



Fenland Community Safety Partnership
Strategic Assessment 2013/14 - Continuous Assessment
Document 4: Anti-social behaviour

April 2014

Document Details

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

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Section 1: Introduction

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

Document Schedule

For 2013/14 the partnership is developing a continuous assessment process that will allow planning throughout the year. Whilst each document will provide an overview of the partnership's performance during the year, the aim of each document will be to gain a better understanding of key issues in the district. The continuous assessment consists of 4 parts:

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

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

Document Structure

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

- **Key Findings and Recommendations** – this section provides an executive summary of the key analytical findings and recommendations. This section also highlights any major developments that may affect activity and possible ways of working.
- **Partnership Calendar** – this section presents the seasonal trends in community safety issues based on district, county and national analysis of crime and disorder. The local analysis is based upon the most recent five years recorded data¹.
- **Performance and Partnership Activity** – this reviews how the partnership is progressing against its current priorities. It also describes the activities that have been aimed at addressing the issues.
- **Priority Analysis** – this section provides an assessment of the district's main problems, illustrating it in terms of where and when most problems occur, the people and communities that are most vulnerable and where possible, who is responsible.
- **End of Year Review** – For this final document the overall performance of the partnership has been reviewed and recommendations for priorities for 2014/15 made.

¹ Financial years 2006/07 to 2011/12

Additional Data

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

Section 2: Key Findings and Recommendations

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

Key findings

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

Anti-Social Behaviour

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

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

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

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

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

End of Year Overall findings

Violence against the person

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

Domestic Abuse

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

Acquisitive crime

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

Recommendations

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




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

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

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

Section 3: Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues²

Fenland Community Safety Partnership Calendar

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

References:

*Seasonality in recorded crime: preliminary findings, RDS Home Office Report 02/07



** Fly Tipping, Causes, Incentives, Solutions, JDI, UCL, 2006 (based on Dudley only)

*** Peak extended for Cambridgeshire as per reports findings

**** Source: Adapted from Rural Crime Action Team Calendar

Key:

5 Year data:

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

Last year 2011/12

PEAK A 2011/2012 Peak Above Upper SD

PEAK B 2011/2012 Peak Above Mean

PEAK C 2011/2012 Peak Below Mean

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

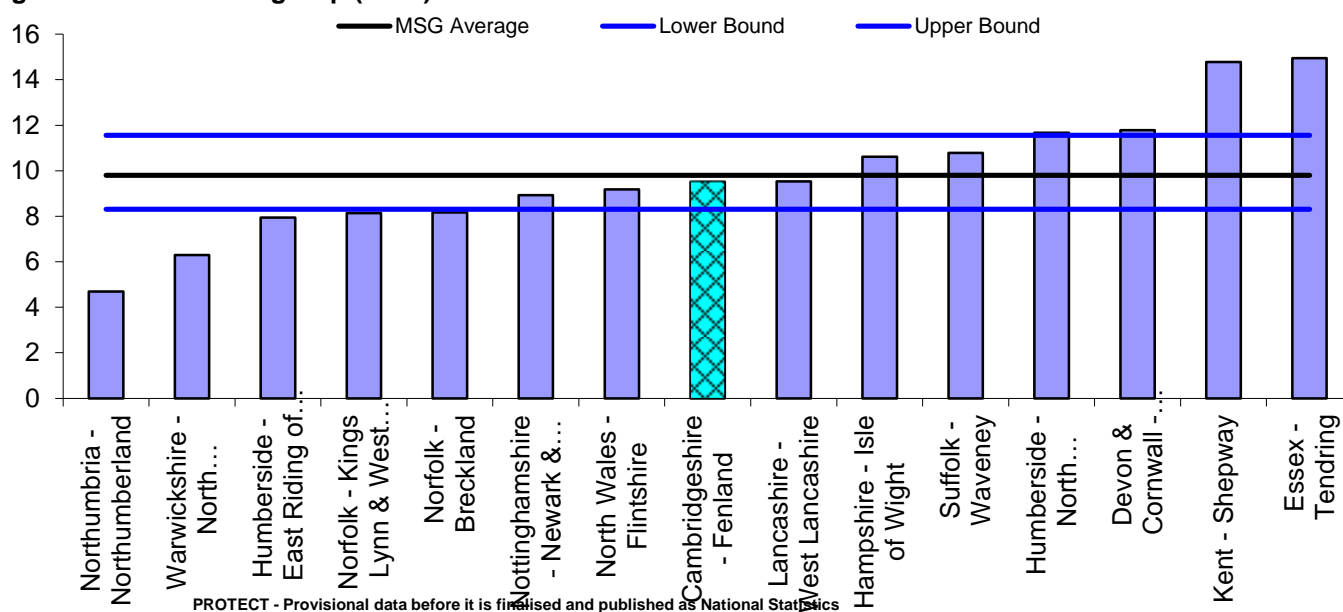
Section 4: Performance and Partnership Activity

