

AGENDA ITEM NO. 5

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Date | 11 MARCH 2013 |
| Title | FENLAND COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP |

1. PURPOSE/SUMMARY

This report sets out:

- How Fenland Community Safety Partnership identifies crime and disorder priorities for Fenland.
- Details the end of year performance of the partnership's action plan for 2011/12
- Year to date progress on the 2012/13 action plan

2. KEY ISSUES

- Total crime reduced from April 2011 to March 2012 by 5.2% -349 fewer crimes compared to previous year. Total incidents 6369
- Total crime continues to reduce from April 2012 to Dec 2012 by 19.1% -942 fewer crimes year to date. Total incidents 3988 at the end of December 2012
- The Fenland Community Safety Partnership has made changes to the way we prioritise over this financial year, switching from a yearly strategic assessment to four quarterly assessments. This has allowed partners to prioritise resource to identified crimes trends with improved evidence and recommendations.

3. RECOMMENDATION(S)

To consider

- The process in place from which priorities are identified
- The end of year performance of the partnership for 2011/12
- The year to date progress for 2012/13

| | |
|---|---|
| Wards Affected | All |
| Forward Plan Reference No. (if applicable) | N/A |
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| Background Paper(s) | Strategic Assessments Q1, Q2 & Q3 2012-2013 CSP Delivery Plan 2012 – 13 CSP Delivery Plan 2011 – 12 |

1. BACKGROUND / INTRODUCTION

1.1. Fenland Community Safety Partnerships (FCSP) is a statutory partnership that has been meeting regularly since 1998 on a 3 monthly basis.

1.2. Statutory partners include:

- Fenland District Council
- Cambridgeshire Constabulary
- Cambridgeshire County Council
- Fire and Rescue Services
- Fire Authority
- Cambridgeshire National Health Service / Primary Care Trust
- Probation Service

Non-statutory partners include:

- Drug and Alcohol services
- Roddons Housing Association
- Education services
- Chamber of Commerce
- Neighbourhood Watch / Countryside Watch

1.3. The Partnership meets 4 times a year to develop strategic direction in relation to crime and disorder community issues. Each time the partnership meets, the chosen priorities are challenged and performance is reviewed in detail through the FCSP action plan.

Each meeting the Partnership reviews a detailed Strategic Assessment. Attached at **Appendix A** are the assessments for Quarters 1, 2 and 3 of this financial year. The purpose of the Strategic Assessment is to:

- Analyse the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse
- Review any changes in these patterns when compared to the previous 5 year crime calendar
- Interpret these trends
- Assess progress against the current action plan for the FCSP
- Consider likely future issues that may impact upon delivery of partnership services
- Consult other partnerships to ensure all views are considered when setting strategic direction
- Identify opportunities for external projects and funding
- Identify gaps in information where further work is required to ensure full consideration of crime and disorder issues and assist in setting appropriate targets.

1.4. Each year, findings of the Strategic Assessments are presented to the Fenland Community Safety Partnership members. Once agreed, the Partnership uses these assessments to focus resources and refresh the action plan for the following year to ensure successful outcomes are achieved.

2. END OF YEAR PERFORMANCE OF 2011/12 ACTION PLAN

2.1. Below are the performance figures for 2011/12, the projects developed and delivered to achieve these are at **Appendix B**

- Reduction in Deliberate Fires by 32%
- Reduction in Criminal Damage by 14.7%
- Reduction in Shoplifting by 9.5%
- Reduction in Violent Crime by 6.5%
- Reduction in Vehicle Crime by 14%

3. YEAR TO DATE PERFORMANCE OF 2012/13 PARTNERSHIP ACTION PLAN

3.1 The Strategic Assessments that covers April – June (Q1), July – September (Q2) and October – December (Q3) identified the following trends:

- Anti Social Behaviour (including criminal damage and arson)
- Alcohol related violent crime linked to the night time economy
- Acquisitive Crime (dwelling burglary / vehicle crime)
- Highlighted issue involving children & young people

Below are the performance highlights for 2012/13, for full information on a the Partnership projects please see the action plan at **Appendix C**

The following data is recorded through the period of Apr 12 – Dec 12

All Crime currently down 19.1% - 3,988 incidents in Fenland compared to 4930 - 2011/12

3.2 Priority one: Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-Social Behaviour is reducing across the district including reports to Police, Housing associations and the council.

We have recorded a reduction of 856 incidents (-22%) year to date.

Total incidents 3,110 against 3,966 incidents recorded in period Apr – Dec in 2011.

There has also been a reduction in Criminal Damage by 150 incidents (16.3%) in Fenland compared to 921 - 2011/12

3.3 Priority two: Violent Crime

Violent Crime reductions have been targeted on the areas linked to alcohol and the Night Time Economy, so far we have seen large reductions of 196 incidents (18.2%). Total of 878 incidents year to date in Fenland compared to 1074 Apr – Dec 2011.

3.4 Priority three: Reduce Acquisitive Crimes

Dwelling burglaries continue to be a target as the district figures are currently 18 incidents over last year's figures (Increase of 8.5%)

Total of 231 incidents year to date in Fenland compared to 213 Apr – Dec 2011.

Theft from vehicles shows excellent progress, with a reduction of 76 incidents (-23.8%) on previous year.

Total of 243 incidents year to date in Fenland compared to 319 Apr – Dec 2011.

Shoplifting incidents continue to be sporadic although the increase of these offences are small we are still off target by 14 incidents (increase 3.6%) compared to the previous year.

Year to date the detection rate of shoplifting offences is 69% of 405 incidents in Fenland this financial year.

The Partnership has the best detection rates across the County for shoplifting, these are complemented by the new Fenland Business Against Crime Scheme (FenBAC) which empowers local businesses to share information about offences and provide important information to the police.

3.5 Priority four: Reducing Reoffending

Integrated Offender Management continues to improve their support service for offenders on the scheme. This includes regular visits which continue to identify individuals not engaging in the scheme to ensure they are not repeat offending.

The partnership continues to investigate housing support options for scheme members and is highlighting the benefits of the web based information sharing system called ECINS as best practice for the rest of Cambridgeshire County to adopt for sharing case load information.

New yearly performance figures will be produced by the IOM performance management team for the end of 2012/13 for scrutiny by the partnership and the partnership will continue to help overcome barriers faced by the IOM programme to ensure the impact of the scheme is maximized in Fenland

3.6 Priority five: Domestic Abuse

The responsibility for domestic abuse lies with the Domestic Abuse countywide board.

The Fenland CSP supports through supporting awareness events to targeted groups and training to front line staff to improve referral and process improvements.

Children & Young People will be the partnerships focus around domestic abuse as a main prevention and safeguarding project.

Yearly performance figures will be produced by the domestic abuse performance team which looks at victim engagement and positive interaction.

4. PRIORITIES FOR 2013 / 2014

- 4.1 Due to the demise of National Indicators, the Partnership will take a focused approach to set local targets against the recommendations offered from the Strategic Assessments.
- 4.2 From these Strategic Assessments the priorities will focus on:
- Anti Social Behaviour
 - Alcohol related Violent Crime
 - Acquisitive Crime including Shop Lifting
 - Focus on Children & Young People including violent crime & domestic abuse
 - Support the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) scheme
- 4.3 An action plan for 2013/14 is being developed to address the new priorities.

5. COMMUNITY IMPACT

- 5.1 The broad work of the Fenland Community Safety Partnership has an impact within the Fenland Community through reducing crime, fear of crime, tackling anti-social behaviour and building community cohesion. All these outcomes contribute to making Fenland Safer and Stronger.

6. KEY PRIORITIES

- 6.1 The work of the Fenland Community Safety Partnership contributes to the Streets Ahead priority.



FENLAND
Community Safety
Partnership

Fenland Community Safety Partnership

Strategic Assessment 2012/13 - Continuous Assessment
Document 1: July 2012

Document Details

The document has been produced by the Research and Performance team, Cambridgeshire County Council on behalf of Fenland Community Safety Partnership and is available to download from [WEBLINK].

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Title | Strategic Assessment 2012/13 - Continuous Assessment Document 1 |
| Date created | 29 th May 2012 |
| Description | The purpose of this document is to provide the Fenland Community Safety Partnership with an understanding of key community safety issues affecting the district. This is the first of four documents that will be produced for 2012/13. The focus of this document will be alcohol-related violence in Fenland. |
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Section 1: Introduction

Document Schedule

The purpose of this strategic assessment is to provide the Fenland Community Safety Partnership (FCSP) with an understanding of the crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse issues affecting the district. This will enable the partnership to take action that is driven by clear evidence.

The strategic assessment was previously produced annually, however, for 2012/13 the partnership is developing a continuous assessment process that will allow planning throughout the year. Whilst each document will provide an overview of the partnerships performance during the year, the aim of each document will be to gain a better understanding of selected issues for each of the four largest settlements in the district. The selected issues will be alcohol-related violence.

The continuous assessment consists of 4 parts:

| Document | Key theme | Analysis & Writing | Presentation |
|----------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Alcohol-related violence | April to June | July 2012 |
| 2 | Acquisitive crime and offending | July to September | October 2012 |
| 3 | Young people | October to December | January 2013 |
| 4 | Anti-social behaviour | January to March | April 2013 |

Lead officers for integrated offender management (IOM) drugs and alcohol (DAAT) and domestic abuse (DA) will continue to provide updates to the partnership.

Document Structure

Each strategic assessment document is set out in four chapters:

- **Key Findings** – this section provides an executive summary of the key analytical findings. This section also highlights any major developments that may affect activity and possible ways of working.
- **Partnership Calendar** – this section presents the seasonal trends in community safety issues based on district, county and national analysis of crime and disorder. The local analysis is based upon the most recent five years recorded data.
- **Performance and Partnership Activity** – this reviews how the partnership is progressing against its current priorities. It also describes the activities that have been aimed at addressing the issues.
- **Priority Analysis** – this section provides an assessment of the town's main problems, illustrating it in terms of where and when most problems occur, the people and communities that are most vulnerable and where possible, who is responsible.

Additional Data

The Research and Performance team has created an interactive community safety atlas, which provides 5 year data that can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/crime/atlas.html>

This provides data for some of the main crime and disorder issues in the district at ward level. It is publicly available and shows 5 year trends and comparator data (where available). The atlas allows the user to review the trend data directly on the map or in a chart.

Section 2: Key Findings and Recommendations

This section highlights the key findings emerging from the analysis of violence in Fenland, and considers opportunities for partnership working in light of these findings.

Overview

Violent crime shows strong geographic patterns, with a high proportion of offences occurring in a small number of locations; "hotspots". Violent crime hotspots are often near licensed premises, in town centres or public spaces. In order to deal with these "hotspots" the partnership's options are:

1. To directly intervene in these "hotspots" using techniques of situational crime prevention (See appendix).
2. To tackle the underlying causes of the violence and / or anti-social behaviour by working with the perpetrators.

Key findings

Violence against the person tends to show seasonal peaks in spring and late summer, particularly July (last year) and August consistently shows higher levels of offences. There is an opportunity now for the partnership to review how prepared it is this year to tackle this issue.

Approximately a third of violence occurs within the major pub clusters in Fenland. The population of Wisbech is 24% of the total population in Fenland, however 50% of violence occurs in Wisbech. March accounts for 23% of the district population and records approximately the same proportion of violent crime.

Repeat offenders in both Wisbech and March (14% of offenders across both locations) were linked to 32% of violence. Violence in the pub clusters in Wisbech and March follow typical patterns, with young men as the largest victim and offender groups. The majority of violence takes place in the evening and overnight and with peak days being Friday and Saturday.




However, it should be noted that the violence is not exclusively alcohol-related; with some violence involving young people (outside typical peak times) and some taking place in residential locations (with a significant proportion linked to domestic abuse).

Recommendations

1. That Wisbech and March continue to remain the focus of partnership activity.
2. That a variety of situational crime prevention methods are adopted (see section 5 for details) to obtain an initial reduction and 'manage' the seriousness of the violence.
3. That the repeat offenders for alcohol-related violence and those individuals that pose most risk are tackled using a partnership approach, e.g. exclusions from premises, brief interventions to address drinking behaviour.
4. That the overlap between domestic abuse and alcohol-related violence be considered and where appropriate additional actions to tackle these cases are included in the partnership action plan (perhaps through a perpetrator programme).
5. The partnership needs to obtain and use A&E data from the local hospitals this would provide a more complete picture of victimisation in the district would better inform the task groups actions.

Section 3: Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues¹

Fenland Community Safety Partnership Calendar



| | | Offence Volume | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|---------------|--|-----------|---|---|---|---------|------------|--------|
| Personal | Violence against the person | HIGH | PEAK B | | | PEAK A | | | PEAK B | | PEAK A | | | |
| | Sexual offences*** | LOW | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Domestic abuse incidents | HIGH | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Assault less serious injury | HIGH | PEAK B | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ASB | HIGH | PEAK B | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Property | Domestic Burglary | MEDIUM | | | | | | | | PEAK B | | | | |
| | Vehicle Crime | MEDIUM | | | | | | | | | | | | PEAK B |
| Business | Non domestic burglary | LOW | | PEAK A | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Robbery of business property* | LOW | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Theft from shops | HIGH | | | | | PEAK B | | | | | | | |
| Environmental | Arson | MEDIUM | | | | | | PEAK B | | | | | | |
| | Criminal Damage | MEDIUM | | | | | | | | PEAK B | | | | |
| | Fly Tipping** | --- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural**** | Diesel Theft | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hare Coursing | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Metal Theft | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Other thefts from farms | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Key Events | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2012 Olympics | | | | | | 25th July | 12th August | | | | | | | |
| 2012 European Football Championships | | | | | Start 8th | End 1st | England 11th, 15th, 19th (all evening matches) | | | | | | | |
| School Holidays | | | 30th - 16th HOL | | 4th-8th HT | 23rd July HOL | to 4th Sept | | 29th Oct HT | to 2nd Nov | 21st Dec HOL | | 13-17th HT | |
| Other National Holidays | | | | | 5th June DJ | | | |  |  |  | | | |

References:

- *Seasonality in recorded crime: preliminary findings, RDS Home Office Report 02/07
- ** Fly Tipping, Causes, Incentives, Solutions, JDI, UCL, 2006 (based on Dudley only)
- *** Peak extended for Cambridgeshire as per reports findings
- **** Source: Adapted from Rural Crime Action Team Calendar

Key:

5 Year data:

-  Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD
-  Seasonal Peak Above Upper SD

Last year 2011/12

- PEAK A** 2011/2012 Peak Above Upper SD
- PEAK B** 2011/2012 Peak Above Mean
- PEAK C** 2011/2012 Peak Below Mean

¹ SD – Standard Deviation: A quantity calculated to indicate the extent of deviation for a group as a whole

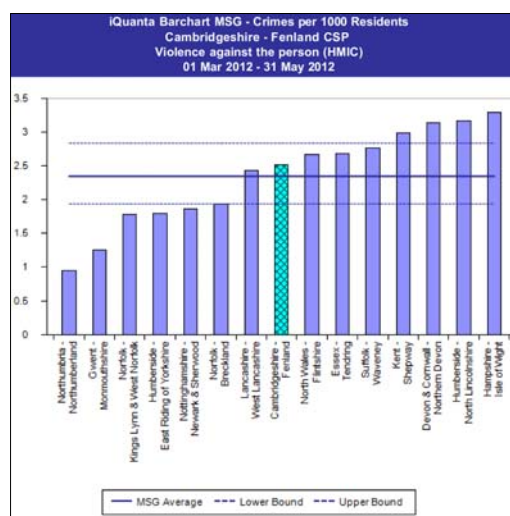
Section 4: Performance and Partnership Activity

Priority: Alcohol-related violence

| Performance Measure (Volume offences) | Q1 12/13 | Q2 12/13 | Q3 12/13 | Q4 12/13 | Trend ² | Key location ³ |
|--|---------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1.1 Violence against the person | 270 | | | | Down | Medworth |
| 1.2 Violence against the person – In Wisbech pub cluster | Not available | | | | | |
| 1.3 Violence against the person – Involving young people | Not available | | | | | |

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are;

- Compliance checks carried out to all license premises within Wisbech and March pub clusters. This has been inputted to guide the Fenland Traffic Light System which led to relevant interventions such as structure action plans and license reviews where required.
- Focussed Police presence in key locations was deployed throughout the Euro 2012 tournament to act as both a deterrent and as quick reaction to incidents.
- CCTV continues to monitor and detect incidents in the main town centre areas.
- Both March and Wisbech Pub Managers have been encouraged to use the new Fenland information tool which has the capability of recording incidents, details of perpetrators and sharing information with relevant authorities. This will lead to improved detection rates and identification of offenders.
- The Research and Performance team continue to pursue the 2 local Emergency Departments to obtain assault related data. Ambulance data is now being shared with Fenland looking at where ambulance attendance is required. This will help to inform hotspots and licensed premises identification.



² Trend: Is a year to date comparison of change with same period previous year: up (increase), down (decrease) or none (no change)

³ Location identified if it recorded a consistently high volume for rolling 12 months

Priority: Anti-social behaviour

| Performance Measure (Perception measure) | Q1 12/13 | Q2 12/13 | Q3 12/13 | Q4 12/13 | Trend | Baseline |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|----------|
| Proportion of residents who perceive ASB to be a fairly or very big problem | 3% | | | | UP | 2.7% |
| ASB incidents at Spinney Recreation ground ⁴ | Not available | | | | | |
| ASB incidents at Wenny Recreation ground, Chatteris | Not available | | | | | |

Antisocial behaviour typically peaks in the summer; the partnership activity should reflect this. A peak in public perception that ASB is a problem(see appendix) in March 2012 has meant that this indicator is quite high for the new financial year. There is currently no known explanation for this particular peak. The target is to keep the perception below 2%.

The following are current ASB projects and interventions;

- The activity has mainly focussed on positive news stories leading to an end of year story of all the crime & disorder reductions, the aim of which are to reduce the perception that ASB is a significant problem.
- Fenland District Council in joint working with East Cambridgeshire DC have awarded a tender to Youth Service Providers to deliver targeted detached youth work in Fenland. The main areas are the four market towns and some rural locations which have been reported as areas of concern and where there are signs of alcohol related litter or drug paraphernalia.
- Community Safety Champions project has engaged 16 young people Yr 5 & 6 students to change their thinking and behaviour this was delivered in partnership by Police, Fire & Rescue, Roddons Housing & Fenland DC, the students will be monitored over the next 6 months to see improved behavioural changes.
- Over the past 3 months there has been a partnership project to reduce the visibility and impact caused by street drinkers in Wisbech; this includes support offered by No access to public resource officer shared between Fenland & Cambridge City, Police, Fenland DC Housing and enforcement by UK Boarder Agency where required, so far over 20 rough sleepers have been identified, engaged and. supported. (for info, 5 have been repatriated, several have left the area awaiting numbers of personnel receiving support or signposted to support agencies)

⁴ Police recorded ASB incidents

Section 5: Priority Analysis – Violence

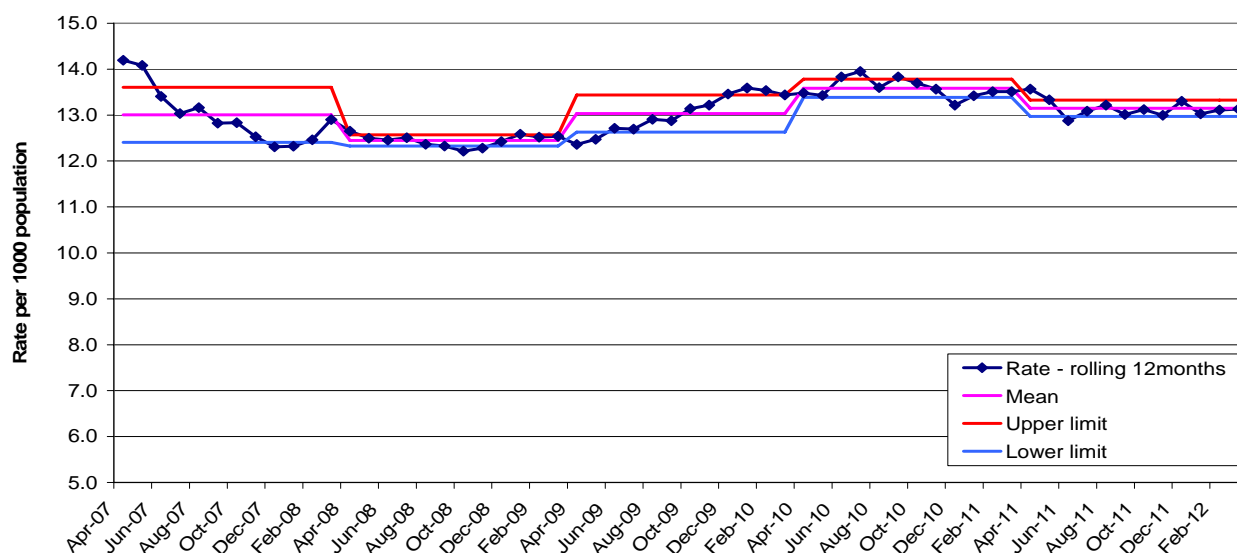
This section of the assessment provides an overview of violence in the district, with a focus on alcohol-related violence in the main market towns.

Overview

The rate of violence against the person per 1,000 population in Fenland has remained relatively stable over the past 3 years, as can be seen in the chart below. For the most recent year (2011/12) the rate was 13.4 per 1,000 population. The lowest volume of offences of violence in the past six years was in 2007/08. Since then the volume has had small fluctuations above and below an average of 1,240 crimes per year.

Chart 1: Rate of violence against the person since 2007 -12 month rolling rate

Long-term trend for Violence against the person in Fenland



Compared to its most similar group⁹ Fenland has a rate that is above the group average and is position 10 of 15 (where 15 is the worst). A reduction of approximately 120 crimes would bring Fenland in line with the group average rate.

The gap between the rolling volume of offences is not closing and hasn't closed in 5 years. This would indicate that a new approach would be beneficial in tackling violent crime in Fenland.

The 2011 strategic assessment identified a gap between the reductions seen in Fenland and the rest of the county. All other districts within the county reduced recorded crime at a faster rate than Fenland.

⁹ 12 months to March 2012. Similar group of 14 other authorities as defined on IQuenta, Home Office performance tool (see appendix c)

Section 5.1: Places

Fenland

Fenland is a rural district covering approximately 54,500 hectares. Fenland contains four market towns: Wisbech, March, Whittlesey and Chatteris, as well as 29 villages. All together the market towns contain 72% of the district's population. They are Fenland's main service, commercial and social centres, and have strong historic characters.

Fenland's main transport routes are the A47 linking to Peterborough to the west and Norwich to the east, and the A141/A142 linking to Huntingdon, Ely and Cambridge to the south. March benefits from frequent rail services to Cambridge, Ely and Peterborough with direct links to Birmingham and Stansted Airport. There are also connections to London via the East Coast Main Line.

Economically, Fenland is influenced by both Cambridge and Peterborough, in terms of jobs and many higher-level services. March is the District's administrative hub and the main site of Fenland District Council. The Council itself consists of 40 elected councillors representing 27 wards. There are 16 parishes.

Wisbech

Wisbech is the largest town in Fenland (22,800 pop, 2010). The town is made up of seven wards and a quarter of the population lives in one ward, Waterlees, making it the most densely populated area outside of Cambridge. The main employment areas are the town centre and the industrial sites in Medworth ward. Wisbech provides good employment opportunities to local residents and the surrounding area; however data indicates that the people living in Wisbech may be under skilled. Out of work claimants range between 12.9% and 20.5%, this is the highest rate by far in the county. Three Lower Super Output Areas¹⁰ (LSOAs) in Cambridgeshire fall within the most deprived 10% of areas in England, all three are in Wisbech and Wisbech scores particularly poorly in terms of child well-being and health indicators.

March

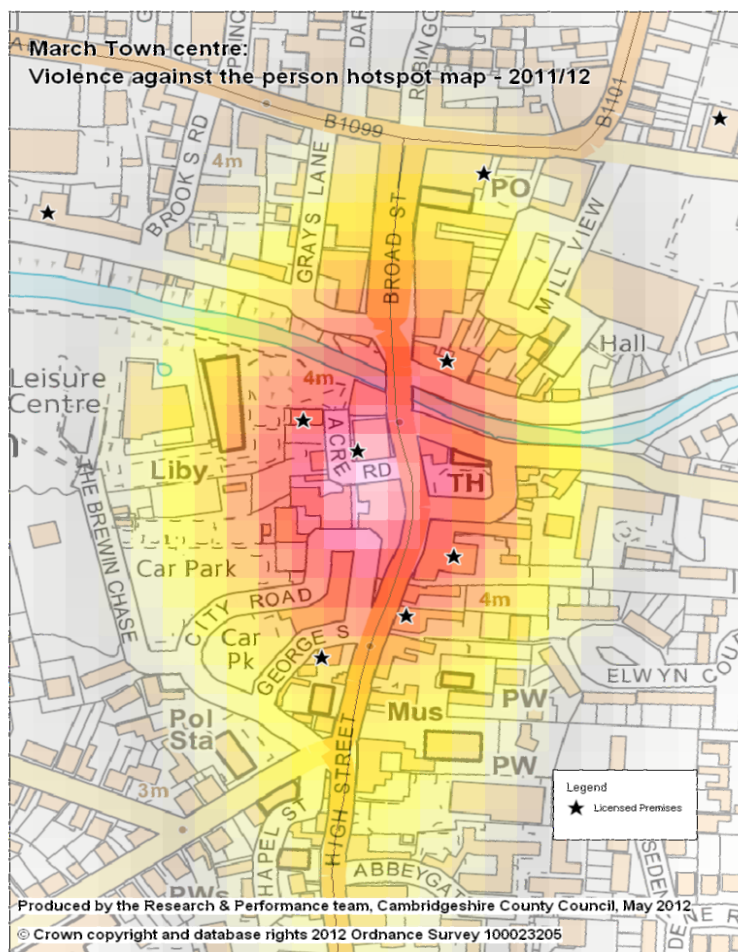
March is the second largest town in Fenland (21,900 pop, 2010). The town is split by three wards with fairly equal populations. Although March has a fairly even ratio of jobs to people the percentage of out of work claimants is between 10.6% and 14.4%, this is average for Fenland although high compared to the rest of county. The level of deprivation in March is close to the national average, with the exception of education, skills and training. According to the Output Area Classification¹¹ (OAC) profiles March has an even mix of different household types including Typical Traits, Prospering Suburbs, Countryside and some Blue Collar Communities

¹⁰ A Super Output Area (SOA) is a geographical area designed for the collection and publication of small area statistics. Source : <http://www.idea.gov.uk/idk/core/page.do?pageId=7175806>

¹¹ Information from the 2001 National Census was used to identify the local characteristics at output area level, this is called the Output Area Classifications. Source: <http://areaclassification.org.uk/getting-started/getting-started-what-is-the-output-area-classification/>

March

Map 2: March town centre: Recorded violence against the person 2011/12¹³



The volume of offences in March was 280, nearly a quarter of the total recorded in the district. Of these 33% took place within the pub cluster, 30% were noted to be at residential locations (outside of the pub cluster) and 25% were at an unknown location type (received no qualifying location category).

