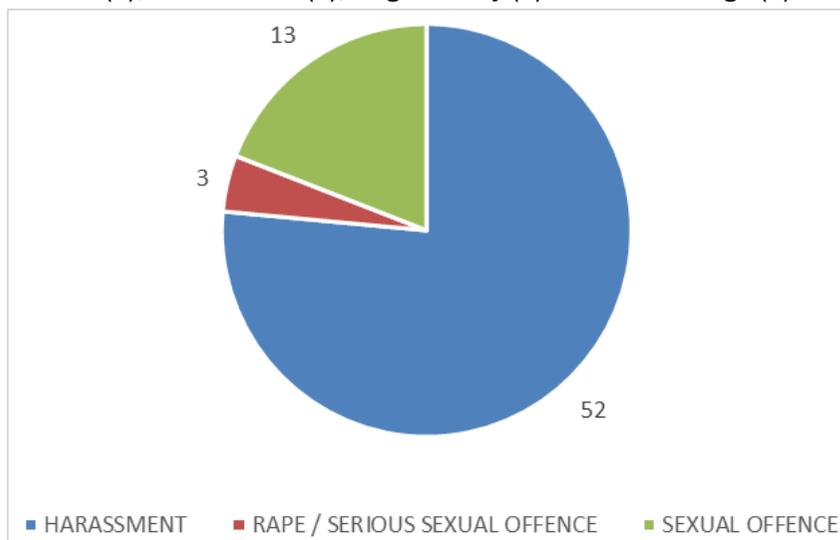


Figure 22 - Graph showing VAWG crime types in Epsom and Ewell North West

HARASSMENT	52
PURSUED A COURSE OF CONDUCT WHICH AMOUNTED TO HARASSMENT	49
CRIME RELATED INCIDENT	1
HARASSMENT INVOLVING FEAR OF VIOLENCE	1
RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED HARASSMENT OR STALKING WITH FEAR OF VIOLENCE	1
RAPE / SERIOUS SEXUAL OFFENCE	3
RAPE OF A FEMALE AGED 16 OR OVER	2
RAPE OF A FEMALE AGED UNDER 16 YEARS	1
SEXUAL OFFENCE	13
SEXUAL ASSAULT OF A FEMALE	5
TAKE/MAKE/DISTRIBUTE INDECENT PHOTOGRAPHS OR PSEUDO PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHILDREN	4
BLACKMAIL	1
CAUSING OR INCITING A MALE CHILD UNDER 16 TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY - OFFENDER AGED UNDER 18 - NO PENETRATION	1
COMMITTING AN ACT OUTRAGING PUBLIC DECENCY	1
SEXUAL ASSAULT OF A FEMALE CHILD UNDER 13	1

Figure 21 - Table showing VAWG offences by classification in Epsom and Ewell North West

Epsom and Ewell North West

Violent Crime

Most violent crime in Epsom and Ewell North West is ‘violent crime other or public space’ comprising 79 of the 88 offences, as displayed in Figure 23. There were also 5 robberies and 4 offensive weapons recorded. Of the total 88 violent crimes there were 20 ABH and 37 common assaults.

Of all violent crime in the area: 28% have a suspect identified but a victim has withdrawn support (25), 18% have no suspect identified (16), 17% have evidential difficulties (15), 13% are under investigation (12) and 8% a charged outcome or other intervention i.e. caution (7).

There is a general high of violent offences from November – April and a low period between July – October: high of 13 in November and low of 2 in July. Most violent offences recorded occur during the 12 hours between 11:00 – 23:00 with a particularly high period between 11:00 – 17:00. There are fewer occurrences between 00:00 – 10:00. In general, there is an even distribution of offences by day with a high of 15 on Saturday and a low of 4 on Wednesdays.

