



**FENLAND**  
Community Safety  
Partnership

**Fenland Community Safety Partnership**

**Strategic Assessment 2014/15 - Continuous Assessment  
Document 4: Anti-social Behaviour**

**April 2015**

## Document Details

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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>

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## Contents

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Section	Description	Page
	Document Details .....	i
	Contents .....	ii
<b>Section 1:</b>	<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>3</b>
	Document Schedule .....	3
	Document Structure.....	3
	Additional Data .....	3
<b>Section 2:</b>	<b>Key Findings and Recommendations .....</b>	<b>4</b>
	Key findings .....	4
	Recommendations.....	5
<b>Section 3:</b>	<b>Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues</b> Error! Bookmark not defined.	
<b>Section 4:</b>	<b>Performance and Partnership Activity .....</b>	<b>6</b>
	Priority 1: Monitor and improve public confidence .....	6
	Priority 2: Delivery of prevention and awareness projects to Fenland communities .....	6
	Priority 3: Children and young people.....	7
	Priority 4: Alcohol-related violence.....	8
<b>Section 5:</b>	<b>Review of 2014/15 .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Section 5.1:</b>	<b>Anti-social behaviour .....</b>	<b>9</b>
	National trend .....	9
	Parish overview ASB by Parish .....	10
	Types of ASB in Parish.....	11
	Nature of ASB in Parishes .....	12
	Street drinkers .....	13
	Alcohol related.....	14
<b>Section 5.2:</b>	<b>Total crime - Summary .....</b>	<b>15</b>
	Geographic breakdown- total crime.....	15
	Acquisitive crime.....	16
<b>Section 5.3:</b>	<b>Domestic Violence.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Section 6:</b>	<b>Emerging Issues 2015/16 .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Section 6.1:</b>	<b>Community Cohesion.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Section 6.2:</b>	<b>Human trafficking/ Exploitation.....</b>	<b>20</b>
	Local .....	21
<b>Section 6.3:</b>	<b>Children and Young People.....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>APPENDIX A.</b>	<b>Data Sources and Acknowledgements .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>APPENDIX B.</b>	<b>Performance Data – Police Recorded Crime .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>APPENDIX C.</b>	<b>Most Similar Authorities.....</b>	<b>26</b>



## Section 1: Introduction

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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

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The partnership has a continuous assessment process that allows for strategic 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	Street drinkers	June and July	July 2014
2	Children & young people	July to September	October 2014
3	Violence (focus on community cohesion)	October to December	January 2015
4	<b>Anti-social behaviour</b>	<b>January to March</b>	<b>April 2015</b>

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

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This strategic assessment document is set out in four 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 data<sup>1</sup>.
- **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

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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>

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<sup>1</sup> Financial years 2006/07 to 2011/12

## **Section 2: Key Findings and Recommendations**

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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**

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The key findings from the analysis are;

- There continues to be a reduction in the volume of antisocial behaviour incidents in Fenland, Cambridgeshire and nationally. It is anticipated that Fenland will have recorded a decrease of approximately 50% since 2007/08.
- The police record a higher proportion of environmental ASB in Fenland than nationally. All four main parishes replicate this picture.
- Wisbech parish continues to record the highest volume of ASB, although there have been reductions over the last three years.
- ASB tends to peak in July and August in Fenland, based on previous research this is not unexpected and is similar across the County. This seasonal peak is particularly notable in Wisbech.
- The nature of ASB complaints vary across the district; with some street drinking, youth ASB and anti-social use of vehicles still being reported.
- Over the long term Fenland has recorded good reductions in total crime, however it has not reduced as much as the County or the national figure. Total crime recorded an increase of 9% compared to last year. This may have been driven by the increases in theft offences (vehicle crime particularly) and violent crime.
- It is unclear how much the increase in violent crime is due to increased compliance with recording standards.
- Domestic abuse (DA) remains a concern for Fenland, which has the highest rate of DA incidents per 1,000 population in the County. In line with the priority to increase reporting, Fenland recorded an increase in incidents compared to last year.
- Approximately 42% of victims in Fenland are repeat victims. Reducing repeat victimisation remains a countywide priority.
- Fenland has had marked success with Operation Pheasant/ Endeavour tackling exploitation of migrant workers. The result of this has also uncovered further work that is required, both in terms of this specific problem and in terms of expanding it to the broader issue.

## Recommendations

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It is recommended that the Partnership has the following priorities for 2015/16;

1. *Children and young people*
2. *Domestic abuse*
3. *Exploitation*
4. *Supporting the most vulnerable*

Further the Partnership should consider the following specific recommendations to support those priorities;

- Supports the most vulnerable individuals and communities in the district. In order to do this the Partnership will need to have a shared understanding of 'vulnerable' in this context. Further it is recommended that the Partnership sets boundaries on this work, particularly for the first year, in order to set realistic objectives.
- Continues to prioritise vulnerable or high risk cases of ASB, to reduce the risk to individuals and reduce repeat victimisation.
- Focuses part of the next strategic assessment on a detailed profile of domestic abuse in Fenland to allow a more specific action plan for the coming year.
- Continues to look at how best to reduce the harm that some children and young people experience. This is a broad area and the Partnership should consider specific areas of concern to focus on for the forthcoming year, such as
  - Domestic abuse/ healthy relationships
  - Child sexual exploitation
  - Risk taking behaviour
- Prioritises human trafficking / exploitation in a more broad sense. This would mean getting a better understanding of the issues affecting Fenland. The work to date has not focused on prevention, this is an area the Partnership could consider next.
- The level of current recorded hate crime is not believed to reflect the true level occurring. A pilot is taking place in Fenland providing a mechanism for third party reporting. This work is ongoing and the impact cannot be judged until later in 2015/16. The Partnership should revisit this later in the year.

## Section 3: 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%	0.7%	0.5%

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

Public perception is good, with only 0.5% of those surveyed in the Policing in Cambridgeshire (PIC) survey in the last 12 months (ending February 2015) stating they perceive there to be a high level of ASB in their area. This equates to 3 out of 565 people surveyed.

The Partnership reported the following activities;

- FDC, Police & the OP&CC have conducted surveys and consultation events in key locations and challenged perceptions through direct contact and social media.
- Key locations have been altered to design out crime which have previously been linked to street drinking or inappropriate behaviour after consultation with residents and local businesses. This had led to both businesses and residents feeling safer in their community.
- Introduction of the New Police & Crime Act has led to a review of frontline delivery to victims of ASB. The partnership has introduced a set level of interventions including timescales dependant on the victims identified risk. This has improved reaction time to complainants of ASB and support to identified victims.

### 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.

The Partnership reported the following activities;

- IDVA support has increased in the Fenland area to reduce the numbers of repeat victimisation, although there is a risk due to reduced funding for this work. The CSP will develop a wider approach of domestic abuse awareness linking in with schools, businesses and home visiting officers.
- Continued support has been provided to Operation Pheasant through the identification of households and the recording of data, including the use of E-CINS for secure information sharing.
- The CSP funds and delivers training and support of the SIRCS system to local businesses signed up to the Fenland Business Against Crime scheme. This also links to the 24/7 CCTV team from FDC. This has led to increased reporting of business related incidents.