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

Priority: Alcohol-related violence

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

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



Source: iQuanta

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

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

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are;

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

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

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

Priority: Anti-social behaviour

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

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

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

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

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are:

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

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

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

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

Priority: Children and young people

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

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

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are;

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

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

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

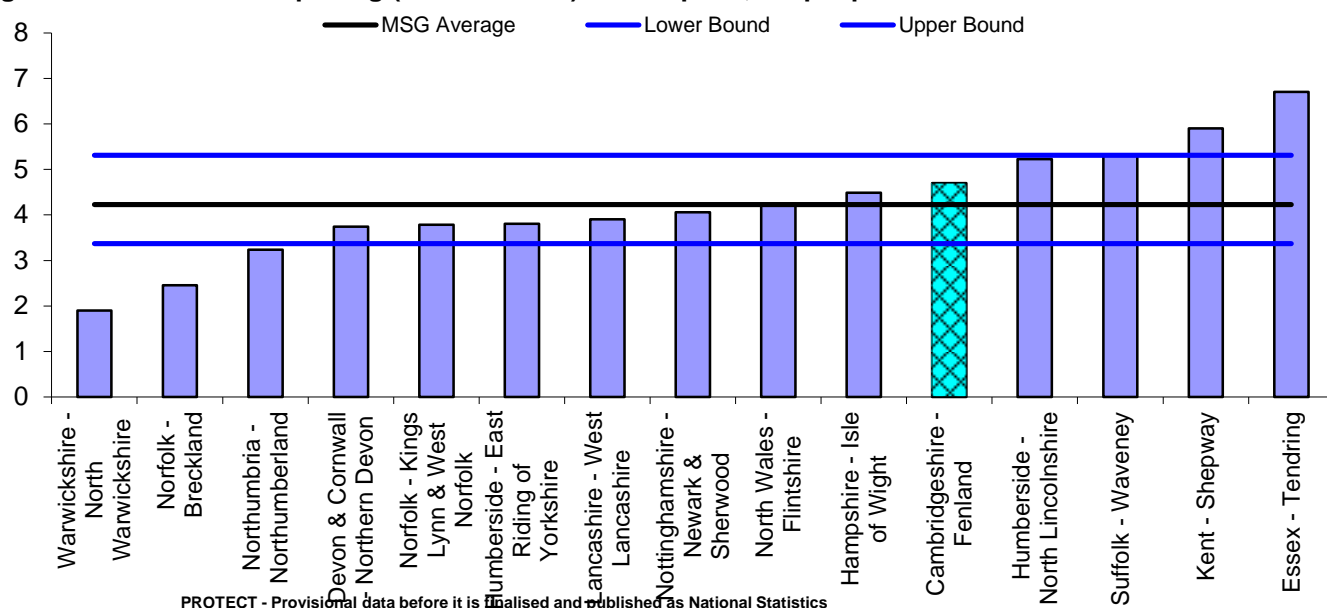
Priority: Acquisitive crime

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

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

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

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



Source: iQuanta

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

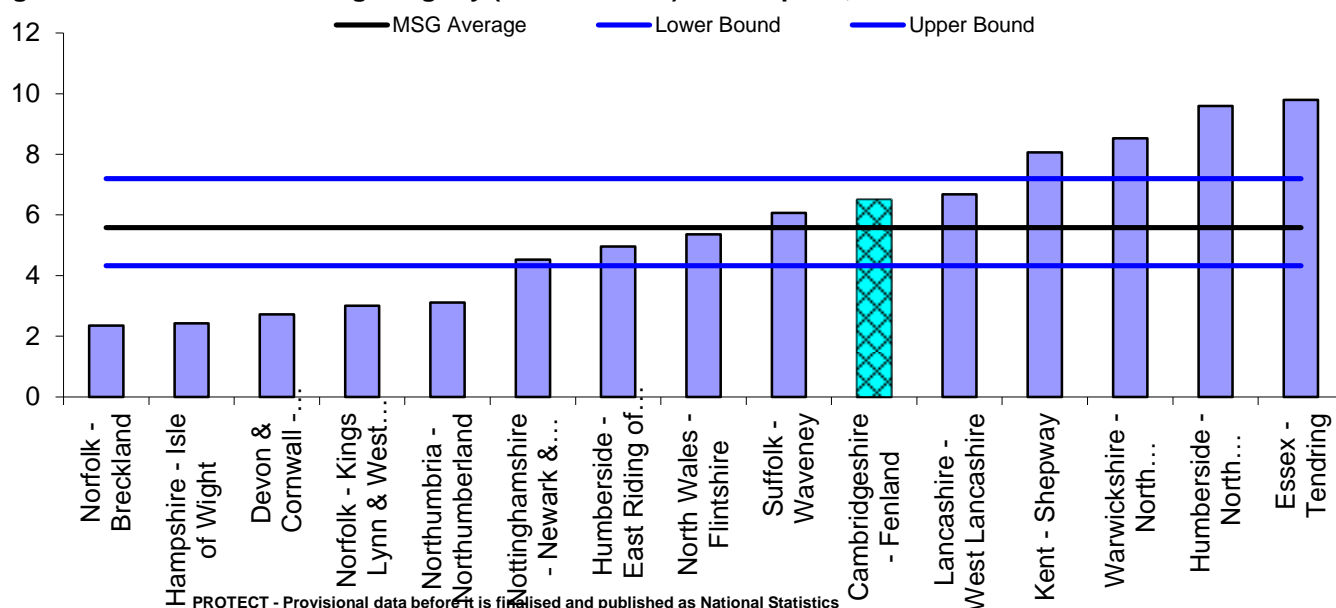
Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are:

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

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

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

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



Source: iQuanta

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

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are;

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

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

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

Section 5: Priority Analysis: Anti-social behaviour

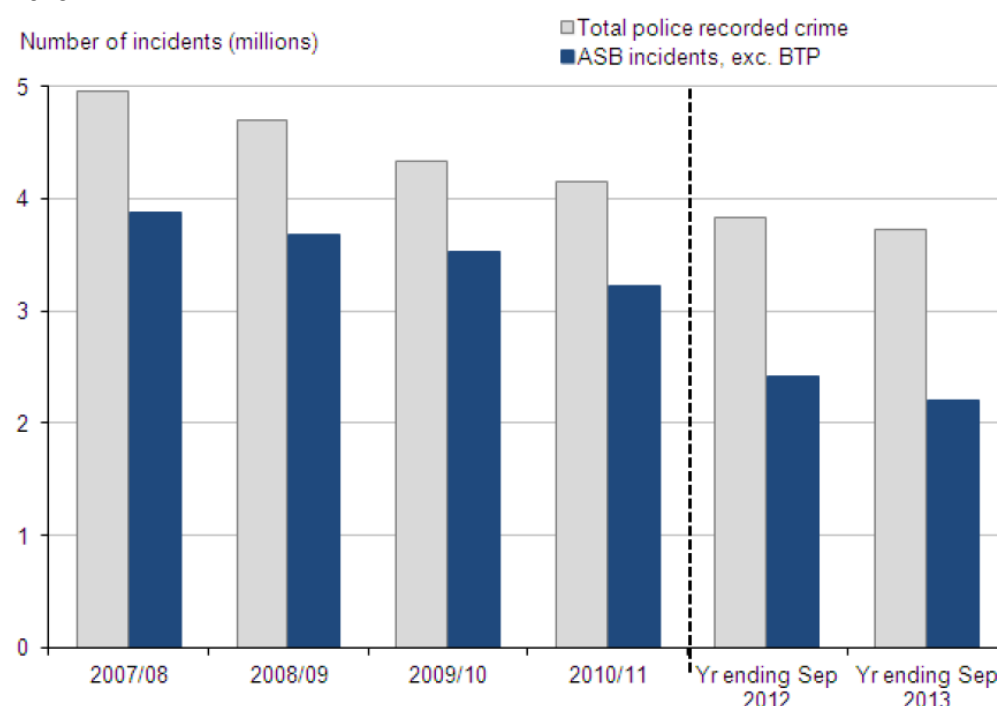
This section of the assessment provides an overview of changes in ASB both nationally and locally, to provide context for the partnership's discussion on its own performance.

