

FENLAND COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

QUARTER 4 2017/18: END OF YEAR REVIEW

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SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document does not follow the format of previous quarterly strategic assessments. It has been specifically formatted to provide an overview of crime and disorder trends in the district in order to help the Fenland Community Safety Partnership (the Partnership) set priorities and projects for the new financial year.

KEY FINDINGS

Understanding police recorded crime

The previous 12 months saw the largest increase in police recorded crime in Fenland over the last 5 years. The reason for the increases in police recorded crime rates can be partly explained by changes to National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS also known as the Home Office Counting Rules¹) and the reclassification of certain crime types. For example, stalking and harassment are now classified within “violence without injury”. Rises in the most serious forms of violence are however likely to be genuine as these have always tended to be well reported. The Crime Survey of England and Wales 2017 (CSEW) tends to be dominated by higher volume but less serious crime. It shows that nationally the rate of offending is decreasing in contrast with Police recorded crime which has risen significantly. It should also be noted that the CSEW is an accredited statistic by the ONS where as police recorded crime is not.²

Improved recording by the police is leading to a greater body of evidence to better understand the impact of a variety of factors that make both victims and perpetrators vulnerable.

Supporting Victims

There was an increase in the total number of police recorded crimes with a domestic abuse marker applied in Fenland between 2016 and 2017. The overall increase was 29.7% from 708 crimes in 2016 to 918 in 2017. Local efforts to improve the recording of domestic abuse crimes is likely to be one contributing factor in these increases and it is therefore important to analyse the number of reported domestic abuse incidents. In 2017, there were 1,920 domestic abuse incidents reported in Fenland which was exactly the same as 2016.

In 2017, there were a total of 2,486 police recorded Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents in Fenland which was a significant reduction (19%) from 2016. The 2017 total across the district was also the lowest total over the past 5 years. Between 2013 and 2017, there was a reduction of 50.7% in the number of recorded ASB incidents recorded across the districts.

In 2017, there were a total of 26 police recorded crimes where a Child Sexual Exploitation marker had been applied. This was an increase of 11 crimes from 2016. Whilst the evidence does not indicate that the nature and scale of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) within the district is what the Partnership feared it might be, this remains a priority for the Force and the main body of work is led by the county safeguarding board.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counting-rules-for-recorded-crime>

²

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/june2017>

Fenland has experienced a rise in recorded violent crime in the past year. Much of this is made up of violence without injury offences, a typical pattern locally and nationally. This rise can be partly attributed to a shift in Officers' recording which is likely to have contributed to the recent increases. In 2016, there was a total of 1,549 Violence against the Person (VAP) crimes recorded in Fenland and this increased by 37% to 2,122 in 2017.

The volume of hate crime offences have been steadily rising for a number of years. Since the EU referendum of June 2016 the number of offences have risen significantly with the record levels of offences being seen nationwide. There was 54 police recorded cybercrimes in Fenland in 2017 which was an increase from the 28 in 2016. Both Hate Crimes and Cyber Crime known to be 'hidden' and significantly under-reported.

Reducing Offending

Recorded shoplifting continues to increase across the district. In 2017, there were 661 shoplifting offences which was an 8.4% increase in 2017. Shoplifting has been increasing in the district between 2014 and 2017. In November 2017, there were a total of 80 shoplifting offences which is the highest monthly count of shoplifting offences over the last 8 years. Whilst the partnership should not receive a further strategic assessment on shoplifting, the partnership should review the evidence within the previous assessment and shoplifting should remain a priority for the partnership with recorded crimes continuing to increase.

2017 saw the highest volume of recorded dwelling burglaries in Fenland over the past five years. In 2017, there were a total of 295 recorded dwelling burglaries which was an increase of 31.1% on 2016.

There was a small reduction (1.3%) in the number of recorded vehicle crimes in Fenland between 2016 and 2017.

Supporting Safer and Stronger Communities

Overall anti-social incidents across the district is in decline and targeted work has been carried out to tackle street drinking as part of this, particularly in Wisbech. The Alcohol partnership has also delivered the key actions from April to December 2017 including 21 joint partnership patrols (enforcement patrols) in key street drinking locations within Wisbech.

There was an increase in the number of recorded crimes with an alcohol marker applied in 2017. This increase follows long term increases in the number of alcohol related crimes recorded by the police. This long term trend is mirrored across the force-wide area. The caveat here is that this marker is not consistently applied.

Police recorded drug offences are in long term decline across the district, despite a slight increase in 2017. There has been a reduction of 43.1% in the total number of drug offences recorded in Fenland by the police.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As this paper is a summary of crime trends across a number of themes that the partnership already have sight on, recommendations are made throughout this report for future activity and to help guide the 2018/19 action plan. This section is designed to help guide the partnership to which topics should be reviewed in more detail throughout 2018/19 and where the partnership may wish to receive more specific recommendations for activity throughout the year. These topics will fit into the partnership's existing overarching priorities.

Supporting Victims

Increased awareness around certain crime types such as domestic abuse, sexual offences etc show that an increase in recorded offences is in fact a success. The partnership should look to build on this knowledge by raising awareness further on particular crime types to tackle hidden crimes that cause particular harm to the victim, such as hate crime or cybercrime.

Cybercrime provides an environment for offending in a broad range of areas including Child Sexual Exploitation, exploitation of vulnerable adults and those with mental impairments. There is a concern that cybercrime is massively underreported locally. As cybercrime does not respect district or county lines, it would be naive to think that there are not substantial volumes of cyber-crime in the district. The partnership received a quarterly strategic assessment on scams in 2017/18 which briefly described the link between cyber-crime and Scams specifically. The reality is that cyber-crime runs much deeper than this and can be linked to other issues such as child safeguarding and blackmail/extortion. It is recommended that the Partnership is mindful of the ways in which cybercrime arises. Placing a focus on cybercrime would allow the partnership to build on existing work around scams awareness and broaden to the focus to the wider impact of cyber activity.

Cybercrime remains a concern across the county and a force priority. This provides the CSP with the opportunity to deliver local activity to help tackle a force-wide priority.

Reducing Offending

It is recommended that the partnership review the underlying causes of re-offending based on the findings of the 2017 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Offender Needs Assessment. The Partnership received an overview of offending across the district but the partnership should build on this with a focus on specific offender needs. The partnership should discuss a specific theme of offender needs to place a focus on, such as accommodation needs or drugs and alcohol, based on where they feel they could have a local impact. It is recommended that within the same assessment the partnership also review dwelling burglary through 2018/19 as there have been increases across the district and this also aligns with the priorities of the Police and Crime Commissioner. It is recommended that this area is explored further to ascertain if increases have been seen in the areas already identified as vulnerable. In particular it would be worth understanding the impact of the police redesign on tackling residential burglary and where Partnership activity could add value over and above business as usual.

Supporting Safer and Stronger Communities

In 2017/18, the partnership has worked to tackle issues relating to drugs and alcohol, particularly through tackling street drinking via the Wisbech Alcohol Action Partnership. There have been some positive wider outcomes with an overall reduction in ASB incidents across the district, including in Wisbech specifically, but it is recommended that the partnership receive a detailed assessment on alcohol and substance misuse in order to begin to properly evaluate the impact of the work of the alcohol action partnership, opportunities and lessons learnt from this and also to improve the Partnership's understanding of alcohol and substance abuse related crime across the whole district.

SECTION 2: OVERVIEW AND REVIEW

PREVIOUSLY DELIVERED RESEARCH WORK

The below table describes the research work already delivered over the course of the 2017/18 and shows the cross-over between the overarching priorities of the Fenland Community Safety Partnership (FCSP) and those priorities within the Police and Crime Commissioners' police and crime plan.

Figure 1: Crossover analysis of FCSP Priorities against OPCC Priorities

Fenland CSP Priorities	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Police and Crime Plan			
	Victims- <i>Protecting the vulnerable</i>	Offenders- <i>Attacking Criminality</i>	Communities- <i>Preventing Crime and Reassuring the public</i>	Transformation- <i>Achieving best use of resource</i>
Supporting Victims	Q2 2016/17: Strategic Assessment on Scam victimisation			
Reducing Offending in Fenland		Q1 2016/17: Overview of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Needs Assessment in Fenland and a focus on Shoplifting in Fenland		
Supporting Safer and Stronger Communities			Q3 Road Safety: Understanding the causes for road safety in Fenland and understanding the partnerships role in tackling this.	

The partnership work to the above overarching priorities of Supporting Victims, Reducing Offending and Supporting Safer and Stronger Communities and have been guided by the recommendations within the quarterly thematic strategic assessments. This report will look to summarise the

outcomes delivered by the partnership against these priorities whilst scanning across all key crime types and emerging issues to help shape activity in 2018/19.

REVIEW OF PRIORITIES

This section will review the activity of the partnership against the recommendations made within the previous three strategic assessments of 2017/18. Partnership activity is much wider than the individual topics covered within the three strategic assessments, so this review will include an overview of other topics within the wider priorities of Supporting Victims, Reducing Offending and Supporting Safer and Stronger Communities.

