

AGENDA ITEM NO. 5

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY

Date	15 MAY 2014
Title	FENLAND COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

1. PURPOSE/SUMMARY

This report sets out:

- How Fenland Community Safety Partnership identifies priorities for Fenland.
- Details the end of year performance of the partnership's action plan for 2013/14
- Agreed Themes for the 2014/15 action plan

2. KEY ISSUES

- Total crime reduced from April 2013 to March 2014 by 5.5% -283 fewer crimes compared to previous year. Total incidents 4903
- Anti-social behaviour continues to reduce from April 2013 to March 2014 by 8.6% -345 fewer crimes year to date. Total incidents 3674 at the end of March 2014
- The Fenland Community Safety Partnership develops projects from chosen themes over the financial year; these themes are identified from four quarterly strategic assessments. This process allows partners to prioritise resource to identified trends with improved evidence to allow for informed recommendations to be made.

3. RECOMMENDATION(S)

To consider

- The process in place from which priorities are identified
- The end of year performance of the partnership for 2013/14
- The new themes chosen for 2014/15 and the reasons for moving away from crime types

Wards Affected	All
Forward Plan Reference No. (if applicable)	N/A
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Background Paper(s)	Strategic Assessments Q1, Q2, Q3 & Q4 - 2013-2014 CSP Delivery Plan 2013 – 14 CSP Delivery Plan 2014 – 15

1. BACKGROUND / INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Fenland Community Safety Partnership (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
- Voluntary services
- Chamber of Commerce
- Neighbourhood Watch / Countryside Watch

1.3. The Partnership meets 4 times a year to set the 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. Examples attached at **Appendix A** are the assessments that were undertaken for the last 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 and interpret these trends
- Review perception data received and develop projects to improve as required
- 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 meeting the findings of the Strategic Assessments are presented to the Fenland Community Safety Partnership members. Once agreed, the Partnership uses these assessments to focus resource and refresh the action plan for the following delivery period to ensure successful outcomes are achieved.

2. END OF YEAR PERFORMANCE OF 2013/14 ACTION PLAN

2.1. Below are the performance figures for 2013/14, the projects developed and delivered to achieve these are at **Appendix B**

- All crime currently down 5.5%, -283 incidents
4,903 incidents from Apr - Mar 2013/14 against 5,186 from Apr - Mar 2012/13
- Reduction of shoplifting offences by 19.2%, -104 incidents
437 incidents from Apr - Mar 2013/14 against 541 from Apr - Mar 2012/13
- Reduction in theft from vehicles 10.4%, -32 incidents
277 incidents from Apr - Mar 2013/14 against 309 from Apr - Mar 2012/13
- Reduction of Dwelling burglaries by 14.1%, -42 incidents
256 incidents from Apr - Mar 2013/14 against 298 from Apr - Mar 2012/13
- Reduction of Anti-social behaviour by 8.6%, -345 incidents
3674 incidents from Apr - Mar 2013/14 against 4019 from Apr - Mar 2012/13

2.2. Crime figures at town level reviewed for further partnership direction and intervention as required:

Parish breakdown of ASB incident rate per 1,000 population

Parish	ASB incidents	Rate per 1,000	% of all ASB	% difference between 2012/13 to 2013/14
Chatteris	392	37.1	10.67	-12.7
March	692	30.9	18.84	-6.2
Whittlesey	428	26.4	11.65	-5.9
Wisbech	1,554	68.1	42.30	-10.4
Rest of Fenland	608	25.7	16.55	-5.3
All of Fenland	3,674	38.4		-8.6

Parish breakdown of ASB incidents with a youth incident tag (April 13 to March 14)

Area	Count of youth ASB incidents	% of all ASB + youth tag in parish	% of all youth ASB in Fenland
Chatteris	58	14.8	9.6
March	91	13.2	15.1
Whittlesey	84	19.6	14
Wisbech	291	18.7	48.3
Rest of Fenland	78	12.8	13
Fenland	602	16.4	

Police recorded total crime by Parish (April 13 to March 14)

Parish	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 1,000 people	Change in volume	% change
Chatteris	396	458	43.3	62	+15.7%
March	875	991	44.3	116	+13.3%
Whittlesey	610	541	33.3	-69	-11.3%
Wisbech	2399	2065	90.5	-334	-13.9%
Rest of Fenland	841	843	35.7	2	+0.2%
Fenland	5121	4898	51.2	-223	-4.4%

Police recorded Shoplifting by Parish (April 13 to March 14)

	Theft from a shop 2012/13	Theft from a shop 2013/14	Volume change	Percentage change
Chatteris CP	34	25	-9	-26.5%
March CP	85	108	23	27.1%
Whittlesey CP	39	32	-7	-17.9%
Wisbech CP	377	264	-113	-30.0%
Rest of Fenland	4	4	0	0.0%
Fenland	539	433	-106	-19.7%

Police recorded Theft from a vehicle by Parish (April 13 to March 14)

	Theft from a vehicle 2012/13	Theft from a vehicle 2013/14	Volume change	Percentage change
Chatteris CP	28	39	11	39.3%
March CP	33	63	30	90.9%
Whittlesey CP	70	36	-34	-48.6%
Wisbech CP	109	84	-25	-22.9%
Rest of Fenland	67	51	-16	-23.9%
Fenland total	307	273	-34	-11.1%

Police recorded dwelling burglary by Parish (April 13 to March 14)

	All dwelling burglary 2012/13	All dwelling burglary 2013/14	Volume change	Percentage change
Chatteris CP	24	22	-2	-8.3%
March CP	36	30	-6	-16.7%
Whittlesey CP	20	25	5	25.0%
Wisbech CP	145	122	-23	-15.9%
Rest of Fenland	75	55	-20	-26.7%
Fenland total	300	254	-46	-15.3%

3. 2014/15 THEMES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PARTNERSHIP ACTION PLAN

3.1 Through our Strategic Assessment process the partnership identified the following trends:

- The need for improved perception and confidence within Fenland town communities
- Requirement to continue the delivery of prevention and awareness projects in communities linked to the crime calendar
- Continue to highlight issues involving children & young people to reduce risk and harm
- Delivery of existing projects to reduce alcohol related issues having an impact on communities

For full information on the Partnership projects please see the 2014/15 action plan at **Appendix C**

- 3.2 **Theme 1 – Monitor & improve public confidence**
Latest police surveys and observations made through social media show residents of Fenland are avoiding visiting town centres in the evening due to the fear of crime, which is not in keeping with the reality of how crime is down in these areas. This has prompted the development of community based projects to improve perceptions, cohesion and improve public confidence when in their communities.
- 3.3 **Theme 2 – Delivery of prevention and awareness projects to Fenland communities**
Although the focus has shifted from crime figures the FCSP continues to deliver projects that promote hard targeting and prevention of crime. This also includes awareness to improve reporting of crime in the identified areas to harder to reach groups within the communities
- 3.4 **Theme 3 – Support and awareness to children & young people**
There is still an issue of under reporting from children and young people especially around domestic abuse. This highlights the need to continue to sign post and create awareness to the relevant age groups. The FCSP also delivers the initial key safety and awareness messages to children of primary school age.
- 3.5 **Theme 4 – Reduce the impact on the community where alcohol is a key factor**
Even though the FCSP has seen a steady reduction in this type of behaviour we still focus on these incidents as they have a wider impact on the community and emergency services. We are looking at working closer with our health partners to improve our targeted approach to these issues and reduce the pressures on front line staff from calls for service in the district.

4. COMMUNITY IMPACT

- 4.1 The broad work of the Fenland Community Safety Partnership has an impact within Fenland communities through reducing crime & anti-social behaviour, fear of crime, public perceptions and building community cohesion. All these outcomes contribute to making Fenland safer and stronger.

5. KEY PRIORITIES

- 5.1 The work of the Fenland Community Safety Partnership contributes to the Environment corporate priority and demonstrates an excellent partnership ethos.



FENLAND
Community Safety
Partnership

Fenland Community Safety Partnership

Strategic Assessment 2013/14 - Continuous Assessment

Document 1: Children & Young People – July 2013

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.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/fenland>

Title	Strategic Assessment 2013/14 - Continuous Assessment Document 1
Date created	May 2013
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 2013/14. The focus of this document will be children and young people in Fenland.
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Geographical coverage	Fenland District
Time period	Data up to June 2013, plus historic data where appropriate.
Format	word
Status	Version 0.1
Usage statement	This product is the property of the Research and Performance team, Cambridgeshire County Council. If you wish to reproduce this document either in whole, or in part, please acknowledge the source and the author(s).
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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 2013/14 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	<i>Children & young people</i>	<i>April to June</i>	<i>July 2013</i>
2	Violence	July to September	October 2013
3	Acquisitive crime and offending	October to December	January 2014
4	Anti-social behaviour	January to March	April 2014

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

- National evidence indicates that girls are more likely to report a crime, but that boys are more likely to be the victim of crime. Examination of reported crime in Fenland revealed that nearly half of victims are females, which seems to confirm the national findings that there is substantial under-reporting by boys.
- Overall, under-reporting to the police may be as high as 87% for 10-15 year olds in Fenland.
- National and local school policies have an impact on police reported crime as some incidents are dealt with 'in-house'. To fully understand the picture of children experience of crime and anti-social behaviour, analysis of schools data would be highly valuable.
- 24% of Fenland pupils (year 8 & 10) reported experiencing bullying in the previous 12 months. The main reason both girls and boys felt that they were bullied was 'the way you looked'.
- 27% of Fenland pupils (year 8 and 10) reported that they experienced forms of domestic abuse (violence or shouting between adults) within the home. Some research indicates that witnessing abuse is as harmful to children as being a direct victim.²
- 6% of year 8 pupils surveyed, and 11% of year 10 pupils, responded that they had experienced "a past or current boyfriend or girlfriend had threatened to hit them".
- 42% of under 18 victims experienced a violent offence (excluding sexual offences). 40% of under 18 victims experienced an acquisitive crime.

² Beyond Violence: Breaking the cycle of domestic abuse – July 2012




Recommendations

- There are children and young people, especially boys, being victimised that are not coming to the attention of the police and or other services. Further work should be done to engage with this vulnerable group and enhance their relationship with statutory services, with an aim to increase reporting and reduce re-victimisation.
- Further work to engage schools to provide an overview of childhood experiences will present opportunities for partnership prevention activities, and identify at risk children and young people that could be offered further support.
- Early intervention to provide protective factors and additional support to at risk families is a cost effective ways to reduce victimisation. Examples of early intervention include Children's Centres, Parenting support and education and baby massage³. Evidence suggests that Children's Centres are effective at engaging hard to reach groups.
- Tackling domestic abuse, in particular with a focus on establishing 'healthy and positive relationships', is vital to protect children against exposure to this risk factor.

³ Sutton 2004

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

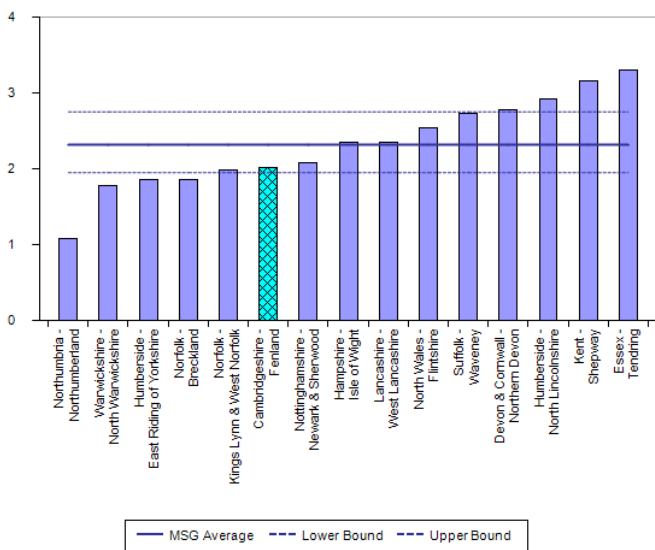
Section 4: Performance and Partnership Activity

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 13/14	Q2 13/14	Q3 13/14	Q4 13/14	Trend ⁵	Baseline
1.1 Violence against the person	204				DOWN	857
1.2 Violence against the person – In Wisbech pub cluster	37				DOWN	209
1.3 Violence against the person – In March pub cluster	11					

Figure 1: Most similar group chart (Mar-May 13)



Source: iQuanta

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are:

Licensed premises continue to develop the SIRCS information sharing system through advice and guidance from the district council and police licensing teams. The Fenland accreditation scheme ‘Thumbs up’ now has 25 premises working through the stringent requirements set in the application process.

The identified Fenland hotspots are seeing reductions of incidents compared to last year; this is through improved interaction with identified license holders and the development of the Fenland Traffic Light System which monitors Fenland premises.

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

Priority: Anti-social behaviour

Performance Measure (Perception measure)	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14	Q3 13/14	Q4 13/14	Trend	Baseline
Proportion of residents who perceive ASB to be a fairly or very big problem	0.7%				DOWN	2%

*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.

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are:

Partner agencies of the Fenland CSP have commissioned an outreach team from Youth Service Providers to engage with young people linked to risk taking behaviour in identified locations in Fenland.

The teams are focussing on two areas of Wisbech and an area of March. The team (working in partnership with the police, district council and locality), are developing diversionary activities for the larger groups and engaging in 1-2-1 work with the identified group leaders.

Priority: Children and Young People

Performance Measure (Volume offences)	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14	Q3 13/14	Q4 13/14	Trend	Baseline
1.4 Violence against the person – Involving young people ⁶	36				DOWN	215
ASB incidents at Spinney Recreation ground ⁷	13				UP	30
ASB incidents at Wenny Recreation ground, Chatteris ⁸	0				DOWN	5

Fenland CSP have part funded the Youth Service Providers (YSP) through the pooled fun to help locate and engage the districts harder to reach young people. Areas of concern have been highlighted by the community and partner agencies for the team to focus on.

The YSP have two teams in Wisbech, one on the Waterlees ward and the other looking at issues in Hill ward. March currently has a team focussing on West End Park and the town centre.

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

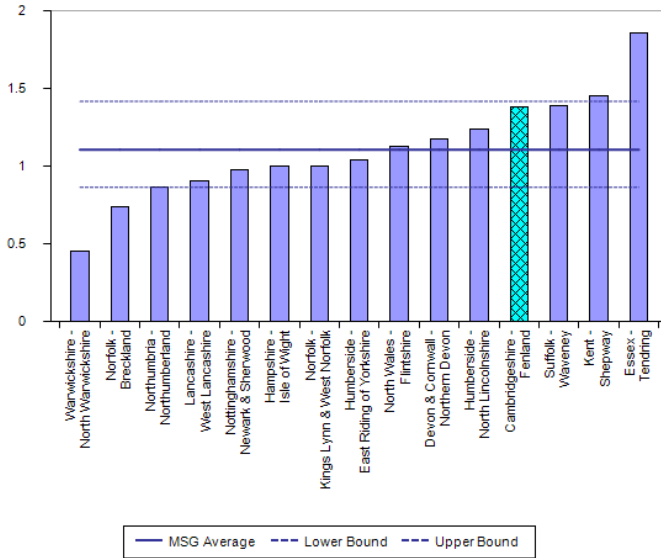
⁷ Police recorded ASB incidents within 100 metres of the recreation ground

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

Priority: Acquisitive crime

Performance Measure	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14	Q3 13/14	Q4 13/14	Trend ⁹	Baseline
Shoplifting	126				DOWN	541
Shoplifting detections	56%				DOWN	
Dwelling burglary	67				DOWN	

Figure 2: Shoplifting (Mar-May 13)

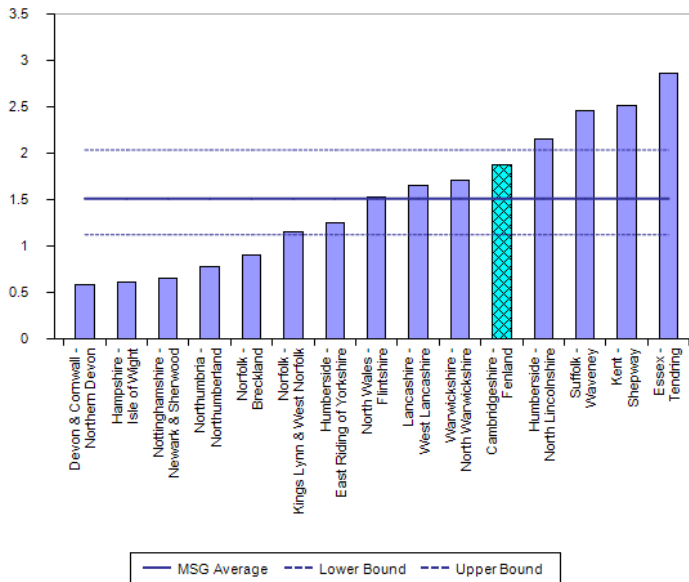


After cross district discussions with neighbouring police forces, Wisbech have developed a trial to reduce the number of shoplifting incidents. This has seen the introduction of a dedicated police team and targeting approach against known offenders.

This is only achievable with the support from local retailers and use of the communication tools such as SIRCS information sharing system and efficient radio use. The project and performance will be reviewed after the initial 3 months.

Source: iQuanta

Figure 3: Dwelling Burglary (Mar-May 13)



Although Dwelling Burglary and Thefts from vehicles have decreased Fenland has seen a rise of non dwelling burglary over the last quarter. The perpetrators are targeting sheds and garages.

The police are promoting target hardening through social media and engagement events. Those perpetrators that have been identified are entering Fenland from surrounding areas to commit offences. These acts have become a police priority until reductions occur.

Source: iQuanta

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

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 victimisation.

Section 5.1: Children and Young People

This document adds to the understanding of issues facing children and young people in Fenland by focusing on a profile of younger victims and offenders in Fenland. In a previous report¹⁰ the rate of population growth in this age group was noted, areas of deprivation had been identified and the effects on educational attainment. The document particularly focused on the education needs of children and young people in Fenland. This document will focus on who is a victim, of what and where.

Overview

Nationally there has been a significant amount of work carried out to show the risk factors for victimisation. These start prior to birth and continue throughout life. Protective factors against these risks can be present within a child's life, or once a risk is identified support/ interventions can be put in place early. As previously discussed with offending, some of the risk factors associated with communities are higher within parts of Fenland.

Evidence indicates that children who live with domestic abuse are more likely to have a variety of mental health, social and educational problems than other children. Exposure to domestic abuse in childhood and direct physical abuse are the two most powerful predictors of both perpetrating and receiving domestic abuse in adult life.

Under-reporting

It is widely recognized that not all offences are reported to, or come to the attention of, the police. The Crime Survey of England and Wales indicates that only 39% of crimes against adults (16+ years) reported in the survey in 2011/2012, were reported to police (CSEW, 2012). The most common reasons given for not reporting crimes in the 2011/2012 CSEW include:

- trivial/no loss/police would not/could not do anything
- private/dealt with ourselves
- inconvenient to report
- reported to other authorities
- common occurrence
- fear of reprisal
- dislike or fear of the police/previous bad experience with the police or courts

¹⁰ Fenland Strategic Assessment Quarter 3 2012/13: Children and Young People – http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/webfm_send/532

Offences committed against and by juveniles are no exception. The literature examining the reasons why under-reporting of offences against, and by, this age group occur, finds that it is dependent on a complex interplay of factors. Finkelhor and Wolak (2003) found that firstly, an incident needs to be recognised as a crime, the likelihood of which is increased when the:

- Victim is female
- Offender is an adult
- There are multiple offenders
- Physical injuries result
- There has been prior (non-negative) experience with the police

Many of the above factors are also involved in the decision to report a crime. When victimisation of a juvenile is known to adult caretakers, deciding to involve the police is likely to be heavily influenced by jurisdictional factors (i.e multiple authority figures exist in childrens' lives that do not have the same influence in adult lives). Finkelhor and Wolak (2003) found that the two greatest determiners of reporting to the police were if the offender was an adult and if they were advised to report by schools, other agencies or individuals.

Indeed, the culture of under-reporting in the UK may be perpetuated by the guidance agreed by government, law enforcement agencies and schools, which recommend events between pupils during school hours remain within the management of the school and parents.

".....the guidance jointly issued by the (then) Department for Children, Schools and Families, Home Office and Association of Chief Police Officers in July 2007⁹ which provides that unless the child or the parent/guardian asks for the police to record these crimes (or if the crime is deemed to be more serious) then the matter remains within the schools internal disciplinary processes". Pg4 Millard & Flatley 2010

There is obviously great difficulty in achieving agreement on the appropriate response to criminal actions by young people. The definition of violence in schools, for example, is not agreed upon between disciplines (Brown *et al*, 2010). Indeed there is no clear agreement that bullying is classed as violence (Brown *et al*, 2010). Therefore, it stands to reason that the management of crimes within schools is subject to the application of a diverse array of policies that are dependent on individual schools and the individuals involved. However, similar anti-social behaviour and lesser violent crime offences within the community are readily punishable by law when committed by adults.

Excluding police involvement, may be appropriate in many cases, but it would be interesting to evaluate the nature of the events handled by schools, parents and other agencies that are not reported to police to determine this more quantitatively.

Comparing Fenland to national statistics of juvenile victimisation and under-reporting

Until recently under-reporting has meant that quantifying crimes against juveniles was difficult. The Crime Survey of England Wales has now incorporated statistics of crimes against juveniles, but uses a markedly different methodology to that employed to obtain estimates for adults (Millard and Flately, 2010). There are two categories of crime that are used to produce crime statistics for children 10-15 years of age: 'broad measure' and 'preferred measure'. The 'preferred measure' seeks to exclude 'minor offences' that occur between peers and within families, in an effort to acknowledge that incidents considered crimes in an 'adult world' are not always so when they occur between children (Chaplain *et al*, 2011). The result is that 878 000 crimes were counted on the preferred measure and 1.4 Million on the 'broad measure', thereby decreasing the count by 37.3%. In light of the reasons, given by Finkelhor and Wolak (2003) regarding underreporting of juvenile victimisation, the 'preferred measure' statistics may be considered particularly conservative.

The proportion of children (10-15), in England and Wales that experienced victimisation (using the 'preferred measure') according to the CSEW 2011/12 was 15%. The population of 10-15 year olds in Fenland at this time was 6,718 (Census, 2011). Extrapolating from this 1,008 10-15 year olds living in Fenland experienced victimization in the year 2011/12. Alarming, nowhere near this number reported crimes in Fenland. The Cambridgeshire Constabulary reported crimes show only 133 10-15 year olds as victims of crime in Fenland: only 2% of all 10-15 year olds in Fenland. This is obviously less than the 15% anticipated to have experienced victimisation, but it also means that underreporting may be as high as 87% in comparison to the 61% reported by adults (over 16 years) in the CSEW 2012. So clearly under-reporting of crimes against juveniles is an issue that needs addressing in Fenland.

It is important to note given that the age of the juveniles reported by the CSEW is limited to 10-15 years olds, Finkelhor and Wolak (2003) found that under-reporting of crimes is more pronounced the younger the juvenile (pre-adolescents <12years). This may stem from findings that recognition of incidents as crimes is less likely when the victim's age is younger. Therefore interventions priorities need to consider age group.

Crime types experienced by juveniles

Disparities between adult and juveniles also appear when looking at crime types experienced, and this is seen nationally (CSEW 2011/12) and internationally (Finkelhor and Wolak, 2003). Juveniles, for example, experience more violent crime than adults with the CSEW 2011/12 reporting 7.6% (preferred measure) compared to 3.0%, respectively. This increases to 12.1% for juveniles when looking at the 'broad measure'. This comparison must be made with caution given differences in methodology in determining the figures. However, it does demonstrate that the profile of crime types will be different for juveniles and therefore the focus of interventions will be different.

To get an idea of where attention might focus when tackling this issue in Fenland, we examined the types of offences that juvenile victims report in the CSEW 2011/2012 (see table 1).

Table 1: Percentage of juveniles (10-15) that experience crime, by crime type, using the ‘preferred measure’ for juveniles from the CSEW, 2011.

Crime type	All juveniles (%)	Girls (%)	Boys (%)
All violent crime	7.6	4.6	10.5
All thefts	8.1	6.7	9.3
All crime against person	14.5	10.6	18.2
All crime against personal property	0.8	0.5	1.0
All Crime	15.0	11.0	18.9

Section 5.2: Exposure and risk of victimisation

Exposure to certain factors increases the likelihood of childhood and future victimisation. These risk factors have been categorised as community and school factors, parenting factors, personal factors/experience. As with risk factors for becoming an offender, being exposed to risk factors does not mean that a child will be a victim of bullying, crime, neglect or abuse. However, children exposed to a cluster of risk factors, particularly where protective factors are absent, are more likely to become victims. Risk factors include neglect, living in poor conditions, living with domestic abuse, and not forming or having available nurturing relationships with appropriate adults. Protective factors that enable children to thrive include secure attachment with family members, stable housing, high self esteem, positive peer relationships, well-resourced schools, concrete support for parents amongst others.

This section provides an overview of some of the risk factors children and young people in Fenland report affecting their lives.

Bullying

24% of Fenland year 8 and year 10 pupils have reported that they have been bullied at or near school in the previous 12 months.¹¹ This was the highest in the county, the average was 20%. 7% said that they were ‘often’ or ‘very often’ afraid to be in school because of bullying (county average 5%). A further 215 said they were ‘sometimes’ afraid to be in school because of bullying (county average 20%).

The top three reasons given by Fenland pupils indicate that 33%, 22% and 13% of girls felt they were bullied because of ‘the way you look’, ‘your size or weight’ and ‘the clothes you wear’, respectively.

For boys the top two reasons were the same; ‘the way you look’ – 17%, ‘your size or weight’ – 15%, but the third reason, ‘how you get on in lessons’ – 9%, was notably different. 7% of girls and 4% of boys felt that ‘Your colour, ethnicity, religion/beliefs, culture or language’ were the reason they were bullied. This was similar to the county response.

¹¹ Data provided from the 2012 Baldings survey: Year 8 pupils – 13years old, Year 10 pupils – 15year olds.

Feelings of Safety

Fenland demonstrated the highest figures in the county, in the Baldings Survey, regarding perceptions of safety by school age children (years 8 and 10). 27% and 4% of respondents stated they felt “unsafe” or “very unsafe” going out after dark, and during the day, respectively.

Domestic Abuse

Fenland pupils reported that 7% had experienced shouting between adults that frightened them either “every day” or “once a week”; and a further 22% experienced it at least “once or twice in the month”.

The findings relating to partner violence revealed that the following percentage of Fenland pupils said “a past or current boyfriend or girlfriend had threatened to hit them”; 6% of year 8 pupils surveyed and 11% of year 10 pupils.

Profile of younger victims

In 2012 (calendar year) there were 297 victims of crime aged 18 or under in Fenland, this equates to 9.5% of all victims in Fenland (total victims 3,142). For those aged 18 and under, male victims accounted for 53.5% and female victims 46.5%

The table below breaks down the victims by age group. It can be seen that most victims under 18 are between the ages of 10-18 (92.3%), with most of these falling in the 16-18 year age group (47.5%)

Table 2: Age breakdown of victims 18 years and under in Fenland

Age group	Number of victims	% of victims 18 & under	% of all victims in Fenland
0-3	8	2.7	0.3
4-6	9	3.0	0.3
7-9	14	4.7	0.4
10-12	42	14.1	1.3
13-15	91	30.6	2.9
16-18	141	47.5	4.5
Total	297	100	9.5

There is a wide range of offences committed against children and young people. Thirty-three different Home Office offence codes have been used in the recording of crime against 297 victims who were 18 or under at the time of the offence which were reported in the 2012 calendar year.

- o A further six offence types were of a violent nature (excluding sexual) and explained 41.8% of offences against the 18 and under victim subset.
- o Nine offence types were associated with acquisitive crime and accounted for 40.1% of offences against the 18 and under victim subset.
- o Of these, eight offence types involved sexual assault, and explained 10.4% of recorded offences against the 18 and under victim subset.

Those aged 16 to 18 years of age were identified as being at particular risk of victimisation, in particular;

- o A majority of offences were acquisitive (53.9%).
- o Offences of violent crime (excluding sexual) accounted for 33.3%.

Profile of young offenders

In 2012 (calendar year) there were 271 offenders aged 18 or under in Fenland, this equates to 22% of offenders in Fenland (total offenders 1,233) and 20.3% in the county as a whole. Male young offenders accounted for 79.3%, and female offenders 20.7%, in Fenland. For the County these figures are 76.6% and 23.4%, respectively.

Most offenders under 18 are between the ages of 13-18 (89.3%), with most of these falling in the 16-18 year age group (55.4%). The table below provides a breakdown.

Table 3: Age breakdown of victims 18 years and under in Fenland

Age group	Number of offenders	% of offenders 18 & under	% of all offenders in Fenland
<13	29	10.7	2.4
13-15	92	33.9	7.5
16-18	150	55.4	12.2
Total	271	100	22.0
All offenders Fenland	1233		

There is a wide range of offences committed by children and young people. Thirty-five different Home Office offence codes have been used in the recording of crime by 271 offenders, 18 or under at the time of an offence reported in the 2012 calendar year. Broader categories show that two main types of offending dominate; violence and acquisitive crime.

- o Of these, 15 offence types were of a violent nature and accounted for 47.2% of recorded offences by the 18 and under subset. Two of these were of a sexual nature (11.4% of all offences)
- o A further 13 offence types were of an acquisitive nature and explained 32.1% of offences by the 18 and under subset.
- o The majority of offences by the 16-18 year age offender group, were violent (52.7%), followed by acquisitive (30.7%).
- o Of the crimes committed by under 18's in Fenland the 16-18 year old age group committed 80.6% of all sexual offences, 61.7% of all violent crime, and 52.9% of all acquisitive crime committed by under 18's.
- o The majority of offences committed by 13-15 year olds were violent crimes (38%), followed by acquisitive (33.7%).
- o The 13-15 year old group of offenders were responsible for 19.4% of all (31) sexual offences.
- o The majority of offences committed by under 13's were violent offences (48.3%), followed by acquisitive (34.5%).

It was possible to determine both the victim's age and a corresponding offender's age in 160 crimes reported in Fenland, where the victim was under 18. The perpetrators of offences against victims under the age of 18 were under 18 themselves in 43% of cases. In 31% of cases where both victim and offender age was known, the offender was between 14-17 year olds. This snapshot reveals that in just over half these cases the offender was an adult.

Section 5.3: Geographic analysis

As previously noted crime does not occur uniformly across the district; likewise the rate of offending or victimisation is not uniform throughout the resident population. Research has shown that crime and anti-social behaviour is more likely to occur in urban areas and 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.