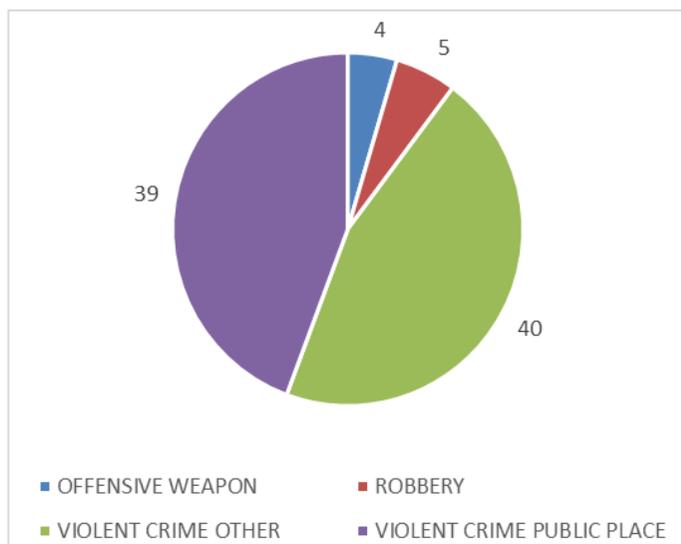


Figure 24 - Graph showing Violence crime types in Epsom and Ewell North West

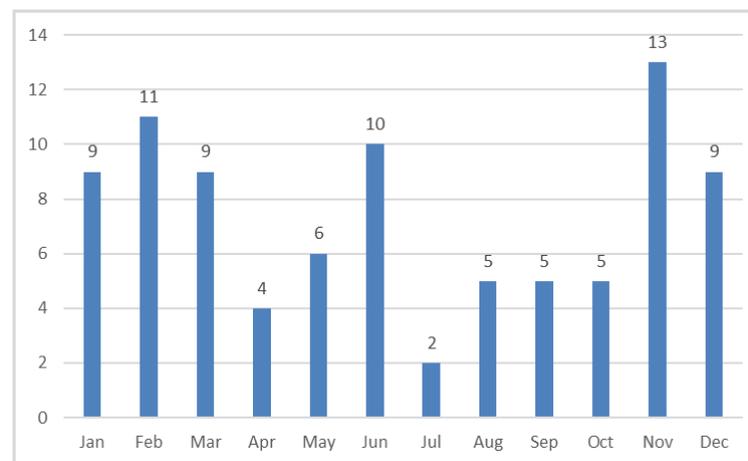


Figure 23 - Graph showing violent crime in Epsom and Ewell North West by month

Epsom and Ewell North West

The majority of all offences occur at residential properties, however, the streets with the most reported crimes are: Ruxley Lane (19), Hogsmill Way (8), Iris Road (6), Kingston Road (6) and Gatley Avenue (6). These 5 roads constitute 51% of all violent offences which is likely to have a significant impact on emergency resources and community tension.

Intelligence

In the reporting period there were 131 intelligence reports linked to one or more of the five focus crime types in Epsom and Ewell North West. The majority of these were drugs related (87) followed by ASB (32), acquisitive (8) and violence (4). Of these 131 reports, there were 21 that were linked to more than one of the focus crimes, the majority of which were ASB and drugs (9). There is a small peak in intelligence reported in the month of May which has 30 reports compared to the next highest in July of 16. The top locations (by road) appearing in intelligence reports were Gatley Avenue (24), Ash Court (23), Ruxley Lane (18) and Collier Close (14). These locations also frequently appear in crime statistics and the intelligence supports that these areas are where the public and partners are seeing issues and areas of concern.

Top violence offence locations	Count
Ruxley Lane	19
Hogsmill Way	8
Iris Road	6
Kingston Road (includes businesses on)	6
Gatley Avenue	6
Epsom and Ewell High School	5
Chessington Road	5
Cox Lane	3
Holman Road	3
Longford Court	3
Colne Court	2

Table 7 - Table showing Epsom and Ewell North West top violence locations

Epsom and Ewell West

Epsom and Ewell West contains the Longmead Estate and is close to the centre of town. The area covered by Surrey Police’s Epsom and Ewell West is displayed in the map on the right and roughly incorporates 4 areas (as defined by Surrey County Council).