PRIORITY 1: SUPPORTING VICTIMS (SCAMS)

Previous recommendations to partnership (Q2 2017/18)

The partnership received a quarterly strategic assessment on the specific topic of Scams under this broader priority. The agreed recommendations from Q2 Strategic Assessment were:

1. Promote and distribute the information and guidance that is being commissioned on behalf of the FCSP by Cambridgeshire County Council Community Protection Team (CPT).
2. Partner agencies to ensure that their staff are aware of the scams within the Little Book of Big Scams (LBoBS), especially those working directly with residents.
3. To work with CPT to raise awareness of scams and the LBoBS through joint community engagement.
4. Explore any missing links that exist to health services, particularly mental health linked and sharing information about scams.

Partnership Activity

Through commissioned work by Fenland Community Safety Partnership, Cambridgeshire County Council Community Protection Team have produced copies of the Little Book of Big Scams with copies delivered to 19 Post offices, 12 to G.P surgeries, Age UK in Chatteris, district council customer services, 4 static libraries and mobile libraries across the district. An electronic copy of the book has also been circulated around the partnership for dissemination across appropriate networks.

Similarly, commissioned engagement events have been held across the district and representatives attended an older person's cinema screening at the Light Cinema with 143 copies of Little Book of Big Scams handed out to the attendees. At this screening, a nine minute scams awareness film shown before the main film at the December Silver Monday event.

Cambridgeshire County Council Community Protection team are currently leading on developing a community confidence survey around scams and rogue trading. It is essential that the findings of this survey are shared across the partnership to understand the specific impact of this work in Fenland.

Outcomes

Data is very limited locally on victims of scams with regard to the volume affected, the methods used by perpetrators and the impacts on the victim. Both adults and children can be victims but national data indicates the average scam victim is 75 years old. Factors that influence the level of

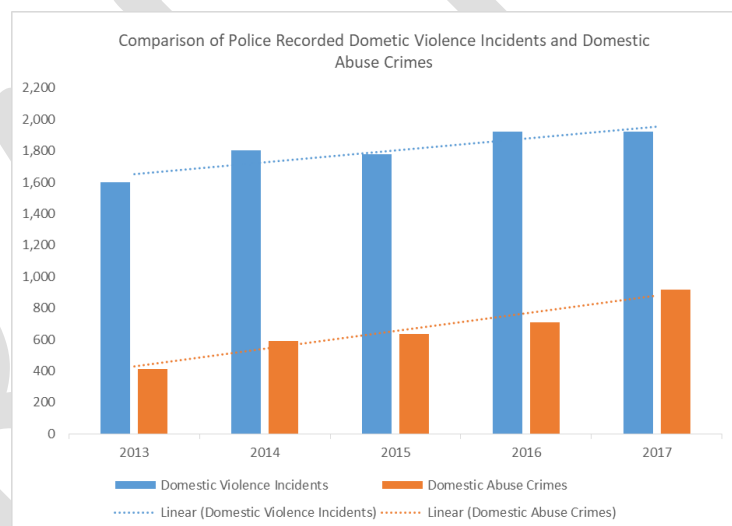
vulnerability are; being too trusting (e.g. not asking to see ID), not being tech savvy, poorer mental health (including hoarding and age-related mental poor health), and being isolated.

Over the last twelve months, there have been 12 new 'Friends Against Scams' recruited across the district and 7 No Cold Calling Zones have been handed over to communities. At engagement events across the district, 324 individuals have engaged and specific advice has been given to 27 people. The Community Protection team have received 22 priority referrals (as of Feb 2018) and 19 of these were contacted with 28 days.

PRIORITY 1: SUPPORTING VICTIMS: (OTHER THEMES)

Domestic Abuse

There was an increase in the total number of police recorded **crimes** in Fenland with a domestic abuse marker applied between 2016 and 2017. The overall increase was 29.7% from 708 **crimes** in 2016 to 918 in 2017. Local efforts to improve the recording of domestic abuse crimes is likely to be one contributing factor in these increases and it is therefore important to all analyse the number of reported domestic abuse **incidents**. In 2017, there were 1,920 domestic abuse incidents reported in Fenland which was exactly the same as 2016, slowing longer term increases. It is unclear whether local interventions in the past year have reduced domestic abuse or whether there has been a downturn in individuals feeling they are able to come forward / will be taken seriously by police.³



Nationally, the police recorded 511,319 offences that were domestic abuse-related in the year ending June 2017, an 18% increase from the previous year. However, changes in recording practices recently and public confidence to report following high profile cases and awareness raising nationally are most likely responsible for the significant increases seen in police recorded offences. This is seen as a positive step as victims evidently feel more able to come forward, confident that the police will take it seriously and support them. Therefore, increases in police recorded **crimes** in Fenland should be seen as positive.

Domestic abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) are national priorities that continue to have a high focus for police forces across the country and the partnership should monitor force-wide activity on this topic. VAWG is not a defined offence type and can include domestic abuse, harassment, sexual abuse and generic violent offences. Local availability of data on domestic abuse

³ It should be noted that all data displayed in graphs have been sourced from Police recorded crime data unless stated otherwise.

(DA) within Fenland remains limited, with a continued reliance on police data for detailed local analysis.

Partnership Activity and Opportunities:

Tough Love is a theatre group performance for students of school age to improve awareness and knowledge around healthy relationships. If agreed by the CSP it is expected Tough Love will be delivered by the CSP in partnership with the four Fenland Academies in the autumn of 2018.

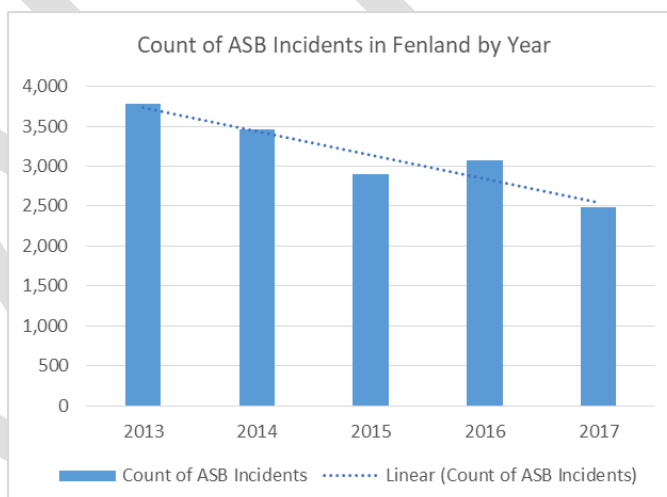
A Women and Girls Action Plan is being developed across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough by the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (DASV) Partnership. It is recommended that the partnership use this plan to guide local activity through 2018/19. The CSP had representation at the DASV meetings and it was agreed that moving forward that all CSP's should remain 'virtual' members. It is therefore important that the CSP is active in engaging with the DASV and continues to follow their lead on updates in delivering local activity.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

In 2017, there was a total of 2,486 police recorded ASB incidents in Fenland which was a significant reduction (19%) from 2016. This reduction from 2016 to 2017 included:

- 20.8% reduction in March
- 9.4% reduction in Chatteris
- 29.6% reduction in Whittlesey
- 17.4% reduction in Wisbech

The 2017 total across the district was also the lowest total over the past 5 years. Between 2013 and 2017, there was a reduction 50.7% in the number of recorded ASB incidents recorded across the district.



Nationally, police recorded ASB incidents have been decreasing year on year (to Sept 2017), for more than 5 years. Around 1.7 million incidents of anti-social behaviour (ASB) were recorded by the police (including the British Transport Police) in the latest year, a decrease of 6% compared with the previous year. ASB, as recorded by the CSEW, asks respondents whether they have experienced ASB in the past year. Since the question has been asked the percentage of respondents having experienced ASB has never moved out of the range of 27-31%.

Partnership Activity and Outcomes:

Monthly partnership problem solving groups are now business as usual for the Community Safety Partnership. Through 2017/18, the partnership have aimed to improve levels of mediation to resolve ASB complaints and there are 6 trained mediators available to members of the problem solving group and all members are aware of this opportunity. To date there have been no cases resolved through mediation in 2017/18 but this is something that the partnership should look to encourage through 2018/19.

The partnership are active in monitoring the use of ASB powers and a range of powers have been used to tackle ASB locally. For example, one male youth has been subject of a Criminal Behaviour Order linked to significant crime and ASB in Whittlesey whilst another ten youths voluntarily entered into Acceptable Behaviour Contracts linked to the same problems.

A Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) was introduced in Wisbech on 20/10/17 to help tackle the street drinking problem that exists. An overall reduction in ASB incidents in Wisbech of 17.4% should be seen as a positive outcome.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

In 2017, there was a total of 26 police recorded crimes where a CSE marker had been applied. This was an increase of 11 crimes from 2016. The evidence does not indicate that the nature and scale of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) within the district is what the Partnership feared it might be. Within the possible modalities of offending, the evidence currently suggests a less organised type of abuse taking place between peers or single abusers, often utilising online communication routes to target potential victims.

Nationally, sexual offences increased by 17% in 2017. Of these sexual offences, those that relate directly to sexual offences against children contributed over one third (37%) to the total increase in the number of sexual offences recorded by the police.

