



FENLAND
Community Safety
Partnership

Fenland Community Safety Partnership
Strategic Assessment 2014/15 - Continuous Assessment
Document 2: Children and Young People

October 2014

Document Details

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Produced by	<p>Sonia Bargh Research & Performance Team Cambridgeshire County Council Tel: 01223 728335 Email: Sonia.bargh@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</p>
Additions contributions	<p>Rob Mitchell, Fenland District Council, Safer Communities Team</p>
Fenland Community Safety Partnership	<p>Rob Mitchell Community Safety Team Fenland District Council Direct Line - 01354 602102 Email – rmitchell@fenland.gov.uk</p>
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Section 1: Introduction

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

Document Schedule

For 2014/15 the partnership is continuing a continuous assessment process that will allow planning throughout the year. Whilst each document will provide an overview of the partnership's performance, the main 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	Street drinkers	June and July	July 2014
2	Children & young people	July to September	October 2014
3	Community Cohesion	October to December	January 2015
4	End of year review	January to March	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

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.

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>

¹ Financial years 2007/08 to 2013/14

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 the priority analysis.

30% of victims of crime who are under 18 are a victim of common assault. Male children are more likely to be a victim of violence against the person and females are more likely to be a victim of sexual offences.

The most common age for victims was those aged between 10 to 15 years old.

Males aged 15-17 were more likely to be a repeat victim (victim of crime four or more times in the last 3 years) of violent crime. There were less than 5 victims under 18, who were a repeat victim of four or more crimes in the last 3 years in Fenland.

There were 60 victims under 18 years of age who were a victim of crime between 2 and 3 times in the last three year. In the last 3 years children and young people in Waterlees were more likely to be a repeat victim of crime (victim of crime twice or more in 3 years).

The ward of Waterlees could be home to some of the most vulnerable children. This ward recorded the highest proportion of youth related ASB, the highest volume of repeat victims of crime and the highest rate of children who were either a looked after child, a child in need or on a child protection plan.

There are a lack of young people's views and opinions in relation to community safety issues. The health related behaviour survey found that 27% of pupils surveyed felt 'unsafe' or 'very unsafe' when going out after dark in their local area.

There was concern around Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) in Fenland. There are gaps in knowledge of CSE that occurs in Fenland. There is also a strong belief that CSE is seriously under reported in Fenland. It's hoped that the proactive work by the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) will identify victims of CSE that are currently not reporting. These victims can then receive the support they need to deal with the devastating consequences of CSE.

Around 51% of youth related ASB occurs in the parish of Wisbech. Two hotspots of youth related ASB was found within Wisbech, one in the Spinney area and the other in the town centre. There was also a hotspot within the centre of Chatteris.

There are a small group of children and young people who are the perpetrators of the majority of youth related ASB in the ward of Waterlees.

Recommendations




In respect to tackling issues around children and young people the following is recommended for the partnership:

- Ensure there is a plan of preventative work with children on the following:
 - Safety – online and in their local area
 - Appropriate and healthy relationships
 - Promoting community cohesion
 - Child sexual exploitation
- Support preventative work around Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE). This could be done by supporting the Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB) whether this is financial support for Chelsea Choice or by raising awareness of CSE within partners own organisations.
- Should continue to monitor youth related anti-social behaviour in identified hotspots including the Spinney area.
- Help set up feedback from young people about community safety issues that are important to them.

Section 3: Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues²

Fenland 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				Start 12th	Ends 13th								
School Holidays			26 - 30th HT		24th July HOL	to 4th Sept		27th - 31st HT		20th Dec HOL		16-20th HT	
Other National Holidays			Bank hoildays										

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

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. As the priorities have moved from being crime based to more thematic, the performance section needs to adapt to match this.

Priority 1: Monitor and improve public confidence

Performance Measure (Perception measure)	Baseline 2013/14	Q1 14/15	Q2 14/15	Q3 14/15	Q4 14/15
Proportion of residents who perceive there is a high level of ASB in their area*	2.1%	2.2%	0.5%		