Community Data¹⁷

Surrey County Council data indicates that Epsom and Ewell West includes areas with reasonably high levels of deprivation. This includes higher percentages of the population claiming either Universal Credit (2 of the 4 areas average of 22.79% compared to average of 12.21% for other 2 in West), or out of work benefits (1 of the 4 areas high at 21.18% compared to average of 11.18% for other 3). Similarly, 16-24 year olds claiming DWP in November 2024 was 24.67% in 1 of the areas (compared to an average of 13.79% for the other 3) and there are high levels of social rented housing at 43.56% (average of 2 areas compared to average of 17.76% for other 2). Further, it is also assessed that there are higher levels of children living in income deprived families (23.5% compared to average of 15.15% for other 3 areas) and pensioners living in poverty (19.84% average for 2 areas compared to average of 7.08% for other 2).

Low levels of educational qualifications in the population may influence these higher levels of deprivation. The percentage of the population with no qualifications is 21.27% (in 2 of the 4 areas) which is comparable to the level in Ruxley Lane at 22.29%, which are both higher than the average for Epsom and Ewell (12.76%).

Compared to Epsom and Ewell North West, the West has a better score on the Community Needs Index 2023 but does still have poor voter turnout at local elections which was an average of 38.95% in 2022.

‘Highest Harm’ Crime

The ‘highest harm’ offences in the area during the reporting period (displayed in Table 10) are rape of female aged over 16 followed by residential burglary, attempt murder, GBH and robbery.

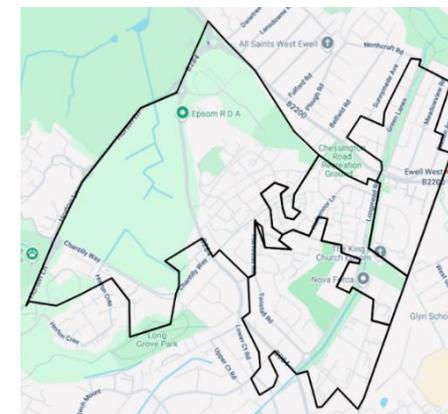


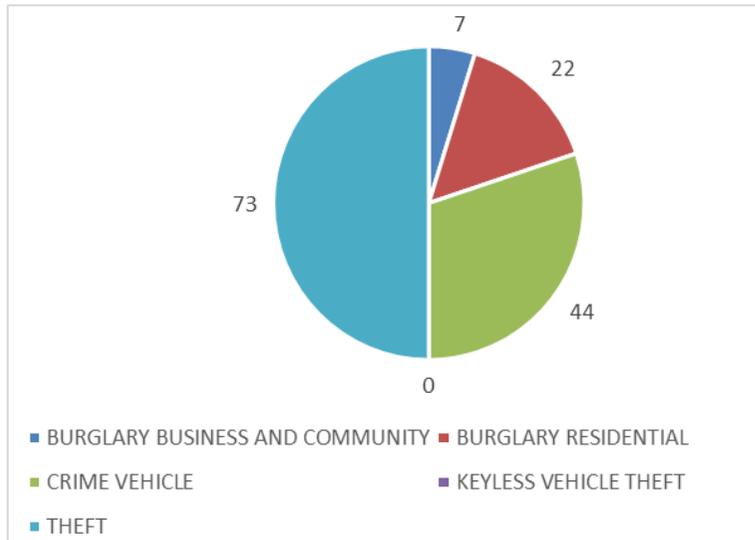
Figure 25 - Source Local Insight Surrey County Council

Epsom & Ewell West	Sum of CCHI Score
RAPE OF A FEMALE AGED 16 OR OVER	7300
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY OF A HOME (DWELLING)	4745
ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	3285
WOUNDING OR GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM	2920
ROBBERY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY	1825

Table 8 - The ‘highest harm’ offences by CCHI score for Epsom and Ewell West

¹⁷ Local Insight Surrey County Council data.

Epsom and Ewell West



Acquisitive Crime

In the reporting period, there were 146 recorded acquisitive crimes in Epsom and Ewell West, and similarly to both Central and North West, the majority of these were theft (73) and vehicle crime (44). There were 29 recorded burglaries (business and residential) and no recorded keyless vehicle thefts. However, these may have been recorded as ‘theft of motor vehicle’ in the vehicle crime and theft categories of which there are 22. Similarly to North West, the largest offence by stats classification is theft (41) followed by theft of motor vehicle (22) and theft from motor vehicle (20).

Most acquisitive crime investigations in Epsom and Ewell West result in no suspect being identified (107) and only 3 have resulted in a charge.