- The CSP has continued to work with the local police and CCC Supporting business and communities' team to highlight current scams and aid victims through direct support from a trained officer.
- Targeted key messages (delivered by both Fire & Rescue and the CCC road safety team) into senior schools relating to road safety included victims feedback of incidents. There has been Positive feedback from students and professionals involved.

**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	314	367
Number of families referred to TFF with Crime marker	22	17	114	129	146
Youth related ASB incidents in parish of Wisbech	291	66	75	34 <sup>2</sup>	Awaiting data

<sup>2</sup> March data unavailable

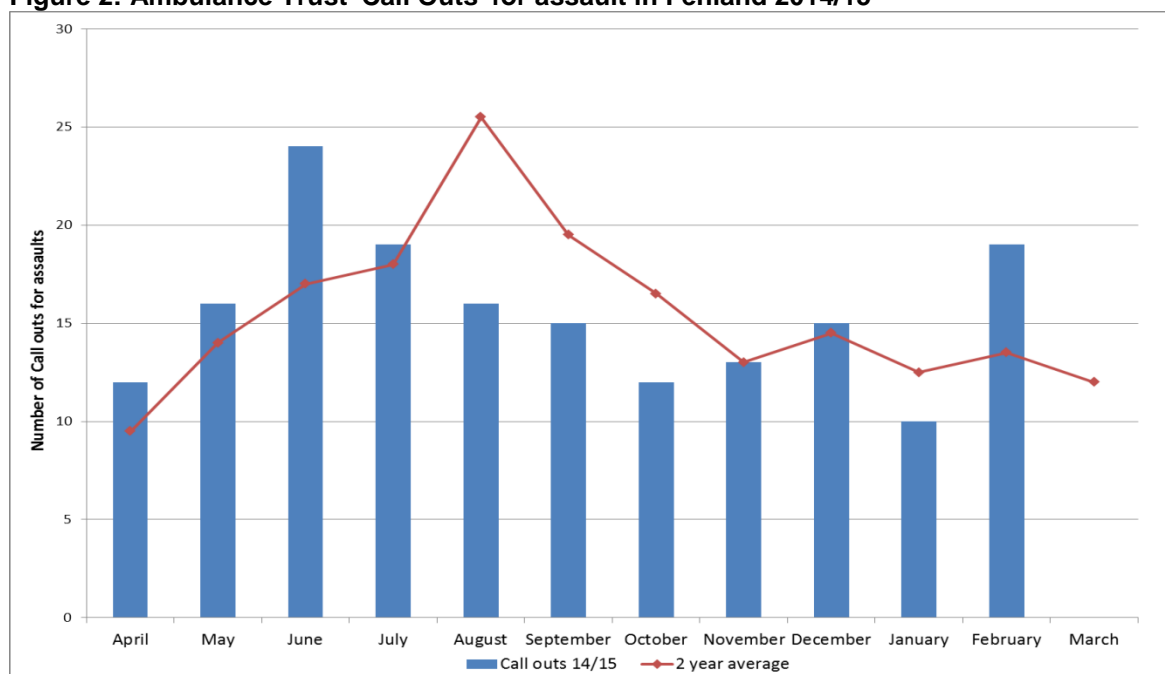
## Priority 4: Alcohol-related violence

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)	21 <sup>3</sup> (29)	Awaiting data
Violence against the person – In March pub cluster	69	18 (11)	18 (11)	13 <sup>3</sup> (19)	Awaiting data

Figures in brackets are 2013/14 data

The ambulance data recorded notable peaks in June and November this year for call outs for assault (see figure below).

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



The Partnership reported the following activities;

- The Partnership has delivered CAAs in highlighted community concern areas; these have reduced the impact on the community and reduced crime and ASB. The CAAs completed were gating of commercial alleyways used by street drinkers, dispersal order on a Waterlees play park which was being abused by local young people. All CAA locations have seen a reduction in crime and ASB following the delivery of partnership actions.
- The CSP has seen some improvement in the flow of data from A&E departments. It still fragmented and needs further improvement.
- Going forward the District council will be working in partnership to remove the DPPOs in Fenland and replace them with targeted PSPO's in key public space locations after gathering appropriate evidence and consultation with relevant parties; this will also be part of the larger Fenland alcohol plan.

## Section 4: Review of 2014/15

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

### Section 4.1: Anti-social behaviour

ASB does not occur uniformly across the district and geographic hotspots exist. ASB is affected by an individual's perceptions and experiences. What is considered anti-social to one person is not by another.

#### National trend

Nationally, a steady decline in 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. Police recorded 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 made. 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.

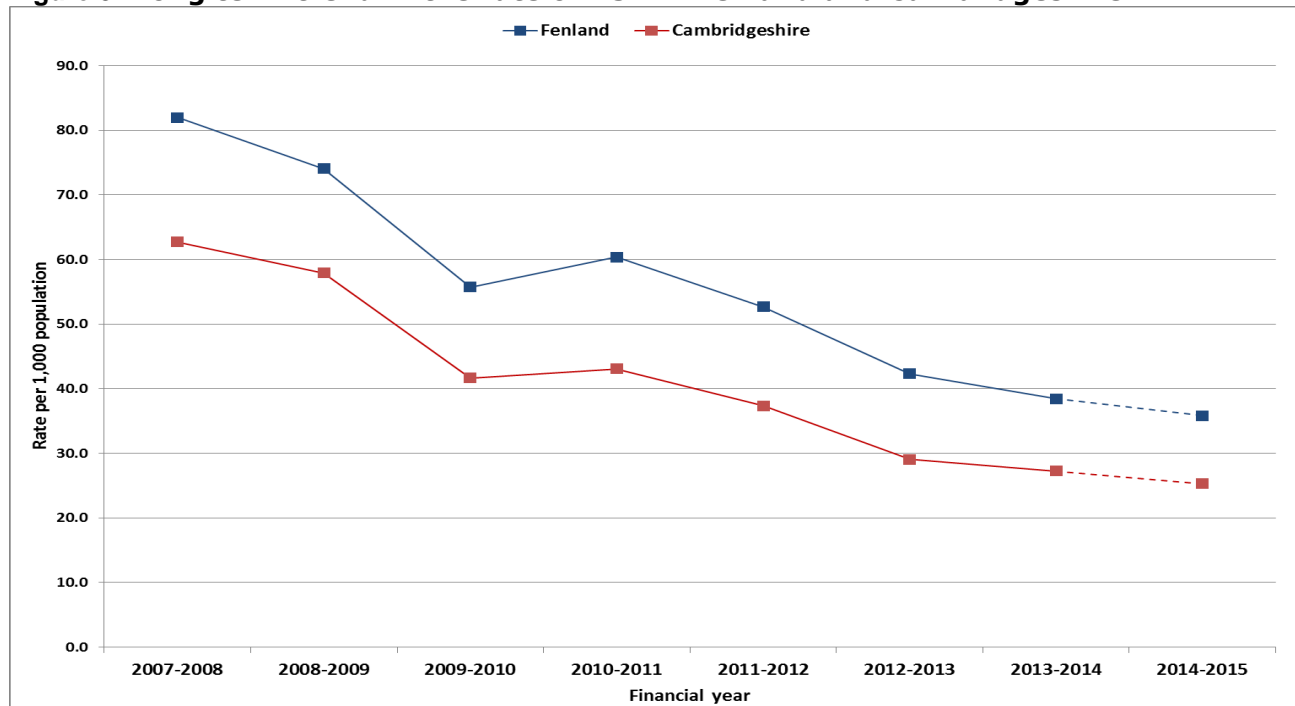
Nationally, the number of ASB incidents recorded by the police in the year ending September 2014 decreased by 10% compared with the previous year. There has been a remarkable reduction in ASB incidents (54.2%) in Fenland since 2007/08, and a reduction of 6.8% compared to last year.