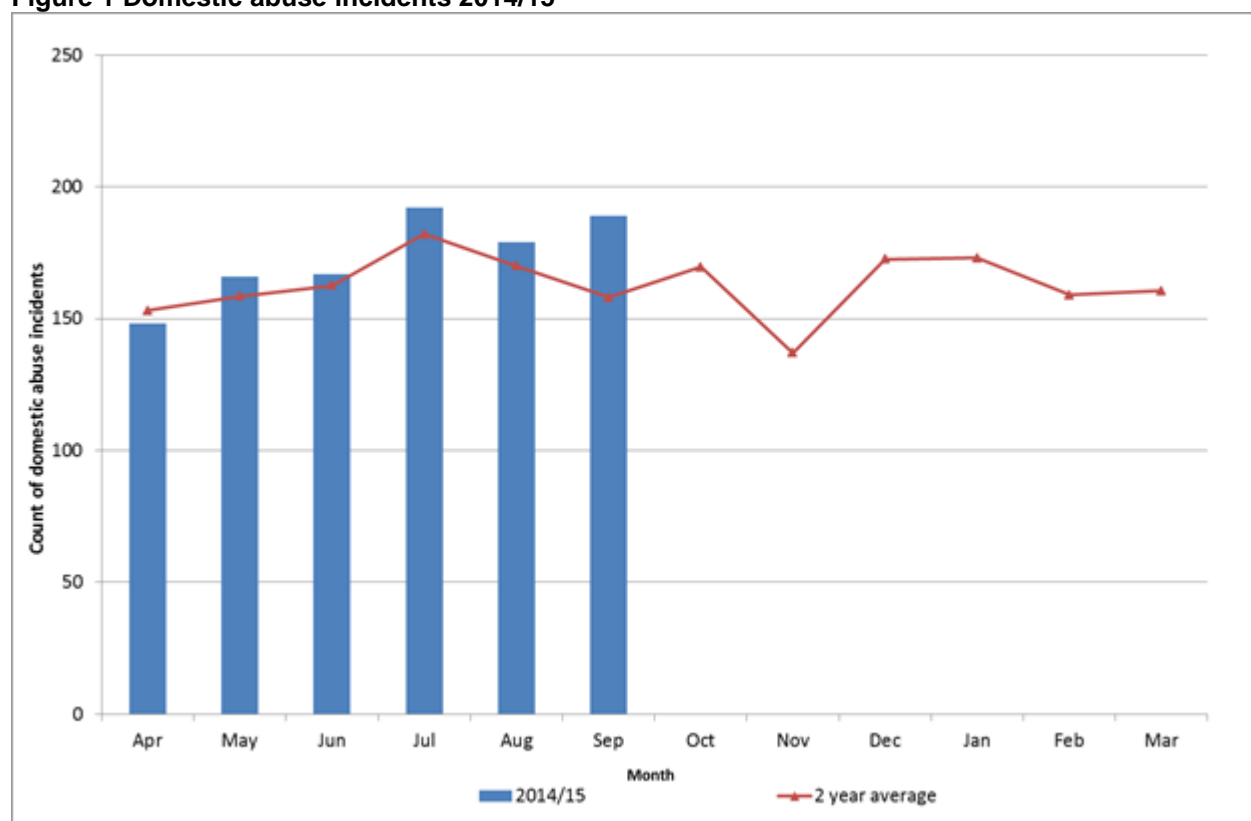
* It should be noted that the figure provided above for the perception indicator is from 12-month rolling data.

Public perception is 0.5% of those surveyed in the Policing in Cambridgeshire (PIC) survey in the last 12 months, which equates to 3 people out 592 surveyed who state that they perceive there to be a high level ASB in their area.

Priority 2: Delivery of prevention and awareness projects to Fenland communities

Within this priority there are numerous projects to raise awareness, action plan no 2.1.2 is to increase reporting of domestic abuse. Figure 1 shows the number of domestic abuse incidents reported has increased compared to last year from 925 incidents in 2013/14 to 1,041 incidents.

Figure 1 Domestic abuse incidents 2014/15



Priority 3: Children and young people

Performance Measure (Volume offences)	Baseline 2013/14	Q1 14/15	Q2 14/15	Q3 14/15	Q4 14/15
Number of Together for Families (TFF) in Fenland	145	162	228		
Number of families referred to TFF	22	17	Awaiting information		
Youth related ASB incidents in parish of Wisbech	291	66	75		

Out of 968 families 228 cases meet the Together for Families criteria are in Fenland. Of this 228 we have submitted a claim for 107 families.

The number of ASB incidents which were youth related has shown a slight decline when comparing year to date figures for the parish of Wisbech. Currently there are 141 incidents of youth related ASB compared to 164 in the same period last year.

Priority 4: Alcohol-related violence

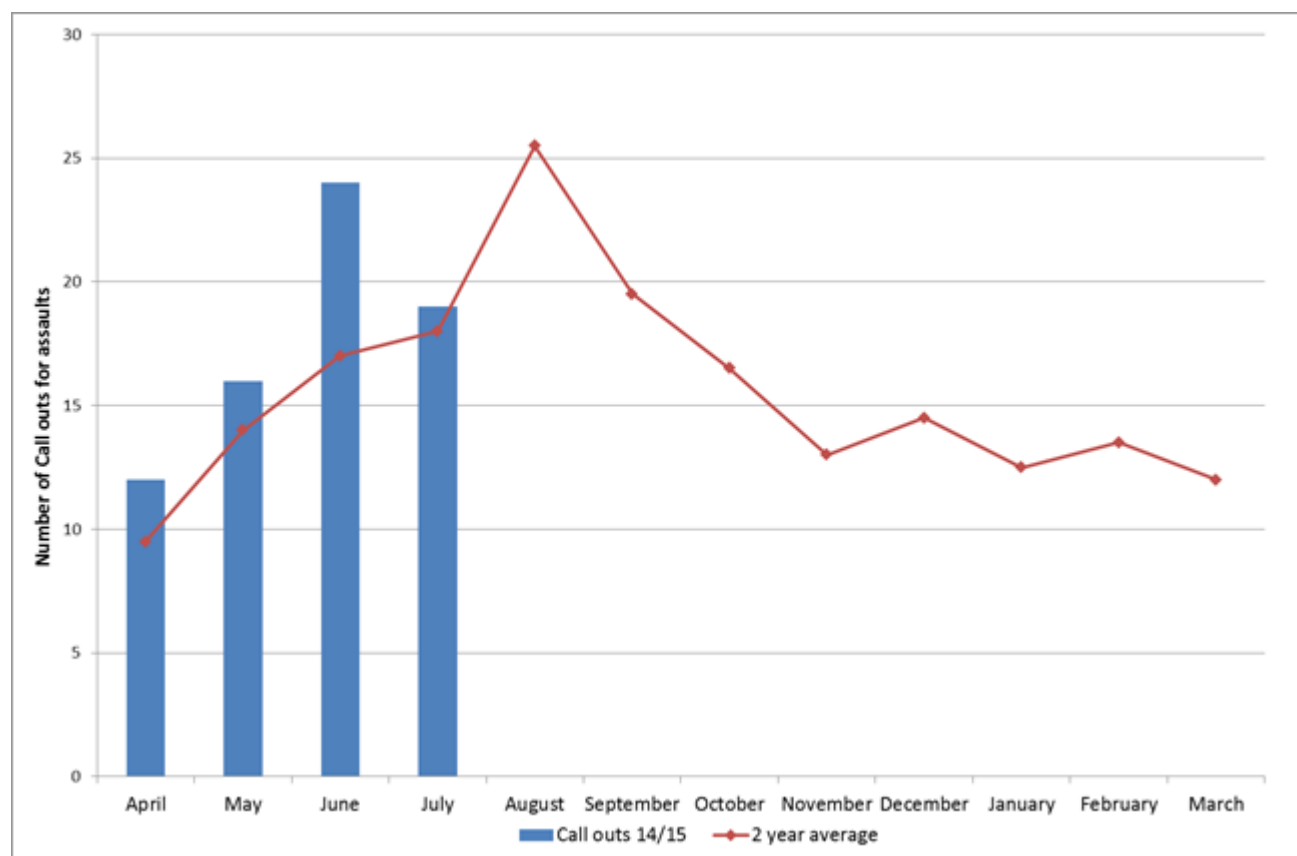
Performance Measure (Volume offences)	Baseline 2013/14	Q1 14/15	Q2 14/15	Q3 14/15	Q4 14/15
Violence against the person – In Wisbech pub cluster	184	43 (37)	30 (49)		
Violence against the person – In March pub cluster	69	18 (11)	18 (11)		
Alcohol related litter in Wisbech town centre reported by Street scene officers	23	8			