There is a slight peak of acquisitive crime (namely vehicle crime and theft) offending in November with 18 offences compared to the next highest of 15 for June. However, most months have similar numbers, other than February, July, August, and December which have low recorded crimes in comparison.

Figure 26 - Graph showing acquisitive crime types in Epsom and Ewell West

For burglary offences, the majority

occurred on Fridays (9) and for vehicle crime and theft, most offending takes place on Mondays (24), Saturdays (20) and Thursdays (19). For all acquisitive crime in the area that has a longer potential offence window, there are a few peak times of offending: Monday 00:00 – 05:00, Wednesday 17:00 – Thursday 05:00, Friday 11:00 – 15:00 and Sunday 00:00 – 03:00¹⁸.

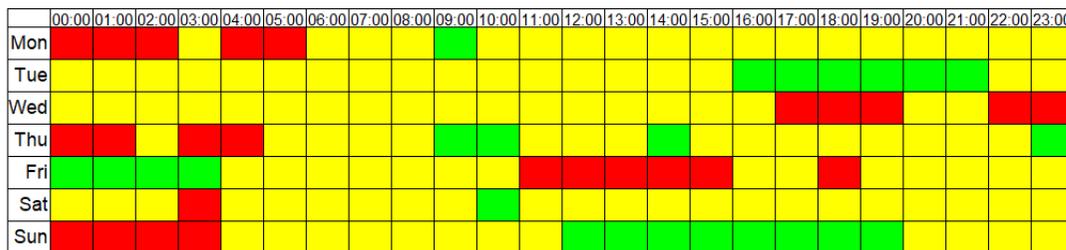


Figure 28 - Weighted time chart for acquisitive offence windows

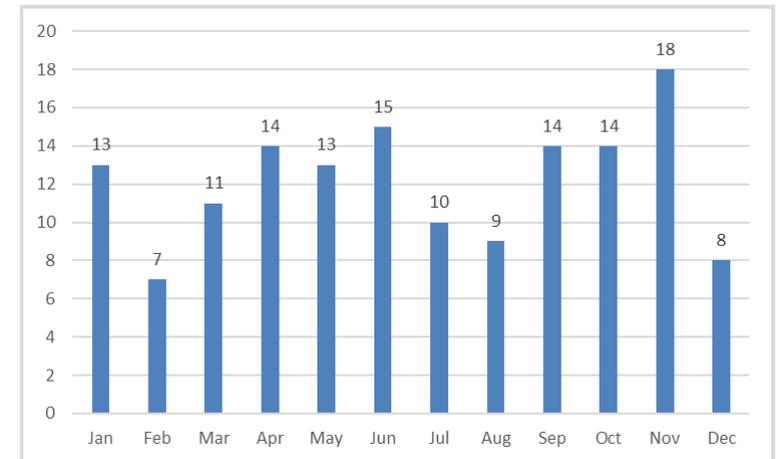


Figure 27 - Graph showing acquisitive crime in Epsom and Ewell West by month

¹⁸ Figure 28 is created by ‘weighting’ the reported offence day and time. The more offences that occur at a given time the higher the weighting (Red = High / Green = Low). By considering all offences together it is possible to identify patterns or trends in offending that may otherwise go unnoticed.

Epsom and Ewell West

Anti-Social Behaviour Crime

As previously mentioned, 85.1% of respondents to an ASB survey in Epsom and Ewell believed that youths were partly/fully responsible for ASB in their local area¹⁹. In Epsom and Ewell West, the average population under the age of 16 is 23.75% which suggests that ASB is disproportionately committed by young people who make up less than a quarter of the population²⁰.

There have been 54 ASB crimes in Epsom and Ewell West during the reporting period, the majority of which are 'ASB Nuisance' (33) followed by intentional harassment (10). This is the highest number of 'nuisance' offences across the three areas: 28 for Central and 17 for North West. All of the 'ASB nuisance' and 'ASB Personal' offences have a 'blank' status and 37% (7) of public order ASB has no suspect identified. In relation to intelligence, there is a hotspot of ASB related reporting around the Longmead Estate.

