



**East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership
Strategic Assessment 2014/15 - Continuous Assessment
Document 1: Anti-Social Behaviour**

August 2014

Document Details

The document has been produced by the Research and Performance team, Cambridgeshire County Council on behalf of East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership and is available to download from <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/east>

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Section 1: Introduction

The purpose of this strategic assessment is to provide the East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership with an understanding of the crime, anti-social behaviour and other community safety issues affecting the district. This will provide an overview of the whole year. This will enable the partnership to take action that is driven by clear evidence.

Document Schedule

For 2014/15 the partnership is developing a continuous assessment process that will allow planning throughout 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>Anti-social behaviour</i>	<i>July to August</i>	<i>August 2014</i>
2	Drug and alcohol abuse	September to October	October 2014
3	TBC	December to January	January 2015
4	End of year review	March to April	April 2015

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 three 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.
- **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://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/interactive-maps/crime>

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 community safety problems within the district

Key findings

- Nationally, latest figures from the CSEW (Crime Survey of England & Wales) in year ending March 2014 show a decrease by 14% in the incidents of crime as compared to the previous year. A decrease by 4.2% can be seen in the incidents of crime in East Cambridgeshire for a rolling 12 months period to June 14.
- East Cambridgeshire recorded the lowest crime rate (31 crimes per 1,000 population) compared to the County's average of 61 crimes per 1,000 population for rolling 12 months to June 2014.
- Violence against the person has shown an increase by 23.2% in East Cambridgeshire for a period of rolling 12 month to June 14 but the rate in East Cambridgeshire (5 crimes per 1,000 population) is still below the Lower bound and MSG average of 6.2 crimes per 1,000 population.
- Shed/garage burglary has shown an increase by 24.3% in East Cambridgeshire for rolling 12 month to June 14 but the rate of burglary in a building other than a dwelling in East Cambridgeshire is (3.1 offences per 1,000 population) still below MSG average of 3.5 offences per 1,000 population.
- Nationally, the number of ASB incidents in the year ending March 2014 has decreased by 7% compared to the same period in the previous year.
- East Cambridgeshire shows a reduction by 6.1% in the incidents of ASB, in year 2013/14, compared to the previous year (2012/13) and a reduction of 53.6% compared to 2007/08.
- In the long term trend the rate of ASB in East Cambridgeshire has dropped from 43.6 per 1,000 population in 2007/08 to 18.7 per 1,000 population in year 2013/14.
- Nationally, in the year ending March 2014, 66% of the ASB incidents categorised by the police were identified as 'Nuisance'; 28% as 'Personal'; and 6% as 'Environmental'. While the percentage of ASB incidents in East Cambridgeshire for Q1 of 2014/15 is 56% 'Nuisance'; 29% 'Personal'; and 16% as 'Environmental'.
- When looking at the rolling twelve month data to June 2014 the incidents of fly tipping has shown a peak in the month of February (29 incidents), incidents of littering were highest in the month of January (10 incidents), incidents of abandoned vehicle were high in the month of February (7 incidents) while bonfire incidents were recorded highest in August and March (8 incidents each).
- The incidents of environmental ASB have shown a maximum increase in the ward of Littleport West followed by Ely north when compared to Q1 of 2013/14.
- The ward of Soham South and Littleport East has shown a maximum increase in the incidents of nuisance ASB when compared to Q1 of 2013/14.

- The ward of Stretham and Fordham Villages has shown a maximum increase in the incidents of personal ASB when compared to Q1 of 2013/14.
- The Ely, Littleport and Witchford localities accounts for 54% of the total youth related ASB for a period of April 13 to June 14. Soham South has recorded the highest (15%) proportion of youth related ASB. Among parishes Ely CP has recorded the highest (29%) proportion of youth related ASB.
- The average rate of ASB incidents in East Cambridgeshire was 26 incidents per 1,000 population between a period from April 2013 to June 2014.
- The highest rate of ASB for a period between April 2013 to June 2014 was recorded in Soham North (71 per 1,000 population), Ely East (69 per 1,000 population) and Ely North (45 per 1,000 population).
- The hotspot for environmental ASB in Ely can be seen around the St Mary's Street, High Street, Market Street, Newham and Nutholt lane street
- Hotspot for environmental ASB in Littleport is around Wellington Street, Main Street and Parson's Lane.
- The incidents for personal and nuisance ASB in Soham can be seen mostly around the High Street, Market Street and Fountain Lane.
- The perception of the issue around 'teenagers hanging around on the streets' has shown an increase in East Cambridgeshire compared to the rolling 12 month figure to June 14. This level is higher than Huntingdonshire (20.2%) and South Cambridgeshire (15.4%), compared to 21.9% (116 people out of 529) in East Cambridgeshire.
- Rubbish or litter lying around was the most perceived type of ASB with 28.2% of respondents, this matches national findings.

Recommendations

In respect to tackling anti-social behaviour it is recommended that:

- The partnership should continue to engage with local residents to understand nature of the problem locally.
- The partnership should continue to refer cases to Together for Families and Family Intervention Programme for young people and families involved in ASB.
- Preventative work such as diversionary activities for young people should continue, particularly in months where ASB increases, or proportion of youth related ASB is higher than the average.
- It is widely acknowledge that the nature of ASB is different in every area and so approaches need to be tailored to local circumstances.
- The partnership should consider actions to address the increase in the number of incidents of environmental ASB.
- Consideration of the learning / evaluation from initiatives outside East Cambridgeshire could be useful, but only if they can then be successfully adapted.
- Providing education and awareness about anti-social behaviour especially environmental and its impact on society.

Section 3: Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues¹

East Cambridgeshire Partnership Calendar

		April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Personal	Violence against the person												
	Sexual offences												
	Domestic abuse incidents												
	ASB												
Property	Domestic Burglary												
	Vehicle Crime												
Business	Non domestic burglary												
	Robbery of business property												
	Theft from shops												
Environmental	Arson												
	Criminal Damage												
Rural**	Farm fuel theft												
	Domestic fuel theft												
	Metal Theft												
Key Events													
2014 World Cup													
School Holidays													
Other National Holidays													

*Seasonality in recorded crime: based on last five years of data preliminary findings, RDS Home Office Report 02/07

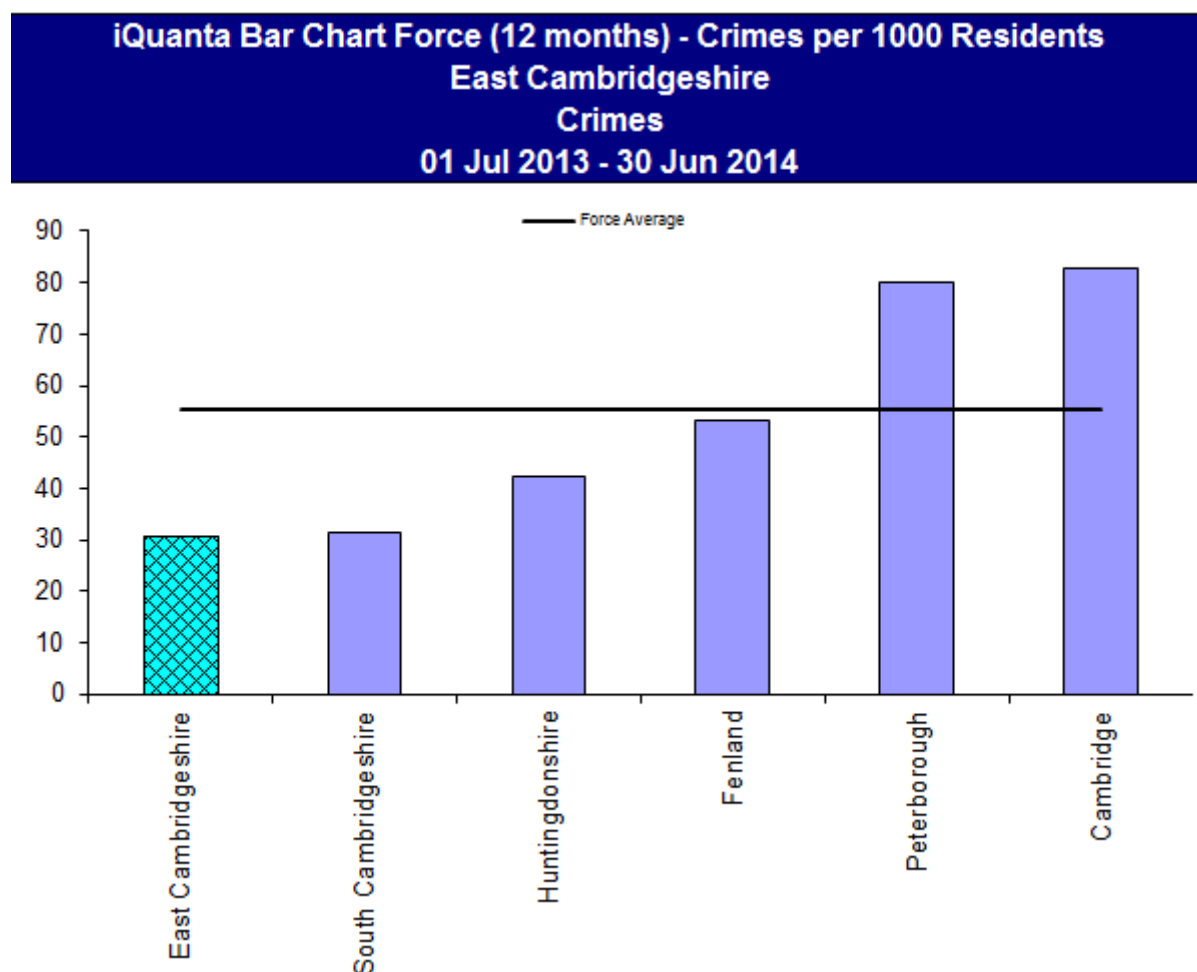
** Source: Adapted from Rural Crime Action Team Calendar

	Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD
	Seasonal Peak Above Upper SD
	No Trend

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

Section 4: Overall performance

Nationally, latest figures from the CSEW (Crime Survey of England & Wales) in year ending March 2014 show a decrease by 14% in the incidents of crime as compared to the previous year.