**Table 1: Long term trend in the volume of ASB in Fenland and Cambridgeshire**

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15*
<b>Fenland</b>								
Volume	7,484	6,879	5,196	5,688	4,976	4,033	3,674	3,424
Year on year reductions		-8.1%	-24.5%	9.5%	-12.5%	-19.0%	-8.9%	-6.8%
reduction compared 2007/08			-30.6%	-24.0%	-33.5%	-46.1%	-50.9%	-54.2%
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>								
Volume	36,799	34,481	25,027	26,067	22,765	18,061	17,086	15,870
year on year reduction		-6.3%	-27.4%	4.2%	-12.7%	-20.7%	-5.4%	-7.1%
reduction compared 2007/08			-32.0%	-29.2%	-38.1%	-50.9%	-53.6%	-56.9%

\*Two months projections are used

**Figure 3: Long term trend in the rate of ASB in Fenland and Cambridgeshire**

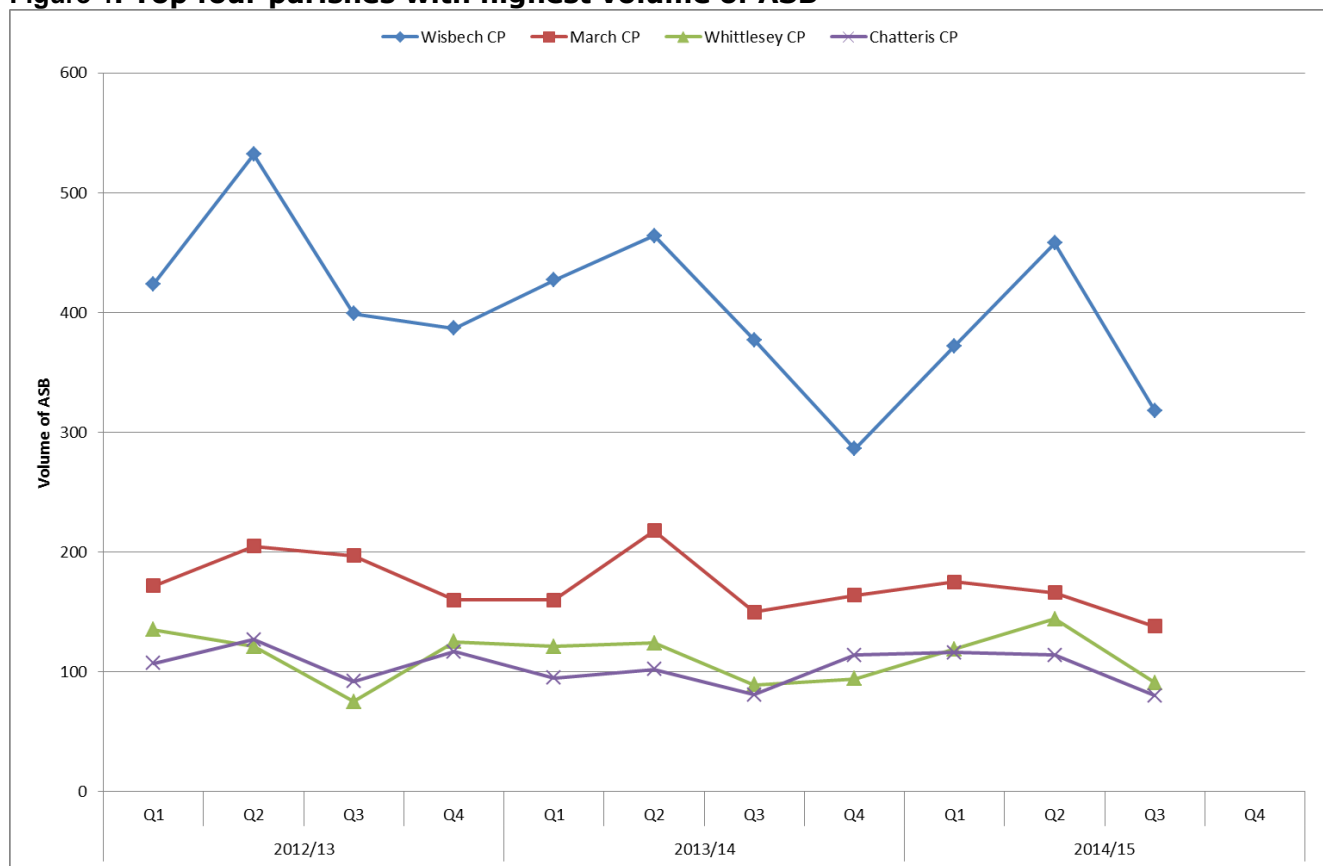


Fenland continues to record the highest rate of ASB (35.8 per 1,000 population) in the County, followed by Cambridge City with a rate of 34.9 per 1,000 population. This rate for Fenland is more than double that of South Cambridgeshire which recorded the lowest rate at 15.0 per 1,000 population.

### Parish overview ASB by Parish

A reduction was recorded in the ASB incidents across the County. The four parishes in Fenland with the highest number of ASB incidents are Wisbech, March, Whittlesey and Chatteris; all of which cover the market towns. Figure x below shows a quarterly breakdown of the volume of ASB in these four parishes over the last three years. A peak is observed in all three years in quarter 2 for Wisbech parish, however the number of incidents has reduced each year.