Figures in brackets are 2013/14 data

Police recorded violence against the person in the pub cluster of March has shown an increase in this financial year compared to the same period last year, with 14 extra incidents. The pub cluster in Wisbech has seen a reduction in violence against the person of 13 incidents. Across the Constabulary there have been increases in violence against the person.

To help monitor alcohol related violence 4.1.2 it was decided to monitor the number of call outs for assault in Fenland and is shown in Figure 2 below. The graph shows that there is an increase in number of call outs for assault compared to the average for the last two years. From April to July 2014 there is a total of 71 call outs compared to 59 call outs in 2013/14. Currently only data up to July has been obtained, further work will continue to get this information.

Figure 2 Ambulance Trust 'Call Outs' for assault in Fenland 2014/15



Section 5: Priority Analysis: Children & Young People

This section of the assessment provides an overview of issues and concerns relating to community safety in relation to children and young people in Fenland.

Section 5.1: Demography

In Fenland there are 21,195 people who are under 19 which accounts for 22% of the total population. The wards of Waterlees and Kingsmoor both have the highest proportion of under 19's with around 27% of their total population being under 19 years of age.

Fenland has a slightly different demography compared to other districts in Cambridgeshire and this is important to consider when looking at community safety issues. In Fenland 3.5%³ of children 0-15 years old were born in EU compared to 1.4% of 0-15 years old in Cambridgeshire. 4.6%³ of children aged 3-15 had a European first language compared to 2.7% in Cambridgeshire.

³ Census 2011

Section 5.2: Vulnerabilities of children and young people

There are many factors that can make a child vulnerable and therefore more likely to be a victim of crime. These factors will be explored as well as crimes and anti-social behaviour that involve someone under the age of 18.

Chaotic family life

Whilst any child or young person could offend or be a victim of crime it's more likely for a child who has a chaotic family life.

In Fenland the ward of Waterlees recorded a rate of 61 per 1,000⁴ children who were a child in need (CIN), on a child protection (CP) and/or a looked after child (LAC) as at the end of September 2014. This was the highest rate recorded by any ward in Cambridgeshire. The second highest rate for wards in the district was the ward of Hill with a rate of 57 per 1,000 children. Map 1 below shows the rates for all wards in Fenland.

Fenland accounts for the majority of children's residential care homes in Cambridgeshire. Map 1 also shows the location of residential homes in Fenland which can be areas of increased vulnerability. Residents of these care homes could potentially, alongside children who go missing, be the most at risk children of child sexual exploration (CSE) according to national research. CSE is an area of concern that has been raised by one of the locality managers, due to the lack of partnership awareness and the new proactive work been undertaken by the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH). It's an issue which will become more apparent as victims are identified. There is evidence nationally that when you go looking for CSE, you find it. It is also thought to be significantly under reported by the victims in Fenland⁵.

In Cambridgeshire, every two years, all secondary schools pupils in year 8 and year 10 complete a health related behaviour survey. The 2014 results are not currently available and therefore the 2012 results have been used. In Fenland around 1,200 students were surveyed in 2012.