There is a significant spike of ASB crimes in October with 14 crimes compared to the next highest of 6. A number of these October offences relate to children/young people knocking on residential doors and running off or riding motorbikes. 11 of the 14 crimes are 'nuisance' offences. In general, Mondays (17) and Saturdays (10) are the worst days and the vast majority of ASB occurs between 16:00 – 21:00 (31) which is typically when children are out of school.

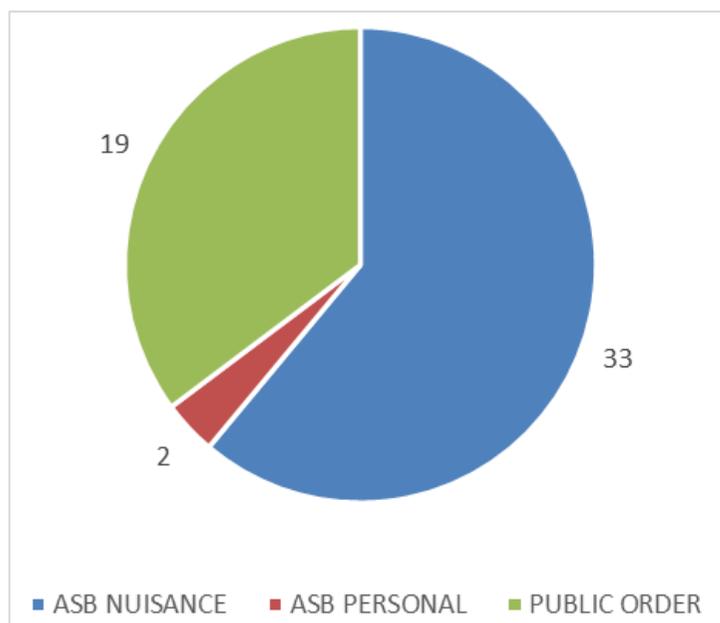


Figure 29 - Graph showing ASB crime in Epsom and Ewell West

There are a number of locations that have more than one ASB crime linked to it but the top three locations by road are Melton Place/Melton Fields (6), Hollymoor lane (4) and Chessington Road (4).

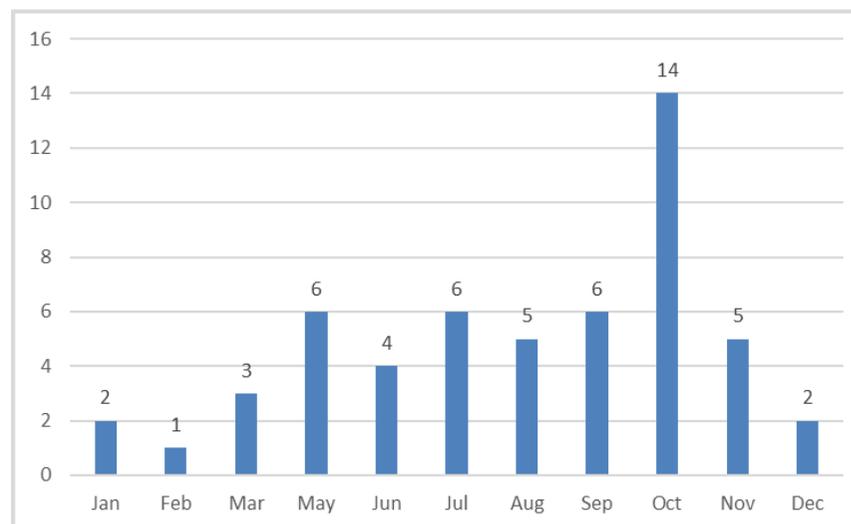


Figure 30 - Graph showing ASB crime in Epsom and Ewell West by month

¹⁹ ASB Survey Summary Report V1.0, Surrey Police Research & Survey Team, May 2025

²⁰ Local Insight Surrey County Council data.

Epsom and Ewell West

Drug Crime

There are 28 reported drug offences in Epsom and Ewell West in the reporting period: 60% of these are for possession and 88% of these possession offences relate to cannabis. In relation to intelligence, there is a hotspot of drug related reporting around the Longmead Estate.

As with the other geographical areas, the majority of drug investigation outcomes are community resolutions (11) but there are more charged offences in the area than the others (5). There appears to be a small peak of offences between 13:00 – 17:00 and on Tuesday (8), Monday (6) and Thursday (6).