**Figure 4: Top four parishes with highest volume of ASB**

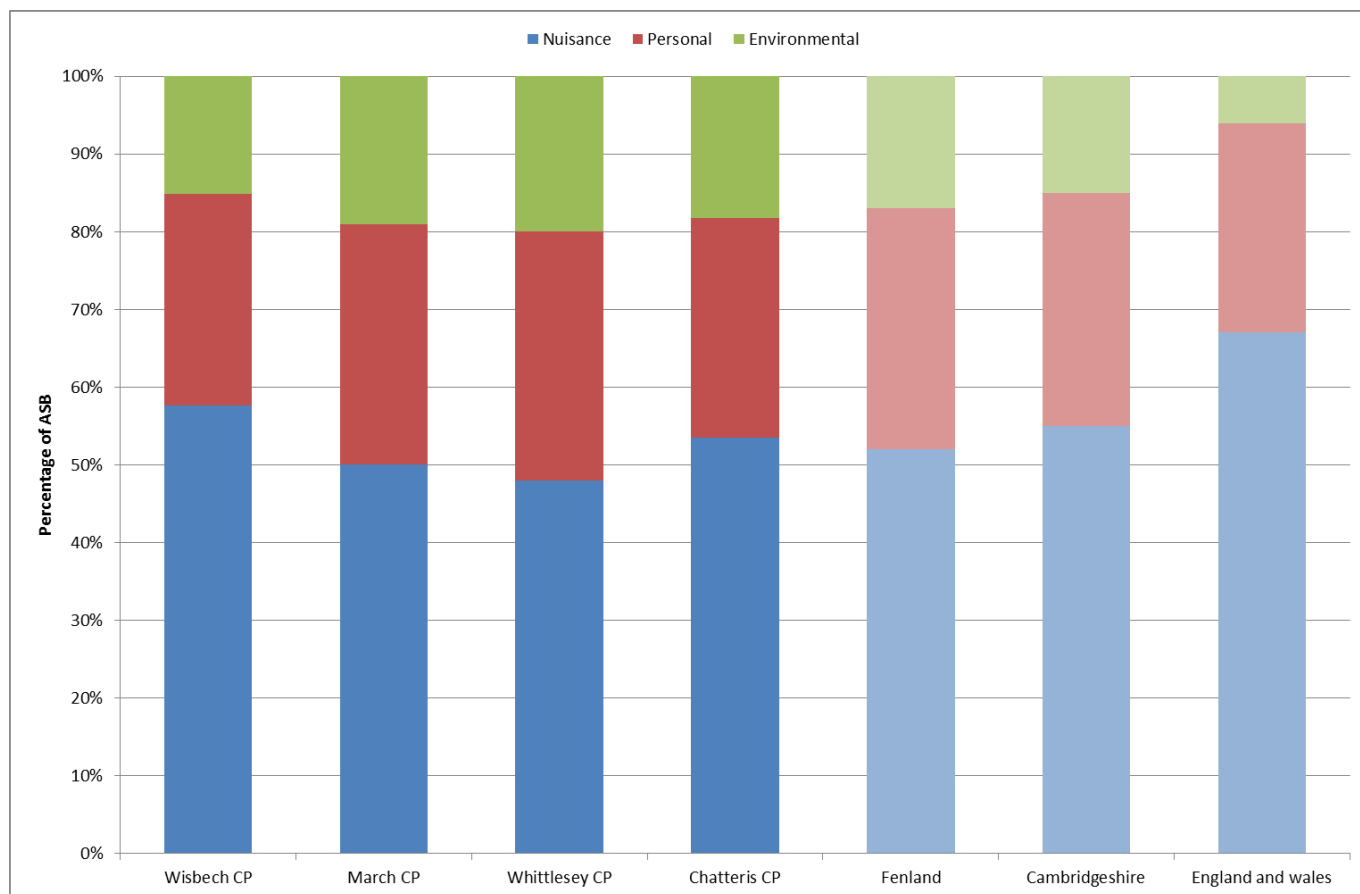


### Types of ASB in Parish

There are three types of ASB incidents recorded by the police; Nuisance, Personal and Environmental ASB. The figure below presents the four Parishes with highest numbers of ASB incidents by type of ASB. The Fenland, Cambridgeshire and England and Wales data is also plotted for comparison.

Wisbech CP recorded the highest incidents of Nuisance ASB (57%) which is slightly higher than Cambridgeshire (55%) but lower than England and Wales (67%). Whittlesey CP recorded the highest incidents of Personal (32%) which is slightly higher than Cambridgeshire (30%) and England and Wales (27%). Whittlesey CP also recorded the highest incidents of Environmental ASB (20%) which is higher than Cambridgeshire (15%) and also notably higher than England and Wales (6%).

**Figure 5: Parishes with the highest number of ASB incidents by type of incidents compared to District, County and National data.**



## Nature of ASB in Parishes

Police recorded ASB incidents include a wide range of behaviours, sometimes in very low numbers. However, to give the Partnership a greater understanding of the issues the public are reporting the ASB incidents in the four main parishes were analysed and are summarised below.

### Wisbech CP

Approximately 16% of ASB incidents were youth related, of which 28% occurred in the pub cluster. Incidents involving youths are often reported as young people causing nuisance, being abusive and/or violent. There a number of incidents reported that involve youths throwing objects at buildings or vehicles.

206 incidents reported involved alcohol (17%) and 34% of ASB incidents occurred within the pub cluster. Several ASB incidents involved schools and include reports of verbal and physical abuse, as well as objects being thrown at school buildings, and issues with car parking outside school buildings. 10 incidents involving fireworks being set off recklessly were reported. Other incidence of nuisance ASB involved loud music playing in the neighbourhood for hours disrupting others daily routine and people being drunk and urinating in public spaces. Two incidents of hate crime were reported in Wisbech (one racial, one transgender).

## **March CP**

Approximately 11% of ASB incidents were related to youth, including an incident of racial harassment, with almost 40% of youth related incidents occurring in the pub cluster. Several incidents were reported of people on motorbikes without helmets and riding up and down the street or public footpaths. Other incidents of ASB that were often reported related to loud music coming from a car or neighbour's home. 25% of all ASB incidents occurred in the pub cluster.

## **Whittlesey CP**

11% of the incidents were related to youth, with only a small number of these (12%) occurring in the pub cluster. Incidents which are more often reported are related to vehicles, particularly those causing an obstruction, parked on double yellow lines, or that have been abandoned. There were also several incidents relating to quad bikes and motorbikes. Loud music from cars or neighbour's was also reported more frequently. Around 30 of the ASB incidents were identified as involving drugs or alcohol (8%). 18% of all ASB incidents occurred in the pub cluster.

## **Chatteris CP**

Approximately 17% of the incidents were related to youth, many of which involved nuisance ASB, such as kicking footballs around in the streets, at houses and on school pitches after the school has closed. There were several incidents of youths setting off fireworks in public spaces, close to people's homes and a service station.

Overall, ASB incidents which were more often reported involved vehicles causing obstructions or being abandoned, as well as excessive engine revving, cars being raced down streets (including near to schools) and incidents of vehicle spinning. There were also several incidents relating to motorbikes and quad bikes on public footpaths, the old railway track and streets, some of which involved youths. As with the other parishes, loud music coming from vehicles and neighbours was also reported. An incident involving sexual harassment was reported, alongside a sexually explicit call from a withheld number. Approximately 15 incidents (less than 5%) were related to alcohol and/or drugs.

## **Street drinkers**

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The focus of the Quarter 1 document was street drinking. Below are some of the key findings from the document, in particular those that relate to antisocial behaviour;

- Out of the total ASB incidents recorded by the police only 1% were related to street drinking.
- Street drinking is a complex issue. Each perpetrator is likely to have a multitude of problems, making some individuals very vulnerable.
- The majority of perpetrators are male. 73% of all CCTV street drinking incidents just involved male perpetrators.

- Although there are many single offenders, around 38% of street drinking incidents involve a group of drinkers.
- September month records the highest amount of street drinking incidents.
- Friday and Saturday recorded the highest amount of street drinking incidents, this may reflect higher footfall on those days and therefore greater visibility of the issue rather than a higher volume of incidents.
- During the day street drinking increases, the main peak is between 6pm and 8pm although there is also a slight peak early in the morning.
- Street drinking has reduced in Wisbech according to police recorded incidents as well as professional's opinions.
- 74% of the street drinking incidents occurred in Wisbech Parish. There are a number of street drinking hotspots in open spaces in Wisbech and different data sources provided different hotspots. These hotspots are The Crescent, St Peters and Wisbech Park.