Information was provided to the Research and Performance team by the East of England Ambulance Trust relating to callouts for assaults between November 2011 and March 2012. Analysis of locations where an ambulance was sent to and which fell within 50 metres of a licensed premises showed the following;

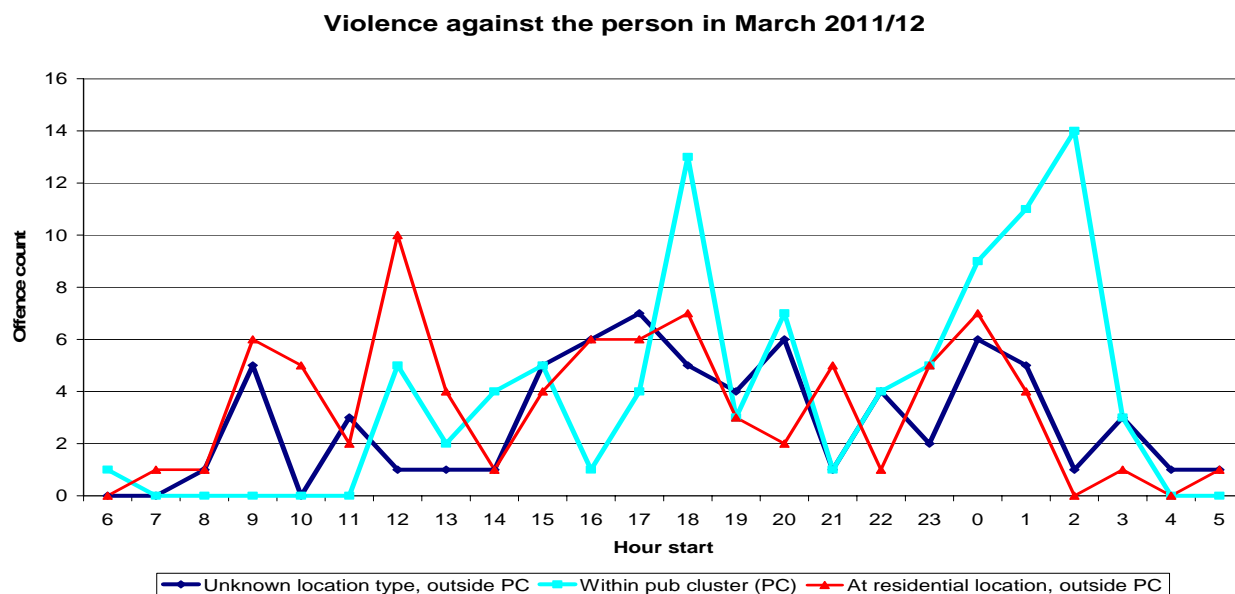
Table 2: Call outs for an Ambulance within 50 metres

| Licensed Premises | Number |
|--|--------|
| Minstrelz/Eastern Promise & Chilli Hut | 3 |
| Coachmakers Arms | 1 |
| Ship Inn | 1 |
| The Acre | 1 |

Local data for the violence occurring in March shows that there is a clear peak in offences between 6 and 7 pm and another between midnight and 3 am within the pub cluster. A peak in offences in residential locations was recorded a midday.

¹³ Licensed Premises data at 2010

Chart 2: Peak times of the start of violent offences in March (2011/12)



As is typical for alcohol-related violence Fenland has some clear geographic hotspots and peak times and days where most of the violence occurs. These haven't changed in recent years; the partnership is in a good position to now agree the resource that agencies will contribute to reducing the amount of violence and limit the impact and severity on victims.

Section 5.2: People

In the absence of local hospital data which is collected directly from victims, national evidence provided by the British Crime Survey (BCS) from interviews with victims of violence has been included.¹⁴ This indicates that 45% of victims thought their offender was under the influence of alcohol. Nearly half was committed by a stranger and nearly half committed by someone aged 16 to 24. 20% reported it occurred in or near a pub/club, a further 30% on the street. 50% of violence was in the evening and 16% between midnight and 6am. Nearly half of victims felt that they were affected emotionally either quite a lot or very much.

Young people in Fenland

47% of offences with a victim of crime under the age of 18 were violent offences. This correlates with the Youth Offending Service (YOS) caseload for 2011/12 where 43% of the young people had committed a violent offence¹⁵.

The bulk of offences involving young people occur between 2pm and 7pm. Common assaults in public places or residential locations were most common. Understanding the relationship between the victim and offender is difficult as the data where both an offender and a victim have been linked with a crime is limited. Further analysis on issues for young people is planned for later this year.

¹⁴ Crime in England and Wales 2010/11 – Home Office Publication

¹⁵ Draft Victim and Offender Needs Assessment, Cambridgeshire Police Authority, 2012

Victim and offender profile - Wisbech

Analysis of offences committed between January and December 2011 shows that 332 offenders were linked to 415 offences. 84% of offenders committed only one offence in the period. 16% were linked to more than one offences of violence (most commonly 2 offences, but ranging up to 7 offences), this accounted for 137 crimes or 33% of the total number.

The most common offence types were wounding and common assault (37% and 29% respectively). "Racially or religiously aggravated public fear, alarm or distress" accounted for 26% of violence against the person.

Table 3: Wisbech – Relationship between victim and offender (where both are known)

| Offender Sex | Victim sex | | | Total |
|--------------|------------|------------|---------|-------|
| | Female | Male | Unknown | |
| Female | 10% | 2% | 0% | 12% |
| Male | 22% | 61% | 5% | 88% |
| Total | 32% | 63% | 5% | |

As can be seen from the table the majority of victims were male, however the ratio of male to female victims is not as high as for offenders. Nearly a quarter of violence was perpetrated by men against women in Wisbech. Domestic Abuse was recorded in 121 violent offences; this represents at least 114 individual victims.

23% of victims were aged 18-24, a further 24% were aged 31-40 and 13% were aged under 18 years. Analysis by gender shows that female victims tended to be younger than male victims (11.5% of females were 41-50 years compared to 16% of males).

Victim and offender profile - March

Of the 159 offenders identified as linked to the 300 offences of violence against the person between January and December 2011, 30 were repeat offenders (19% of the total). 33% were aged 18-24 years, under 18's accounted for 32% of offenders and 39% were over the age of 30 (similar proportion to victims).

There were 18 individuals that had been recorded as being a victim of a violent offence more than once within the 12 months January to December 2011. 72% of repeat victims were male, 40% were 30 years old or older and 30% were under 18 years. Only 11% were aged 18-24 years, this noticeably lower than the proportion of offenders in this age range. The majority were victims of 2 violent crimes in the period.

Section 5.3: Summary

The Wisbech hotspots have now been clearly defined through the 2011 and 2012 strategic assessments and the 2012 cumulative impact assessment. The March hotspot for violence against the person is also clearly identified. The next step for the partnership is to optimise the use of the Cardiff model¹⁶ - locally known as the Fenland TLS (Traffic Light System). The partnership has included both Wisbech and March within this year's action plan as hotspots to be tackled. Both areas will need an effectively implemented range of activities to reduce alcohol-related violence. This would need a multi-agency approach, using the following recommended actions;

Improve engagement with health

- Obtain and share the records of assault data from Kings Lynn and Peterborough Emergency Departments. This is currently in hand through the Research & Performance team. Feedback to the appropriate department how the data has been used and improvements made to help to improve the data collected.
- Look at options for interventions with binge drinkers/higher-risk drinkers, for example brief interventions via health agencies or long term treatment.
- Consider alternatives to custody/ arrest where an offender is support 'holistically', their vulnerabilities are considered and appropriate referrals made to partner organisations where possible.

Increase engagement with the licensed premises'

- Premises' that engage may initially see increases in reported violence, this is not necessarily a failure if repeat offenders are being identified and therefore challenged.
- Premises' that do not engage and continue to be linked to violence offences are challenged appropriately.

Extend use of situational prevention in hotspots

- Situational crime prevention shows that a decrease in incidents can be achieved through capable guardians, 'place managers' or strengthened formal surveillance in hotspots. The task group could consider how to increase the use of these. For examples;
 - Capable guardians – Improved training for door staff
 - Place managers – the presence of traffic wardens, street cleaners, street pastors, taxi marshals at key times and locations.
 - Formal surveillance – increased police presence in very specific locations and at key times.

¹⁶ The Cardiff Model refers to partnership way of working to reduce violence that uses police and health data to identify key locations, times and weapons used for violence in a given area.

Education and intervention with young people

- In the longer term, a reduction in violence could be achieved if attitudes towards drinking are changed. Work with young people and families could be key to

Working with repeat offenders

- Some individuals are linked with multiple crimes; these offenders cause a significant proportion of offences and challenging their behaviour could have a significant impact on the overall level of crime.
- In the short term options include banning orders from town centres to prevent the violence occurring and giving a clear message to all users of the night-time economy that violent behaviour is unacceptable.
- Longer-term changes in behaviour require all partners to provide education about the harm caused by alcohol misuse and a change in the drinking culture within the local community.

Strategic information gaps

Information covering the following areas would strengthen the partnership's understanding of the priority issues identified within this Strategic Assessment.

Accident & Emergency (A&E): patients presenting at A&E for assault related injury is not being collected at Kings Lynn NHS Trust and has been for some years at Peterborough NHS Trust. However, at this time no data is received by the Research & Performance team from either hospital. The sharing of this data would allow for a much greater understanding of violent crime, particularly that which is alcohol related.

Data Sources and Acknowledgements

On behalf of the Fenland Community Safety Partnership, the Research group would like to thank all partners who have supported the process by providing data, information or analysis. A list of data sources used in the production of the continuous assessment is below:

| PROVIDER OF DATA | DESCRIPTION OF DATA |
|---|---|
| Cambridgeshire Constabulary | PIC survey anti-social behaviour public perception (monthly phone survey) Point level crime and incident data (including postcodes and grid references) Crime detection rates Prolific and other priority offenders (including Integrated Offender Management offenders) analysis of cohort |
| Cambridgeshire County Council | Youth Offending Service – analysis of cohort Drug and Alcohol Action Team – Needs Assessments Research & Performance team – socio-demographic data (including housing, population, deprivation and economic indicators) |
| Fenland District Council | CCTV incidents (by camera) Anti-social behaviour incidents as recorded by the district council |
| Cambridgeshire Fire & Rescue Service | Point level deliberate fires data (including grid references) |
| East Anglian Ambulance Trust | Ambulance call outs for assault/sexual assault (including grid references) |
| Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Probation Trust | Analysis of cohort (including OASys risk and needs profile) |
| Roddons | Housing data relating to ASB incidents. |

Where possible, data has been sources from the 2011/12 financial year and comparisons made with the previous 12-month period. Where this has not been possible, the most up to date information has been analysed and specific time periods stated within the analysis.

APPENDIX A. 25 Situational Crime Prevention Techniques

| Increase the Effort | Increase the Risks | Reduce the Rewards | Reduce Provocations | Remove Excuses |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| Harden targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steering column locks and immobilisers Anti-robbery screens Tamper-proof packaging | Extend guardianship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take routine precautions: go out in group at night, leave signs of occupancy, carry phone "Cocoon" neighborhood watch | Conceal targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off-street parking Gender-neutral phone directories Unmarked bullion trucks | Reduce frustrations and stress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient queues and polite service Expanded seating Soothing music/muted lights | Set rules <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental agreements Harassment codes Hotel registration |
| Control access to facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entry phones Electronic card access Baggage screening | Assist natural surveillance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved street lighting Defensible space design Support whistleblowers | Remove targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removable car radio Women's refuges Pre-paid cards for pay phones | Avoid disputes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate enclosures for rival soccer fans Reduce crowding in pubs Fixed cab fares | Post instructions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "No Parking" "Private Property" "Extinguish camp fires" |
| Screen exits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ticket needed for exit Export documents Electronic merchandise tags | Reduce anonymity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taxi driver IDs "How's my driving?" decals School uniforms | Identify property <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property marking Vehicle licensing and parts marking Cattle branding | Reduce emotional arousal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls on violent pornography Enforce good behavior on soccer field Prohibit racial slurs | Alert conscience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roadside speed display boards Signatures for customs declarations "Shoplifting is stealing" |
| Deflect offenders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street closures Separate bathrooms for women Disperse pubs | Utilize place managers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCTV for double-deck buses Two clerks for convenience stores Reward vigilance | Disrupt markets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor pawn shops Controls on classified ads. License street vendors | Neutralize peer pressure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Idiots drink and drive" "It's OK to say No" Disperse troublemakers at school | Assist compliance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easy library checkout Public lavatories Litter bins |
| Control tools/weapons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Smart" guns Disabling stolen cell phones Restrict spray paint sales to juveniles | Strengthen formal surveillance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red light cameras Burglar alarms Security guards | Deny benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ink merchandise tags Graffiti cleaning Speed humps | Discourage imitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid repair of vandalism V-chips in TVs Censor details of modus operandi | Control drugs and alcohol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breathalyzers in pubs Server intervention Alcohol-free events |

Source: Cornish and Clarke (2003)

APPENDIX B. Most similar authorities

The most similar authorities for Fenland (according to the IQanta performance monitoring tool produced by the Home Office are:

- Humberside - North Lincolnshire
- Devon & Cornwall - Northern Devon
- Lancashire - West Lancashire
- Norfolk - Kings Lynn & West Norfolk
- Norfolk - Breckland
- Northumbria - Northumberland
- Suffolk - Waveney
- Nottinghamshire - Newark & Sherwood
- North Wales - Flintshire
- Humberside - East Riding of Yorkshire
- Hampshire - Isle of Wight
- Kent - Shepway
- Essex - Tendring
- Gwent - Monmouthshire

Twenty-four variables are used, on the basis of correlation with one or more of crime type, to identify the 14 'most similar' areas to each community safety partnership.

The full list of variables used is given below:

- Percentage of ACORN 1 households. ACORN is a proprietary (CACI) geodemographics dataset which assigns a neighbourhood description to each output area in the UK (the smallest geographical area at which Census data is available). ACORN 1 is referred to as "Wealthy Achievers".
- Percentage of ACORN 2 households: as above but for ACORN category 2 ("Urban Prosperity" neighbourhoods).
- Percentage of ACORN 4 households: as above but for ACORN category 4 ("Moderate Means" neighbourhoods).
- Percentage of ACORN 5 households: as above but for ACORN category 5 ("Hard Pressed" neighbourhoods).
- Percentage of student households. The percentage of households categorised as student households from the 2001 Census.
- Percentage who have never worked. The number of people who have never worked as a percentage of the 16-74 population from the 2001 Census.
- Percentage in routine/semi-routine occupations. The number of people who are in routine or semi-routine occupations or have never worked as a percentage of the 16-74 population from the 2001 Census.
- Percentage permanently sick or disabled. The percentage of people classified as permanently sick or disabled from the 2001 Census.
- Percentage of terraced households. The number of terraced households divided by the total number of households (both from 2001 Census) multiplied by 100.
- Output Area (OA) density. A population-weighted average of the density (population/area) of each OA. It aims to give a better indication of population density as it will highlight small pockets of densely populated housing.
- Percentage of overcrowded households. From the 2001 Census. Households are classified as being overcrowded if they have an occupancy of more than 1 + number of bedrooms. This figure aims to represent the level of 'undesirable sharing' of rooms within a property.
- Percentage of single adult households. The number of households containing only one person aged 18 or over (2001 Census) divided by the total number of households (2001 Census) multiplied by 100.

- Percentage of single parent households. From the 2001 Census, the percentage of households which contain one parent and dependent children (15 and under, or 16-18 if in full-time education).
- Percentage of households with no working adults and dependent children. From the 2001 Census, the percentage of households which contain dependent children (15 and under, or 16-18 if in full-time education) and no working adults.
- Population sparsity. This variable gives an indication of the proportion of the population that lives in sparsely populated areas. It is equivalent to the sparsity measure used in the police funding formula.
- Long-term unemployed per worker. From NOMIS, the number of people (average of Apr 2004 to Mar 2007) claiming job seekers allowance for more than 6 months, as a percentage of the population of working age.
- Long-term unemployed per claimant. From NOMIS, the number of people (average of Apr 2004 to Mar 2007) claiming job seekers allowance for more than 6 months, as a percentage of total claimants.
- Percentage of 18-24 claimants. From NOMIS, the number of people aged 18-24 (average of Apr 2004 to Mar 2007) claiming job seekers allowance, as a percentage of total claimants.
- Percentage of people on income support. From NOMIS, the number of people (average of Apr 2004 to Mar 2007) claiming income support, as a percentage of the population.
- Number of retail and leisure outlets. This uses data supplied by a company called Retail Locations which collects location information on multiple retailers (i.e. chains / brands). The data are aggregated to calculate the number per hectare of retail and leisure outlets.
- Bars per hectare. Uses data from the Annual Business Inquiry.
- Daytime population per hectare. People who live and work in the area (or do not work) and those who live outside the area and work inside the area. It excludes those people who live in the area but work outside the area (2001 census).
- Daytime net inflow (DTNI). Change in the number of people in the area (either living or working) during the daytime (2001 census).
- Percentage of population in hamlets or isolated dwellings. The number of people living in hamlets or isolated dwellings as a percentage of the total population (2001 census).



FENLAND
Community Safety
Partnership

Fenland Community Safety Partnership

**Strategic Assessment 2012/13 - Continuous Assessment
Document 2: October 2012**

Document Details

The document has been produced by the Research and Performance team, Cambridgeshire County Council on behalf of Fenland Community Safety Partnership and is available to download from [WEBLINK].

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
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| Date created | 12 th September 2012 |
| Description | <p>The purpose of this document is to provide the Fenland Community Safety Partnership with an understanding of key community safety issues affecting the district.</p> <p>This is the second of four documents that will be produced for 2012/13. The focus of this document will be acquisitive crime and offending in Fenland.</p> |
| Produced by | <p>Leigh Roberts, Michael Soper Research & Performance Team Cambridgeshire County Council Tel: 01223 715310 Email: leigh.roberts@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</p> |
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Section 1: Introduction

The purpose of this strategic assessment is to provide the Fenland Community Safety Partnership (FCSP) with an understanding of the crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse issues affecting the district. This will enable the partnership to take action that is driven by clear evidence.

Document Schedule

For 2012/13 the partnership is developing a continuous assessment process that will allow planning throughout the year. Whilst each document will provide an overview of the partnerships performance during the year, the aim of each document will be to gain a better understanding of key issues in the district. The continuous assessment consists of 4 parts:

| Document | Key theme | Analysis & Writing | Presentation |
|----------|--|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Alcohol-related violence | April to June | July 2012 |
| 2 | Acquisitive crime and offending | July to September | October 2012 |
| 3 | Young people | October to December | January 2013 |
| 4 | Anti-social behaviour | January to March | April 2013 |

Lead officers for integrated offender management (IOM), drugs and alcohol (DAAT) and domestic abuse (DA) will continue to provide updates to the partnership.

Document Structure

Each strategic assessment document is set out in four chapters:

- **Key Findings** – this section provides an executive summary of the key analytical findings and recommendations. This section also highlights any major developments that may affect activity and possible ways of working.
- **Partnership Calendar** – this section presents the seasonal trends in community safety issues based on district, county and national analysis of crime and disorder. The local analysis is based upon the most recent five years recorded data¹.
- **Performance and Partnership Activity** – this reviews how the partnership is progressing against its current priorities. It also describes the activities that have been aimed at addressing the issues.
- **Priority Analysis** – this section provides an assessment of the district's main problems, illustrating it in terms of where and when most problems occur, the people and communities that are most vulnerable and where possible, who is responsible.

Additional Data

The Research and Performance team has created an interactive community safety atlas can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/crime/atlas.html>

¹ Financial years 2006/07 to 2011/12

This provides data for some of the main crime and disorder issues in the district at ward level. It is publicly available and shows 5 year trends and comparator data (where available). The atlas allows the user to review the trend data directly on the map or in a chart.

Section 2: Key Findings and Recommendations

This section highlights the key findings emerging from the analysis of acquisitive crime and offending in Fenland, and considers opportunities for partnership working in light of these findings.

Key findings

Compared to the same period last year the partnership has recorded increases in both dwelling burglary and shoplifting. The rise in dwelling burglary can in part be explained by proactive investigations by the Constabulary which has led to the identification of historic crimes². Through this Fenland has achieved a high detection rate (66%)³ for this crime type. Shoplifting remains an area of concern for the district. Offenders identified for shoplifting by the constabulary do not appear to be prolific enough to be accepted on to IOM.

There have been some reductions in vehicle crime and non-dwelling burglary. However, the partnership is not in a good position compared to its most similar group for vehicle crime, shoplifting or dwelling burglary.

The pattern of offences for some acquisitive crime indicates that situational crime prevention techniques will not be effective in significantly reducing the volume of offences. For example the dispersal of dwelling burglary offences across Wisbech requires an approach focused on tackling the offenders.

Offenders in Fenland are predominately males, roughly a third are aged 19-24 and a large proportion live in deprived areas. Approximately 22% of all offenders live in the centre of Wisbech (312 individuals). These offenders show slightly different characteristics from the general offending population. They tend to be slightly older, and a higher proportion are from 'White, Other' ethnic backgrounds. Nearly a quarter had committed more than one offence within 12 months.

A quarter of their offences were shoplifting, and a third were for violent crimes. It should be noted that some individuals were also victims. Of the 46 offences that were committed against them, half were violent crimes.

A key area of concern is those adults that are at risk or already suffering from poverty and social exclusion.

² Which are then taken into consideration (TIC) and added to the crime count if not already recorded

³ April to July 2012

The partnership calendar indicates peaks in non-dwelling burglary and business robbery in winter in Fenland. This would suggest engaging with the business community might prove beneficial.




Recommendations

It is recommended that;

1. That the partnership continues to prioritise re-offending within the district.
2. That the partnership considers whether the integrated offender management scheme is sufficient in supporting the extensive level of offending within Fenland.
3. That the partnership considers establishing a tailored programme of support for problematic offenders within Wisbech, that will respond to local issues.
4. That the partnership explores options for supporting those adults that are at risk or already suffering from poverty and/or social exclusion.

Section 3: Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues⁴

Fenland Community Safety Partnership Calendar



| | | Offence Volume | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|---------------|--|-----------|---|---|---|--------------|------------|--------|
| Personal | Violence against the person | HIGH | PEAK B | | | PEAK A | | | PEAK B | | PEAK A | | | |
| | Sexual offences*** | LOW | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Domestic abuse incidents | HIGH | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Assault less serious injury | HIGH | PEAK B | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ASB | HIGH | PEAK B | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Property | Domestic Burglary | MEDIUM | | | | | | | | PEAK B | | | | |
| | Vehicle Crime | MEDIUM | | | | | | | | | | | | PEAK B |
| Business | Non domestic burglary | LOW | | PEAK A | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Robbery of business property* | LOW | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Theft from shops | HIGH | | | | | PEAK B | | | | | | | |
| Environmental | Arson | MEDIUM | | | | | | PEAK B | | | | | | |
| | Criminal Damage | MEDIUM | | | | | | | | PEAK B | | | | |
| | Fly Tipping** | --- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural**** | Diesel Theft | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hare Coursing | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Metal Theft | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Other thefts from farms | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Key Events | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2012 Olympics | | | | | | 25th July | 12th August | | | | | | | |
| 2012 European Football Championships | | | | | Start 8th | End 1st | England 11th, 15th, 19th (all evening matches) | | | | | | | |
| School Holidays | | | 30th - 16th HOL | | 4th-8th HT | 23rd July HOL | to 4th Sept | | 29th Oct HT | to 2nd Nov | | 21st Dec HOL | 13-17th HT | |
| Other National Holidays | | | | | 5th June DJ | | | |  |  |  | | | |

References:

- *Seasonality in recorded crime: preliminary findings, RDS Home Office Report 02/07
- ** Fly Tipping, Causes, Incentives, Solutions, JDI, UCL, 2006 (based on Dudley only)
- *** Peak extended for Cambridgeshire as per reports findings
- **** Source: Adapted from Rural Crime Action Team Calendar

Key:

5 Year data:

-  Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD
-  Seasonal Peak Above Upper SD

Last year 2011/12

- PEAK A** 2011/2012 Peak Above Upper SD
- PEAK B** 2011/2012 Peak Above Mean
- PEAK C** 2011/2012 Peak Below Mean

⁴ SD – Standard Deviation: A quantity calculated to indicate the extent of deviation for a group as a whole

Section 4: Performance and Partnership Activity

Priority: Alcohol-related violence

| Performance Measure (Volume offences) | Q1 12/13 | Q2 12/13 | Q3 12/13 | Q4 12/13 | Trend ⁵ | Key location ⁶ |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------|----------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1.1 Violence against the person | 270 | 300 | | | DOWN | Medworth |
| 1.2 Violence against the person – In Wisbech pub cluster | 43 | Not available | | | | |
| 1.3 Violence against the person – Involving young people | Not available | | | | | |

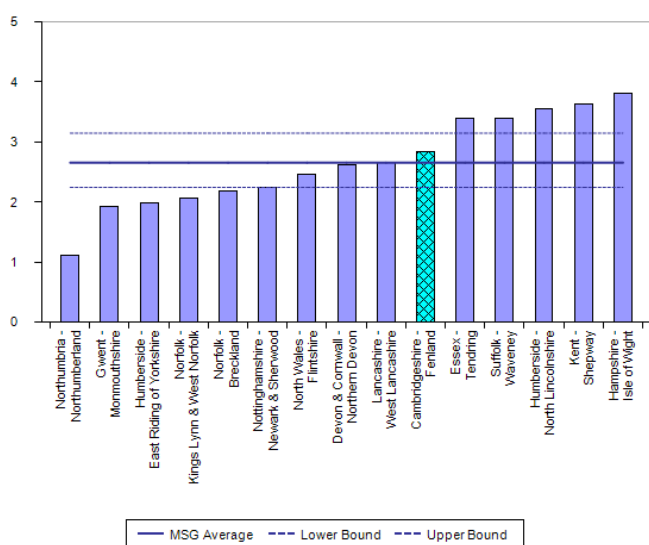


Figure 1: Most similar group chart

The partnership has recorded a decrease of 12% (79 offences) in violence against the person comparing April to September this year with the same period last year. The partnership is currently sitting in position 10 of 15 (where 15 is worst) in its most similar group for this crime type.