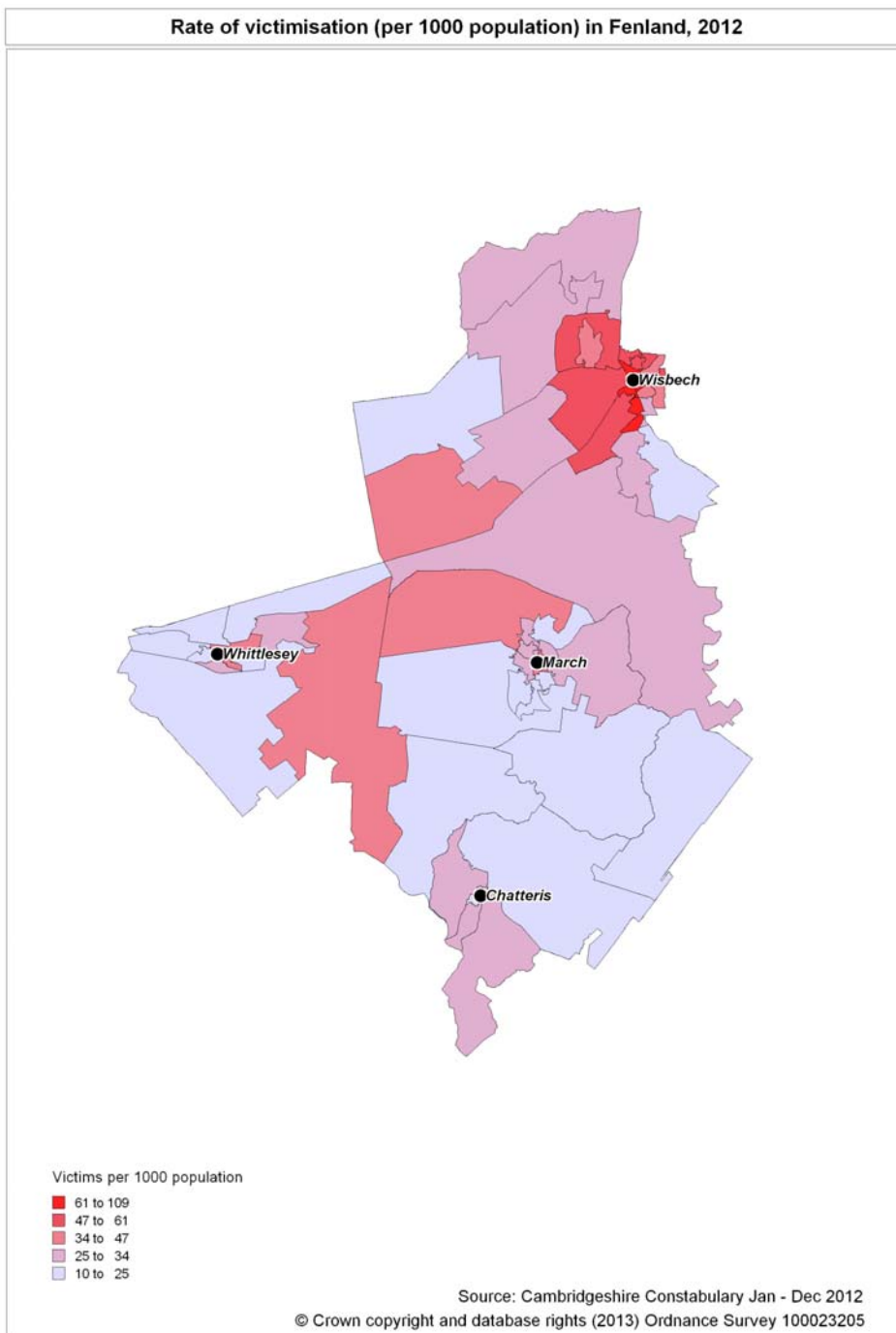
Table 4: Police recorded rate of victimisation and offending (2012) in each of the largest towns in the district.

	Population 0-18 year olds (census 2011)	Victims		Offenders	
		Number	Rate per 1000 (0-18year olds)	Number	Rate per 1000 (0-18year olds)
Chatteris	2,367	23	9.7	40	16.9
March	4,581	51	11.1	76	16.6
Whittlesey	3,434	52	15.1	57	16.6
Wisbech	5,003	123	24.6	26	5.2
Rest of Fenland	4,876	48	9.8	56	11.5
Fenland total	20,261	297	14.7	255	12.6
Cambridgeshire	135,805	1,704	12.5	1,607	11.8

The rate of victimisation in people aged 18 years and younger has remained relatively stable between 2011 and 2012 (297 in 2012 compared with 285 in 2011). This is against a backdrop of reducing numbers of adult victims, both nationally and at a County level. The number of offenders has also remained similar, recording 255 in 2012 compared with 241 in 2011, for those aged between 0 and 18 years.

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.

Map 1: Map displaying rate of victimisation per 1,000 0 -18 years olds (2012)



APPENDIX A. 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) Children and Young People’s Service (CYPS)
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, 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 B. Performance Data – Police Recorded Crime

CADET – Fenland recorded crime: Year to date (April-June 2013)

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crime Data

Select Area:	Select Sector:	Return to:								
<i>Fenland</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Main Menu</i>								
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				
	Jun-12	Jun-13	Apr-12	Jun-12	Apr-13	Jun-13				
All Crime	454	373	-81	-17.8%	1,392	1,194	-198	-14.2%		
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	436	373	-63	-14.4%	1,350	1,194	-156	-11.6%		
Domestic Abuse	41	34	-7	-17.1%	112	100	-12	-10.7%		
Burglary Dwelling	33	14	-19	-57.6%	85	67	-18	-21.2%		
Victim Based Crime	406	334	-72	-17.7%	1,239	1,077	-162	-13.1%		
All Violence Against The Person	85	64	-21	-24.7%	237	204	-33	-13.9%		
Homicides	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc		
Violence with injury	41	28	-13	-31.7%	121	102	-19	-15.7%		
Violence without injury	44	36	-8	-18.2%	116	102	-14	-12.1%		
All Sexual Offences	6	7	1	+16.7%	12	24	12	+100.0%		
Serious Sexual Offences	4	6	2	+50.0%	8	19	11	+137.5%		
Rape	1	3	2	+200.0%	2	7	5	+250.0%		
Sexual Assaults	2	3	1	+50.0%	5	10	5	+100.0%		
Other Serious Sexual Offences	1	0	-1	-100.0%	1	2	1	+100.0%		
Other Sexual Offences	2	1	-1	-50.0%	4	5	1	+25.0%		
All Robbery	10	1	-9	-90.0%	13	6	-7	-53.8%		
Robbery (Business)	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc		
Robbery (Personal)	10	1	-9	-90.0%	13	6	-7	-53.8%		
Theft Offences	222	184	-38	-17.1%	702	605	-97	-13.8%		
Burglary Dwelling	33	14	-19	-57.6%	85	67	-18	-21.2%		
Burglary Non Dwelling	18	22	4	+22.2%	80	88	8	+10.0%		
Burglary Shed/Garage	9	16	7	+77.8%	52	54	2	+3.8%		
Burglary Commercial	9	6	-3	-33.3%	28	34	6	+21.4%		
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc		
Shoplifting	41	42	1	+2.4%	139	126	-13	-9.4%		
Theft from the Person	7	4	-3	-42.9%	12	10	-2	-16.7%		
Theft of Pedal Cycles	13	12	-1	-7.7%	37	35	-2	-5.4%		
Vehicle Crime	38	29	-9	-23.7%	119	76	-43	-36.1%		
Vehicle Taking	10	3	-7	-70.0%	23	14	-9	-39.1%		
Theft from a Vehicle	26	26	0	=	92	58	-34	-37.0%		
Vehicle Interference	2	0	-2	-100.0%	4	4	0	No Calc		
All other theft offences	72	61	-11	-15.3%	230	203	-27	-11.7%		
Making off without payment	6	4	-2	-33.3%	16	12	-4	-25.0%		
Theft in a Dwelling	3	7	4	+133.3%	24	27	3	+12.5%		
Other theft offences	63	50	-13	-20.6%	190	164	-26	-13.7%		
All Criminal Damage	83	78	-5	-6.0%	275	238	-37	-13.5%		
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	19	17	-2	-10.5%	60	61	1	+1.7%		
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	4	6	2	+50.0%	33	27	-6	-18.2%		
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	40	26	-14	-35.0%	97	74	-23	-23.7%		
Criminal Damage Other	17	28	11	+64.7%	73	60	-13	-17.8%		
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	1	0	-1	-100.0%	1	0	-1	-100.0%		
Arson	2	1	-1	-50.0%	11	16	5	+45.5%		
Other Crimes Against Society	30	39	9	+30.0%	111	117	6	+5.4%		
All Drugs Offences	14	20	6	+42.9%	61	65	4	+6.6%		
Drugs (Trafficking)	3	4	1	+33.3%	11	12	1	+9.1%		
Drugs (Simple Possession)	11	16	5	+45.5%	50	53	3	+6.0%		
Drugs (Other Offences)	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc		
Possession of Weapons Offences	1	2	1	+100.0%	8	9	1	+12.5%		
Public Order Offences	14	11	-3	-21.4%	33	26	-7	-21.2%		
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	1	6	5	+500.0%	9	17	8	+88.9%		
All Racially Aggravated Crime	2	0	-2	-100.0%	2	2	0	No Calc		
All Racially Aggravated Violence	1	0	-1	-100.0%	1	2	1	+100.0%		
All Racially Aggravated Harassment	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc		
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	1	0	-1	-100.0%	1	0	-1	-100.0%		
Metal Theft	10	5	-5	-50.0%	27	23	-4	-14.8%		
Metal Infrastructure	1	2	1	+100.0%	7	6	-1	-14.3%		
Metal Non Infrastructure	9	3	-6	-66.7%	20	17	-3	-15.0%		
Hate Crime	2	0	-2	-100.0%	3	4	1	+33.3%		
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse)	62	39	-23	-37.1%	161	130	-31	-19.3%		

Source: Performance department, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

APPENDIX C. 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).

APPENDIX D. Additional References

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The Crime Survey for England and Wales (2011/12)



FENLAND
Community Safety
Partnership

Fenland Community Safety Partnership

Strategic Assessment 2013/14 - Continuous Assessment
Document 2: Violence

October 2013

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.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/fenland>

Title	Strategic Assessment 2013/14 - Continuous Assessment Document 2: Violence
Date created	2013
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 second of four documents that will be produced for 2013/14. The focus of this document will be violence in Fenland.
Produced by	Leigh Roberts Research & Performance team Cambridgeshire County Council Tel: 01223 715310 Email: leigh.roberts@cambridgeshire.gov.uk
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Geographical coverage	Fenland District
Time period	Data up to Sept 2013, plus historic data where appropriate.
Format	pdf
Status	Version 1.0
Usage statement	This product is the property of the Research and Performance team, Cambridgeshire County Council. If you wish to reproduce this document either in whole, or in part, please acknowledge the source and the author(s).
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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 2013/14 the partnership is continuing to develop the 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. For 2013/14 the continuous assessment consists of 4 parts:

Document	Key theme	Analysis & Writing	Presentation
1	Children & young people	April to June	July 2013
2	Violence	July to September	October 2013
3	Acquisitive crime and offending	October to December	January 2014
4	Anti-social behaviour	January to March	April 2014

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. The local analysis is based upon the 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 interactive community safety atlas provides some of the main crime and disorder issues at ward level. The atlas allows the user to review the data directly on the map or in a chart. It can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/crime/atlas.html>

¹ Financial years 2006/07 to 2011/12, local and national data

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.

Key findings

The level of offences in 2012/13 was the lowest level for five years and the Partnership has moved down to a very good position in its Most Similar Home Office Group.

Violence against the person has dropped sharply when comparing 2012/13 with the previous year, with police recorded counts down by 18.4% (193 offences). This was above the national reduction of 4%.

The trend continues at the present time with a reduction of 14.5% (60 offences) comparing April – August 2013 with the same period in the previous year. This is slightly above the County reduction of 13%.

Data relating to assaults has still not been received from accident and emergencies for either Peterborough or King's Lynn NHS Trusts.

The small volume increase in sexual offences in the district has been examined and is in line with increases seen within the Force and nationally.

There has been a slight increase in the rate per 1,000 population of domestic abuse incidents over the last five years. This is in line with the County trend.

National evidence indicates that the level of victimisation for domestic violence in rural and urban areas is similar, however female victims in rural areas may be more likely to seek support via health care agencies than criminal justice agencies.

Recommendations

1. That the partnership prioritises obtaining and using A&E data from the local hospitals to improve the Cardiff model within the district. Obtaining the full ambulance assault dataset would also further provide evidence for the location of violence.
2. Town centres continue to remain a focus for alcohol-related violence.
3. That the partnership continues to support the County work on reducing domestic abuse.
4. That the partnership considers what locally they would like to deliver/commission in relation to domestic abuse services.

Section 3: Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues²

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

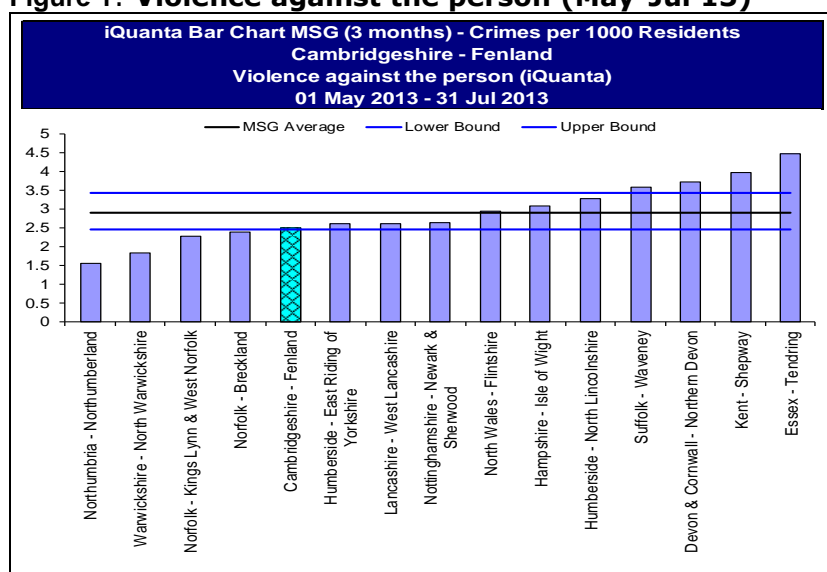
² SD – Standard Deviation: A quantity calculated to indicate the extent of deviation for a group as a whole

Section 4: Performance and Partnership Activity

Priority: Alcohol-related violence

Performance Measure	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14	Q3 13/14	Q4 13/14	Trend ³	Baseline
1.1 Violence against the person	270	225			DOWN	857
1.2 Violence against the person – In Wisbech pub cluster	37	49			DOWN	209
1.3 Violence against the person – In March pub cluster	11	11			DOWN	50

Figure 1: Violence against the person (May-Jul 13)



Source: iQuanta

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are;

The partnership continues to monitor the areas highlighted for alcohol related violence. Partners, through the Relevant Authority Officer (RAO) group, have clear guidelines for working with premises through the use of the Fenland traffic light system (TLS). This is linked to the SIRCS (Secure Incident Reporting and Community Engagement System) information sharing system. The continued support has seen a significant drop in the number of reviews of licenses. This together with the drop in alcohol related violent crime figures are good news for the Partnership.

The area of Norfolk Street, Wisbech, continues to be a partnership focus. Improvement to CCTV coverage is being developed for this area which will allow the partnership to monitor and intervene on a number of community concerns.

Current police activity within the night time economy includes patrols, enforcement work with door staff and carrying out the relevant licensing checks on the premise. These patrols are directed from the Relevant Authority Officer monthly meetings. E_CINS continues to be used to monitor the work.

³ Trend: Is a year to date comparison of change with same period previous year: up (increase), down (decrease) or none (no change)

Priority: Anti-social behaviour

Performance Measure	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14	Q3 13/14	Q4 13/14	Trend	Baseline
Proportion of residents who perceive ASB to be a fairly or very big problem*	0.7%	2.1%			DOWN ⁴	2%
ASB incidents – Fenland District	950	1,118			DOWN	4,976

* 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.

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are;

There has been a spike in graffiti incidents in the March area which involves tagging and offensive messages about the police. Investigations continue to find the perpetrator(s).

A dispersal order has been introduced to stop anti-social vehicle use in the Furrowfields and Wenny estate area of Chatteris; focused CCTV and police patrols continue to see positive results.

The calls for service from Fenland residents continue to be low and the feedback from the rural locations is that their perception of ASB being a major issue is also low.

Priority: Children and Young People

Performance Measure	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14	Q3 13/14	Q4 13/14	Trend	Baseline
1.4 Violence against the person – Involving young people ⁵	46	46				215
ASB incidents at Spinney Recreation ground ⁶	13	14			UP	30
ASB incidents at Wenny Recreation ground, Chatteris ⁷	0	0			DOWN	5

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are;

The Community Safety Partnership teamed up with local business Fosters Maintenance Ltd to develop a work taster session for young offenders to aid breaking barriers down to work. The Fenland Enterprise in Education (FEE) project took the lead to organise the event. Eight members from YOS attended, resulting in one of the young people being asked to call back for further discussions to the company.

Youth Service Providers have over 300 engagements with young people between ages of 8-16, the numbers between the age of 10-12 were high for the Fenland area so prevention and engagement will focus on this age group in the future.

⁴ Based on rolling 12 months compared with the previous period

⁵ Unique offences occurring within Fenland that involve under 18 year olds as either victim, offender or both

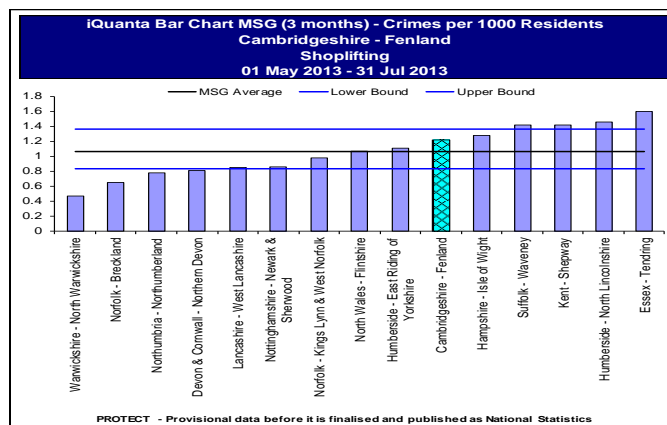
⁶ Police recorded ASB incidents within 100 metres of the recreation ground

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

Priority: Acquisitive crime

Performance Measure	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14	Q3 13/14	Q4 13/14	Trend	Baseline ⁸
Shoplifting	126	113			DOWN	541
Shoplifting detections	63.5%	66%			UP	66.5%
Dwelling burglary	67	66			DOWN	298

Figure 2: Shoplifting (May-Jul 13)



Source: iQuanta

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are:

The town centre team continues to support local businesses and focus their efforts on identified prolific shoplifters in a prevention approach rather than enforcement. Shop owners have stated they feel more confident to turn shoplifters away from their premise with the support from this dedicated police team.

The larger stores continue to improve their working practices and great improvements have been seen with the security teams at these locations. This has included large retailers joining the SIRCS system and ensuring their store management team are active users and promoters of the system within their own areas of business.

The SIRCS data base continues to grow in the business community with more information being submitted about incidents and offenders; this has directly focused both professionals and the community to support the fight against shoplifting.

⁸ Baseline data is 2012/13

Section 5: Priority Analysis – Violence

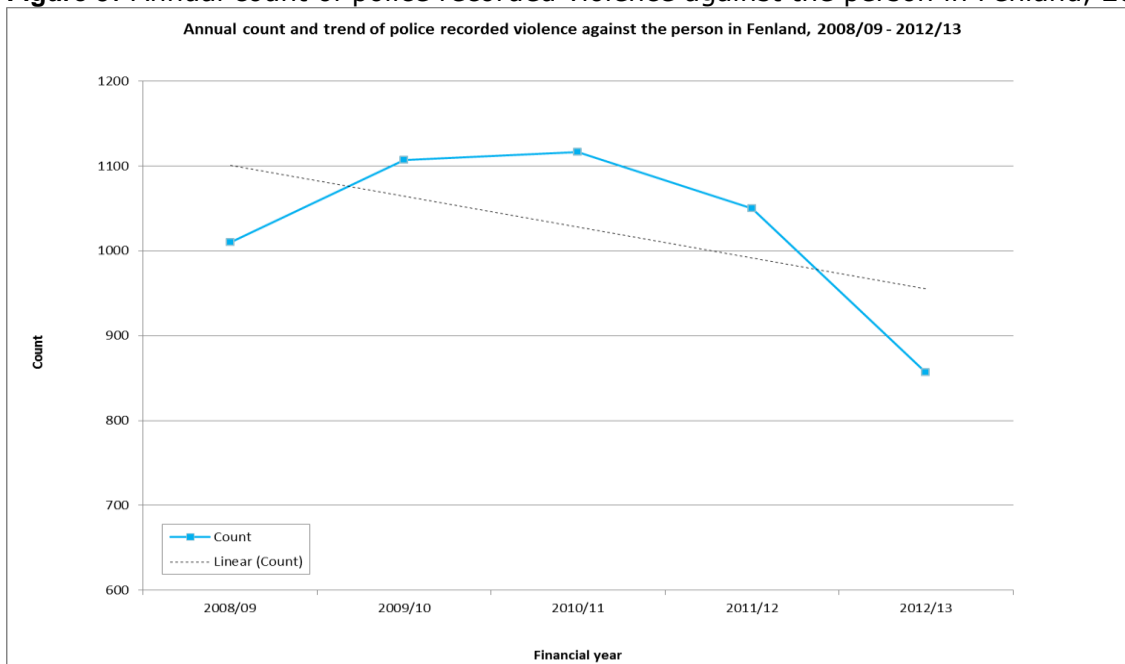
This section of the assessment provides an overview of violence in the district, with a focus on alcohol-related violence in the main market towns.

Overview

Violent crime has seen a drop both nationally and locally in recent years. Violent crime is still responsible for 22% of all crime reported in the 2012/13 Crime Survey of England and Wales⁹, but reported a non-significant reduction of 6% to last year, and a significant 13% reduction over the past 6 years. The Office of National Statistics (ONS) reported a reduction of (4%) in the year 2012/13 in police recorded crime. The most recent reduction follows a current downward trend. Cambridgeshire Constabulary has seen an overall reduction in violence against the person of 12.9% compared to previous year, which out-performs the nationally recorded reduction.

The annual count of violence against the person in Fenland has been dropping for the past two years, with a particularly sharp decline in the past year (Figure 3). Levels for 2012/13 are 18.4% lower than for 2011/12, which far exceed the drops seen nationally or county-wide, and are at the lowest levels for five years. The drop corresponds with the strategy change, aiming to reproduce in part the Cardiff Model (known locally as the traffic light system for licenced premises), which was adopted by the partners last year. Data sharing between agencies is still not completely in place in Fenland. Work by partners continues with the relevant A&E departments to obtain assault data.

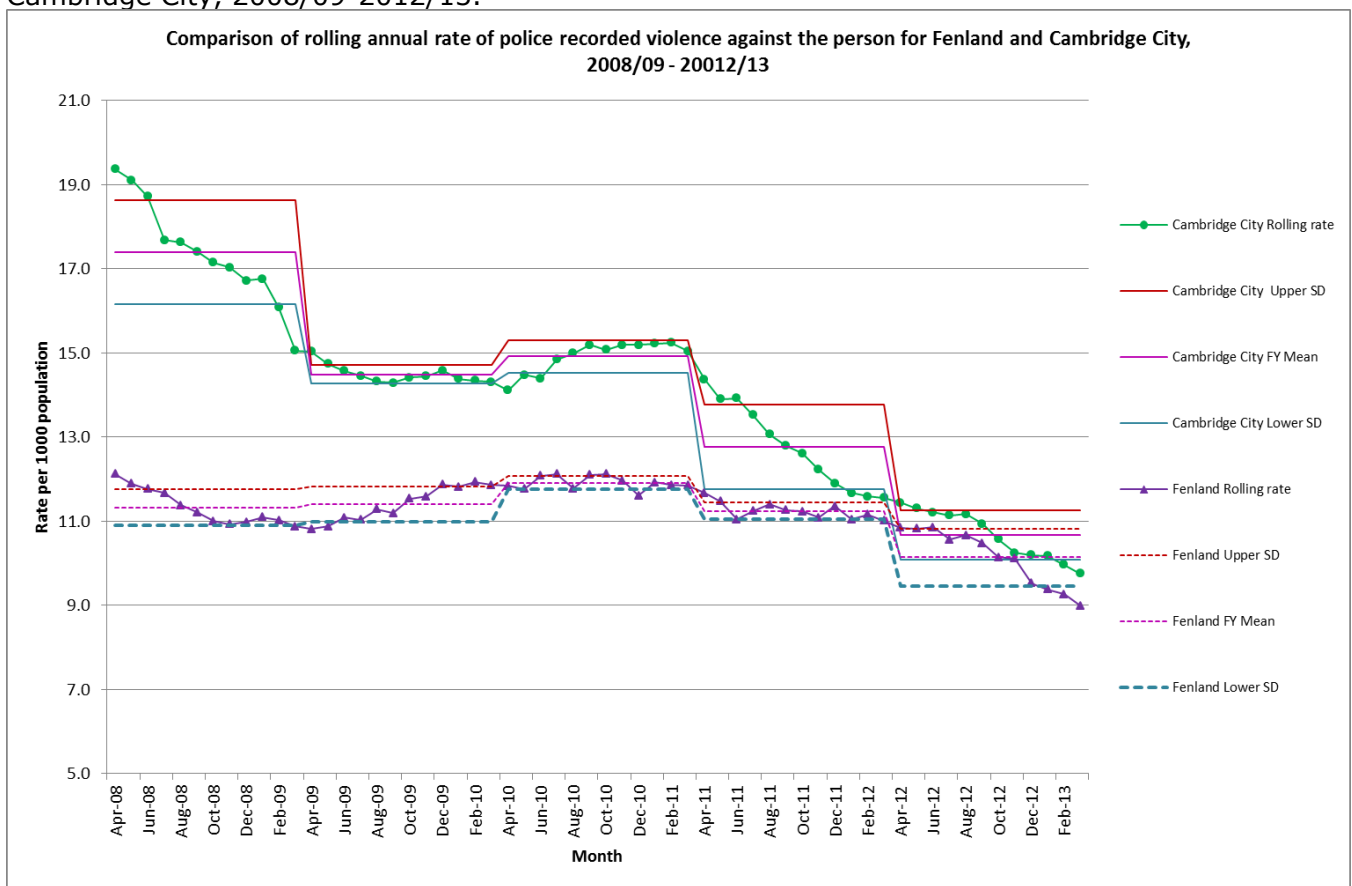
Figure 3: Annual count of police recorded violence against the person in Fenland, 2008/09 – 2012/13



⁹ Crime Survey of England and Wales 2012/13 Office of National Statistics <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-march-2013/stb-crime--period-ending-march-2013.html#tab-Violence> last accessed 14/8/2013

Following the Cardiff model, Cambridge City has drastically reduced its violent crime over the past five years to the point where levels are similar to those seen in Fenland. Yet Cambridge City has more opportunity for violence as a result of its larger night-time economy and denser population. Cambridge City embedded the Cardiff Model more than 2 years ago and has achieved an overall reduction in the rate of violence against the person of 33% roughly in the 2 years. Fenland has achieved rate reductions of roughly 25% over the last two years. A comparison of the rate of violence in Fenland, with that of Cambridge City reveals the reduction potential that still exists and the need for further action (Figure 4). The reductions in violence seen in Fenland in the past year are encouraging; however there is more progress to be made. Further work in upcoming years can hopefully show greater reductions with increased partnership working to maximise the potential of sharing information between agencies.

Figure 4: Comparison of rolling rate of police recorded violence against the person for Fenland and Cambridge City, 2008/09-2012/13.



Compared to its most similar group¹⁰ Fenland has a rate that is now below the group average and is position 5 of 15 (where 15 is the worst). This is a marked improvement from the position a year ago.

¹⁰ 12 months to July 2013. Similar group of 14 other authorities as defined on IQanta, Home Office performance tool (see appendix c)

Section 5.1: Alcohol related incidents

Alcohol related incidents and night time economy contribute substantially to violent incidents. The police recorded alcohol related incidents from quarter 2, compared to the same period last year, shows that there were reductions in all major Fenland towns, except Whittlesey which showed a small increase (an increase from 32 to 34 incidents). At a ward level most of the changes are slight, but cumulatively they made a difference. Perhaps, most noteworthy were some of the larger reductions in areas of Wisbech, such as Kirkgate and Waterlees that saw 53.8% and 46.6% respectively. Unfortunately, the reductions in these and other areas of Wisbech were largely cancelled out overall by a 40.9% increase in Clarkson, leaving an overall reduction of 11.6%. Alcohol related incidents in Wisbech make up 63% of those recorded in Fenland by police. For comparison, the volume seen in Wisbech in quarter 2 (191 incidents) were similar to the volume seen in the Central Cambridge City area (211 incidents).