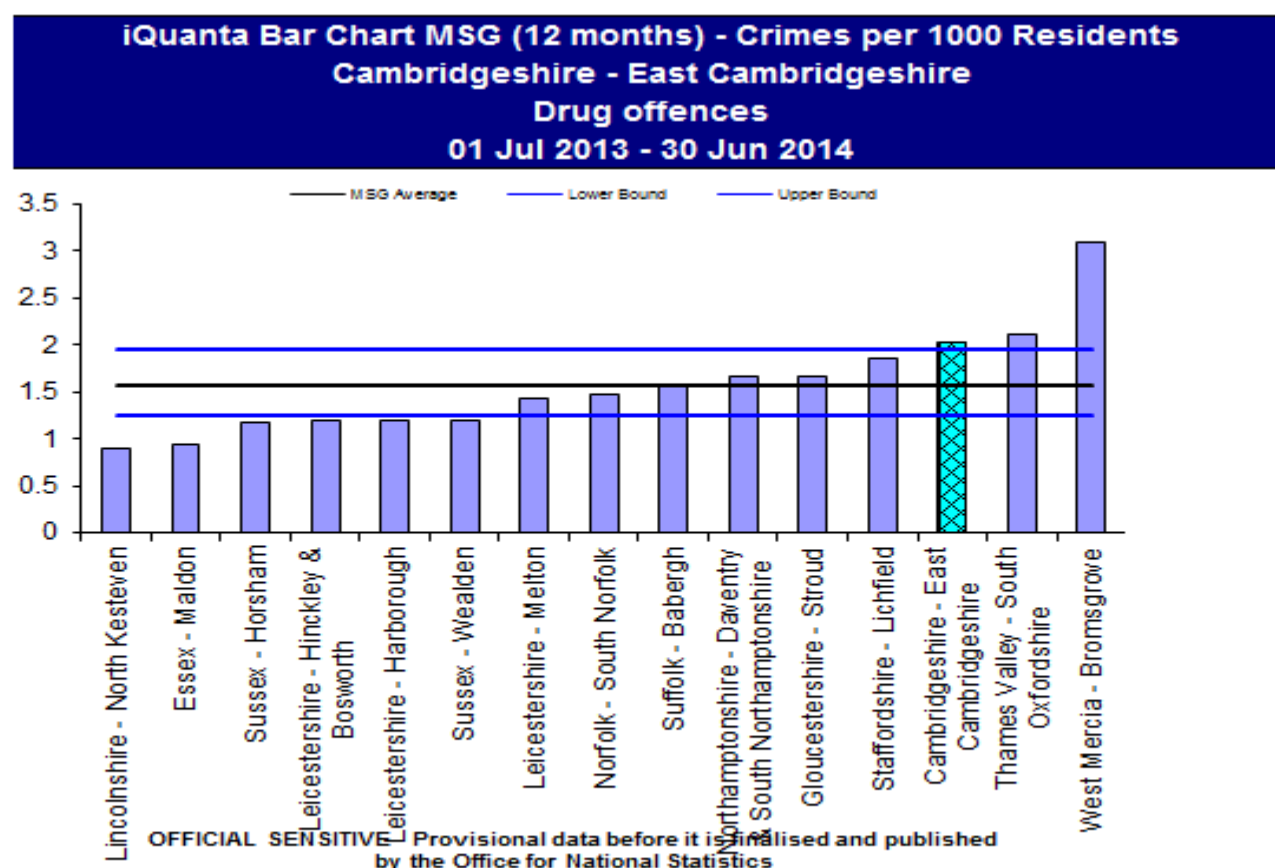
Locally, in Cambridgeshire and East Cambridgeshire the volume of police recorded overall crime shows year on year decrease. The chart above shows the rate of crime per 1,000 population in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. East Cambridgeshire recorded the lowest crime rate (31 crimes per 1,000 population) compared to the County's average of 61 crimes per 1,000 population.

Table 1 shows the performance of East Cambridgeshire for a rolling 12 month to June 2014. There is a decrease in the number of offences of total crime, Dwelling burglary and drug offences when compare to the same time last year. While some areas of concern are all sexual offences, domestic abuse, violence against person and shed/garage burglary. Although shed/garage burglary has shown an increase by 24.3% in East Cambridgeshire for rolling 12 month to June 14 but the rate of 'burglary in a building other than a dwelling' in East Cambridgeshire is (3.1 offences per 1,000 population) still below MSG average of 3.5 offences per 1,000 population.

Table 1 Performance of East Cambridgeshire for a rolling 12 month to June 2014 (Source: CADET)

Crime Type	Volume (July 2012 to June 2013)	Year on year change (July 2013 to June 2014)
Total crime	2,733	Down 4.2% (115)
Burglary dwelling	220	Down 15.9% (35)
Violence against the person	349	Up 23.2% (81)
Domestic abuse crimes	180	Up 38.3% (69)
All Sexual Offences	43	Up 53.5% (23)
Shed/garage burglary	136	Up 24.3% (33)

Violence against the person has shown an increase by 23.2% in East Cambridgeshire for a period of rolling 12 month to June 14 but the rate in East Cambridgeshire (5 crimes per 1,000 population) is still below the Lower bound and MSG average of 6.2 crimes per 1,000 population.



Drug offences has gone down in East Cambridgeshire as compared to the previous year but it is still higher. It is the third highest with in its most similar group (refer chart on page 9). The rate of drug offences in East Cambridgeshire has crossed the upper bound within its MSG and is at 2.02 per 1,000 population as against the MSG (most similar group) average of 1.56 per 1,000 population.

Section 5: Anti-social behaviour

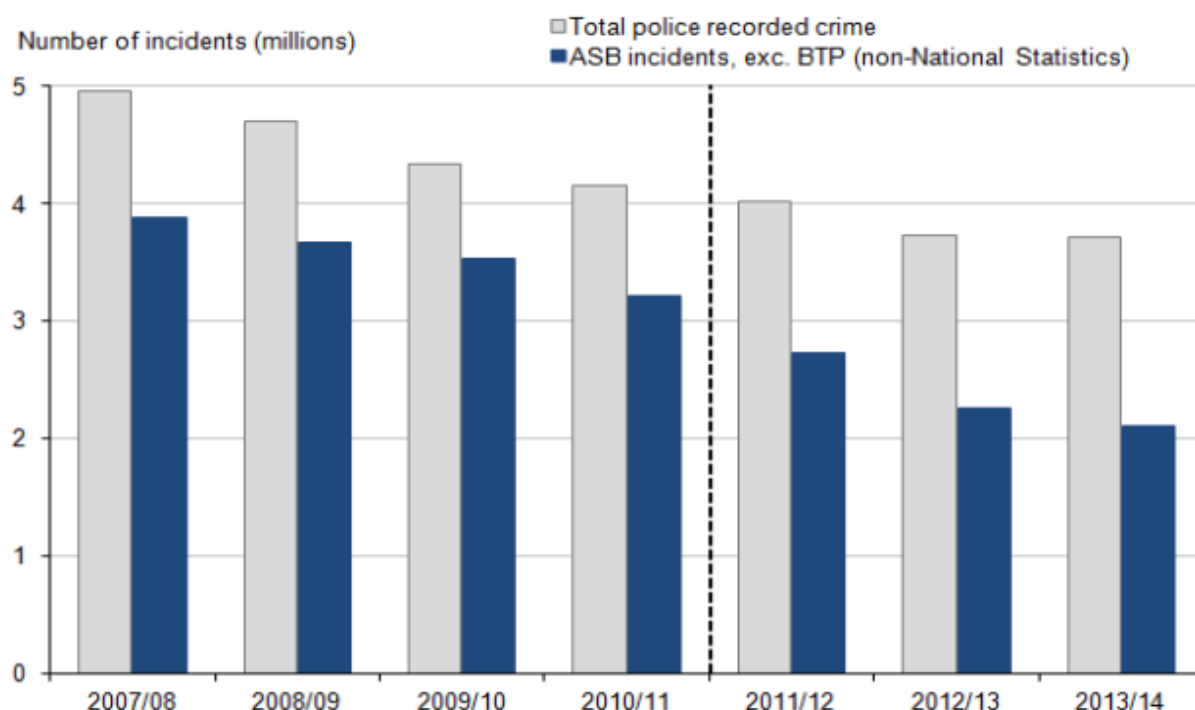
Section 5.1: National Trend

Nationally, a steady decline in anti-social behaviour (ASB) has been observed in recent years. The data demonstrating a 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 decrease since 2007/08 (refer figure 1).

However, ASB incident data are not currently accredited National Statistics. In particular, a review by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) in 2012, found significant variation in the recording of ASB incidents across police forces. It is observed that occasionally police forces may be duplicating some incidences of a singular ASB incident where multiple reports by different callers have been made². Some of the issues in reporting as identified by HMIC are:

- forces failing to identify crimes, instead wrongly recording them as ASB;
- reported ASB not being recorded on force systems, for instance if the victim had reported it directly to the neighborhood team or via email (as opposed to by telephone);
- reported ASB being recorded as something else, such as suspicious behaviour;
- incidents that were not ASB being recorded as ASB

Figure 1: Police recorded crime and anti-social behaviour incidents, 2007/08 to year ending March 2014



Source: Office of National Statistics, year ending March 2014

² <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-march-2014/stb-crime-stats.html#tab-Anti-social-Behaviour>

Additionally, data on ASB incidents before and after 2011/12 are not directly comparable, due to a change in the classification used for ASB incidents. From April 2012 ASB incidents also include data from the British Transport Police (BTP) so comparisons with the latest two years can only be made with the British Transport Police figures excluded.

Nationally, the number of ASB incidents in the year ending March 2014 has decreased by 7% compared to the same period in the previous year.

Experiences of anti-social behaviour

From year 2011/12 some new questions were added to the CSEW survey to capture the actual experiences of the respondents regarding ASB incidents. This survey shows that almost 3 in 10(29%) of adults in the year ending March 2014 had experienced or witnessed at least one of the ASB problems asked about in their local area in the previous year.

The most frequently experienced/witnessed ASB types as recorded by CSEW in year ending March 2014 were 'Drink related behaviour' (10%) and 'Groups hanging around on the streets' (9%).