Section 5.1: National Summary

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

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

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



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

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

⁶ The Crime in England and Wales Report 2012

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

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

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

Experiences

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

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

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

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

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

Perceptions

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

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

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

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

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

Section 5.2: Local Trends

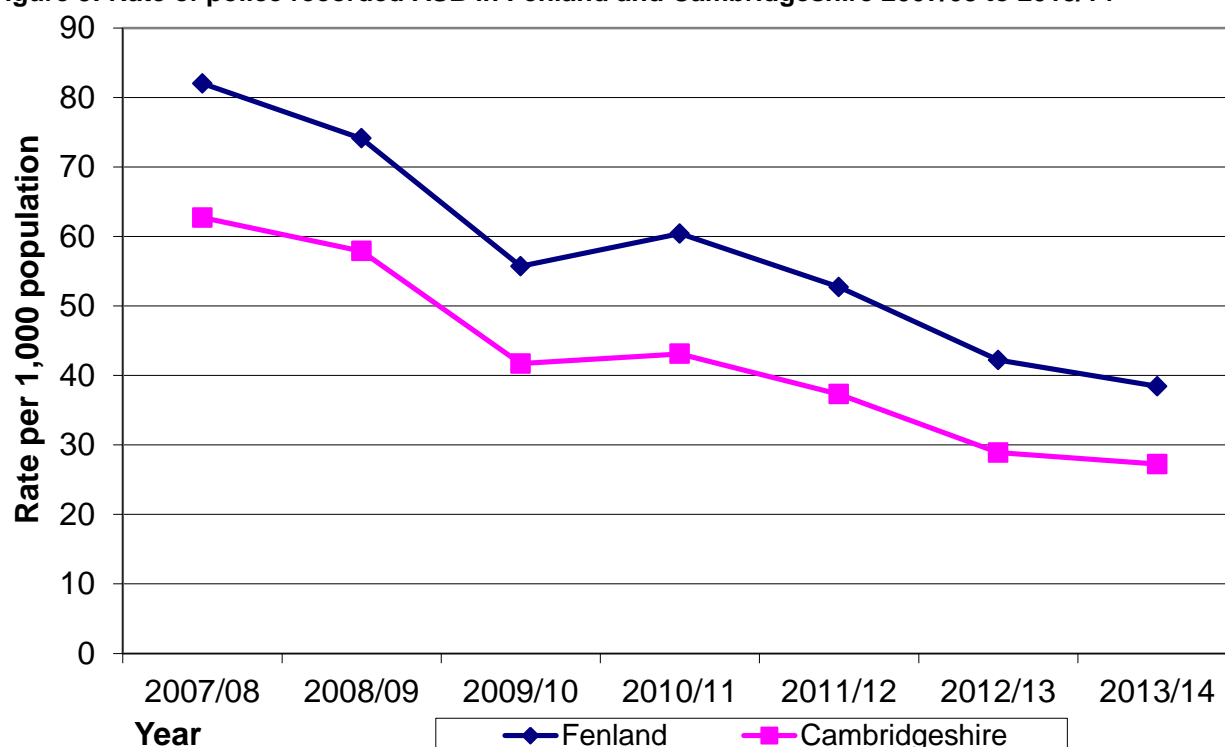
Fenland has recorded year on year reductions in total ASB incidents. Even when using caution on the most recent figures, there appears to be further decreases in recording in the most recent year.

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

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

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

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



Local Perceptions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additional questions on perceptions in market towns