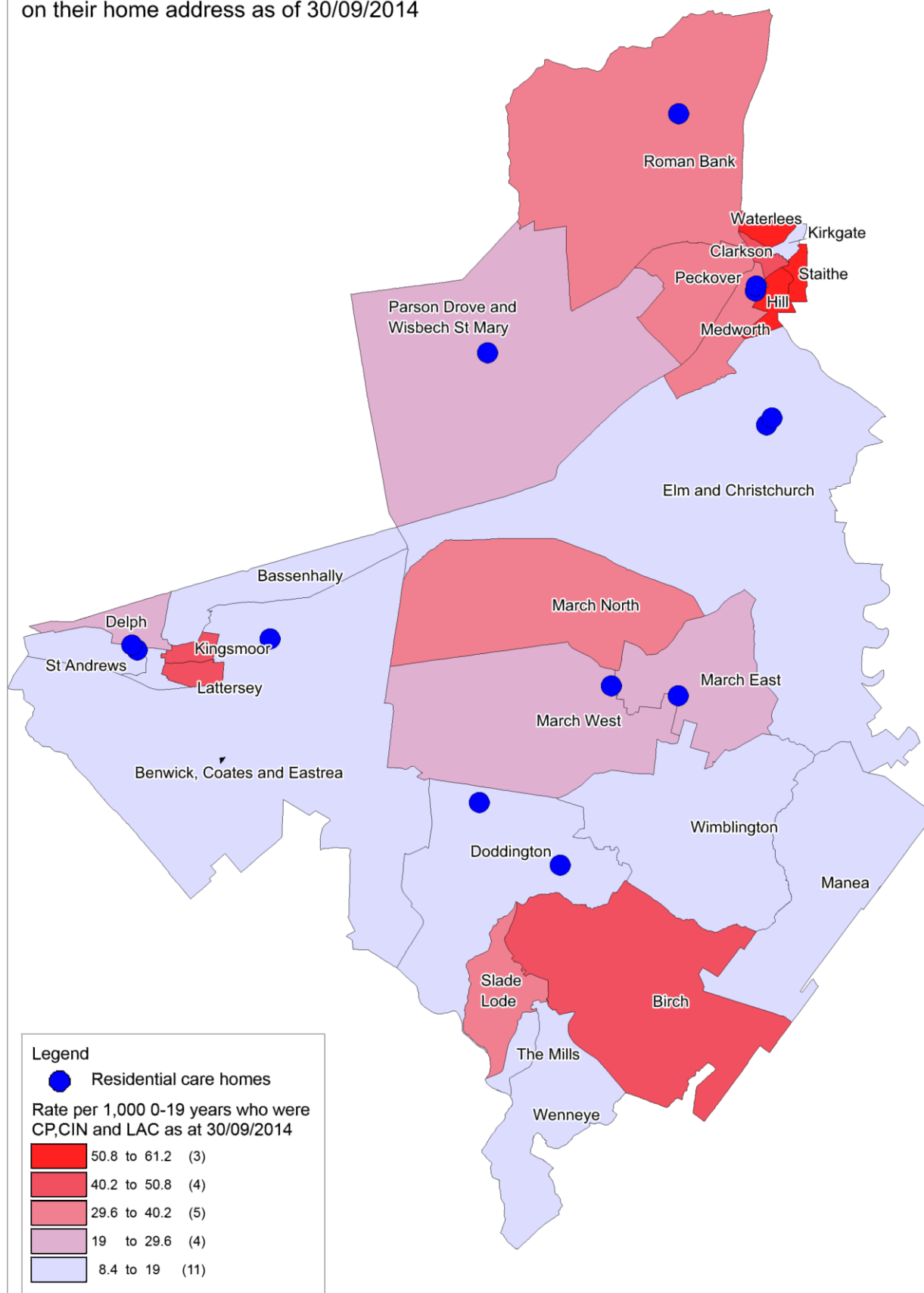
The Health Related Behaviour Survey (HRBS) found that 22% of pupils surveyed in Fenland said that there has been shouting and arguing between adults at home at least once or twice a week in the last month that frightened them. 7% of pupils surveyed also said there had been some physical aggression (e.g. hitting, punching or slapping) at home in the last month that had frightened them. These are the same as the Cambridgeshire findings. If children are witness to domestic abuse then this can have a detrimental effect on their life and can increase their vulnerability of being a victim or perpetrator of crime. However because the issues are behind closed doors, then it can be hard to identify children who are vulnerable unless they or someone else in their household are accessing services. Therefore preventative work in schools etc. is an effective way to try and highlight to children about appropriate relationships and staying safe.

⁴ Social care information provided by social care performance team at Cambridgeshire County Council

⁵ Cambridgeshire Constabulary CSE problem profile

Map 1 Rate of children who are CIN, CP or LAC

Rate per 1,000 population aged 0-19 of children who are either CIN, CP or LAC based on their home address as of 30/09/2014



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Children's Health

The health related behaviour survey looks at a variety of topics from bullying, safety, drug and alcohol use as well as relationships.

The results are aggregated up to district level and can be compared to the Cambridgeshire findings. In Fenland there are some significant differences between what children answered in Fenland to children in Cambridgeshire. Some of the key findings relating to health are below:

- 32% of pupils surveyed said they have had an alcoholic drink in the last seven days compared to 28% in Cambridgeshire
- 11% of pupils surveyed had taken at least one drug which was listed in the questionnaire
- 6% of pupils had taken drugs in the last month
- 25% of pupils were 'fairly sure' or 'certain' that one of their friends had taken drugs
- 11% of Year 10 pupils responded that they had gone further than they would like (sexually) after drinking alcohol or drug use

All of these are in line with findings for Cambridgeshire apart from pupils who said they have had an alcoholic drink in the last seven days, which was significantly higher in Fenland. This could lead to children partaking in more risk taking behaviour which could make them more vulnerable. Concerns have been raised by some children through outreach workers that drugs are easy for children to get hold of in Wisbech.

There was also a question asked around personal relationships which showed that Fenland pupils have some significantly different experiences to children in Cambridgeshire. The table below shows the different type of events that had occurred in any of their relationships.

Table 1 HRBS question around personal relationships

Q69. Percentage of pupils responding that the following things have happened to them in a relationships with a boyfriend / girlfriend (Cambridgeshire data in brackets):

	Year 8&9		Year 10&11		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Used hurtful or threatening language to me	9 (5)	10 (7)	7 (7)	16 (14)	11 (8)
Was angry or jealous when I wanted to spend time with friends	20 (13)	24 (17)	20 (18)	35 (27)	25 (19)
Kept checking my phone	16 (11)	10 (9)	16 (15)	25 (19)	17 (14)
Put pressure on me to have sex or do other sexual things	4 (4)	6 (5)	2 (4)	17 (16)	8 (7)
Threatened to tell people things about me	7 (5)	5 (5)	4 (4)	11 (9)	7 (6)
Threatened to hit me	4 (3)	2 (2)	4 (3)	7 (5)	4 (3)
Hit me	4 (3)	3 (2)	5 (4)	5 (5)	4 (3)

Source: HRBS 2012 Question 69

The most striking difference was in experiences relating to threatening behaviour and jealousy. 25% of pupils said that their boyfriend or girlfriend had got angry at them for spending time with their

friends, compared to 19% in Cambridgeshire. A slightly higher proportion of pupils felt threatened by their boyfriend/girlfriend. 4% of pupils had been hit by their boyfriend/girlfriend.