Table 1: NORA extract April – June 2013

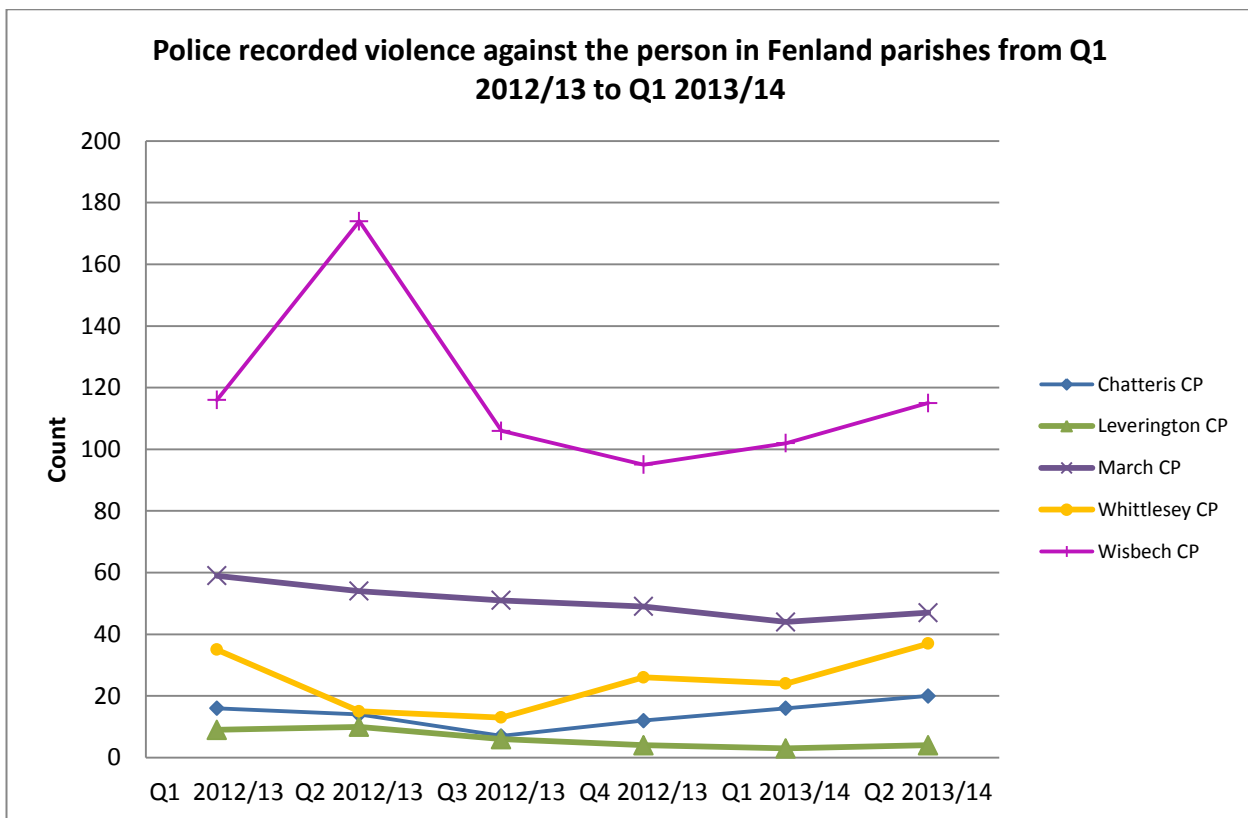
Fenland								
Select Crime Type	Alcohol related incidents							
If inaccurate dates are entered (e.g. if the end date precedes the start date) all cells will display "Error".	Single Month			Earlier Period		Later Period		% Change
	Earlier	Later	% Change	Start	End	Start	End	
	Jun-12	Jun-13		Apr-12	Jun-12	Apr-13	Jun-13	
Doddington	0	0	No Calc	2		2		=
March East	12	7	- 41.7%	29		25		- 13.8%
March North	12	7	- 41.7%	21		16		- 23.8%
March West	4	5	+ 25.0%	18		17		- 5.6%
Wimblington	0	2	No Calc	2		4		+ 100.0%
Total March	28	21	- 25.0%	72		64		- 11.1%
Birch	1	0	- 100.0%	2		2		=
Manea	0	0	No Calc	0		1		No Calc
Slade Lode	2	1	- 50.0%	6		4		- 33.3%
The Mills	2	1	- 50.0%	3		3		=
Wenneye	1	2	+ 100.0%	7		4		- 42.9%
Total Chatteris	6	4	- 33.3%	18		14		- 22.2%
Bassenhally	0	1	No Calc	2		2		=
Benwick, Coates and Eastrea	1	2	+ 100.0%	4		5		+ 25.0%
Delph	0	1	No Calc	2		3		+ 50.0%
Kingsmoor	1	1	=	4		4		=
Lattersey	2	1	- 50.0%	3		4		+ 33.3%
St Andrews	2	2	=	8		2		- 75.0%
St Marys	2	6	+ 200.0%	9		14		+ 55.6%
Total Whittlesey	8	14	+ 75.0%	32		34		+ 6.3%
Clarkson	5	14	+ 180.0%	22		31		+ 40.9%
Elm and Christchurch	5	4	- 20.0%	9		8		- 11.1%
Hill	8	3	- 62.5%	24		17		- 29.2%
Kirkgate	3	3	=	13		6		- 53.8%
Medworth	35	28	- 20.0%	87		85		- 2.3%
Parson Drove and Wisbech St Mary	1	2	+ 100.0%	4		2		- 50.0%
Peckover	5	7	+ 40.0%	16		16		=
Roman Bank	1	6	+ 500.0%	9		8		- 11.1%
Staithe	2	1	- 50.0%	4		3		- 25.0%
Waterlees	10	7	- 30.0%	28		15		- 46.4%
Total Wisbech	75	75	=	216		191		- 11.6%

Parish breakdown of violence

Most parishes saw either very little change or a decrease in recorded violence against the person from the same time last year. The three parishes with the highest volumes of reported violence against the person have consistently been Wisbech CP, March CP and Whittlesey CP for the past five quarters.

A notable decrease occurred in Wisbech parish with a decrease of 59 offences comparing quarter 2 with the same quarter last year. However, the figure below shows that there have been small increases in the last three quarters. March continues to show an overall decrease. Whilst Whittlesey recorded an increase of 22, however it should be noted that only 15 offences were recorded in quarter 2 of 2012/13. Chatteris also shows the increasing trend. It should be noted that the volume remain low within most parishes. Other increases were few and small overall.

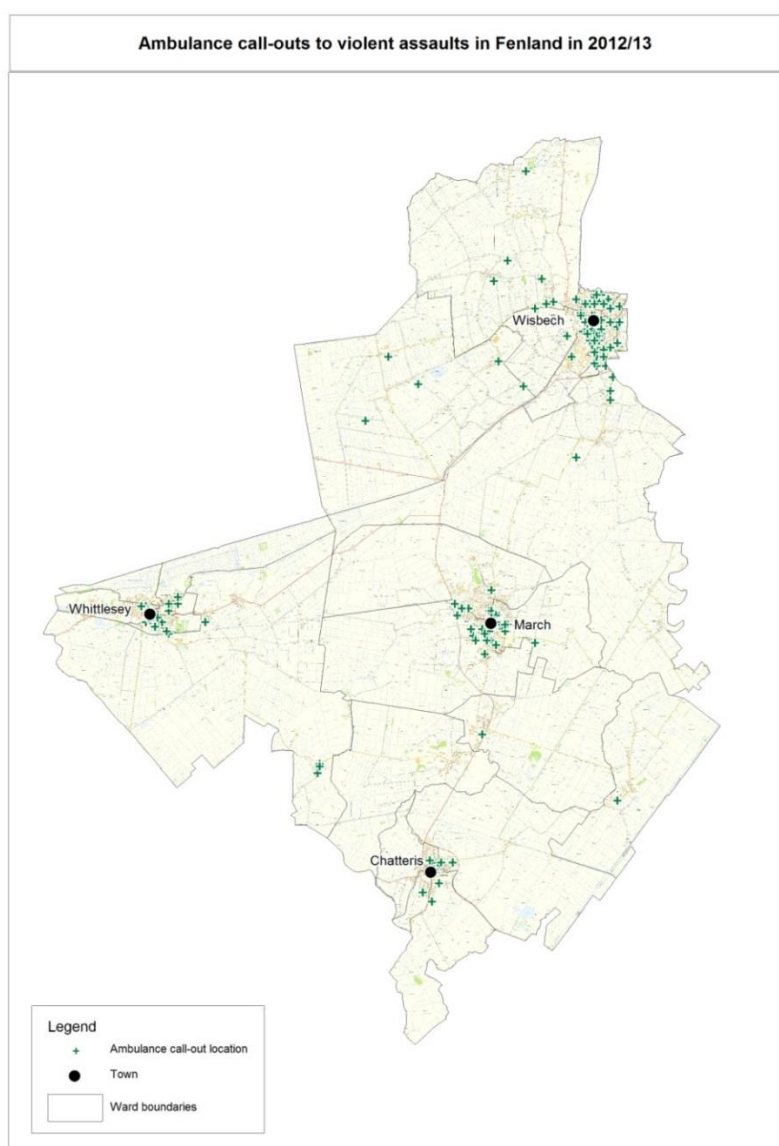
Figure 5: Police recorded violence against the person in selected Fenland parishes from Q1 2012/13 – 2013/14



Key locations for violence

Ambulance call-outs centre around market towns in Fenland. There is a particularly high density of callouts in Wisbech which radiate further into the surrounding area than the other market towns in Fenland. Within Wisbech the call-outs are focussed around the town centre with an obvious sparseness in the more residential areas. In total call-outs within a 2.5 Mile radius of Wisbech town centre accounted for 119 out of 214 (56%) ambulance call-outs in Fenland. This is similar to previously seen patterns.

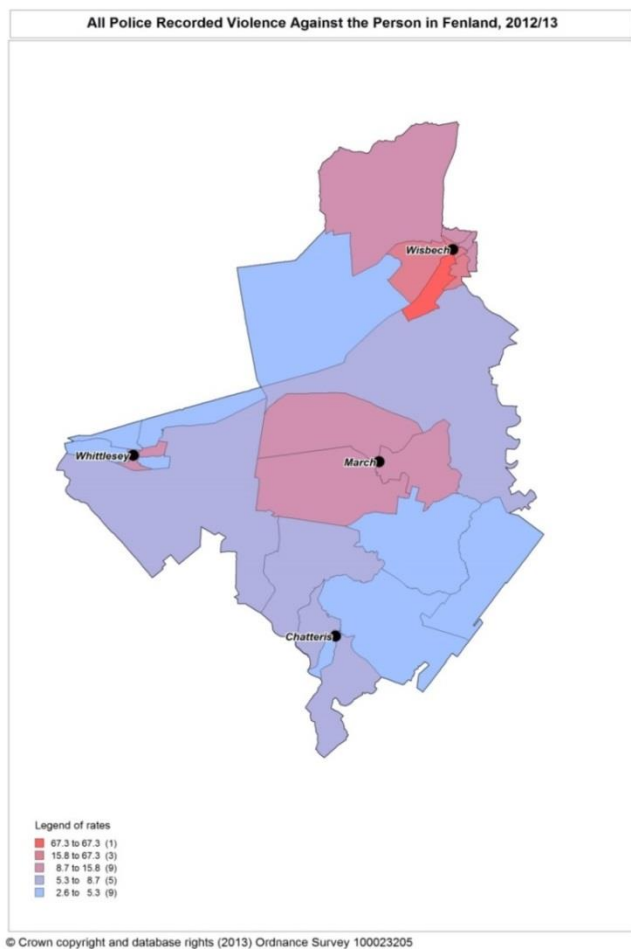
Figure 6: Map of Ambulance call-outs for assault for 2012/13 in Fenland



The ambulance data indicates that efforts to co-ordinate with licensed premises managers are working as the data for 2012/13 indicates that no establishments had more than one call out in a given month. In fact there were only four establishments that recorded more than one call out within the year: The Clarksons Arms, Wisbech (2 call-outs); The Angel Inn, Wisbech (2 call-outs); the Griffin Hotel, March (3 call-outs); and The Black Bull, Whittlesey (2 call-outs).

This may be a recording issue. Incident location data would enable data to be reviewed in relation to proximity to premises. However, since April 2013 the East of England Ambulance Trust have refused to supply the location information within the data relating to callouts for assaults. This issue has been brought on due to the transition changes relating to the restructuring of the PCT. It has been flagged at a regional conference. There is no immediate solution to this problem.

Figure 7: Police recorded violence against the person in Fenland, 2012/13



The wards with the highest levels of police reported violence against the person also support what is seen in the ambulance call-out data. The top two wards are from central Wisbech, Medworth and Hill (see table 2 – overleaf). Figure 7 also clearly shows that the rate of police recorded violence against the person in Medworth exceeds that seen in any other ward, with 67.3 incidents per 1,000 population (see table 3). Other market town wards like March East (March), St Marys (Huntingdon) have rates of between 10.4 and 13 incidents per 1,000 population, respectively, considerably less than Medworth or other nearby Wisbech Wards.

Table 2: Five wards with the highest police recorded violence against the person counts in 2012/13

Count		Rate per 1,000	
Top 5 wards	Count	Top 5 wards	Rate
Medworth	174	Medworth	67.3
Hill	84	Clarkson	28.7
March East	77	Peckover	18.1
March North	75	Hill	15.8
Waterlees	74	Waterlees	13.4

Information gaps

Data has still not been received from accident and Emergencies for either Peterborough or King's Lynn NHS Trusts. Officers continue to pursue the sharing of this information. Ambulance data cannot be mapped to town centres, or pub clusters due to the Trust restricting the fields they send. This is reducing the overall depth of analysis in relation to alcohol related assaults.

The data would strengthen the partnership's understanding of the priority issues identified within this Strategic Assessment and allow for better operation of the Cardiff Model.

Section 5.2: Sexual Offences - Fenland

Concern has been expressed about the apparent recent increase in sexual offences. This section will put that increase into context and attempt to explain the causes.

Overview of trend

There has been a percentage increase in the force area (Cambridgeshire & Peterborough) in sexual offences, this mirrors the national picture. The recorded numbers are small and therefore any increase will show a high percentage change. Sexual offences form a group of offences that are substantially under-reported; therefore typically increases in reporting of these crimes are seen as positive.

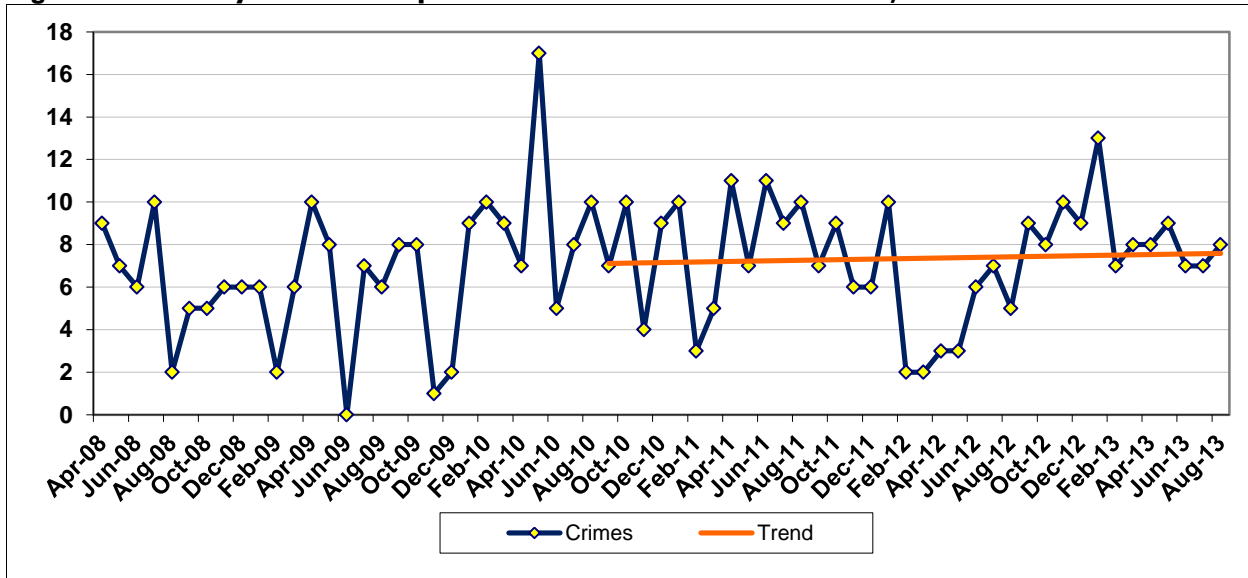
The table 3 (below) provides the volume and rate of sexual offences for Fenland over the past six financial years. A small peak was seen in 2020/11. Overall the rate has not risen dramatically, but is now higher than the rate for Cambridgeshire as a whole.

Table 3: Police recorded sexual offences in Fenland

Year	Volume	Rate per 1,000 population	Rate for Cambridgeshire
2008/09	70	0.75	0.78
2009/10	79	0.85	0.73
2010/11	95	1.01	0.78
2011/12	90	0.94	0.75
2012/13	89	0.93	0.63

The chart below demonstrates how variable recording of sexual offences is over time. The three year trend shows a small increase in the volume. The recent peak is exaggerated by the dip in recording between February and August 2012.

Figure 8: Monthly volume of police recorded sexual offences, Fenland



Reporting to and response of the police

In 2011/12, the police recorded a total of 53,700 sexual offences across England and Wales. The most serious sexual offences of 'rape' (16,000 offences) and 'sexual assault' (22,100 offences) accounted for 71% of sexual offences recorded by the police. This differs from victims responding to the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) in 2011/12, the majority of whom were reporting being victims of other sexual offences outside the most serious category¹¹.

The report goes on to state that this "reflects the fact that victims are more likely to report the most serious sexual offences to the police and, as such, the police and broader criminal justice system (CJS) tend to deal largely with the most serious end of the spectrum of sexual offending. The majority of the other sexual crimes recorded by the police related to 'exposure or voyeurism' (7,000) and 'sexual activity with minors' (5,800)."

Further the national survey found that only 15% of women that had been victims of the most serious sexual offences in the last year stated they had reported it to the police. Frequently cited reasons for not reporting the crime were that it was 'embarrassing', they 'didn't think the police could do much to help', that the incident was 'too trivial or not worth reporting', or that they saw it as a 'private/family matter and not police business'

¹¹ An overview of sexual offending in England and Wales, Ministry of Justice, Home Office and the Office for National Statistics - January 2013

There has been an increase recently in historical reports of sexual offences both nationally and locally (between 2011/12 and 2012/13 the proportion of crimes recorded more than 2 years after the offence occurred increased by approximately 6%). This is likely to have been triggered by an increase in confidence in the reporting process following Operation Yewtree and other celebrity related cases. The constabulary indicate that local figures show peaks in reporting associated with key media coverage. Trends in recorded crime statistics can be influenced by whether victims feel able to and decide to report such offences to the police, and by changes in police recording practices.

Services delivered within the Cambridgeshire Constabulary Force area include;

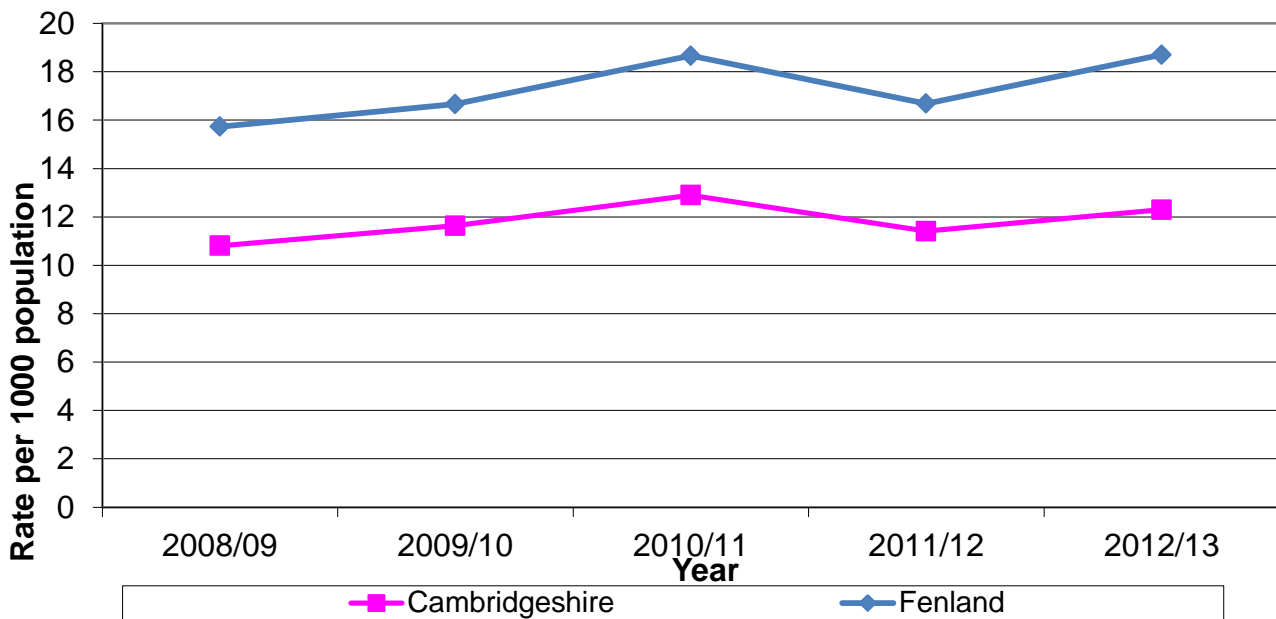
- The Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) services including Independent Sexual Violence Advocacy Service (ISVAS)
- Increase in Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service (IDVAS) provision for partner/ex-partner cases of abuse.
- Use of Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour based Violence (DASH) risk assessment as a tool (Question 19 highlighting sexual violence)
- Introduction of Domestic Abuse Investigations and Safeguarding Unit (DAISU) leading to increase in disclosure of sexual offences. (Around 90 per cent of victims of the most serious sexual offences in the previous year knew the perpetrator, compared with less than half for other sexual offences.)

Section 5.3: Domestic Violence and Abuse

This section will cover an overview on the domestic abuse incidents and crimes recorded in Fenland and will provide an update on the national evidence. Fenland CSP has been presented data on and discussed domestic abuse previously. It remains an area of concern for the County and Fenland because of the immediate and long-term harm it causes to victims and families.

Domestic abuse continues to be a priority for Cambridgeshire. The gap between the estimated level of victims and the police recorded volume of incidents is still notable. The Domestic Abuse Implementation Board continues to regard an increase in reporting as a positive sign of engagement from victims and creates greater opportunities to deliver support to those that need it.

Figure 9: Rate of domestic abuse incidents per 1,000 population in Fenland and Cambridgeshire



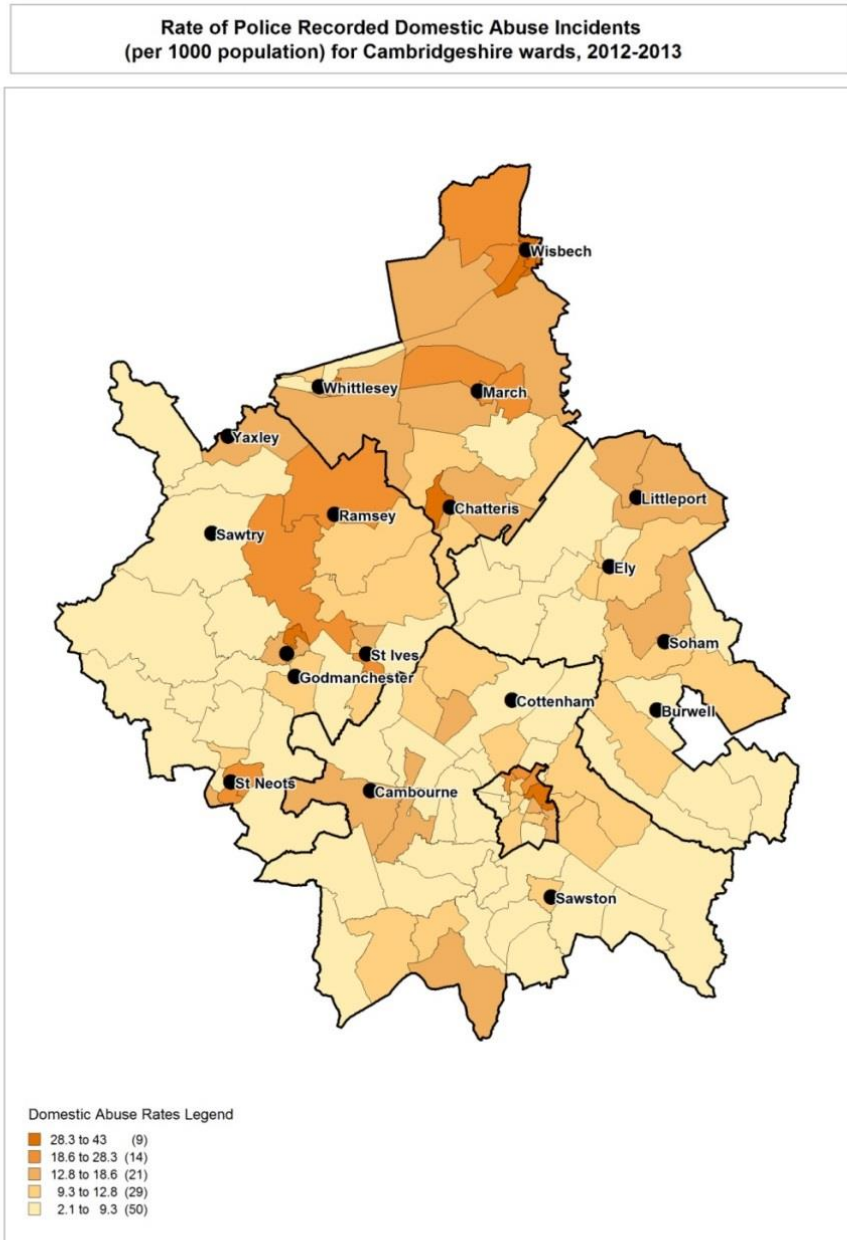
For the period April to August 2013 there were 176 police recorded crimes marked as domestic abuse in Fenland. This is slightly down compared to the same period in the previous year, when there were 190 crimes. For April to August 2013, Fenland accounted for 30% of the domestic abuse crimes in Cambridgeshire, but only 15% of the County population.

Location of incidents

The map overleaf (figure 10) shows the geographic spread of domestic abuse incidents in the county. Wards within Fenland continue to display higher rates of incidents than those in the south of the County. Research indicates¹² that the prevalence rates of women experiencing domestic abuse in urban versus rural areas is similar. They report the type of abuse being similar as well. The key differences were how women perceived the level of domestic abuse, with rural women perceiving it as less frequent; and how women reported it, with a slightly higher percentage of rural women reporting to a GP than urban women. Given the issues of access to services and isolation, this finding may open up opportunities for improving engagement and reporting in rural areas of the district.

¹² MaCarray and Williamson 2009 *Violence Against Women in Rural and Urban Areas*. Bristol: University of Bristol

Figure 10: Map of police recorded domestic abuse incident rates per 1,000, 2012/13



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The governance and delivery of services relating to domestic abuse in Cambridgeshire are currently being reviewed. Front line work continues through a variety of agencies. The County partnership is exploring a new governance framework, with an initial meeting in November with both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough represented. Fenland CSP continues to engage with the County wide agenda through the Implementation Board.

APPENDIX A. 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 Domestic abuse incidents and crimes
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 the most up to date information has been analysed and specific time periods stated within the analysis.

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. CADET: April to September 2013

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crime Data

Select Area:	Select Sector:	Return to:								
<i>Fenland</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Main Menu</i>								
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				
	Sep-12	Sep-13			Apr-12	Sep-12	Apr-13	Sep-13		
All Crime	427	451	24	+ 5.0%	2,743		2,472		-271	- 9.9%
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	417	451	34	+ 8.2%	2,679		2,472		-207	- 7.7%
Domestic Abuse	34	39	5	+ 14.7%	224		215		-9	- 4.0%
Burglary Dwelling	18	26	8	+ 44.4%	164		133		-31	- 18.9%
Victim Based Crime	356	399	43	+ 12.1%	2,403		2,220		-183	- 7.6%
All Violence Against The Person	71	76	5	+ 7.0%	484		429		-55	- 11.4%
Homicides	0	0	0	No Calc	0		0		0	No Calc
Violence with injury	34	37	3	+ 8.8%	244		220		-24	- 9.8%
Violence without injury	37	39	2	+ 5.4%	240		209		-31	- 12.9%
All Sexual Offences	9	8	-1	- 11.1%	33		47		14	+ 42.4%
Serious Sexual Offences	5	8	3	+ 60.0%	23		37		14	+ 60.9%
Rape	2	4	2	+ 100.0%	10		13		3	+ 30.0%
Sexual Assaults	3	5	2	+ 66.7%	11		22		11	+ 100.0%
Other Serious Sexual Offences	0	-1	-1	No Calc	2		2		0	No Calc
Other Sexual Offences	4	0	-4	- 100.0%	10		10		0	No Calc
All Robbery	3	9	6	+ 200.0%	29		26		-3	- 10.3%
Robbery (Business)	0	1	1	No Calc	0		1		1	No Calc
Robbery (Personal)	3	8	5	+ 166.7%	29		25		-4	- 13.8%
Theft Offences	186	222	36	+ 19.4%	1,331		1,246		-85	- 6.4%
Burglary Dwelling	18	26	8	+ 44.4%	164		133		-31	- 18.9%
Burglary Non Dwelling	26	32	6	+ 23.1%	159		170		11	+ 6.9%
Burglary Shed/Garage	12	22	10	+ 83.3%	93		101		8	+ 8.6%
Burglary Commercial	14	10	-4	- 28.6%	66		69		3	+ 4.5%
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0	0	0	No Calc	0		0		0	No Calc
Shoplifting	35	34	-1	- 2.9%	260		239		-21	- 8.1%
Theft from the Person	1	2	1	+ 100.0%	19		17		-2	- 10.5%
Theft of Pedal Cycles	16	20	4	+ 25.0%	85		77		-8	- 9.4%
Vehicle Crime	31	45	14	+ 45.2%	215		199		-16	- 7.4%
Vehicle Taking	7	15	8	+ 114.3%	40		54		14	+ 35.0%
Theft from a Vehicle	24	26	2	+ 8.3%	170		135		-35	- 20.6%
Vehicle Interference	0	4	4	No Calc	5		10		5	+ 100.0%
All other theft offences	59	63	4	+ 6.8%	429		411		-18	- 4.2%
Making off without payment	6	3	-3	- 50.0%	32		31		-1	- 3.1%
Theft in a Dwelling	15	10	-5	- 33.3%	56		42		-14	- 25.0%
Other theft offences	38	50	12	+ 31.6%	341		338		-3	- 0.9%
All Criminal Damage	87	84	-3	- 3.4%	526		472		-54	- 10.3%
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	22	15	-7	- 31.8%	121		104		-17	- 14.0%
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	14	7	-7	- 50.0%	64		49		-15	- 23.4%
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	28	32	4	+ 14.3%	187		163		-24	- 12.8%
Criminal Damage Other	20	25	5	+ 25.0%	128		130		2	+ 1.6%
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0	0	0	No Calc	0		0		0	No Calc
Arson	3	5	2	+ 66.7%	26		26		0	No Calc
Other Crimes Against Society	61	52	-9	- 14.8%	276		252		-24	- 8.7%
All Drugs Offences	23	26	3	+ 13.0%	142		137		-5	- 3.5%
Drugs (Trafficking)	1	3	2	+ 200.0%	25		29		4	+ 16.0%
Drugs (Simple Possession)	22	23	1	+ 4.5%	117		108		-9	- 7.7%
Drugs (Other Offences)	0	0	0	No Calc	0		0		0	No Calc
Possession of Weapons Offences	7	3	-4	- 57.1%	20		18		-2	- 10.0%
Public Order Offences	23	15	-8	- 34.8%	94		62		-32	- 34.0%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	8	8	0	=	20		35		15	+ 75.0%
All Racially Aggravated Crime	1	0	-1	- 100.0%	5		8		3	+ 60.0%
All Racially Aggravated Violence	1	0	-1	- 100.0%	5		8		3	+ 60.0%
All Racially Aggravated Harassment	0	0	0	No Calc	0		0		0	No Calc
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0	0	0	No Calc	0		0		0	No Calc
Metal Theft	4	5	1	+ 25.0%	42		35		-7	- 16.7%
Metal Infrastructure	2	0	-2	- 100.0%	13		7		-6	- 46.2%
Metal Non Infrastructure	2	5	3	+ 150.0%	29		28		-1	- 3.4%
Hate Crime	3	0	-3	- 100.0%	9		10		1	+ 11.1%
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse)	50	56	6	+ 12.0%	343		288		-55	- 16.0%
Going equipped for stealing etc	0	0	0	No Calc	0		1		1	No Calc
Handling stolen goods	3	0	-3	- 100.0%	6		7		1	+ 16.7%

Categories coloured white constitute a breakdown of the category in grey immediately above it.

Place the mouse pointer over each category title to view a list of the Home Office Classifications included within them.



FENLAND
Community Safety
Partnership

Fenland Community Safety Partnership

Strategic Assessment 2013/14 - Continuous Assessment
Document 3: Acquisitive crime and offending

January 2014

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.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/fenland>

Title	Strategic Assessment 2013/14 - Continuous Assessment Document 3: Acquisitive crime and offending
Date created	November 2013
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 third of four documents that will be produced for 2013/14. The focus of this document will be acquisitive crime and offending in Fenland.
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Geographical coverage	Fenland District
Time period	Data up to December 2013, plus historic data where appropriate.
Format	word
Status	Version 0.1
Usage statement	This product is the property of the Research and Performance team, Cambridgeshire County Council. If you wish to reproduce this document either in whole, or in part, please acknowledge the source and the author(s).
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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 2013/14 the partnership is continuing to develop the 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. For 2013/14 the continuous assessment consists of 4 parts:

Document	Key theme	Analysis & Writing	Presentation
1	Children & young people	April to June	July 2013
2	Violence	July to September	October 2013
3	Acquisitive crime and offending	October to December	January 2014
4	Anti-social behaviour	January to March	April 2014

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. The local analysis is based upon the 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 interactive community safety atlas provides some of the main crime and disorder issues at ward level. The atlas allows the user to review the data directly on the map or in a chart. It can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/crime/atlas.html>

¹ Financial years 2006/07 to 2011/12, local and national data

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

Shoplifting has decreased by 17% across Fenland (Year to Date), and the rate of offences is now in-line with the Most Similar Group² average.