Table2: Proportion of people experienced/witnessed ASB in year ending March 2014

	Apr-12 to Mar-13	Apr-13 to Mar-14
		<i>Percentages</i>
Personally experienced/witnessed anti-social behaviour in local area	29	29
<i>Types of anti-social behaviour experienced/witnessed²</i>		
Drink related behaviour	10	10
Groups hanging around on the streets	10	9
Inconsiderate behaviour ³	6	5
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	3	3
People using or dealing drugs	3	3
Vehicle related behaviour ⁴	3	3
Nuisance neighbours	3	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	2	2

Table notes:

1. Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics
2. Respondents can experience more than one type of anti-social behaviour, so percentages will not sum to the total that experienced/witnessed anti-social behaviour in their local area.
3. Includes repeated/inappropriate use of fireworks; youths kicking/throwing balls in inappropriate areas; cycling/skateboarding in pedestrian areas or obstructing pavements; people throwing stones/bottles/eggs, etc.
4. Includes inconvenient/illegal parking; abandoned vehicles; speeding cars/motorcycles; car revving; joyriding, etc.

Perceived anti-social behaviour

CSEW also asked questions about the perception of ASB in their local areas. Seven different questions were asked to provide an overall index of perceived ASB. In year ending March 2014, 12% of people perceived that there is a high level of perceived ASB in their local area, which is a decrease by 1% from the previous year. When looking at ASB that is perceived to be a problem in the local area, 'rubbish or litter lying around' has the highest proportion 29%, as shown in table 3. A quarter of people perceived that 'people using or dealing with drugs' is a problem.

'Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property' which was a big problem (28%) in 2003/04 has been decreased to 17% in the year ending March 2014. In 2008/09, more than a quarter of people perceived that 'people being drunk or rowdy in public places' was a problem which has fallen by 19% in year ending March 2014.

Table3: CSEW trend in the perception of ASB indicators in year ending March 2014

	Jan-96 to Dec-96	Apr-03 to Mar-04	Apr-08 to Mar-09	Apr-12 to Mar-13	Apr-13 to Mar-14
					Percentages
High level of perceived anti-social behaviour	:	16	17	13	12
					Percentage saying there is a very/fairly big problem in their area
Rubbish or litter lying around	26	29	30	29	29
People using or dealing drugs	21	25	27	26	25
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	24	27	30	22	20
People being drunk or rowdy in public places ³	:	19	26	21	19
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	24	28	27	19	17
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	8	9	10	11	11
Abandoned or burnt-out cars ³	:	15	6	3	2

Table notes:

1. Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics
2. For further years data see Annual trend and demographic table D9 of the year ending March 2013 publication.
3. The question on abandoned or burn-out cars was introduced in 2000 and the question on people being drunk or rowdy in public places was introduced in 2001.
4. From April 2011 the number of respondents asked questions about their perceptions of problems in the local area was reduced (from a full sample) to a half sample and from April 2012 was reduced to a quarter sample.

Section 5.2: Local Trend

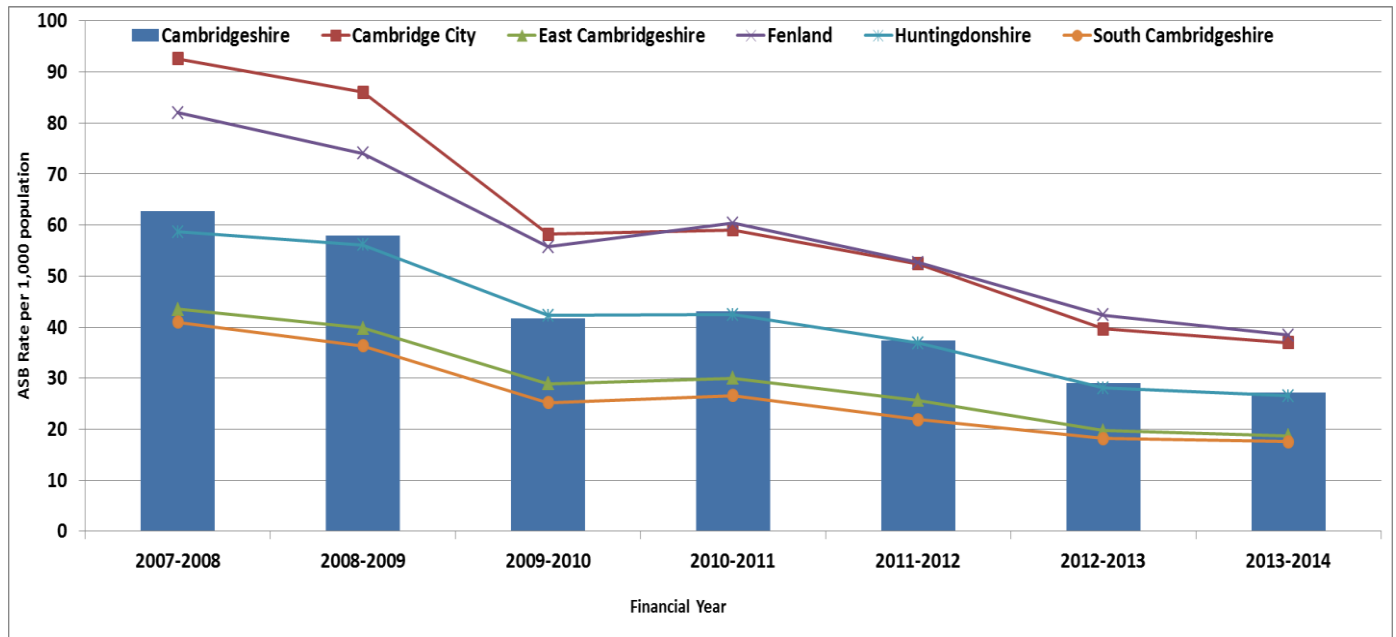
Cambridgeshire recorded a year on year reduction in the rate of ASB incidents with an exception of year 2010/11. East Cambridgeshire shows a reduction by 6.1% in the incidents of ASB , in year 2013/14, compared to the previous year (2012/13) and a reduction of 53.6% compared to 2007/08 (refer table 4).

Table4: ASB counts per 1,000 population –long term trend

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Count	29908	28044	20193	21158	18585	14779	13876
Year on year reductions		-6.2%	-28.0%	4.8%	-12.2%	-20.5%	-6.1%
reduction compared 2007/08			-32.5%	-29.3%	-37.9%	-50.6%	-53.6%

Source: Police recorded data 2007 to 2014

Figure 2 long term trend showing change in the rate of ASB from 2007/08 to 2013/14

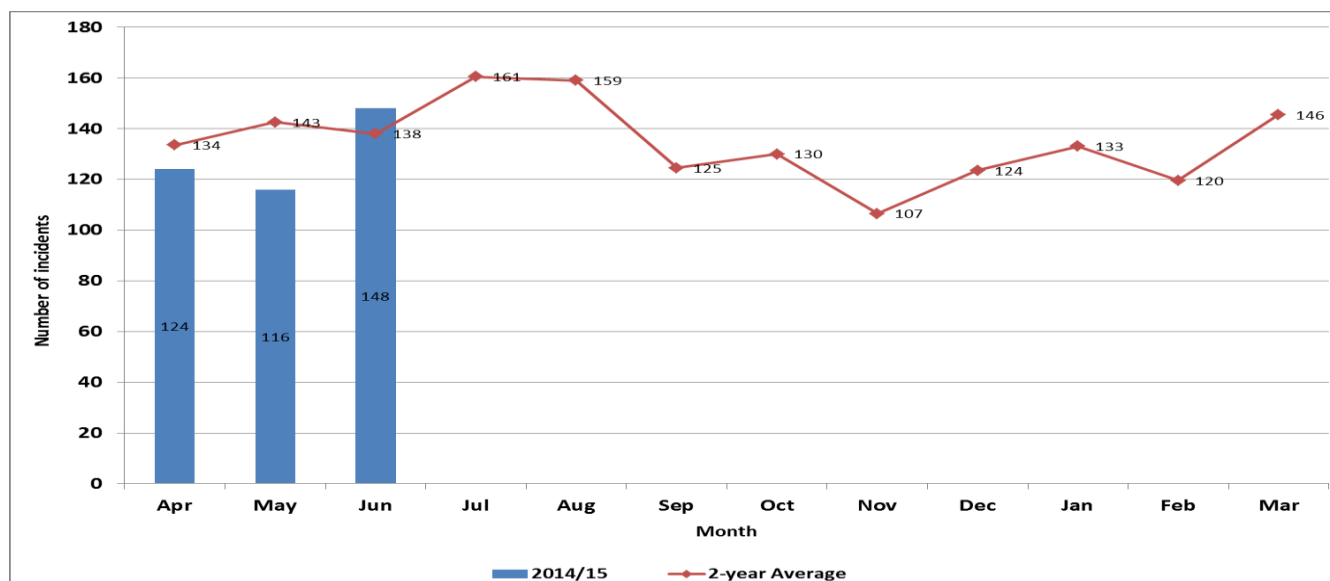


Source: Police recorded data 2012 to 2014

Figure 2 shows the long term change in rate of ASB from 2007/08 to 2013/14. In Cambridgeshire for year 2007/08 the ASB rate was 62.7 per 1,000 population and in year 2014/15 it went down to 27.2 per 1,000 population. All five districts recorded an increase in ASB incidents in the year 2010/11. The rate of ASB in East Cambridgeshire is recorded as second lowest in the County. The rate of ASB in East Cambridgeshire has dropped from 43.6 per 1,000 population in 2007/08 to 18.7 per 1,000 population in year 2013/14.

The chart in figure 3 shows the last two years trend (2012/13 to 2013/14) as a line and the current 2014/15 quarter 1 as bars. In Quarter 1 of 2014/15 a reduction of 48 incidents were observed as compared to the same period last year. The number of incidents has decreased from 436 to 388 incidences and it still remains below the 2-year average (414).