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

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

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

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

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

⁸ Wisbech 2020 Vision: Public Consultation 2012

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

Geographic analysis

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

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

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

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

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

Section 5.3: Nature of anti-social behaviour

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

Table 7: Type of police recorded ASB by area

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

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

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

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

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

Youth related anti-social behaviour

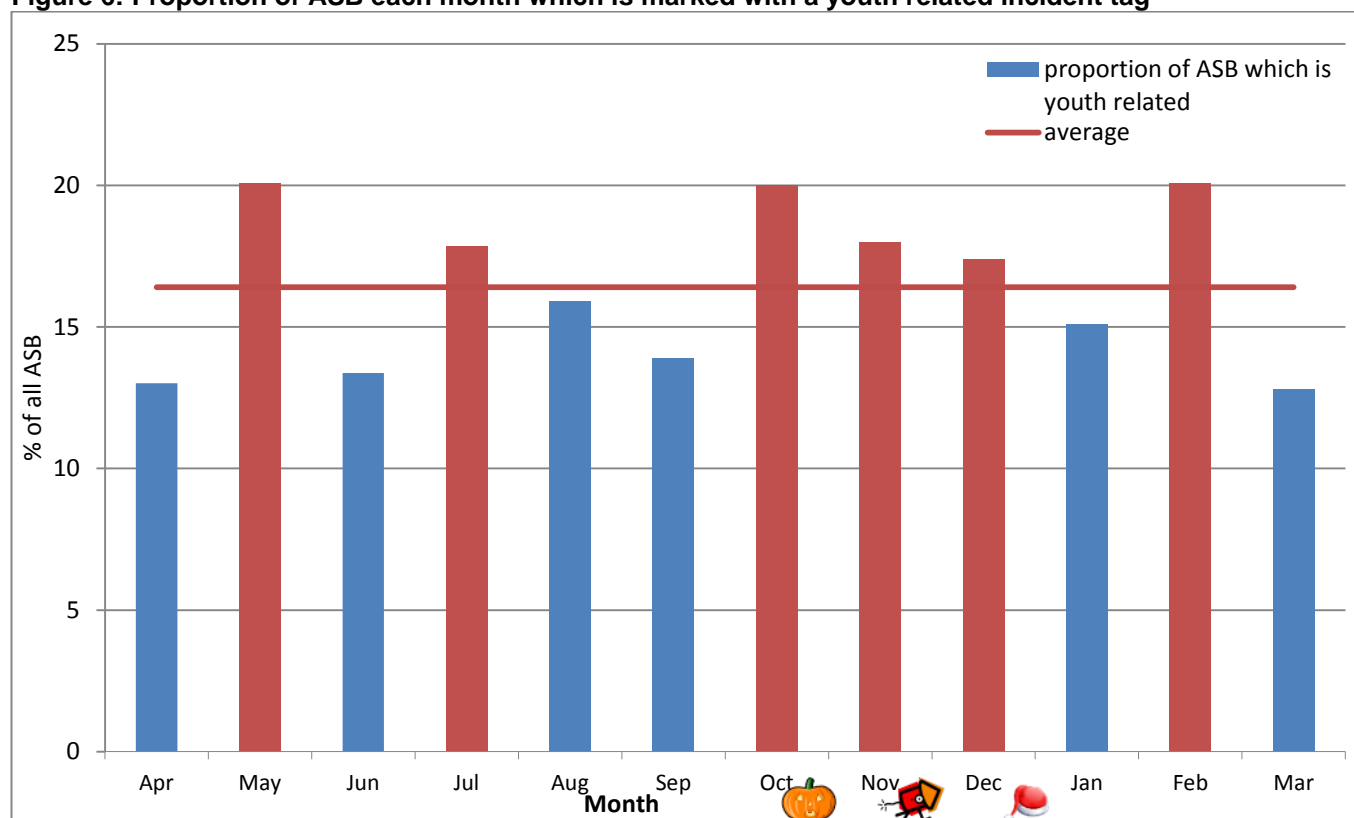
To help with planning of next year's priorities, it was decided that there should be a focus around youth related ASB after concern from local residents and professionals.

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

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

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

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



Geographic distribution of youth related ASB

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

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

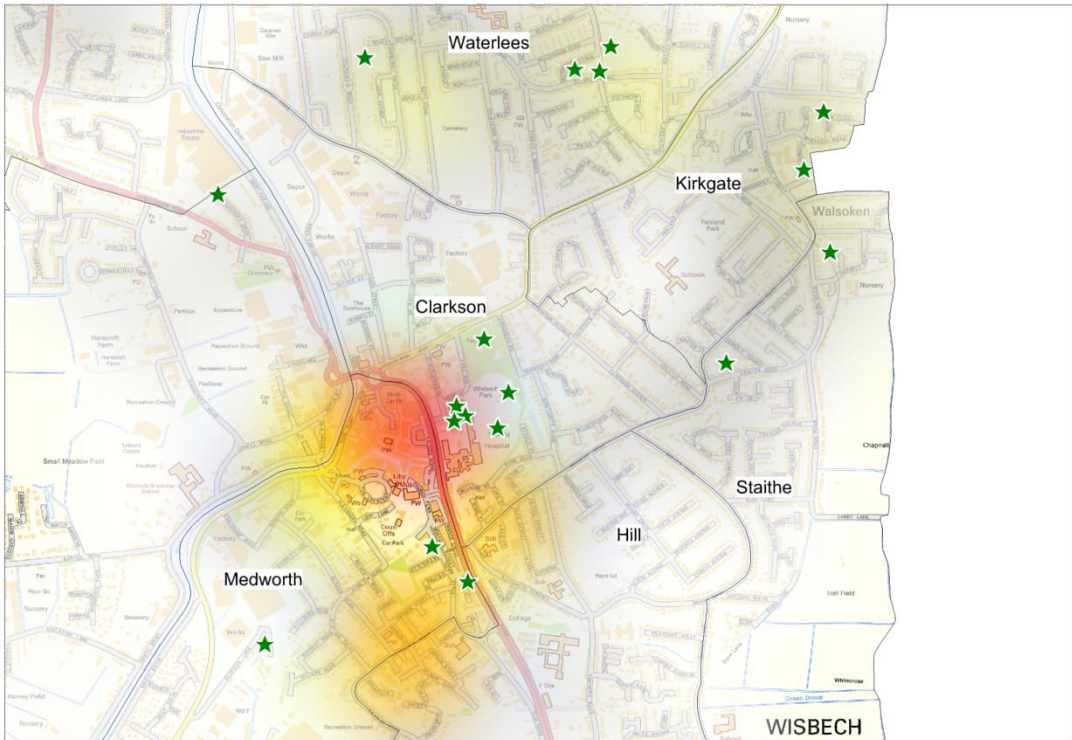
Area	Count of youth ASB incidents	% of all ASB that has a youth tag in that parish	% of all youth ASB in Fenland
Chatteris	58	14.8	9.6
March	91	13.2	15.1
Whittlesey	84	19.6	14
Wisbech	291	18.7	48.3
Rest of Fenland	78	12.8	13
Fenland	602	16.4	