Therefore preventative work on appropriate and healthy relationships would help address some of these issues around personal relationships.

Children & Young People's perception of crime

There are still gaps around knowledge about children and young people's perception of crime and how safe they feel. The Police and Crime Commissioners outreach worker is hoping to set up forums within secondary schools in Fenland, but progress has been limited.

The health related behaviour survey is still the best source to find out young people's view on personal safety at home as well as in their local area at district level. The findings below are taken from the section on safety.

In Fenland almost a thirds (27%) of pupils responded that they rate their safety when going out after dark as 'unsafe' or very unsafe compared to 16% in Cambridgeshire. 33% of pupils responded that they rate their safety when going out after dark as 'safe' or very safe compared to 48% in Cambridgeshire. Out of those who said they felt safe a higher proportion were males. This is a significant difference between Fenland and Cambridgeshire and raises the question about what is different in Fenland that makes young people feel scared to go out in their local area after dark. Some comments gathered from young people over the last year suggest that there is nowhere to go in the evenings apart from parks where some of them do not feel safe⁶. Some are also told by their parents that it's not safe to go out in the evenings and therefore they don't go out.

Information could be strengthened by regular surveys with children in schools could be conducted via the forums. Hopefully the setup of forums should establish methods for children and young people to feedback their concerns.

Section 5.3: Youth related Anti-Social Behaviour incidents

There is some concern around the level of youth related ASB and therefore analysis was conducted on ASB incidents. Youth anti-social behaviour is identified through police recorded anti-social behaviour incidents. In the last 12 months there have been 558 incidents of youth related ASB in Fenland. In the last 6 months there have been 279 incidents.

51% of which is identified to have taken place in Wisbech. The highest count of incidents took place in the month of June (58). The average number of incidents each month is 46. Over 60% of youth related ASB incidents were categorised as nuisance behaviour.