National police recorded sexual offence data has shown a rise in both recent and historic crimes being reported. Therefore, it is hard to know the true picture of whether child sexual offences being committed in the past 12 months has actually increased.

Child protection data shows that only a small proportion of children experiencing Child Sexual Abuse are recorded under this category. The issue of whether police recorded crime is capturing the true picture of child sexual offences in the district is uncertain. Work has been done both locally and nationally to improve the reporting of CSE incidents and cases.

This continues to be a multi-agency priority with the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) continuing to lead this area of work. The CSP should continue to engage with the LSCB.

Partnership Activity and Outcomes

- 4 performances of Chelsea's Choice were held at each of Fenlands Academies.
- The focus age group being Year 10. Approximately 950 students across all four Academies watched the performance. There was also an evening performance for 'looked after children' and those living in supported accommodation attended by approximately 20 young people. The performances supported by attendance of staff from Terrance Higgins Trust; Link to Change and Cambridgeshire Child and Adolescent Substance Use Service
- The performances resulted in 4 post event disclosures
- Student feedback indicated an increase in the understanding of the risk around CSE.

Due to the recent addition of these offences the CSP is relatively unsighted on the extent of each crime type and could seek to gain a greater understanding.

Night Time Economy Violence

Fenland has experienced a rise in recorded violent crime in the past year. Much of this is made up of violence without injury offences. This rise can be partly attributed to a shift in Officers' recording which is likely to have contributed to the recent increases. However, there is likely to be a genuine increase in violent crime as well which is reflected in the more accurately measured 'violence with injury' data.

In 2016, there was a total of 1,549 Violence against the Person (VAP) crimes recorded in Fenland and this increased by 37% to 2,122 in 2017. Over the last five years, there has been a 149% increase in recorded violence in the district. Increases have been seen across the whole force-wide area. All districts are showing a similar trend for VAP, with recorded crimes increasing year on year, both in terms of volume and as a rate per 1000 population.



As these increases are thought to be largely driven by changes in police recorded practices, it is also important to look at local ambulance call outs and A+E attendance for assault. Between April and December 2017, there were 124 ambulance call outs for assault which was a reduction from the 133 in the same period of 2016.

The research team currently have access to Queen Elizabeth hospital data but at the moment, it is not possible to determine how many attendants are from Fenland specifically or whether the incident occurred within the district. There are a few factors that will have accounted for the rise in recorded crime i.e. greater compliance with the recording standards, better recording of Domestic Abuse, changes to recorded crime definitions and categories. The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) report provides data only up to the end of September 2017, whilst the local police and A&E data is complete to December 2017. Overall the CSEW has shown a statistically insignificant decrease of 4% in violent offences.

Nationally, the trend in recent years has seen the volume of VAP offences being recorded by the police increasing. In the year ending June 2017; VAP was up by 19% compared with the previous year. Some of this recorded rise is potentially due to changes in the recording of certain crimes. For example, death or serious injury by driving is now classified as a violence against the person offence. Another new offence included in recorded figures are malicious communications offences which has been included since April 2017.

For Fenland, consideration should be given to the nature of what is locally recorded within VAP, the overlap with Domestic Abuse and other forms of harassment (hate crime) and abuse should be investigated.

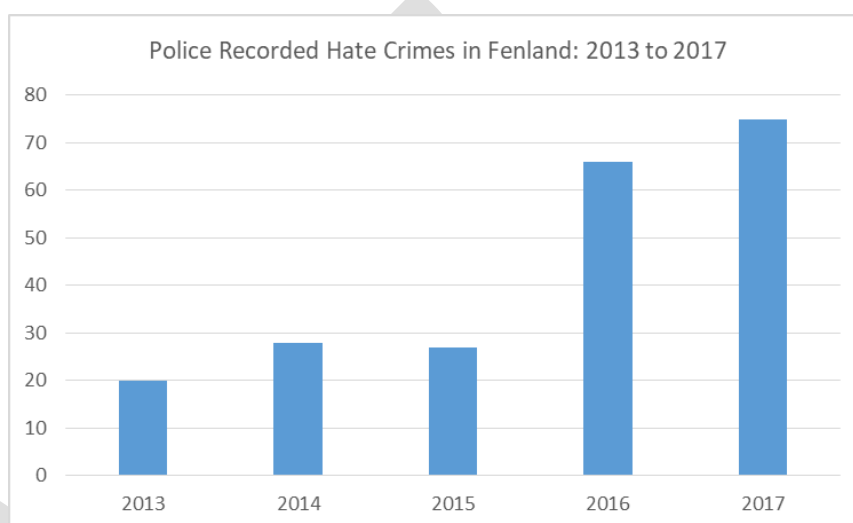
Partnership Activity and Outcomes

Work is still on-going to improve data sharing between local Accident and Emergency (A&E) departments and the research team. Data sharing of A&E data in tackling night-time economy violence is inconsistent and work is required to improve this.

Hate Crime

The volume of hate crime offences have been steadily rising for a number of years. Since the EU referendum of June 2016 the number of offences have risen significantly with the record levels of offences being seen nationwide.

The volume of hate crime offences in Fenland has risen by 13.6% in 2017 compared with 2016. The volume of offences is low (75) but it is known that most hate crime offences are not reported. This indicates that there could be a larger problem in Fenland, which is growing and the full nature of which is unknown. It is recommended that the CSP explore and broaden this



further, as hate crime is not a great indicator of inclusiveness and resilience.

Hate crime is an offence that could yet get worse as reported incidents increase significantly still as victims are encouraged to come forward. Further to this as Brexit negotiations continue there is the potential that setbacks in political negotiations could provoke further hate crime offences.

Cyber Crime

There were 54 police recorded cybercrimes in Fenland in 2017 which was an increase from the 28 in 2016.

Cybercrime is an umbrella term used to describe two types of cyber-related crimes. The first, Cyber-Dependent crimes are offences that are dependent on the use of ICT for example stealing data from a computer. The other type are cyber-enabled crimes, which are traditional offences that can be committed with the use of an ICT, for example fraud offences.

In 2015 the Office for National Statistics (ONS) trialled the inclusion of cybercrime in the annual crime survey for England and Wales (CSEW). The ONS estimated that there were 2.46 million cyber incidents and 2.11 million victims of cybercrime in 2015. This compares with approximately 700,000 cyber-enabled incident reports to UK Action Fraud highlighting the disparity between offences committed and offences recorded. We can assume that locally the picture is similar and there are far more cyber-enabled offences being committed than are reported and recorded by the police.

PRIORITY 2: REDUCING OFFENDING IN FENLAND (SHOPLIFTING)

The partnership received a quarterly strategic assessment on the specific topic of Shoplifting under the broader priority. The agreed recommendations from the Q1 assessment were:

1. Review current capacity of emergency provision for short-term prevention. Promote awareness of local emergency support services
2. The partnership will consider the specific needs of offender subsets of females and young people (Sue's Essentials)
3. The partnership will support the use of restorative justice practices and community resolution in relation to shoplifting including the development of a business information pack.
4. Shopwatch- review and evaluate impact and consider amalgamation
5. Review the impact and lessons learnt from new interventions in Wisbech (as a local Alcohol Action Area)

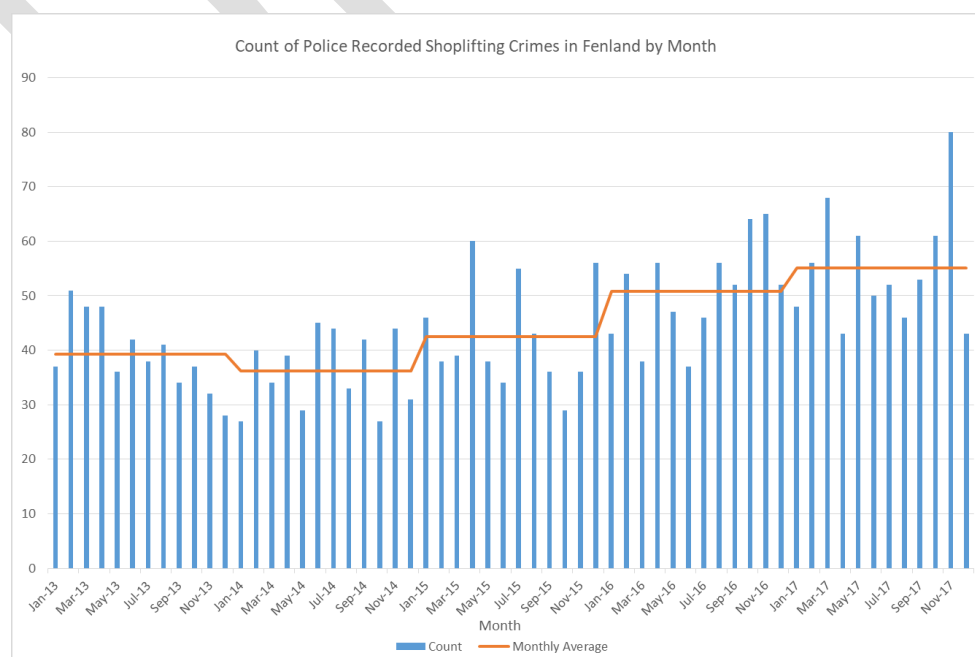
Partnership Activity

The partnership completed a review of emergency provision in the district and found that there are three foodbanks in Fenland at Chatteris, March and Wisbech which mainly provide 'long life' food for those that self-refer or are referred by an agency. The partnership considered a bespoke roll out of the 'Sue's Essentials' scheme for Fenland but research showed that opportunities for a bespoke delivery were limited and a roll out of the scheme as in East Cambridgeshire would have the desired impact. Work place modernisation programmes and staff changes within partnership organisations have prevented the setting up of a 'task and finish' group.