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

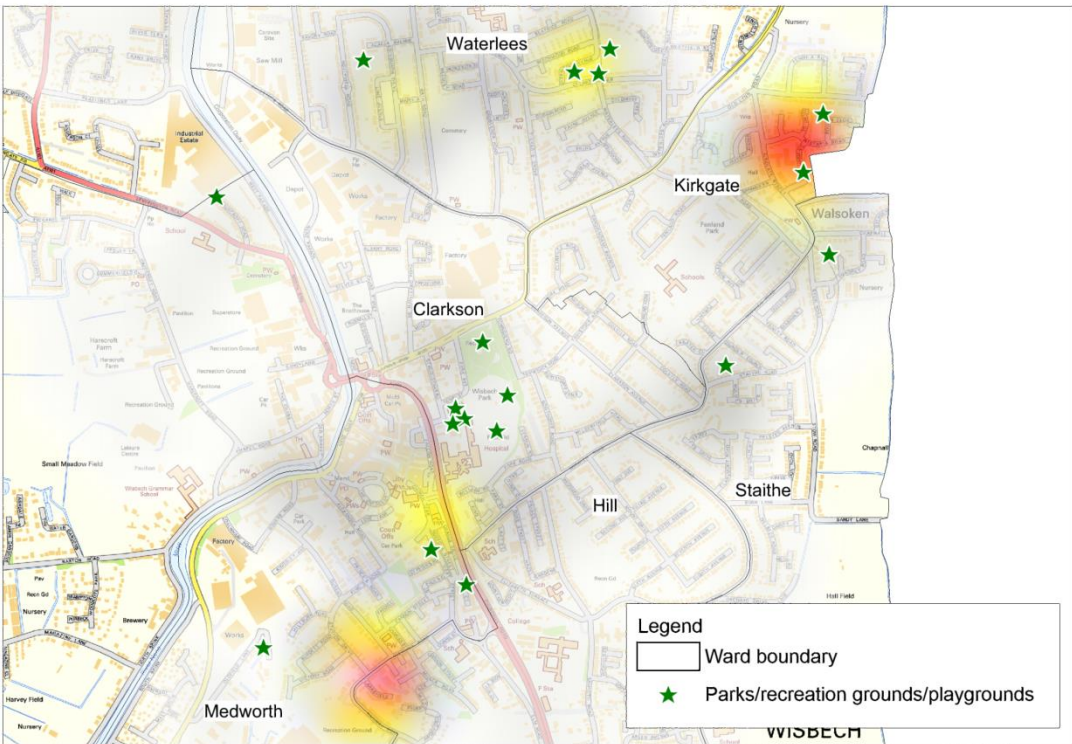
Hotspots which appeared are shown on the map below (figure 7). As you can see Victoria Road and in particular around by the Children's home is highlighted as a hotspot for youth related ASB. Another hotspot of ASB appeared to be around Jasmin Close and Wistaria Road and related to youths been on roofs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