Figure 3: Police recorded total ASB incidents trend from 2012/13 to June 2014/15



Source: Police recorded data 2012 to 2014

May month in 2014/15 has shown a reduction of 37 incidents as compared to the last year in the same month while June month has shown an increase by 6 incidents compared to the same month in 2013/14. When looking at the trend line of last two years the month of July and August has shown the highest incidents with 161 and 159 incidents respectively. This could be due to summer holidays period when young people and children are off from school. The lowest number of incidents was observed in the month of November.

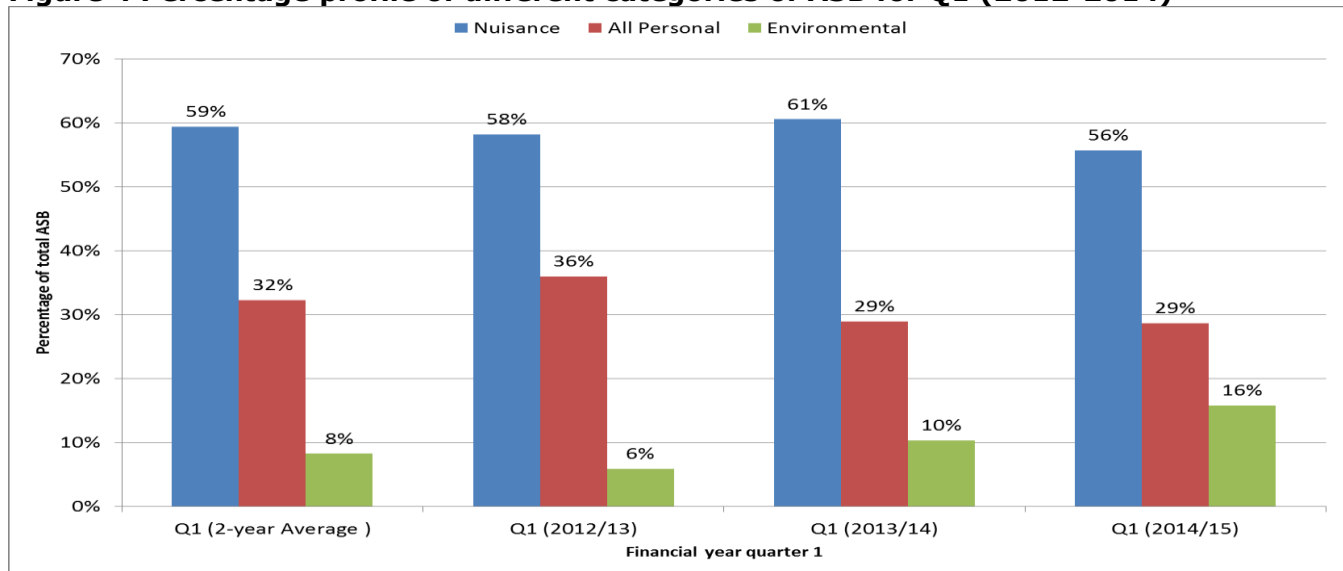
Section 5.3: Categories of ASB

From 2011/12, a new set of three simplified categories for ASB was introduced. They are:

- 'Nuisance' – captures incidents where an act, condition, thing or person causes trouble, annoyance, irritation, inconvenience, offence or suffering to the local community in general rather than to individual victims;
- 'Personal' – captures incidents that are perceived as either deliberately targeted at an individual or group, or having an impact on an individual or group rather than the community at large; and
- 'Environmental' – captures incidents where individuals and groups have an impact on their surroundings, including natural, built and social environments.

HMIC did a review and found that 35% of all incidents reviewed were considered to be incorrectly categorised. This should be kept in mind when considering ASB incident figures. Nationally, in the year ending March 2014, 66% of the ASB incidents categorised by the police were identified as 'Nuisance'; 28% as 'Personal'; and 6% as 'Environmental'.

Figure 4 Percentage profile of different categories of ASB for Q1 (2012-2014)



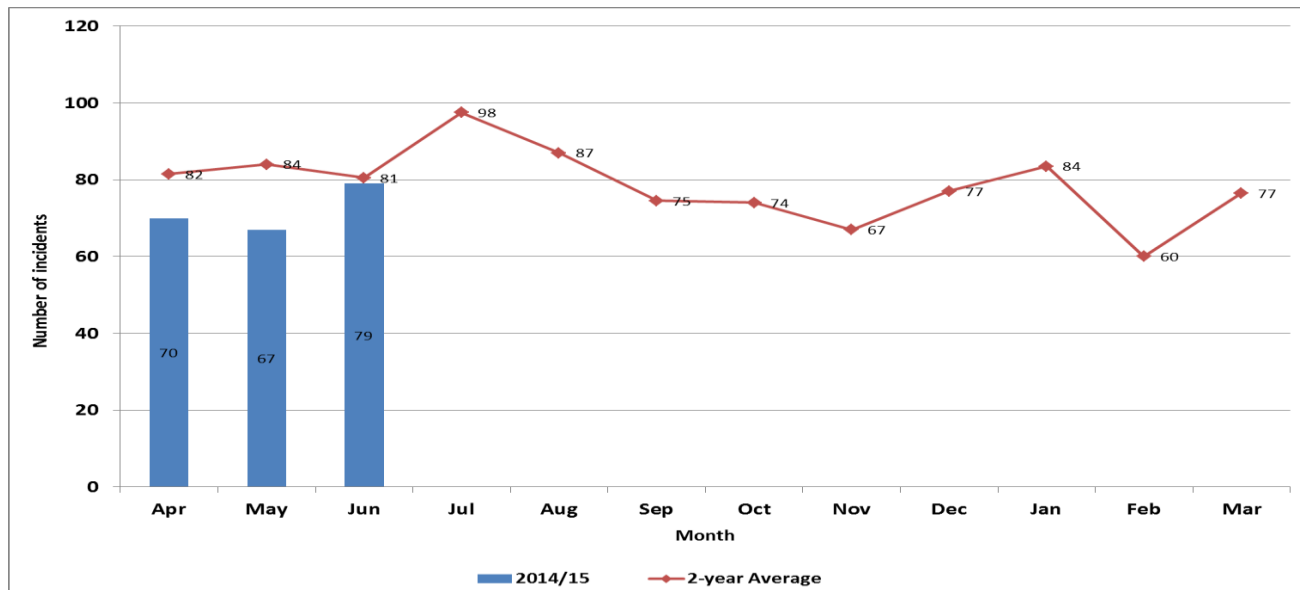
Source: Police recorded data 2012 to 2014

Figure 4 indicates that the percentage for all personal and nuisance ASB incidents declined in Q1 of 2014/15 when compared to the same period in the previous two years. While the percentage for environmental ASB is increased form 6% of the total ASB incidents in the Q1 of year 2012/13 to 16% of the total in the Q1 of year 2014/15.

Nuisance-ASB

Police recorded Nuisance ASB trend (2012/13 to June 2014/15) is shown in figure 5. A peak in the trend line can be seen in the month of July with 98 incidents. A reduction is observed in the first quarter of 2014/15 by 48 incidents when compared to the same period last year. The reduction is from 264 to 216 incidents. The lowest number of incidents was observed in the month of February (60 incidents). Summer months (July and August) recorded the highest incidents. This could be due to summer holidays period when young people and children are off from school. The lowest number of incidents was observed in the month of February.

Figure 5: Police recorded nuisance ASB incidents trend from 2012/13 to June 2014/15

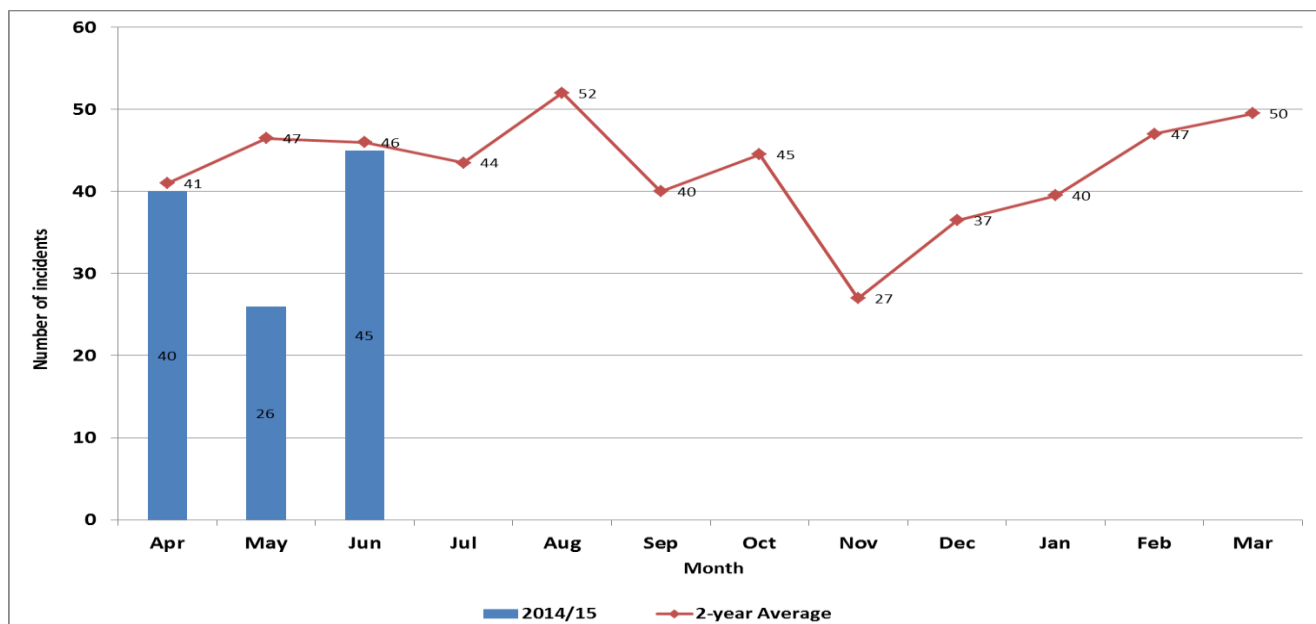


Source: Police recorded data 2012 to 2014

Personal-ASB

Police recorded personal ASB incidents trend is shown in figure 6. A peak can be seen in the trend line in the month of August with 52 incidents. A reduction is observed in the first quarter of 2014/15 by 15 incidents when compared to the same period last year. The reduction is from 126 to 111 incidents. The lowest number of incidents was observed in the month of November (27 incidents) with a sharp decrease.