Outcomes

Shoplifting continues to increase across the district. In 2017, there were 661 shoplifting offences which was an 8.4% increase in 2017. As shown in Figure 2 below, Shoplifting has been increasing in the district between 2014 and 2017. In November 2017, there was a total of 80 shoplifting offences which is the highest monthly count of shoplifting offences over the last 8 years.

Figure 2: Count of Shoplifting Offences in Fenland by month- April 2010 to December 2017 (Source: Cadet)



Whilst the partnership should not receive a further strategic assessment on shoplifting, the partnership should review the evidence within the previous assessment and shoplifting should remain a priority for the partnership with recorded crimes continuing to increase.

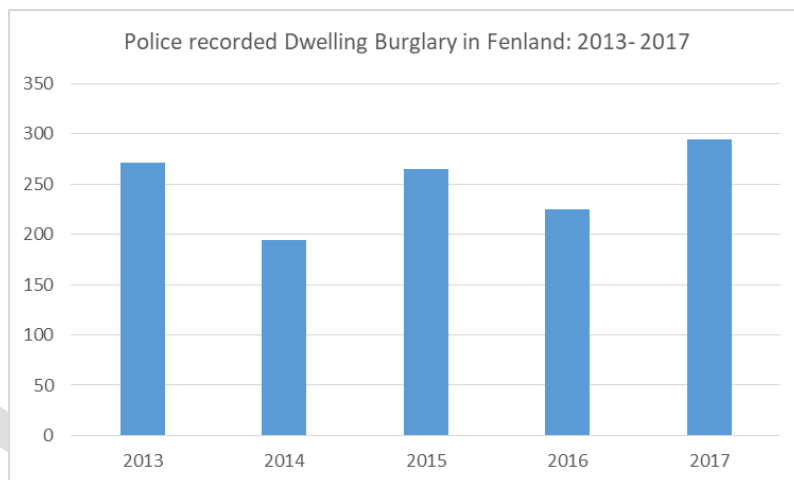
PRIORITY 2: REDUCING OFFENDING: OTHER THEMES

Dwelling Burglary

2017 saw the highest volume of recorded dwelling burglaries in Fenland over the past five years. In 2017, there was a total of 295 recorded dwelling burglaries which was an increase of 31.1% on 2016.

The reason for this upturn is unclear and with the recent changes to the categorization of burglary from dwelling and non-dwelling burglary to domestic and non-domestic this is an area which the CSP is potentially unsighted on.

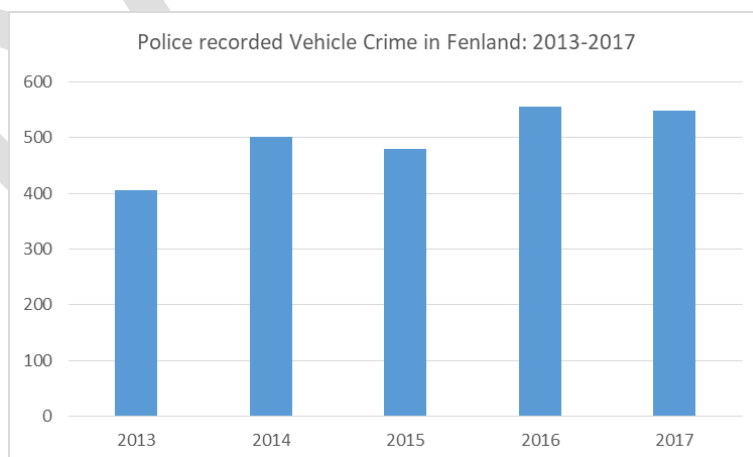
It is recommended that this area is explored further to ascertain if increases have been seen in the areas already identified as vulnerable. In particular it would be worth understanding the impact of the police redesign on tackling residential burglary and where Partnership activity could add value over and above business as usual.



Vehicle Crime

There was a small reduction (1.3%) in the number of recorded vehicle crimes in Fenland between 2016 and 2017.

Nationally there have been a 6% increase in vehicle-related theft to the year ending September 2017. This type of crime tends to be consistently reported by victims and recorded by police, so recorded crime figures are likely to reflect genuine changes.



In support of this trend, the latest CSEW reports some increases in estimated vehicle-related theft nationally, but a continuation of the trend in a smaller proportion of repeat victims for this crime category (24%, down 6% since 2012).

Vehicle theft offences have been noted nationally as rising in relation to vehicles without immobilisers and are implicated in wider criminal activity i.e. stolen motorbikes and scooters being increasingly used for snatch thefts and robberies in London.

This should not be a specific priority of the partnership but should be considered within the wider theme of acquisitive crime.

PRIORITY 3: SUPPORTING SAFER AND STRONGER COMMUNITIES (ROAD SAFETY)

The partnership received a quarterly assessment on the specific topic of Road Safety under this broader priority. The agreed recommendations from the Q3 strategic assessment were:

1. Define the role and scope of FCSP in tackling road safety locally
2. Support Intelligence Led Enforcement
3. Engagement and awareness raising
4. Support and Promote existing activity

Partnership Activity

All four academy schools within Fenland including Wisbech Grammar School and College of West Anglia have been approached by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership about adopting Drive iQ to support engagement and awareness raising:

- Cromwell CC began using Drive iQ in December 2017, Neale Wade were due to start in January 2018 and Wisbech Grammar School were due to start in February 2018
- The College of West Anglia have expressed an interest in a bespoke programme for apprentices which includes Drive iQ as well as a workshop related to driving for work, dates for these are to be confirmed

Fenland District Council and the CSP have supported a campaign by Wisbech Alcohol Project – ‘12 days of Christmas with Wisbech Alcohol Partnership’ helping to reduce the number of drink drive incidents on our roads through raising awareness of the ‘Morning After’ and ‘THINK Drink Drive’ campaigns. The CSP have also led a number of engagement events held and targeted messaging campaigns.

Outcomes

Between July 2016 and June 2017, there was on average 17.2 road traffic collisions resulting in personal injury per month on Fenland roads which was a slight increase on the same period of 2015/16. Over this twelve month period there was a total of 206 collisions across the district and this equates to 2.1 collisions per 1,000 population for the district which was slightly lower than the Cambridgeshire rate of 2.3.

Between July 2016 and June 2017, there were 2 fatal and 44 serious collisions across the district. This was the highest count of fatal and serious collisions combined over the past five years for the district. Both the community safety partnership and the road safety partnership are aware of these increases.

Priority 3: Supporting Safer and Stronger Communities: Other Themes

Street Drinking

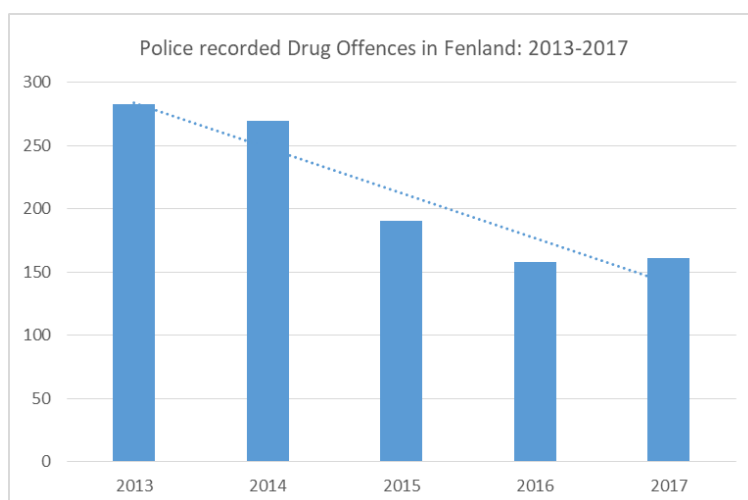
As mentioned, overall anti-social incidents across the district is in decline and the targeted work has been carried out to tackle street drinking as part of this, particularly in Wisbech. The Alcohol partnership has also delivered some key actions during the April to December 2017 period including

21 joint partnership patrols (enforcement patrols) in key street drinking locations within Wisbech and Monthly recovery walks have been delivered in key street drinking locations by Inclusion.

Drugs Offences/Substance Misuse

Police recorded drug offences are in long term decline across the district, despite a slight increase in 2017. There has been a reduction of 43.1% in the total number of drug offences recorded in Fenland by the police.

Alcohol awareness week was supported by FCSP through Social Media activity covering education/awareness.