Similarly to North West, a large number of the offences (around 50%) are recorded at residential properties and the top offence locations by road are Melton Place (3) and Hollymoor Lane (3).

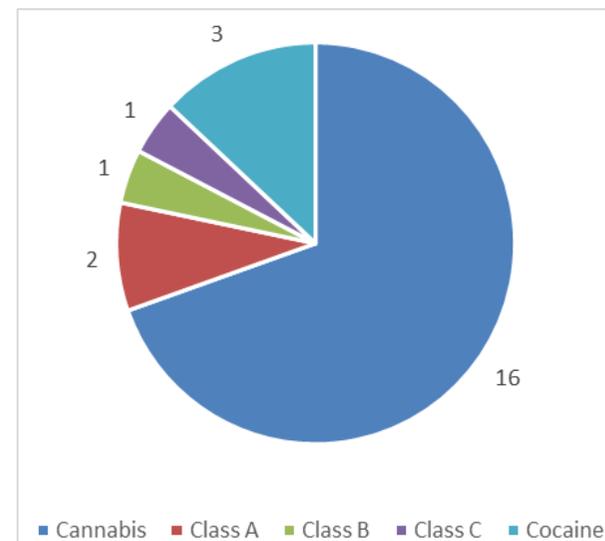


Figure 31 - Graph showing linked drug type (where recorded) in drug offences in Epsom and Ewell West

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Crime

Of the 62 recorded VAWG crimes in Epsom and Ewell West, 45 are harassment offences and 17 are sexual offences. Focusing on the 17 sexual offences, the largest crime types are rape of a female aged 16 or over (4), sexual assault of a female (3) and offences relating to indecent photographs of children (3). Further, 6 offences have had victims withdraw support, 3 investigations have not identified a suspect and 2 are still under investigation. There are no offences with a charge status.

Whilst it is still the case that VAWG offences can occur at any time, there is a small cluster of sexual offences in June (6) and September (3) which make up just over half of the sexual offences.

The majority of all offences occur at residential properties, however, the streets with the most recorded crimes are Sefton Road (5), Longmead Road (5) and Somerset Close (4).

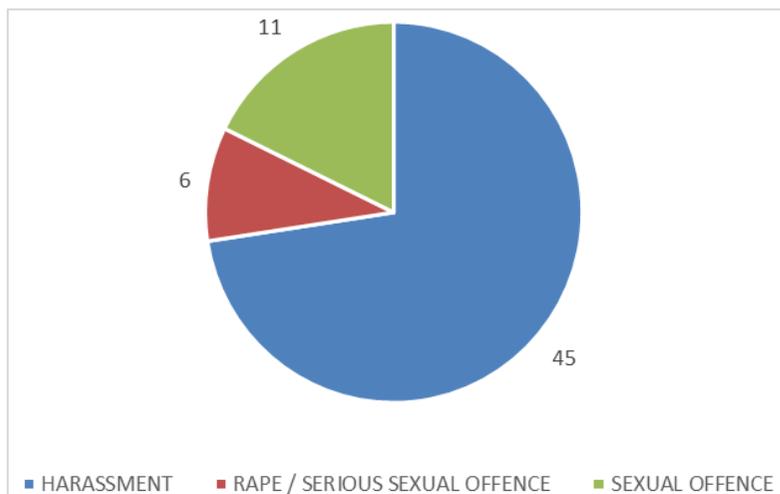


Figure 32 - Graph showing VAWG crime types in Epsom and Ewell West

Location	Count
Sefton Road	5
Longmead Road (including Blenheim High School)	5
Somerset Close	4
Melton Fields/Melton Place	3
Almond Road	3
Redwood Drive	3
Ormonde Avenue	3