## **Alcohol related**

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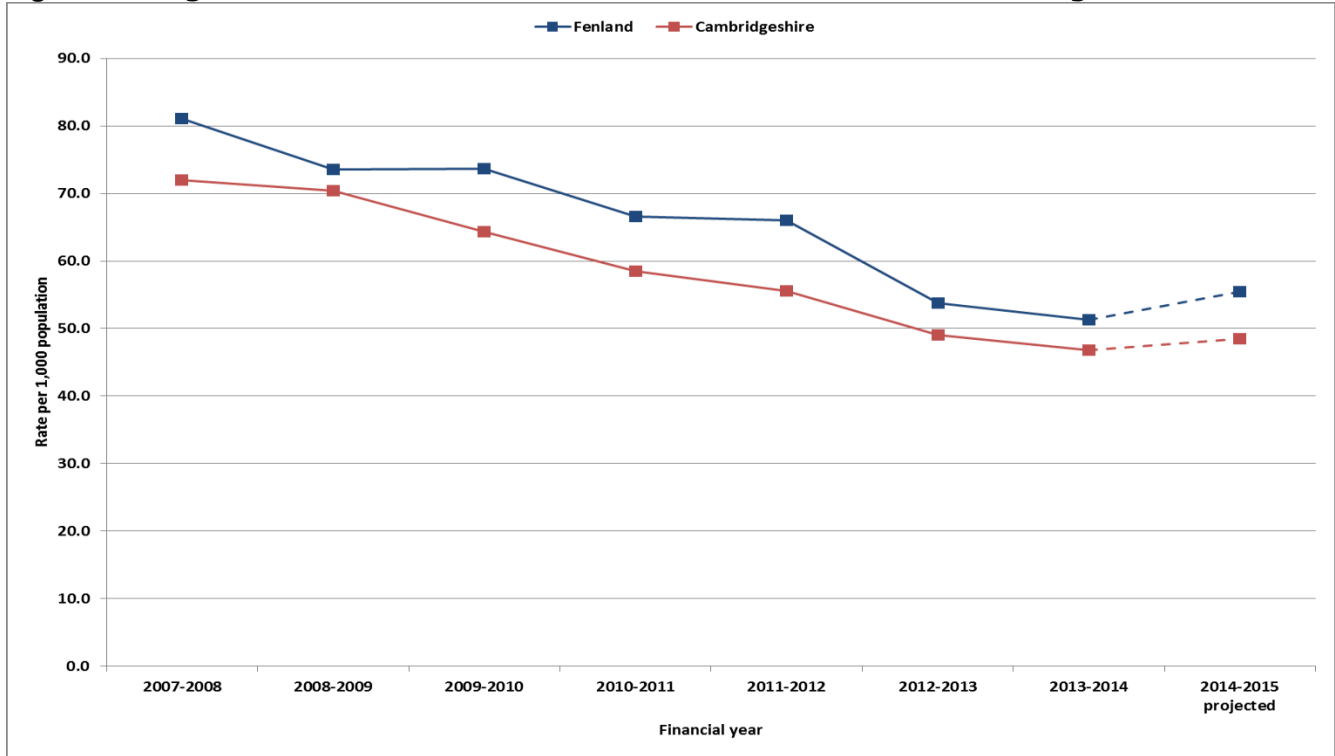
Organisations continue to identify individuals who are being highlighted as having an impact on the community due to their behaviour which is linked to alcohol. When a partnership approach is required the cloud based E-CINS system is used to securely share case information to improve support and intervention tactics. The partnership Wisbech alcohol group develop a plan of action for individuals and locations to ensure all avenues are explored to reduce incidents, vulnerabilities and treatment if required. The group is also developing an enforcement element using the new ASB powers 2014 and where necessary support from Immigration service.



## Section 4.2: Total crime - Summary

Over the last seven years Fenland has recorded a reduction of 22% in total crime (since 2008-09). This reduction is less than the reduction seen in Cambridgeshire (27%) and in England and Wales (32%) for the same period of time.

**Figure 6: Long term trend for rate of total crime in Fenland and Cambridgeshire**



Overall total crime has increased by 8% in the last year from 4,898 offences to 5,299 (two months projected figures). This is the highest increase recorded across the County followed by Cambridge City (6%). Cambridgeshire has recorded an increase by 4% in the crime offences compared to last year.

### 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 was in the parish of Wisbech which recorded a reduction of 279 crimes (13.5%). In contrast, Whittlesey saw the largest increase in volume (95 crimes, 17.6% increase) as seen in table 10.

**Table 2: Police recorded total crime by Parish**

Parish	2012/13	2013/14	2013/14 Apr-Jan	2014/15 Apr-Jan	Rate per 1,000 people	Change Apr-Jan
Chatteris	396	458	360	376	35.54	16
March	875	991	818	941	42.03	123
Whittlesey	610	541	454	636	39.16	182
Wisbech	2399	2065	1702	1786	78.26	84
All other Parishes	841	843	685	681	28.82	-4
<i>Fenland</i>	<i>5121</i>	<i>4898</i>	<i>4019</i>	<i>4420</i>	<i>46.23</i>	<i>401</i>

## Acquisitive crime

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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

**Table 3: Selected acquisitive crimes**

Crime Type	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 until Jan 15	Change from (Apr-Jan14 to Apr-Jan15)	
					%	number
Dwelling burglary	283	298	256	152	-32.4%	-73
Shoplifting	512	541	437	380	4.7%	17
Theft from Vehicles	433	309	277	290	28.9%	65

Source: CADET, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

## Section 4.3: Domestic Violence

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Approximately 42% of domestic abuse victims have been victimised more than once. The British Crime Survey indicates that victims experience an average of 20 incidents of domestic violence in a year, which can often increase in severity each time. (Walby, S. and Allen, J, 2004). Despite chronic under-reporting, at least 16% of all reported violent incidents to the police are characterised as domestic violence (Povey, E; et al, 2008).

Domestic violence<sup>3</sup> (DV) has a higher rate of repeat victimisation than any other crime (Home Office, July 2002), 76 % of all DV incidents are repeat (Flatley, Kershaw et al., 2010). The Partnership should be mindful of these vulnerable victims.