Although there has been an overall decrease in shoplifting, March has recorded an increase; the reason for this increase is unclear.

Dwelling burglaries has decreased by 12% across Fenland (Year to date) although increases have been seen in some wards.

In the long term there has been a decrease in non-dwelling burglary, although recently (year to date) there is an increase of 9%

There is a slightly higher rate of offending in males who are 20-24 years old compared to the County.

80% of Offenders are male with the highest rate resident offenders was in the ward of Waterlees for October 2012 to September 2013.

Probation data shows that Fenland has a higher proportion (20%) of offenders who are of the ethnicity group white other compared to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (13%).

With the changes to the Probation service and funding generally the future management of offenders is unclear at this time. In particular the impact on the Integrated Offender Management Scheme.

The data and information currently available does not fully explain the changes in offences patterns in Fenland. In particular, the impact of projects such as FenBAC and the sub IOM group are not clear.

² Home Office Most Similar Group – can be found in Appendix C




Recommendations

It is recommended that;

1. The Partnership explore the cause of the current decrease in shoplifting and examine if there any barriers to prevent future reductions.
2. The Partnership should consider the current issues in March and identify any future work through the action plan to tackle the issues.
3. Repeat offender management is currently the main focus of work to reduce acquisitive crime, with the uncertainty around the future of this; the Partnership should discuss how it would develop this work locally.
4. For the end of year review the Partnership examines the outcomes of the projects currently underway tackling acquisitive crime and how they impact on the current priorities.

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

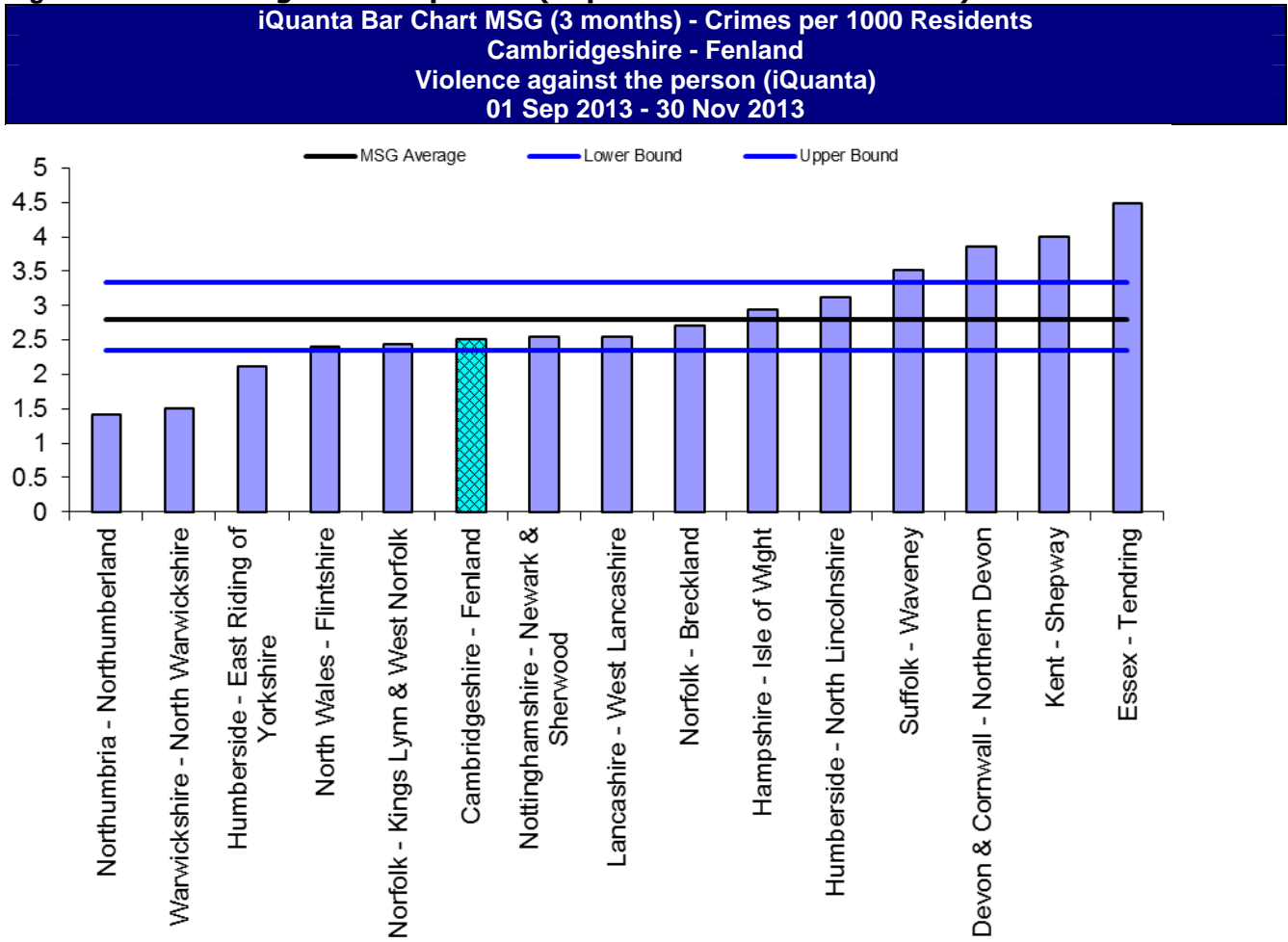
³ SD – Standard Deviation: A quantity calculated to indicate the extent of deviation for a group as a whole

Section 4: Performance and Partnership Activity

Priority: Alcohol-related violence

Performance Measure	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14	Q3 13/14	Q4 13/14	Trend ⁴	Baseline
1.1 Violence against the person	204	225	230		NONE	857
1.2 Violence against the person – In Wisbech pub cluster	37	49	51		DOWN	209
1.3 Violence against the person – In March pub cluster	11	11	30		UP	50

Figure 1: Violence against the person (September- November 2013)



PROTECT - Provisional data before it is finalised and published as National Statistics

Source: iQuanta

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are;

Licensed premises continue to improve their security and practices through advice and guidance of the district council and police licensing teams. Special constables continued to deliver op Titan throughout the Christmas period.

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

The Fenland accreditation scheme 'Thumbs up' had its awards ceremony which was attended by over 50 Fenland based businesses, which had completed the stringent requirements set in the application process, the media also covered this event.

Hotspots within the Wisbech pub cluster are seeing slight reductions of violence against the person when compared to last year; this is through improved interaction with identified license holders and the development of the Fenland Traffic Light System (TLS) which monitors incidents occurring at Fenland licensed premises.

The pub cluster in March Town saw a spike in incidents in October, November and December. This spike is currently being investigated to see whether the incidents are linked to the night time economy. Relevant actions will be put in place if trends and location are identified.

The Fenland TLS scoring system through E-CINS is now being promoted across the district and county due to its success and rising popularity. It was also highlighted at the E-CINS national conference.

Priority: Anti-social behaviour

Performance Measure	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14	Q3 13/14	Q4 13/14	Trend	Baseline
Proportion of residents who perceive ASB to be a fairly or very big problem*	0.7%	2.1%	2.2%		DOWN ⁵	2%
ASB incidents – Fenland District	950	1,109	826		DOWN	4,019

* It should be noted that the figure provided above for the perception indicator is from 12-month rolling data.

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are;

The Chatteris Dispersal order for nuisance vehicles continues to be a success with a large reduction in calls for service in this area.

After some high profile raves in 2012/13 the police set up proactive patrols around possible sites for this year, this led to no raves in Fenland over the Christmas and New Year Period.

Neighbourhood forums continue to measure the perception of crime and ASB across Fenland, on average 80% of residents are stating their perception is low. This is a significant change to 3 years ago.

Youth related anti-social behaviour in Walsoken (Wisbech) attracted a lot of concerns from residents, local councillors and CSP partners throughout November. The ASB problem solving group worked quickly to identify perpetrators, reduce the risk to victims and reduce the impact on the community. As a result two young people were issued Acceptable Behaviour Contracts and Registered Providers challenged tenancies if the perpetrators were linked to their properties. Several of the families were referred to the Together For families scheme for further family support.

Priority: Children and Young People

Performance Measure	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14	Q3 13/14	Q4 13/14	Trend	Baseline
1.4 Violence against the person – Involving young people ⁶	46	46	45		DOWN	215
ASB incidents at ASB hotspot in Wisbech ⁷	71	70	29		DOWN	239

⁵ Based on rolling 12 months compared with the previous period

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

⁷ Police recorded ASB incidents within selected area in Wisbech, which can be found in Appendix A

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are:

Members of the CSP attended and delivered consequence sessions to 180, year 10 students at Neale Wade Academy. The sessions covered drugs and alcohol, teenage pregnancy, internet safety, abusive relationships and sexual transmitted diseases. Positive feedback has been received from staff and students for the delivery and content.

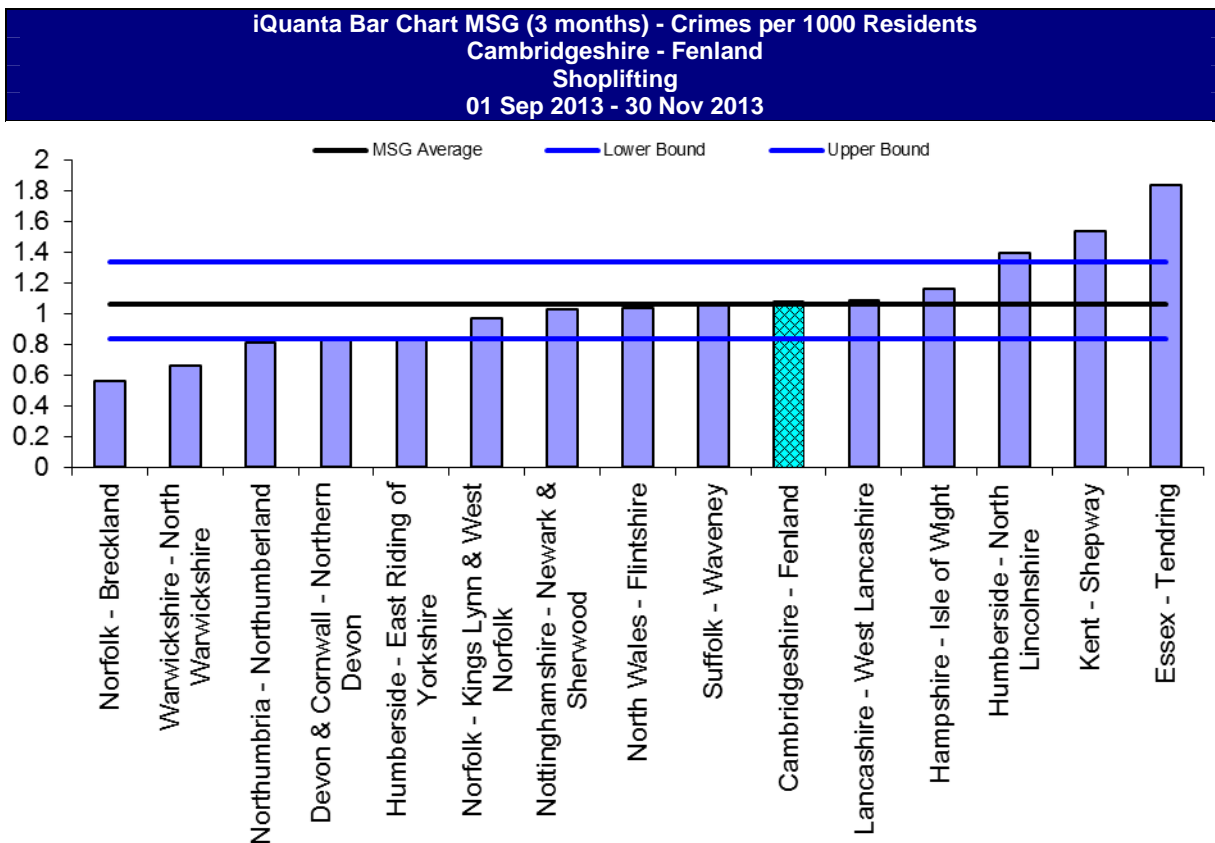
The voluntary group, Fenland Rural Road Safety Group, delivered the '2 Young to Die' package to year 11 students in the four academies in Fenland. They presented a strong message about road safety using local examples and emotional speakers who had lost someone in a related incident.

Fenland CSP continues to support the Countywide Together For families' scheme. They also support the scheme with officer time dedicated to enhancing the E-CINS system and promoting its efficiencies to other partners, this now includes an online referral assessment for all county ASB problem solving groups

Priority: Acquisitive crime

Performance Measure	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14	Q3 13/14	Q4 13/14	Trend	Baseline ⁸
Shoplifting	126	113	97		DOWN	541
Shoplifting detections	63.5%	66%	70%		UP	66.5%
Dwelling burglary	67	66	71		DOWN	298

Figure 2: Shoplifting (September - November 2013)



PROTECT - Provisional data before it is finalised and published as National Statistics

Source: iQuanta

⁸ Baseline data is 2012/13

Section 5: Priority Analysis – Acquisitive Crime

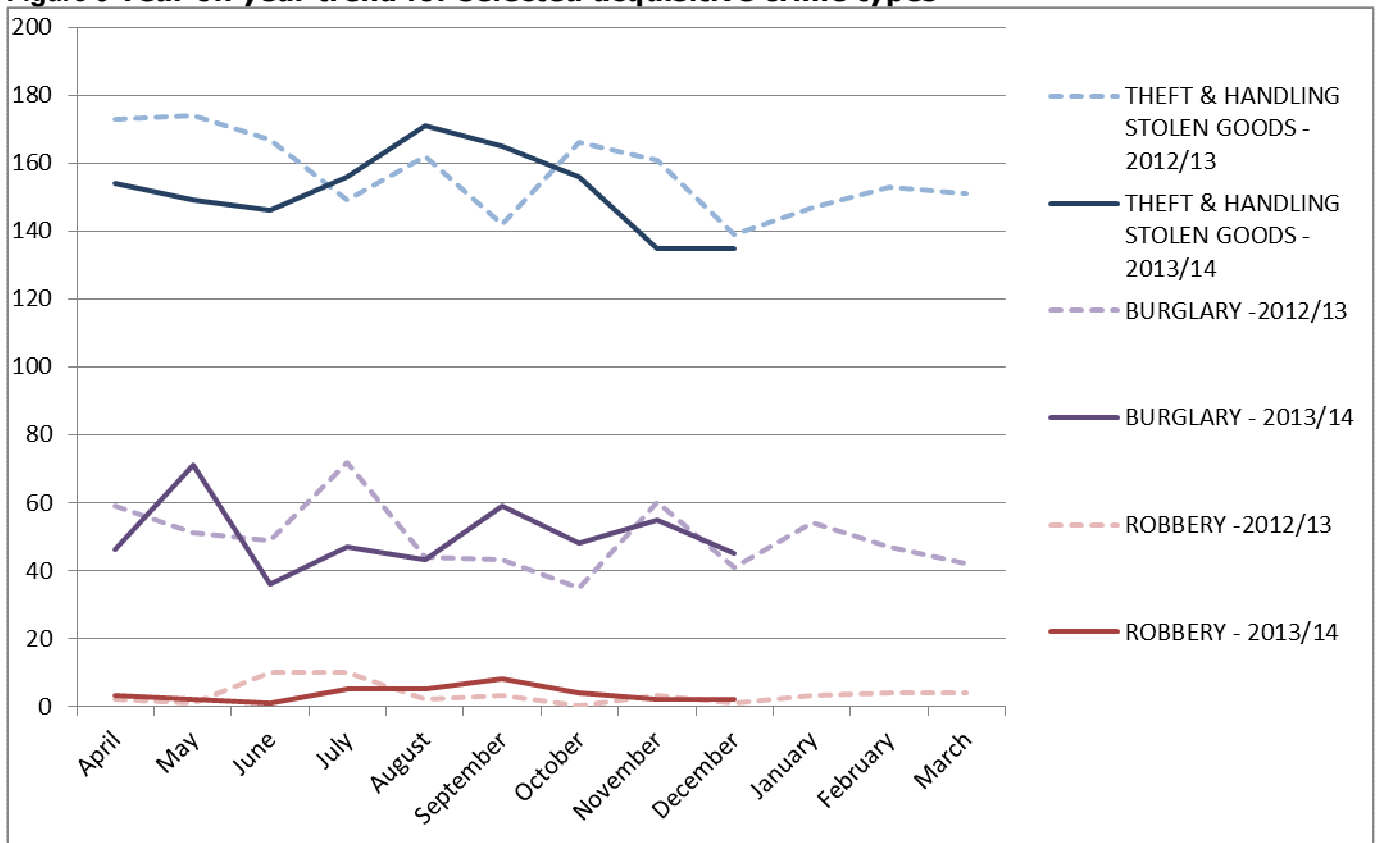
This section of the assessment provides an overview of acquisitive crime in the district, including locations and recent trends.

Overview

Acquisitive crime accounts for a high volume of crime and therefore a high proportion of crime. There are several crime types that are categorised as acquisitive crime. For the purpose of this quarter certain crime types were selected for acquisitive crime, this included theft & handling stolen goods, burglary and robbery.

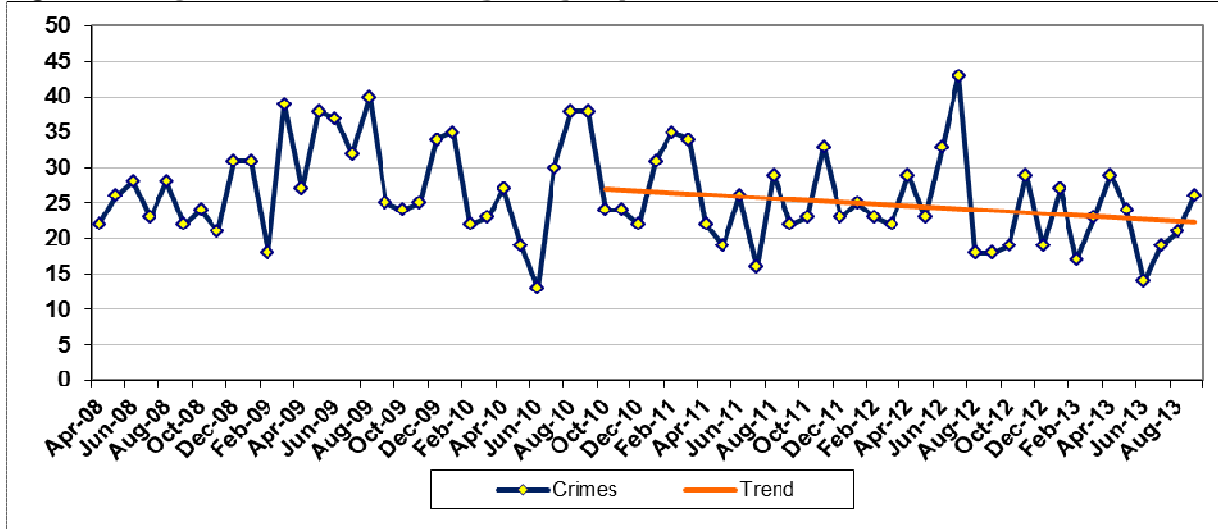
The graph below shows the year on year change between 2012 and until December 2013. Theft and handling records the highest volume of offences. Robbery has remained consistent with only one less offence recorded when you compare April to December 2012 to the same time period this year, 34 offences.

Figure 3 Year on year trend for selected acquisitive crime types



Burglary includes dwelling burglary, burglary in a building other than a dwelling and aggravated burglary. The graph below shows the three year trend for dwelling burglary in Fenland.

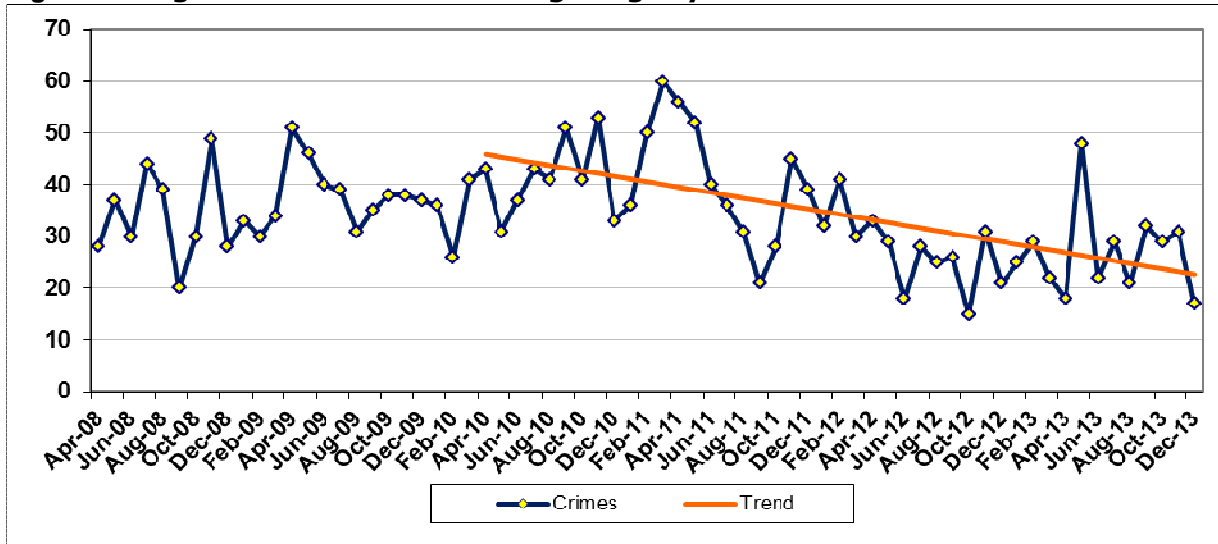
Figure 4 Long term trend dwelling burglary in Fenland



The long term trend for dwelling burglary is showing a reduction. Year to date compared to the same period last year there has been an 11.7% reduction of dwelling burglary throughout the district.

Non dwelling burglary is showing an increase year to date of 9% in Fenland, compared to the Constabulary area where there has been a slight decrease of 0.2%. In the long term the trend for non-dwelling burglaries is downwards, as shown in the graph below.

Figure 5 Long term trend non-dwelling burglary in Fenland



There has been an increase of 6% in shed/garage burglaries and an increase of 13% in commercial burglaries.

Shoplifting which makes up one of the crime offences of theft and handling has shown a reduction of 17% across Fenland, April to December 2013 this is a reduction of 69 offences.

Total serious acquisitive crime, April to December 2013, has shown a reduction of 8% that's 48 less offences compared to the same period last year.

Work to reduce acquisitive crime

Shoplifting continues to be a concern to local retail business in Fenland, particularly in Wisbech and March and less so in Chatteris and Whittlesey. Retailers are becoming aware of the need to work with partners to tackle this concern which is why the uptake and the regular use of SIRCS by business members is considered to be a positive method of engagement, there are over 170 members across the district.

Currently the FenBAC work predominately focuses on businesses within the town centres. FenBAC continue to support each of the local business crime reduction groups including ShopWatch.

Closer partnership working allows business crime to be tackled in a more coordinated and efficient way. Partnership working is involved with the FenBAC approach and the 'Thumbs Up' scheme. Information on offenders, location and offence type is shared securely between businesses in each town and or the district when required to help with detections and prevention of crime.

Section 5.2: Geographic/ hotspots

The following section provides an update on the geographic distribution of selected acquisitive crime in the district.

Wisbech continues to record the highest volume of offences, although it has recorded a reduction in all four crime types compared to the same period last year (see table 1).

Non-dwelling burglary overall recorded an increase in the period and increases in three of the four neighbourhood areas, in particular in the March neighbourhood. March neighbourhood area also recorded increases vehicle crime and shoplifting. March was the only area to record an increase in shoplifting over this time period.

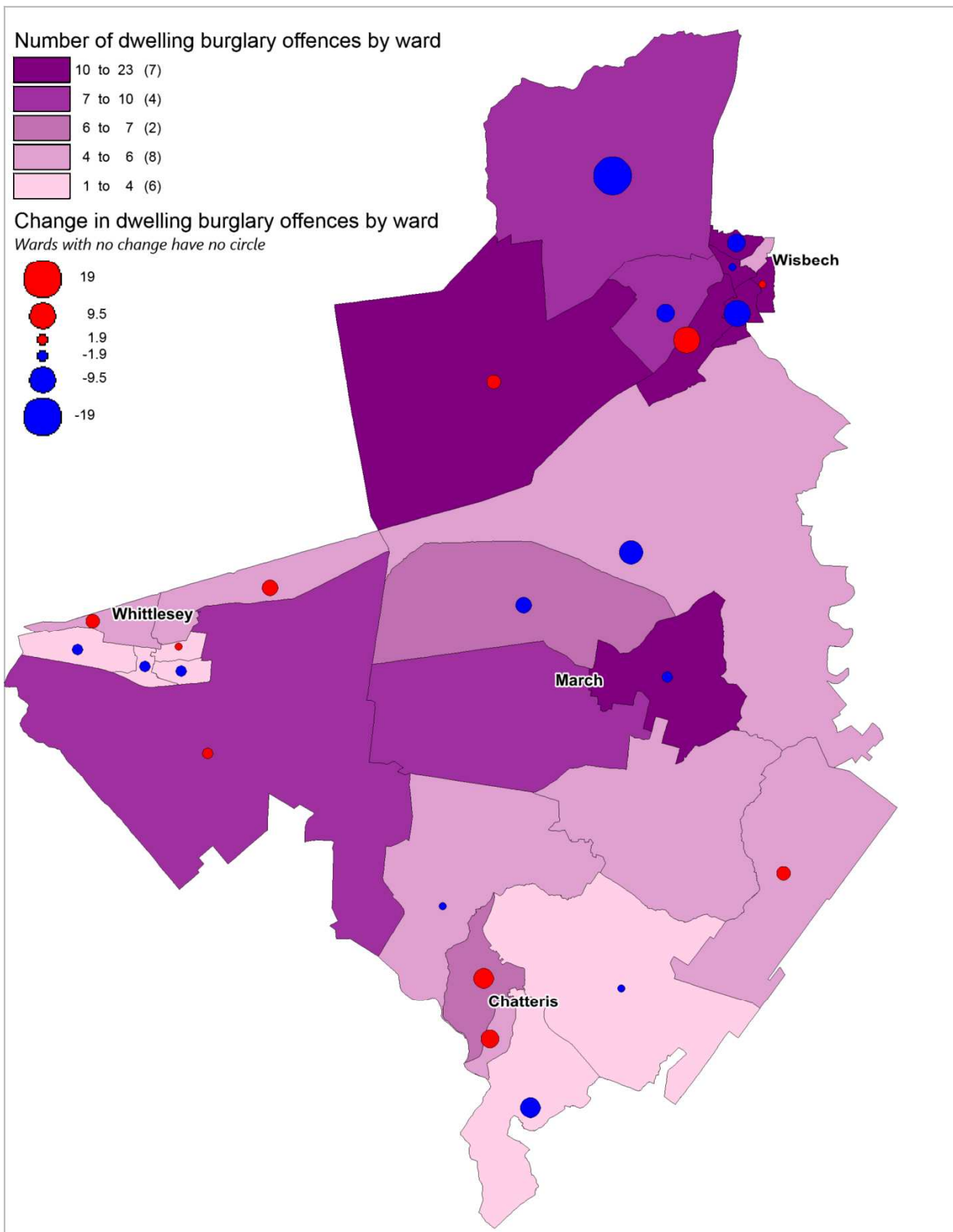
Table 1: Selected crime type by neighbourhood areas⁹

Neighbourhood area	dwelling burglary		Non-dwelling burglary		Vehicle crime		Shoplifting	
	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14
March	40	33	36	67	51	71	58	82
Chatteris	13	20	19	38	29	48	28	18
Whittlesey	21	25	26	35	61	48	25	25
Wisbech	161	127	146	110	171	128	300	214
Fenland	235	205	227	250	312	295	411	339

Although dwelling burglary has seen a decrease across the district, some neighbourhood areas have seen an increase in the number of offences. Therefore dwelling burglary was mapped by ward to show the volume of offences and also the change in the volume of offences for each ward, as seen in the map below.

⁹ Data is for Year to date April-December

Number of offences of dwelling burglary (April to December 2013) and the change in number of offences (April-December 2013 compared to April-December 2012)



Produced by Cambridgeshire Research Group

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Wards which showed no change in the number of offences do not have a circle. Wards which recorded a decrease in the volume of offences are shown with a blue circle; wards with an increase are shown with a red circle. The ward of Medworth has seen the largest increase, followed by the wards of Slade Lode and The Mills in Chatteris. Part of the increase in Chatteris is down to one offender who is known to IOM.

Parish breakdown of acquisitive crime

The four parishes with the highest volume of acquisitive crime are Wisbech CP, March CP, Whittlesey CP and Chatteris CP. Although when looking at proportions of acquisitive crime compared to all crime then Chatteris has the highest proportion.

Table 2: Police recorded selected acquisitive crime in largest parishes April to December 2013

Parish	Burglary	Robbery	Theft & Handling stolen goods	Acquisitive crime as a proportion all crime
Chatteris CP	48	<5	141	58%
Whittlesey CP	53	<5	161	52%
March CP	69	<5	284	48%
Wisbech CP	154	26	582	50%

Wisbech had the highest volume of all offences. Robbery made up 3% of all acquisitive crime in the parish of Wisbech compared to 1% in the other parishes. Year to date the neighbourhood area of Wisbech has seen an increase of 21% (5) robbery offences.

It is noted that the long term trend for robbery in neighbourhood of Wisbech is showing a small increase. However, as the numbers are very small and monthly fluctuations are highly variable it is not recommended at this time for the Partnership to take this on as a separate priority.