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

All police recorded ASB incidents April 13 to March 14



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



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Other ASB

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

Tackling the problem

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

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

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

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

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

Other ASB

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

Recommendations

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

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

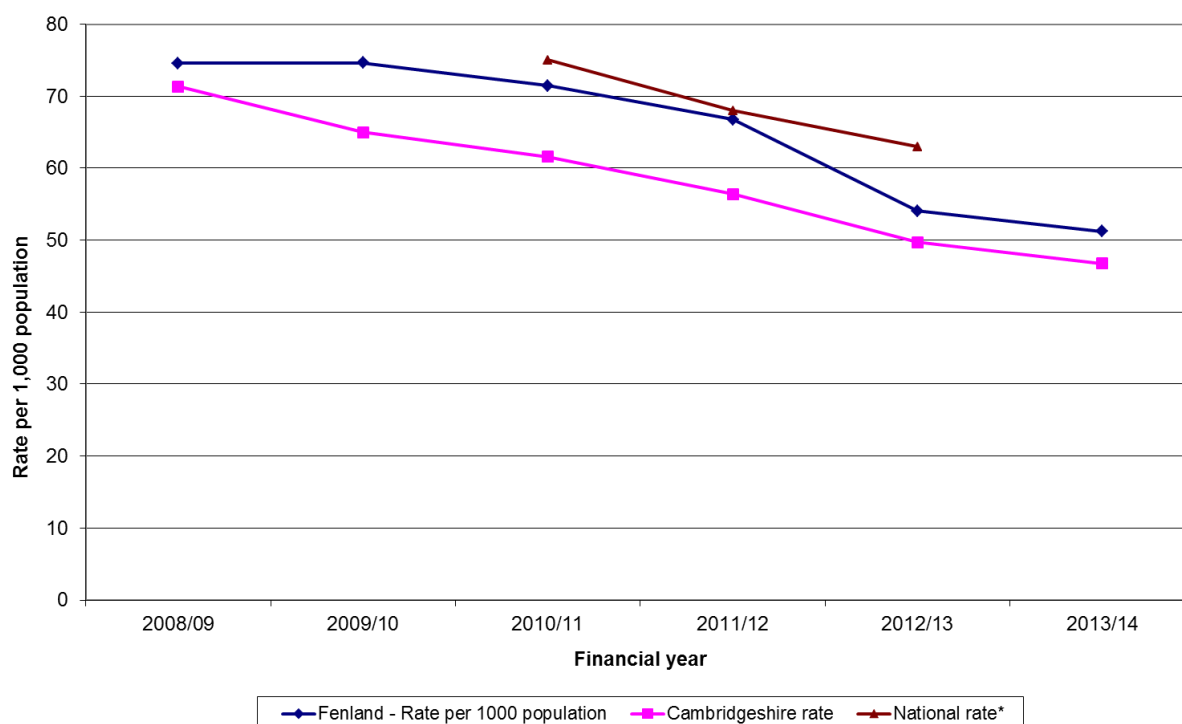
Section 6: Year End Overview of Crime in Fenland

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

Section 6.1: Summary

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

Figure 8: Long term trend for total crime



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

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

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

Geographic breakdown total crime

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

Table 10: Police recorded total crime by Parish

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

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

Acquisitive crime

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

Table 11: Selected acquisitive crimes

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

Source: CADET, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

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

Current partnership activity can also be seen in section 4.