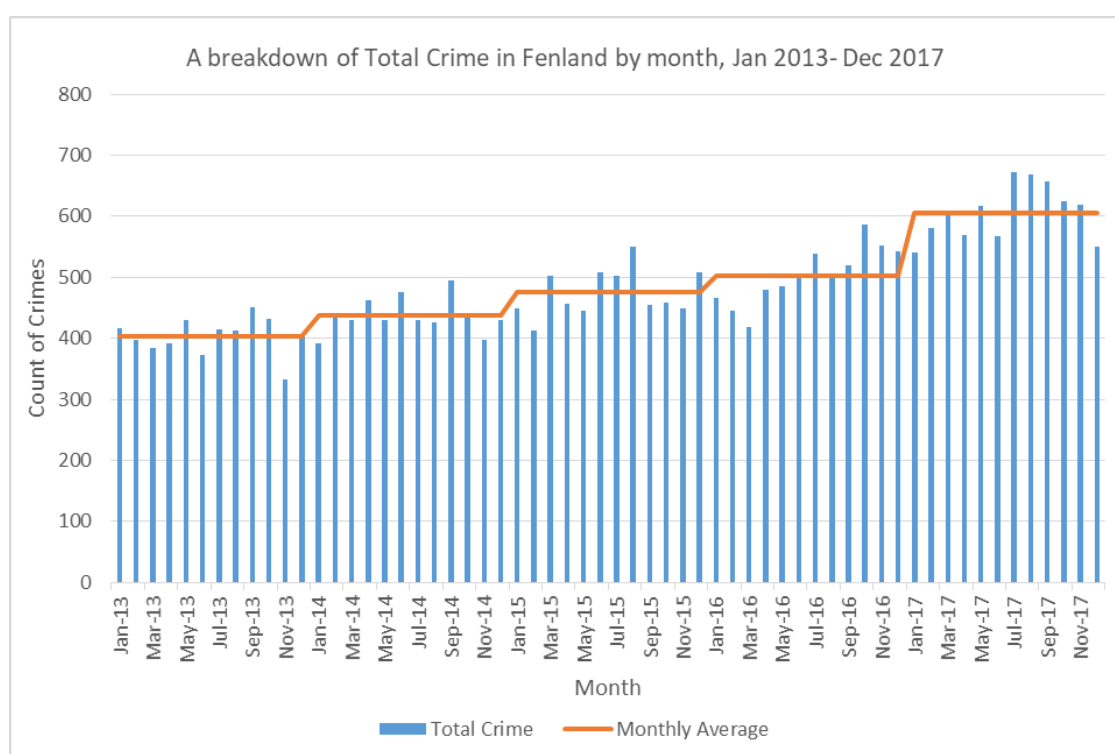
Partnership Activity and Outcomes

A report delivered to the Fenland Community Safety Partnership in November 2017 by the Cambridgeshire Child and Adolescent Substance Use Service (CASUS) highlighted that both cannabis and alcohol are the primary problematic substances at treatment start for most young people in Fenland. The report by CASUS also pointed out that stimulants, such as MDMA, Amphetamine, and Mephedrone are next most likely to be used. Cocaine remains a drug young people express interest in using. The report by CASUS also presented to the partnership highlighted evidence of use of Crystal Meth by young people in Fenland and possibly higher reported use of Ketamine, imported cannabis and prescribed benzodiazepines such as Xanax and Diazepam. CASUS have updated the whole partnership in highlighting that fact that a series of presentations have been delivered to year 12 students local on "Drug and Alcohol Trends - Risks and Safety" and offered to all 6th form education providers.

SECTION 3: OVERALL SCANNING

The aim of this end of year report and the scanning table below is to help the partnership discuss emerging issues and to decide on a schedule for specific issues to be analysed in more detail through 2018/19. Figure 6 below begins the scanning process by offering a breakdown of police recorded crimes in Fenland between January 2013 and December 2017. The table shows year on year increases in the total amount of police recorded crimes across for Fenland. There are a number of reasons for these increases, including around the reporting and recording of crime, but it is important that the partnership recognise these increases and use the scanning table below to understand some of the underlying factors causing those increases.

Figure 6: A breakdown of total crime in Fenland by month, January 2013 to December 2017, Source: Cadet



The current picture presented by the data is that national data – the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) shows a non-significant decrease in total crime (year ending June 2017), whilst police recorded data has recorded an increase. The two main datasets actually report on slightly different aspects of crime, e.g. CSEW reports more consistently on less serious violence over time, where the police data is subject to recording changes. For example stalking and harassment are now classified as “violence without injury”

“The 13% increase in police recorded crime from the previous year reflects a range of factors including continuing improvements to crime recording and genuine increases in some crime categories, especially in those that are well-recorded.” Source: ONS

The body of evidence is building to greater understand the impact of a variety of factors that make both victims and perpetrators vulnerable. This in turn is enabling a multi-agency approach to be adopted in prevention, intervention, recovery and rehabilitation.

In summary, understanding the level and nature in any given area is complex and national trends may be bucked locally, where the CSEW is unable to provide a Cambridgeshire or Fenland perspective, local data remains a highly useful tool for understanding the situation. The potential risk and harm associated with serious violence is high, particularly when young or vulnerable individuals’ area involved. The full scanning table provides an overview of the main crime types, previously highlighted issues and areas of concern raised by front line officers. It will enable the Partnership to understand areas of emerging concern and help to drive the 2018/19 action plan. The plan will also look to make suggestions for those areas that the partnership should receive more in depth strategic assessments on in 2018/19.

2018/19 SCANNING TABLE

The purpose of this document is to collate and review data and information relating to key community safety issues within Fenland to enable the focus for future activities to be agreed. The Cambridgeshire Research Group has reviewed both local and national trends to highlight areas of emerging concern as well as taking into consideration changes in local and national priorities to make recommendations for areas that would benefit from further detailed analysis.

Topic	Volume of Crimes (2017)	Change on previous year volume (%)	Trend	Context	Review of Partnership Activity and Future Opportunities
Total Crime	7,725	+1,247 (20.7)	<p>The previous 12 months saw the largest increase in police recorded crime in Fenland over the last 5 years. Seven of the twelve months had a higher volume of recorded crime than any month over the previous four years.</p> <p>July saw the highest volume of police recorded crime with a total of 672 crimes.</p> <p>There was on average 606 crimes in Fenland per month in 2017 which was 50.3%</p>	<p>The 20.7% increase between 2016 and 2017 followed year on year increases in Fenland since 2013 but crime was in long term decline before this period.</p> <p>This recent upward trend in local crime rates is reflected nationally.</p> <p>The reason for these increases in police recorded crime rates can be partly explained by changes to police recording procedures and the reclassification of certain crime types. For example stalking and harassment are now classified as "violence without injury". Rises in the most serious forms of violence are however likely to be genuine as these have always tended to be well reported. The Crime Survey of England and Wales 2017 (CSEW)</p>	<p>Police recorded crime is up nationally which cannot solely be viewed as a negative result. Increased awareness around certain crime types such as domestic abuse, sexual offences etc show that an increase in recorded offences is in fact a success.</p> <p>The partnership should look to build on this knowledge by raising awareness further on particular crime types to tackle hidden crimes such as hate crime and cybercrime.</p> <p>A clear message to public that overall the risk of being a victim of crime has not significantly increased.</p> <p>The Partnership should aim to understand the impact of the improved reporting and recording of crime.</p>

			higher than the 2013 monthly average of 403.	tends to be dominated by higher volume but less serious crime. It shows that nationally the rate of offending is decreasing in contrast with Police recorded crime which has risen significantly. It should also be noted that the CSEW is an accredited statistic by the ONS where as police recorded crime is not.	
All Violence Against the Person (VAP)	2,122	+ 573 (37%)	<p>There has been a significant increase on the previous calendar year leading on from a recent upturn in violence against the person. In 2016, there was a total of 1,549 VAP crimes recorded in Fenland and this increased by 37% to 2,122 in 2017.</p> <p>Over the last five years, there has been a 149% increase in recorded violence in the district. Increases have been seen across the whole force-wide area.</p> <p>All districts are showing a similar</p>	<p>There are a few factors that will have accounted for the rise in recorded crime i.e. greater compliance with the recording standards, better recording of Domestic Abuse, changes to recorded crime definitions and categories. The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) report provides data only up to the end of September 2017, whilst the local police and A&E data is complete to December 2017. Overall the CSEW has shown a slight reduction in the volume of violent offences nationally.</p> <p>Nationally, the trend in recent years has seen the volume of recorded VAP increase. In the year ending June 2017; VAP was up by 19% compared with the previous year.</p>	<p>For Fenland, consideration should be given to the nature of what is locally recorded within VAP, the overlap with Domestic Abuse and other forms of harassment (hate crime) and abuse should be investigated.</p> <p>The research group will work to improve the quality of A+E and ambulance data relief to allow opportunities for greater strategic planning including hotspot analysis.</p>