Section 5.3: Offenders

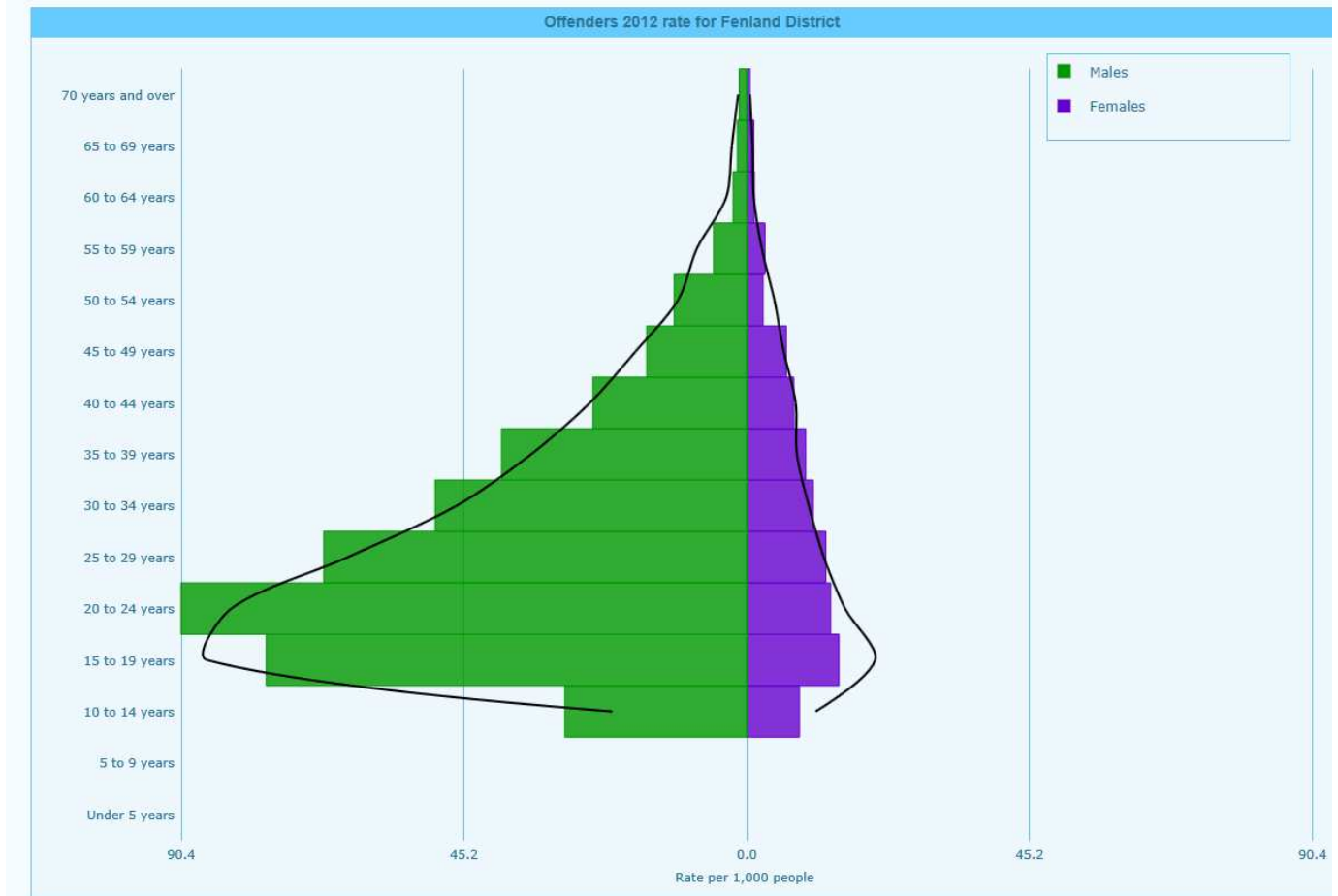
The following section uses data from police, probation and youth offending service to provide an overview of the information available relating to offenders, and where possible repeat offenders. Information has also been sought from professionals regarding the schemes currently in place in Fenland to reduce re-offending.

Offending

The profile of the general offending population known to the constabulary is shown in the figure below.

For Fenland compared, with Cambridgeshire as a whole, it can be seen that there is a slightly higher rate of offending in males, in particular those who are 20-24 years old. Males in this age bracket have a rate of 90.4 in a 1,000 people. This may be an issue with data, with more males of that age residing in the district than is officially estimated or a slightly different offending profile for the district. Fenland also has a higher rate of offending for males who are 10 to 14 years old compared to the Cambridgeshire rate.

Figure 6 Rate of offenders in Fenland per 5 year age group and sex



The Victim and offender Needs Assessment identified that the police data shows that 80% of offenders are males. It was also more noticeable that the offenders came from more deprived areas. This supports the findings above.

Offenders known to the police from October 2012 to September 2013 was analysed. In this period there were 1,077 unique offenders in Fenland. Out of these 80% were male and 20% were female, consistent with the findings from the Victim and offender needs assessment. These 1,077 offenders committed 802 offences in the same period.

Table 3 shows the breakdown for each ward in Fenland with the rate of offenders per 1,000 people, based on the offenders’ home address.

Table 3: Rate of offenders per 1,000 population in wards with a rate above the Fenland rate

Ward	Rate of offenders per 1,000 population
Wisbech Medworth	39.38
Wisbech Clarkson	32.90
Wisbech Waterlees	21.98
Wisbech Staithe	18.33
Wisbech Hill	16.32
Wisbech Peckover	16.17
Wisbech Kirkgate	15.22
Chatteris Slade Lode	15.21
March East	11.47
Fenland	11.26

The ward of Medworth has the highest rate of offenders with 39.38 offenders per 1,000 people. Seven wards in Wisbech recorded rates above the district rate. The lowest rate was recorded in Manea.

An examination of all offenders known to Probation in 2013 was carried out. There were very few differences found between Fenland and the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough area in the overall profile. Most notable were;

- A higher proportion of White and White: Other offenders in Fenland
- A slightly lower proportion of offenders aged 30-39 years of age in Fenland
- A slightly higher proportion of offenders aged 40-49 years of age in Fenland

The tables below breakdown the profile of offenders know to Probation as at 7th November 2013.

Table 4: Ethnicity profile of offenders in Fenland and Cambridgeshire & Peterborough

Ethnicity	Fenland	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough
White ¹⁰	76%	70%
White:Other	20%	13%
Black	1%	2%
Mixed	1%	2%
Asian	1%	4%
Other	1%	1%
Not Known	1%	8%

Table 5: Age profile of offenders in Fenland and Cambridgeshire & Peterborough

Agegroup	Fenland	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough
15-17	0%	0%
18-20	12%	11%
21-24	17%	17%

¹⁰ White ethnicity includes White:British, White:Irish and White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller

25-29	19%	19%
30-39	24%	27%
40-49	19%	17%
50-59	5%	6%
60 and over	3%	3%
Not known	0%	0%

The highest three offence types for female offenders was theft and handling offences, violence and fraud and forgery. For males it was violence, other indictable offences and theft and handling

Table 6: Offence breakdown by gender for offenders in Fenland

Offence type	Females	Males
Burglary	4%	8%
Criminal damage	1%	6%
Fraud and forgery	18%	2%
Indictable Motoring Offences	7%	10%
Other Indictable Offences	15%	20%
Other motoring	3%	5%
Other Summary Offences	10%	4%
Robbery		1%
Sexual Offences		4%
Theft and Handling	21%	11%
Theft from vehicles		
Violence	20%	31%

Young Offenders

The district recorded 29 new young offenders in the same period, 18% of County. Waterlees had 5 first time young offenders in January to September 2013. This was the highest count for any ward in Fenland. The highest ward in the County was East Chesterton and Yaxley and Farcet with a count of 6.

65% of first time young offenders were male in Fenland. 12 (41%) were under 14 and 17 (59%) were between 15 to 17 years of age. 8 of the first time offenders committed offences which fit the violence against the person category.

Re-offending

Integrated Offender Management

The Integrated Offender Management (IOM) scheme helps the client out of the downward spiral they are in of drug debt, lack of stable tenancy, loss of benefits and mental health by assisting them to get the correct benefits, prescriptions and supported housing. They do this until the client is in a better position to manage by themselves.

One challenge the IOM scheme faces is the range of mental health issues that the clients suffer from. It is believed that by working in partnership with other agencies the scheme is helping to prevent the clients from re-offending. Whilst the Performance report produced for the scheme revealed a decrease in offending, there is still not a clear evidence base of what has the biggest impact.

There have been 16 new referrals made to the Fenland IOM scheme this year. 7 of those have been adopted onto the scheme.

Cambridgeshire Constabulary use daily management meetings to focus on IOM in terms of disruption visits and other enforcement action if criminal activity is thought to be occurring.

Progress on Sub-IOM group

The Partnership was presented last year with data relating to repeat offenders not within the IOM cohort and formed a working group (IOM Sub group) to look at how best to reduce the re-offending of this group. This project is to improve better identification of lower level crime trends and the perpetrators of these to offer support or pressure if they aren't willing to engage. It was also directly linked with housing provision to break the circle of 'sofa surfing', crime to survive and repatriate if the cases required it.

This is still in its early days and the CSP continues to improve information sharing and processes within the project to lead to positive outcomes. A process chart for identifying and supporting individuals has been developed and agreed between cross border agencies. Over the Christmas period new Immigration legislation was rushed in which is thought will inadvertently have an impact on this issue, as it will speed up the immigration powers. The new legislation states:

“Home Office Immigration Enforcement can take administrative removal action against an EEA national who is not exercising Treaty rights. The non-exercise of Treaty rights covers the following: an individual who has been in the UK for more than three months and is not working, studying, seeking work, self-employed or self-sufficient. Such individuals may come to the attention of the police because of anti-social behaviour, including begging, street crime and rough sleeping.”

Over the coming months it is recommended that incident numbers be monitored and included in the end of year review. Further it may be beneficial to include a case study to show the benefits of this scheme.

A concern has been expressed that the Lithuanian community do not feel comfortable contacting the constabulary and that further community engagement work might prove beneficial. The added value

could be to improve health outcomes within this community, including the current concern of risk of suicide.

APPENDIX A. ASB area in Wisbech



APPENDIX B. 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 Domestic abuse incidents and crimes
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 the most up to date information has been analysed and specific time periods stated within the analysis.

APPENDIX C. 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).

APPENDIX D. CADET: April to December 2013

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crime Data

Select Area:	Select Sector:	Return to:						
<i>Fenland</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Main Menu</i>						
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		Numeric Change	Apparent Change
	From	To			From	To		
	Dec-12	Dec-13			Apr-12	Dec-12		
All Crime	388	404	16	+4.1%	3,988	3,640	-348	-8.7%
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	381	404	23	+6.0%	3,902	3,640	-262	-6.7%
Domestic Abuse	28	47	19	+67.9%	317	325	8	+2.5%
Burglary Dwelling	19	28	9	+47.4%	231	204	-27	-11.7%
Victim Based Crime	322	357	35	+10.9%	3,470	3,248	-222	-6.4%
All Violence Against The Person	52	94	42	+80.8%	563	659	96	+17.0%
Homicides	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc
Violence with injury	27	42	15	+55.6%	317	327	10	+3.2%
Violence without injury	25	52	27	+108.0%	346	332	-14	-4.0%
All Sexual Offences	9	17	8	+88.9%	60	73	13	+21.7%
Serious Sexual Offences	4	8	4	+100.0%	41	51	10	+24.4%
Rape	1	2	1	+100.0%	19	17	-2	-10.5%
Sexual Assaults	3	5	2	+66.7%	19	30	11	+57.9%
Other Serious Sexual Offences	0	1	1	No Calc	3	4	1	+33.3%
Other Sexual Offences	5	9	4	+80.0%	19	22	3	+15.8%
All Robbery	1	2	1	+100.0%	34	33	-1	-2.9%
Robbery (Business)	1	0	-1	-100.0%	1	1	0	No Calc
Robbery (Personal)	0	2	2	No Calc	33	32	-1	-3.0%
Theft Offences	187	179	-8	-4.3%	1,948	1,814	-134	-6.9%
Burglary Dwelling	19	28	9	+47.4%	231	204	-27	-11.7%
Burglary Non Dwelling	21	17	-4	-19.0%	226	247	21	+9.3%
Burglary Shed/Garage	6	7	1	+16.7%	129	137	8	+6.2%
Burglary Commercial	15	10	-5	-33.3%	97	110	13	+13.4%
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc
Shoplifting	44	28	-16	-36.4%	405	336	-69	-17.0%
Theft from the Person	4	3	-1	-25.0%	35	29	-6	-17.1%
Theft of Pedal Cycles	5	18	13	+260.0%	117	116	-1	-0.9%
Vehicle Crime	39	35	-4	-10.3%	323	307	-16	-5.0%
Vehicle Taking	7	6	-1	-14.3%	69	88	19	+27.5%
Theft from a Vehicle	29	28	-1	-3.4%	243	205	-38	-15.6%
Vehicle Interference	3	1	-2	-66.7%	11	14	3	+27.3%
All other theft offences	55	50	-5	-9.1%	611	575	-36	-5.9%
Making off without payment	6	6	0	=	46	41	-5	-10.9%
Theft in a Dwelling	4	7	3	+75.0%	78	61	-17	-21.8%
Other theft offences	45	37	-8	-17.8%	487	473	-14	-2.9%
All Criminal Damage	73	65	-8	-11.0%	765	669	-96	-12.5%
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	14	27	13	+92.9%	171	161	-10	-5.8%
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	7	5	-2	-28.6%	96	73	-23	-24.0%
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	36	13	-23	-63.9%	278	228	-50	-18.0%
Criminal Damage Other	15	18	3	+20.0%	186	173	-13	-7.0%
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc
Arson	1	2	1	+100.0%	34	34	0	No Calc
Other Crimes Against Society	59	47	-12	-20.3%	432	392	-40	-9.3%
All Drugs Offences	43	23	-20	-46.5%	240	216	-24	-10.0%
Drugs (Trafficking)	8	3	-5	-62.5%	42	35	-7	-16.7%
Drugs (Simple Possession)	35	20	-15	-42.9%	198	181	-17	-8.6%
Drugs (Other Offences)	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc
Possession of Weapons Offences	5	5	0	=	31	28	-3	-9.7%
Public Order Offences	10	14	4	+40.0%	132	97	-35	-26.5%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	1	5	4	+400.0%	29	51	22	+75.9%
All Racially Aggravated Crime	0	5	5	No Calc	14	16	2	+14.3%
All Racially Aggravated Violence	0	5	5	No Calc	14	16	2	+14.3%
All Racially Aggravated Harassment	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc
Metal Theft	5	2	-3	-60.0%	67	45	-22	-32.8%
Metal Infrastructure	0	1	1	No Calc	20	9	-11	-55.0%
Metal Non Infrastructure	5	1	-4	-80.0%	47	36	-11	-23.4%
Hate Crime	1	4	3	+300.0%	18	17	-1	-5.6%
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse)	38	63	25	+65.8%	468	445	-23	-4.9%
Going equipped for stealing etc	0	1	1	No Calc	2	4	2	+100.0%
Handling stolen goods	1	1	0	=	7	9	2	+28.6%

Categories coloured white constitute a breakdown of the category in grey immediately above it.

Place the mouse pointer over each category title to view a list of the Home Office Classifications included within them.





FENLAND
Community Safety
Partnership

Fenland Community Safety Partnership

**Strategic Assessment 2013/14 - Continuous Assessment
Document 4: Anti-social behaviour**

April 2014

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.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/fenland>

Title	Strategic Assessment 2013/14 - Continuous Assessment Document 4
Date created	April 2014
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 fourth and final document that will be produced for 2013/14. The focus of this document will be anti-social behaviour in Fenland.</p>
Produced by	<p>Sonia Bargh Research & Performance Team Cambridgeshire County Council Tel: 01223 728335 Email: Sonia.bargh@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</p>
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Geographical coverage	Fenland District
Time period	Data up to March 2014, plus historic data where appropriate.
Format Status	PDF Version 1.0
Usage statement	<p>This product is the property of the Research and Performance team, Cambridgeshire County Council. If you wish to reproduce this document either in whole, or in part, please acknowledge the source and the author(s).</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 2013/14 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	Children & young people	April to June	July 2013
2	Violence	July to September	October 2013
3	Acquisitive crime and offending	October to December	January 2014
4	Anti-social behaviour	January to March	April 2014

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

This strategic assessment document is set out in five main chapters:

- **Key Findings and Recommendations** – 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.
- **End of Year Review** – For this final document the overall performance of the partnership has been reviewed and recommendations for priorities for 2014/15 made.

¹ Financial years 2006/07 to 2011/12

Additional Data

The interactive community safety atlas provides some of the main crime and disorder issues at ward level. The atlas allows the user to review the data directly on the map or in a chart. It can be accessed here <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/interactive-maps/crime>

Section 2: Key Findings and Recommendations

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

Key findings

This section contains the key findings for both the priority analysis and the end of year review.

Anti-Social Behaviour

Recorded ASB incidents both locally, through the Police and Housing Associations, as well as nationally are reducing. Police recorded ASB has reduced by 8.6% in 2013/14 compared to the previous year.

Although Fenland district has managed good reductions it is still above the County rate. The ward of Medworth recorded the highest rate of ASB for any ward in the County. Therefore there is still further progress to be made.

Perceptions of ASB are variable in Fenland and sometimes affect whether people will go to certain towns, particular whether they will go out in the evening. Perception that there is a big or fairly big ASB problem in a respondent's local area has increased in the last year.

Youth related ASB mostly coincides with the months that contain school holidays. The most significant hotspots of youth related ASB are all in Wisbech.

It remains left to local partnerships to determine the nature of the problems and agree the best method for tackling them as there are still no clear examples of national best practice. Fenland has led the way locally with ECINS and has become best practice across the county and will be vital when the new ASB powers come into place at the end of the year.

End of Year Overall findings

Violence against the person

The volume of violence against the person has risen in Fenland, in particular in areas outside of Wisbech. Therefore the partnership has not met all the targets set. Although violence associated with the alcohol in the Wisbech pub cluster has seen a 12% reduction compared to the previous year. The volume rises indicate that this is a topic for continued work.

Domestic Abuse

Fenland continues to have the highest rate of domestic abuse incidents in the county. There is a need to continue work in this area to maintain reporting and support victims.

Acquisitive crime

The partnership has achieved a reduction in the selected types of acquisitive crime. This is an achievement for the partnership. As the partnership has made such achievements, it's important that this work continues to maintain current performance.

Recommendations

In respect to tackling anti-social behaviour the following is recommended for the partnership:




- Analyse and engage with public to understand the nature of ASB problems locally, particularly around the summer months with work around community cohesion.
- Diversify the evening economy, with a hope to change the culture of market towns to improve the perception of anti-social behaviour in market towns. This would hopefully limit the negative perception that market towns should be avoided in the evening.
- Continue to support preventative work around ASB with young people thus to reduce the perception that teenagers hanging around in groups is bad.
- Continue to tackle street drinking through multi-agency working.
- Tackle hotspots as they occur by using information from all partners through the use of E-CINS.

It is recommended that the following remain a priority for the partnership for the forthcoming year;

- Domestic abuse, with particular attention to increase reporting so the most vulnerable victims can report and therefore be supported.
- Anti-social behaviour, with a focus on preventing youth related ASB and reducing alcohol-related ASB including litter and street drinking. This could be done by targeting hotspots as they occur.
- Violence against the person in particular alcohol related violence, with a focus on improving data sharing with 3x A&E departments so that a greater understanding of violence can be obtained. Also the partnership should have a focus on areas which have a seen an increase, such as March.
- Acquisitive crime, to focus on keeping the volume of offences low by continuing to support the IOM scheme as well as supporting offenders not eligible for this scheme.

Section 3: Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues²

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

² SD – Standard Deviation: A quantity calculated to indicate the extent of deviation for a group as a whole

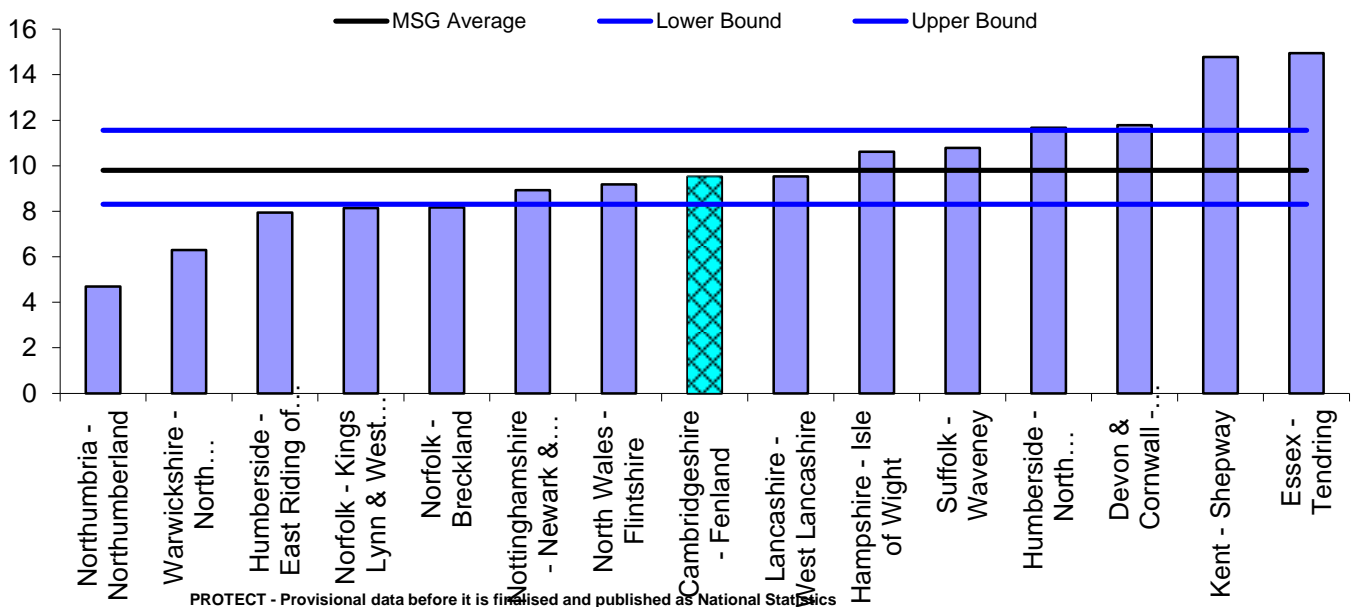
Section 4: Performance and Partnership Activity

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)	Baseline 2012/13	Target 2013/14	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14	Q3 13/14	Q4 13/14	Target Met
1.1 Violence against the person (VAP)	857	<857	204	225	230	310	NO: +13% (+112)
1.2 Violence against the person – In Wisbech pub cluster	209	-5%	37	49	51	47	YES:-12%(-25)
1.3 Violence against the person – In March pub cluster	50	-5%	11	11	30	17	NO:+38%(+19)

Figure 1: Most similar group (MSG) chart: VAP Mar13- Feb 14



Source: iQuanta

Compared to their MSG Fenland has moved from position 7 out of 15 to 8 out of 15 (where 1 is best). Over the last 12 months they have recorded a rate of violence against the person just below the group average. There has been an increase in the volume of incidents and in the rate per 1,000 people.

The rise in violence is thought to be connected to the night time economy particularly in March. There has been an increase in violence against the person seen in the March pub cluster. 65% of offences in April to December 2013 occurred at night time (6pm to 5.59am). A reduction has been recorded in VAP the pub cluster in Wisbech.

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are;

Fenland continue to lead the way across the county with regard to developing new ways of engaging with businesses and showing partnership support to highlighted locations in Fenland. Using the SIRCS system the partnership has improved its relationship with the Pubwatch groups leading to further accreditation projects which has proved a success with the ON and OFF sale businesses.

The Fenland Traffic Light System³ (TLS) continues to be used in conjunction with the licensing partnership group and the Regulative Authority Officers (RAO). This group has monitored, supported and intervened when the TLS has highlighted the need.

Through partnership evidence and location based incidents the CSP has funded and authorised the re-location of CCTV cameras and improved their night vision capability in relevant areas.

Priority: Anti-social behaviour

Performance Measure (Perception measure)	Baseline 2012/13	Target 2013/14	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14	Q3 13/14	Q4 13/14	Target met
Proportion of residents who perceive ASB to be a fairly or very big problem*	2%	1.5%	0.7%	2.1%	2.2%	2.1%	No: Above the target of 1.5%
ASB incidents – Fenland District	4,019	<4,019	948	1,108	825	793	Yes: - 8.6%(-345 incidents)

* It should be noted that the figure provided above for the perception indicator is from 12-month rolling data.

Public perception has increased this year to 2.1% of those surveyed in the Policing in Cambridgeshire (PIC) survey, stating that ASB is a big or fairly big problem. However it's important to note that 2.1% equates to only 13 people out of 606 who were surveyed.

An overall reduction of 8.6% in the volume of ASB incidents was recorded (from 4,019 to 3,674 incidents) comparing 2013/14 with the previous year.

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are;

Calls for service to Police, District Council and Housing providers continues to be lower over this financial year.

High risk cases continue to be actioned in a partnership approach using the E-CINS system. E-CINS is now countywide with Fenland CSP leading the way and promoting best practice. The best practice Fenland CSP has developed continues to be the catalyst for aligning ASB process and procedures countywide. This is particular important with the arrival of the new ASB powers expected towards the end of 2014.

The partnership, supported by the Constabulary Specials, continues to be highly visible in hotspot areas, with the aim that this will reduce the impact of ASB in the community.

³ Based on the Cardiff Model to reduce violence in town centres

Priority: Children and young people

Performance Measure	Baseline 2012/13	Target	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14	Q3 13/14	Q4 13/14	Target met
1.4 Violence against the person – Involving young people ⁴	215	<215	46	46	45	27	Yes: -24%
ASB incidents at ASB hotspot in Wisbech ⁵	239	<239	71	69	28	37	Yes: -14%

The number of offences which have involved young people has reduced from 215 offences in 2012/13 to 164, a reduction of 24%. The area identified as a hotspot of ASB in Wisbech has recorded lower levels of incidents. The area recorded 209 ASB incidents this year compared to 239 last year. This is a reduction of 12.6% (30 incidents).

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are;

The Fenland CSP continues to create and deliver the Safety Zone project to all the Year 5 students in the Fenland area. The Fenland CSP is one of the only CSP's to continue this work despite resource restrictions but they continue to prioritise early awareness and prevention to our Fenland students. This project then leads onto the delivery of consequence sessions to Year 10 students at Neale Wade Academy. These sessions covered drugs and alcohol, teenage pregnancy, internet safety, abusive relationships and sexual transmitted diseases. Positive feedback has been received from staff and students for the delivery and content.

Road Safety is still a priority leading on an evidence based approach that Fenland has one of the highest KSI levels in Cambridgeshire. The voluntary group, Fenland Rural Road Safety Group delivered the '2 Young to Die' package to year 11 students in the four academies in Fenland. They presented a strong message about road safety using local examples and guest speakers who had lost someone in a related incident.

Fenland CSP continues to support the Countywide Together For Families' (TFF) scheme. Through enhancing the E-CINS system and promoting its efficiencies to other partners. Recently Fenland CSP organised a registered provider workshop to over 30 frontline officers to create awareness of TFF and improve the referral of families which meet the threshold to the scheme.

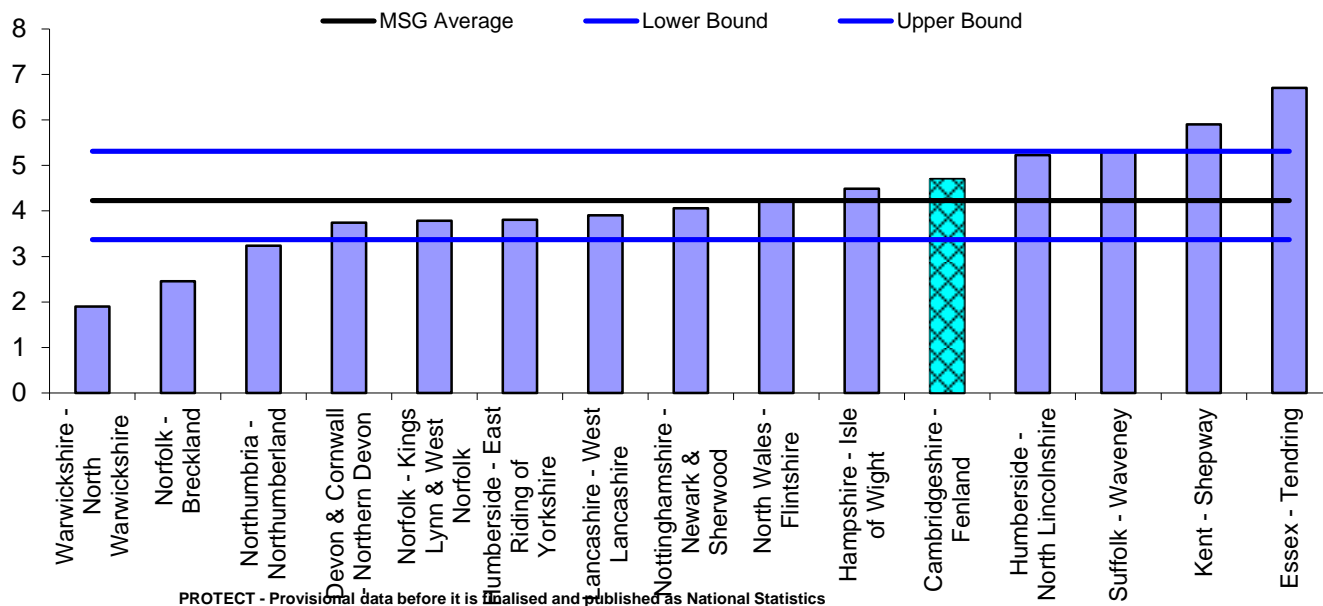
Priority: Acquisitive crime

Performance Measure	Baseline 2012/13	Target	Q1 13/14	Q2 13/14	Q3 13/14	Q4 13/14	Target Met
Shoplifting	541	<541	126	113	97	101	YES: -19% (-104 crimes)
Shoplifting detections	66.5%	64%	56.3%	68.1%	68%	66.3%	YES:FY rate: 64.3%
Dwelling burglary	298	<270	67	66	71	52	YES: -14% (-42 crimes)

⁴ Unique offences occurring within Fenland that involve under 18 year olds as either victim, offender or both

⁵ Police recorded ASB incidents within selected area in Wisbech, which can be found in Appendix A

Figure 2: MSG chart: Shoplifting (Mar 13-Feb14) crimes per 1,000 people



Source: iQuanta

Fenland CSP has moved from a poor position (14 out of 15) to an improved position of 11 of 15 and recorded a lower rate of shoplifting compared to last year 4.7 per 1,000 people. This is an achievement for the partnership.

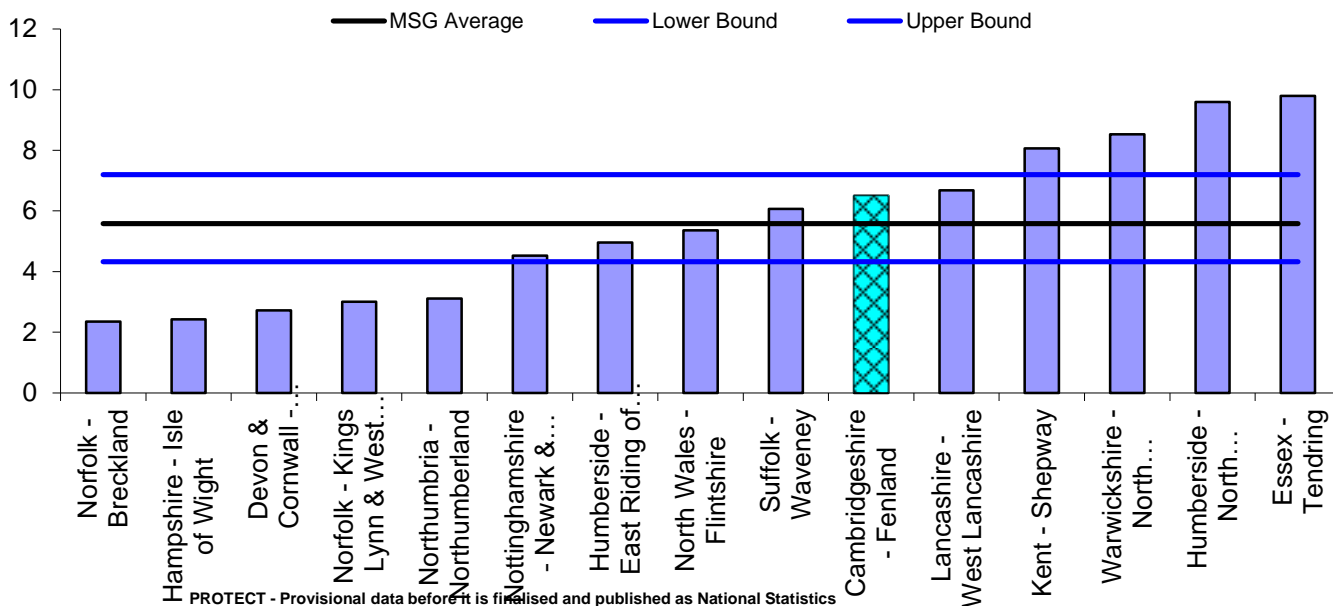
Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are:

The 'Get Closer' campaign used social media and local communication routes to continue to create awareness and to safeguard the community around issues of acquisitive crime.