Source: iQuanta

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are:

After discussion at the licensing committee it was agreed that a cumulative impact zone will be implemented in Wisbech. This work will be taken forward by Fenland District Council.

"The Case" is the busiest Pub in Wisbech and in the pub cluster. A request has been made to move the wireless CCTV camera away from "The Spice" (which is now closed) to this location. Funding for this deployment has been granted by the CSP and a site survey will take place in the near future.

Progress to obtain emergency department data from King's Lynn and Peterborough has been slow. Information sharing agreements are not yet in place, work to secure the data continues with the help of colleagues within the NHS. Additionally information will be collected from offenders regarding drinking activities prior to arrest. Once the additional data is available it will enhance the Traffic Light System and add support to any enforcement activity against license premises that is required.

⁵ Trend: Is a year to date comparison of change with same period previous year: up (increase), down (decrease) or none (no change)

⁶ Location identified if it recorded a consistently high volume for rolling 12 months

Priority: Anti-social behaviour

| Performance Measure (Perception measure) | Q1 12/13 | Q2 12/13 | Q3 12/13 | Q4 12/13 | Trend | Baseline |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|----------|
| Proportion of residents who perceive ASB to be a fairly or very big problem | 3% | 3.3% | | | UP | 2% |
| ASB incidents at Spinney Recreation ground ⁷ | 11 | | | | | 75 |
| ASB incidents at Wenny Recreation ground, Chatteris ⁸ | 1 | | | | | 26 |

The priority for a number of weeks has been Tillery Park, Alexander Road, Wisbech this has been adopted as a Community Action Area by the CSP. The issues of street drinking, alcohol littering, swearing and public urination have been identified by the public. The police have increased patrols which has led to arrests. Penalty Notices for Disorder (PND's) have been issued and an increase in alcohol seizure. A re-deployable CCTV unit has been placed in the area and environmental changes are taking place such as changes to the locations of benches. Community feedback continues to be part of the actions to ensure this partnership approach match the public's expectations.

ASB as a whole has dropped in Fenland with 746 less incidents compared to last years figures. The Fenland ASB Problem Solving Group continues to identify victims and offenders of ASB and to resolve issues as quickly as possible. Additional work has involved supporting the government Trouble Families initiative in identifying a case load to work with. E-CINS continues to be a vital tool for information sharing between partners and further improvements are being made to improved targeted work against out prolific Street drinkers.

Public perception is lagging behind the reductions seen in ASB. It is suggested that the partnership should consider publicising the successes it has had in reducing and tackling ASB.

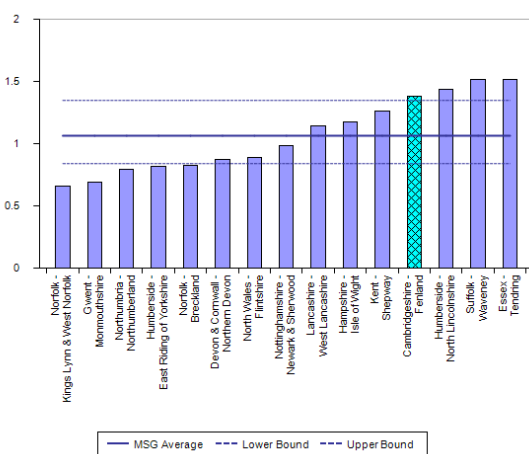
⁷ Police recorded ASB incidents within 100 metres of the recreation ground

⁸ Police recorded ASB incidents within 100 metres of the recreation ground

Priority: Acquisitive crime

| Performance Measure | Q1 12/13 | Q2 12/13 | Q3 12/13 | Q4 12/13 | Trend ⁹ | Key location ¹⁰ |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Shoplifting | 139 | 121 | | | UP | |
| Shoplifting detections | 71.9% | | | | | |
| Theft from a vehicle | 92 | 78 | | | DOWN | |
| Dwelling burglary | 85 | 79 | | | UP | |

Figure 2: Shoplifting (Jun-Aug 12)



Whilst in recent months the volume of shoplifting offences has started to level off, it remains a priority as it has the highest volume within the acquisitive crime types.

The constabulary has met with the top ten retail outlets and is launching a campaign to raise awareness. They have increased patrols and are in the process of looking at ways to fund an improvement in the shop watch radio scheme. There are many motivations for committing shop theft (including economic climate, availability of work).

Figure 3: Theft from a vehicle (Jun-Aug 12)

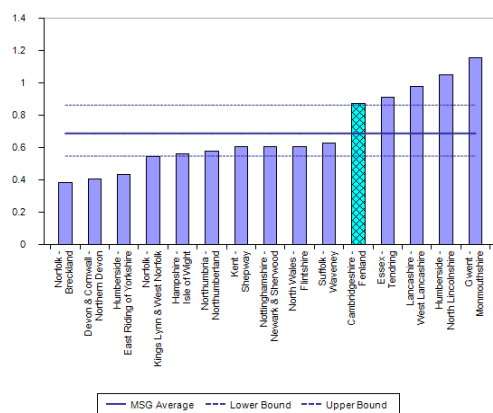
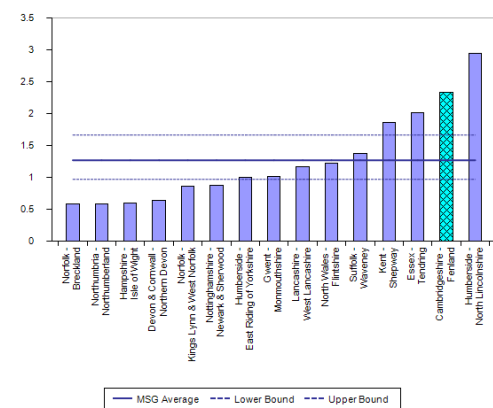


Figure 4: Dwelling Burglary (Jun-Aug 12)



The CSP has held several community engagement sessions at highly populated areas (Supermarkets, Market places etc) to reinforce the message of home and property security as there has been a slight rise in cycle thefts from gardens and driveways.

⁹ Trend: Is a year to date comparison of change with same period previous year: up (increase), down (decrease) or none (no change)

¹⁰ Location identified if it recorded a consistently high volume for rolling 12 months

Section 5: Priority Analysis

The following sections will present the findings from the analysis of acquisitive crime in Fenland and the profile of offenders within the district.

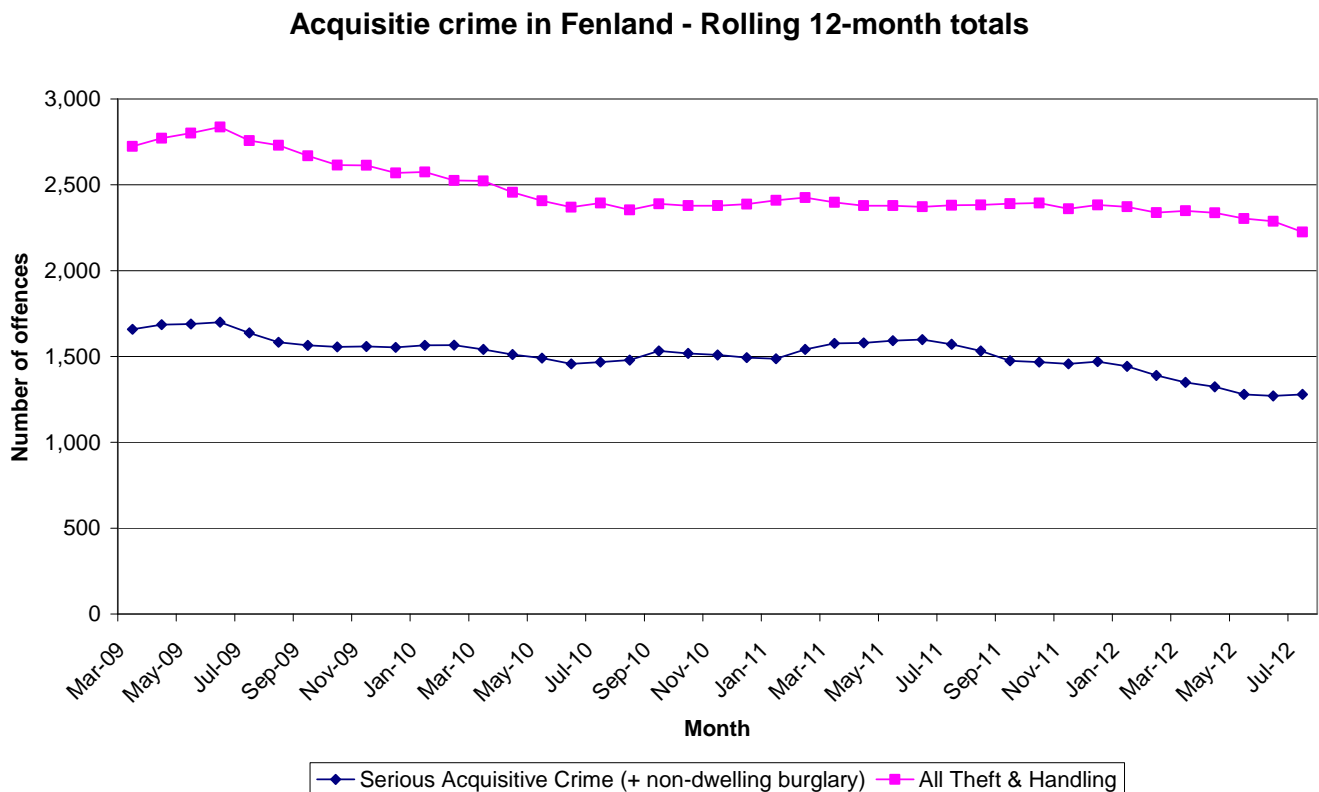
Section 5.1: Acquisitive Crime Trends

This section of the assessment provides an overview of acquisitive crime in the district, with a focus on the trends and locations.

Overview

The volume of serious acquisitive crime (including non-dwelling burglary) has been slowly decreasing over the last 3 years. The direction of travel for theft and handling has also been a slight decrease. The chart below shows that for the most recent year the number of serious acquisitive offences has remained under 1,500 crimes. In the last few months a decrease is starting to be seen in theft and handling offences, from a relatively static level.

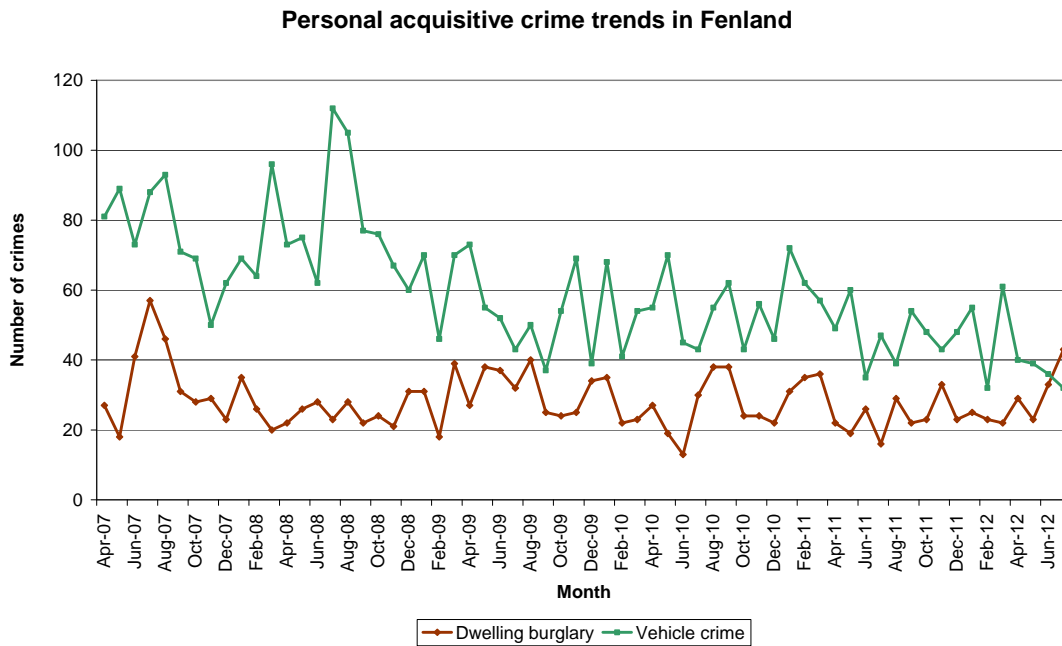
Figure 5: Acquisitive crime trends since 2009 - 12 month rolling rate



When the crime types that the partnership has prioritised were examined in more detail it can be seen that whilst a large decrease in vehicle crime was achieved in 2009/10 the decrease has been less consistent in more recent years.

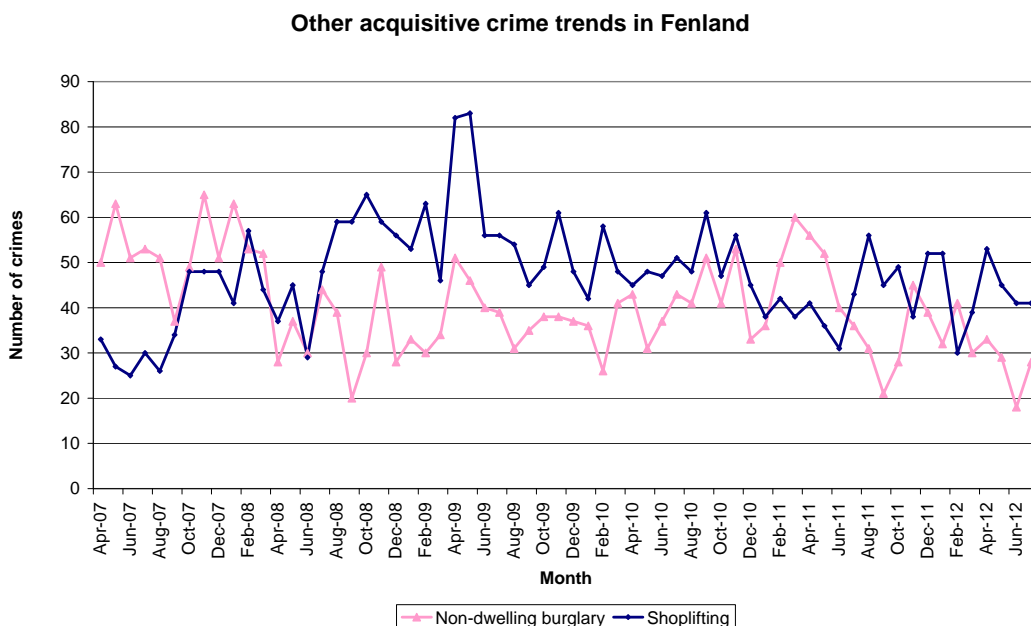
The trend for dwelling burglary is less clear from the chart. The monthly fluctuations vary considerably and peaks are less predictable given the historic data. In recent months a new peak has emerged, although some of these offences are due to recording practices.

Figure 6: Monthly trend – personal acquisitive crime



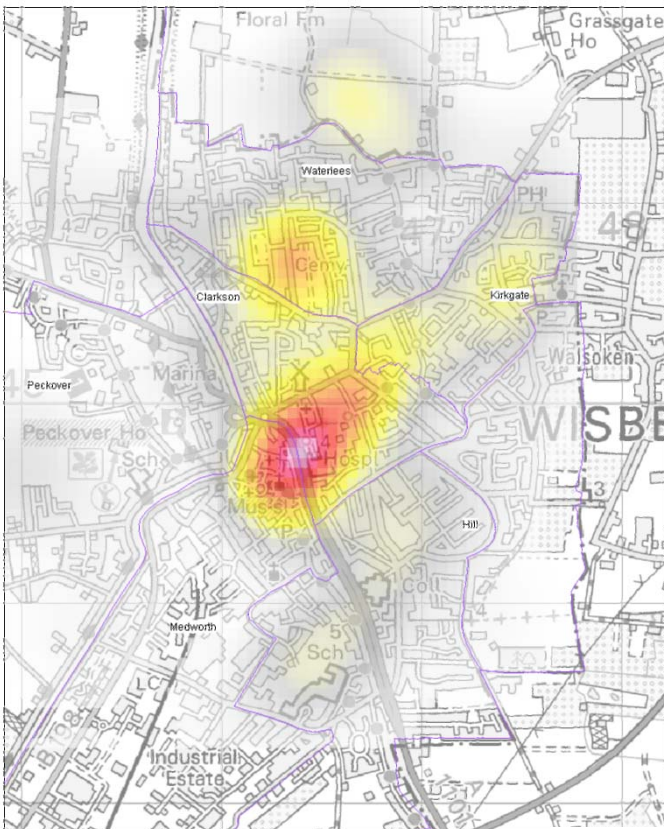
During the last 12 months there has been an overall reduction in non-dwelling burglary. Shoplifting is at a lower level than 2008/09, but the chart below shows it is currently higher than 2007/08. Variations in store practices will invariably effect the offences that police are notified of and may account for some changes over time.

Figure 7: Monthly trend – other acquisitive crime



Key locations acquisitive crimes

Dwelling Burglary in Wisbech 2009/10

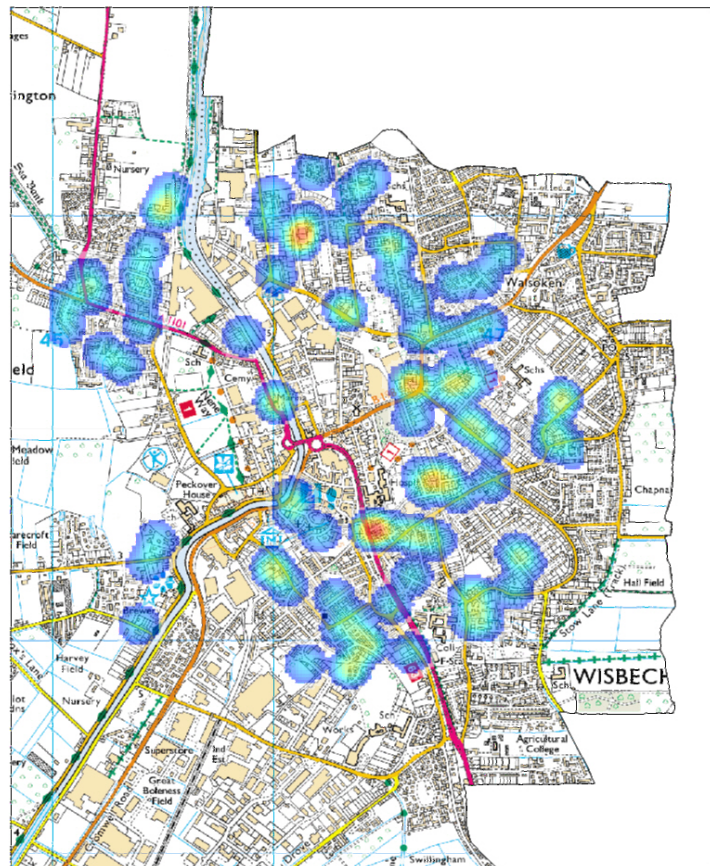


Produced by the Research and Performance Team, Cambridgeshire County Council
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When the district data for acquisitive crime is mapped, the volume of offences in Wisbech skews the data so that Wisbech becomes the only hotspot of significance.

The volume of offences in Wisbech 'drowns out' the other market towns.

Dwelling burglary in Wisbech July 2011 - June 2012



Produced by the Research and Performance Team, Cambridgeshire County Council
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The maps show how the pattern of offences of dwelling burglary has changed over the years from a dense centralised hotspot in 2009/10 (see above).

To smaller, more widely dispersed hotspots for 2011/12. For some of these hotspots the offences occur over a short space of time / distance e.g. Mount Drive or Norwich Road. Whilst for others they are close geographically but occur several months apart. This suggests that situational crime prevention will be largely ineffective.

Section 5.2: Offending

This section focuses on offenders within Fenland, their identified needs and the partnership approach to tackling the most prolific.

Overview of Offenders

Whilst Fenland only has 15% of the county's population, it had 23.7% of known offenders in Cambridgeshire. Fenland has almost as many offenders as Huntingdonshire (1,430 compared with 1,470 respectively) but 70,000 fewer residents. This is illustrated in the table below.

Table 1: Police Identified Offenders per 1,000 Residents

| District | Offenders (2011) | Rate per 1,000 population | 95% Confidence Interval |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cambridge City | 1,570 | 13.1 | (12.5 – 13.8) |
| East Cambridgeshire | 680 | 8.4 | (7.8 – 9.0) |
| Fenland | 1,430 | 15.1 | (14.4 – 15.9) |
| Huntingdonshire | 1,470 | 8.9 | (8.5 – 9.4) |
| South Cambridgeshire | 880 | 6.0 | (5.7 – 6.5) |
| Cambridgeshire | 6030 | 9.9 | |

Source: Nominals database, Cambridgeshire Constabulary. Numbers rounded. Cambridgeshire County Council, mid 2010 population estimate.

National and local research tells us¹¹ that a typical offender is most likely to be male aged 18-24 and live in a deprived area. For Fenland:

- 80% of offenders associated with a crime in 2011 were male
- 30% of offenders were aged 19-24.¹²
- 40% of the offenders in Fenland live in the 1st and 2nd Quintiles (respectively) for deprivation for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

Whilst the majority of offenders in Fenland are White British (67.7%), the district did have a larger proportion of 'white other' (16.9%) offenders¹³ compared with other districts in the county. Further the proportion of 'white other' offenders was over representative as the proportion of all migrant workers, including 'white other', living in Fenland which was estimated to be 6% of the population in 2008¹⁴. The data from the 2011 census is currently being released; however the ethnicity data has not yet been made available.

¹¹ Source: Victim and Offender Needs Assessment 2012

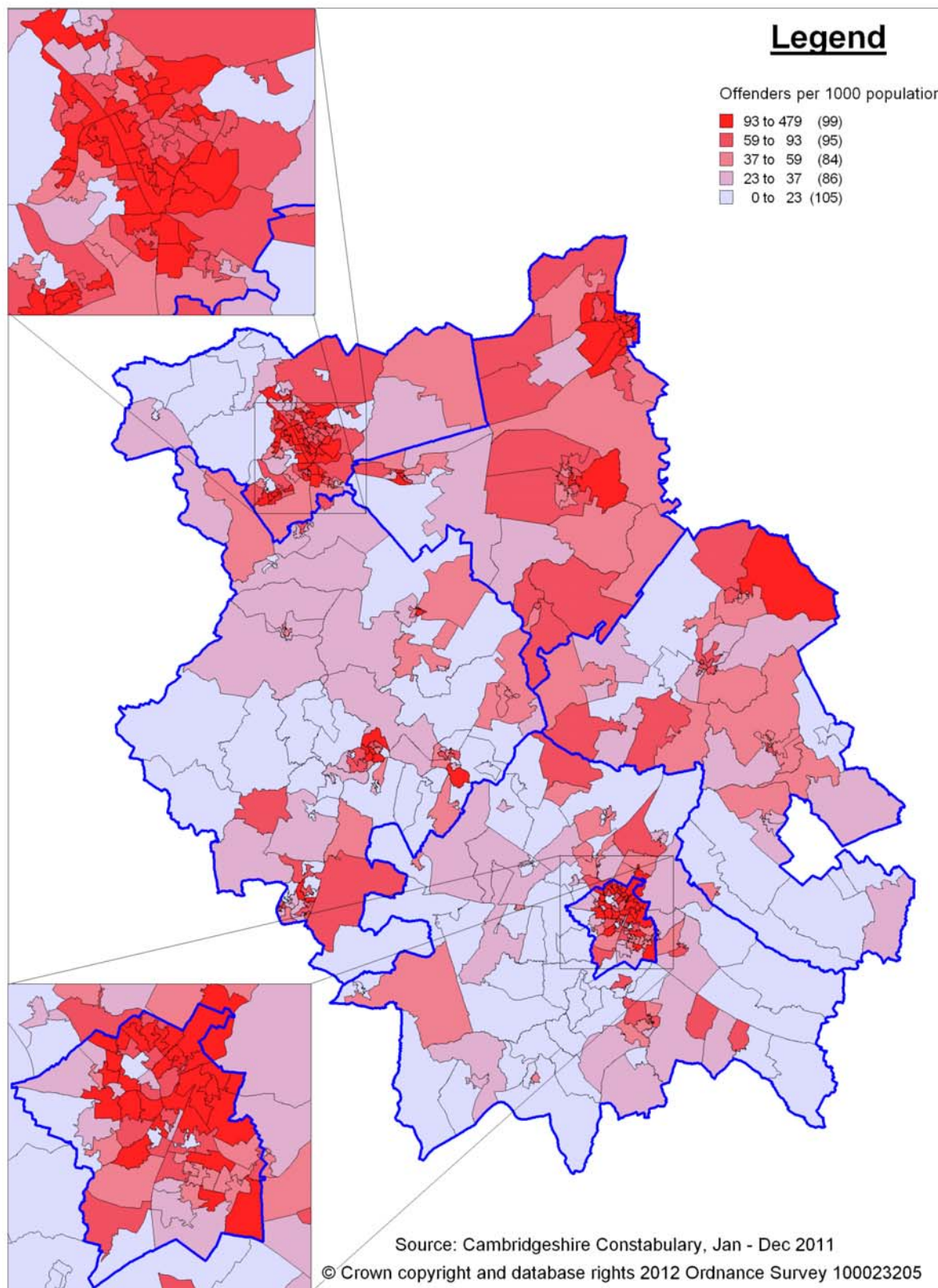
¹² Offenders known to the police

¹³ Linked to a crime as the offender by the Police

¹⁴ Source: The Demographic Impact of International Migration in Cambridgeshire, 2008

Map 1: Rate per 1,000 population of police identified offenders, 2011, by lower super output area (LSOA)

Rate of Offenders per 1000 population

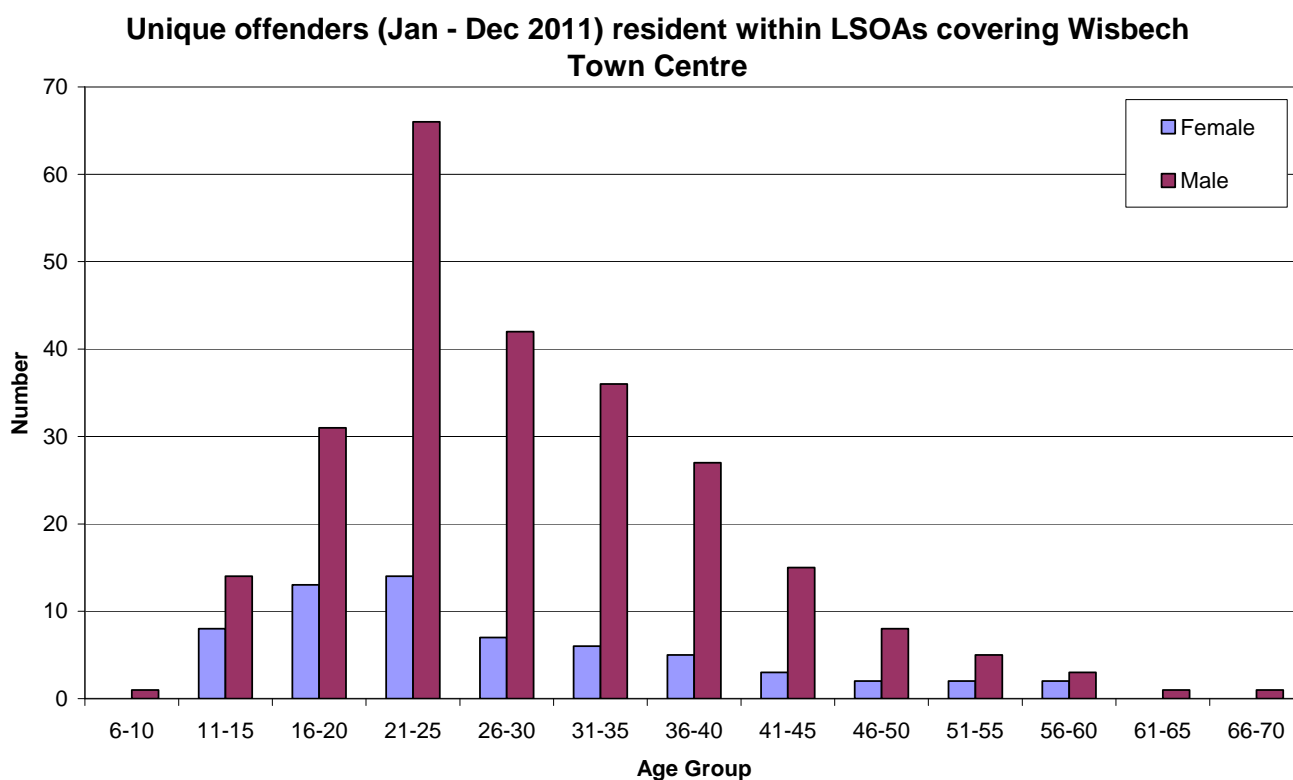


Offenders living in Central Wisbech

The Victim & Offender needs assessment has identified that there are 312 offenders (identified by the police during 2011) living in the four Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) that make up the centre of Wisbech. This represents approximately 22% of all the identified offenders for Fenland as a whole. Further analysis shows that these offenders share some unique characteristics.