			<p>trend for VAP, with recorded crimes increasing year on year, both in terms of volume and as a rate per 1000 population.</p> <p>As these increases are thought to be largely driven by changes in police recorded practices, it is also important to look at local ambulance call outs and A+E attendance for assault.</p> <p>Between April and December 2017, there were 124 ambulance call outs for assault which was a reduction from the 133 in the same period of 2016. This would indicate that police recorded levels of violence is not in line with actual levels.</p> <p>The research team currently have access to Queen Elizabeth hospital data but at the moment, it is not</p>	<p>Some of this recorded rise is potentially due to changes in the recording of certain crimes. For example, death or serious injury by driving is now classified as a violence against the person offence. Another new offence included is malicious communications which has been included since April 2017.</p> <p>According to the Office for National Statistics (ONS), the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) is the more accurate measure of the violent offences that it covers. The CSEW is unavailable locally but nationally has reported a statistically insignificant decrease of 4% in violent offences.</p>	
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			possible to determine how many attendants are from Fenland specifically. Work will be on-going into 2018/19 to improve this.		
Violence Without Injury	1,458	+477 (48.6%)	<p>Police recorded violence without injury has driven overall large increases in recorded violence in Fenland. Between 2016 and 2017, there was an increase of 48.6% in recorded violence without injury crimes and this correlates to a 237.5% increases between 2013 and 2017.</p> <p>This is a similar picture for the rest of the county, with the volume and rate of violence without injury continuing an upward trend in 2017.</p>	<p>Nationally, the “violence without injury” sub-category, which accounted for 41% of all violence recorded by the police, showed a large increase in the year to September 2017, up 24% from the previous year.</p> <p>Violence without injury classifications have changed frequently in recent years with various offences moving from one category to another. For example “death or serious injury caused by illegal driving” has been introduced as its own sub category under violence against the person. It is also thought that recording improvements are more likely to affect relatively less serious violent offences, which explains the larger increase in violence without injury compared with violence with injury.</p>	
			There have also been increases in police recorded violence with injury but this	The volume of police recorded violence against the person with injury can be regarded as far more accurate due to the likelihood that	Concern has been raised in some parts of the country about increases in weapon use and carrying evident in police recorded crime. It is unclear at this time how much of an increase has been seen locally.

Violence With Injury	662	+97 (17.2%)	<p>has not been as significant as those 'without injury'</p> <p>Between 2016 and 2017 there was a 17.2% increases in recorded violence with injury across the district,</p>	a victim will report the offence and that the police will record it accordingly.	
Domestic Abuse	<p>Crimes 918</p> <p>Incidents 1920</p>	<p>Crimes 210 (+29.7%)</p> <p>Incidents 0</p>	<p>There was an increase in the total number of police recorded crimes in Fenland with a domestic abuse marker applied between 2016 and 2017. The overall increase was 29.7% from 708 crimes in 2016 to 918 in 2017.</p> <p>Local efforts to improve the recording of domestic abuse crimes is likely to be one contributing factor in these increases and it is therefore important to all analyse the number of reported domestic abuse incidents. In 2017, there were 1,920</p>	<p>Nationally, the police recorded 511,319 offences that were domestic abuse-related in the year ending June 2017, an 18% increase from the previous year.</p> <p>However, changes in recording practices recently and public confidence to report following high profile cases and awareness raising nationally are most likely responsible for the significant increases seen in police recorded offences. This is seen as a positive step as victims evidently feel more able to come forward, confident that the police will take it seriously and support them.</p> <p>Domestic abuse and VAWG are national priorities that continue to have a high focus for police forces across the country.</p>	<p>The Community Safety Partnership have already explored the opportunity of delivering a number of performance of Tough Love performances in secondary schools across the district. Tough Love aims to raise awareness around Coercive Control and Domestic Abuse in teenage intimate relationships.</p> <p>Domestic abuse remains a priority for the County, with a new Violence Against Women & Girls action plan being developed. The partnership should be aware of this and be proactive in supporting local delivery against this plan.</p> <p>The DASV have recently released a series of short films explaining support in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough which are now available in alternative languages with voiceovers in Urdu, Punjabi, Polish, Russian and Lithuanian. Cambridgeshire Deaf Association have also recorded the films for us in British Sign Language.</p> <p>Most recently, the nationality of recently arrived migrants has tended to be Bulgarian and Romanian but funding was not available for the translation to be made in these languages. The CSP may wish to support translation into those languages as well through providing funding or</p>

			domestic abuse incidents reported in Fenland which was exactly the same as 2016.		engagement with the local community to provide a volunteer to support the translation.
Shoplifting	661	51 (+8.4%)	<p>Recorded shoplifting continues to increase across the district. In 2017, there were 661 shoplifting offences which was an 8.4% increase in 2017. Shoplifting has been increasing in the district between 2014 and 2017. In November 2017, there was a total of 80 shoplifting offences which is the highest monthly count of shoplifting offences over the last 8 years.</p> <p>Increases in Shoplifting have also been seen across the force-wide area.</p>	<p>Locally, there have been increases in the theft of toiletries. The constabulary identified increases in the number of children and teenagers from deprived families shoplifting the items due to poverty. Whilst increases in shoplifting cannot be completely attributed to destitution, it may be linked to some thefts.</p> <p>The national rate of shoplifting offences has remained relatively stable over the last 10 years, with very slight increases over the last couple of years. Nationally, there was on average 5.6 offences per 1000 population per year for Shoplifting between April 2002 and March 2016. The last three years has seen this rate go over this average and between April 2015 and March 2016, there was around 5.9 recorded shoplifting crimes per 1,000 population.</p> <p>The Q1 strategic assessment shows that the most common keyword or phrase to appear within the police recorded data was "Food and/or</p>	<p>SIRCS (Secure Incident Reporting and Community Engagement System) continues to be promoted and funded by the partnership to support local business and licensed trade to share information on offending and local business crime related activity securely and effectively.</p> <p>The partnership received a strategic assessment on this topic and have included activity within the action plan as a result of the recommendations. Despite this, there has still been increase in recorded Shoplifting offences. A further assessment is not required in 2018/19 but the partnership should review the previous assessment and look for further opportunities to tackle shoplifting.</p> <p>The partnership have discussed and reviewed opportunities to roll out the Sue's Essentials scheme and this should be carried forward into 2018/19.</p>

				<p>Drink". In 2016, there was 170 police recorded that included Food and/or Drink as a stolen item which was an increase from 117 in 2014. The increase in the theft of food and/or drink mirror overall increases and would indicate that offenders are having to steal basic items rather than non-essential items. This is also mirrored in increases in toiletries.</p>	
<p>Child Abuse / CSE / Child Sexual Abuse</p>	<p>170 / 26 / 75</p>	<p>36 (+92.3%) / 11 (+72.3%) / 36 (+92.3%)</p>	<p>Child Abuse, Child Sexual Exploitation and Child Sexual Abuse have all seen increases in police recorded crimes in Fenland.</p> <p>The number of crimes that have a Child Sexual Exploitation marker applied is low in Fenland, and have been low since the introduction of the marker in mid-2014.</p> <p>Child Sexual Abuse / Exploitation does not tend to have clear national definitions, so both can be looked at together.</p>	<p>All three offences have only recently been started being recorded.</p> <p>Nationally in 2017 sexual offences increased by 17%. Of these sexual offences, those that relate directly to sexual offences against children contributed over one third (37%) to the total increase in the number of sexual offences recorded by the police.</p> <p>National police recorded sexual offence data has showed a rise in both recent and historic crimes being reported. Therefore, it is hard to know the true picture of whether child sexual offences being committed in the past 12 months has actually increased.</p> <p>Child protection data shows that only a small proportion of children experiencing CSA are recorded</p>	<p>In October 2017, four performances of Chelsea's Choice were held at each of Fenlands Academies. The focus age group being Year 10 (14/15yr). Approximately 950 students across all four Academies watch the performance.</p> <p>There was also an evening performance for looked after children and those living in supported accommodation attended by approximately 20 young people.</p> <p>This remains a focus for the constabulary and Local Safeguarding Board and the Partnership should continue to work with partners within the existing framework for safeguarding children and young people.</p> <p>Agencies continue to develop their understanding of CSE and there are already processes and procedures in place that will be able to tackle issues that do emerge more quickly than previously.</p> <p>The partnership could include this within a priority of CSE or vulnerable victims, of particular concern at this time is male victims.</p>

			<p>This is similar across the county, with the number of recorded offences seeing increases over the past few years.</p>	<p>under this category. The issue of whether police recorded crime is capturing the true picture of child sexual offences in the district is uncertain.</p> <p>Also, organised crime, including CSA/E, does not recognise boundaries and Cambridgeshire attracts national and international criminals. Work has been done both locally and nationally to improve the reporting of CSE incidents and cases.</p>	<p>This topic would fit within the partnerships overall priority of protecting victims and the partnership may wish to review local activity and understanding in this area through a quarterly strategic assessment within 2018/19.</p>
Sexual Offences	181	12 (+7.2%)	<p>There was an overall increase (7.2%) in the number of sexual offences in Fenland between 2016 and 2017. This was an increase of 169 offences in 2016 to 181 in 2017.</p> <p>Despite this overall increase in sexual offences in Fenland, there was a reduction of 2.8% in the number of serious sexual offences.</p>	<p>Nationally, there was an increase of 23% in the number of sexual offences recorded by the police in the latest year ending September 2017 compared with the previous year. The number of sexual offences recorded by police is also rising across the constabulary highlighting that recent increases are not isolated to Fenland.</p> <p>Two potential reasons that could have led to an increase in recorded police crimes include an increase in the number of crimes being committed, as well as better reporting of offences/greater willingness of victims to come forward and report them.</p>	<p>The fact the Fenland is not seeing such a marked rise compared to other areas could be due to an overall low level of recording.</p> <p>Increased awareness raising could bring Fenland into line with the national trend and enable a greater understanding of local sexual offences</p>