Continuous promotion of the SIRCS information sharing system is empowering business owners to help tackle shoplifting.

Partners also attended the Police Threat / Risk / Harm meetings. Partners have taken an active role in tackling this priority by developing a partnership approach, in the current climate of reduced resources.

Figure 3: MSG chart: Dwelling Burglary (Mar 13-Feb14) crimes per 1,000 households



Source: iQuanta

The performance compared to the same period last year has improved even though the partnership has a rate per 1,000 households above the MSG average. Its position has improved from 11 to 10 out of 15 and there has been a reduction in number of offences.

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are;

Police through their CSI team continue to identify perpetrators of these dwelling burglary offences which have led to a healthy detection rate.

The Integrated Offender Management (IOM) team are also developing processes for engaging with offenders in prison who serve under a year’s sentence. Their dedicated officers in Fenland continue to disrupt offenders who are not engaging with the scheme.

The IOM team also continue to support and challenge the known offenders in Fenland and are reporting great successes against some of the most prolific offenders who have engaged in the scheme.

Section 5: Priority Analysis: Anti-social behaviour

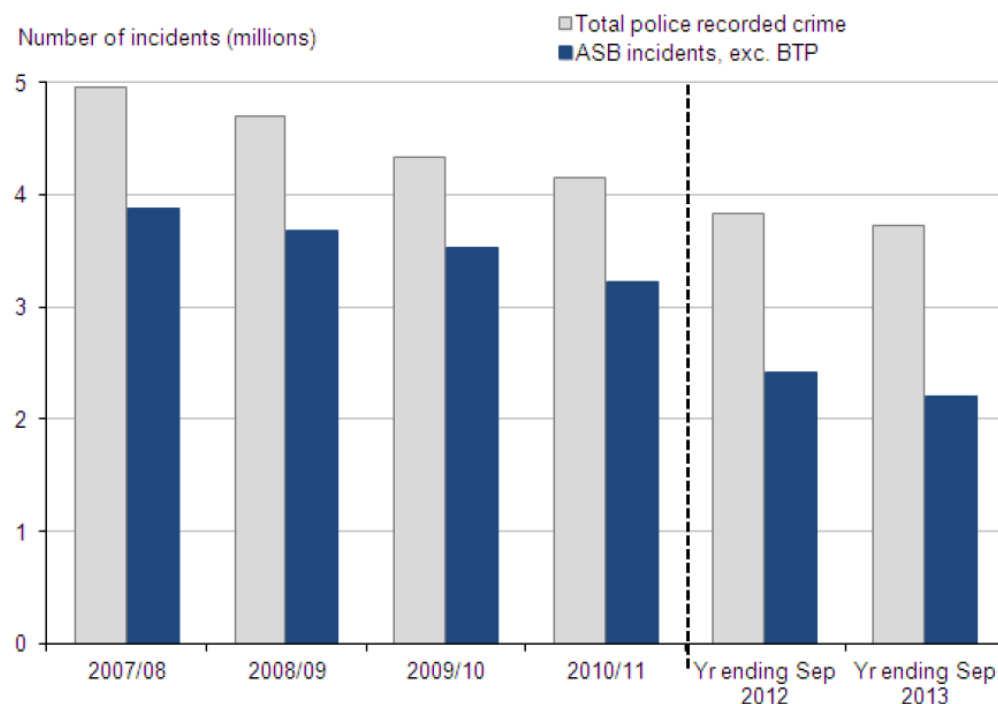
This section of the assessment provides an overview of changes in ASB both nationally and locally, to provide context for the partnership's discussion on its own performance.

Section 5.1: National Summary

Nationally, a steady decline in anti-social behaviour has been observed in recent years. It is thought part of the reduction is due to a general reduction in crime which has been observed by CSEW (Crime survey of England and Wales). It is also thought that the public's attitude to tolerance of ASB in their local neighbourhood may have changed over the years. The data demonstrating the downward trend seems consistent but there are questions regarding the accuracy of the data. The volume of police recorded crime and ASB show year on year decreases since 2007/08 (see figure 5)⁶.

However, ASB incident data is not an accredited national statistic because of well known problems; the data is not subject to the requisite level of data assurance, there are problems with multiple reporting of a single incident, and inconsistencies exist between constabularies regarding reporting.

Figure 4: Police recorded crime and anti-social behaviour incidents, 2007/08 to year ending September 2013⁷



Source: Crime in England and Wales, year ending September 2013.

Additionally a problem for between year comparisons in ASB rates has developed from changes to the reporting categories for ASB which took effect in April 2012 –where three new categories (Environmental, Personal and Nuisance) replaced the existing 14. It is probably reasonable to

⁶ The Crime in England and Wales Report 2012

⁷ Following a different approach to recording ASB incidents data, figures for year ending September 2012 and 2013 are not directly comparable with previous years due to a change in classification for ASB incidents.

assume that the national trend showing a decline in ASB is real, as long as the problems with the data have been consistent over the time period, but the magnitude is not reliable. HMIC did a review and it was found that 35% of incidents reviewed were incorrectly categorised and therefore this should be kept in mind when looking at national data of police recorded ASB incidents.

Nationally the number of ASB incidents in the year ending September 2013 has decreased by 9% compared to the previous year.

Experiences

In the last two years the CSEW has started to ask a question around personal experiences of ASB. The survey found that almost 3 in 10 (28%) of adults in the year ending September 2013 had experienced or witnessed at least one ASB problem in their local area in the last year. The most experienced type of ASB as shown in the table below was drink related behaviour (10%).

Table 1 : Experiences of ASB from the CSEW year ending September 2013

Types of anti-social behaviour experienced/witnessed	Percentages (%)	
	Oct-11 to Sep-12	Oct-12 to Sep-13
Drink related behaviour	11	10
Groups hanging around on the streets	10	9
Inconsiderate behaviour*	7	6
Loud music or other noise	5	5
Litter, rubbish or dog-fouling	4	4
Vandalism, criminal damage or graffiti	4	4
People being intimidated, verbally abused or harassed	4	3
People using or dealing drugs	3	3
Vehicle related behaviour	3	3
Nuisance neighbours	2	3
Begging, vagrancy or homeless people	1	1
Out of control or dangerous dogs	1	1
People committing inappropriate or indecent sexual acts in public	0	0
Other anti-social behaviour	1	2

**this Includes repeated/inappropriate use of fireworks; youths kicking/throwing balls in inappropriate areas; cycling/skateboarding*

Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales 2013, Office for National Statistics

Perceptions

When looking at respondents perceptions of ASB in their local area, 12% of adults perceived there to be a high level of ASB. This has reduced from 21% in 2002/03. When looking at type of ASB that is perceived to be a problem in the local area, rubbish or litter lying around has the highest proportion 28%, as shown in Table 2 below, whereas it was the 5th most experienced type of ASB (experienced by 4%). Most types of perceptions have shown a decrease since 2002/03, apart from noisy neighbours or loud parties which has seen a 1% increase.

Table 2: CSEW trends in the perception of ASB indicators, 2002 to year ending September 2013 England and Wales

Type of ASB indicator/problem in local area	Apr-02 to Mar-03	Apr-07 to Mar-08	Oct-11 to Sep-12	Oct-12 to Sep-13
	Percentage saying there is a very/fairly big problem in their area			
Rubbish or litter lying around	33	30	30	28
People using or dealing drugs	32	26	27	26
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	33	31	23	20
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	23	25	23	20
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	35	27	20	17
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	10	10	12	11
Abandoned or burnt-out cars	25	7	4	3

Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics (Table 25)

It is thought that the difference between experience of ASB and perception is due to the fact that someone can experience an ASB incident without necessarily believing that it is part of a problem in their local area, e.g. a one-off occurrence. The seriousness and extent of a problem will also vary from person to person.

Section 5.2: Local Trends

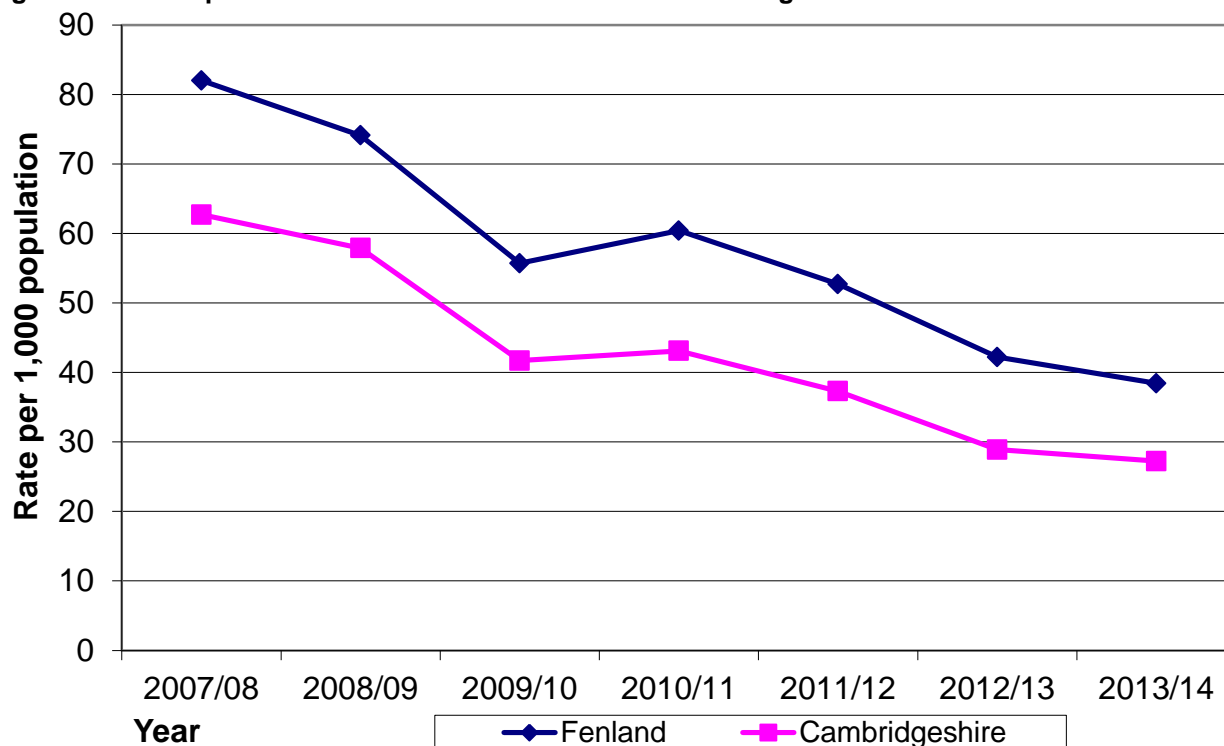
Fenland has recorded year on year reductions in total ASB incidents. Even when using caution on the most recent figures, there appears to be further decreases in recording in the most recent year.

Table 3: ASB counts per 1,000 population – long term trend Fenland

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Rate	82.0	74.1	55.7	60.4	52.7	42.2	38.4
Count	7,484	6,836	6,429	5,688	4,976	4,019	3,674
Year on year reductions		-8.7%	-6.0%	-11.5%	-12.5%	-19.2%	-8.6%
% reduction compared 2007/08			-14.1%	-24.0%	-33.5%	-46.3%	-50.9%

The rate of ASB incidents remains above the county rate over the long term (see Figure 5).Although Fenland saw a reduction of 8.6% when comparing 2013/14 to 2012/13 compared to Cambridgeshire which saw a reduction of 5.1%.

Figure 5: Rate of police recorded ASB in Fenland and Cambridgeshire 2007/08 to 2013/14



Local Perceptions

Cambridgeshire Constabulary run a telephone survey each month (PIC), to gather public opinions on matters in their local area. One aspect of the survey is around ASB. The table below shows the percentage of residents surveyed who feel that certain issues are a problem in their area. A problem could be a small/big or very big problem in their area.

The perception of the issue around people being drunk or rowdy in public places has shown an increase in Fenland compared to the rolling 12 month figure from February 2013. This level is similar to Cambridge City but is higher than the Constabulary, where currently 15% of respondents perceive this to be a problem compared to 23% (140 people out of 605) in Fenland. However over the year there has been a reduction from 28% to 23% within Fenland as shown in the table below.

Table 4: Perceptions of ASB from the Police in Cambridgeshire Survey February 2014

How much of a problem do you think the following issues are in the local area where you live	% who agreed that the issue is a problem (small/big/very big) over a rolling 12 months	
	Feb-13	Feb-14
Rubbish or litter lying around	39.4	33.2
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	24.4	30.6
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	28	23.1
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage	23.9	20
People using or dealing drugs	15.4	8.6
Noisy Neighbours or loud parties	9	7.1
Abandoned vehicles	5.4	0.8

Source: CORA – Local Engagement Survey: from the section called aspects of ASB.

Rubbish or litter lying around was the most perceived type of ASB 33% of respondents, this matches national findings. Teenagers' hanging around on the streets was the only type of ASB measured in the PIC survey, which has shown an increase in the rolling 12 month period from 24.4% to 30.6% of those surveyed (185 out of 605 people). Nationally there has been a reduction in this perception and is ranked the 3rd most perceived ASB problem, in Fenland it's ranked the 2nd most perceived problem. It is thought that locally there is a low level of the general public's tolerance to young people hanging out in groups.

Fenland has a higher proportion of respondents who perceive there to be a high level of ASB in their area, compared to other districts within Cambridgeshire. Fenland currently has 2.1% of those surveyed believing there is a high percentage of ASB compared to 0.9% across the Constabulary. The majority of respondents, who perceived ASB to be high, raised issues around street drinking and community cohesion issues.

Additional questions on perceptions in market towns

Further questions were asked to 108 Fenland residents from July to September 2013, when they were already taking part in the PIC survey. This was to gain insight on specific issues in the four main market towns in Fenland. Respondents were asked if they had visited either March, Chatteris, Wisbech or Whittlesey after 6pm. 37% (40) of respondents had. The main questions are summarised in the table below. Around 80% of people who visited a town after 6pm felt safe.

Table 5: Summary of additional questions in the PIC survey July to September 2013

Town	Number who visited	Number who felt safe or really safe	Are there too many licensed premises-Yes
March	15	13 (86%)	4 (27%)
Chatteris	7	5 (71%)	0 (0%)
Whittlesey	11	9 (81%)	2 (9%)
Wisbech	11	9 (81%)	3 (27%)

Out of the people who did not visit a market town their reasons for not going out in the evening were down to lifestyle and age. Although 15 of the 61 respondents who did not visit a town, also said that safety was one of the reasons why they wouldn't visit one of them. Other respondents referred to the behaviour and volume of drunks in certain areas. 12 people said that fear of crime and chances of been a victim put them off entering a town at night time. 6 of the 15 people referred to presence of foreign individuals as a reason as to why they wouldn't go out.

There appears to be perception that Wisbech, in particular, is a place to avoid. However people who go to Wisbech do not perceive it this way. The Wisbech 2020 consultation⁸ also found that one of the

⁸ Wisbech 2020 Vision: Public Consultation 2012

top five outcomes respondents wanted from Wisbech 2020 was to reduce anti-social behaviour in Wisbech. The partnership should engage with residents, to see why views particular around the perception of Wisbech are negative. This would involve work with communities, to address concerns and misconceptions.

Geographic analysis

Anti-social behaviour does not occur uniformly across the district, the following analysis breaks down the data at a lower level. Like crime, anti-social behaviour is more likely to occur in urban areas and areas with relatively high deprivation.

Analysis shows the wards in Wisbech, in particular Medworth, Kirkgate and Clarkson, have the highest rate of ASB in the district. Medworth ward recorded the highest rate in Cambridgeshire in 2013/14. Outside of Wisbech it was the wards in Chatteris (Wenneye and Slade Lode) which also had high rates of ASB in 2013/14. This remains consistent with last year's data.

This finding is supported when examining the breakdown by the four main towns. Wisbech recorded the highest rate and volume of ASB. The total volume of ASB incidents in the other 3 market towns was less than the volume of ASB incidents in Wisbech. Three of the four towns recorded a rate above the county rate of 27.2 ASB incidents per 1,000 people. All four towns are showing a reduction with Chatteris having the largest percentage reduction.

Table 6: Parish breakdown of ASB incident rate per 1,000 population

Parish	ASB incidents	Rate per 1,000	% of all ASB	% difference between 2012/13 to 2013/14
Chatteris	392	37.1	10.67	-12.7
March	692	30.9	18.84	-6.2
Whittlesey	428	26.4	11.65	-5.9
Wisbech	1,554	68.1	42.30	-10.4
Rest of Fenland	608	25.7	16.55	-5.3
All of Fenland	3,674	38.4		-8.6

Section 5.3: Nature of anti-social behaviour

From 2011/12, a new set of three simplified categories for Police recorded ASB incidents were introduced, these were nuisance, personal and environmental. The distribution of ASB incidents by these categories is shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Type of police recorded ASB by area

Area	Environmental %	Nuisance %	Personal %
Chatteris	10	59	31
March	11	53	35
Whittlesey	10	59	31
Wisbech	9	65	26
Rest of Fenland	9	45	45
Fenland	10	58	32
National	6	66	28

Environmental ASB has seen an increase across Fenland from 256 incidents to 350 incidents this year an increase of 37%. Whittlesey is the only area to have seen a reduction in number of environmental incidents. March and the area called the rest of Fenland has a higher proportion of personal ASB compared to the 3 other market towns. Wisbech has the highest proportion of nuisance ASB which is believed to be linked to its night time economy.

Circle Housing Roddons provided information regarding their ASB cases. Like the Police, Roddons have also seen a reduction in ASB. The number of new cases from April 2013 to February 2014 was 46 compared to 103 in the previous year. 47% of ASB cases had noise as a reason for the ASB as seen in Table 8. Verbal abuse and harassment could be classed as personal ASB. Therefore Roddons have recorded similar proportions of personal ASB compared to the Police recorded ASB. Just fewer than 5% of ASB cases related to drugs and alcohol.

Table 8: Type of ASB cases that Circle Housing Roddons had from April 2013 to February 2014

Nature of ASB	% of all cases
Noise	47.7
Verbal abuse/harassment and Hate related incidents and violence	34.1
Pets/animal and vehicle nuisance	8.0
Drugs and Alcohol	4.5
Misuse of communal areas and other	5.7

Youth related anti-social behaviour

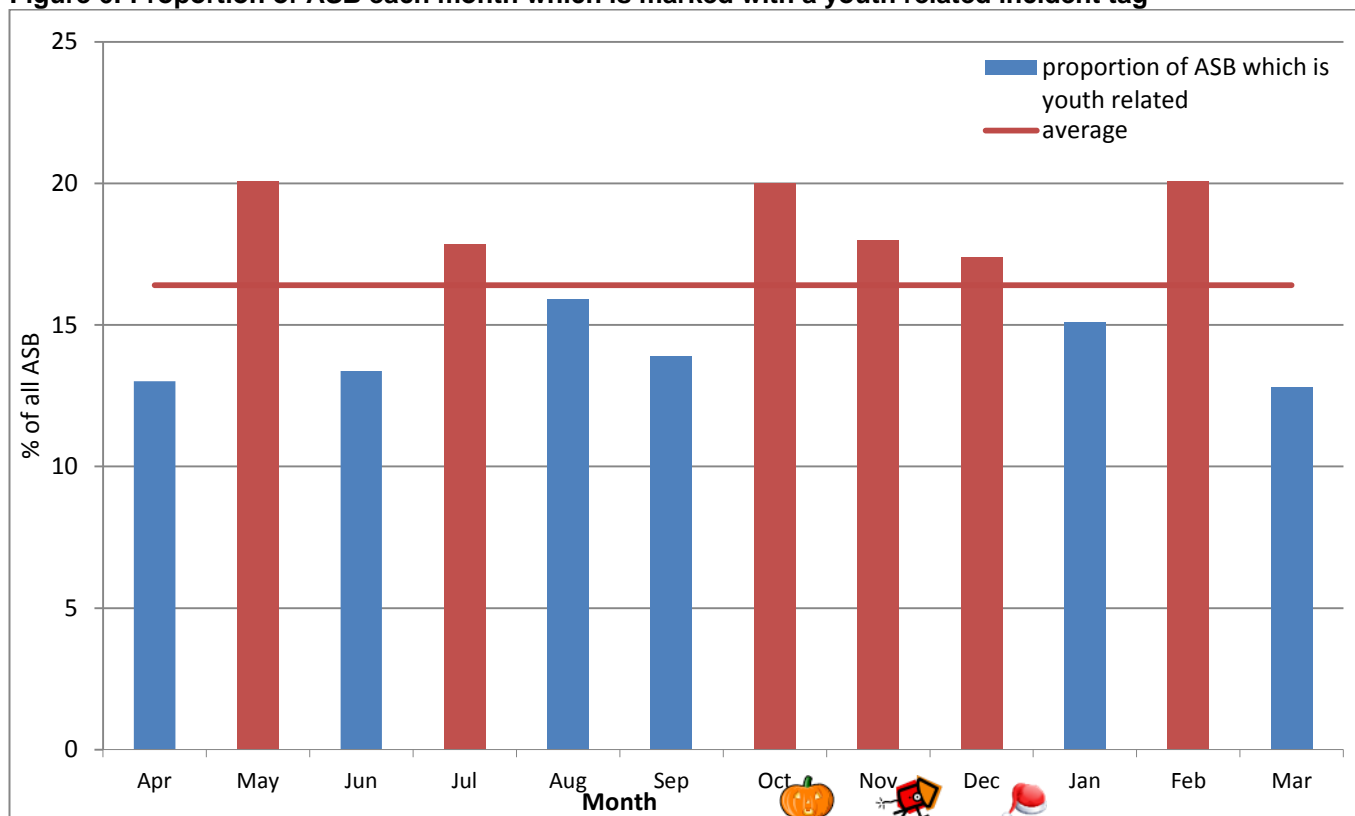
To help with planning of next year's priorities, it was decided that there should be a focus around youth related ASB after concern from local residents and professionals.

Within the police recorded data there is no clearly defined youth marker for ASB, due to the fact that third parties report thus making it hard to clarify an age of the perpetrator. However sometimes an incident tag records whether the incident is related to youths, although consistency of recording this is unknown. Therefore caution must be taken when looking at figures, although this is the best source we have to know which ASB is youth related.

Distribution of youth related ASB compared to all ASB is relatively similar with more incidents seen in the summer months, July (68) and August (63). Although high counts of youth related ASB were also seen in May (61) and October (60) unlike all ASB.

However when looking at the proportion of youth related ASB compared to all ASB, there are several months where the proportion of youth related ASB is higher than the average for the year, as shown in figure 6. These months also appear to coincide with months which contain school holidays. Although it's not clear if they are connected to the school holidays it could also be connected to special occasions such as Halloween and Bonfire Night.

Figure 6: Proportion of ASB each month which is marked with a youth related incident tag



Geographic distribution of youth related ASB

The parish of Wisbech recorded 49% of youth related ASB but this is not unexpected considering that the majority of ASB (43%) also occurs here, as shown in the table below.

Table 9: Parish breakdown of ASB incidents with a youth incident tag (April 13 to March 14)

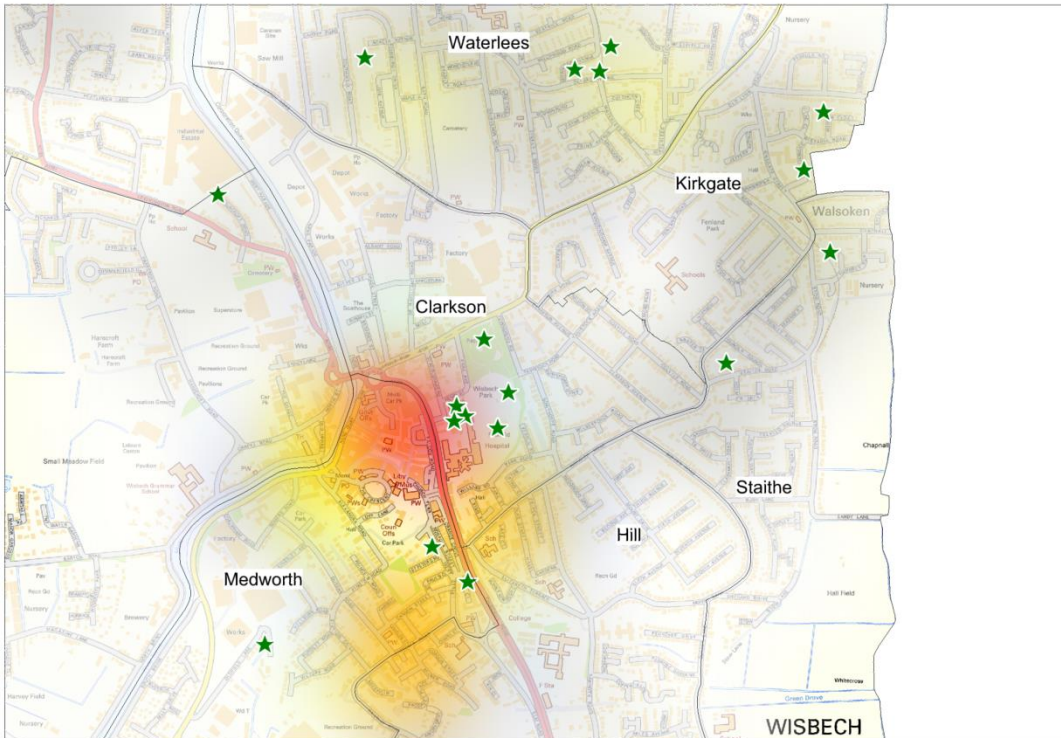
Area	Count of youth ASB incidents	% of all ASB that has a youth tag in that parish	% of all youth ASB in Fenland
Chatteris	58	14.8	9.6
March	91	13.2	15.1
Whittlesey	84	19.6	14
Wisbech	291	18.7	48.3
Rest of Fenland	78	12.8	13
Fenland	602	16.4	

Therefore hotspot analysis was conducted across the district with a focus in Wisbech. Although it is common to assume that youth related ASB occurs in parks/recreation grounds and playgrounds this does not appear to be the case here.

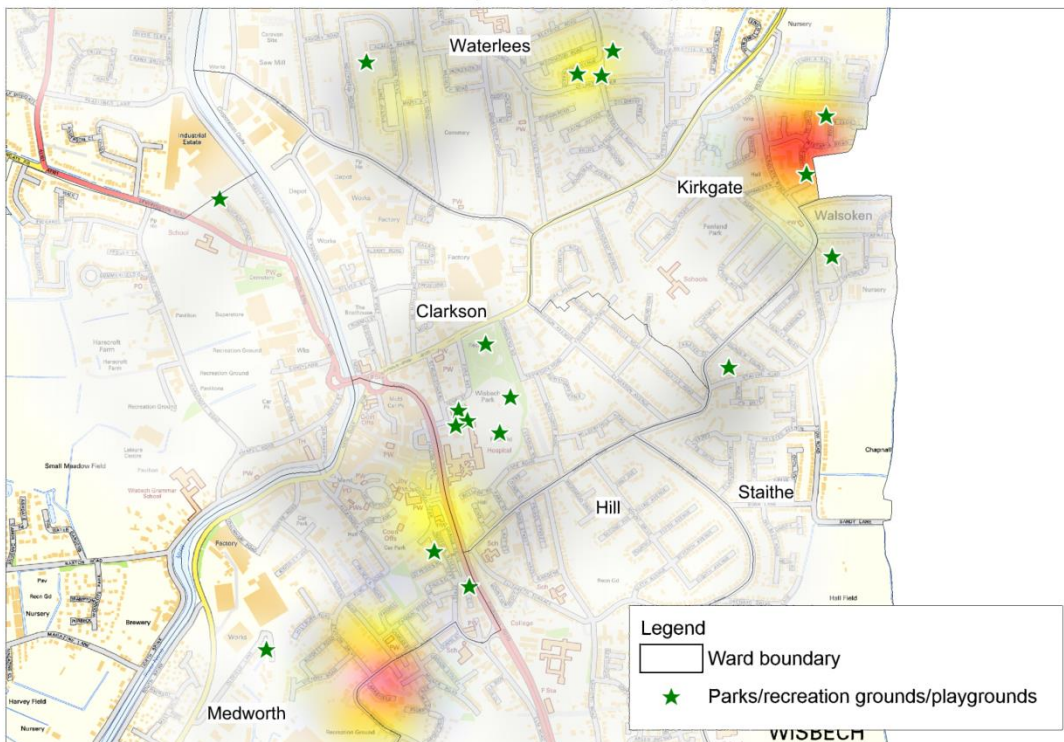
Hotspots which appeared are shown on the map below (figure 7). As you can see Victoria Road and in particular around by the Children’s home is highlighted as a hotspot for youth related ASB. Another hotspot of ASB appeared to be around Jasmin Close and Wistaria Road and related to youths been on roofs of properties. The map also shows the hotspots of all ASB which highlights the town centre.

Figure 7: Hotspot of ASB and youth related ASB incidents April 2013 to March 2014

All police recorded ASB incidents April 13 to March 14



All police recorded ASB incidents with a youth related tag April 13 to March 14.



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Other ASB

Within Fenland street drinking and associated ASB (including drunk behaviour and littering) has been identified as of particular concern to local residents and professionals. 101 ASB incidents had a tag for street drinkers. Around 86% of all ASB incidents that had a tag of street drinking were in the parish of Wisbech, in particular the centre of the town. Work has been done to address this, and one particular success story is Tillery park in Wisbech⁹. When comparing distribution of incidents by month to all ASB, they are very similar with the highest number of incidents in July, followed by April and June.

Tackling the problem

Despite year on year reductions, there has been recent emphasis nationally on reforming the way ASB is tackled. By the end of 2014 it is expected the new ASB powers will be in place which will replace the DPPO's. The aims of the reforms are to put the focus on victims when responding to ASB.