- 20% of the offenders are female and 80% male

Figure 8: Age breakdown of offenders



- Whilst 25% are within the 21-25 year old age band a third of the offenders are over the age of 30.
- 41% are from a 'white, other' ethnic background (compared to 17% for all offenders in Fenland).
- The pattern of offences committed by this group during 2011 is shown below. A quarter of the offences were 'shop-lifting' and a third were violent offences.

Table 2 : Offences committed by central Wisbech Offenders, 2011

| Offence | Number | percentage |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Theft from Shop | 110 | 25% |
| Possession of drugs | 85 | 19% |
| Violent offences | 140 | 32% |
| Burglary | 31 | 7% |
| Other | 77 | 17% |
| Total | 443 | 100% |

- 23% of the group had committed more than one offence and there was a sub-group of fourteen people who had committed more than four offences during 2011.
- These offenders were also the victims for 46 offences. Half of these were violent offences and 40% were committed against women (a strong likelihood of domestic violence).

The existence of this group of offenders was cross-checked against data provided by the probation service and again central Wisbech was shown to have a relatively high number of individuals on the probation caseload; 28% of the entire caseload for Fenland.

Shoplifting

The presence of this group of offenders in and around the centre of Wisbech can be matched against recent analysis by Cambridgeshire Constabulary for shoplifting in the same area.

The report highlighted that there was a peak in offences on Saturday and Wednesday. That food was the most frequently stolen items, and the big supermarkets were most commonly targeted. A disproportionate number of known offenders were of Lithuanian origin and targeted supermarkets between 2pm and 5pm and 6pm and 7pm. Items that are stolen tend not to be high value but essential food and toiletries, along with alcohol and clothes. 64% of offenders were unemployed.

Current police activity has been focused on education at work premises' and working with the business community to improve shop security / layout. This does not necessarily address the underlying cause of the problem, people stealing to eat. Further work could be done to support those adults that are at risk or already suffering from poverty and social exclusion.

The analysis also indicates that the partnership should consider the wider needs of this group of offenders who whilst being 'problematic' do not meet the threshold for inclusion on the Integrated Offender Management Scheme.

Those who re-offend

Amongst offenders there are some people who re-offend and some who are frequent re-offenders (Prolific). These sections analyses them separately.

The Victim and Offender Needs Assessment analysed a snap-shot of those within the probation caseload who had re-offended (using the same definition of re-offending as used by the Ministry of Justice for proven re-offending¹⁵).

In Fenland 65 people reoffended (approximately 10% of these were from central Wisbech), the key points from the analysis of adult re-offending are:

- 41.5% were ages 21 to 29.

¹⁵ <http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/statistics/reoffending/proven-reoffending-09-definition-measurement.pdf>

- 23.1% of re-offenders in Fenland were from a 'white other' ethnic origin compared to 8.6 % of this group within the general Probation caseload, more than double other districts.
- Those from Fenland and Cambridge who re-offended were slightly more prolific in their re-offending compared to the rest of the sample with approximately 23% committing three or more offences compared to 21.5%.
- After breach of bail / licence conditions the most common re-offences were violence and theft and handling (20% and 23.1% respectively). Fenland had the highest proportion of dwelling burglary being committed as a re-offence (6.2%).
- Those that re-offend were more likely to reside in and around Wisbech in general.
- When comparing the differences with pathways, re-offenders were significantly more likely to have a drug problem, problems with finance and employment/training compared to all offenders.

Prolific Offenders

Within Cambridgeshire there is a framework, referred to as the Integrated Offender Management framework (IOM), which manages the most prolific offenders. People become part of IOM if they have been identified as being prolific in their offending or their behaviour is mainly motivated by the misuse of drugs.

In Fenland in 2011/12 there were 37 repeat offenders (19% of the county caseload) covered by the IOM framework. Of these there were 18 on the Prolific Priority Offenders (PPO) scheme, 16 on the Cambridgeshire Drugs Intervention Programme (CDIP) scheme and 1 other. Some offenders on the PPO scheme may also be on the CDIP scheme as part helping them address their offending behaviour.

Broader analysis within the Victim and Offender Needs Assessment¹⁶ identified an average duration of offending behaviour of nearly 13 years for those who started offending before the age of 14. This type of offending, that progresses into adult life is often referred to 'life course persistent' behaviour. Breaking this persistent behaviour is difficult and experience with those on the IOM scheme shows that at present individuals are experiencing repeated cycles of conviction and imprisonment.

Support for Offenders

The Probation Service assess their clients need through a system called OASys. It identifies and classifies offending related needs, such as accommodation and poor literacy. Tackling these specific needs can reduce the probability of re-offending. There are ten 'pathways' away from offending behaviour that are assessed within OASys. The Victim and Offender Needs Assessment analysed the 2011 cohort of offenders and found the following proportion of offenders were identified as needing support:

¹⁶ Published by Cambridgeshire Police Authority, July 2012

- **Thinking and Behaviour (82.2%** in Fenland, in line with county) - This section assesses the offender's application of reasoning, especially to social problems. Research indicates that offenders tend not to think things through, plan or consider consequences of their behaviour and do not see things from other people's perspectives. Those with a number of such 'cognitive deficits' will be more likely to re-offend.
- **Lifestyle and Associates (53.5%** in Fenland, low compared with county) - This section examines aspects of the offender's current lifestyle. A clear link exists between how offenders spend their time, with whom they mix and likelihood of reconviction.
- **Relationships (52.8%** in Fenland, in line with county) - This section assesses whether the offender's satisfaction with their relationships and their stability relate to their offending behaviour.
- **Attitudes (47.2%** in Fenland, low compared with county) - This section considers the offender's attitude towards their offending and towards supervision. A growing body of research demonstrates that pro-criminal attitudes are predictive of reconviction. Addressing attitudes can reduce the likelihood of reconviction.
- **Alcohol Misuse (37.2%** in Fenland, lowest in the county) - This section considers whether alcohol misuse is a significant factor in previous or current offending. This is often linked with risk of harm.
- **Emotional Wellbeing (36.1%** in Fenland, in line with county) - This section examines the extent to which emotional problems interfere with the offender's functioning or create risk of harm to themselves or others. Mental health problems such as anxiety and depression relate to offending for certain groups.
- **Financial Management and Income (34.9%** in Fenland, in line with county) - This section deals with income, which directly relates to reoffending. It looks at how income is managed and the general ability to cope.
- **Drug Misuse (29.4%** in Fenland, low compared with county) - This section identifies the extent and type of drug misuse and its effects on an offender's life. Research consistently links misuse of drugs with re-offending.
- **Education, Training and Employability (21.9%** in Fenland, in line with county) - Research demonstrates that offenders are generally less well educated and trained than other groups in society. They are more likely to be unemployed, have a poor history of employment and express a dislike to the work ethic.
- **Accommodation (17.5%** in Fenland, lowest in the county) - This section looks at whether accommodation is available, the quality of accommodation and whether the location encourages reoffending or creates a risk of harm.

Best practice examples of support for offenders

There are best practice examples of schemes across the country that work with problematic offenders with success. These have tended to be innovative specialist multi-agency approaches. Within the Victim and Offender Needs Assessment the best practice example cited is the 'One Service' for offenders leaving Peterborough prison. The partnership may wish to explore, how

relevant parts of this model could be applied to work with problematic offenders in Wisbech to support them within the community, reduce the number of prison episodes and shorten the period of time taken to achieve desistance.

The Victim and Offender Needs Assessment highlighted a pilot project run in Cambridgeshire last year that addressed the needs of chronically excluded adults (CEA project). It had been previously identified that “chaotic individuals experience a combination of issues that impact adversely on their lives, they are routinely excluded from effective contact with the services they need and tend to lead chaotic lives that are costly to society.”¹⁷

“The key approach of the pilot to provide co-ordination of existing services to better support individuals and to work to the common goal of the client not necessarily the service. To provide a consistency for the individual so that the client has a known contact irrespective of any change in services being used.”¹⁸

Another example of multi-agency support is the work of P3. P3 is a charity that offers ‘successful and lasting routes out of social exclusion’ by operating a variety of effective services as well as creating opportunities for vulnerable and disadvantaged people. These include specialist supported housing to enable ex-offenders to learn to live healthy and independent lives.

¹⁷ Making Every Adult Matter (MEAM). MEAM is a coalition of four national charities including Homeless Link, Mind, Clinks and Drugscope

¹⁸ Victim and Offender Needs Assessment 2011

Data Sources and Acknowledgements

On behalf of the Fenland Community Safety Partnership, the Research group would like to thank all partners who have supported the process by providing data, information or analysis. A list of data sources used in the production of the continuous assessment is below:

| PROVIDER OF DATA | DESCRIPTION OF DATA |
|---|---|
| Cambridgeshire Constabulary | <p>PIC survey anti-social behaviour public perception (monthly phone survey)</p> <p>Point level crime and incident data (including postcodes and grid references)</p> <p>Crime detection rates</p> <p>Prolific and other priority offenders (including Integrated Offender Management offenders) analysis of cohort</p> |
| Cambridgeshire County Council | <p>Youth Offending Service – analysis of cohort</p> <p>Drug and Alcohol Action Team – Needs Assessments</p> <p>Research & Performance team – socio-demographic data (including housing, population, deprivation and economic indicators)</p> |
| Fenland District Council | <p>CCTV incidents (by camera)</p> <p>Anti-social behaviour incidents as recorded by the district council</p> |
| Cambridgeshire Fire & Rescue Service | <p>Point level deliberate fires data (including grid references)</p> |
| East Anglian Ambulance Trust | <p>Ambulance call outs for assault/sexual assault (including grid references)</p> |
| Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Probation Trust | <p>Analysis of cohort (including OASys risk and needs profile)</p> |
| Roddons | <p>Housing data relating to ASB incidents.</p> |

Where possible, the most recent data has been used. For police recorded crime and incidence data up to September 2012 has been included. Where this has not been possible, the most up to date information has been analysed and specific time periods stated within the analysis.

APPENDIX A. Performance Data – Police Recorded Crime

CADET – Fenland recorded crime: six months data April-September

If inaccurate dates are entered in the period searches (e.g. if the end date precedes the start date) all cells will display zeros.

| Single Month | | Numeric Change | Apparent Change |
|---|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| From | To | | |
| Jul-12 | Aug-12 | | |
| All Crime | | | |
| Victim Based Crime | | | |
| Serious Acquisitive Crime | | | |
| Burglary Dwelling | | | |
| All Robbery | | | |
| Vehicle Crime | | | |
| Aggravated vehicle taking | | | |
| Theft from vehicle | | | |
| Theft of a Vehicle | | | |
| Burglary Non Dwelling | | | |
| Burglary Commercial | | | |
| Burglary Shed/Garage | | | |
| Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling | | | |
| Handling Stolen Goods | | | |
| Homicides | | | |
| All Assault with injury | | | |
| Wounding | | | |
| Endangering Life | | | |
| Public Fear, Alarm or Distress | | | |
| Serious Sexual Offences | | | |
| Rapes | | | |
| Sexual Assaults | | | |
| Other Serious Sexual Offences | | | |
| All Violent Crime | | | |
| All Violence Against the Person | | | |
| All Sexual Offences | | | |
| All Robbery | | | |
| All Criminal Damage | | | |
| Criminal Damage to Dwellings | | | |
| Criminal Damage to Other Buildings | | | |
| Criminal Damage to Vehicles | | | |
| Other Criminal Damage | | | |
| specially or religiously aggravated Criminal Damage | | | |
| Arson | | | |
| Fraud and Forgery (incl Bilking etc (53B)) | | | |
| Making off without payment | | | |
| Other Preserved Other Fraud | | | |
| Fraud and Forgery (excl Bilking etc (53B)) | | | |
| Fraud by false representation: cheques etc | | | |
| Fraud by false representation other fraud | | | |
| Other fraud | | | |
| All Theft and Handling | | | |
| Shoplifting | | | |
| Theft from the Person | | | |
| Theft in a Dwelling | | | |
| Theft of Pedal Cycles | | | |
| Other Classified Thefts & Handling | | | |
| Vehicle Interference | | | |
| All Racially Aggravated Crime | | | |
| All Racially Aggravated Violence | | | |
| All Racially Aggravated Harassment | | | |
| specially or religiously aggravated Criminal Damage | | | |
| All Drugs Offences | | | |
| Drugs (Trafficking) | | | |
| Drugs (Simple Possession) | | | |
| Drugs (Other Offences) | | | |
| All Metal Theft | | | |
| Metal (Infrastructure) | | | |
| Metal (Non Infrastructure) | | | |
| Domestic Abuse | | | |

| Single Month | | Numeric Change | Apparent Change |
|--------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| From | To | | |
| Jul-12 | Aug-12 | | |
| 461 | 463 | 2 | + 0.4% |
| 403 | 405 | 2 | + 0.5% |
| 86 | 52 | -34 | -39.5% |
| 43 | 18 | -25 | -58.1% |
| 11 | 2 | -9 | -81.8% |
| 32 | 32 | 0 | = |
| 1 | 0 | -1 | -100.0% |
| 26 | 28 | 2 | + 7.7% |
| 5 | 4 | -1 | -20.0% |
| 28 | 25 | -3 | -10.7% |
| 11 | 13 | 2 | + 18.2% |
| 17 | 12 | -5 | -29.4% |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc |
| 43 | 43 | 0 | = |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | + 100.0% |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc |
| 17 | 14 | -3 | -17.6% |
| 6 | 4 | -2 | -33.3% |
| 3 | 3 | 0 | = |
| 2 | 1 | -1 | -50.0% |
| 1 | 0 | -1 | -100.0% |
| 107 | 126 | 19 | + 17.8% |
| 89 | 119 | 30 | + 33.7% |
| 7 | 5 | -2 | -28.6% |
| 11 | 2 | -9 | -81.8% |
| 84 | 82 | -2 | -2.4% |
| 19 | 20 | 1 | + 5.3% |
| 9 | 8 | -1 | -11.1% |
| 30 | 32 | 2 | + 6.7% |
| 19 | 18 | -1 | -5.3% |
| -1 | 0 | 1 | -100.0% |
| 8 | 4 | -4 | -50.0% |
| 14 | 8 | -6 | -42.9% |
| 5 | 5 | 0 | = |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc |
| 9 | 3 | -6 | -66.7% |
| 4 | 0 | -4 | -100.0% |
| 5 | 3 | -2 | -40.0% |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc |
| 155 | 164 | 9 | + 5.8% |
| 41 | 45 | 4 | + 9.8% |
| 4 | 2 | -2 | -50.0% |
| 8 | 9 | 1 | + 12.5% |
| 9 | 23 | 14 | + 155.6% |
| 60 | 53 | -7 | -11.7% |
| 1 | 0 | -1 | -100.0% |
| 0 | 2 | 2 | No Calc |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | + 100.0% |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc |
| -1 | 0 | 1 | -100.0% |
| 21 | 37 | 16 | 76.2% |
| 7 | 6 | -1 | -14.3% |
| 14 | 31 | 17 | 121.4% |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc |
| 7 | 4 | -3 | -42.9% |
| 2 | 2 | 0 | 0.0% |
| 5 | 2 | -3 | -60.0% |
| 37 | 39 | 2 | 5.4% |

| Earlier Period | | Later Period | | Numeric Change | Apparent Change |
|----------------|--------|--------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|
| From | To | From | To | | |
| Apr-11 | Sep-11 | Apr-12 | Sep-12 | | |
| 3,337 | 2,743 | -594 | -17.8% | | |
| 2,842 | 2,404 | -438 | -15.4% | | |
| 440 | 403 | -37 | -8.4% | | |
| 134 | 164 | 30 | + 22.4% | | |
| 22 | 29 | 7 | + 31.8% | | |
| 284 | 210 | -74 | -26.1% | | |
| 4 | 4 | 0 | No Calc | | |
| 215 | 170 | -45 | -20.9% | | |
| 65 | 36 | -29 | -44.6% | | |
| 236 | 159 | -77 | -32.6% | | |
| 0 | 66 | 66 | No Calc | | |
| 0 | 93 | 93 | No Calc | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc | | |
| 7 | 6 | -1 | -14.3% | | |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | + 100.0% | | |
| 254 | 230 | -24 | -9.4% | | |
| 0 | 12 | 12 | No Calc | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc | | |
| 93 | 70 | -23 | -24.7% | | |
| 45 | 23 | -22 | -48.9% | | |
| 18 | 10 | -8 | -44.4% | | |
| 26 | 11 | -15 | -57.7% | | |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | + 100.0% | | |
| 726 | 632 | -94 | -12.9% | | |
| 649 | 570 | -79 | -12.2% | | |
| 55 | 33 | -22 | -40.0% | | |
| 22 | 29 | 7 | + 31.8% | | |
| 605 | 531 | -74 | -12.2% | | |
| 131 | 121 | -10 | -7.6% | | |
| 60 | 64 | 4 | + 6.7% | | |
| 240 | 187 | -53 | -22.1% | | |
| 146 | 133 | -13 | -8.9% | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc | | |
| 28 | 26 | -2 | -7.1% | | |
| 97 | 98 | 1 | + 1.0% | | |
| 0 | 32 | 32 | No Calc | | |
| 28 | 1 | -27 | -96.4% | | |
| 69 | 65 | -4 | -5.8% | | |
| 34 | 28 | -6 | -17.6% | | |
| 29 | 34 | 5 | + 17.2% | | |
| 6 | 3 | -3 | -50.0% | | |
| 1,234 | 982 | -252 | -20.4% | | |
| 252 | 260 | 8 | + 3.2% | | |
| 24 | 19 | -5 | -20.8% | | |
| 68 | 56 | -12 | -17.6% | | |
| 84 | 85 | 1 | + 1.2% | | |
| 502 | 347 | -155 | -30.9% | | |
| 20 | 5 | -15 | -75.0% | | |
| 7 | 5 | -2 | -28.6% | | |
| 7 | 5 | -2 | -28.6% | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc | | |
| 257 | 142 | -115 | -44.7% | | |
| 31 | 25 | -6 | -19.4% | | |
| 225 | 117 | -108 | -48.0% | | |
| 1 | 0 | -1 | -100.0% | | |
| 0 | 42 | 42 | No Calc | | |
| 0 | 13 | 13 | No Calc | | |
| 0 | 29 | 29 | No Calc | | |
| 168 | 207 | 39 | 23.2% | | |

Source: Performance department, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

APPENDIX B. Profile of offenders known to probation

Table 8: Profile of adult offenders commencing with the probation service Jan – Dec 2011

| | | Cambridgeshire | Cambridge City | East Cambridgeshire | Fenland | Huntingdonshire | South Cambridgeshire | Peterborough | No Geographic Data | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|----------------|---------------------|---------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------------|--|
| Number of Offenders per District | | 2263 | 266 | 85 | 269 | 254 | 120 | 812 | 457 | |
| Gender | Male | 90.6% | 89.8% | 94.1% | 89.6% | 90.6% | 87.5% | 89.5% | 93.9% | |
| | Female | 9.4% | 10.2% | 5.9% | 10.4% | 9.4% | 12.5% | 10.5% | 6.1% | |
| Age Group | 18-24 years | 24.0% | 26.3% | 22.4% | 24.2% | 28.3% | 29.2% | 24.3% | 18.6% | |
| | 25-59 years | 72.1% | 71.8% | 70.6% | 72.1% | 68.1% | 64.2% | 72.2% | 76.6% | |
| | 60+ years | 3.9% | 1.9% | 7.1% | 3.7% | 3.5% | 6.7% | 3.6% | 4.8% | |
| Ethnicity | White | 79.6% | 80.1% | 85.9% | 88.9% | 88.2% | 84.2% | 74.9% | 75.3% | |
| | White: Other | 8.6% | 6.0% | 8.2% | 9.3% | 4.7% | 7.5% | 9.0% | 11.4% | |
| | Black | 3.6% | 3.8% | 1.2% | 1.1% | 2.8% | 3.3% | 4.2% | 5.0% | |
| | Mixed | 3.0% | 6.0% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 1.6% | 1.7% | 3.9% | 2.6% | |
| | Asian | 3.7% | 2.3% | 1.2% | 0.4% | 2.8% | 1.7% | 6.3% | 3.5% | |
| | Other | 0.8% | 0.8% | 1.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.1% | 1.1% | |
| | Refusal | 0.8% | 1.1% | 2.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.7% | 0.6% | 1.1% | |
| Supervision | Community Order | 52.5% | 60.5% | 72.9% | 63.6% | 59.1% | 60.8% | 57.0% | 23.4% | |
| | In Custody | 31.1% | 20.3% | 12.9% | 20.8% | 28.3% | 15.0% | 22.8% | 67.4% | |
| | On Licence | 16.4% | 19.2% | 14.1% | 15.6% | 12.6% | 24.2% | 20.2% | 9.2% | |
| Tier | 1 = Low Risk | Absence of data for low risk offenders | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | 30.3% | 37.2% | 31.8% | 26.0% | 32.3% | 32.5% | 36.0% | 15.7% | |
| | 3 | 48.1% | 50.4% | 60.0% | 61.0% | 44.9% | 55.8% | 44.5% | 40.8% | |
| | 4 = High Risk | 21.7% | 12.4% | 8.2% | 13.0% | 22.8% | 11.7% | 19.6% | 43.5% | |
| OGSR3 | Low | 38.0% | 31.2% | 38.8% | 39.0% | 42.1% | 45.8% | 38.8% | 35.4% | |
| | Medium | 26.6% | 30.5% | 36.5% | 27.5% | 26.0% | 22.5% | 26.2% | 24.1% | |
| | High | 17.5% | 24.1% | 14.1% | 16.7% | 17.7% | 9.2% | 18.7% | 14.7% | |
| | Very High | 3.0% | 4.1% | 2.4% | 1.9% | 2.0% | 5.8% | 2.8% | 3.3% | |
| | No Data | 14.9% | 10.2% | 8.2% | 14.9% | 12.2% | 16.7% | 13.4% | 22.5% | |
| Pathways | Accommodation | 28.3% | 29.7% | 24.7% | 17.5% | 22.8% | 26.7% | 29.2% | 36.3% | |
| | Economy/Transport/Environment | 24.6% | 29.7% | 21.2% | 21.9% | 18.9% | 14.2% | 26.1% | 27.1% | |
| | Relationships | 53.8% | 50.4% | 51.8% | 52.8% | 50.4% | 52.5% | 55.9% | 55.1% | |
| | Lifestyles | 61.8% | 68.8% | 60.0% | 53.5% | 63.8% | 59.2% | 59.7% | 66.1% | |
| | Drugs | 32.5% | 42.1% | 31.8% | 29.4% | 22.8% | 31.7% | 33.6% | 32.6% | |
| | Alcohol | 42.9% | 45.9% | 38.8% | 37.2% | 40.2% | 44.2% | 44.0% | 44.4% | |
| | Thinking and Behaviour | 82.4% | 85.7% | 87.1% | 82.2% | 84.6% | 79.2% | 82.4% | 79.2% | |
| | Attitudes to offending | 53.3% | 52.3% | 54.1% | 47.2% | 58.7% | 45.8% | 49.9% | 62.6% | |
| | Finance | 37.7% | 47.7% | 28.2% | 34.9% | 33.5% | 26.7% | 38.9% | 38.3% | |
| Emotional | 37.4% | 38.0% | 40.0% | 36.1% | 31.5% | 45.0% | 37.1% | 39.2% | | |

APPENDIX C. Most similar authorities

The most similar authorities for Fenland (according to the IQuenta performance monitoring tool produced by the Home Office are:

- Humberside - North Lincolnshire
- Devon & Cornwall - Northern Devon
- Lancashire - West Lancashire
- Norfolk - Kings Lynn & West Norfolk
- Norfolk - Breckland
- Northumbria - Northumberland
- Suffolk - Waveney
- Nottinghamshire - Newark & Sherwood
- North Wales - Flintshire
- Humberside - East Riding of Yorkshire
- Hampshire - Isle of Wight
- Kent - Shepway
- Essex - Tendring
- Gwent - Monmouthshire

Twenty-four variables are used, on the basis of correlation with one or more of crime type, to identify the 14 'most similar' areas to each community safety partnership.