Figure 6: Police recorded personal ASB incidents trend from 2012/13 to June 2014/15

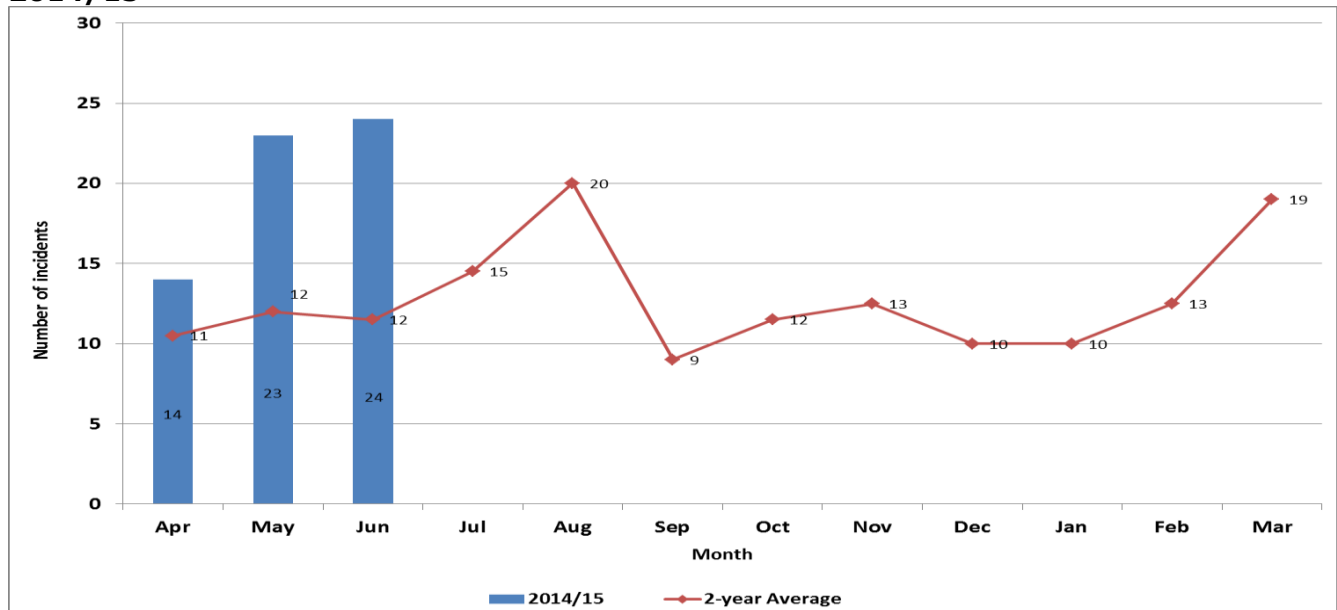


Source: Police recorded data 2012 to 2014

Environmental-ASB

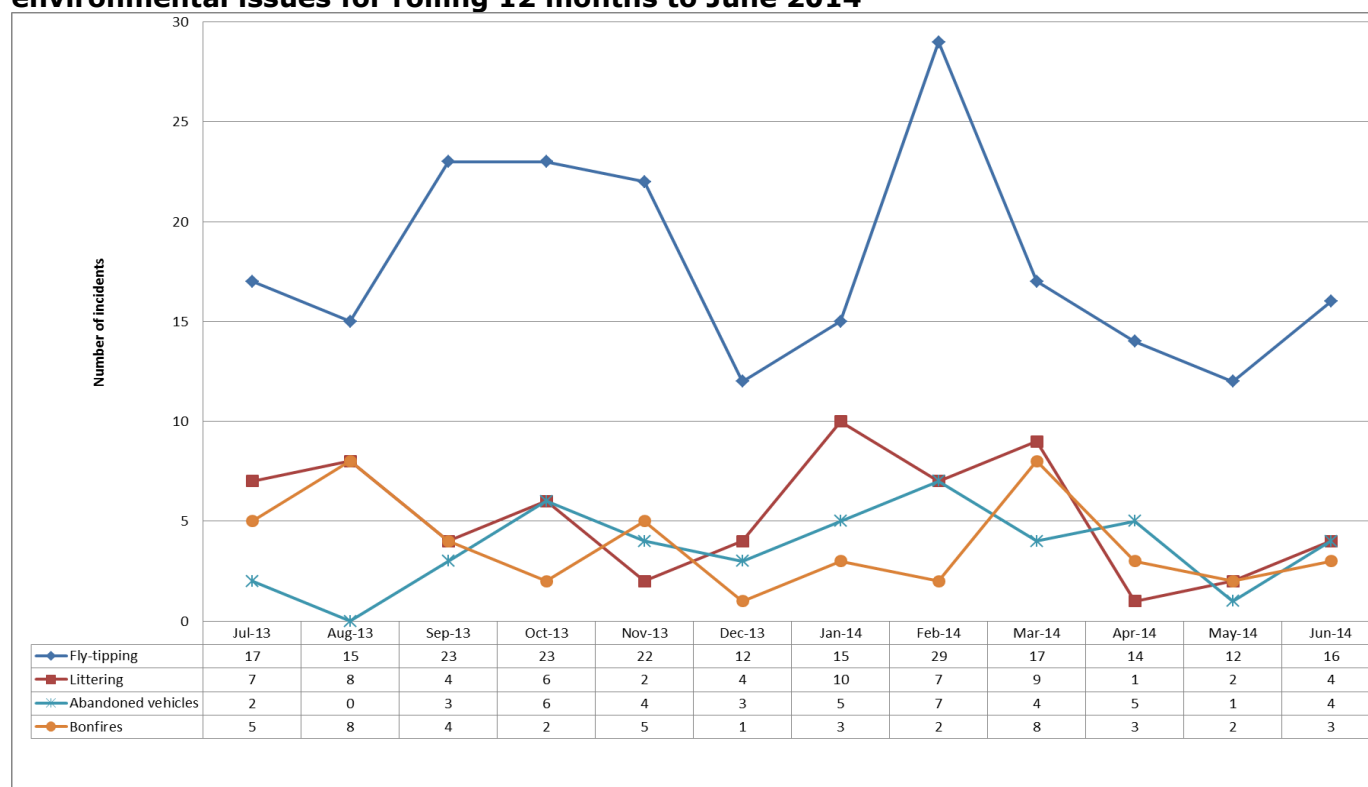
Police recorded Nuisance ASB trend (2012/13 to June 2014/15) is shown in figure 7. A peak can be seen in the trend line in the month of August with 20 incidents. An increase is observed in the first quarter of 2014/15 by 16 incidents when compared to the same period last year. The increase is from 45 to 61 incidents. The lowest number of incidents was observed in the month of September (9 incidents). Summer months (July (15 incidents) and August (20 incidents)) recorded the highest number of incidents with exception of March (19 incidents).

Figure 7: Police recorded environmental ASB incidents trend from 2012/13 to June 2014/15



Source: Police recorded data 2012 to 2014

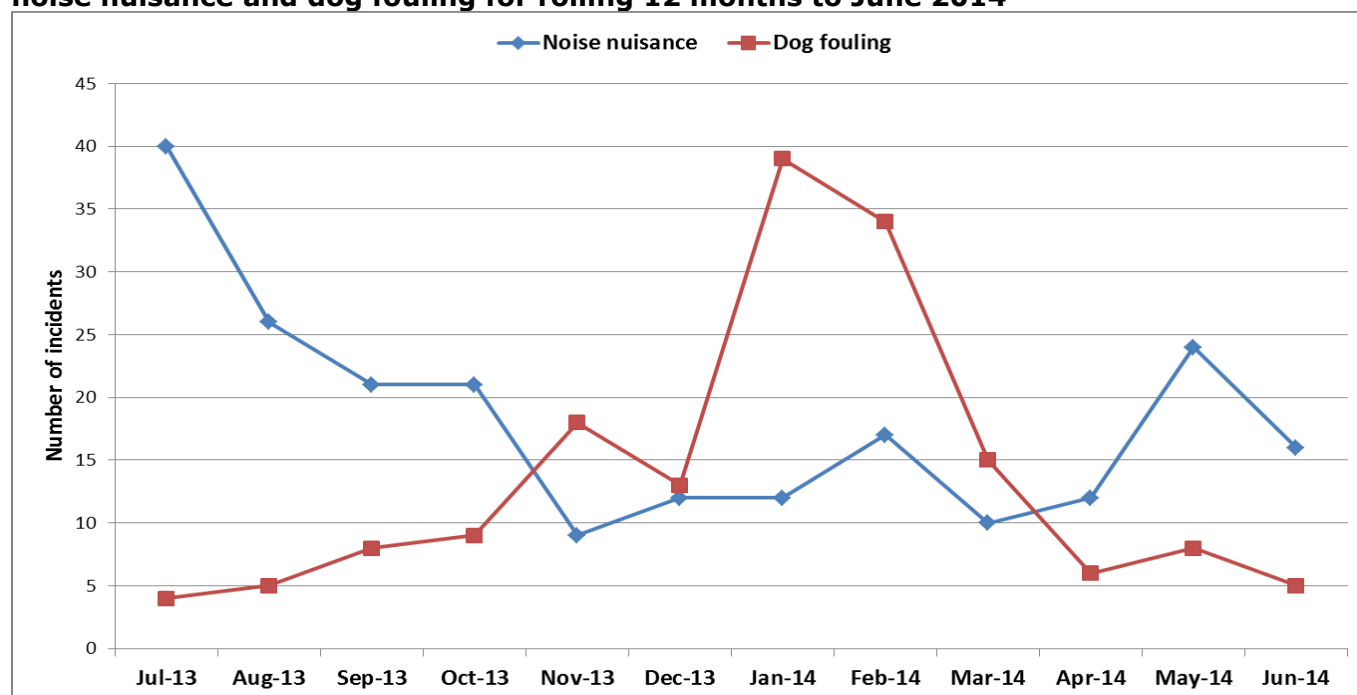
Figure 8 shows the number of reports received by environmental services department on environmental issues for rolling 12 months to June 2014



Source: Data from environmental services department

When looking at the rolling twelve month data to June 2014 (refer figure 8) the incidents of fly tipping has shown a peak in the month of February (29 incidents), incidents of littering were highest in the month of January (10 incidents), incidents of abandoned vehicle were high in the month of February (7 incidents) while bonfire incidents were recorded highest in August and March (8 incidents each). Apart from this around 17 incidents of graffiti were recorded by East Cambridgeshire district council since January 2014. Repeated requests for litter removal were also received by East Cambridgeshire district council since January 2014 from the Ely Country Park, Witchford Village, Soham recreation ground, Soham Village college grounds and Littleport recreation ground near St George's medical centre. This indicates that these areas are prone to littering and need attention.