Table 9 - Table showing top VAWG locations in Epsom and Ewell West

Epsom and Ewell West

HARASSMENT	45
HARASSMENT INVOLVING FEAR OF VIOLENCE	6
PURSUED A COURSE OF CONDUCT WHICH AMOUNTED TO HARASSMENT	35
PURSUED A COURSE OF CONDUCT WHICH AMOUNTS TO STALKING	1
S.4A PUBLIC ORDER ACT: INTENTIONAL HARASSMENT ALARM OR DISTRESS	1
STALKING INVOLVING SERIOUS ALARM/DISTRESS	1
THREATS TO KILL	1
RAPE / SERIOUS SEXUAL OFFENCE	6
PURSUED A COURSE OF CONDUCT WHICH AMOUNTS TO STALKING	1
RAPE OF A FEMALE AGED 16 OR OVER	4
REPORTED INCIDENT OF RAPE - VICTIM (OR THIRD PARTY ACTING ON THEIR BEHALF) HAS NOT CONFIRMED THE OFFENCE OR CANNOT BE TRACED	1
SEXUAL OFFENCE	11
BREACH SHPO / INTERIM SHPO /SOPO / INTERIM SOPO/ FOREIGN TRAVEL ORDER OR FAIL TO COMPLY WITH A REQUIREMENT UNDER SEC 103D	1
CAUSING A CHILD UNDER 13 TO WATCH A SEXUAL ACT - OFFENDER AGED UNDER 18	1
EXPOSURE	1
POSSESSION OF AN INDECENT OR PSEUDO INDECENT PHOTO OF A CHILD	1
SEXUAL ASSAULT OF A FEMALE	3
TAKE/MAKE/DISTRIBUTE INDECENT PHOTOGRAPHS OR PSEUDO PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHILDREN	3
WITHOUT SPECIFIC INTENT - SHARING OF PHOTOGRAPH OR FILM OF PERSON IN INTIMATE STATE WITHOUT CONSENT	1

Table 10 - Table showing VAWG offences by classification in Epsom and Ewell West

Epsom and Ewell West

Violent Crime

There was a total of 107 violent crimes recorded in Epsom and Ewell West and similarly to the other 2 areas, ABH and common assault are the largest crime type with 25 and 54 crimes respectively. There were also 6 offensive weapon/knife crimes and 4 robberies recorded, as displayed in Figure 33.

Of all violent crime in the area: 26% have no suspect identified (28), 22% have a suspect identified but a victim has withdrawn support (24), 22% have evidential difficulties (24), 12% are under investigation (13) and 2% have had some kind of intervention i.e. caution (2). There are no crimes with a status of charged.

There is a significant high of violent offences in October (21) but only 4 of these occurred on Halloween (which can often see an increase in certain types of criminality). The reason for this spike is unknown. Most recorded violent offences occur between mid-afternoon – early evening (15:00 – 21:00) and figures are generally low outside of these times other than a slight increase between 11:00 – 12:00. In general, there is an even distribution of offences by day with highs on Wednesday (23), Sunday (19) and Monday (19) and a low of 9 on Fridays.

The most violent crimes reported by street are:

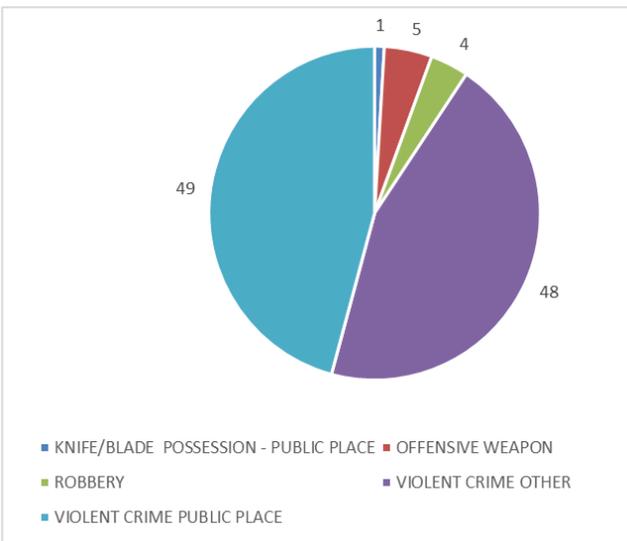


Figure 33 - Graph showing Violence crime types in Epsom and Ewell West

Longmead Road (14), Hook Road (12) and Chessington Road (9).