The full list of variables used is given below:

- Percentage of ACORN 1 households. ACORN is a proprietary (CACI) geodemographics dataset which assigns a neighbourhood description to each output area in the UK (the smallest geographical area at which Census data is available). ACORN 1 is referred to as "Wealthy Achievers".
- Percentage of ACORN 2 households: as above but for ACORN category 2 ("Urban Prosperity" neighbourhoods).
- Percentage of ACORN 4 households: as above but for ACORN category 4 ("Moderate Means" neighbourhoods).
- Percentage of ACORN 5 households: as above but for ACORN category 5 ("Hard Pressed" neighbourhoods).
- Percentage of student households. The percentage of households categorised as student households from the 2001 Census.
- Percentage who have never worked. The number of people who have never worked as a percentage of the 16-74 population from the 2001 Census.
- Percentage in routine/semi-routine occupations. The number of people who are in routine or semi-routine occupations or have never worked as a percentage of the 16-74 population from the 2001 Census.
- Percentage permanently sick or disabled. The percentage of people classified as permanently sick or disabled from the 2001 Census.
- Percentage of terraced households. The number of terraced households divided by the total number of households (both from 2001 Census) multiplied by 100.
- Output Area (OA) density. A population-weighted average of the density (population/area) of each OA. It aims to give a better indication of population density as it will highlight small pockets of densely populated housing.
- Percentage of overcrowded households. From the 2001 Census. Households are classified as being overcrowded if they have an occupancy of more than 1 + number of bedrooms. This figure aims to represent the level of 'undesirable sharing' of rooms within a property.
- Percentage of single adult households. The number of households containing only one person aged 18 or over (2001 Census) divided by the total number of households (2001 Census) multiplied by 100.

- Percentage of single parent households. From the 2001 Census, the percentage of households which contain one parent and dependent children (15 and under, or 16-18 if in full-time education).
- Percentage of households with no working adults and dependent children. From the 2001 Census, the percentage of households which contain dependent children (15 and under, or 16-18 if in full-time education) and no working adults.
- Population sparsity. This variable gives an indication of the proportion of the population that lives in sparsely populated areas. It is equivalent to the sparsity measure used in the police funding formula.
- Long-term unemployed per worker. From NOMIS, the number of people (average of Apr 2004 to Mar 2007) claiming job seekers allowance for more than 6 months, as a percentage of the population of working age.
- Long-term unemployed per claimant. From NOMIS, the number of people (average of Apr 2004 to Mar 2007) claiming job seekers allowance for more than 6 months, as a percentage of total claimants.
- Percentage of 18-24 claimants. From NOMIS, the number of people aged 18-24 (average of Apr 2004 to Mar 2007) claiming job seekers allowance, as a percentage of total claimants.
- Percentage of people on income support. From NOMIS, the number of people (average of Apr 2004 to Mar 2007) claiming income support, as a percentage of the population.
- Number of retail and leisure outlets. This uses data supplied by a company called Retail Locations which collects location information on multiple retailers (i.e. chains / brands). The data are aggregated to calculate the number per hectare of retail and leisure outlets.
- Bars per hectare. Uses data from the Annual Business Inquiry.
- Daytime population per hectare. People who live and work in the area (or do not work) and those who live outside the area and work inside the area. It excludes those people who live in the area but work outside the area (2001 census).
- Daytime net inflow (DTNI). Change in the number of people in the area (either living or working) during the daytime (2001 census).
- Percentage of population in hamlets or isolated dwellings. The number of people living in hamlets or isolated dwellings as a percentage of the total population (2001 census).



FENLAND
Community Safety
Partnership

Fenland Community Safety Partnership

**Strategic Assessment 2012/13 - Continuous Assessment
Document 3: January 2012**

Document Details

The document has been produced by the Research and Performance team, Cambridgeshire County Council on behalf of Fenland Community Safety Partnership and is available to download from <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/rescrime/>

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Title | Strategic Assessment 2012/13 - Continuous Assessment Document 3 |
| Date created | November 2012 |
| Description | <p>The purpose of this document is to provide the Fenland Community Safety Partnership with an understanding of key community safety issues affecting the district.</p> <p>This is the third of four documents that will be produced for 2012/13. The focus of this document will be children and young people in Fenland.</p> |
| Produced by | <p>Leigh Roberts Research & Performance Team Cambridgeshire County Council Tel: 01223 715310 Email: leigh.roberts@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</p> |
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Section 1: Introduction

The purpose of this strategic assessment is to provide the Fenland Community Safety Partnership (FCSP) with an understanding of the crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse issues affecting the district. This will enable the partnership to take action that is driven by clear evidence.

Document Schedule

For 2012/13 the partnership is developing a continuous assessment process that will allow planning throughout the year. Whilst each document will provide an overview of the partnership's performance during the year, the aim of each document will be to gain a better understanding of key issues in the district. The continuous assessment consists of 4 parts:

| Document | Key theme | Analysis & Writing | Presentation |
|----------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Alcohol-related violence | April to June | July 2012 |
| 2 | Acquisitive crime and offending | July to September | October 2012 |
| 3 | Children & young people | October to December | January 2013 |
| 4 | Anti-social behaviour | January to March | April 2013 |

Lead officers for integrated offender management (IOM), drugs and alcohol (DAAT) and domestic abuse (DA) will continue to provide updates to the partnership.

Document Structure

Each strategic assessment document is set out in four chapters:

- **Key Findings** – this section provides an executive summary of the key analytical findings and recommendations. This section also highlights any major developments that may affect activity and possible ways of working.
- **Partnership Calendar** – this section presents the seasonal trends in community safety issues based on district, county and national analysis of crime and disorder. The local analysis is based upon the most recent five years recorded data¹.
- **Performance and Partnership Activity** – this reviews how the partnership is progressing against its current priorities. It also describes the activities that have been aimed at addressing the issues.
- **Priority Analysis** – this section provides an assessment of the district's main problems, illustrating it in terms of where and when most problems occur, the people and communities that are most vulnerable and where possible, who is responsible.

Additional Data

The Research and Performance team has created an interactive community safety atlas can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/crime/atlas.html>

¹ Financial years 2006/07 to 2011/12

This provides data for some of the main crime and disorder issues in the district at ward level. It is publicly available and shows 5 year trends and comparator data (where available). The atlas allows the user to review the data directly on the map or in a chart.

Section 2: Key Findings and Recommendations

This section highlights the key findings emerging from the analysis of young victims and offenders of crime and anti-social behaviour in Fenland, and considers opportunities for partnership working in light of these findings.

Key findings

Children and young people in Fenland are likely to have more barriers and challenges to overcome to achieve the equivalent of their counterparts in the rest of the county. This is demonstrated by the data that shows that fewer children achieve a good level of development at age 5, fewer young people achieve pass grades (A*-C) for their GCSEs. The majority of the most deprived areas in Cambridgeshire are in this district, this is particularly true for small areas within Wisbech.

Several wards within Fenland have higher rates of domestic abuse, crime and anti-social behaviour than the district and county rates. These areas are vulnerable to repeat and entrenched problems. This is evidenced by the higher rate of children in need (as defined below²) and the higher rate of young offenders in Fenland.

The rate of victimisation is higher for children and young people in Wisbech compared to other towns in Fenland and the county. It is worth noting that Fenland overall has a higher rate of young victims than the county.

The overall rate of offending for children and young people is higher in Fenland than Cambridgeshire. Whilst the rate of offending for children and young people in Wisbech was higher than other towns, the difference seen is not as great as for victimisation.

Intervening as early as possible with children and their families reduces the likelihood of problems and offending becoming entrenched. Intensive interventions are more likely to be required where the child or young person has become disengaged from education, training, employment and support.

² A child is a Child in Need if they are unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable standard of health or development without the provision of social care services by a local authority; their health or development is likely to be significantly impaired without the provision of such services; or they are disabled.




Recommendations

It is recommended that the partnership continues the preventative work with children and young people through the action plan with particular emphasis on the following areas:

- Family Interventions Programme, in particular the work to support the Together for Families project.
- Increasing engagement with children in primary school who are at risk of being excluded.
- Supporting children and young people to further their achievements, in particular improving educational attainment in English.
- Deter those children and young people who are already engaging in risky or offending behaviour by supporting them through existing services.

Section 3: Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues³

Fenland Community Safety Partnership Calendar



| | | Offence Volume | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|---------------|--|-----------|---|---|---|--------------|------------|--------|
| Personal | Violence against the person | HIGH | PEAK B | | | PEAK A | | | PEAK B | | PEAK A | | | |
| | Sexual offences*** | LOW | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Domestic abuse incidents | HIGH | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Assault less serious injury | HIGH | PEAK B | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ASB | HIGH | PEAK B | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Property | Domestic Burglary | MEDIUM | | | | | | | | PEAK B | | | | |
| | Vehicle Crime | MEDIUM | | | | | | | | | | | | PEAK B |
| Business | Non domestic burglary | LOW | | PEAK A | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Robbery of business property* | LOW | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Theft from shops | HIGH | | | | | PEAK B | | | | | | | |
| Environmental | Arson | MEDIUM | | | | | | PEAK B | | | | | | |
| | Criminal Damage | MEDIUM | | | | | | | | PEAK B | | | | |
| | Fly Tipping** | --- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural**** | Diesel Theft | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hare Coursing | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Metal Theft | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Other thefts from farms | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Key Events | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2012 Olympics | | | | | | 25th July | 12th August | | | | | | | |
| 2012 European Football Championships | | | | | Start 8th | End 1st | England 11th, 15th, 19th (all evening matches) | | | | | | | |
| School Holidays | | | 30th - 16th HOL | | 4th-8th HT | 23rd July HOL | to 4th Sept | | 29th Oct HT | to 2nd Nov | | 21st Dec HOL | 13-17th HT | |
| Other National Holidays | | | | | 5th June DJ | | | |  |  |  | | | |

References:

- *Seasonality in recorded crime: preliminary findings, RDS Home Office Report 02/07
- ** Fly Tipping, Causes, Incentives, Solutions, JDI, UCL, 2006 (based on Dudley only)
- *** Peak extended for Cambridgeshire as per reports findings
- **** Source: Adapted from Rural Crime Action Team Calendar

Key:

5 Year data:

-  Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD
-  Seasonal Peak Above Upper SD

Last year 2011/12

- PEAK A** 2011/2012 Peak Above Upper SD
- PEAK B** 2011/2012 Peak Above Mean
- PEAK C** 2011/2012 Peak Below Mean

³ SD – Standard Deviation: A quantity calculated to indicate the extent of deviation for a group as a whole

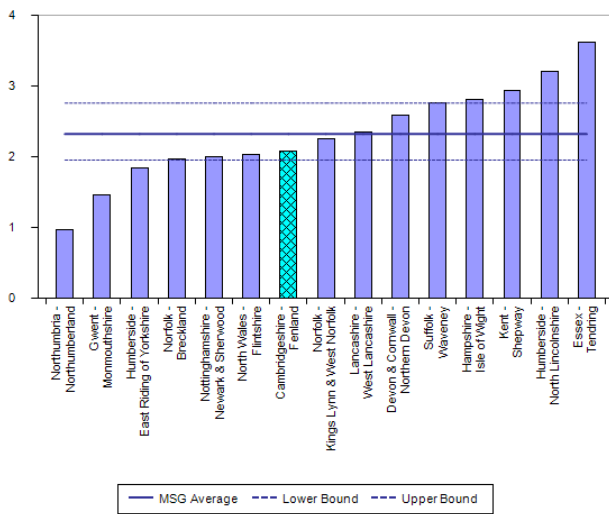
Section 4: Performance and Partnership Activity

This section provides an update of the performance indicators and partnership activity in the most recent quarter.

Priority: Alcohol-related violence

| Performance Measure (Volume offences) | Q1 12/13 | Q2 12/13 | Q3 12/13 | Q4 12/13 | Trend ⁴ | Key location ⁵ |
|---|----------|----------|---------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1.1 Violence against the person | 270 | 300 | 214 | | DOWN | Medworth |
| 1.2 Violence against the person – In Wisbech pub cluster | 43 | 89 | Not available | | | |
| 1.3 Violence against the person – Involving young people ⁶ | 74 | 59 | Not available | | | |

Figure 1: Most similar group chart



Source: iQuanta

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are:

The identified alcohol related hotspots has seen targeted work including the use of Cambridgeshire Constabulary Specials working with licensed premises promoting prevention tactics and a high visible presence to customers using the night time economy.

The Fenland Traffic Light System continued to identify the premises that require further education and intervention work to reduce the risk of incidents over the Christmas period. This model is now being reviewed as best practice in line with using ECINS for monitoring and information sharing. Compliant premises continue to be rewarded through the new CSP project called 'Thumbs Up'. Police and Fenland District Council Licensing Team continue to enforce as required following breaches of license and increase of incidents at premises.

⁴ Trend: Is a year to date comparison of change with same period previous year: up (increase), down (decrease) or none (no change)

⁵ Location identified if it recorded a consistently high volume for rolling 12 months

⁶ Unique offences occurring within Fenland that involve under 18 year olds as either victim, offender or both

The CSP project to locate a re-deployable CCTV unit to cover the main hotspot location within Wisbech NTE was completed and continues to provide early detection of alcohol related incidents for police intervention.

Priority: Anti-social behaviour

| Performance Measure (Perception measure) | Q1 12/13 | Q2 12/13 | Q3 12/13 | Q4 12/13 | Trend | Baseline |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|----------|
| Proportion of residents who perceive ASB to be a fairly or very big problem | 3% | 3.3% | 3% | | UP | 2% |
| ASB incidents at Spinney Recreation ground ⁷ | 11 | 10 | | | | 75 |
| ASB incidents at Wenny Recreation ground, Chatteris ⁸ | 1 | 2 | | | | 26 |

NB – It should be noted that the figure provided above for the perception indicator is from 12-month rolling data and currently includes part of last year’s data. Looking at year to date the figure is more promising at around 1.5%

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are:

Youth service providers continue to engage young people particularly where identified issues have been raised. The contact has highlighted that there is a reduction activities available to young people in the Fenland.

Police continue to update their local patrol plans which focus officers on areas of concern from historic data and current community concerns.

Calls for service to Police, district council and housing providers have been low over quarter 3 with high risk cases being monitored and managed through the ECINS system. ECINS continues to be promoted at a county level as a catalyst for aligning ASB process and procedures.

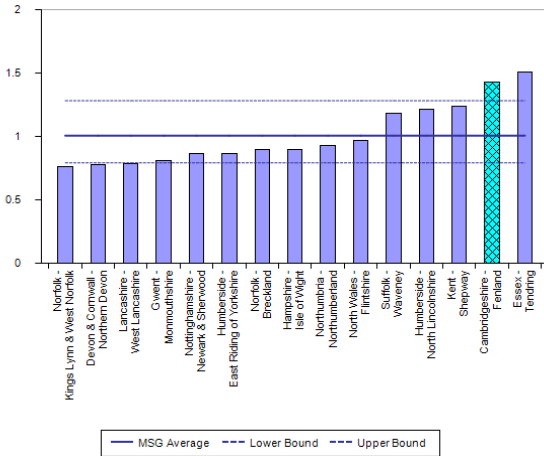
⁷ Police recorded ASB incidents within 100 metres of the recreation ground

⁸ Police recorded ASB incidents within 100 metres of the recreation ground

Priority: Acquisitive crime

| Performance Measure | Q1 12/13 | Q2 12/13 | Q3 12/13 | Q4 12/13 | Trend ⁹ | Key location ¹⁰ |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Shoplifting | 139 | 121 | 145 | | UP | |
| Shoplifting detections | 71.9% | 74.4% | 60.7% | | | |
| Theft from a vehicle | 92 | 78 | 73 | | DOWN | |
| Dwelling burglary | 85 | 79 | 67 | | UP | |

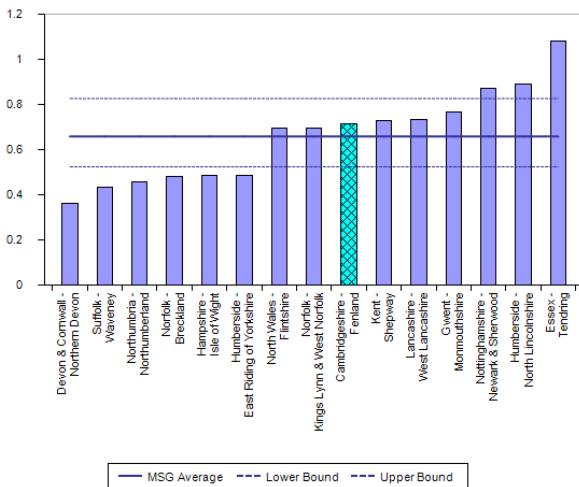
Figure 2: Shoplifting (Sep-Nov 12)



The 'Get Closer' Christmas campaign and further promotion of the SIRCS information sharing system to raise awareness has seen a decrease in Shoplifting compared to the same period last year of this crime type. Fenland detection rate continues to be high at 69.8% with restorative justice being used on 43 offences

Asda, Tesco and CO-OP all supported the awareness project and the CSP will move the project to 3 new locations in Q4

Figure 3: Theft from a vehicle (Sep-Nov 12)



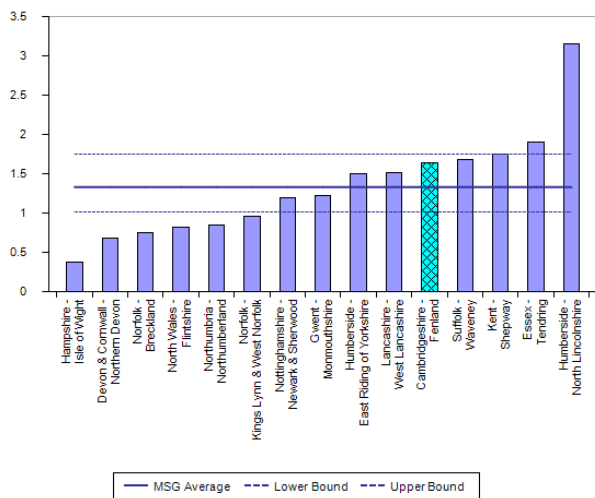
⁹ Trend: Is a year to date comparison of change with same period previous year: up (increase), down (decrease) or none (no change)

¹⁰ Location identified if it recorded a consistently high volume for rolling 12 months

Over Quarter 3 due to new legislation on scrap yards the police have been visiting locations in Fenland to discuss the changes and remind businesses about the types of metals stolen for cashing in goods. Catalytic convertor thefts have reduced from this action.

Diesel thefts were a reoccurring issue in Whittlesey area around larger companies, Police worked closely with these companies to improve security and awareness and also carried out surveillance tactics to make arrests on the perpetrators responsible which were coming into the area from Peterborough.

Figure 4: Dwelling Burglary (Sep-Nov 12)



Although we are still above target for this financial year our performance compared to the same period last year has improved and our similar group standings with more work can drop below the average which will be a massive achievement for the partnership.

Police have recognised that perpetrators and new offenders aren't aware of the capabilities of the CSI team leading to a healthy detection rate of 37.2%.

The Integrated Offender Management team are also developing processes for engaging offenders in prison who serve under a year's sentence.

Work continues to further the actions agreed at the last meeting to address offending in the district.

Section 5: Priority Analysis

The following sections will present the findings from the analysis regarding the children and young people living in Fenland, particularly those that were victims, offenders or at risk of offending.

Section 5.1: Overview Children and Young People

This section of the assessment provides an overview for the district about population changes, barriers children and young people face in achieving their full potential and general rates of victimisation and offending in children and young people.

Overview

The rate of population change between 2001 and 2011 census was slightly less in Fenland than in Cambridgeshire, but double that of the England & Wales average for 0-19 year olds (6%, 7.2%, and 3% respectively). There are approximately 200 more 0-19 year olds living within the district compared to ten years ago. The percentage increase is smaller than that of the adult population over the same period.

Deprivation data indicates that Fenland, and in particular areas within Wisbech and March continue to the most deprived in the county. Nine of the top ten wards for percentage of residents claiming out of work benefits are within Fenland.¹¹ The lowest levels of child wellbeing in the county are recorded in Fenland, in particular Wisbech has 6 lower super output areas in the worst quintile.¹²

Progression through schools and educational attainment is on average lower in Fenland than in Cambridgeshire. Key findings from across education and children's services show;¹³

- Children aged 5 years are assessed against six areas of learning to gain an understanding of their development.¹⁴ 58% in Fenland were assessed as having achieved a good level of development. This is low compared to the national and county scores (both 64%).
- A lower proportion of pupils achieve level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 in English and maths in Fenland than other areas in the county and England.
English: 79% - Fenland, 85% - Cambridgeshire
Maths: 79% - Fenland, 84% - Cambridgeshire
- Exclusion data shows that those children in Wisbech have the highest rate of exclusion for both primary and secondary schools. It has remained higher than other locality areas within the district and the county rate for the last three years.

¹¹ Percentage of resident population (aged 16-64) out of work benefit claimants May 2011 – Cambridgeshire Atlas: Ward profiles

¹² Child Wellbeing Index

¹³ Wisbech Grammar School is not included in data as it is an independent school

¹⁴ The Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) assess achievement against 13 assessment scales grouped into six areas - personal, social and emotional development, and communication, language, and literacy

- In 2010/11 46% of pupils in Fenland achieved five or more GCSE grade A*-C (including English and maths) compared to 59% for Cambridgeshire as a whole and the East of England.
- Fenland pupils on completion of GCSEs have a similar proportion that go on to full-time education as other parts of the county. Differences can be seen in the type of education that they pursue;
 - 30% of females and 25% of males in the county study A-levels/AS/A2 compared to 19% of females and 14% of males in Fenland.
 - 13% of females and 17% of males in the county study NVOs compared to 22% of females and 28% of males in Fenland.

Nationally there has been a significant amount of work carried out to show the causes of offending amongst young people. There are indicators of the risks associated with youth offending such as the rates of truancy or the rate of exclusions, low achievement at primary school. The data above indicates that parts of Fenland are more vulnerable, and that children and young people are at higher risk to offend.

Geographic analysis

Crime does not occur uniformly across the district; likewise the rate of offending or victimisation is not uniform throughout the resident population. Crime is more likely to occur in urban areas, areas with high deprivation. Therefore in the context of Cambridgeshire it is understood that areas of Fenland have a relatively high rate of crime and anti-social behaviour.

Table 1: Police recorded rate of victimisation and offending in each of the largest towns in the district.

| | Population 0-19 year olds (census 2011) | Victims | | Offenders | |
|-----------------|---|---------|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | | Number | Rate per 1000 (0-19year olds) | Number | Rate per 1000 (0-19year olds) |
| Chatteris | 2,465 | 16 | 6.5 | 27 | 11.0 |
| March | 4,808 | 54 | 11.2 | 64 | 13.3 |
| Whittlesey | 3,595 | 53 | 14.7 | 46 | 12.8 |
| Wisbech | 5,245 | 127 | 24.2 | 79 | 15.1 |
| Rest of Fenland | 5,082 | 51 | 10.0 | 52 | 10.2 |
| Fenland total | 18,730 | 285 | 15.2 | 241 | 12.9 |
| Cambridgeshire | 144,800 | 1719 | 11.9 | 1331 | 9.2 |

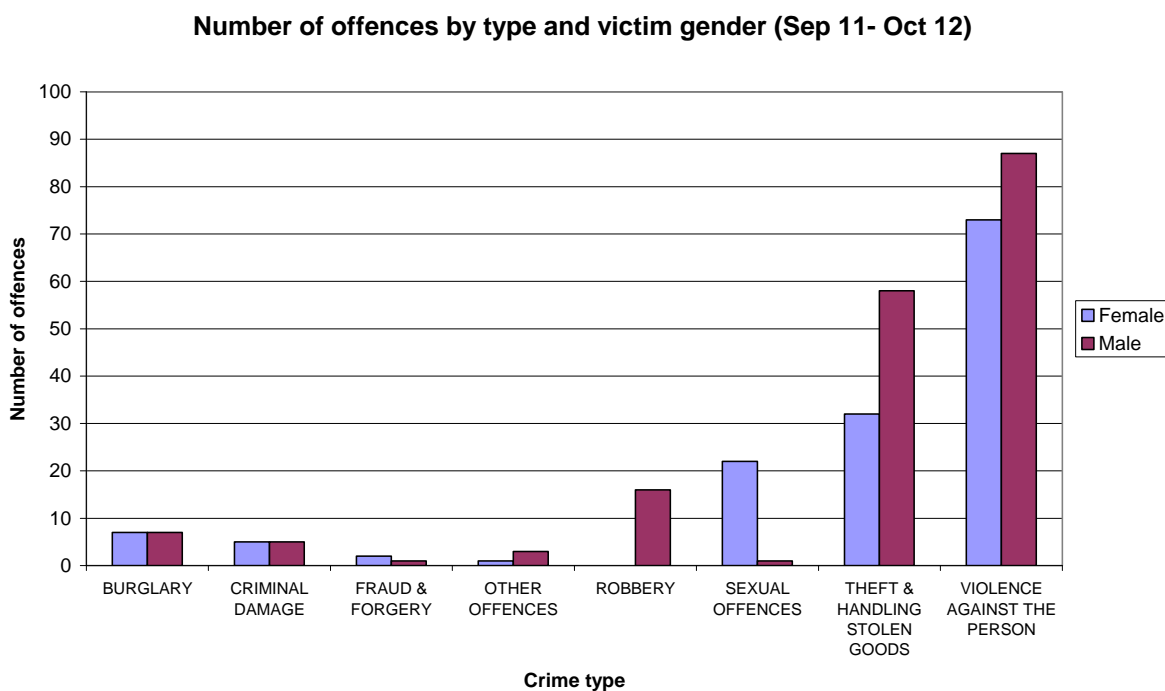
It should be noted that this is based on residential location of victims and offenders and that offences can occur in other locations. The data shows that young residents of Wisbech are much more likely to be the victim of a crime than elsewhere in the district. There is also a slightly higher rate of offenders resident in Wisbech, compared to other parts of Fenland.

Section 5.2: Nature of Offences

Approximately 29% of violent crime in Fenland involved children or young people, including domestic abuse. Violence is also emphasised when looking at the YOS data which shows that it was the highest volume crime type committed by young people.

The second most frequent crime for first time entrants to YOS in 2011/12 was theft and handling. The chart below shows the volumes of police recorded offences, violence and theft and handling account for the highest proportion of offences. There are some gender differences, males are account for a higher proportion of theft and robbery victims, whilst females are the most victimised for sexual offences.