			The upward trend in recorded sexual offences in Fenland is mirrored across the rest of the county.		
Cohesion and Hate Crime	75* Racially aggravated crimes or crimes with hate crime marker applied*	9 (+13.6%)	There was a slight increase in the number of police recorded Hate Crimes- from 66 in 2016 to 134 in 2017. This is any recorded racially aggravated crimes and any crime with a hate crime marker applied.	<p>Nationally, there was a sustained spike in police recorded hate crime after this year's terrorist attacks. The peak was larger than after the EU referendum in June 2016.</p> <p>Recent increases are thought to reflect both a genuine rise in hate crime and also due to ongoing improvements in crime recording by police.</p> <p>Hate crime is an offence that could increase as victims are encouraged to come forward. Further to this as Brexit negotiations continue there is the potential that setbacks in political negotiations could provoke further hate crime offences.</p>	<p>3rd Party Reporting – This was an agenda item for the Diverse Communities Forum meeting in December 2017. Hate Crime Awareness Week - Supported by the partnership through a number of Social Media posts through the FCSP Twitter feed and the Social Media feeds of FDC.</p> <p>The partnership also supported an engagement/Hate Crime Awareness event in partnership with the police at the Rosmini Centre, Wisbech on Wednesday 18/10/17.</p>
			<p>There was an increase in the number of recorded crimes with a cyber marker applied in 2017.</p> <p>All other districts have continued the upward trend with increases in the level of recorded cybercrime in 2017.</p>	<p>National data (CSEW) suggests increase to volume, complexity and seriousness of cybercrime. Provides environment for offending</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for Child Sexual Exploitation - exploitation of vulnerable adults, especially the elderly - and those with mental impairments 	<p>Cybercrime remains a concern across the county and a force priority. The method of offending, and grooming online are increasing and investigation and enforcement a step behind.</p> <p>Education and prevention are key areas for agencies.</p> <p>Whilst police recorded crime has remained low volume in Fenland, it would be naïve to consider this a crime type that is reducing at this time.</p>

Cybercrime	54	16 (+42.1%)		<p>Concern is that cybercrime is largely underreported locally. As cybercrime does not respect district or county lines, it would be naive to think that there are not substantial volumes of cyber-crime in the district.</p> <p>A large proportion of victims do not report to local police and report to banks or national fraud agency etc.</p> <p>Not all offences are reported to the police with victims often contacting banks etc. to be dealt with directly.</p>	<p>The partnership received a quarterly strategic assessment regarding scams which briefly described the link between cyber-crime and Scams specifically. The reality is that cyber-crime runs much deeper than this and can be linked to other issues such as child safeguarding and blackmail/extortion. It is recommended that the Partnership is mindful of the ways in which cybercrime arises.</p> <p>Education and prevention are key areas for agencies.</p>
Dwelling Burglary	295	70 (31.1%)	<p>There was a 31.1% increase in police recorded dwelling burglary in Fenland between 2016 and 2017. In 2016, there were 225 recorded dwelling burglaries and this increased to 295 in 2017.</p> <p>Over the last twelve months, Fenland has a dwelling burglary rate of around 1.99 crimes per 1,000 households and when compared to its most statistically</p>	<p>Nationally, domestic burglary is up 6% in the year to March 2017 compared with the previous year. While general recording process improvements may have accounted for increases in various categories, it is likely that for domestic burglary these increases reflect a genuine rise in these types of crime.</p> <p>However, the CSEW found that burglary incidents have been decreasing year-on-year since 2011, down to a record low in the year ending March 2017. It is widely accepted that improvements to home security have been an important factor in</p>	<p>Review dwelling burglary, as aligns with the Police and PCC priorities.</p> <p>Consider how awareness raising and therefore target hardening can be incorporated into other programmes.</p>

			<p>similar areas, it ranked 12 of 15 (where 15 rank is the highest rate of crime)</p> <p>The increase for 2017 is shared by all other districts in Cambridgeshire.</p>	<p>the reduction seen in domestic burglary offences.</p> <p>The CSEW has found that some demographic groups have been consistently more likely to be victims. These include; Households of a younger age group (16 to 24), single parent households, and households in urban areas.</p> <p>Going forward, monitoring of long term trends in this crime type will not be possible as the recording guidelines have changed substantially - new categorisation of domestic and non-domestic burglary in the Home Office Counting Rules⁴ for police recorded crime were introduced in March 2017. New sub-categories of residential and non-residential burglary have replaced domestic and non-domestic burglary respectively, but with the important distinction that the classification of residential burglary now includes all buildings or parts of buildings that are within the boundary of, or form a part of, a dwelling. Any building not directly connected to a dwelling was previously counted as non-domestic burglary.</p>	
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⁴ www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/602803/count-burglary-apr-2017.pdf

Theft from the Person	57	17 (42.5%)	<p>There was an increase of 42.5% in the total count of recorded Thefts from the Person in Fenland between 2016 and 2017. This was an increase from 40 crimes in 2016 to 57 crimes in 2017.</p> <p>Over the last twelve months, Fenland was ranked as having the highest rate of Theft From the Person crimes when compared to the most statistical areas,</p>	<p>Nationally, there has been a 6% increase in the volume of police recorded theft from the person offences, from the previous year.</p> <p>As a rate per 1,000 population, Fenland was ranked 13th against the most similar statistical areas over the period 1 December 2016 to 30 November 2013.</p>	<p>Volumes of theft from the person are low but have increased significantly. Therefore the Partnership could consider a review of victims of theft from the person to determine if the Partnership can add value here, specifically around vulnerable victim groups. Analysis of this type should be considered in the broadest sense (i.e. overlaps with other crime types, locations and offending patterns).</p>
Vehicle Crime	549	-7 (-1.3%)	<p>There was a slight reduction in the amount of police recorded vehicles crimes in Fenland in 2017.</p> <p>Over the last twelve months, Fenland was ranked as 13 of 15 most statistically similar areas for Theft From a Vehicle Crimes</p>	<p>Nationally there have been increases in vehicle theft offences of 11% in the year ending March 2017. Vehicle theft offences have seen rising numbers of crimes recorded over the last two years, which may in part be caused by a rise in thefts of motorbikes and scooters. These vehicles typically do not have immobilisers and may be easier for offenders to target.</p>	<p>Not a priority for the partnership but should be considered alongside other forms of acquisitive crime.</p>

			<p>with a rate of 3.5 crimes per 1,000 population (where 15 is the highest rate of crime)</p>	<p>However, the CSEW reports a decrease in the proportion of vehicle-related theft incidents of 10% in the year to March 2017.</p> <p>The CSEW shows that the following demographic groups have been more likely to be victims of vehicle-related theft; households with children, households with economically active (not student or retired) residents, households who are renting, and those living in urban areas. Households living in detached housing have been less likely to be victims, than those living in other types of accommodation.</p> <p>A recent FOI request by the RAC revealed that nationally vehicle theft has increased by 30 percent in the three years to Sept 2017. The RAC has reported that "Technology advances in immobilisers, keys and car alarms had caused the number of vehicle thefts to decrease significantly from more than 300,000 in 2002, but sadly they have now increased after bottoming out in 2013 and 2014. Thieves are now becoming more and more well equipped with technology capable of defeating</p>	
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				car manufacturers' anti-theft systems." ⁵	
Alcohol	Crimes with an alcohol marker: 572 Alcohol Related Incidents: 1,581	63 (+12.4%) 8 (+0.5%)	<p>There was an increase in the number of recorded crimes with an alcohol marker applied in 2017. This increase follows long term increases in the number of alcohol related crimes recorded by the police. This long term trend is mirrored across the force-wide area.</p> <p>Again, these significant long term increases are in part due to recording practices and it is important to look at the number of alcohol related incidents. There was a much smaller increases (0.5%) here.</p>	<p>There has been targeted work in Wisbech in tackling alcohol related crime through the Wisbech Alcohol Partnership but there were still increases (2.7%) in the number of alcohol related incidents in Wisbech between 2016 and 2017.</p>	<p>The Wisbech Alcohol Partnership (WAP), during April – December 2017, has been delivering the agreed Alcohol Project plan which supports the ongoing work of the Home Office Local Alcohol Action Area (LAAA) project.</p> <p>The Wisbech Alcohol Partnership continues to meet monthly to deliver the Local Action Area Program by working on the agreed 13 point action plan. This includes the introduction of alcohol related Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPO's) to cover areas of need in Wisbech.</p> <p>Receiving a strategic assessment on this topic would help to review the impact of this work.</p> <p>Persons found to be drinking have been provided with advice on alcohol treatment pathways and alcohol removed from the persons where appropriate.</p> <p>Monthly recovery walks have been delivered in key street drinking locations by Inclusion</p> <p>The Wisbech Alcohol Partnership promoted the 'Morning After' campaign during December</p>
			There was a very small increase in the number of drug offences recorded in Fenland between	Nationally, police recorded drug offences have decreased by 5% in the 12 months to September 2017. Drug seizures by police forces and UK Border Forces saw a decrease	Explore the possibility of awareness campaigns and prevention of vulnerable people to County Lines operations.