Figure 9 shows the number of reports received by environmental services department on noise nuisance and dog fouling for rolling 12 months to June 2014



Source: Data from environmental services department

The volume of noise nuisance incidents was highest among the other reported incidents of environmental ASB. It has shown a decrease from 40 incidents in July 2013 to 16 incidents in June 2014. Incidents of dog fouling has shown a sharp increase in January 2014 and then declined to 5 incidents in June 2014.

Police recorded ASB at a Ward Level

This section will analyse police recorded ASB incidents from quarter one of 2012/13 to quarter one of 2014/15 at a ward level.

Table 5 percentage of environmental ASB

Ward Name	Q1 2014/15	Q1 2013/14	Q1 2012/13	Reduction from Q1 of 2013/14
Littleport West	18%	7%	0%	11%
Littleport East	13%	13%	11%	0%
Ely North	11%	7%	6%	5%
Ely East	8%	7%	6%	2%
Ely West	8%	22%	11%	-14%
The Swaffhams	7%	2%	0%	4%
Ely South	5%	4%	0%	0%
Soham North	5%	7%	0%	-2%
Sutton	5%	2%	6%	3%
Downham Villages	3%	7%	11%	-3%

Source: Police recorded data 2012 to 2014

The overall percentage of environmental ASB has increased in the Q1 of year 2014/15 compared to 2012/13. In the Q1 of year 2012/13 the incidents of environmental ASB in East Cambridgeshire were 6% of the total ASB while in Q1 of year 2014/15 it reaches to 16% of the total ASB. Table 5 reveals that the incidents of environmental ASB have shown a maximum increase in the ward of Littleport West followed by Ely north.

Table 6 percentage of nuisance ASB

Nuisance ASB	Q1 2014/15	Q1 2013/14	Q12012/13	Reduction from Q1 of 2013/14
Ely East	19%	22%	18%	-3%
Soham South	14%	11%	9%	3%
Ely North	9%	10%	8%	-1%
Littleport East	8%	5%	3%	3%
Ely West	6%	7%	7%	-1%
Soham North	6%	9%	5%	-3%
Littleport West	5%	4%	5%	1%
Downham Villages	5%	2%	3%	2%
Burwell	4%	9%	5%	-5%
Ely South	4%	3%	6%	1%

Source: Police recorded data 2012 to 2014

The overall percentage of nuisance ASB has slightly decreased in the Q1 of year 2014/15 compared to 2012/13. In the Q1 of year 2012/13 the incidents of nuisance ASB in East Cambridgeshire were 58% of the total ASB while in Q1 of year 2014/15 it is recorded as 56% of the total ASB. Table 6 reveals that the ward of Soham South and Littleport East has shown a maximum increase in the incidents of nuisance ASB.

Table 7 percentage of personal ASB

Ward Name	Q1 2014/15	Q1 2013/14	Q12012/13	Reduction from Q1 of 2013/14
Stretham	16%	4%	6%	12%
Haddenham	9%	9%	11%	0%
Littleport West	9%	6%	16%	3%
Dullingham Villages	9%	7%	10%	2%
Ely East	8%	9%	5%	-2%
Soham North	8%	5%	4%	2%
Bottisham	6%	4%	9%	2%
Fordham Villages	6%	1%	2%	5%
Ely North	5%	1%	2%	4%
Sutton	5%	7%	3%	-2%

Source: Police recorded data 2012 to 2014

The overall percentage of personal ASB has decreased in the Q1 of year 2014/15 compared to 2012/13. In the Q1 of year 2012/13 the incidents of personal ASB in East Cambridgeshire were 36% of the total ASB while in Q1 of year 2014/15 it is recorded as 29% of the total ASB. Table 7 reveals that the ward of Stretham and Fordham Villages has shown a maximum increase in the incidents of personal ASB.

Youth related ASB

Table 8 reveals that the Ely, Littleport and Witchford localities accounts for 54% of the total youth related ASB for a period of Apr13 to June 14. Soham South has recorded the highest (15%) proportion of youth related ASB. Among parishes Ely CP has recorded the highest (29%) proportion of youth related ASB.

Table 8 youth related ASB in localities, parishes and wards (April 2013 to June 2014)

Youth related ASB in Localities	Count	Proportion
Ely, Littleport & Witchford	103	54%
Bottisham, Burwell & Soham	87	46%
Five wards with highest youth related ASB		
Ward	Count	Proportion
Soham South	29	15%
Soham North	22	12%
Burwell	20	11%
Ely North	18	9%
Ely East	17	9%
Five parishes with highest youth related ASB		
Ward	Count	Proportion
Ely CP	56	29%
Soham CP	51	27%
Littleport CP	23	12%
Burwell CP	20	11%
Sutton CP	9	5%

Source: Police recorded data 2012 to 2014

Section 5.4: Geographical breakdown

Anti-social behaviour incidents do not occur evenly throughout the district, it is more likely to occur in urban areas and areas with high deprivation. It is important to see the breakdown of incidents by geographic areas.

Table 6 shows the wards with the highest rates and count of all anti-social behaviour in East Cambridgeshire. The average rate of ASB incidents in East Cambridgeshire was 26 incidents per 1,000 population between a period from April 2013 to June 2014.

Table 9: Top five wards with highest rate of ASB per 1,000 people in East Cambridgeshire (Apr13 to June14)

Rank	Ward Name	ASB Count	ASB Rate	Multiple deprivation 2010
1	Soham North	158	71	5 th most deprived ward in the district
2	Ely East	284	69	2 nd most deprived ward in the district
3	Ely North	179	45	11 th most deprived ward in the district
4	Soham South	259	41	4 th most deprived ward in the district
5	Littleport East	164	37	3 rd most deprived ward in the district

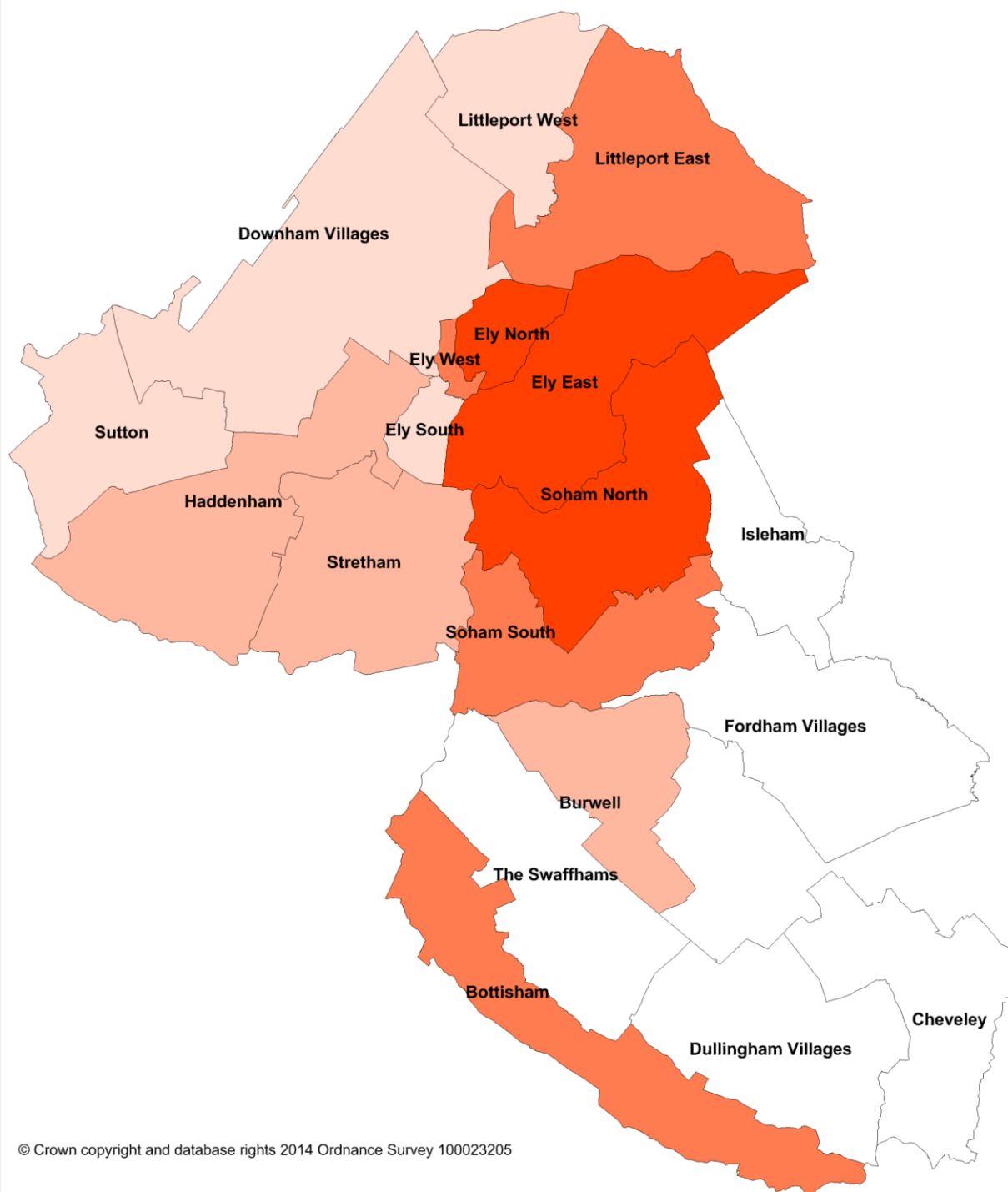
Source: Police recorded data 2012 to 2014

The rate of ASB in East Cambridgeshire for a period of April 2013 to June 2014 can be seen in the map on page 24. The highest rate of ASB was recorded in Soham North (71 per 1,000 population), Ely East (69 per 1,000 population) and Ely North (45 per 1,000 population).