Figure 5: Police recorded offences by type and victim gender



The previous strategic assessment highlighted that Fenland had a higher proportion of children who self reported experiencing bullying (27% compared to 22% county average).

Offenders

This section focuses on offenders known to Cambridgeshire Constabulary and the Youth Offending Service within Fenland.

Most young offenders known to the Youth Offending Service (YOS) are males aged between 14 and 16 years old. The largest ethnic group of offenders were White British followed by 'White Other' (81% and 14% respectively).

Violence against the person and theft and handling offences were most commonly committed by First Time Entrants (FTE) to the criminal justice system (see table 2).

Table 2: Offences committed by first time entrants to the criminal justice system

| Crime type | Number of offences |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Violence Against the Person | 26 |
| Theft and Handling | 19 |
| Criminal Damage | 12 |
| Drugs | 10 |
| Public Order | 3 |
| Sexual | 3 |
| Vehicle Theft | 3 |
| Non Domestic Burglary | 2 |
| Domestic Burglary | 1 |
| Robbery | 1 |

Those who re-offend

The majority of repeat young offenders known to the Youth Offending Service (YOS) are white British males aged 13 to 17 years of age. This is in line with the national picture, which shows that young males are more likely to become offenders. A large proportion of the district's young offenders and repeat offenders live in Wisbech. Whittlesey has the second highest number of repeat offenders.¹⁵

Case Study

Case study – to follow at the meeting

Victims

303 victims experienced 320 crimes in 12 months. 50% of the crimes were violence against the person. 28% were theft and handling offences. Victims known to the police were predominately 14-18 years of age.

Repeat victimisation was most notable in March and Wisbech, although as the numbers were very low and these towns have the largest populations in Fenland and therefore this is not unexpected. Nearly all of the repeat victims had experienced at least one violent offence.

A third of all offences where the victim was a child or young person occurred within a residential location.

Interventions

Feedback from the Children and Young People's Service (CYPS) identified the following gaps in service delivery; funding for youth work, suitable housing, post 16 education and employment opportunities. The feedback supports the findings within this document that show where additional resource or partnership working could impact upon reducing crime, anti-social behaviour and offending. For the full feedback see appendix C.

¹⁵ Through police recorded crime data

Data Sources and Acknowledgements

On behalf of the Fenland Community Safety Partnership, the Research group would like to thank all partners who have supported the process by providing data, information or analysis. A list of data sources used in the production of the continuous assessment is below:

| PROVIDER OF DATA | DESCRIPTION OF DATA |
|---|---|
| Cambridgeshire Constabulary | <p>PIC survey anti-social behaviour public perception (monthly phone survey)</p> <p>Point level crime and incident data (including postcodes and grid references)</p> <p>Crime detection rates</p> <p>Prolific and other priority offenders (including Integrated Offender Management offenders) analysis of cohort</p> |
| Cambridgeshire County Council | <p>Youth Offending Service – analysis of cohort</p> <p>Drug and Alcohol Action Team – Needs Assessments</p> <p>Research & Performance team – socio-demographic data (including housing, population, deprivation and economic indicators)</p> <p>Children and Young People’s Service (CYPS)</p> |
| Fenland District Council | <p>CCTV incidents (by camera)</p> <p>Anti-social behaviour incidents as recorded by the district council</p> |
| Cambridgeshire Fire & Rescue Service | <p>Point level deliberate fires data (including grid references)</p> |
| East Anglian Ambulance Trust | <p>Ambulance call outs for assault/sexual assault (including grid references)</p> |
| Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Probation Trust | <p>Analysis of cohort (including OASys risk and needs profile)</p> |
| Roddons | <p>Housing data relating to ASB incidents.</p> |

Where possible, the most recent data has been used. For police recorded crime and incidence data up to September 2012 has been included. Where this has not been possible, the most up to date information has been analysed and specific time periods stated within the analysis.

APPENDIX A. Performance Data – Police Recorded Crime

CADET – Fenland recorded crime: Year to date (April-December 2012)

If inaccurate dates are entered in the period searches (e.g. if the end date precedes the start date) all cells will display zeros.

| | Single Month | | Numeric Change | Apparent Change | Earlier Period | | Later Period | | Numeric Change | Apparent Change |
|--|--------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------|--------------|---------|----------------|-----------------|
| | From | To | | | From | To | | | | |
| | Dec-11 | Dec-12 | Apr-11 | Dec-11 | Apr-12 | Dec-12 | | | | |
| All Crime | 518 | 388 | -130 | -25.1% | 4,930 | 3,988 | -942 | -19.1% | | |
| Victim Based Crime | 451 | 323 | -128 | -28.4% | 4,217 | 3,472 | -745 | -17.7% | | |
| Serious Acquisitive Crime | 76 | 56 | -20 | -26.3% | 670 | 577 | -93 | -13.9% | | |
| Burglary Dwelling | 23 | 19 | -4 | -17.4% | 213 | 231 | 18 | +8.5% | | |
| All Robbery | 5 | 1 | -4 | -80.0% | 34 | 34 | 0 | No Calc | | |
| Vehicle Crime | 48 | 36 | -12 | -25.0% | 423 | 312 | -111 | -26.2% | | |
| Aggravated vehicle taking | 1 | 0 | -1 | -100.0% | 9 | 5 | -4 | -44.4% | | |
| Theft from vehicle | 37 | 29 | -8 | -21.6% | 319 | 243 | -76 | -23.8% | | |
| Theft of a Vehicle | 10 | 7 | -3 | -30.0% | 95 | 64 | -31 | -32.6% | | |
| Burglary Non Dwelling | 39 | 21 | -18 | -46.2% | 348 | 226 | -122 | -35.1% | | |
| Burglary Commercial | 0 | 15 | 15 | No Calc | 0 | 97 | 97 | No Calc | | |
| Burglary Shed/Garage | 0 | 6 | 6 | No Calc | 0 | 129 | 129 | No Calc | | |
| Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling | 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc | 1 | 0 | -1 | -100.0% | | |
| Handling Stolen Goods | 3 | 1 | -2 | -66.7% | 13 | 7 | -6 | -46.2% | | |
| Homicides | 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc | 1 | 3 | 2 | +200.0% | | |
| All Assault with injury | 48 | 23 | -25 | -52.1% | 374 | 298 | -76 | -20.3% | | |
| Wounding | 0 | 4 | 4 | No Calc | 0 | 16 | 16 | No Calc | | |
| Endangering Life | 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc | 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc | | |
| Public Fear, Alarm or Distress | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0.0% | 136 | 97 | -39 | -28.7% | | |
| Serious Sexual Offences | 6 | 4 | -2 | -33.3% | 62 | 41 | -21 | -33.9% | | |
| Rapes | 3 | 1 | -2 | -66.7% | 25 | 19 | -6 | -24.0% | | |
| Sexual Assaults | 3 | 3 | 0 | = | 36 | 19 | -17 | -47.2% | | |
| Other Serious Sexual Offences | 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc | 1 | 3 | 2 | +200.0% | | |
| All Violent Crime | 128 | 75 | -53 | -41.4% | 1,074 | 878 | -196 | -18.2% | | |
| All Violence Against the Person | 117 | 65 | -52 | -44.4% | 964 | 784 | -180 | -18.7% | | |
| All Sexual Offences | 6 | 9 | 3 | +50.0% | 76 | 60 | -16 | -21.1% | | |
| All Robbery | 5 | 1 | -4 | -80.0% | 34 | 34 | 0 | No Calc | | |
| All Criminal Damage | 88 | 73 | -15 | -17.0% | 921 | 771 | -150 | -16.3% | | |
| Criminal Damage to Dwellings | 15 | 14 | -1 | -6.7% | 203 | 171 | -32 | -15.8% | | |
| Criminal Damage to Other Buildings | 13 | 7 | -6 | -46.2% | 99 | 96 | -3 | -3.0% | | |
| Criminal Damage to Vehicles | 28 | 36 | 8 | +28.6% | 354 | 278 | -76 | -21.5% | | |
| Other Criminal Damage | 28 | 15 | -13 | -46.4% | 221 | 192 | -29 | -13.1% | | |
| Racially or religiously aggravated Criminal Damage | 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc | 1 | 0 | -1 | -100.0% | | |
| Arson | 4 | 1 | -3 | -75.0% | 43 | 34 | -9 | -20.9% | | |
| Fraud and Forgery (incl Bilking etc (53B)) | 18 | 13 | -5 | -27.8% | 152 | 134 | -18 | -11.8% | | |
| Making off without payment | 0 | 6 | 6 | No Calc | 0 | 46 | 46 | No Calc | | |
| Other Preserved Other Fraud | 5 | 1 | -4 | -80.0% | 46 | 2 | -44 | -95.7% | | |
| Fraud and Forgery (excl Bilking etc (53B)) | 13 | 6 | -7 | -53.8% | 106 | 86 | -20 | -18.9% | | |
| Fraud by false representation: cheques etc | 7 | 2 | -5 | -71.4% | 54 | 38 | -16 | -29.6% | | |
| Fraud by false representation other fraud | 6 | 3 | -3 | -50.0% | 43 | 43 | 0 | No Calc | | |
| Other fraud | 0 | 1 | 1 | No Calc | 9 | 5 | -4 | -44.4% | | |
| All Theft and Handling | 182 | 141 | -41 | -22.5% | 1,790 | 1,452 | -338 | -18.9% | | |
| Shoplifting | 52 | 44 | -8 | -15.4% | 391 | 405 | 14 | +3.6% | | |
| Theft from the Person | 3 | 4 | 1 | +33.3% | 38 | 35 | -3 | -7.9% | | |
| Theft in a Dwelling | 14 | 4 | -10 | -71.4% | 97 | 78 | -19 | -19.6% | | |
| Theft of Pedal Cycles | 9 | 5 | -4 | -44.4% | 132 | 117 | -15 | -11.4% | | |
| Other Classified Thefts & Handling | 53 | 45 | -8 | -15.1% | 683 | 494 | -189 | -27.7% | | |
| Vehicle Interference | 3 | 3 | 0 | = | 26 | 11 | -15 | -57.7% | | |
| All Racially Aggravated Crime | 3 | 0 | -3 | -100.0% | 17 | 14 | -3 | -17.6% | | |
| All Racially Aggravated Violence | 3 | 0 | -3 | -100.0% | 16 | 14 | -2 | -12.5% | | |
| All Racially Aggravated Harassment | 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc | 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc | | |
| Racially or religiously aggravated Criminal Damage | 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc | 1 | 0 | -1 | -100.0% | | |
| All Drugs Offences | 33 | 43 | 10 | 30.3% | 359 | 240 | -119 | -33.1% | | |
| Drugs (Trafficking) | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0.0% | 52 | 42 | -10 | -19.2% | | |
| Drugs (Simple Possession) | 25 | 35 | 10 | 40.0% | 306 | 198 | -108 | -35.3% | | |
| Drugs (Other Offences) | 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc | 1 | 0 | -1 | -100.0% | | |
| All Metal Theft | 0 | 5 | 5 | No Calc | 0 | 67 | 67 | No Calc | | |
| Metal (Infrastructure) | 0 | 0 | 0 | No Calc | 0 | 20 | 20 | No Calc | | |
| Metal (Non Infrastructure) | 0 | 5 | 5 | No Calc | 0 | 47 | 47 | No Calc | | |
| Domestic Abuse | 38 | 25 | -13 | -34.2% | 254 | 288 | 34 | 13.4% | | |

Source: Performance department, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

APPENDIX B. Most similar authorities

The most similar authorities for Fenland (according to the IQQuanta performance monitoring tool produced by the Home Office are:

- Humberside - North Lincolnshire
- Devon & Cornwall - Northern Devon
- Lancashire - West Lancashire
- Norfolk - Kings Lynn & West Norfolk
- Norfolk - Breckland
- Northumbria - Northumberland
- Suffolk - Waveney
- Nottinghamshire - Newark & Sherwood
- North Wales - Flintshire
- Humberside - East Riding of Yorkshire
- Hampshire - Isle of Wight
- Kent - Shepway
- Essex - Tendring
- Gwent - Monmouthshire

Twenty-four variables are used, on the basis of correlation with one or more of crime type, to identify the 14 'most similar' areas to each community safety partnership.

The full list of variables used is given below:

- Percentage of ACORN 1 households. ACORN is a proprietary (CACI) geodemographics dataset which assigns a neighbourhood description to each output area in the UK (the smallest geographical area at which Census data is available). ACORN 1 is referred to as "Wealthy Achievers".
- Percentage of ACORN 2 households: as above but for ACORN category 2 ("Urban Prosperity" neighbourhoods).
- Percentage of ACORN 4 households: as above but for ACORN category 4 ("Moderate Means" neighbourhoods).
- Percentage of ACORN 5 households: as above but for ACORN category 5 ("Hard Pressed" neighbourhoods).
- Percentage of student households. The percentage of households categorised as student households from the 2001 Census.
- Percentage who have never worked. The number of people who have never worked as a percentage of the 16-74 population from the 2001 Census.
- Percentage in routine/semi-routine occupations. The number of people who are in routine or semi-routine occupations or have never worked as a percentage of the 16-74 population from the 2001 Census.
- Percentage permanently sick or disabled. The percentage of people classified as permanently sick or disabled from the 2001 Census.
- Percentage of terraced households. The number of terraced households divided by the total number of households (both from 2001 Census) multiplied by 100.
- Output Area (OA) density. A population-weighted average of the density (population/area) of each OA. It aims to give a better indication of population density as it will highlight small pockets of densely populated housing.
- Percentage of overcrowded households. From the 2001 Census. Households are classified as being overcrowded if they have an occupancy of more than 1 + number of bedrooms. This figure aims to represent the level of 'undesirable sharing' of rooms within a property.
- Percentage of single adult households. The number of households containing only one person aged 18 or over (2001 Census) divided by the total number of households (2001 Census) multiplied by 100.

- Percentage of single parent households. From the 2001 Census, the percentage of households which contain one parent and dependent children (15 and under, or 16-18 if in full-time education).
- Percentage of households with no working adults and dependent children. From the 2001 Census, the percentage of households which contain dependent children (15 and under, or 16-18 if in full-time education) and no working adults.
- Population sparsity. This variable gives an indication of the proportion of the population that lives in sparsely populated areas. It is equivalent to the sparsity measure used in the police funding formula.
- Long-term unemployed per worker. From NOMIS, the number of people (average of Apr 2004 to Mar 2007) claiming job seekers allowance for more than 6 months, as a percentage of the population of working age.
- Long-term unemployed per claimant. From NOMIS, the number of people (average of Apr 2004 to Mar 2007) claiming job seekers allowance for more than 6 months, as a percentage of total claimants.
- Percentage of 18-24 claimants. From NOMIS, the number of people aged 18-24 (average of Apr 2004 to Mar 2007) claiming job seekers allowance, as a percentage of total claimants.
- Percentage of people on income support. From NOMIS, the number of people (average of Apr 2004 to Mar 2007) claiming income support, as a percentage of the population.
- Number of retail and leisure outlets. This uses data supplied by a company called Retail Locations which collects location information on multiple retailers (i.e. chains / brands). The data are aggregated to calculate the number per hectare of retail and leisure outlets.
- Bars per hectare. Uses data from the Annual Business Inquiry.
- Daytime population per hectare. People who live and work in the area (or do not work) and those who live outside the area and work inside the area. It excludes those people who live in the area but work outside the area (2001 census).
- Daytime net inflow (DTNI). Change in the number of people in the area (either living or working) during the daytime (2001 census).
- Percentage of population in hamlets or isolated dwellings. The number of people living in hamlets or isolated dwellings as a percentage of the total population (2001 census).

APPENDIX C. Feedback from Children and Young People's Service

| | March/Chatteris | Wisbech | Whittlesey |
|---|--|--|---|
| 1. Do you have a priority in your Strategy which focuses on prevention of crime for C&YP and what areas does this cover (e.g. ASB / Domestic Abuse)? | Interventions are part of our Locality plan. | Not at locality level although interventions are part of the plan | |
| 2. What projects or team activities have you delivered through 2012 - 13 to reduce crime & disorder? | <p>Youth Clubs - (March, Chatteris, Manea,),</p> <p>Diversory Activities – Teen Machine (Chatteris), Connections Bus (Chatteris and Benwick) Youth Awards (countywide)</p> <p>Rural DJ Project (Benwick, Manea, Wimblington)</p> <p>Targeted Photography Project (March) Identity and ASB</p> <p>Targeted Photography ASB Project (Chatteris)</p> <p>UProject (Countywide)</p> <p>County School Arts Award Pilot – (March)</p> <p>Positive trips for families – (March, Chatteris and Villages Families), London Natural History museum (March, Chatteris & Villages Families), Skegness (positive participation, play together,</p> | <p>YSP detached contract (including work around providing free running opportunities with TCA), consultation event with young people & Cllr Hoy, truancy sweeps (EWO and PCSO from TCA), managing emotions programmes at TCA, parenting programmes, early intervention project (Waterlees) u project, youth club diversionary activities, together for families identification & meeting facilitation.</p> | <p>NEET project - 10 weeks to get yp into employment education and or on to Princes trust. Local Project.</p> |

stay together)

Positive Trips for YP's – Manea, Sandalwood Farm (Working together) Manea, Adrenalin Alley (Natural High) March & Chatteris, Skaterz (Integration, Anti Bullying)

Collapsed Days in NWCC (March) Drugs & Alcohol, DV, Teenage Parenting, Contraception and Sexual Health ,

Collapsed Days in CCC (Chatteris)

YSP –Consultation in Wimblington

March and Chatteris Rural Youth Board (March, Chatteris and Villages) YPs working with Locality and partners to promote a positive image of young people.

NEET Wednesday Group (march)

Year 6 Transitional Summer Project (Chatteris)

Parenting Programmes

Truancy Sweeps (EWO and PCSO)

1-1 support for young people and Families

3. What early intervention projects or organisations do you work with and what are the age

Early Intervention Family Workers (5-19)

YSP (10-19)

Rosmini Centre (all ages) Homestart (early years) school funded early intervention Family Workers, FIP, schools, YSP, Waterlees early intervention

We run 4 youth clubs. All workers report concerns. Junior Group school year 6-8. Senior Group age 13-18. Coates Youth Club school year 6 - age 12. Commotion - additional needs group - school yr 6 - age 18. Local projects. These clubs

groups?

Childrens Centres (Parents of 0-5)

Young People March (7-19)

FIP (Families of Children -19)

School funded early intervention work (5-16)

WimboKids (11-16)

CAFY (10-19)

provide positive activities. All local projects

We run various projects that work with young people at risk of crime and who may have difficult family situations

4. What gaps in service delivery can you identify to reduce the risk of C&YP entering the criminal justice system?

Lack of funding for universal youth clubs

Language Barriers

Lack of housing for young people

Post 16 education and employment opportunities

Language barriers, funding to deliver universal youth work, work around raising aspirations

We have identified a need to work with yp on moped project. We know that they are riding illegally and do not have safe clothing.

Continual work with NEET helping them in transition to employment / education

I will be shutting three youth clubs in March because of lack of funds. This will mean 80 or so young people each week may be board with nothing to do. This could lead to higher crime levels.

Ongoing positive activities on Traveller awareness within primary settings. To include traveller young children and celebrate their culture.

Not enough 1:1 Young Peoples worker hours and or dedicated preventative worker hours.



FENLAND
Community Safety
Partnership

SCS THEME: Fenland Community Safety Partnership

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

2011 – 2012 End of year highlights

Reduction in Deliberate Fires by 32%
Reduction in Criminal Damage by 14.7%
Reduction in Shoplifting by 9.5%
Reduction in Violent Crime by 6.5%
Reduction in Vehicle Crime by 14%

| Action Plan No | Priority 1: Prevention, Awareness & Education | Reporting Officer | Target | Milestones & Outcome | Complete project / task | End of Year Update |
|----------------|--|----------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|---|
| 1.4.1 | Refresh & Develop 'Safety Zone' programme to Year 5 students inline with emerging community safety trends | Trading Standards | Target: 800-900 year 5 students educated | Sessions undertaken in 2011 Review undertaken & changes made for 2012 Outcome: 836 attended the Safety Zone sessions | Mar 2012 | Safety Zone is a project which engages with primary school children within Fenland aged 8-9years. The project focuses partnership working with various agencies to educate young people about safety in a structure workshop rotation scenario setting. Topics which are covered are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internet safety (FDC) • Food safety (FDC) • Road Safety (Road Safety team) • First Aid (St John's Ambulance) • Fire home Safety (Cams Fire) • Safe Shopping (Trading Standards) Safety Zone has undertaken in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March (361 children attended from 10 schools) - Whittlesey (171 children attended from 4 schools) - Wisbech (304 children attended from 8 schools) Glebelands Primary School "I feel that the Safety Zone sessions highlighted current issues which made it relevant. Thank you for a great afternoon." Townley Primary School "Children all enjoyed the visit! Well done." |
| 1.4.2 | Deliver joint projects education and awareness events in targeted Fenland communities to reduce incidents of deliberate fires. | Fire & Rescue | Below 170 Incidents compared to previous year | incidents to date 98 Outcome: - 31.2% incidents compared to previous year | Quarterly Reports | The Fire Service has engaged with Year 6 students in Wisbech & March schools to continue to highlight the dangers of deliberate fire setting. The Fire Service has also visited high incident areas (Waterlees) to carry out community engagement and awareness raising in these locations. This has lead to a reduction of deliberate fires by 31.2% compared to the previous year Further projects will carry on in 2013 of a similar nature. Supporting the Fire service in these projects were FDC, Roddons, Police & local Councillors and community members |
| 1.4.3 | Criminal damage project prevention and education sessions | Cams Constabulary | 10% reduction target | - 198 offences in 2011/2012 Outcome – 14.7% reduction. | Nov 2011 Complete | Using geographically mapped data on locations of criminal damage, targeted Police patrolling on school routes at key times have ensured that people saw a Police presence. This has lead to reduction in criminal damage by 14.7% to the previous year. Police will continue to have dedicated PSCOs who will continue to work within schools across Fenland and focus action in school route areas. We continue to plan for next year identifying locations which have suffered incidents in the past |
| 1.4.4 | Deliver domestic violence awareness to tenants of Registered Social Landlords via communication channels | Domestic Violence unit | 68 of housing staff to attend training 2011/2012 1 campaign delivered to Roddons residents | 68 attended training 2011/2012 to date Outcome: 1 awareness campaign delivered to Fenland Housing association residents | Sept 2011 Complete | Domestic violence awareness projects have been delivered with Roddons housing Association to improve reporting and identification of Domestic Abuse. A Cambridgeshire team have also delivered training sessions to community based organisations to improve their identification and reporting pathways of Domestic abuse through national help lines or police emergency and non emergency numbers. |
| 1.4.5 | Project to engage residents from A8 countries regarding domestic abuse awareness of reporting | Children & Young People Services | 2 sessions to targeted groups / locations | Outcome: March cohesion event held in July 2011 at West end park Engagement session in local shops and super markets | Sept 2011 Complete | Cohesion event was held in March West End park (July 2011) to highlight support services available for migrant communities at the same time police carried out awareness sessions at the local retailers (Euro super market, Sainsbury, Lidl and Tesco) to further promote community safety services and improve reporting to the police. This was supported by local agencies and employees |
| 1.4.6 | Community safety engagement initiatives and outreach with relevant partners. Awareness in line with trends and recommendations from intelligence | Fenland District Council | People engaged annually 1,800 Improved results of Police perception ASB monthly survey | Outcome– 3,492 people engaged over all events ASB public perception in Quarter 4 – 2.2 % residents believe high ASB throughout Fenland compared to 2.7% previous year | Quarterly Reports | The Community Safety Partnership have continued to attend Town and Parish events promoting Fire Safety, Security of home & vehicles and the opportunity to discuss local issues with professionals attending using Crimebuster and community events to continue to assist agencies deliver key messages around the rural villages. The perception that ASB is High in Fenland continues to reduce. |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|---|
| 1.4.7 | Develop and implement a project to enhance awareness in communities against acquisitive crime | Cambs Constabulary | Reduction 5% Same period last year Reduce by 17 Dwelling incidents Reduce by 35 Vehicle incidents | Outcome: All Dwelling 213 year to date -15.5% = -52 offences All Vehicle 571 year to date -14% = 93 offences | Dec 2011 | Police and Fenland District Council officers have continued to proactively work to deliver prevention messages to communities using both PCSOs on their patrols or organised community engagements in locations that have historically experienced crime in their locations. These key messages at key time have led to a reduction of 15% in Dwelling burglaries. This successful model will be continued and enhanced inline with historical crime events |
| 1.4.8 | Develop a partnership working model to be implemented into Wisbech hotspots to reduce incidents and improve detections of shoplifting | Fenland District Council | A reduction in highlighted areas experiencing crime | Outcome: Reduction of -9.5 % to date Total to date 512 -54 offences compared to previous year | March 2012 | Businesses have attended workshops to review their premise security and improve the reporting of incidents and description of alleged perpetrators. There has also been a security folder produced to aid in house training of staff from managers. With these new techniques and improving the contact to the police and CCTV operatives the partnership has shown a 9.5% reduction of shoplifting in Fenland New Local schemes are being developed to ensure all businesses are sharing information with each other over an incident based system called SIRCS (Secure Incident Reporting & Empowering Communities System). ShopWatch and PubWatch schemes continue to run in the Towns in Fenland to reduce further incidents and identify perpetrators with Fenland business areas. |
| 1.4.9 | Develop a project to reduce Killed or Seriously Injured in rural locations Rural Road Safety project | Fenland District Council | KSI Data only available as Cambridgeshire data Show reductions | Reduction in KSI Cambridgeshire against 2005 – 09 baseline 21% fewer incidents throughout Cambridgeshire | Quarterly reports | 8 Fenland villages have engaged in the reduce speed campaign in the last year, school pupils have supported the event holding up banners and posters showing their support. The project was well supported by the community and supported further by the Police and their Speed Watch volunteers. All 8 events were well received by residents and supported by local newspapers. 21% less than the 2005-09 average baseline, with 44% fewer deaths and 21% fewer slight injuries. Over this period child deaths and serious injuries have reduced by 21% (based on the three-year 2009-2011 average). |
| 1.4.10 | Develop SIRCS and amalgamate all schemes under Fenland BAC banner | Fenland District Council | Reduction in BAC incidents | Development of scheme by March 2012 Stakeholder group in place Feb 2012 | March 2012 | The SIRCS system already has shown positive results within its early stages of implementation leading to arrests of unknown shoplifters. This will be a main component in the Fen BAC scheme running over 2012 - 2013 |
| Action Plan No | Priority 2: Intervention & Emerging issues | Reporting Officer | Target | Milestones & Outcome | Complete project / task | End of Year Update |
| 2.4.1 | Develop a number of projects to reduce repeat incidents of domestic abuse, including the 'Freedom Programme' | Children & Young People Services | Repeat offences maintain a level of 27% Increase IDVS engagements above 80% of identified victims | 27% Repeat offences On target 81% Independent Domestic Abuse Advisor engagements 4 programs of Interventions delivered to repeat victims | Mar 2012 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further funding secured to run programme to support victims throughout Fenland 3 successful programmes have been run by the March and Chatteris Locality Team and the Children Centre. – All of the women that completed the programme will now be attending the support courses at the children centre. 1 successful programme for young people was delivered in partnership with the March and Chatteris Locality and Wisbech Locality Team. Cromwell Community College now signed up for Domestic Abuse collapsed day programmes to be run by the Locality Team throughout the academic year to improve awareness and reporting. Funding for a year saw a Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) recruited to work with the European Communities within Fenland to improve support to victims and breakdown language barriers. |
| 2.4.2 | Deliver a project which reduces the opportunities for violent crimes to be committed | Cambs Constabulary | 10% reduction | Outcome: - 5.5 % to date 412 year to date -24 incidents from previous year 10% reduction not met | Mar 2012 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project delivered in March & Wisbech inline with areas of concern which have suffered high violent crime incidents in the past Designated Public Places Orders refresh which ensures Fenland residents using community areas are not affected by alcohol related incidents. Pre Xmas campaign working closely with pubs and clubs to highlight what impact on the community alcohol related crime can have and how to improve reporting crime and individuals to Police and CCTV. Fenland Challenge 25 linked with Trading Standards to encourage bar and door staff to effectively check ID on anyone who looks under the age of 25 Fenland District Council recruited a licensing compliance officer in January 2012 to support licensed premises in our market towns |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|--------------------------|--|--|---------------------|--|
| 2.4.3 | CrimeBUSTer partnership reaction to hotspot area indicated by community & partner intelligence | Fenland District Council | All visited within 2 days | 9 Hotspots year to date 0 Emergency call outs | Quarterly updates | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CrimeBUSTer continued to support Police in engaging communities that had suffered household burglaries of vehicle crime by gathering evidence and sharing information on security. • Fire & Rescue continued to be supported in their areas of concern around small deliberate fires. • Locations targeted where in both rural and urban locations around Fenland with no location trends identified. |
| 2.4.4 | Reduction in the number of rogue traders that are classed as 'Category Priority' by 80% | Nikki Pasek | 80% reduction in 'Category P' rogue traders 89% reduction | Baseline for the 80% of Category P traders in Fenland To be positivity engaged | Quarterly updates | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority Rogue traders are identified at Trading Standards Quarterly Intelligence meetings through police intelligence • Action is undertaken to deal with rogue traders that have been identified in order to protect local consumers in Fenland • Out of all of the Category P traders that were identified as having the potential to effect residents in Fenland, we bought 89% of them back into compliance and they were removed from our 'problem trader' list. |
| 2.4.5 | Project to address thefts from vehicles (inc catalytic converters) and fuel-related thefts | Cambs Constabulary | Reduction 5 % in crime type Below 105 per quarter | <u>Outcome</u> Current % rate to date + 5% Increase: 16 incidents Quarter 4 - 319 Offences to date | Sept 2011 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous Police joint visits to scrap yard to ensure they are complying to their licenses • Vehicle marking scheme was launch throughout Fenland with a media campaign supporting the work by the Police and local garages this lead to a reduction of this crime type • Diesel theft project in development for Rural thefts to be carried over into the next years CSP plan as this issue still remains an issue in rural locations |
| 2.4.6 | Develop & deliver outreach projects in targeted areas of concern (hotspots) to engage Young people and reduce incidents of ASB. | Fenland District Council | Reduction of ASB in area 4 market towns No. of young people engaged | <u>Outcome:</u> 4 sessions to date Youth ASB targeted locations 185 Young people completed arenas in the 4 market towns | Jan 2012 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding allocated for youth engagement in areas identified from previous crime data as areas of high ASB in the Market towns. • The events were held in each market town and were supported by Police, Fire & Rescue, Fenland District Council, RSPCA K9 project, Children & Young People Service Addaction an Drinksense • ASB as a whole in fenland decreased by 10% with this initiative helping to support that reduction |
| 2.4.7 | Shoplifting project model to reduce identified offenders entering premises and to reduce re-offending from prolific shoplifting offenders. | Fenland District Council | A Reduction in Hotspots | <u>Outcome:</u> Reduction of -9.5 % to date Total to date 512 -54 offences to date | August 2011 stage 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Shoplifting Project was developed around the Victim, Offender and Location. The project identified the three main areas where theft shoplifting mainly affects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the premises concerned i.e. where is the crime mainly taking place, who are mainly committing the crimes (top 10 offenders), - when / where / time are the crimes mainly taking place. <p>This allowed FDC and Cambridgeshire Police to discuss with the top 5 premises, provide them with details on who is committing the crimes and when the majority of offences are taking place to allow for security and other preventative actions to be considered and action to be taken. Guidance and advice was also provided at meetings with each store manager.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top 5 premises in Wisbech identified are: Asda, Tesco, Somerfield, QD stores and Peacocks. Meetings are being held with each store manager in July. • Intelligence has been provided on peak period and location of offences to allow for high visibility and targeted CCTV patrols. • A training workshop was also delivered to the top 5 premises and the other members of the Wisbech ShopWatch scheme and training units were provided on conflict management, radio use, incident reporting, offender description techniques, and up to date analysis on crime affecting the local area. • Refresh of CCTV signage in local retail premises and introduction of Russian text signage introduced in response to the crime analysis against the offender profile. • This project will continue under the new Fenland business Against Crime Scheme launching in May 2012 |
| 2.4.8 | Enforcement action to identified top 10 HMOs | Cambs Constabulary | Targeted premises engaged | Number of entries on to E-CINS are now over 30 identified HMOs which require a partnership approach | Dec 2011 | <p>This project has been developed into a risk based traffic light system on an information sharing system used by relevant agencies. (E-CINS)</p> <p>E-CINS enables partners to improve communication whilst greatly reducing duplication of effort and resources. It creates an environment where partners know what other partners are doing which encourages coordinated action to be taken earlier at a local level.</p> <p>Data can be inputted onto the HMO's system to create high risk and medium risk action to be co-ordinated by partners.</p> |