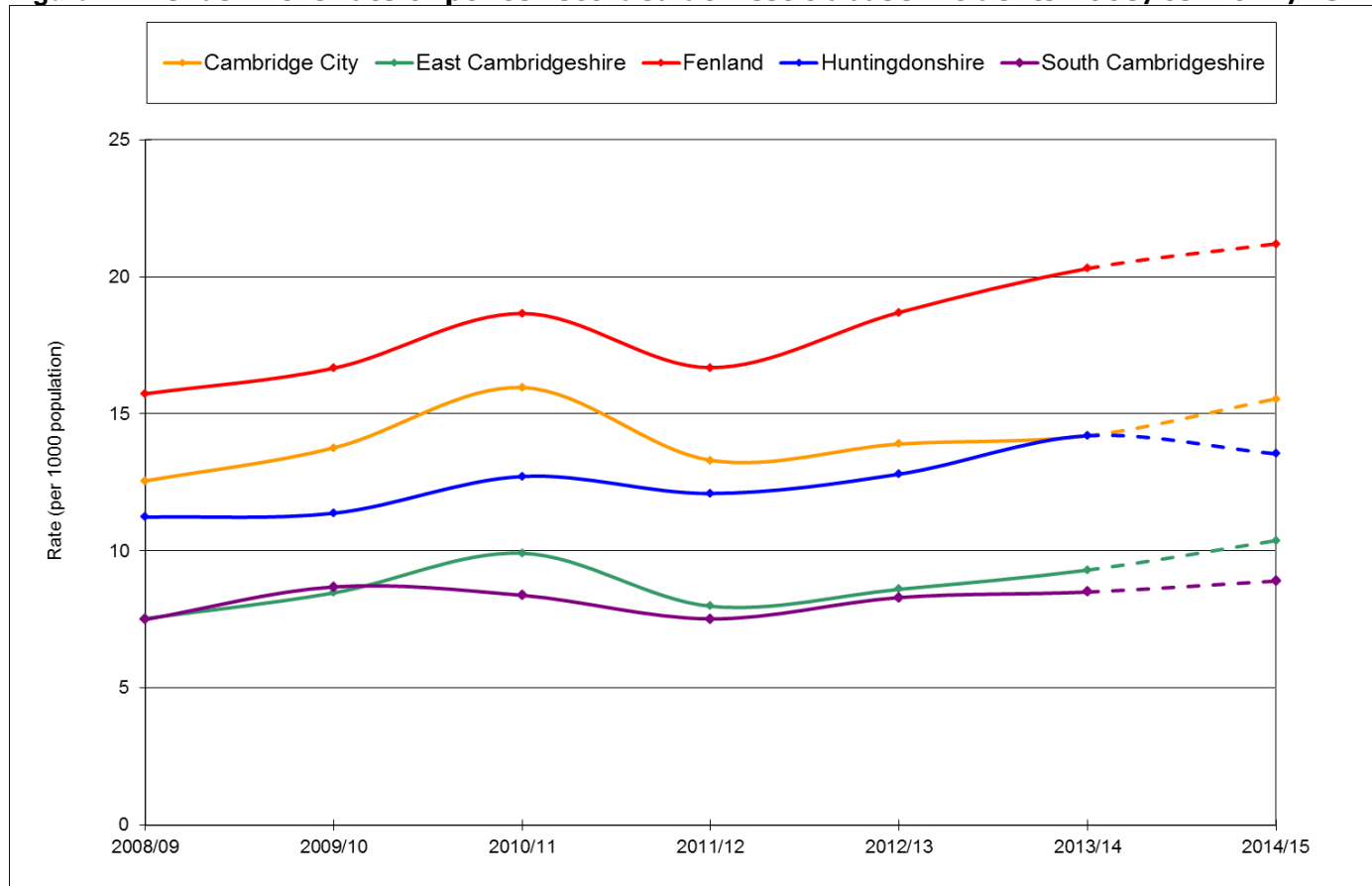
Domestic abuse can be sexual and non-sexual and can be carried out by a partner, ex-partner, or family member. The British Crime Survey 2011/12 includes a self-completion module on intimate violence. This covers emotional, financial, and physical abuse by partners or family members, as well as sexual assaults and stalking experienced by 16-59 year olds. Women are more likely than men to have experienced all types of intimate violence. Overall, 7.3% of women and 5% of men had experienced domestic abuse in the last year.

Current trends (refer figure 7) show an increase across the County in the volume of police-reported incidents. The highest percentage change from last year (2013/14) can be observed in East Cambridgeshire at 11.3% followed by Cambridge City at 9.6%. The total for Cambridgeshire increased by 3.6%. This increase can be seen as positive in a way because generally individuals affected by domestic abuse do not report their experiences to the Constabulary. Increases in reporting suggests that people have gained confidence and are coming forward to report crime of domestic violence. Fenland recorded the highest rate of domestic abuse within the County (21.2 per 1,000 population).

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<sup>3</sup> Domestic violence definition changed since March 13 and is now recorded as domestic abuse

**Figure 7: Trends in the rate of police recorded domestic abuse incidents 2008/09-2014/15**



Source: Police recorded data 2008 to 2015

For year ending January 2015 a total of 1,661 incidents have been recorded in Fenland, compared to 1,572 incidents for the same period in the previous year; this is an increase by 6%.

## Section 5: Emerging Issues 2015/16

This section of the document will enable the Partnership to plan ahead for the forthcoming year by highlighting areas of concern or describing potential topics where a partnership approach will be particularly beneficial.

### Section 5.1: Community Cohesion

'Community cohesion' term is widely used to describe a state of harmony or tolerance between people from different backgrounds living within a community.

"A cohesive community is one where<sup>4</sup>:

- There is a common vision and a sense of belonging for all communities
- The diversity of people's different backgrounds and circumstances is appreciated and positively valued
- Those from different backgrounds have similar life opportunities

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.cohesioninstitute.org.uk/Resources/Toolkits/Health/TheNatureOfCommunityCohesion>

- Strong and positive relationships are being developed between people from different backgrounds and circumstances in the workplace, in schools and within neighbourhoods.”

Source: ‘Guidance on community cohesion’ (LGA, Dec 2001) and ‘community cohesion-an action guide’ (LGA 2004).

A similar but more concise definition is given in the Home Office report ‘Improving opportunity, strengthening society’ (January 2005) which describes a cohesive and inclusive society as one in which:

- Young people from different communities grow up with a sense of common belonging
- New immigrants are integrated
- People have opportunities to develop a greater understanding of the range of cultures that contribute to our strength as a country
- People from all backgrounds have opportunities to participate in civic society
- Racism is unacceptable and extremists who promote hatred are marginalised.

New communities are diverse themselves. But despite this diversity, new arrivals experience a number of common barriers, such as lack of information, difficulties in the use of English, lack of time, or barriers to recognition, making it more difficult for them to get involved or be heard.

<sup>5</sup>Community cohesion includes the following fundamental features:

- Promote an increased personal and shared knowledge of people around us, particularly people from different cultures, people of different ethnicities and faiths, people from different countries, people who are or appear to be different from ourselves.
- Developing people’s knowledge of different faiths and disabilities, for example acknowledging and accepting difference can help to develop positive feelings towards difference – feelings of respect, value, honour, enjoyment, and celebration.
- We also need to understand false and misleading information and how various myths and stereotypes have helped to create suspicion and division.
- Developing a greater knowledge of people around us will also lead to an appreciation and an understanding of what we share and what we have in common. As a result, we can work towards an agreement on shared values and principles, shared belonging, shared ideals and shared desires and wishes.
- Education is important, but should not be focussed solely on children and young people. Education needs to give people the ability to think through mutual tensions and discrepancies for themselves.
- Community cohesion should not be dictatorial. Rather, it should be seen as giving people the tools and knowledge to enable them to understand value and enjoy their communities in a collective as well as individual manner.
- Increased knowledge inevitably will lead to harmony, peaceful co-existence, and friendship. An agreed process of conflict resolution will be necessary whereby tensions and grievances

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<sup>5</sup> [http://www.leicestershiretogether.org/what\\_is\\_community\\_cohesion.pdf](http://www.leicestershiretogether.org/what_is_community_cohesion.pdf)

can be discussed and hopefully resolved through an accepted process, involving not only all aggrieved parties, but other parts of the community.

- The development of interculturalism in our communities, rather than multiculturalism which is an already accepted fact. Interculturalism encourages us to share our cultural norms and habits with others from 'outside' traditional cultural boundaries, so that ultimately those boundaries do not become fixed and may even disappear.