⁶ Taken from PCC outreach worker comments from young people

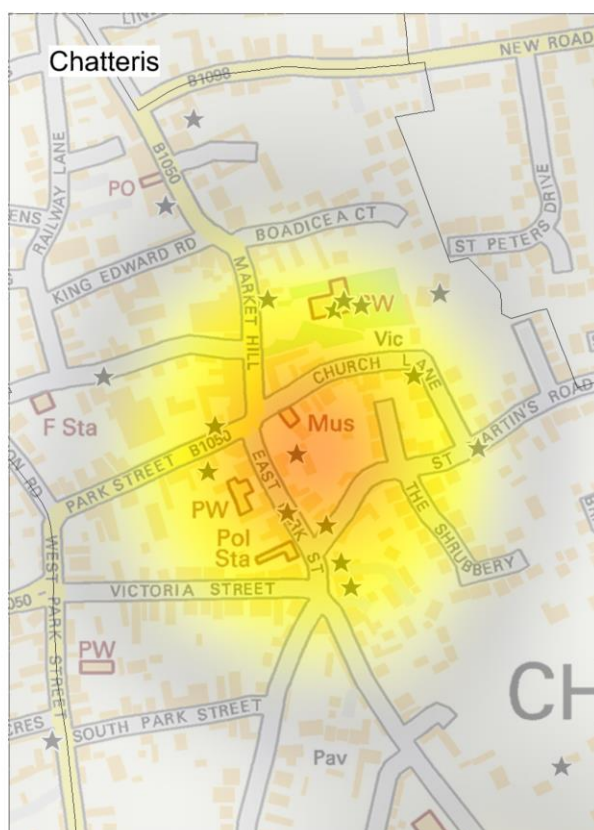
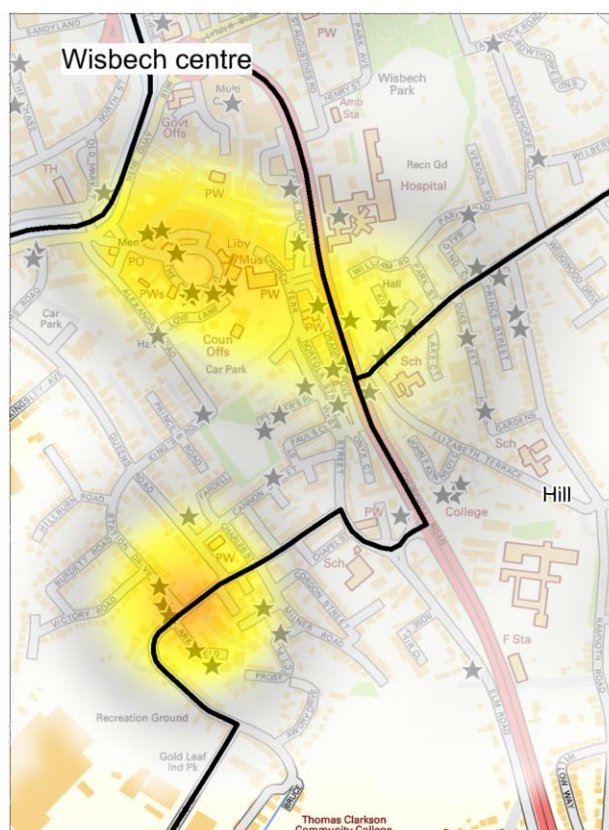
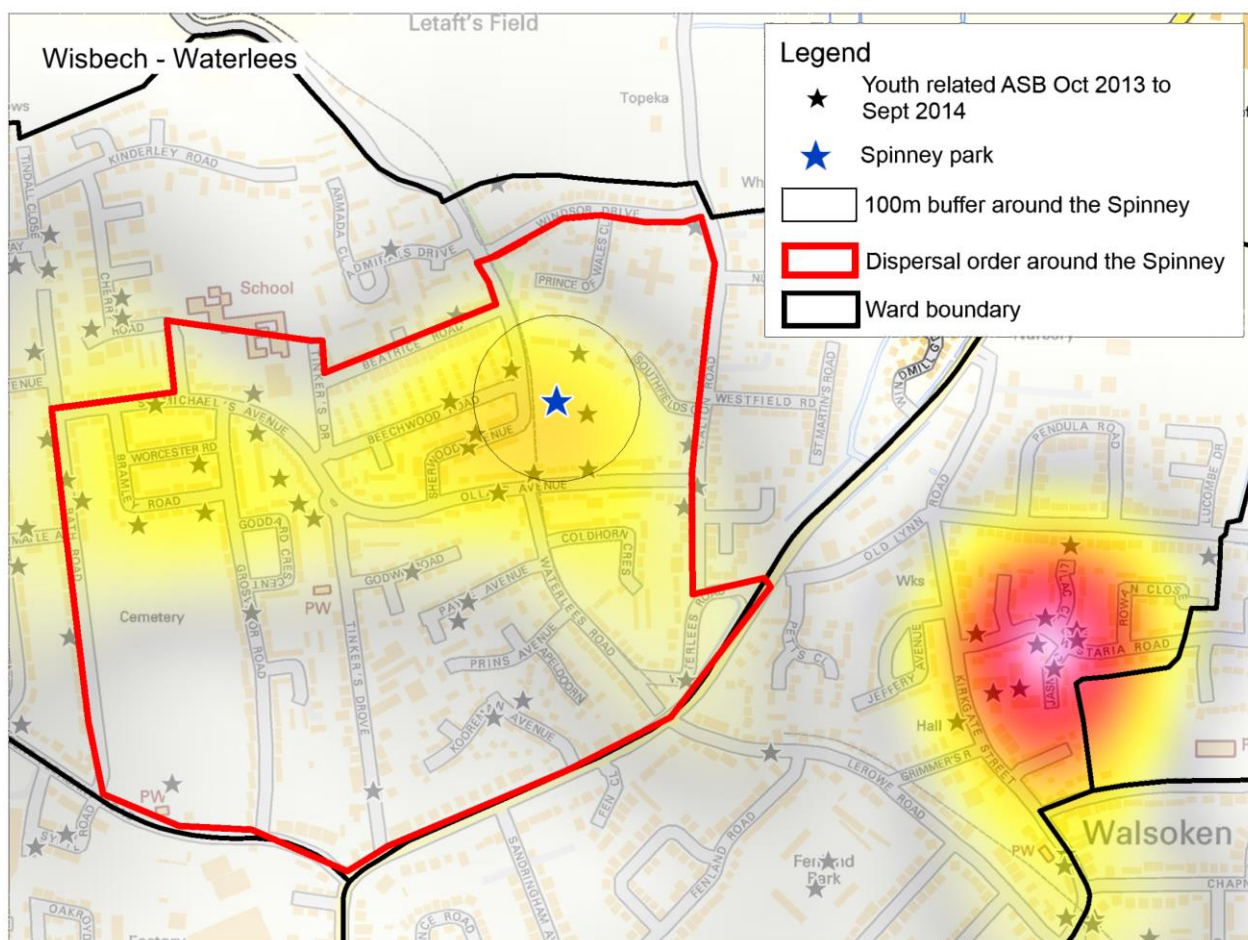
Table 2 Youth related ASB incidents by Parish (April to September 2014)

Parish	Count of ASB incidents with a youth incident tag	% of all youth related ASB incidents
Wisbech	141	51 %
Chatteris	39	14 %
March	33	12 %
Whittlesey	32	11 %
All other Fenland parishes	34	12 %
Fenland	279	

Map 2 below shows hotspots of youth related anti-social behaviour. The main hotspot was in Wisbech and there were two distinct hotspots within the town. One was around the Spinney Park / Lilac close and the other was around the town centre. Some youth related ASB in Waterlees seems to be down to one group of around 15-20 young people targeting 8-14 vulnerable victims. It has also been found that a large proportion of the perpetrators of the ASB are not in full time education. Chatteris also has a small hotspot in the centre and accounted for 14% of all youth related ASB incidents within Fenland, which was the second largest count after Wisbech.

The dispersal order (red area in map 2) in the ward of Waterlees was effective from the 22nd August and is in force until the 18th January 2015. The dispersal order allows perpetrators of ASB who are under 16 to be taken home. It was put in place after a number of youth related incidents were recorded here, some of which are committed by the same group of young people. In August and September 2014 the number of incidents of youth related ASB in Waterlees was double the monthly average. The young people involved in the anti-social behaviour incidents have ranged from age 12 up to 22 years of age.