| Action Plan No | Priority 3: Reducing Re-offending | Reporting Officer | Target | Milestones & Outcome | Complete project / task | End of Year Update |
|----------------|--|--------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|---|
| 3.1.1 | Junior FEET working with young people indentified as at risk of offending or first time offenders | Fenland District Council | 4 students per phase completing phase | <p><u>Outcome:</u></p> <p>27 students completed over 4 phases.</p> | Nov 2011 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young People from NARCO teamed up with Fenland District Council's Street Pride Officer to improve community areas as part of a 'Thinking & Behaviour' course. The idea of taking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pride in a community project discussing local community issues what affect it can have on the community would lead to a think 'twice mentality' to the selected young people. NACRO is the largest charity in England and Wales dedicated to reducing crime, helping over 83,000 people each year. They have a team of over 2,000 staff and volunteers who work with a network of partners through projects in 300 communities. Their experience on the ground gives them unrivalled insight into reducing crime, which informs their positive and pragmatic voice in media and policy debates. Junior Feet is a sub project of Fenland Environmental Enhancement Team (FEET). This involved offenders who were given Community Pay back orders. The projects were used to improve Fenland. 27 students completed the course over a year and designed and developed a run down nature site in March on Norwood Road. The Nature reserve has been made accessible to the public by the group building boardwalks around the reserve site. Local residents and councillors all offered praise for their efforts and the Pride in their work was shown as an "excellent example of young people giving back to the community." People are now able to enjoy the reserve all the year round. Recent feedback comments include "much better", "easier to walk round now" "I never knew it was here until I saw the article in the press" "the young people have done a great job!" |
| 3.1.2 | Community Safety Champions, Thinking and Consequence project to primary students identified as at risk of offending | Fenland District Council | 16 Young people engaged on the course | <p><u>Outcome:</u></p> <p>100% of attendees positive change in Thinking & Behaviour this averaged at 58% per session</p> <p>Improvements in behaviour recorded</p> | Mar 2012 | <p>Community Safety Champions is a project targeted at primary school children (Year 5/6) and focuses on educating approximately 16 young people about the pathways of offending and their consequences. It aims to change thinking and behaviour in young people.</p> <p>Structure workshops were developed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CASUS (substance misuse) Police (arrest process) Fire (Fire Safety / False Call Outs / Arson) Roddons Fenland District Council (Explanation of Anti-Social Behaviour and how CCTV works) <p>Delivered to Peckover Primary School (Wisbech) week commencing 23 April 2012 and next to Orchard's Primary School (Wisbech) week commencing 28 May 2012.</p> <p>Feedback and evaluation will be documented throughout the delivery of the project and 6 months after the course taking place to identify whether a distinct change in thinking and behaviour has been installed within the young people that took part in the project.</p> |
| 3.1.3 | Improve referrals to IOM fitting relevant criteria by Community Safety Partners | Cambs Constabulary | Identify gaps in provision to support offenders serving less than 12 months to reduce the risk or reoffending | Gaps identified and carried over to a delivery plan of the IOM cohort1 2012 /13 | Complete | <p>The (CSP) Community Safety Partnership will be monitoring the impact of the IOM (Integrated Offender Management) work and will assist in resolving barriers preventing appropriate support being given by necessary support agencies (both voluntary and statutory agencies).</p> <p>Extensive work is being completed to establish a performance framework for yearly reporting. The targets established for IOM by the Ministry Of Justice are the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of re-offending of those on the scheme Reduction in the seriousness of offending of those on the scheme. <p>The plan to support the IOM team will be part of the 2012 / 13 CSP action plan</p> |
| 3.1.4 | Possible Youth outreach project awaiting further information Cross district project to target identified young people in high risk locations | Fenland District Council | Improving resident perception of the affected community areas | Acceptance of Tender | 2012 | <p>Youth Outreach Service will go to geographical locations (such as Wenny Recreational Ground, Waterlees Adventure Playground) which links to community action areas.</p> <p>These areas have been selected as intelligence from neighbourhood forums, criminal damage records and Police, state young people are gathering and causing anti-social behaviour related issues.</p> <p>The team will engage with the young people via services for young people (e.g. youth clubs) to help prevent on going issues as well as support mainstream services (such as Locality teams, support services and supported out of school activities/clubs)/.</p> <p>This project launches in May 2012 and will be covered by the 2012 /13 action Plan</p> |

GLOSSARY

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| ABCs | Acceptable Behaviour Contract |
| A8 Communities | Members of the Eastern European community residing in the UK |
| Acquisitive Crime | Theft from dwellings, vehicles, non dwellings, commercial inc shop lifting |
| ASB | Anti Social Behaviour |
| ASBOs | Anti Social Behaviour Orders |
| BAC | Business Against Crime |
| CAF | Common Assessment Framework |
| CCC | Cambridgeshire County Council |
| CASUS | Cambridgeshire Child and Adolescent Substance Use Service |
| Crime Calendar | Analytical work from 5 years of data produced seasonal crime trends |
| CrimeBUSTer | Multi use outreach vehicle for prevention, intervention and emergency response to identified crime and the reduction of fear of crime |
| CSP | Community Safety Partnership |
| CYPS | Children & Young People Service |
| CCTV | Closed Circuit Television |
| ECINS | Empowering-Communities Inclusion & Neighbourhood-management System (E-CINS) |
| FDC | Fenland District Council |
| 'Get Closer' campaign | Police campaign to place the service in the public eye including awareness, targeted and partnership media |
| 'Hidden Groups' | Hard to reach groups or difficult to identify or engage |
| IDVA | Independent Domestic Violence Advisor |
| IOM | Integrated Offender Management |
| KSI | Killed or Seriously Injured |
| LAC | Look After Children |
| Mosaic Data | Mosaic is a classification system that gives you access to a vast range of demographic data |
| NHS | National Health Service |
| Op Titan | People operation monitoring and enforcing licensing conditions in pub cluster areas |
| PSG | Problem Solving Groups |
| PSHE | Personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education |
| Pub Watch | Local business forum working together to reduce incident in the pubs & clubs in Fenland |
| RAO Group | Partnership group for licensing monitoring and appropriate action around identified breaches |
| Rouge Trading | Non licensed traders |
| SIRCS | Secure Incident Reporting and Empowering Communities System. |
| SSCF | Safer & Stronger Community Fund |
| Shop Watch | Local business forum working together to reduce incident in the retail premises in Fenland |
| TLS | Traffic Light Model System |
| UKBA | United Kingdom Border Agency |
| LARM | Locality Allocation and Referral Meetings |
| NPT | Neighbourhood Policing Team |



**Fenland Community Safety Partnership
Partnership delivery plan Q4
April 2012 – March 2013**

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

| | | |
|---|--------------------|--|
| Apr 12 to Dec 12 | 2012 – 2013 | End of quarter 3 highlights |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Crime currently down 19.1% • Reduction in Criminal Damage by 16.3% • Reduction in Violent Crime by 18.2% • Detection of Shoplifting offences 70% • Reduction in theft from Vehicles 23.8% • Reduction in ASB | | <p>3,988 incidents in Fenland</p> <p>771 incidents in Fenland</p> <p>878 incidents in Fenland</p> <p>405 incidents in Fenland</p> <p>243 incidents in Fenland</p> <p>3,110 incidents against 3,966 same period 2011/12</p> |

ACTION TO ADDRESS MODERATE AND UNACCEPTABLE AREAS OF PERFORMANCE

| Action Plan Ref | Project | Action to Improve Performance |
|------------------------|--|--|
| 3.1.5 | <p>Intervention Project to reduce incidents of dwelling burglary in identified areas with identified crime types increase of + 8.5% 18 Incidents</p> <p>164 Incidents compared to 134 incidents 2011 53% Detection rate</p> | <p>Offenders continue to be targeted and the increase in detections and arrests has contributed to this spike for this quarter.</p> <p>Media awareness to the community will continue through communication route e.g. Twitter, ECOPS, local papers and Shape your place.</p> <p>IOM Team and local police plans target known offenders</p> <p>Although we are not hitting our yearly target at Quarter 3 the partnership has seen vast improvements from +18%, same period last year in Quarter 2, reduce to +8.5% same period last year in Quarter 3.</p> |
| 2.2.4 | <p>Prevention Youth related crime mapping in line with the Strategic Assessment information to reduce of incidents by young people</p> | <p>Develop a youth project in schools highlighting the dangers of violent crime working with Children and Young People services Q4 project required</p> <p>Guidance from the Q4 Strategic Assessment to guide this process and develop projects</p> |


SUMMARY OF ACTION PLAN PERFORMANCE

Key

| | |
|--|---|
| | Progressing well and on target: minimum risk of failure |
| | Requires intervention to ensure target is met: small-medium risk |
| | Needs urgent intervention to ensure project progresses: medium-high risk |

Priority 1:
Reduction of Anti Social Behaviour 2012 / 2013 Targets **Maintain ASB Incidents 2011/12 4976 Q3 – 3,110 (previous 3,966) YTD** Public perception of High ASB no higher than 2 % **3.0%**
Rob Mitchell

| Action Plan No | Action | Outcome | Project | Target | Milestones & Completion date | Organisation | Resource required | Progress narrative / Risk | Progress (RAG) |
|----------------|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|----------------|
| 1.3.1 | Prevention and Awareness Deliver youth awareness and consequence sessions in an appropriate age tiered structured in conjunction with the PHSE delivery | Young people are provided with the knowledge and relevant information to improve their personal safety and the safety of others in different environments | Deliver a centralised awareness and prevention event using Fire Stations to Yr5 students from all Fenland primary school wishing to engage (Safety Zone) | Deliver Safety Zone to 80% of Fenland Yr5 students Wisbech – March - Whittlesey - | July 12 – Wisbech delivered Safety Zone to Yr5 students March 13 - March & Whittlesey delivery July 13 - Wisbech delivery | Fenland District Council | Fire & Rescue Police CYPS Trading Standards CCC | Safety Zone will take place in March and July. Primary schools have booked their places and it's estimated 900 Yr5 students will go through the project held at March, Whittlesey and Wisbech Fire Stations. Subjects this year will be Anti social behaviour, Bullying, Road safety, Fire Safety, Internet Safety, Environmental crime, First Aid, Food hygiene and safe shopping. Each event will have a VIP day to highlight the project. | |
| 1.3.2 | Intervention Community Action Areas (Localism) Deliver a partnership model against reports of ASB within communities to reduce the impact / affect. | Reduction of incidents in identified areas and reduced community impact after partnership intervention | Tillery Field Park, Wisbech Alcohol and drug related issues Partnership intervention to reduce ASB and street drinking including re-deployable CCTV monitoring. | Reduction of reported ASB in identified areas - 10% 100 m radius from location TBC incidents 2011/12 Q2– 14 incidents Q3 – 32 Incidents, 9 resulting in alcohol confiscation | Aug 12 – Community consultation and complaints Sept 12 – Deployment of CCTV OCT 12 – Community update Nov 12 – Increased multilingual warning signage installed in area Feb 13 – Community survey | Fenland District Council | Police CYPS CCTV FDC | Surrounding community highlighted several issues for the partnership to address, from these the following actions occurred Police patrols have increased to tackle street drinkers. FDC Parks teams have removed the benches and bins closest to surrounding houses. FDC Street scene monitoring alcohol litter levels to note reductions CCTV 24/7 monitoring system installed and reporting of incidents Multilingual warning installed in the area Community feedback is positive from the joint work Final survey to complete the project due Spring 2013. | |
| | | | Deployment of CCTV to identified areas of current or emerging ASB. (2 deployments) | Reduction of reported ASB in identified areas -10% Location previous incident data | May 12 -Bid submitted to CSP July 12 – Funding granted Oct 2012 – see above, Tillery Field Park deployment. | Fenland District Council | FDC Quadrant Police | CSP funding to re-deploy CCTV units in high incident areas of ASB in Fenland, funding allows for 2 deployments so these must be chosen in partnership to ensure a focussed joint approach. 1 x deployment so far to Tillery field which has shown detections of incidents leading to police intervention and enforcement. This has improved public confidence on initial checks. A full survey will be completed Spring 2013. | |
| | | | Delivery of Fenland street based youth work including Community Alcohol Partnership in targeted areas with support from relevant agencies | Awaiting final report | June 2012 - Planned start July 2012 – information and planning August 2012 – Delivery | Cambridgeshire County Council Youth Service Providers | Trading Standards Police CYPS FDC | Following the Trading Standards restructure, now branded CCC Supporting Businesses & Communities. The team will look to offer further support in quarter 4 Youth Service Providers have been working with local intelligence to identify and work with young people who are having an impact on the local area; this has led to improved perception from affected residents. | |
| | | | Continued monitoring and information sharing between partners. As trends are identified Fire Service to coordinate action days, raising awareness and completing an environment audit. | Continued reduction in deliberate fires throughout Fenland Q3 – 60 on target | Actions against identified trends 2011/12 – 45 less incidents 60 primary deliberate fires including the car fires (46 up till January 14th) 29 of these are primary car fires (27 close to target following 8 incidents on one night in May) 61 secondary fires (42 up till January 14th) | Fire & Rescue | Fire service Roddons FDC | Every deliberate fire incident has received an after incident response. School visits prior to the summer holidays are programmed to be completed in the Fenland colleges. Improved referral processes to the Multi-Agency Referral Unit (MARU) are now in place for fire crews to report all vulnerable people identified at incidents. Fire service will visit these people and ensure the risk from fire is minimised and MARU will direct them to relevant partners. The Fire Service are working in partnership to identify individuals who are being targeted with arson in Fenland, the young people are engaged through the fire setters intervention team. | |

| 1.3.3 | Intervention Deliver support to high risk ASB victims through the Fenland Anti Social Behaviour Problem Solving Group (PSG) | Improved support to identified victims of ASB using the risk assessing techniques leading to reduction of risk within 72hrs | Improved identification of High risk victims using the risk assessment matrix | Case conference for high risk victim within 72hrs (SLA) 85% High risk victims 74% - 18 victims | Improvement review July 2012 Target hit Dec 2012 | Roddons Housing Association | ECINS ASB PSG | Web based information sharing system (E-CINS) continues to focus partnership interventions to reduce the risk of harm to identified victims of ASB. The Problem Solving Group continues to meet on a monthly basis and has now moved to a paperless system to improve data protection. Fenland culture change which saw a victim focussed approach adopted by all partners continues to be promoted across the County as best practice. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|--------|-------|-------|---|----|----|----|-----|-------|---|---|---|----|----|-------|---|---|----|----|----|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|------|---|---|---|----|----|--|---------------|----------------------|---|--|
| | | | Planned interventions against identified individuals | Risk of harm removed from High risk to medium victims in 7days 85% 78% - 14 victims | Improvement review July 2012 Target hit Dec 2012 | Roddons Housing Association | ECINS ASB PSG | All partners with a responsibility for ASB within Fenland continue to develop and deliver actions against identified adults and young people that require a partnership approach to change their thinking and behaviour. All information is stored within the E-CINS system and each case continues to be accessed, updated and actioned on this live system. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.3.4 | Intervention Deliver support and intervention to identified street drinkers | Reduce the impact on the community from Rough sleepers | Using a partnership approach through targeted patrolling and identification of Rough sleeping hotspots | Positive outcomes with engaged individuals 60% Baseline to be reviewed Q1 – 79% New targets to follow | Project Start Apr 2012 | Cambridgeshire Constabulary | ECINS ASB PSG UKBA | Street drinking continues to challenge the partnership. FDC, Police and Luminus are working together to offer support and emergency accommodation where required. If the individual engaged with requests to return to their Country of origin, repatriation can be organised. For those individuals who continue to offend, enforcement powers can be exercised through the Police and the UK Border Agency, and repatriation can be made when an individual isn't exercising their treaty rights. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.3.5 | Prevention Deliver & support Road Safety intervention to Fenland Colleges during Road Safety Awareness week | Key messages delivered to Yr11 students inline with Road Safety guidance | Use of the '2 Young 2 Die' initiative and College of West Anglia (COWA) presentation to discuss and use consequence sessions for young persons at an age of preparing to drive or passengers of older drivers | Over Three years show reductions of young people 17 – 24 yrs mortality rate in Fenland Currently 2011 -2012 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date range</th> <th>Fatal</th> <th>Serious</th> <th>KSI</th> <th>Slight</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>09-10</td> <td>1</td> <td>15</td> <td>16</td> <td>93</td> <td>109</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10-11</td> <td>2</td> <td>6</td> <td>8</td> <td>77</td> <td>85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11-12</td> <td>2</td> <td>9</td> <td>11</td> <td>73</td> <td>84</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Performance to date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>11</td> <td>11</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Date range | Fatal | Serious | KSI | Slight | Total | 09-10 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 93 | 109 | 10-11 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 77 | 85 | 11-12 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 73 | 84 | Performance to date | | | | | | 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 | Project Start Nov 2012 Road Safety Awareness week Nov 19-25  Road Safety Week diary and review 231. | Fire & Rescue | FDC Police YDC | Rural Road Safety Group engaged with Schools & Colleges supported by Fire & Rescue to develop awareness programmes in Fenland. Fire & Rescue also attended the Isle College to deliver fire and road safety advice in the fresher's week. Orchards School to deliver fire safety education. Nov 19-25 Road Safety Awareness week Volunteers carried out awareness sessions to Yr11 students in colleges in Fenland with some powerful examples from parents and friends of victims of Road Traffic Collisions. The partnership will continue to support Road Safety teams at County and voluntary levels. | |
| Date range | Fatal | Serious | KSI | Slight | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 09-10 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 93 | 109 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10-11 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 77 | 85 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11-12 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 73 | 84 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Performance to date | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.3.6 | Prevention Support to tenants living in Houses in Multiple Occupation in Fenland | Improve safety and reduce the risk of exploitation to tenants in identified properties | Improve sign posting to support services Gather intelligence to reduce exploitation of employers and landlords Improve safety of tenants and reduce overcrowding | New project no targets Updates will follow of best practice and lessons learnt | Project Start - Nov 2012 | Cambridgeshire Constabulary Fenland District Council | Police Fire & Rescue UKBA GLA DWP | New partnership project to identify, gather information and support tenants living in a Private Rented Properties. This project will grow and link directly into the Wisbech 2020 vision. Reports will be sent to the Community Safety Partnership from this task group. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Priority 2: *Target 3% reduction Violence against a person for Fenland (38 less incidents)* **18.7% reduction Q3 -180 incidents YTD**
Reduction of Alcohol related Violent crime – Robin Sissons 2012 / 2013 Target 5% Violence against a person in identified pub clusters **Wisbech pub clusters 43 Q1 on target**

| Action Plan No | Action | Outcome | Project | Target | Milestones & Completion date | Organisation | Resource required | Progress narrative / Risk | Progress (RAG) |
|----------------|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|----------------|
| 2.3.1 | Prevention & Intervention Develop and deliver the Fenland Traffic Light System model | Reduction of alcohol related incidents within identified pub clusters linked to the night time economy | Deliver preventative and reactive patrolling of identified locations including Op Titan, License compliance checks and CCTV patrols | Reduced incidents of violence against a person in Fenland by 3% Current target at 18.7% reduction Q3 -180 incidents YTD | Euros June 12 Olympics July 12 Test purchasing August 12 Christmas season Dec 12 Straw Bear Jan 12 | Cambridgeshire Constabulary Fenland District Council | RAO Group Police FDC Licensing CCTV NHS data | Wireless CCTV has been moved after community surveys were completed. These deployments were also backed by Crime intelligence and NHS data. Partnership compliance visits were completed for 19 listed Off Sale premises in March. 11 referral visits to premises in Whittlesey & March. Licensing officers attended Straw Bear Festival and worked with police officers on night time economy issues on both prevention and enforcement. | Yellow |
| | | | Reward scheme for compliant premises to encourage and prevent future breaches | Identified Premises that are compliant to licensing act 2003 criteria 80% | Develop criteria November launch Jan 2013 – start roll out of accreditation programme Feb 2013 – case study press releases to promote scheme | Fenland District Council | Certifications schemes Funding support | Thumbs Up project launched in November (as part of the Fenland Business Against Crime welcome) supported by £4,000 funding granted to support businesses and complement FenBAC. In November 2012, 4 workshops were delivered by partners and local businesses in each of the Fenland Towns. 50+ premises attended from both On & Off sales and attendees registered an interest in the 'Thumbs Up' accreditation scheme. Individual premises currently working with Relevant Authority Officers to achieve criteria for certification. SIRCS is a web based information sharing system for businesses and professionals, used to improve the reaction to identified incidents or issues. Being signed up to this system is part of the criteria for the Thumbs Up Accreditation Scheme and 40+ licensed premises are currently signed up. | Green |
| | | | Deliver Challenge 25 Training to Premises recommended by RAO group | Number of Identified premises training delivered 80% Target 100% of premises referred to Trading Standards | RAO & Police to continuously refer premises | Cambridgeshire County Council | RAO Group ECINS | FenBAC welcome Packs and training has also been delivered to any premises that have applied for a new licence. | Green |
| | | | Develop the ECINS system to monitor and deliver action with identified premises license holders | Reduction of high risk premises 80 % Red to Amber On target 100% Amber to Green On target 100% | Within 3 months Rolling project | Fenland District Council | ECINS RAO Group | Developed from the 'Cardiff Model' the Fenland Traffic light System (TLS) now uses E-CINS and Relevant Authority Officers to monitor and allocate resource where required to identified premises. Failure to reduce from Red to Amber has led to further legislative powers being exercised. Q1- 3 Licensing hearings Q2 – 7 Licensing hearings Q3 – 5 Licensing hearings All identified Amber premises receive visits from FDC Licensing Officers as part of the TLS. Selected premises have worked within an action plan to achieve compliance. FDC received a total of 39 new Premises applications in calendar year 2012, held 23 Licensing hearings resulting in 3 licenses not granted & 1 revocation. 176 applications were received to change/ vary a premises licence and 101 Personal licences were applied for. | Green |