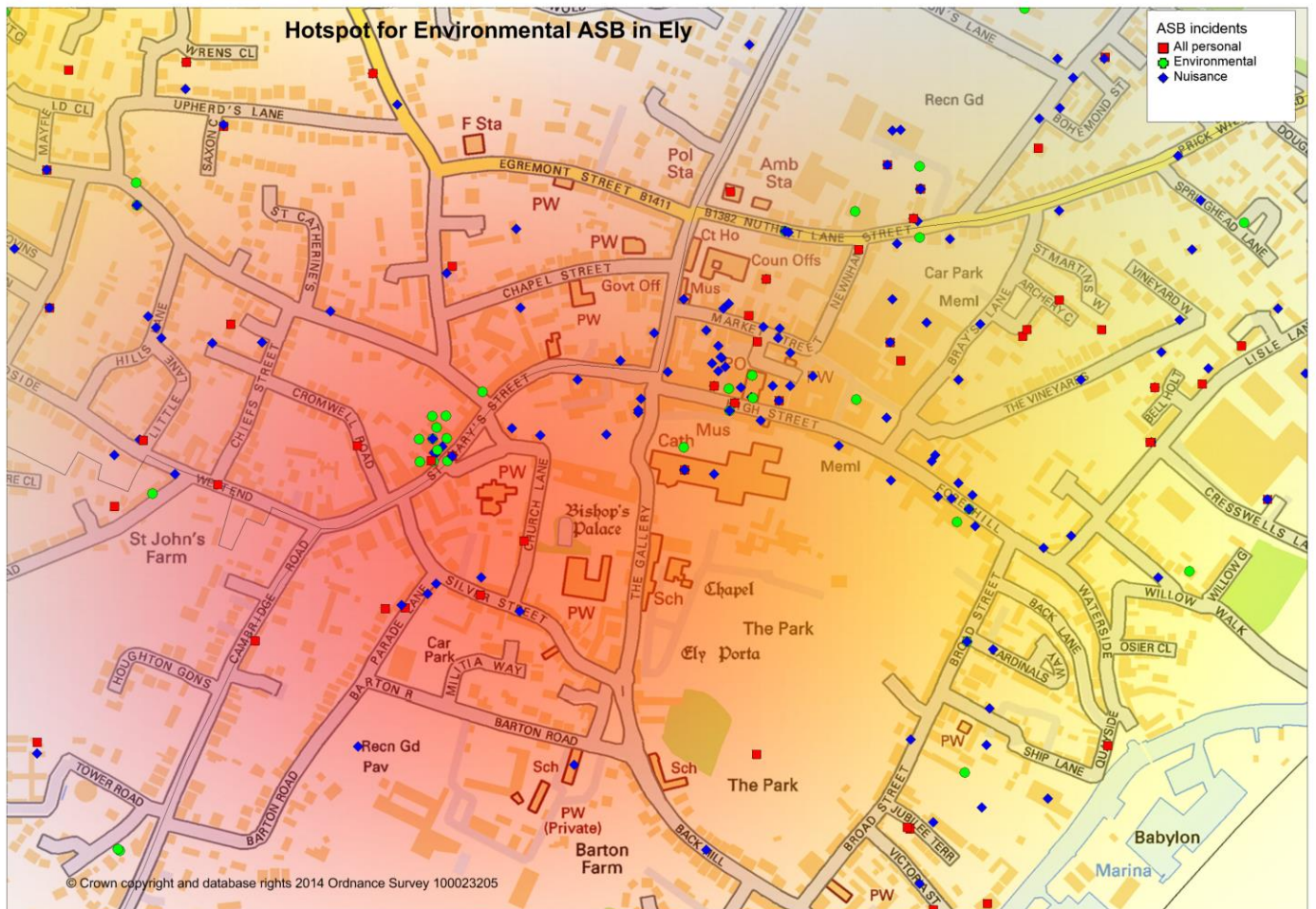
Rate of ASB in East Cambridgeshire (April 2013 to June 2014)

Rate per 1,000 population

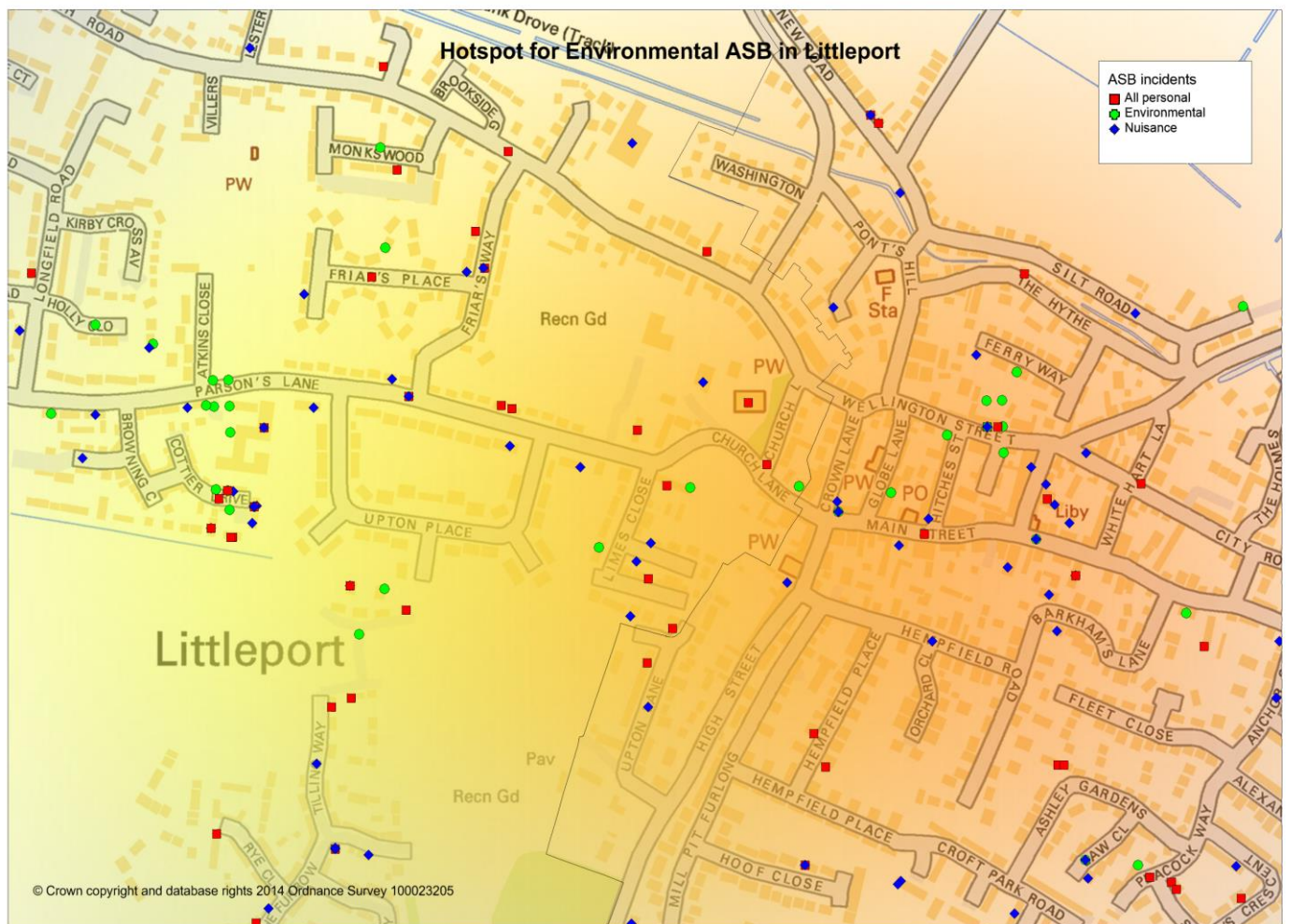
- 44.5 to 70.9 (3)
- 30.6 to 44.5 (4)
- 17 to 30.6 (3)
- 13.9 to 17 (4)
- 5.4 to 13.9 (5)



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The hotspot for environmental ASB in Ely can be seen around the St Mary's Street, High Street, Market Street and Newham. Most of the incidents near the St May's Street were of noise nuisance and abandoned vehicles. There are a lot of public places in that area which can be seen in the map. There is a cathedral, Museum, Council office, post office and places of worship in the area. The incidents near Cathedral and High Street were about groups hanging around and causing ASB. Nutholt lane street has a recreation ground around it where young people might be gathered and cause anti-social behaviour.



Hotspot for environmental ASB in Littleport is around Wellington Street, Main Street and Parson's Lane. Most of the incidents in Parson's Lane were of noise nuisance while the incidents in Wellington Street were related to abandoned vehicles and noise nuisance. There is a possibility of people gathering or roaming in groups and cause environmental ASB.

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 7 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 'teenagers hanging around on the streets' has shown an increase in East Cambridgeshire compared to the rolling 12 month figure to June 2014. This level is higher than Huntingdonshire (20.2%) and South Cambridgeshire (15.4%), compared to 21.9% (116 people out of 529) in East Cambridgeshire. However over the year there has been a reduction from 19.0% to 21.9% within East Cambridgeshire as shown in the table 6.

Table 6: Perceptions of ASB from the Police in Cambridgeshire Survey for East Cambridgeshire June 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	
	June-13	June-14
Rubbish or litter lying around	28.6	28.2
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	19.0	21.9
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	11.1	10.2
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage	13.9	10.4
People using or dealing drugs	12.5	5.9
Noisy Neighbours or loud parties	4.9	5.1
Abandoned vehicles	2.3	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 with 28.2% of respondents, this matches national findings. Nationally there has been a reduction in the perception of teenagers hanging around on the streets and is ranked the 3rd most perceived ASB problem, in East Cambridgeshire 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.