Map 2 Youth related police recorded ASB incidents



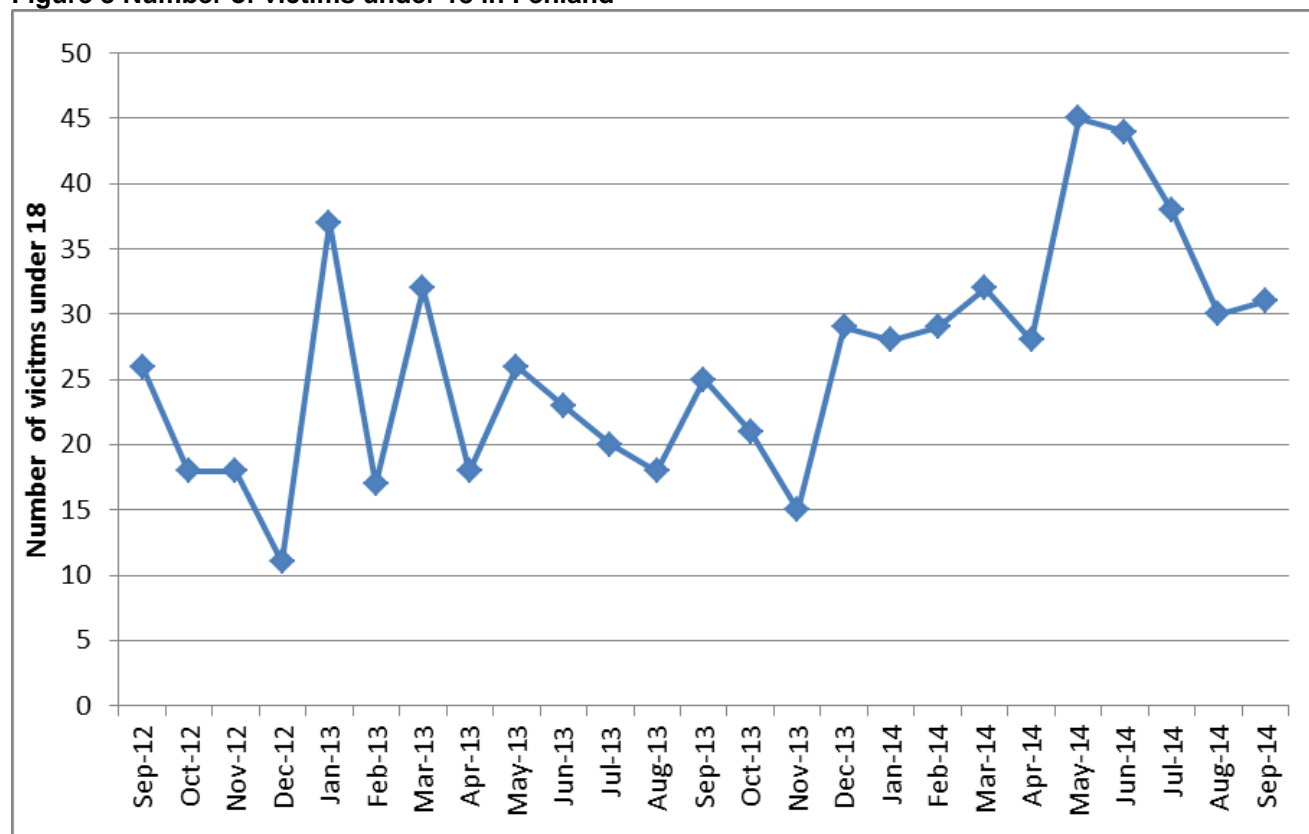
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Section 5.4: Young People and Children who are victims of crime

Over the last 12 months there have been 370 victims of crime identified by Cambridgeshire Constabulary who were under the age of 18 in Fenland. This made up 12% of all victims identified by Cambridgeshire Constabulary. This is an increase of 107 victims compared to last year when there were 263 victims in the same time frame.

May and June 2014 accounted for the largest volume of victims in Fenland, compared to last year when January accounted for the largest volume which is seen in figure 3 below.

Figure 3 Number of victims under 18 in Fenland



Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary MMI

Around 54% of the victims were male this is equivalent to 199 of 370 victims. Around 51% of the victims were between 10-15 years of age, 26% were 16-17 years old and 23% were under 10 years of age.

The table below shows the number of victims by crime type. Crime types in *italic* are crimes which have a particular marker associated with them.

Table 3 Number of victims under 18 by crime type

Crime	Total number of victims	% of all victims
Assault with Injury	95	25.7 %
Burglary	5	1.4 %
Common Assault	108	29.2 %
Criminal Damage	11	3.0 %
Drugs Offences	0	0.0
Other Offences	<5	*
Other Violent Crime	19	5.1 %
Robbery	3	0.8 %
Sexual Offences	66	17.8 %
Theft and Handling	55	14.9 %
Vehicle Crime	<5	*
<i>Knife Crime</i>	8	2.2 %
<i>Alcohol Related Crime</i>	10	2.7 %
<i>Child Abuse</i>	109	29.5 %

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary MMI

30% of all victims were a victim of common assault as shown in table 3. Out of these 64% of all victims of common assault were males. The majority of which were aged between 10-15 years old. 20% of all victims were a victim of a sexual offence and 84% of these victims were female. The majority of which were aged between 10-15 years old

There were 109 victims of crime who were children that had a marker of child abuse. 53% of victims with the marker were aged less than 10 years old.

Repeat victims

Further research has been done by the Research Group at the County Council on repeat victims over a three year period. In Fenland there were less than 5 victims under the age of 18 who had been a victim more than 4 times in the past three years. Although there were very few all of these repeat victims were males and aged 15 to 17.

There were also 60 victims under 18 years of age who were a victim of crime between 2 and 3 times in the last three year. These victims ranged in ages from 2 to 17. Almost 50% (28) of the victims were either 16 or 17 years of age. 50% of the repeat victims were male. The ward of Waterlees recorded the highest count of repeat victims (11) which equated to 20% of all repeat victims in Fenland. March West recorded 7 repeat victims, which was the second highest count for any ward in Fenland. The majority (45%) of young people were a victim of violence against the person (27 victims). 28% were victims of theft and handling stolen goods and a further 16% were victims of sexual offences.