It is widely acknowledged that the nature of ASB is different in every area and so approaches need to be tailored to local circumstances. Consideration of the learning / evaluation from initiatives outside Fenland could be useful, but only if they can then be successfully adapted. Work currently taking place includes:

- Commissioning of youth service providers to help fill a gap around youth engagement in the twilight hours. Targeted through police intelligence, ASB Problem Solving Group directions and local knowledge
- The creation of the youth club for young people aged 10-13 in Chatteris and consultation with Young Chatteris Action for Youth to find out what young people want.
- Community Action Areas in Wenny Recreation ground, Tillery Field and the Spinney. They all show a reduction of calls for service after the same partnership model to change the environment was used in these areas. 80% of the community stated their perception had improved due to the work carried out.
- Identification of young people causing an impact on their community has been reviewed. Currently it is done through existing powers and supported by the use of E-CINS, GAP and ABC's. There is still room for improvement through work with social care and children & young people services.
- The Special constabulary is focusing on areas of concern raised by the public. They are putting resources in at key times to enforce and show high visibility to both perpetrators and public.

⁹http://wisbech.shapeyourplace.org/video-tackling-asb-a-success-story-at-artillery-fields-park/#.UyiEdq1_vkU

- Referrals of young people and their families to the family intervention project and the Together for families programme, to help work with families and individuals who are involved in ASB.

Other ASB

- Street drinking continues to be a community issue, but through developing partnerships with UK Immigration service, Police and the Council, priority individuals are being processed as an offence occurs. There are no quick wins on this ASB type as it is extremely transient, but the model of enforcement is improving and evolving constantly.
- DPPO and CIZ restrictions continue to be reviewed and will be monitored for progress in the next financial year.
- A reduce the strength campaign is being considered by Fenland CSP depending on the evidence from alcohol related litter, resource and number of shops selling these products.

Recommendations

In respect to tackling anti-social behaviour the following is recommended

- That the partnership continues to analyse and engage with public to understand nature of the problem locally in the hope to reduce the perception of ASB.
 - The partnership should engage with residents, to see why views particular around the perception of Wisbech are negative
- That the partnership continues to refer cases to Together for Families and Family Intervention Programme for young people and families involved in ASB.
- That preventative work for ASB continues, particular in months where ASB increases, or proportion of youth related ASB is higher than the average. This might mean tailor making work for different areas in a partnership approach.
- That street drinking continues to be tackled through multi-agency working in particular in Wisbech.

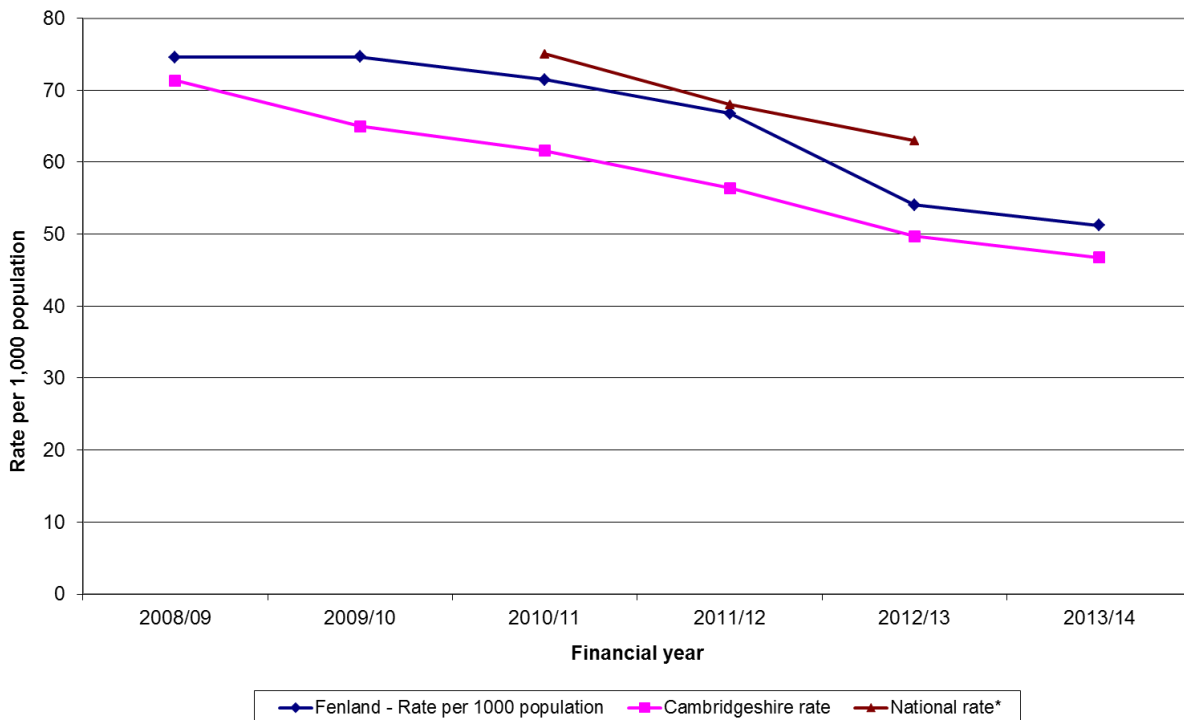
Section 6: Year End Overview of Crime in Fenland

This section provides an overview of the changes in recorded crime and domestic abuse in the district since the previous year.

Section 6.1: Summary

Over the last six years Fenland has recorded a reduction in total crime of 29%, after peaking in 2009/10. The difference between the rate of total crime for Fenland and that of Cambridgeshire is now similar to what it was in 2008/09 as shown in the figure below.

Figure 8: Long term trend for total crime



Overall total crime has reduced by 5.5% in the last year from 5,186 offences to 4,898. This was the second largest volume reduction in the county. This is less of a reduction than last year when Fenland recorded a reduction of 19% compared to the previous financial year. Fenland still has a higher rate of crime than Cambridgeshire. Nationally the decline in total crime has been seen by both Police recorded crime records (3%↓) and from the Crime in England and Wales survey (10%↓)¹⁰ when comparing this year with the previous.

Nationally since 2007/08 there has been a 25% reduction in police recorded crimes compared to 35% in Fenland. Whilst the time periods do not exactly correlate, there is the indication that Fenland is reducing total crime at a faster rate than nationally.

¹⁰ Crime Survey for England and Wales bulletin for year ending September 2013

Geographic breakdown total crime

Reductions are seen when looking at Fenland as a district, however when we analyse the data by parish, we can see reductions in some and increases in others. The most notable reduction in volume is in the parish of Wisbech (-334 crime, 14% reduction). Although when we look at March, we see the largest increase in volume (116 crimes, 13% increase) as seen in table x. Wisbech accounts for around 42% of all recorded crimes which a reduction from last year where it accounted for 46%. March has increased from 17% of all crimes to 20%.

Table 10: Police recorded total crime by Parish

Parish	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 1,000 people	Change in volume	% change
Chatteris	396	458	43.3	62	+15.7%
March	875	991	44.3	116	+13.3%
Whittlesey	610	541	33.3	-69	-11.3%
Wisbech	2399	2065	90.5	-334	-13.9%
Rest of Fenland	841	843	35.7	2	+0.2%
<i>Fenland</i>	<i>5121</i>	<i>4898</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>-223</i>	<i>-4.4%</i>

The increase in Chatteris is thought to be due to one individual who is a prolific IOM who was living in the town. The individual has been arrested and placed on bail conditions that do not allow him to enter the town. Seemingly there has been a dramatic decrease in crime since this has happened.

Acquisitive crime

There have been good reductions all of the selected crimes types for acquisitive crime: vehicle crime, dwelling burglary and shoplifting compared to the previous year. This is an achievement for the partnership.

Table 11: Selected acquisitive crimes

Crime Type	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Change from 2012/13 to 2013/14	
				%	number
Dwelling burglary	283	298	256	-14.09%	-42
Shoplifting	512	541	437	-19.22%	-104
Theft from Vehicles	433	309	277	-10.36%	-32

Source: CADET, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

The reduction in shoplifting, which has been discussed earlier in this document (see section 4), has been seen within the Wisbech sector. There has been a lot of partnership work within this area. The work undertaken by the partnership should continue, as business as normal, to make sure the volume of offences do not increase as they did in 2012/13.

Current partnership activity can also be seen in section 4.

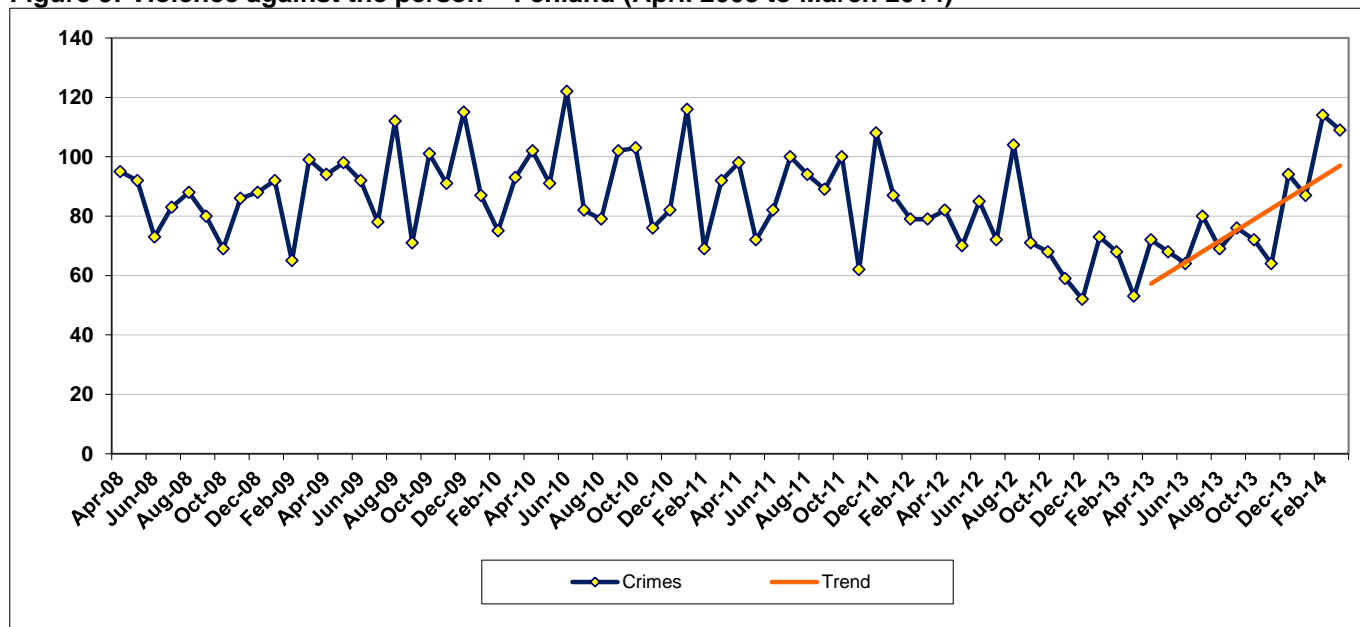
Violent crime

Last financial year Fenland recorded a very good reduction of 18% (193 fewer violent crimes) in total violent crime between 2011/12 and 2012/13. However this year there has been an increase.

Nationally there has been a reduction of 2%¹¹ between year ending September 2012 and year ending September 2013.

The majority of violent crime is violence against the person and is shown in the figure 9 below. Violence against the person has seen a 13% increase over 2013/14. It appears the increase has occurred particularly in the latter half of the financial year.

Figure 9: Violence against the person – Fenland (April 2008 to March 2014)



The partnership had a target to reduce VAP within the pub clusters by 5%. Wisbech exceeded the target and recorded a reduction of 12%. However in March there was an increase of 38%. The partnership should utilise initiatives and learning from Wisbech and apply it to March. Current partnership activity can also be seen in section 4.

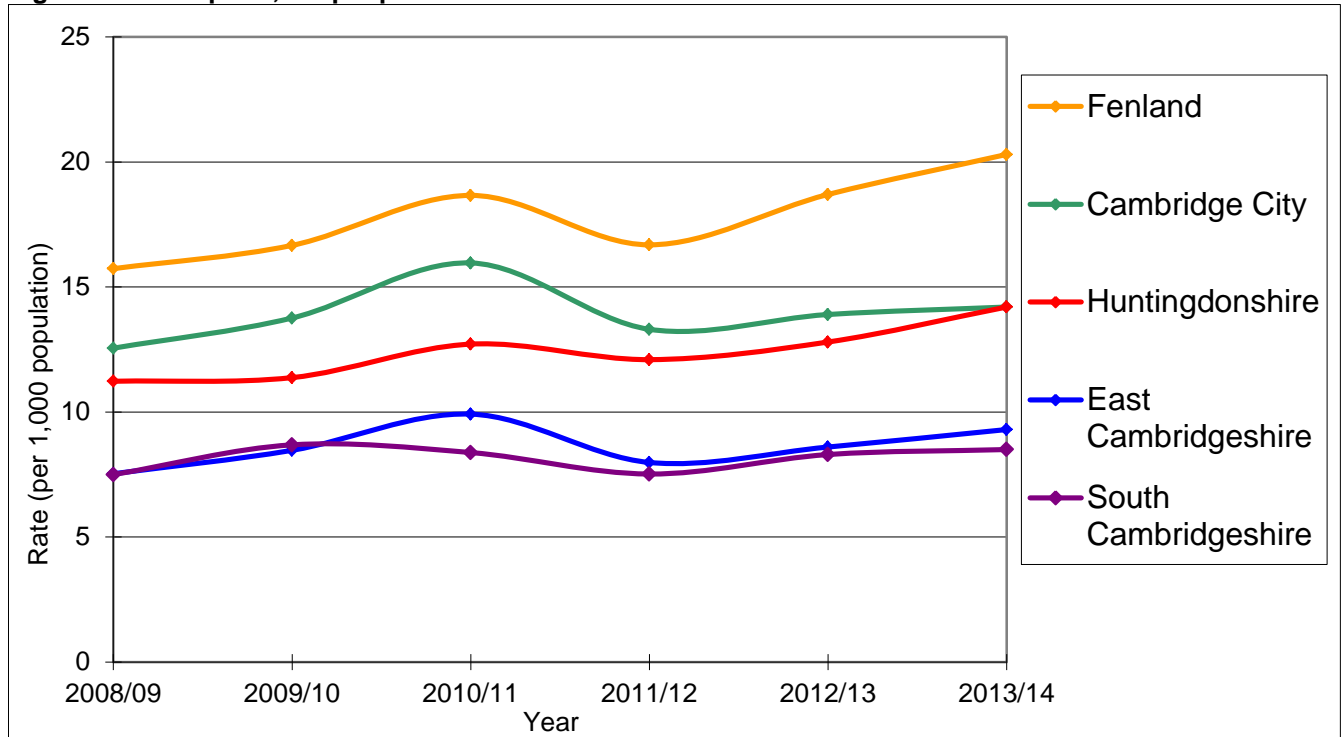
Sexual offences has seen a 9% increase over 2013/14. This increase has been seen nationally and across the Constabulary. The increase is thought to mostly be due to historic cases and some are also referring to the increase as the 'Yewtree' effect. There is speculation that this might have increased the confidence in victims to report these offences.

Domestic abuse

Domestic abuse continues to be an area of concern for this partnership. The rate in Fenland (20.1 per 1,000 people) continues to be higher than the county rate (13.1 per 1,000 people) and any other districts as shown in figure 12. Previous strategic assessments have highlighted the links between domestic abuse and deprivation, poorer outcomes for some children and young people, the increased risk of becoming a young offender amongst other issues.

¹¹ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-september-2013/stb-crime-in-england-and-wales--year-ending-sept-2013.html#tab-Violence>

Figure 12: Rate per 1,000 people of Police recorded domestic abuse incidents 2008-2014



Latest figures from the CSEW self-completion module by adults aged 16 to 59 on intimate violence found that 7.1% of women and 4.4% of men had experienced any type of domestic abuse in the last year. By using these estimates it would mean that there were 3,022 victims in Fenland in the last year. Therefore the partnership should aim to increase reporting, so that victims can access the support they require.

Section 6.2: Recommendations

It is recommended that the following remain a priority for the partnership for the forthcoming year;

- Domestic abuse, with particular attention to increase reporting therefore allowing more victims to be supported
- Anti-social behaviour, with following areas:
 - Focus on the perception of ASB within the community
 - Prevention for youth related ASB
 - Work to target street drinking in order to help with the perception of ASB
- Alcohol related violence, with a focus on improving TLS with A&E data. This will be done by securing data sharing agreements with 3x A&E's. A focus on violence in March and it's night time economy.
- Acquisitive crime, with a focus on keeping the figures low by continuing to support the IOM scheme and supporting offenders not eligible. Ensuring that lessons learnt in Wisbech can be applied across the district.

APPENDIX A. 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) Children and Young People’s Service (CYPS)
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, the most recent data has been used.

APPENDIX B. Performance Data – Police Recorded Crime

CADET – Fenland recorded crime: Financial Year (April 2013 - March 2014)

Source: Performance department, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crime Data						
Select Area:	Fenland					
If inaccurate dates are entered in the period searches (e.g. if the end date precedes the start date) all cells will display zeros.	Earlier Period		Later Period		Numeric Change	Apparent Change
	From	To	From	To		
	Apr-12	Mar-13	Apr-13	Mar-14		
All Crime	5,186		4,903		-283	- 5.5%
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	5,096		4,903		-193	- 3.8%
Domestic Abuse	404		496		92	+ 22.8%
Burglary Dwelling	298		256		-42	- 14.1%
Victim Based Crime	4,550		4,403		-147	- 3.2%
All Violence Against The Person	857		969		112	+ 13.1%
Homicides	2		0		-2	- 100.0%
Violence with injury	409		475		66	+ 16.1%
Violence without injury	446		494		48	+ 10.8%
All Sexual Offences	88		96		8	+ 9.1%
Serious Sexual Offences	65		71		6	+ 9.2%
Other Sexual Offences	23		25		2	+ 8.7%
All Robbery	47		43		-4	- 8.5%
Robbery (Business)	2		1		-1	- 50.0%
Robbery (Personal)	45		42		-3	- 6.7%
Theft Offences	2,547		2,400		-147	- 5.8%
Burglary Dwelling	298		256		-42	- 14.1%
Burglary Non Dwelling	302		340		38	+ 12.6%
Burglary Shed/Garage	168		181		13	+ 7.7%
Burglary Commercial	134		159		25	+ 18.7%
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0		0		0	No Calc
Shoplifting	541		437		-104	- 19.2%
Theft from the Person	40		33		-7	- 17.5%
Theft of Pedal Cycles	159		141		-18	- 11.3%
Vehicle Crime	429		413		-16	- 3.7%
Vehicle Taking	104		117		13	+ 12.5%
Theft from a Vehicle	309		277		-32	- 10.4%
Vehicle Interference	16		19		3	+ 18.8%
All other theft offences	778		780		2	+ 0.3%
Making off without payment	55		57		2	+ 3.6%
Theft in a Dwelling	107		81		-26	- 24.3%
Other theft offences	616		642		26	+ 4.2%
All Criminal Damage	1,011		895		-116	- 11.5%
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	244		223		-21	- 8.6%
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	115		91		-24	- 20.9%
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	365		308		-57	- 15.6%
Criminal Damage Other	243		229		-14	- 5.8%
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0		0		0	No Calc
Arson	44		44		0	No Calc
Other Crimes Against Society	546		500		-46	- 8.4%
All Drugs Offences	307		278		-29	- 9.4%
Possession of Weapons Offences	40		37		-3	- 7.5%
Public Order Offences	157		124		-33	- 21.0%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	42		61		19	+ 45.2%
All Racially Aggravated Crime	15		19		4	+ 26.7%
All Racially Aggravated Violence	15		19		4	+ 26.7%
Metal Theft	88		63		-25	- 28.4%
Metal Infrastructure	25		11		-14	- 56.0%
Metal Non Infrastructure	63		52		-11	- 17.5%
Hate Crime	21		22		1	+ 4.8%
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offences & Rape)	609		629		20	+ 3.3%
Going equipped for stealing etc	4		5		1	+ 25.0%
Handling stolen goods	9		11		2	+ 22.2%

Categories coloured white constitute a breakdown of the category in grey immediately above it.

APPENDIX C. Most Similar Authorities

The most similar authorities for Fenland (according to the IQuanta 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

Partnership delivery plan End of Year

April 2013 – March 2014

Priority Targets 2013 – 2014

Theme 1 – Anti-social behaviour

- Reductions of ASB Incidents against 2012/13 figures
- Public perception of High ASB no higher than 1.5% against 2012/13 figures

Theme 2 – Alcohol related crime

- Reduce violence against a person in Fenland to the lower bound Most Similar Group by 8 crimes per 1000 population
- Reduction of incidents in Fenland Pub Clusters by 5% against 2012/13 figures

Theme 3 – Acquisitive crime

- Reduction of dwelling burglary below 270 incidents per year
- Shoplifting target 64% Detection rate
- Fenland shoplifting levels reduce to the Most Similar Group to 5 crimes per 1000 population

Theme 4 – Children & Young people

- Reduction of Young people entering the criminal justice system against 66 First Time Entry (Fenland) 2012-13
- Four targeted events to young people identified at risk through RONI list (Risk Of NEET Indicator)



PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

Apr 13 to Mar 14 End of year

- | | | | |
|---|--------|----------------|---|
| • All crime currently down | 5.5%, | -283 incidents | 4,903 incidents from Apr - Mar 2013/14 against 5,186 from Apr - Mar 2012/13 |
| • Reduction of shoplifting offences by | 19.2%, | -104 incidents | 437 incidents from Apr - Mar 2013/14 against 541 from Apr - Mar 2012/13 |
| • Reduction in theft from vehicles | 10.4%, | -32 incidents | 277 incidents from Apr - Mar 2013/14 against 309 from Apr - Mar 2012/13 |
| • Reduction of Dwelling burglaries by | 14.1%, | -42 incidents | 256 incidents from Apr - Mar 2013/14 against 298 from Apr - Mar 2012/13 |
| • Reduction of Anti-social behaviour by | 8.6%, | -345 incidents | 3674 incidents from Apr - Mar 2013/14 against 4019 from Apr - Mar 2012/13 |

ACTION TO ADDRESS MODERATE AND UNACCEPTABLE AREAS OF PERFORMANCE

- | | | |
|--|--------|--|
| • Public perception of High ASB in their community | | 2.1% against the 1.5% target set for 2013/14 |
| • Increase of Non-Dwelling burglaries by | 12.6%, | +38 incidents |
| • Increase in violence against a person by | 13.1%, | +112 incidents |
- 340 incidents from Apr - Mar 2013/14 against 302 from Apr - Mar 2012/13
969 incidents from Apr - Mar 2013/14 against 857 from Apr - Mar 2012/13

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 Lead Rob Mitchell						
		2013 / 2014	Show reductions of ASB Incidents against 2012/13 total 4019 Maintain public perception of High ASB no higher than 1.5 %		Q4 -3674 YTD Q4 - 2.1% 2013/14	
Action Plan No	Action	Outcome	Project	Target	Lead Officer and Organisation	End of year summary including outcome
1.4.1	Intervention Deliver a partnership model against reports of ASB within communities to reduce the impact.	Reduction of incidents in identified areas and reduced community impact after partnership intervention	Community Action Areas (Localism) Gating or closure orders to identified alleyways in Wisbech to reduce incidents of ASB & environmental crime	Reduction of incidents – baseline (pre and post) Improved community satisfaction (pre and post survey)	Aarron Locks	Two identified locations which included an alleyway in Norfolk Street, Wisbech and New Bell Lane, Wisbech, evidence of alcohol related littering, human waste and raised fear of crime concerns within the local community. Support from the partnership allowed a private closure with the use of gates which has directly assisted in reductions of alcohol related ASB. Relevant legislation was used to apply for a Gating Order at New Bell Lane, Wisbech. This was made on behalf of the partnership to Cambridgeshire County Council by Cambridgeshire Police; as a result the order went to consultation during February 2014 and received no objections. Gating works were completed w/c 22 nd April 2014 after successful implementation of the Gating Order. Rave prevention plan – Police proactive patrols at identified sites have led to no raves in Fenland over the Xmas & New Year period.
1.4.2	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 in line with the PSG SLA	Improved identification of High risk victims using the use of the Risk assessment matrix	Case conference for high risk victim within 5 days (SLA) Target 85% 100% victims engaged within 5 days	Sharon Dove FDC	Partners at the Problem Solving Group have used ECINS to identify 13 high risk victims during 13/14. A case conference or evidence of a multi-agency approach for each victim was achieved within 5 working days in every case. It is the responsibility of the first point of contact with the alleged victim to initiate a case conference as a priority.
			Planned interventions against identified individuals	Risk of harm removed from High risk to Medium victims in 7days Target 85% 69% victims continue to monitor working practice	Sharon Dove FDC	Problem Solving Group focus on victims until medium risk is reduced to standard. 2 Cases were within 10 working days due to availability of the complainant to re-assess risk. 2 Cases are long running needs and fluctuations in risk have prevented monitoring processes 1 case increased from medium to high on ECINS on 30.03.14, therefore monitoring data incomplete
1.4.3	Intervention Reduce incidents of fire setting in identified locations	Deliberate fires reduced in areas of concern and the public are engaged in the process	As trends are identified Fire & rescue to coordinate action day, raising awareness and completing an environment audit Fenland – Identify recent 2 year fire trend history	Continued reduction in deliberate fires throughout Fenland Total 12/13 109 incidents Q1 25 Q2 22 Q3 9 Q4 18 Tot – 74 -35 incidents -32%	Carl Pardon Wisbech station Commander Cambs Fire & Rescue	Targeted locations in Waterlees (824 homes) and Slade Lode, Chatteris (140) were engaged and received Home Fire Safety Checks. CSO Officers engaged with vulnerable groups identified from MARU, BOC, Occupational Therapy, Lifeline and Podiatry. Number of engagements has significantly increased due to new Tablet Hardware being introduced. Roddons undertaking hardwire installations to help improve Home Safety. Prevention Road Traffic Collision undertaken at Wisbech Grammar and Thomas Clarkson 6 th form.
1.4.4	Intervention Deliver support and intervention to identified street drinkers	Reduce the impact on the community from identified street drinkers	Targeted patrolling and identification of problematic street drinkers through joint patrols, SIRCS/ECINS, alcohol waste/litter data.	Positive outcomes with identified individuals 60% - 20 identified Number targeted 12 Positive engagements 6 people 50% enforcement	Dave Bax Police	Police continue to patrol the areas associated with street drinking, and have continued to seize alcohol in Wisbech. The police regularly meet with key street drinker and rough sleeper groups. 0 High 5 Medium 7 Standard UK Immigration service now working closely with local police to enforce as required against individuals not exercising their treaty rights – On-going in 2014 plan
1.4.5	Prevention Support to tenants living in House in Private Rented Properties (Op Pheasant)	Improve safety and reduce the risk of exploitation to tenants in identified properties	Improve sign posting to support services Gather intel to reduce exploitation of employers and landlords Improve safety of tenants and reduce overcrowding	40 visits to identified premises per Quarter Visits Q1 - 55 Q2 - 45 Q3 - 45 Q4 - 158	Sarah Gove FDC Robin Sissons Police	The Police and FDC have undertaken joint visits under Operation Pheasant & Op Endeavour A community safety approach is taken to provide occupants with signposting information relating to home safety, exploitation, local contacts (health care, local services) human trafficking and fire safety. A property inspection is also undertaken to tackle fire safety, overcrowding, mould damp and gas & electric safety. Targeted visits are constantly being conducted on identified individuals. Op Endeavour goes to court in October, and we are still working with the victims, the task force still continues to produce co-ordinating work. Organised Crime Groups are still being worked on with partnership agencies.

Priority 2: Reduction of alcohol related crime 2013 / 2014 Targets
Reduce violence against a person in Fenland to the lower bound Most Similar Group by 8 crimes per 1000 population – below target
Reduction of violence against a person in identified pub clusters Wisbech pub clusters – 184 incidents -12% March Pub Cluster – 69 incidents +38%
Lead –Aarron Locks

Action Plan No	Action	Outcome	Project	Target	Lead Officer and Organisation	End of year summary including outcome
2.4.1	Prevention & Intervention Develop and deliver the Fenland Traffic Light System model	Reduction of alcohol related incidents within identified licensed premises & locations linked to the night time economy	Deliver preventative and reactive patrolling of identified locations inc Op Titan, License compliance checks and CCTV patrols	Reduced incidents in Wisbech pub clusters -5 % 184 incidents -12% -25 incidents March Pub Cluster -5% 69 incidents +38% +19 incidents	Dave Bax Police Kim Winterton FDC Licensing	Regulatory Authority Officers group well attended even though resource issues for all Regulatory Authority's are on-going. Use of ECINS for case management of premises with incidents or concerns continues to be successful and maintains consistent corrective actions to ensure effectiveness. Spike in March is under investigation as the perception from police officers and CCTV is that it isn't linked to the Night Time Economy or if it is due to an increase in Domestic violence reporting in the March area. The results of the investigation with steer the next set of targeted actions from the CSP
			Reward scheme for compliant premises to licensing act 2003 criteria to encourage and prevent future breaches	Premises that are compliant 80% 40 premises complete Q4 – 49 Complete	Kim Winterton FDC Licensing	Thumbs up ethos working through well attended Pub Watch, Shop Watch and Taxi Watch groups across the Fenland District. Continued training with the licensed trade on SIRCS and regular meetings with the groups are assisting the trades to improve on planned preventative actions. 2 nd phase of the project scheduled for January 2015.
			Deliver Challenge 25 (C25) Training to Premises recommended by RAO group	Number of Identified premises training delivered 100% Target 100% delivery as directed by RAO	Andrew Fayers Trading Standards	An update from the Supporting communities and businesses team at CCC shows 100% of new alcohol licensed premises have received C25 training packs. 100% of premises identified by RAO have received C25 training. All 'Thumbs Up' visits completed at which C25 principles are reaffirmed. Attended Pubwatch meetings to reaffirm C25 principles.
			Maintain the Fenland Traffic Light System (TLS) to monitor and deliver action with identified premises license holders, including off sales.	Reduction of high risk premises 80 % Red to Amber On target 100% Amber to Green On target 100%	Kim Winterton FDC	The Regulatory Authority Officers group have developed new working practices using the E-CINS system to improve the effectiveness of the Traffic Light System. This has led to improved partnership working and a clear scoring matrix which ensures all premises receive the same intervention and enforcement tactics. Currently in Fenland we have No Red premises and 1 x Amber premises (Wisbech) moving towards green on an action plan.
2.4.2	Localism, Development & Intervention Deliver crime reduction techniques and system to premise owners in identified areas.	Empower local businesses to provide intelligence to reduce incidents and improve detections.	Deliver and champion the Fenland SIRCS system district wide to the local Pubwatch schemes	All four district Pub Watch schemes are signed up to SIRCS Baseline 2012 – 13 1 scheme (Wisbech PubWatch) Target 2013-14 4 schemes Complete	Aarron Locks FDC	Each of the four PubWatch schemes in Fenland are now active members of SIRCS. As a result each PubWatch meeting has a SIRCS item on its agenda where members actively discuss relevant updates and reports from SIRCS which enables its members to make informed and accurate decisions in relation to making banning notices, reviews of such notices and highlighting matters of interest to other like minded businesses. Responsible officers have also noted improved communication between licensees and that between relevant agencies as a result of improved information sharing with the use of SIRCS. The SIRCS system is also actively supporting the Fenland Traffic Light System (FTLS) with licensees fully aware of their responsibility to ensure all incidents are accurately reported and the benefits of this on the scoring mechanism for the FTLS.