Interventions to reduce ASB

Despite year on year reductions, there has been recent emphasis nationally on reforming the way ASB is tackled. The aims of the reforms are to put the focus on victims when responding to ASB.

Diversionary activities are activities or interventions that divert young people from anti-social behaviour into pro social, organised and constructive activities.

Bottisham, Burwell & Soham Locality

1. **"Choices"** is a multi-agency two-day intervention programme for young people who are coming to the notice of schools or safer neighbourhood partner agencies as being at risk of becoming involved in anti-social or risk taking behaviour through peer pressure or making poor choices. (For more details please refer East Cambridgeshire Strategic assessment Q4 report)³. After successful completion of the first cohort of choices programme in Bottisham it was repeated in Soham in May 2014. A group of 12 young people attended the programme.
2. **"Role Model"** is a pilot diversionary programme, where four young people who attended choices programme have been given the opportunity to gain some work experience in their desired field of work. They will gain the equivalent of a few days of work experience alongside their role model during summer holidays period to divert them from anti-social behaviour to some constructive activities. The project is in partnership with police.
3. **Soham ASB action Group:** The group is aimed to target anti-social behaviour in Soham. The partners include locality team, all four Soham schools in the area, police, fire services, and local voluntary sectors. It is a monthly group to discuss the burning issues on ASB.

Ely, Littleport & Witchford Locality Team

Photography project: Another diversionary project is a photography project which is aimed to engage 25 young people from September 2014. It is aimed to educate young people (at risk of/or at the lower end of offending) in camera techniques, understanding professional photography and framing prints by looking at different images. The Arts Award accreditation will also form an essential part of the programme. This project will engage young people from September 2014 until March 2015. The project will culminate with young people organising their own photo exhibition where families and partner agencies will be invited to. This will provide an opportunity for young people to showcase their work and commitment whilst receiving their Arts Award Accreditations.

Soham Action for Youth (SA4Y)

It is a charity in Soham engaging with group of young people at risk of offending. Young people were identified and referred by Soham Village College/Cambridgeshire Constabulary and Children's & Young Peoples services (Cambridgeshire County Council Locality Team). To be offered a place on activities they have to complete some 'community payback' type activities such as litter picking on the Local Park, or restoration of public buildings and amenities. Some of the diversionary activities include:

³ <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/east>

1. Trip to Corby Skate Park: On the 20 July 2014 ten SA4Y members took a trip to a skate park in Corby and enjoyed 7 hours of BMX, Scooter and Skateboard fun. Most of them had done a community clean-up event to get on the list.
2. Trip to Thorpe Park: On the 17th August 2014 thirteen young people went to Thorpe Park. Most of them were targeted individuals who have completed a community project in Soham over the last few weeks.
3. Trip to a Go Karting Centre: On Halloween (31st October 2014) a trip is scheduled for 13 young people to visit a Go Karting Centre. This trip is specifically targeted for young people who have caused problems and ASB in Soham on Halloween in previous years.
4. SA4Y also engaged young people through Youth drop in centre. Where they provide sexual health advice to young people. Due to lack of funding this drop in centre is closed in March 2014.

Together for families programme

Referrals of young people and their families to the family intervention programme and the Together for families programme is continued to help families and individuals who are involved in ASB.

Appendix 1: Data Sources and Acknowledgements

On behalf of the East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership, Cambridgeshire 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 Research & Performance team – socio-demographic data (including housing, population, deprivation and economic indicators) Children and Young People’s Service (CYPS)
Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service	Deliberate and accidental fire data

Where possible, the most recent data has been used. For police recorded crime and incidence data up to September 2013 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 2: NORA: June 2014

Cambridgeshire Police Neighbourhood Overview

[Print This Page](#)
[Return to Selection Screen](#)
[Click for Help](#)

East Cambridgeshire

Select Area

Anti social behaviour

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-13	Jun-14		Apr-13	Jun-13	Apr-14	Jun-14	
Ely North	15	15	=	39		38		- 2.6%
Ely South	7	6	- 14.3%	18		18		=
Ely West	12	8	- 33.3%	35		22		- 37.1%
Ely East	26	23	- 11.5%	75		59		- 21.3%
Total Ely City	60	52	- 13.3%	167		137		- 18.0%
Downham Villages	3	9	+ 200.0%	13		20		+ 53.8%
Haddenham	4	7	+ 75.0%	16		14		- 12.5%
Littleport East	11	18	+ 63.6%	28		42		+ 50.0%
Littleport West	8	9	+ 12.5%	15		28		+ 86.7%
Stretham	8	3	- 62.5%	18		15		- 16.7%
Sutton	4	2	- 50.0%	11		14		+ 27.3%
Total Littleport and West	38	48	+ 26.3%	101		133		+ 31.7%
Bottisham	1	5	+ 400.0%	4		11		+ 175.0%
Burwell	14	9	- 35.7%	40		18		- 55.0%
Cheveley	1	3	+ 200.0%	5		5		=
Dullingham Villages	2	3	+ 50.0%	2		5		+ 150.0%
Fordham Villages	0	1	No Calc	14		6		- 57.1%
Isleham	5	0	- 100.0%	19		7		- 63.2%
Soham North	7	8	+ 14.3%	41		23		- 43.9%
Soham South	11	19	+ 72.7%	39		42		+ 7.7%
The Swaffhams	1	3	+ 200.0%	3		8		+ 166.7%
Total Soham and South	42	51	+ 21.4%	167		125		- 25.1%

corporateperformance department



Appendix 3: CADET June 2014

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crimes

Select Area:

East Cambridgeshire

Select Sector:

All

Vulnerable view only:

Return to:

Main Menu

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

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	No Crime	
	From	To			From	To	From	To			Current FYTD	% of total
	Jun-13	Jun-14			Jul-12	Jun-13	Jul-13	Jun-14				
All Crime	249	244	-5	-2.0%	2,733	2,618	-115	-4.2%	9	2.1%		
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	249	244	-5	-2.0%	2,695	2,618	-77	-2.9%	9	2.1%		
Crimes with a vulnerable victim	0	57	57	No Calc	0	140	140	No Calc	2	2.4%		
Child Abuse	0	14	14	No Calc	0	22	22	No Calc	0	0.0%		
Child Sexual Exploitation	0	2	2	No Calc	0	2	2	No Calc	0	No Calc		
Domestic Abuse	17	24	7	+41.2%	180	249	69	+38.3%	0	0.0%		
Human Trafficking	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc	0	No Calc		
Safeguarding of Vulnerable Adults	0	0	0	No Calc	0	1	1	No Calc	0	0.0%		
Victim Based Crime	223	207	-16	-7.2%	2,357	2,331	-26	-1.1%	7	1.8%		
All Violence Against The Person	24	42	18	+75.0%	349	430	81	+23.2%	1	1.2%		
Homicides	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc	0	No Calc		
Violence with injury	11	16	5	+45.5%	151	211	60	+39.7%	0	0.0%		
Violence without injury	13	26	13	+100.0%	198	219	21	+10.6%	1	2.3%		
All Sexual Offences	7	14	7	+100.0%	43	66	23	+53.5%	0	0.0%		
Serious Sexual Offences	6	10	4	+66.7%	36	49	13	+36.1%	0	0.0%		
Rape	2	4	2	+100.0%	12	21	9	+75.0%	0	0.0%		
Sexual Assaults	6	5	-1	-16.7%	23	26	3	+13.0%	0	0.0%		
Other Serious Sexual Offences	-2	1	3	+150.0%	1	2	1	+100.0%	0	No Calc		
Other Sexual Offences	1	4	3	+300.0%	7	17	10	+142.9%	0	0.0%		
All Robbery	0	1	1	No Calc	3	6	3	+100.0%	0	0.0%		
Robbery (Business)	0	0	0	No Calc	1	1	0	No Calc	0	No Calc		
Robbery (Personal)	0	1	1	No Calc	2	5	3	+150.0%	0	0.0%		
Theft Offences	146	116	-30	-20.5%	1,596	1,450	-146	-9.1%	5	2.3%		
Burglary Dwelling	11	18	7	+63.6%	220	185	-35	-15.9%	0	0.0%		
Burglary Non Dwelling	27	17	-10	-37.0%	241	266	25	+10.4%	1	2.3%		
Burglary Shed/Garage	19	10	-9	-47.4%	136	169	33	+24.3%	0	0.0%		
Burglary Commercial	8	7	-1	-12.5%	104	97	-7	-6.7%	1	7.1%		
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0	0	0	No Calc	1	0	-1	-100.0%	0	No Calc		
Shoplifting	25	13	-12	-48.0%	261	185	-76	-29.1%	0	0.0%		
Theft from the Person	0	2	2	No Calc	20	14	-6	-30.0%	0	0.0%		
Theft of Pedal Cycles	3	2	-1	-33.3%	56	43	-13	-23.2%	0	0.0%		
Vehicle Crime	43	22	-21	-48.8%	356	328	-28	-7.9%	0	0.0%		
Vehicle Taking	5	5	0	=	74	57	-17	-23.0%	0	0.0%		
Theft from a Vehicle	36	13	-23	-63.9%	264	241	-23	-8.7%	0	0.0%		
Vehicle Interference	2	4	2	+100.0%	18	30	12	+66.7%	0	0.0%		
All other theft offences	37	42	5	+13.5%	442	429	-13	-2.9%	4	6.8%		
Making off without payment	4	3	-1	-25.0%	38	40	2	+5.3%	0	0.0%		
Theft in a Dwelling	8	4	-4	-50.0%	41	37	-4	-9.8%	1	16.7%		
Other theft offences	25	35	10	+40.0%	363	352	-11	-3.0%	3	6.3%		
All Criminal Damage	46	34	-12	-26.1%	366	379	13	+3.6%	1	1.5%		
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	7	5	-2	-28.6%	63	68	5	+7.9%	0	0.0%		
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	6	1	-5	-83.3%	28	19	-9	-32.1%	0	0.0%		
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	20	12	-8	-40.0%	171	168	-3	-1.8%	0	0.0%		
Criminal Damage Other	12	15	3	+25.0%	90	103	13	+14.4%	1	5.6%		
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0	0	0	No Calc	1	0	-1	-100.0%	0	No Calc		