## **Promising practices**

The research identified a range of approaches that would enable newer community members to be heard, whilst promoting strategies for community cohesion and social harmony. These include:

- welcome packs providing information about where and how to access services and how to express users' concerns;
- outreach work to engage with new arrivals, including outreach work with informal leaders and networks;
- community development support, from both statutory and voluntary sector including support to enable new groups to establish themselves formally and so gain increased recognition;
- ways of challenging negative stereotypes, used most effectively when part of wider strategies to promote increased understanding between communities;
- Shared events, including community festivals, sports events, outings, and welcome events as part of wider strategies to promote community cohesion.

## **<sup>6</sup>Case studies**

### **Coventry New Communities Forum**

*Through the city council housing department's contacts with new arrivals, links have been developed with some 45 informal networks and fledgling organisations. As one of the officers reflected, "If those working in formal structures of governance really want to reach new communities then they need to tap into these informal networks rather than waiting for new communities to come to them." This has led to the formation of a New Communities Forum, supported by senior council members, as a two-way channel of communication.*

### **Oldham's Youth Council**

*The Youth Council consists of 47 young people, representing different communities in Oldham. In 2007 over 4,600 young people voted in authority-wide elections. Supported by professionals based in the youth service, they organise quarterly meetings on a range of issues, having regular contact with senior officers, and elected members. This opens up ways for young people to engage, from*

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<sup>6</sup> [http://www.leicestershiretogether.org/what\\_is\\_community\\_cohesion.pdf](http://www.leicestershiretogether.org/what_is_community_cohesion.pdf)

*different communities across the borough. "It's a positive thing – it's getting young people's voice heard," a young British Bengali representative concluded.*

## **Shared community events in Newham**

*Newham Council have established Active Community Teams in nine areas, made up of volunteers, to work with local councillors to help shape and strengthen their community through holding free events that will help community lead councillors to identify and address the priorities in each area and to help inform future service priorities. The challenge will be to ensure that this approach does indeed enable local people to influence the decisions that are made about their communities.*

## **Section 5.2: Human trafficking/ Exploitation**

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The definition of human trafficking as provided by United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) is stated as:

*"Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.<sup>7</sup>*

The UK Human Trafficking Centre, part of the Organised Crime Command in the National Crime Agency, gives the following definition:

Human trafficking is the movement of a person from one place to another into conditions of exploitation, using deception, coercion, the abuse of power, or the abuse of someone's vulnerability. It is possible to be a victim of trafficking even if your consent has been given to being moved. Although human trafficking often involves an international cross-border element, it is also possible to be a victim of human trafficking within your own country.

There are three main elements:

- The movement – recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of people
- The control – threat, use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or the giving of payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim
- The purpose – exploitation of a person, which includes prostitution and other sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices, and the removal of organs

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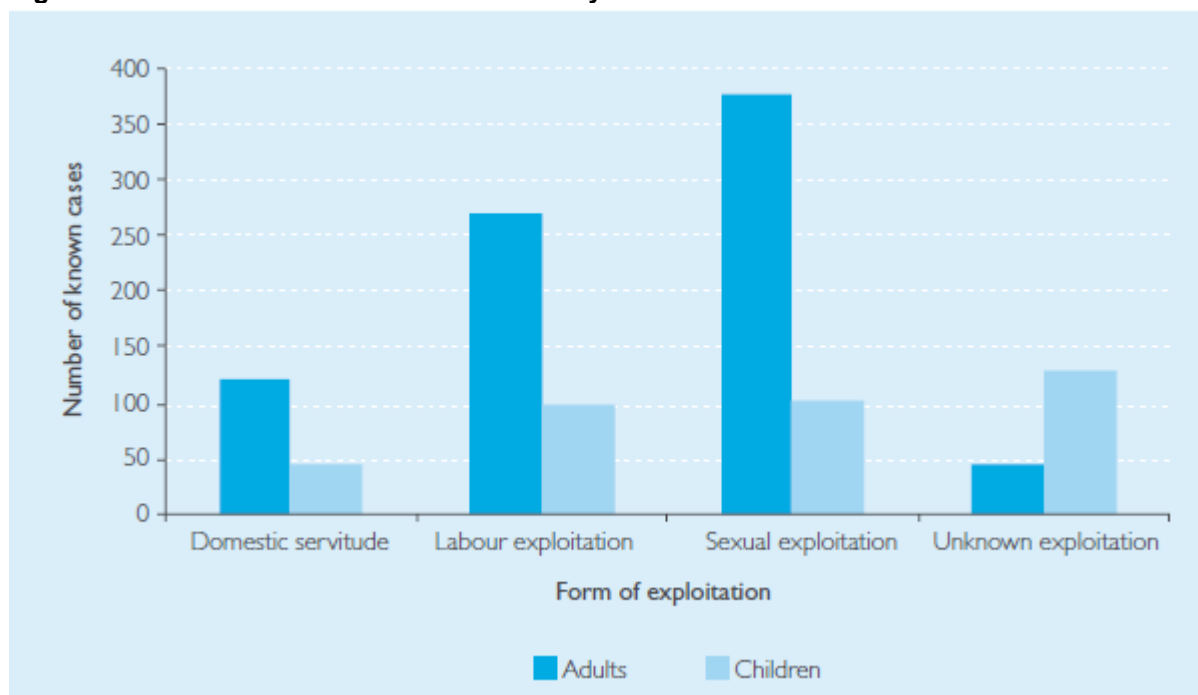
<sup>7</sup> <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html>

Children cannot give their consent to being moved; therefore the coercion or deception elements do not have to be present.<sup>8</sup>

Research shows that a large proportion of cases are never recognised or reported and do not appear in any statistics or measures of the size of the problem. There is no consistent grip on the numbers; agencies charged with such responsibility are examining in the dark for a sense of scale.<sup>9</sup>

In August 2010, the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) published a report that suggested that 17,000 of the estimated 30,000 women involved in off-street prostitution in England and Wales were migrants. Of these women, 2,600 were deemed to have been trafficked and a further 9,200 were deemed vulnerable migrants who might be further victims of trafficking. However, some organisations, for example Amnesty International and the women’s charity Eaves, having argued that this figure is an underestimate, possibly due to an “overly prescriptive” definition of trafficking<sup>10</sup>.

**Figure 8: Adult and Children in modern slavery in the UK 2012**



## Local

Fenland has been leading the way tackling migrant exploitation since 2013. The much publicised success of Operation Pheasant/ Endeavour, which led to an LGA award for Partnership of the Year working, has enabled Fenland to start to make in-roads into this hidden and devastating crime. The initial intelligence gathering led to an operation that ‘rescued’ 81 residents within the identified

<sup>8</sup> National Crime Agency website, *Human Trafficking* [accessed 22 November 2013]

<sup>9</sup> Centre for Social Justice, *It happens here: Equipping the United Kingdom to fight modern slavery*, March 2013, p16

<sup>10</sup> Home Affairs Committee, *The Trade in Human Beings: Human Trafficking in the UK*, 6 May 2009, HC23-I 2008-09, para 28

houses of multiple occupancy (HMO). As well as arrests and licenses being suspended. These victims, who do not always identify themselves as such, had complex and sensitive needs.

However, it is recognised that the work to date has focused on one particular element of exploitation and that further work is required to fully understand the scale and nature of the other aspects. Lessons can be learnt from the approach and success of Operations Pheasant and Erle that will enable the Partnership to see further success.