Top violence offence locations	Count
Longmead Road (including Appleby Care Home (4) and Blenheim school (5))	14
Hook Road (including Horton Park Golf Club [5] and St Ebbas Hospital [4])	12
Chessington Road	9
Hollymoor Lane	8
Danetree Road (including Danetree School [4])	7

Table 11 - Table showing Epsom and Ewell West top violence locations

Intelligence

In the reporting period there were 131 intelligence reports linked to one or more of the five focus crime types. The majority of these were drugs related (69) followed by ASB (34), violence (14), acquisitive (13) and violence (1). Of these 131 reports, there were 18 that were linked to more than one of the focus crimes, the majority of which were ASB and drugs (13). The top locations (by road) appearing in intelligence reports were Melton Place/Melton Fields (20), Lincoln Walk (13), Hollymoor Lane (13), Hook Road (10) and Chessington Road (10). These locations are mirrored in crime reports and support that these are areas of concern as reported by the public and other agencies.

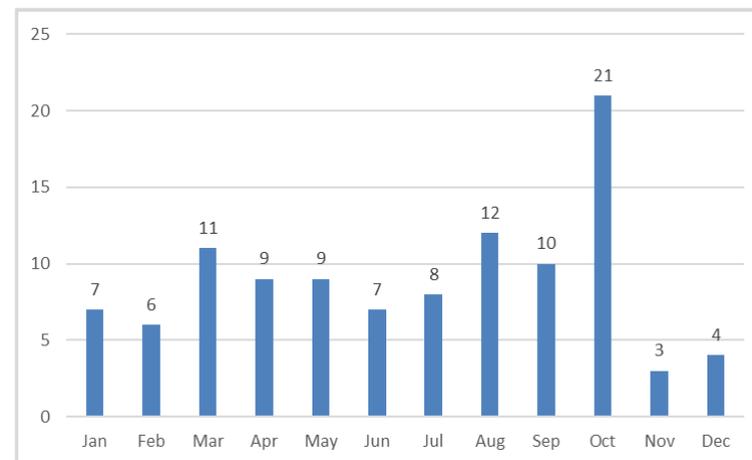


Figure 34 - Graph showing violent crime in Epsom and Ewell West by month

North East Surrey College of Technology (NESCOT) and Education

Whilst there are over 28,000 people with degree level qualifications in Epsom and Ewell (44.33% of all people aged 16 or over), which is higher than the average for Surrey (42.36%), there are also over 8,000 people (12.76% of all people aged 16 or over) with no qualifications. This figure may be skewed and not incorporate individuals that have perhaps fallen through the education system or local council system in general. Further, the rate of youth unemployment benefit claimants (aged 18-24) is slightly less than for Surrey with 2.71% compared to 2.75%²¹.

There are a number of schools and further education establishments in Epsom. One of these is NESCOT which is a further and higher education college in East Epsom & Ewell, which also offers courses for adult learners. NESCOT has around 8,000 students who are from a wide geographical area and includes students who travel into Epsom from neighbouring areas. There have previously been days of action conducted by Police focusing on knife crime at the college.

Crime²²

Police crime figures are low for the college in the reporting period with the majority falling into the acquisitive (7) and violence (8) types, as displayed in Table 15. The most reported crimes are vehicle crime (theft from/of motor vehicle) and robberies of personal property. In general, most of the offences recorded at the college occur in February (4) and November (3).

Location	Count
Nescot College, Reigate Road, Ewell, Surrey, KT173DS	17
CRIME VEHICLE	4
DRUGS	3
KNIFE/BLADE POSSESSION - PUBLIC PLACE	1
ROBBERY	4
SEXUAL OFFENCE	2
THEFT	2
VIOLENT CRIME OTHER	1
VIOLENT CRIME PUBLIC PLACE	2
Nescot Sports Ground, Nescot Football Academy, Banstead Road, Ewell, Surrey, KT173HG	1
CRIME VEHICLE	1
Grand Total	20

Table 12 - Count of NESCOT crimes

Intelligence

There are three intelligence reports linked to NESCOT: one is marked as ASB and violence, one is marked with drugs, and one is not marked up with any of the focus crime types.

²¹ Local Insight England Summary Report – Epsom and Ewell, Surrey County Council, October 2024

²² On Niche, NESCOT data is included where it is linked to Nescot College, Nescot Sports Ground or Nescot.