Action Plan No	Action	Outcome	Project	Target	Lead Officer and Organisation	End of year summary including outcome
2.4.3	Intervention & Localism Community Action Areas Deliver a partnership model against reports of violent crime within the Night Time Economy (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) – Norfolk Street, Wisbech	Reduced incidents in identified areas by 10% Improved community satisfaction and perception of crime	Aarron Locks FDC	Agreements have been met between FDC and Boots 'the chemist' for the deployment of CCTV to Norfolk Street, Wisbech, on the business premises identified. A licence agreement is in place between both parties which has allowed for the deployment of CCTV to be progressed by FDC. A site survey has taken place and costs have been identified for the deployment of CCTV. The costs have come in higher than originally expected so this is being reconsidered by contractors to see if this can be reduced. However, CCTV deployment is still likely to be completed by the end of May/June 2014.
2.4.4	Awareness & Reporting Increase awareness and reporting of domestic abuse/sexual violence	Targeted projects that ensure reporting/referral information reaches identified areas and harder to reach groups.	Delivery of specific awareness campaigns to Fenland communities	Increase reported incidents by 10% within Fenland Fenland 2012/13 APR - MAR recorded DA incidents – 1,793 Fenland 2013/14 APR - MAR recorded DA incidents – 1,938 8% increase in reports	Si Kerss CCC	DASV Partnership is working with Against Violence & Abuse to implement Communications and Community Engagement Strategies. Below are examples of this years awareness campaigns: Radio ads on Kiss FM aimed at younger women started March 2014 and running to Nov 2014. Also ads on Heart radio started in March aimed at women aged 30+ across Cambridgeshire. This is Abuse details were sent to all CSPs in Dec 13 asking them to share and giving details of how to download free materials. Refuge given £1,500 for awareness raising - they have refuge in Fenland plus Outreach.
2.4.5	Training Developing a framework for delivering training using standardised and accredited programmes	Implementation of training in Fenland to ensure that (non specialist) workforce has knowledge of identification, services, safeguarding and referral pathways.	Prioritise training to staff dealing with high risk groups e.g.: A8, teenage pregnancies. Deliver training to the agencies with front line responsibilities	Deliver a number of training sessions throughout the district. Deliver 6 training sessions Sessions delivered 5 delivered 2013/14	Si Kerss CCC	5 training days have now been delivered in Fenland (would have been 7 but we had to cancel March 14 event for facilitators to go and progress some LSCB training). However, we've increased the volume of practitioners trained from 23 - 54 for the period. The focus for the partnership is to continue raising awareness and improve confidence in reporting domestic abuse.

Priority 3: Reduction of Acquisitive Crime – 2013 / 2014 Targets
 Reduction of dwelling burglary below 270 incidents per year **14.1%, -42 incidents** **256 incidents from Apr - Mar 2013/14 against 298 from Apr - Mar 2012/13**
 Reduction of shoplifting offences by **19.2%, -104 incidents** **437 incidents from Apr - Mar 2013/14 against 541 from Apr - Mar 2012/13**
Lead - Robin Sissons

Action Plan No	Action	Outcome	Project	Target	Lead Officer and Organisation	End of year summary including outcome
3.4.1	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	Theft offences Show reductions against 2012/13 2,547 incidents End of year – 2,400 incidents	Police Robin Sissons	The focus during this year was tackling specific issues around burglary, commercial burglary and shoplifting – events were held over the Christmas period to promote personal safety, vehicle crime and burglary. Engagements held at each of the Fenland towns. Supported by funding provided through the police & CSP budget we were able to offer a quick response to emerging crime trends involving house and shed burglary which included engagement in targeted communities promoting home security awareness and encouraging residents to sign up to ECOPs
			Number of media campaigns against selected crime trend  Monthly campaign breakdown 2013-14.c	Number of communication campaigns 4 8 Campaigns run over the whole of Fenland	Police CS Julie Hanrahan	Produce communication plan for Fenland for 2013 / 14 in line with Crime calendar and the 'Get Closer' team Work carried out during September to promote handbag /purse safety this was undertaken in all 4 Market towns. Joint funded by CSP, following covert/overt operation. These operations also supported by the New Horizons bus. The events proved to be a success and the persons provided positive feedback about our tactics. From October to March 2014 Fenland was covered one day a week by a Peterborough based crime reduction officer as the Fenland officer was on adoption leave – the focus during this period was tackling specific issues around burglary, commercial burglary and shoplifting. Engagements held at each of the Fenland towns. Using materials provided through the police community safety budget we were able to offer a quick response to emerging crime trends involving house and shed burglary which included leaflet drops in targeted communities promoting home security awareness and encouraging residents to sign up to ECOPS
3.4.2	Intervention Develop SIRCS information system and increase membership from the retail trade.	Improved information sharing including businesses, agencies and authorities and improved identification and appropriate actions against known offenders.	Champion the SIRCS system to each of the local ShopWatch schemes in the district	Increase SIRCS membership by 10% - baseline 179 members target achieved On going project	Aarron Locks	The SIRCS system has been able to grow in membership during 2013/14 with an increase of 50 members (currently 179 members). This includes members from ShopWatch, PubWatch and TaxiWatch across all four market towns. During February and March 2014 a focus was made on the March town retail sector and as a result 8 new retailers have joined SIRCS from the High Street. This focus continues with the support from both Cambridgeshire Police and FDC to assist in the reduction of theft shoplifting and other related incidents as identified in the January 2014 partnership strategic assessment.
	Prevention Project to reduce incidents of shoplifting in identified premises	Reduction of incidents and increased detection of shoplifting from identified locations in Wisbech	Development and delivery of projects aimed at the offenders most likely to shoplift from historical data. Targeted security projects to top 5 premises. Targeted project to top 20 identified offenders.	Show reductions against 2012/13 541 incidents 2013/14 End of year - 437 incidents Reduction 19.2% -104 incidents	Police Lead TBC	January 2014 - Further training was provided to Tesco stores team during Oct/Nov 2013 to assist in reducing retail related crime. New Tesco store has a good security system in place, with proactive staff and security staff Other retailers are working well with SIRCS and updating with suspect information and identification and the top 5 premises within the district have had regular contact with the PCSO's and town centre police officer. The Shopwatch scheme continues to work well across all of the areas.

Action Plan No	Action	Outcome	Project	Target	Lead Officer and Organisation	End of year summary including outcome
3.4.3	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	Show reductions against 2012/13 309 incidents 2013/14 End of year - 277 incidents Reduction 10.4% -32 incidents	Police Alan Boughen	Develop security awareness campaign around crime calendar Link with Police Get Closer team Oct 13 - Media campaign and public awareness in all market towns focussing on valuables being left on show in cars There was a significant increase in incidents mainly in Chatteris from nominal targeting this location. The individual has been arrested since this spike and these incidents have now reduced.
3.4.4	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	Show reductions against 2012/13 298 incidents 2013/14 End of year - 256 incidents Reduction 14.1% -42 incidents	Police Robin Sissons	Dwelling Burglaries is a County wide problem and a new Strategic Strategy is being written. In the mean time we continue to target offenders through the IOM system. Individual arrested and imprisoned for the offences Several offences in Leverington which was carried out by offenders coming into the county these were targeted by disruption tactics by officers. Dwelling Burglary continues to be monitored, with increased patrols in the hotspot areas, public is being reminded about crime prevention and nominals are being monitored with some accessing support groups.
3.4.5	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 Target relevant rural crime types for Fenland	Police Alan Boughen	There was a Datatag day arranged for early April at Thorney Toll but it has been cancelled due to lack of interest from the farming community. Open day held at Ben Burgess at Coates; it combined a new tractor launch, new company taking over and security. It was attended by Stefan, Kevin James Fire service. There was a rural barn meet in Chatteris in December and another in Thorny toll, these were organised by the farming community and Cambridgeshire Countryside Watch (CCW). Good attendance at both although the farmers tended to be local to the areas where they were being held. Chatteris was attended by National Farmers Union, CCW, Fire Service and Police. Joint crime prevention visits were attended with CCW and Police as required during the year. This did result in some farmers that were not CCW members becoming members and promoting positive partnership working.
3.4.6	IOM - Localism Delivering a local response joining with identified Fenland based groups e.g. Level 1, CSP and Problem Solving Groups (Principle 2)	All relevant local partners supporting the IOM scheme and offering solutions to identified gaps	Partnership inputs and allocation of resource to aid identified intervention for Fenland issues	All GAPS identified and addressed Target review at Countywide Reducing Reoffending Group	Mick Birchell	Countywide Reducing Reoffending Group will identify need for Fenland and the support required from partners Bid granted to support prison releases with accommodation - £500 Reports to be delivered in County update and end of year summary will be submitted to the FSP as part of its priorities

Priority 4: Children & Young people 2013-14 Targets						
Reduction of Young people entering the criminal justice system against 66 First Time Entry (Fenland) 2012-13						
Lead Anna Wahlandt Four targeted events to young people identified at risk through RONI list (Risk Of NEET Indicator) 1 of 4						
Action Plan No	Action	Outcome	Project	Target	Lead Officer and Organisation	End of year summary including outcome
4.4.1	Prevention and Awareness Deliver youth awareness and consequence sessions in a appropriate age tiered structured.	Reduction of Children and young people re-offending or entering the Criminal justice system.	Delivery within colleges of appropriate intervention community safety sessions to the targeted RONI Cohort in the style of a 'Thinking and behaviour' partnership event system.	Fenland Colleges engaged at Yr 10 students Pilot held at Neale Wade with feedback from students being extremely positive	Donna Barnes March & Chatteris Locality	Awareness event run by partners on key subjects below Neale Wade Collapsed 5 themes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STI and contraception • Teen parenting • Abusive relationships • E Safety risk through social media • Substance misuse Over 180 students engaged on the day and the feedback for them in both the session and post feedback was very positive and showed they had taken some of the advice on board
		Partnership delivery to improve their personal safety and the safety of others in different environments.	Deliver a centralised awareness and prevention events 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 – 100% March & Chatteris – 90% Whittlesey – 100%	Sharon Dove FDC	Positive feedback from students and teachers continue to drive this project forward with partners delivering above and beyond their everyday responsibilities. 9 stall holders attending Wisbech including a VIP and members day in July. March and Whittlesey ran in March 2014. Both received 7 scenarios. Excellent partnership feedback and a willingness to continue this project. Which is dying out across other CSP areas
4.4.2	Prevention and Intervention Deliver street based youth work in targeted areas.	Reduce incidents of ASB from known individuals or groups of young people.	Reduction of ASB incidents and calls for service in Clarkson Ward Waterlees Ward March West	Number of young people engaged YTD: WISBECH: 748 MARCH: 45	Javed Ahmed Youth Service Providers	Funding provided through FCSP Pooled fund - £4,000 The town park in Wisbech was highlighted concern on some sessions. There are often adults under the influence of drugs and alcohol. Some young people have reported that this makes them feel uncomfortable. The YSP team will continue to deliver if the funding is available.
4.4.3	Prevention Deliver & support Road Safety interventions to Fenland Colleges	Key messages delivered to Yr11 students inline with Road Safety guidance	Use of initiatives to discuss and use consequence session for YP's 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 Target of 40 KSI per year KSI casualties in 2013: 37 Slight casualties 2013: 57	Matt Staton CCC Road safety team	(Brake) Road Safety Week, which happened this year November 18 – 24 '2Young2Die' road safety presentations at secondary schools in Fenland by the volunteer group The Fenland Rural Roads Safety Group Road Safety Partnership will be publishing District level data in its annual report from 2014. 2013 seems to be a good year for Fenland, with 37 KSI casualties, and therefore they are already below the 2020 target of 40. Whilst this is very good news it is always worth being cautious as the numbers are relatively small and therefore subject to random variation.
4.4.4.	Reduction of Children and young people re-offending or entering the Criminal justice system.	Develop youth project with Youth Offending to support on license young people gain experience in the work place	Develop an experience for hard to engage young people to sample working environment	Numbers attending training 7 Increased confidence in accessing employment Positive feedback from 60%	Amy Wilson FDC	Local construction business CEO Steve Foster at Foster Property Maintenance supported the taster session for young people as they recognise the importance to show YP who have offended there is a chance to turn things around. Session completed at the Fosters site and covered costs for their time or premises Outcome and feedback from 4 of the 7 that attended stated it was a worthwhile and beneficial experience, One young person was asked to call back to discuss apprenticeship possibilities CSP support in covering costs for transport
4.4.5	Waterlees Fire setting incidents identified by community and local police and Fire & rescue data	Reduction of incidents and community awareness	Develop tactics to engage a large location in partnership leading to deliberate fire reductions	Reduction of Fire incident compared to Jan – Apr 13 13 incidents May –Jul 13 02 incidents	Fire & Rescue	Partnership operation to reduce community impact in a target area of Wisbech Identified perpetrators were engaged and relevant interventions put into place for the individuals Community awareness event completed including Home Fire Safety visits and rubbish clearance Noted reductions of incidents in the area after this event

Glossary

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
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CCW	Cambridgeshire Countryside Watch
Crime Calendar	Analytical work from 5 years of data produced seasonal crime trends
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
CYPS	Children & Young People Service
ECINS	Empowering-Communities Inclusion & Neighbourhood-management System (E-CINS)
FDC	Fenland District Council
FSP	Fenland Strategic Partnership
'Get Closer' campaign	Police campaign to place the service in the public eye including awareness, targeted and partnership media
New Horizons	Multi use outreach vehicle for prevention, intervention and emergency response to identified crime and the reduction of fear of crime
'Hidden Groups'	Hard to reach groups or difficult to identify or engage
IOM	Integrated Offender Management
LAC	Looked After Children
LARM	Locality Allocation and Referral Meetings
Mosaic Data	Mosaic is a classification system that gives you access to a vast range of demographic data
NHS	National Health Service
NPT	Neighbourhood Policing Team
NTE	Night Time Economy
Op Titan	Police operation monitoring and enforcing licensing conditions in pub cluster areas
PRP	Private Rented Property (House in Multi Occupation)
PSG	Problem Solving Groups
PSHE	Personal, social, health and economic education
RAO Group	Partnership group for licensing monitoring and appropriate action around identified breaches
RONI	Risk Of NEET Indicator
SIRCS	Secure Incident Reporting and Empowering Communities System.
TLS	Traffic Light Model System
UKBA	United Kingdom Border Agency / UK Immigration services

Fenland Community Safety Partnership

Partnership delivery plan

01 April 2014 – 31 March 2015



FENLAND
Community Safety
Partnership

Strategic Themes 2014 – 2015

Theme 1 – Monitor & improve public confidence

Theme 2 – Delivery of prevention and awareness projects to Fenland communities

Theme 3 – Support and awareness to children & young people

Theme 4 – Reduce the impact on the community where alcohol is a key factor

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

Apr 14 – Jul 14




New Plan – This section will be populated in July 2014 after the 1st Quarter

ACTION TO ADDRESS MODERATE AND UNACCEPTABLE AREAS OF PERFORMANCE


- **Community perceptions of Wisbech and the links to violence and ASB**
- **Spike in violence in March Town centre – further investigation to see if this is linked to Night Time Economy before actions are developed**
- **Youth related ASB incidents in the Northern wards in Wisbech – PSG to action and update CSP**
- **Address issues of information sharing and data mapping with Health organisations – New project develop**

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

Theme 1: Monitor & improve public confidence									
Action Plan No	Action	Outcome	Project	Target	Milestones & Completion date	Lead Officer and Organisation	Resource required	Progress narrative / Risk	Progress (RAG)
1.1.1	Create opportunities to gather and monitor feedback from the community	Fenland residents are given the opportunity to feedback on the work of the Community Safety Partnership	Create positive messages to be circulated through Fenland communities focussing on negatives highlighted by surveys and social media Fenland locations.	To be developed as part of the projects 14% of adults surveyed state they will not visit Fenland towns past 6pm		Nicola Fenton P&CC	Police Comms Office of P&CC FDC Roddons CCC	Review of the police survey and Forum data perception target to be developed Data and targets from police survey / community engagement sessions / Relevant Social media streams Community Feedback channels to be improved and developed for harder to reach communities	
1.1.2	Public satisfaction after a Community Action Area (CAA) project	Fenland residents feedback on the work of the Community Safety Partnership on the work carried out on the identified CAA	Develop and deliver strategies to reduce incidents in identified areas and reduce the impact on residents after partnership intervention	Tailored to the type of crime & disorder and community impact Community satisfaction Before-During-After Community forums	New Bell Complete – May 14 Victoria Rd Start – Complete- Norfolk Street Start – Complete-	Lead dependant on issue	dependant on issue	New Bell - Community satisfaction Victoria Rd Norfolk Street Wisbech Park Perceptions – New Project	
1.1.3	Support and reaction to identified High risk victims of ASB	Appropriate support to identified victims of ASB leading to reduction of risk in line with the PSG SLA	Improved identification of High risk victims using the use of the Risk assessment matrix Planned interventions against identified individuals	Case conference for high risk victim within 5 days (SLA) Target 85% Risk of harm removed from High risk to Medium victims in 7days Target 85%	New ASB powers expected Oct 2015	Sharon Dove FDC	PSG E-CINS	Monitored through the use of E-CINS and action developed and delivered by the Fenland Anti-social behaviour Problem Solving Group	
1.1.4	Develop and deliver a CSP media strategy to highlight continued partnership work	Community is aware of the Themes and existence of the CSP	Directed by the crime calendar develop four media campaigns to deliver positive messages of the partnerships work to the public	Number of media releases Inc. harder to reach groups One per quarter	1 st Media – May 2 nd Media – August 3 rd Media – November 4 th Media - February	Rob Mitchell FDC	FDC Comms Police Comms Links to partners	1st release to include What is the CSP, Theme change and end of year success Considerations for future media releases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focus on Wisbech perceptions ▪ Improving report different crime types ▪ Consider improved communications through social media ▪ New ASB Powers 	
1.1.5	Develop community pride events links to highlighted community concerns as a focus	Fenland residents are given the opportunity to interact with members of the partnership	Link in with existing community groups to discuss the work and allay concerns within Fenland communities	Numbers of sessions attended by CSP representatives	TBC	Nicola Fenton P&CC	Relevant CSP members	Project to be discussed and aligned with Police and Crime plan and P&CC pledges	

Theme 2: Delivery of prevention and awareness projects to Fenland communities									
Action Plan No	Action	Outcome	Project	Target	Milestones & Completion date	Lead Officer and Organisation	Resource required	Progress narrative / Risk	Progress (RAG)
2.1.1	Implementation of the new ASB powers	Clarity of the Home office powers and reporting processes	Support of a countywide project to implement the new powers inline with each district	Implement and feedback to CSP on the functionality of the new process	April – Project start May 14 – Preparation Comm trigger & Comm remedy	Rob Mitchell FDC	PSG	Police Countywide steering group formed Preparation for community triggers started	
			Communicate the changes to the public and gain feedback to show the message has been received	In Partnership deliver a consistent message to Fenland communities	Oct 14 - Launch	Rob Mitchell FDC	PSG Police Comms	Police Countywide steering group formed	
2.1.2	Increase Domestic Abuse reporting with a focus on harder to reach Fenland communities	Frontline staff/workforce has knowledge of identification, services, safeguarding and referral pathways.	Awareness & training to raise awareness and improve reporting of domestic abuse. Monitor the support to victims to reduce the chance of repeat offences	Training events in Fenland 3 events Number of DA reports increased 5% - 2013/14 Baseline- 1938 Increase by 95 reports		Si Kerss CCC		To maintain current volume levels of attendance at Fenland-based domestic abuse training it is recommended that three, two-day programs be planned for 2014/15 Si to confirm target and input resource required	
2.1.3	Deliver in partnership support to victims of exploitation and promote a safe environment.	Reduce the risk of exploitation to tenants in identified properties	Improve sign posting to support services Gather intel to reduce exploitation of employers and landlords Improve safety of tenants and reduce overcrowding	Baseline / target against 2013/14 115 visits to identified premises per Quarter Q1 - Q2 - Q3 - Q4 -	Quarterly reporting linked to monthly Op Pheasant meetings	Sarah Gove FDC	Police F&R Uk Immigration	Successful bid to DCLG for the Rogue Landlord funding. The funding continues for another year ending in Mar15	
2.1.4	Develop and deliver crime project to support residents and business suffering identified crime types	Support and interventions delivered to identified vulnerable groups being targeted in Fenland communities	Develop and deliver a project in Fenland rural communities to promote hard targeting	Key messages delivered to rural communities		Julie Hanrahan Police		New Project in development	
			Continue to monitor and support the FEN-BAC scheme show development as required	Increased membership Satisfaction levels		Aarron Locks FDC		Shoplifting incidents considered in other Market towns Needs focusses the project	
			Identify, support and guide victims of rouge trading and scams	Monitor repeat victims? TBC		Elaine Mathews		New Project in development	
2.1.5	Delivery of Road safety awareness to reduce the number of KSI incidents in Fenland	Reduction of KSI across Fenland through awareness projects to key audiences	Develop and deliver age appropriate road safety projects in identified high risk areas of Fenland	2014 -2015 target Max 43 KSI incidents across Fenland per year Q1 - Q2 - Q3 - Q4 -	June and December Drink drive messages online Drug driving messages online July 2014 Rural road safety campaign	Matt Stanton CCC	 Fenland 2020 target.xlsx	2013 a very good year for Fenland, with 37 KSI casualties, and therefore they are already below the 2020 target of 40. Links to the C&YP Strategy Pedestrian, scooter and pedal power training available for primary schools - road safety staff will train volunteers in the school to deliver these schemes so the CSP could help us to identify/recruit suitable volunteers within the school communities.	

Theme 3: Support and awareness to children & young people									
Action Plan No	Action	Outcome	Project	Target	Milestones & Completion date	Lead Officer and Organisation	Resource required	Progress narrative / Risk	Progress (RAG)
3.1.1	Awareness and reporting mechanisms to promote healthy relationships	Increase of young people reporting domestic abuse and opportunities for young people to access services	Work with local academies to deliver an awareness project highlighting domestic abuse between young people.	Develop baseline through CCC reports in Fenland by children & young people 2013/14 baseline	May 14 – develop yearly delivery across Fenland	Anna Wahlandt CCC Si Kerss CCC	Town Academies DA Implementation group	How to monitor baselines or satisfaction from awareness events Key messages to deliver to all Fenland academies	
3.1.2	Partnership support to improve Together For Families referrals reducing the impact on services to an identified cohort	Awareness improved of the TFF and FIP referral process leading to increased numbers on the scheme	Develop processes and awareness of the referral pathways to all partners that work out in the community	Referrals with ASB / Crime marker 2013/14 Baseline figure increase by 5% 2013/14 referral figures	On going Awareness of change of criteria - TBC	Alison Smith CCC Rob Mitchell FDC	FDC RP's Partners	Look at the current figures and identify low referrals from relevant agencies.	
3.1.3	CSP direction to identified hotspots to the Youth Service Providers team.	Evidence of key individuals that cause the most community impact reduce acts of ASB in their community	PSG to identify location through partnership consultation and ensure key individuals are engaged by the YSP team	Reduction of youth related ASB in the Wisbech area Baseline 2013/14 Positive interaction with identified individuals	April 14 – secure funding May 14 start delivery Quarterly feedback to CSP	Steph Webb YSP	PSG FDC Police F&R CCC	£4,000 CSP funding agreed to sessions that engage highlighted individuals. (PSG List on E-CINS) Details on match funding and delivery Feedback to local community groups including current work focus. 43% of all youth related ASB occurs in Wisbech	
3.1.4	Awareness and delivery of key safety messages to C&YP. (Safety Zone, Collapsed Days & drop in sessions)	C&YP have an awareness of risk taking behaviour and the knowledge how to identify and report a crime or safeguard others	Deliver the Safety Zone project to Fenland Primary schools	90% of the Fenland Primary schools attending	Wisbech 14 July March 15 March & Whittlesey	Sharon Dove FDC	Relevant partners	Funding application submitted in Q1 to cover all SZ events Wisbech – March – Whittlesey –	
			Deliver Collapsed Days project to Fenland Academies highlighting Risk taking behaviour	Delivery of key messages to Yr10 students No's engaged -	Pre meet May 2014 Delivery Oct 2014	Anna Wahlandt CCC		Project to be enhanced to include all academies Funding issues about rates charged to deliver from partners to be discussed and resolved	
3.1.5	Deliver diversionary activities to identified groups in Fenland	Improved perceptions of C&YP in Fenland communities through outreach work	Young person Drop in Chatteris 13-19yrs (subject to finding funding/suitable venue)	TBC	TBC	Anna Wahlandt CCC	TBC	Project not yet developed Roll out plan to remaining towns/villages?	
3.1.6	Road safety awareness and reduction of KSI for C&YP	Improved awareness of road safety through age appropriate engagement sessions	Motorbike, Stay Safe Project (pilot Chatteris, subject to submitted funding bid)	No of projects delivered in Fenland New project no baseline	launched April 2014 targeting 16-17 Road safety week	Anna Wahlandt CCC	TBC	Drive to Arrive workshops for young drivers in 6th form/college – on-going throughout the year to fit in with school/college timetables	
			Key messages to new road users at primary school	No of projects delivered in Fenland	Safety Zone Children's Traffic Club launched April 2014	Matt Stanton CCC	TBC		

**Theme 4:
Reduce the impact on the community where alcohol is a key factor**

Action Plan No	Action	Outcome	Project	Target	Milestones & Completion date	Lead Officer and Organisation	Resource required	Progress narrative / Risk	Progress (RAG)
4.1.1	Community Action Area projects in key locations where alcohol misuse has a negative impact on the community	Reduction of incidents in the chosen location and improved perceptions of this area by local residences	Link to Health Strategy (alcohol) and deliver actions to reduce incidents and the impact on residents after partnership intervention.	Reduction of violence against a person in March NTE area Target reduction of 10%	March Town Centre	Alan Boughen Police	FDC RAO	March highlighted as the main concern for alcohol related issue currently in Fenland Business and community satisfaction bearing in mind Fear of crime Performance targets must have an alcohol marker and exclude DV incidents to ensure they are linked to licensed premises	
4.1.2	Reduction of A&E entrants linked to the Night Time Economy (3 A&E locations, Front desk scripts, data sharing & reduction in costs)	Reduction in alcohol related A&E admissions Leading to improved information sharing and incident mapping	Countywide develop or review the script for A&E staff to gather information from admissions. Improve collation of data to improve targeted intervention work by the partnership	Baseline data from Three A&E departments linked to Fenland P/Borough Hunts Kings Lynn	May start project July initial feedback from hospitals and SPOC Sept – trail data collection March – review and progress	Sonia Bargh CCC	FDC QE2 H/brooke A/brookes Peter city	Long term project may require P&CC backing and other CSPs to support and input Review current A&E reception processes Review current A&E Information gathering and sharing Review suitability A&E data and feedback	
4.1.3	Reduce the strength project in key Fenland locations	Reduction of super strength alcohol being sold to street drinkers Improved perception of street drinking in key locations	Gather relevant evidence and collect data to see if the project is viable. Evidence to be collected from key Wisbech locations	Develop target in line with project plan	April 14 – Evidence gathering and report	Rob Mitchell FDC	Street scene	Under review and evidence currently being collected to see if the project is viable or we take a different approach as a CSP	
			Deliver a street based project to reduce the impact on the community where alcohol related behaviour is highlighted	Reduction in alcohol related litter Improvement against the perception survey where an alcohol is deemed a problem	May 14 – Next steps	Aarron Locks FDC	FDC	Review the Cambridge project report for reducing street drinking and improving support to highlighted locations Review targets to align with community concerns Develop performance monitoring	
4.1.4	Support the transition from DPPO to new ASB powers as appropriate (October 14)	Community awareness of the new powers and how the partnership intent to deliver them	Linked to a countywide strategy implement the new ASB powers and gather community feedback on their success.	Develop project inline with County steering group ASB community survey results focussing on the street drinking data.	In line with new powers coming into force	Rob Mitchell FDC	FDC Police	Awaiting roll out of new powers before community communication Links to licensing committee reviews	
4.1.5	Improve the perception of alcohol related ASB in Wisbech	Reduce the perception that Alcohol related litter and street drinking is the main issue in Wisbech	Partnership approach to tackle known street drinkers and the impact they have on the community	Positive action taken against highlight top 10 street drinkers 80% Engaged Q1 -	April 14 – Start top ten list identified	Alan Boughen Police	Police ASB Team E-CINS SIRCS UK Immigration	E-CINS to create top 10 list for new financial year Link positive media with 1.1.4	

Crime related information for Fenland

Apr 13 to Mar 14

End of year

- All crime currently down 5.5%, -283 incidents 4,903 incidents from Apr - Mar 2013/14 against 5,186 from Apr - Mar 2012/13
- Reduction of shoplifting offences by 19.2%, -104 incidents 437 incidents from Apr - Mar 2013/14 against 541 from Apr - Mar 2012/13
- Reduction in theft from vehicles 10.4%, -32 incidents 277 incidents from Apr - Mar 2013/14 against 309 from Apr - Mar 2012/13
- Reduction of Dwelling burglaries by 14.1%, -42 incidents 256 incidents from Apr - Mar 2013/14 against 298 from Apr - Mar 2012/13
- Reduction of Anti-social behaviour by 8.6%, -345 incidents 3674 incidents from Apr - Mar 2013/14 against 4019 from Apr - Mar 2012/13

Highlighted increases in crime type

- Public perception of High ASB in their community 2.1% against the 1.5% target set for 2013/14
- Increase of Non-Dwelling burglaries by 12.6%, +38 incidents 340 incidents from Apr - Mar 2013/14 against 302 from Apr - Mar 2012/13
- Increase in violence against a person by 13.1%, +112 incidents 969 incidents from Apr - Mar 2013/14 against 857 from Apr - Mar 2012/13

Glossary

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
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CCW	Cambridgeshire Countryside Watch
Crime Calendar	Analytical work from 5 years of data produced seasonal crime trends
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
CYPS	Children & Young People Service
ECINS	Empowering-Communities Inclusion & Neighbourhood-management System (E-CINS)
FDC	Fenland District Council
FSP	Fenland Strategic Partnership
'Get Closer' campaign	Police campaign to place the service in the public eye including awareness, targeted and partnership media
New Horizons	Multi use outreach vehicle for prevention, intervention and emergency response to identified crime and the reduction of fear of crime
'Hidden Groups'	Hard to reach groups or difficult to identify or engage
IOM	Integrated Offender Management
LAC	Looked After Children
LARM	Locality Allocation and Referral Meetings
Mosaic Data	Mosaic is a classification system that gives you access to a vast range of demographic data
NHS	National Health Service
NPT	Neighbourhood Policing Team
NTE	Night Time Economy
Op Titan	Police operation monitoring and enforcing licensing conditions in pub cluster areas
PRP	Private Rented Property (House in Multi Occupation)
PSG	Problem Solving Groups
PSHE	Personal, social, health and economic education
RAO Group	Partnership group for licensing monitoring and appropriate action around identified breaches
RONI	Risk Of NEET Indicator
SIRCS	Secure Incident Reporting and Empowering Communities System.
TLS	Traffic Light Model System
UKBA	United Kingdom Border Agency / UK Immigration services

Closed / Completed Projects

Action Plan No	Action	Outcome	Project	Target	Milestones & Completion date	Lead Officer and Organisations	Project summary