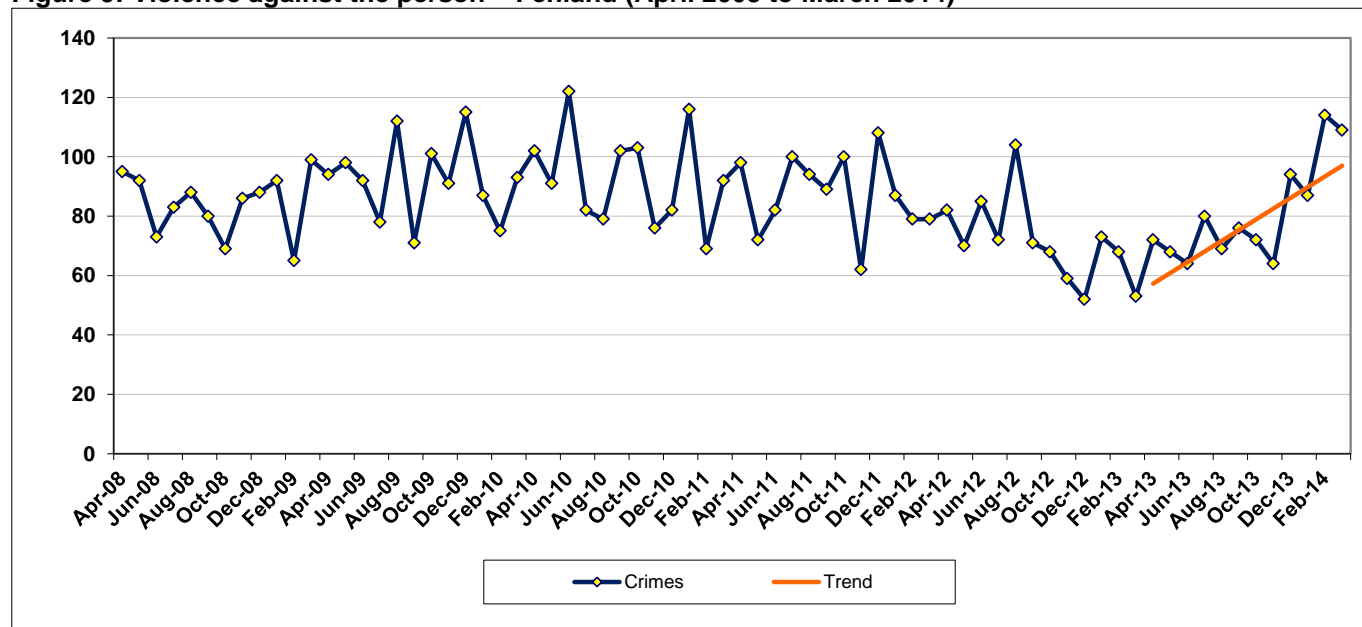
Violent crime

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

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

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

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



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

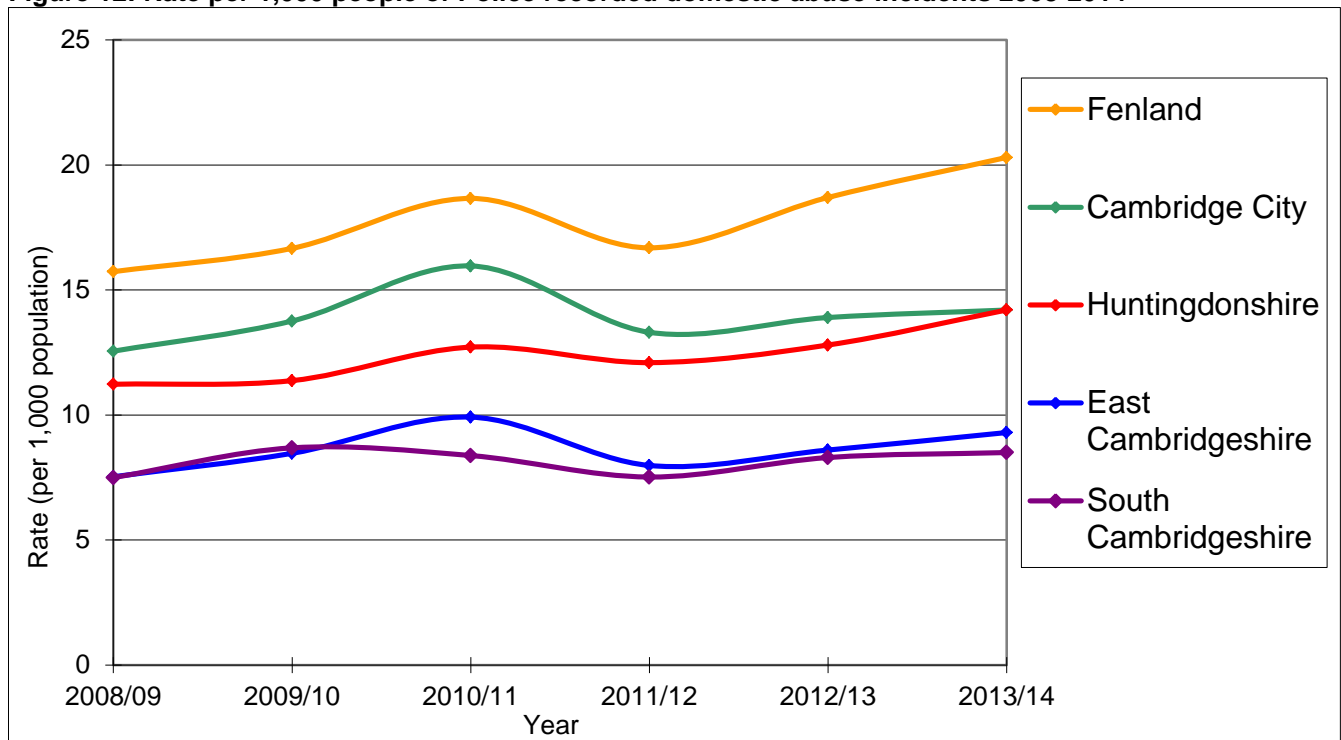
Sexual offences has seen a 9% increase over 2013/14. This increase has been seen nationally and across the Constabulary. The increase is thought to mostly be due to historic cases and some are also referring to the increase as the 'Yewtree' effect. There is speculation that this might have increased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

Domestic abuse

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

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

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



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

Section 6.2: Recommendations

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

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

APPENDIX A. Data Sources and Acknowledgements

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

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

Where possible, the most recent data has been used.

APPENDIX B. Performance Data – Police Recorded Crime

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

Source: Performance department, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

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

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

APPENDIX C. Most Similar Authorities

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

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

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

The full list of variables used is given below:

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

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