Working with these victims will help to stop further repeat victimisation, but also shows the importance of preventative work to help stop children being victims of crime in the first place.

Section 5.5: Concerns around children and young people

Concern has been raised around cohesion issues and tension between teenage boys of different nationalities. The Constabulary have noted that the segregation mostly occurred in the ward of Waterlees and it was also only noticeable in the crescent area of Wisbech. This appears to be an underlying issue that on occasion becomes more apparent and is perhaps related more to amenities available to young people such as the skate park. There was concern over the impacts of the skate park not getting a suitable location.

There was concern raised around safety at home for children particularly in House of Multiple Occupation (HMO's). The children that live in these HMO's are exposed to more unrelated adults and are more likely to be a witness to substance misuse and violent behaviour. They also rarely come to the attention of services and rely on others to inform services around the dangers that the child faces. Hopefully since Operation Pheasant some of these issues have become more apparent.

The biggest concern was around children been a victim of CSE and the devastating impact this has on child. There is a new proactive approach to the topic which is due to start shortly in Fenland lead by the MASH. This multi-agency, proactive approach is hoped to identify and help victims of CSE in Fenland.

Currently little is known about CSE in Fenland. Cambridgeshire Constabulary believe there is a high level of under reporting of CSE in Fenland compared to other districts in Cambridgeshire due to high number of risk factors and vulnerabilities that impact upon on the children in Fenland. There was also concern around the proximity to Peterborough, which could be a concern for children in areas such as Whittlesey and Wisbech. The proactive approach will help raise awareness amongst the public, children and professionals. It will probably raise a number of vulnerabilities of children in Fenland as well helping to build up knowledge of CSE in Fenland.

This is important for the partnership to be aware of, as preventative work could be done by the partnership to coincide with the proactive approaches been taken by the MASH and the Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB). The partnership could get involved in preventative work; this could be in the form of supporting the running of preventative work such as the production of Chelsea's choice in secondary schools in Fenland, which is organised by the LSCB. This is important as it would help teach children and young people about appropriate relationships and could help further children been a victim of such a devastating crime. The partnership could also support the MASH and LSCB by raising awareness of CSE amongst their own organisations and team.

CSE is going to be area that the partnership will need to be aware of as more victims of CSE are identified through the proactive work.

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)
Cambridgeshire County Council	Youth Offending Service – analysis of cohort Research & Performance team – socio-demographic data (including housing, population, deprivation and economic indicators) Children, Families and Adults Services (CFA) with the provision of social care information
Fenland District Council	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)

Where possible, the most recent data has been used.

APPENDIX B. Performance Data – Police Recorded Crime

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crimes					
<i>Fenland</i>					<i>Main Menu</i>
	Earlier Period		Later Period		Numeric Change
	From	To	From	To	
	Apr-13	Sep-13	Apr-14	Sep-14	Apparent Change
All Crime	2,472		2,741		269 + 10.9%
Crimes with a vulnerable victim	0		519		519 No Calc
Child Abuse	0		60		60 No Calc
Domestic Abuse	215		284		69 + 32.1%
Safeguarding of Vulnerable Adults	0		19		19 No Calc
Victim Based Crime	2,220		2,467		247 + 11.1%
All Violence Against The Person	429		631		202 + 47.1%
Violence with injury	220		304		84 + 38.2%
Violence without injury	209		327		118 + 56.5%
All Sexual Offences	47		70		23 + 48.9%
Serious Sexual Offences	37		54		17 + 45.9%
Rape	13		19		6 + 46.2%
Sexual Assaults	22		34		12 + 54.5%
Other Sexual Offences	10		16		6 + 60.0%
All Robbery	26		22		-4 - 15.4%
Theft Offences	1,246		1,300		54 + 4.3%
Burglary Dwelling	133		106		-27 - 20.3%
Burglary Non Dwelling	170		151		-19 - 11.2%
Burglary Shed/Garage	101		76		-25 - 24.8%
Burglary Commercial	69		75		6 + 8.7%
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0		0		0 No Calc
Shoplifting	239		232		-7 - 2.9%
Theft from the Person	17		13		-4 - 23.5%
Theft of Pedal Cycles	77		125		48 + 62.3%
Vehicle Crime	194		287		93 + 47.9%
Vehicle Taking	54		86		32 + 59.3%
Theft from a Vehicle	130		185		55 + 42.3%
Vehicle Interference	10		16		6 + 60.0%
All other theft offences	416		386		-30 - 7.2%
Making off without payment	31		42		11 + 35.5%
Theft in a Dwelling	42		49		7 + 16.7%
Other theft offences	343		295		-48 - 14.0%
All Criminal Damage	472		444		-28 - 5.9%
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	104		102		-2 - 1.9%
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	49		39		-10 - 20.4%
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	163		176		13 + 8.0%
Criminal Damage Other	130		105		-25 - 19.2%
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0		0		0 No Calc
Arson	26		22		-4 - 15.4%
Other Crimes Against Society	252		274		22 + 8.7%
All Drugs Offences	137		143		6 + 4.4%
Drugs (Trafficking)	29		19		-10 - 34.5%
Drugs (Simple Possession)	108		124		16 + 14.8%
Drugs (Other Offences)	0		0		0 No Calc
Possession of Weapons Offences	18		17		-1 - 5.6%
Public Order Offences	62		89		27 + 43.5%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	35		25		-10 - 28.6%
All Racially Aggravated Crime	8		15		7 + 87.5%
All Racially Aggravated Violence	8		15		7 + 87.5%
All Racially Aggravated Harassment	0		0		0 No Calc
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0		0		0 No Calc
Hate Crime	10		15		5 + 50.0%
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Off)	288		445		157 + 54.5%

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

Source: Performance department, Cambridgeshire Constabulary