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| 2.3.2 | Localism & Intervention Deliver the SIRCS system to premise owners in identified areas | Empower local businesses to provide and share intelligence to reduce incidents and improve detections and ensure satisfaction with authority support | Monitor satisfaction for the support provided to businesses to improve information & intelligence sharing between premise owners through a variety of communication channels (Localism) | Ensure business owners are satisfied with support offer from authorities Baseline 2012 - 13 | SIRCS system set up May 2012 Sept 12- Awareness and promotion of system to crime reduction schemes Nov 2012 – Training & Media release (FenBAC Welcome) Jan 2013 – SIRCS database improvements implemented Feb 2013 – full roll out to all scheme members | | RAO Group Police | Joint programme of work being delivered by FDC Licensing, Police licensing and FDC Community Safety Officers to ensure uptake of SIRCS information sharing system. Awareness of SIRCS delivered to districts PubWatch schemes and Shopwatch schemes during May/June & October/November 2012. The SIRCS system is being used by scheme members from ShopWatch and PubWatch across the district to improve information sharing at ground level between businesses. SIRCS is part of the criteria for the Thumbs Up Accreditation Scheme and 40+ licensed premises are signed up and using the system. SIRCS database improvements were completed January 2013 after receiving feedback from businesses during the Fenland Business Against Crime workshops. The improvements were completed by the Fenland Business Against Crime stakeholder group which amended and updated the system database and the criteria for information sharing. A full training package has also been produced to allow a full roll out of the SIRCS system during February – April 2013. | |
| 2.3.3 | Intervention & Localism Community Action Areas Deliver a partnership model against reports of violent crime within the NTE to support improved detections. | Increased detections in identified areas after partnership intervention and allowing evidence for successful prosecution of identified offenders | Deployment of CCTV to identified areas of current or emerging violent crime locations. (2 deployments) | Reduced incidents in identified areas by 10% Baseline depending on area Increased detections in identified areas from CCTV Baseline depending on area Q3 – 9 related incidents | Deployment Spice to The Case – 24th October 2012 | Fenland District Council Cambridgeshire Constabulary | FDC Quadrant Police | Bidding form submitted and agreed, £ 2,000 allocated for re-deployments. Deployment completed and 24/7 monitoring commenced by the CCTV team monitoring the area around the Case public House in Wisbech to reduce alcohol related incidents. Improvements from the partnership to reduce incidents are promoted through local business schemes to raise awareness and reduce fear of crime. | |
| 2.3.4 | Prevention Youth related crime mapping in line with the Strategic Assessment information | Reduction of incidents by young people | Develop youth project in schools highlighting the dangers of violent crime | Reduced incidents of youth related violence by 8% -11 less incidents Awaiting data | Project start TBC & Set realistic targets | TBC | CYPS Police | 8% Baseline set from Strategic Assessment Awaiting Strategic Assessment Q3 recommendations for project development Following action from the Strategic assessment are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage with Health and Wellbeing board and their plan Twin activity with education provides if possible Engage with Trouble families (Together for Families) scheme | |
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Priority 3:
Reduction of Acquisitive Crime – Robin Sissons 2012 / 2013 Targets Total reduction of theft from vehicle 5% 30 incidents **23.8% reduction - 76 incidents YTD**
 Maintain level of detection of Shoplifting to 60% **69.8% against 405 incidents Fenland wide YTD**

| Action Plan No | Action | Outcome | Project | Target | Milestones & Completion date | Organisation | Resource required | Progress narrative / Risk | Progress (RAG) |
|----------------|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|----------------|
| 3.3.1 | Awareness Deliver hard targeting messages to communities that have recently suffered an increase in acquisitive crime incidents | Reduction of incidents reported against previous year all acquisitive crime types | Targeted awareness raising from guidance of the developed crime calendar | Total Serious Acquisitive crime Maintain current 2011/12 figures 898 incidents Q3 YTD – 577 -93 incidents 13.9% reduction | Leave it on Show campaign - June Fuel Theft – June / July Rural - Farm theft – July / August Dwelling Burglary – August Shoplifting – Sept to Dec Fenland Business Against Crime – Nov to Jan Christmas campaign - Dec CSP support Level 1 planning | Cambridgeshire Constabulary | CrimeBUster Geographical police teams FDC | New legislation on scrap yards allows police to visit locations in Fenland to discuss the changes and remind businesses about the types of metals stolen for cashing in goods. Reductions of Catalytic convertor thefts have been seen from this action. Diesel thefts were a reoccurring issue in Whittlesey from larger companies; Police worked closely with these companies to improve security and awareness and also carried out surveillance tactics to make arrests on the perpetrators responsible, which were coming into the area from Peterborough. Our performance compared to the same period last year has improved compared to the similar local authority areas. A final push on this crime type over quarter 4 may drop below the group average; this will be a massive achievement for the partnership. Police have recognised that perpetrators and new offenders aren't aware of the capabilities of the Crime Scene Investigations team leading to a healthy detection rate of 37.2%. The Integrated Offender Management teams are also developing processes for engaging offenders in prison who serve under a year's sentence. | |
| | | | Number of media campaigns against selected crime trend | Number of communication campaigns 4 4 delivered to date | Link into Crime Calendar & Get closer calendar | Cambridgeshire Constabulary Fenland District Council | Media teams | Contact and produce communication plan for Fenland for 2012 / 13 The following media campaigns have been delivered by the CSP Leave it on Show campaign - June Fuel Theft – June / July Rural - Farm theft – July / August Dwelling Burglary – August Shoplifting – Sept to Dec Fenland Business Against Crime – Nov to Jan Christmas campaign - Dec CSP support Level 1 planning | |
| 3.2.2 | Intervention Develop SIRCS information system and amalgamate all schemes under Fenland BAC banner | Improved information sharing including businesses, agencies and authorities and improved identification and appropriate actions against known offenders. | Improved information sharing of incidents and individuals with the use of the SIRCS system to include:- Shoplifting Alcohol related disorder | Reduction in Business Against Crime (BAC) incidents compared to 2011 / 2012 | Nov 2012 - Further training to all crime reduction schemes Nov 2012 – Delivery of the FenBAC Welcome training workshops Feb 2013 – Full roll out to all scheme members | Fenland District Council Cambridgeshire Constabulary | | Thumbs Up project launched in November (as part of the Fenland Business Against Crime welcome) supported by £4,000 funding granted to support businesses and complement Fenland Business Against Crime In November 2012, 4 workshops delivered by multiple partners and local businesses in each of the Fenland Towns. 50+ premises attended from both On & Off sales and attendees registered an interest in the 'Thumbs Up' accreditation scheme. Individual premises currently working with Relevant Authority Officers to achieve criteria for certification. SIRCS is part of the criteria for the Thumbs Up Accreditation Scheme and 40+ licensed premises are signed up and using the system. | |
| | | | Reduction of incidents and increased detection of shoplifting from the top five locations in Wisbech | Development and delivery of a visual project aimed at the offenders most likely to shoplift from historical data. | Maintain level of detection of Shoplifting to 60% Q1 – 71.9% Q2 – 73.1% Q3 – 69.8% Leading to further reductions of incidents | Oct 12 -Project Launch Oct 12 - Media release Nov 12 – Stores feedback session | Cambridgeshire Constabulary Fenland District Council | Funding of £450 from CSP Shop Watch scheme link through Fenland Business Against Crime | |

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| 3.3.3 | Intervention Project to reduce incidents of theft from vehicles in identified areas with identified crime types | Reduction of incidents and increased detection of theft from vehicles | Community awareness project in high populated areas in line with previous crime trends | Reduction of 5% compared to 2011 / 2012 433 incidents Q3 YTD - 23.8% - 76 incidents 243 Incidents compared to 319 incidents 2011/12 | Recorded data quarterly leading to intelligent led projects June - Leave It On Show campaign | Cambridgeshire Constabulary | FDC Trading standards Local business CrimeBUSTER | Project to be developed and supported to tackle identified crime trends in targeted locations Police crime team patrol plan action – Local Police Community Support Officer (PCSO) focus through vehicle alerts Rural crime prevention through awareness, prevention and enforcement | |
| 3.3.4 | Intervention Project to reduce incidents of dwelling burglary in identified areas with identified crime types | Reduction of incidents and increased detection of dwelling burglaries | Community awareness project in high populated areas in line with previous crime trends | Maintain current 2011/12 figures 283 incidents Q3 YTD + 8.5% 18 Incidents 231 Incidents compared to 213 incidents 2011 37.2% Detection rate | Recorded data quarterly leading to intelligent led projects June - Theft from Dwelling awareness Dec - Security awareness | Cambridgeshire Constabulary | CrimeBUSTER Geographical police teams | Review Crime Calendar Link with IOM to target known offenders Further development and engagement of Private Rented Properties to improve security and pressure on Landlords to meet required standards of security. Strategic Assessment recommendations to target offenders to identify and engage where possible, due to the sporadic nature of the locations a black campaign has been under taken rather than a targeted one using media and local communication resources. Partnership will continue to focus on these trends. | |
| 3.3.5. | Prevention Project to reduce incidents of rural crime in identified areas with identified crime types | Reduction of incidents and increased awareness of rural communities | Support Countryside Watch in delivering community safety awareness days in rural Fenland | 1 event per year New project for Q4 2013 | May 13 – Nth Fenland event for tenant farmers | Cambridgeshire Constabulary | FDC Countryside watch Rural police team | New project to link in to historic rural crime trends highlighted by crime stats and community intelligence Fire & Rescue CSP reps are meeting with the Rural Crime Team (police) and Countryside watch to format the strategy for 2013. Support from the CSP will include <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Press releases and news articles• Advice sheets• Programme for visit to farms• Prevention, reactive and other activities undertaken by agencies | |
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| Priority 4: Support the delivery of Integrated Offender Management (IOM) – Mick Birchall | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|----------------|
| Baseline 2012-13 % reduced offending % reduced severity of offences of personnel on scheme | | | | | | | | | |
| Action Plan No | Action | Outcome | Project | Target | Milestones & Completion date | Organisation | Resource required | Progress narrative / Risk | Progress (RAG) |
| 4.3.1 | Support All partners tackling offenders together through making better use of existing and proven programmes and governance (principle 1 and 4 refers) | Local partners agree the means to share all relevant information on an offender with each other and ensure that there is a process to clearly assign responsibility for managing an identified offender | Ensuring all agencies (Statutory, private and voluntary) required supporting IOM cohort are signed up and know how to support the project. Informed by local mapping of where support to IOM cohort is good and where work is required | Appropriate agencies aware of IOM and supporting Gaps Identified | Nov 12 | Cambridgeshire Constabulary | | As the scheme progresses partners should look to involve further appropriate organisations to assist in the management of offenders. IOM co-ordinator will oversee this and appropriateness of other agencies. Latest project is to look at an IOM sub group to identify and tackle offenders on the cusp of the IOM matrix system causing the highest impact on the community. | |
| | | | Is there clarity from the partners / CSP from what IOM success looks like | Success to be evaluated by quarterly and yearly performance reports (see below). | May 12 - IOM Strategic Group July 12 - IOM Strategic Group | IOM Strategic Group. | Setting appropriate performance measures for countywide IOM were discussed and provisionally agreed at IOM Strategic Group May 12. IOM performance framework agreed by IOM CCJB Strategic Group in Sept 12. IOM to be measured in 2 cohorts twice a year and performance reports produced countywide. Performance to be measured in March 13. | | |
| | | | Are information sharing protocols agreed and signed up to enable successful IOM management | Agency and CSP sign up to support cohort | Nov 12 | Cambridgeshire Constabulary | IOM Information Sharing Agreement has been reviewed. Due to the number of partners agencies that have changed the document is in the process of being reviewed and will be re-circulated inline with the new financial year | | |
| 4.3.2 | Localism Delivering a local response to local problems identified at Fenland based groups e.g. Level 1, CSP and Problem Solving Groups (Principle 2) | All relevant local partners have an input into strategic planning, decision-making and funding choices. | Review partnership support at IOM Reducing Reoffending Group (RRG) linked to local crime incidents and emerging issues | Regular intelligence and input to IOM RRG & weekly case management | Fenland PSG rep on monthly offender review group June 12 | | | IOM has a meeting structure where all partners are represented at the Countywide Reducing Re-offending Group. A weekly case management meeting and monthly offender review group have been developed and delivered at local policing areas. Where local crime profiles are reflected by these groups. | |
| | | | Develop a performance management system which can measure the success of the scheme | Baseline for Top targets for Fenland | June 12 | Cambridgeshire County Council Cambridgeshire Constabulary | A Cambridgeshire and Peterborough annual performance report is being developed by Mike Soper (CCC) and Hayley Thornhill (PCC). IOM performance framework agreed by IOM CCJB Strategic Group in Sept 12. IOM to be measured in 2 cohorts twice a year and performance reports produced countywide. Performance to be measured in March 13. | | |
| | | | Partnership inputs and allocation of resource to aid identified intervention for Fenland issues | All GAPS identified and addressed | Project timelines for addressing Fenland based issues | | IOM is a partnership process therefore inputs occur as a default in the process and all partners agree which agency/s should deliver interventions. Sept 12 - Housing gap identified for offenders in Fenland and this has been addressed by working with CCC, FDC and Circle to provide a consistent service across the county. Jan 12 – Mick Birchall has been looking at ECINS for Strategic Group for IOM. Presentation held in Huntingdon mid-December. Countywide partners moving towards adopting ECINS for IOM, ASB, licensing, troubled families etc. | | |

| Priority 5: Support the delivery of the Domestic Abuse strategy – Anna Wahlandt Q3 - County IDVA engagement rate of 79% Q3 - Fenland engagement target for IDVA 64% YTD at 77% | | | | | | | | | |
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| Action Plan No | Action | Outcome | Project | Target | Milestones & Completion date | Organisation | Resource required | Progress narrative / Risk | Progress (RAG) |
| 5.3.1 | Supporting agencies Provide consistent support for the universal/ non specialist workforce throughout Fenland. (Linked to action 3.7 of countywide plan) | Support provided from non specialist staff development | Develop Fenland project to produce DV champions per agency | Target 10 partners per year having a trained champion | Develop role description for agreement by relevant partner agencies by end March 2013 | Cambridgeshire Constabulary | Safer Communities Team, CCC | Share Children and Young People Locality Champion best practice model across partner agencies within Fenland. This will help have a single point of contact in key agencies who know for to refer cases and support victims Develop a training model for outside agencies and training package | |
| 5.3.2 | Training Developing a framework for delivering training using standardised and accredited programmes (Linked to actions 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.8 – 2.12 of countywide plan) | Introduction and implementation of a programme for training in Fenland to ensure that delivery is consistent throughout all localities in the county and that district (non specialist) workforce have baseline knowledge of identification, services available, safeguarding and referral pathways. | Prioritise training to staff dealing with high risk groups e.g.: A8, teenage pregnancies | Deliver 2 training sessions throughout the district. | Training offer finalised and presented to partners by end December 2013 | Cambridgeshire Constabulary Cambridgeshire County Council | | Training currently being developed. Expected roll-out in Fenland in April 2013 venue to be confirmed. | |
| | | | Develop a mechanism to help the non-specialist workforce with screening/ identification/ referral/ advice/ signposting. Fenland CSP to raise awareness of online directory once update from that CSP complete | Improving referral rates 20%, Improved reporting/signposting to specialist services from identified locations | Review of current process (complete) Online directory now hosted/updated by CCC. Tool Kit delivered to Fenland agencies | Cambridgeshire County Council | Domestic Abuse online directory has been updated and promoted A hard copy A5 laminate on key agencies and services has also been developed, produced and promoted. Fenland CSP have provided updates to CCC Safer Communities Team on agencies in Fenland for inclusion in both directories | | |
| 5.3.3 | Awareness & Reporting Increase awareness and reporting of domestic abuse/ sexual violence to prevent future incidents and support individuals already affected. | Targeted projects that ensure information reaches diverse groups. | Current publicity material reviewed Use of different formats to reach wider audience Delivery of specific awareness campaigns in Fenland where there is an increased likelihood of being a victim. Specific targeting of high risk groups including 'hidden groups' (women without children, women who do not come in contact with services) A8, learning disabilities. | Communication campaigns launched to Fenland targeted groups Roll-out of campaigns across district | 'Getting Closer' campaign rolled out December 2012. Public survey for current attitudes by end March 2013 | Cambridgeshire Constabulary Cambridgeshire County Council | | Language appropriate information for migrant communities produced and disseminated across communities, key locations and agencies Integrated Access Team (IAT) signposting letters to migrant communities' victims translated to appropriate languages and embedded in practice. Awareness materials for older people and those with learning difficulties sourced from a project at the University of East Anglia and disseminated to Refuge, which is a support agency for Domestic Abuse victims. Proposed 'White Ribbon' campaign for Wisbech by Police / DV Partnership 'Get Closer' campaign (to Migrant communities, younger people and vulnerable communities) to improve awareness, reporting and referrals to Domestic Abuse services. | |
| 5.3.4 | Support & Intervention Improving and extending support and interventions for children and young people affected by domestic abuse/ sexual violence. | Delivery of service provision for female adults in a structure suitable to their needs. (i.e. location/ opening times) | Delivery of Freedom programme for Young People across Fenland. | Number of programmes run for Fenland residents Risk reduced (positive outcome) from attending programme % | Numbers attending Programmes planned | | | Awaiting County Domestic Abuse Implementation group approval and lead agency to deliver this support programme to identified as victims of Domestic abuse. | |

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| 5.3.5 | Children and Young People Improving and extending support and interventions for children and young people affected by domestic abuse/ sexual violence. CSP influencing and inputting agendas in Academies | Delivery of service provision for Children & Young People in a structure suitable to their needs. (i.e. location/ opening times) Ensuring that children/ Young People are clear how to access help | Improved links with children's social care/ locality teams with strong information sharing practice. Prioritised support / interventions to vulnerable children identified at risk | Reduction of YP not progressing to Social Care with identified DV issues Previous rate 2011/12? | Develop base line – October 2012 Q3 engagement rate for the Young Person's IDVA 80% . | Cambridgeshire County Council | Locality Managers Social Care | Young Person's IDVA post went live on the 1 st October 2012 to help support identified victims of Domestic Abuse Further projects to be developed when issues are identified in schools, clubs and highlighted locations. These will be at an awareness and prevention level. | |
| | | | Delivery of Freedom programme for Young People across Fenland. | Number of Fenland run programmes YP attending | | TBC | Locality Staff | Awaiting County Domestic Abuse Implementation group approval and lead agency to deliver this support programme to young people identified as victims of Domestic abuse | |
| | | | Delivery within schools of appropriate sexual behaviour programmes to promote preventative interventions and awareness | 10 collapsed timetable days attended Increase in reporting from YPs 2011/12 baseline? | standardised training packages for teachers DV awareness raising sessions Number of Fenland schools engaged | TBC | PSHE Central team Locality Teams | Further projects to be developed | |

Glossary

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|-----------------------|---|
| ABCs | Acceptable Behaviour Contract |
| Acquisitive Crime | Theft from dwellings, vehicles, non dwellings, commercial inc shop lifting |
| ASB | Anti Social Behaviour |
| ASBOs | Anti Social Behaviour Orders |
| CAF | Common Assessment Framework |
| CASUS | Cambridgeshire Child and Adolescent Substance Use Service |
| Crime Calendar | Analytical work from 5 years of data produced seasonal crime trends |
| CrimeBUster | Multi use outreach vehicle for prevention, intervention and emergency response to identified crime and the reduction of fear of crime |
| CSP | Community Safety Partnership |
| CYPS | Children & Young People Service |
| ECINS | Empowering-Communities Inclusion & Neighbourhood-management System (E-CINS) |
| FDC | Fenland District Council |
| 'Get Closer' campaign | Police campaign to place the service in the public eye including awareness, targeted and partnership media |
| 'Hidden Groups' | Hard to reach groups or difficult to identify or engage |
| IOM | Integrated Offender Management |
| LAC | Look After Children |
| Mosaic Data | Mosaic is a classification system that gives you access to a vast range of demographic data |
| NHS | National Health Service |
| Op Titan | People operation monitoring and enforcing licensing conditions in pub cluster areas |
| PSG | Problem Solving Groups |
| PSHE | Personal, social, health and economic education |
| RAO Group | Partnership group for licensing monitoring and appropriate action around identified breaches |
| SIRCS | Secure Incident Reporting and Empowering Communities System. |
| TLS | Traffic Light Model System |
| UKBA | United Kingdom Border Agency |
| LARM | Locality Allocation and Referral Meetings |
| CCTV | Closed Circuit Television |
| NPT | Neighbourhood Policing Team |

Closed / Completed Projects

| Action Plan No | Action | Outcome | Project | Target | Milestones & Completion date | Lead Officer and Organisations | Progress narrative / Risk |
|----------------|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| 1.1.2 | Intervention Community Action Areas (Localism) Deliver a partnership model against reports of ASB within communities to reduce the impact / affect. | Reduction of incidents in identified areas and reduced community impact after partnership intervention | Wenny Recreation - Chatteris Partnership intervention to reduce ASB including permanent CCTV monitoring | Reduction of reported ASB in identified areas - 10% TBC incidents 2011/12 Q1 - 9 Reduction 8 incidents | Mar 12 Camera installed CCTV Q1 Incidents – 9 CCTV detections – 3 | Police CCTV | CCTV camera in locations – March 2012 16 Incidents since installation in total to date – including a formal cannabis warning being issued June 2012. Incidents have reduced to this location after the partnership response to public concerns |
| | | | Spinney Adventure Playground – Waterlees Wisbech Partnership intervention to reduce ASB including permanent CCTV monitoring | Reduction of reported ASB in identified areas - 10% 100 m radius from location 75 incidents 2011/12 Q1 – 11 Q2 – 7 Q3 – 1 (non-crime related) Reduction 8 incidents | Apr 12 – Easter Hols Intense patrolling July 2012 Installation of CCTV cameras and lighting has been completed Dec 12 – Project complete | Police CCTV | Easter Holidays & May intensive Police engagement in the location Noise nuisance main community concern over summer period, this has now reduced. Lighting levels have also been adjusted to reduce youth activity during hours of darkness. Community issues are managed by Play park Management Group supported by Fenland District Council CCTV team |
| 2.1 | Prevention & Intervention Planned intervention for major events identified from Fenland crime Calendar and local intelligence | Reduce the crime spikes previously reported on social events linked to national and seasonal events | Planned prevention work for Euros 2012 with license premises after lessons learnt for World cup 2010 | Baseline against world cup data 2012 Only 1 recorded incident for the whole tournament | May 2012 project developed June delivery August evaluation | Robin Sissons Police | Joint visits are took place with the newly formed ASB team and FDC licensing. Engagement plan with businesses throughout June was delivered by appropriate partners Police 'Op Enfield' deployed to pub clusters and key locations as a visible presence. |
| 3.1 | Intervention Deliver Illegal money lending month of action in targeted areas of Wisbech | Increase of incidents reported throughout Fenland of this crime type | Deployment of awareness campaign guided by Mosaic data and recorded offences | Record positive interventions and detections New data | May 12 - Fenland Launch May 12 - Rural awareness sessions May 12 – Identified location sessions August 12 - Fenland development meeting | Trading Standards | Month of action has been undertaken in Wisbech. Trading Standards (TS) are currently working with the Illegal Money Lending Team (IMLT) to develop an annual work plan for County. Future projects will be developed between FDC, TS and IMLT has been planned for early March 2013 |
| 4.1 | Support All partners tackling offenders together through making better use of existing and proven programmes and governance (principle 1 and 4 refers) | Local partners agree the means to share all relevant information on an offender with each other and ensure that there is a process to clearly assign responsibility for managing an identified offender | IOM - Strategic Vision and framework understood and signed off from key agencies | Complete | | Police | Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Strategic Group has set this framework and vision for the countywide delivery of the scheme. IOM Strategic Group meets quarterly to review delivery with key partners. |
| | | | Local Governance Structure agreed and implemented | Complete | | Police | As above and also Cambridgeshire Reducing Reoffending Group provides additional governance and accountability at ground level at district level |
| | | | Bench mark Fenland model against existing Peterborough model to ensure all avenues of support are being explored and utilised | Fenland based actions developed | GAPs recognised and actions allocated June 12 | DS Bryan Driver (Hunts and Fenland) | New IOM Detective Sergeant in place. He is liaising with counterparts in Peterborough to ensure all avenues exploited and best practice is shared between the different schemes |
| 5.3.2 | Training Developing a framework for delivering training using standardised and accredited programmes (Linked to actions 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.8 – 2.12 of countywide plan) | Introduction and implementation of a programme for training in Fenland to ensure that delivery is consistent throughout all localities in the county and that district (non specialist) workforce have baseline knowledge of identification, services available, safeguarding and referral pathways. | Improved reporting systems in partner agencies and promote the flagging of Domestic Abuse /Sexual Violence related cases and data gathering. | Established screening/monitoring/reporting processes with Inclusion | Review of current process Role out new procedures to partners by end March 2013 | Si Kerss (Countywide Implementation Group) | Reporting systems review complete Best practice from national research being proposed Action plan in place (review January 2013) with Inclusion Inclusion staff to join MARU IDVAS from January 2013 ALL ACTIONS COMPLETE |