### **Section 5.3: Children and Young People**

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A detailed report on Children and young people was published in the Q2 of 2014/15<sup>11</sup>. The key findings from the report are below:

- 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.
- 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 is 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<sup>12</sup> surveyed felt 'unsafe' or 'very unsafe' when going out after dark in their local area.
- Around 51% of youth related ASB occurs in the parish of Wisbech. Two hotspots of youth related ASB were 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.

The Partnership has made some good progress in relation to tackling issues involving children and young people as victims and offenders of crime and ASB in recent years. Some examples are;

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<sup>11</sup> <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/fenland>

<sup>12</sup> The Health Related behaviour Survey is run in schools for years 8 and 10



- In partnership with CCC locality teams, schools nurses and domestic abuse workers the CSP has delivered key messages to Yr10 students in the district's Academies; these messages focus on Internet safety, Healthy relationships, Harm drugs & alcohol, Teenage pregnancy and Sexual Transmitted Diseases. This has been delivered to over 350 students this year.
- Fenland continue to work with all relevant organisations in the district to promote the Together For Families scheme and to increase identification and referrals to the scheme. Fenland currently refer the highest number to the scheme in Cambridgeshire.
- The CSP commissioned the Youth Service Providers Outreach team to engage with the identified 'At Risk' young people highlighted at the Fenland ASB Problem Solving Group. Due to their work with the young people and support of other ASB powers there has been a marked reduction of ASB and improved perception from the public in the area.
- CCC Road safety team continue to deliver their seat belt safety messages using the CSP's Safety Zone as a driver to engage all the Yr5 students in the district. Safety Zones continue to be delivered in Fenland regardless of the pressure of reduced resource from all partners.

Whilst this work has seen reductions in ASB in particular hotspots and has increased the likelihood of positive outcomes for children and young people, there is always more that can be achieved. This is particularly true for the most vulnerable or highest risk individuals. The strategic assessment report that focused on children and young people increased the Partnership knowledge of issues across the district. However, some specific areas have been identified that would be worth more in-depth analysis, such as domestic abuse, exploitation and understanding what vulnerability means for this age group and how to reduce it.

## 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:

<b>PROVIDER OF DATA</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF DATA</b>
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)
Rodsons	Housing data relating to ASB incidents.
Queen Elizabeth’s NHS Trust Hospital	Attendances at A&E department for assault

Where possible, the most recent data has been used.

# APPENDIX B. Performance Data – Police Recorded Crime

## CADET – Fenland recorded crime: Financial Year (April 2014 - March 2015)

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crimes								
Select Area:	Vulnerable view only:			Return to:				
<b>Fenland</b>				<b>Main Menu</b>				
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	No Crime	
	From	To	From	To			Current FYTD	% of total
	Apr-13	Mar-14	Apr-14	Mar-15				
All Crime	4,903		5,371		468	+ 9.5%	150	2.7%
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	4,903		5,371		468	+ 9.5%	150	2.7%
Crimes with a vulnerable victim	0		1,103		1,103	No Calc	31	2.7%
Child Abuse	0		105		105	No Calc	1	0.9%
Child Sexual Exploitation	0		4		4	No Calc	1	20.0%
Domestic Abuse	496		567		71	+ 14.3%	11	1.9%
Human Trafficking	0		0		0	No Calc	0	No Calc
Cyber Crime	0		7		7	No Calc	1	12.5%
Safeguarding of Vulnerable Adults	0		27		27	No Calc	1	3.6%
Victim Based Crime	4,403		4,848		445	+ 10.1%	119	2.4%
All Violence Against The Person	969		1,203		234	+ 24.1%	16	1.3%
Homicides	0		0		0	No Calc	0	No Calc
Violence with injury	475		552		77	+ 16.2%	3	0.5%
Violence without injury	494		651		157	+ 31.8%	13	2.0%
All Sexual Offences	96		141		45	+ 46.9%	10	6.6%
Serious Sexual Offences	71		108		37	+ 52.1%	9	7.7%
Rape	25		47		22	+ 88.0%	8	14.5%
Sexual Assaults	42		56		14	+ 33.3%	1	1.8%
Other Serious Sexual Offences	4		5		1	+ 25.0%	0	0.0%
Other Sexual Offences	25		33		8	+ 32.0%	1	2.9%
All Robbery	43		35		-8	- 18.6%	1	2.8%
Robbery (Business)	1		1		0	No Calc	0	0.0%
Robbery (Personal)	42		34		-8	- 19.0%	1	2.9%
Theft Offences	2,400		2,580		180	+ 7.5%	79	3.0%
Burglary Dwelling	256		208		-48	- 18.8%	6	2.8%
Burglary Non Dwelling	340		362		22	+ 6.5%	4	1.1%
Burglary Shed/Garage	181		196		15	+ 8.3%	3	1.5%
Burglary Commercial	159		166		7	+ 4.4%	1	0.6%
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0		0		0	No Calc	0	No Calc
Shoplifting	437		457		20	+ 4.6%	13	2.8%
Theft from the Person	33		32		-1	- 3.0%	3	8.6%
Theft of Pedal Cycles	141		199		58	+ 41.1%	4	2.0%
Vehicle Crime	402		579		177	+ 44.0%	13	2.2%
Vehicle Taking	117		145		28	+ 23.9%	5	3.3%
Theft from a Vehicle	266		401		135	+ 50.8%	8	2.0%
Vehicle Interference	19		33		14	+ 73.7%	0	0.0%
All other theft offences	791		743		-48	- 6.1%	36	4.6%
Making off without payment	57		83		26	+ 45.6%	5	5.7%
Theft in a Dwelling	81		91		10	+ 12.3%	7	7.1%
Other theft offences	653		569		-84	- 12.9%	24	4.0%
All Criminal Damage	895		889		-6	- 0.7%	13	1.4%
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	223		195		-28	- 12.6%	3	1.5%
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	91		78		-13	- 14.3%	0	0.0%
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	308		334		26	+ 8.4%	5	1.5%
Criminal Damage Other	229		226		-3	- 1.3%	3	1.3%
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0		0		0	No Calc	0	No Calc
Arson	44		56		12	+ 27.3%	2	3.4%
Other Crimes Against Society	500		523		23	+ 4.6%	31	5.6%
All Drugs Offences	278		256		-22	- 7.9%	10	3.8%
Drugs (Trafficking)	42		39		-3	- 7.1%	5	11.4%
Drugs (Simple Possession)	236		216		-20	- 8.5%	5	2.3%
Drugs (Other Offences)	0		1		1	No Calc	0	0.0%
Possession of Weapons Offences	37		26		-11	- 29.7%	2	7.1%
Public Order Offences	124		167		43	+ 34.7%	13	7.2%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	61		74		13	+ 21.3%	6	7.5%
All Racially Aggravated Crime	19		23		4	+ 21.1%	2	8.0%
All Racially Aggravated Violence	19		23		4	+ 21.1%	2	8.0%
All Racially Aggravated Harassment	0		0		0	No Calc	0	No Calc
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0		0		0	No Calc	0	No Calc
Hate Crime	22		29		7	+ 31.8%	2	6.5%
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offences)	629		832		203	+ 32.3%	14	1.7%

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

corporateperformancedepartment

Source: Performance department, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

## APPENDIX C. Most Similar Authorities

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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.