⁵ <https://www.rac.co.uk/press-centre#/pressreleases/police-data-reveals-30-percent-increase-in-stolen-vehicles-in-three-years-2173913>

Drugs (inc county lines)	161	3 (+1.9%)	<p>2016 and 2017 (1.9%).</p> <p>County Lines issues including carrying weapons, increased violence and drugs has increased in Cambridgeshire. Whilst at this time the impact in Fenland is not thought to be significant, the use of train lines and the general national trend of gangs moving into more rural areas should be noted.</p>	<p>of 6% from 2016/17 . This continues the downward trend of drug offences nationally that has been seen from around 2009.</p> <p>A presentation by CASUS was delivered to the CSP at the meeting on 09/11/17. Opportunities developed within action plan around young people.</p> <p>Alcohol awareness week was supported by FCSP through Social Media activity covering education/awareness. Early Help district team managers in Fenland who have staff and managers who oversee work with young people in school regarding alternative provision, exclusions and support to young people refereed via an Early Help Assessment. They have been briefed to encourage educational establishments to adopt current best practise when dealing with drug related issues.</p>
Anti-Social Behaviour	2,486	588 (-19%)	<p>In 2017, there was a total of 2,486 police recorded ASB incidents in Fenland which was a significant reduction (19%) from 2016. This reduction from 2016 to 2017 included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20.8% reduction in March • 9.4% reduction in Chatteris • 29.6% reduction in Whittlesey 	<p>Nationally, police recorded ASB incidents have been decreasing year on year (to Sept 2017), for more than 5 years. Around 1.7 million incidents of anti-social behaviour (ASB) were recorded by the police (including the British Transport Police) in the latest year, a decrease of 6% compared with the previous year. ASB, as recorded by the CSEW, asks respondents whether they have experienced ASB in the past year. Since the question has been asked the percentage of respondents having experienced ASB has never moved out of the range of 27-31%.</p> <p>To date there have been no cases considered suitable for mediation as a formal resolution process. Monitoring and managing mediation responses/use is an agenda item of the Problem Solving Group. The partnership should continue to look for opportunities for the use of mediation through 2018/19.</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17.4% reduction in Wisbech <p>The 2017 total across the district was also the lowest total over the past 5 years.</p>		
Rural Crime	256	----	<p>There was a total of 256 'rural' crimes recorded in Fenland in 2017, making up 11.2% of all rural crime in Cambridgeshire.</p> <p>Of these crimes, 173 were poaching or coursing incidents.</p>	<p>Rural Crime covers a number of crime types including Church Crime, Metal Theft and Machinery and Equipment Theft.</p> <p>Rural crime relates to "A crime or incident type which occurs in any geographical area ordinarily described as 'rural', and where the criminal activity is more prevalent, or unique to, rural areas"</p> <p>Rural crime according to the NFU Mutual is a large problem, especially in Cambridgeshire which features as the third worst affected counties by the cost of the rural crimes alone⁶. This could be explained by the type of farming that occurs (arable) and the expensive equipment needed for it.</p> <p>According to the National Rural Crime Network survey of over 17,000 people more than 1 in 4</p>	<p>Fenland Community Safety Partnership should look to link into the work of the Rural Crime Action Team to Help to share and promote key messages. Latest messages are focussed on property marking and target hardening and reporting of specific crimes such as Hare Coursing.</p>

⁶ <https://www.nfumutual.co.uk/news-and-stories/rural-crime-report-2017/>

				have not reported a rural crime out of a lack of belief that the Police could or would do anything about it ⁷ . Therefore there could be many more rural offences that go undetected.	
Road Safety	<p>All Collisions (Sep 16-Aug17)</p> <p>202</p> <p>KSI Collisions (Sep 16-Aug 17)</p> <p>46</p>	<p>202 (+0) against same period of 2015-16</p> <p>13 (+39%) against same period of 2015-16</p>	<p>Between September 2016 and August 2017, there was on average 17.2 road traffic collisions resulting in personal injury per month on Fenland roads which was a slight increase on the same period of 2015/16.</p> <p>Over this twelve month period there was a total of 202 collisions across the district and this equates to 2.1 collisions per 1,000 population for the district which was slightly lower than the Cambridgeshire rate of 2.3.</p>	<p>The increase in Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) collisions in the district are mirrored across the county. The quarterly strategic assessments received by partnership studied the specific factors that contribute towards road traffic collisions in Fenland, particularly amongst young drivers. These include:</p> <p>Factors that affect road safety in Fenland specifically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fenland as a rural district: More mileage, less public transport (particularly an issue for young people) • Worse road conditions compared to urban counterparts e.g. undulation, mud on road, icier conditions • Road users are more like to be going faster 	<p>The partnership received a detailed strategic assessment on Road Safety in Quarter Three of 2016/17.</p> <p>The Road Safety Partnership is currently developing a 'Community Road Safety Tool Kit'. The first toolkit relating to speed is expected to be ready for circulation in March.</p> <p>The partnership should note that the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety Partnership have acknowledged the recent increases in Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) collisions and are leading separate analysis to understand these rises.</p>

⁷ <http://www.nationalruralcrimenetwork.net/research/internal/national-rural-crimes-survey-2015/>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprivation as a risk factor • Potential links between drink, drugs and driving 	
Business Crime	1,412	349 (+32.8%)	<p>There was a 32.8% increases in recorded business crime in Fenland between 2016 and 2017.</p>	<p>Business crime is any criminal offence that is committed against a person or property which is associated by the connection of that person or property to a business.</p> <p>Not all business crime will be immediately identified as such by the victim or others. For example, an assault in a nightclub might not be identified as a business crime by the victim because they are more likely to perceive it as a personal attack, e.g., motivated by domestic abuse or hate related hostility.</p> <p>Irrespective of the nature of the offending, if the offence took place on business premises it should additionally be recorded as a business crime. This is because criminal offending of any type on business premises may have a negative impact on the business, e.g., increased insurance premiums or, as in the case of the nightclub assault, adverse impact on whether the nightclub's license is renewed (e.g., too many assault have taken place at that venue).</p>	<p>SIRCS (Secure Incident Reporting and Community Engagement System) continues to be promoted and funded by the partnership to support local business and licensed trade to share information on offending and local business crime related activity securely and effectively.</p> <p>It is difficult to reflect on whether business crime is genuinely increasing or whether police recording practices are improving. For this reason business crime should be monitored further in coming years to analyse any changes.</p> <p>It is likely that business crimes will continue to rise as police recording practices improve and more business crimes are correctly attributed.</p>

EMERGING LOCAL TRENDS AND ISSUES

Tackling Offending- Shoplifting- The partnership should acknowledge the continued increases in Shoplifting across the district. The partnership prioritised this as a topic of focus for 2017/18 due to previous concern around increases in this crime type and this has continued. It is recommended that the partnership carry this priority forward into their action plan for 2018/19. It would not be appropriate for the partnership to receive a further strategic assessment on this topic in 2018/19 but the group should review the previous assessment and work to develop the 2018/19 action plan around this.

Tackling Re- Offending- Offender Needs In the Q2 assessment of 2017/18, the focus of the report was on shoplifting but there was also a summary of key finding from the 2017 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Offender Needs Assessment. The needs assessment highlighted that there are clear themes in relation to needs of both Juvenile and adult offenders coming from the data; these include Mental Health, Housing, Education, Training & Employment and Drug and Alcohol issues. With this in mind, a report by HMP Peterborough showed that *'between January – June 2017, 333 sentenced residents were released from HMP Peterborough. 59% were released with no accommodation whilst between July – December 2017 313 sentenced residents were released from HMP Peterborough. 33% were released with no accommodation'*⁸. The partnership may wish to receive a more detailed assessment on one theme of offender needs, such as accommodation needs or drugs and alcohol. This would help to build on the partnerships existing knowledge of offending,

Hidden, victim focussed crime- The partnership placed a strong focus on tackling Scams and rogue trading throughout 2017/18, with some initial positive outcomes. This is known to be a hidden crime type and the partnership were guided through a detailed strategic assessment on the topic. It is recommended that this focus on hidden, victim based crimes continues into 2018/19 which a strategic assessment and activity focussed on cyber-crime or hate crime.

Strengthening Communities (Alcohol)- Positive work has been carried out across the district in tackling alcohol related issues in 2017/18, particularly in Wisbech via the Wisbech Alcohol Action group. Despite this, there have been increases in alcohol-related crime across the district, including in Wisbech. The partnership should therefore maintain this focus in 2018/19. Receiving a detailed assessment on alcohol would help to understand one possible cause of offending but also offer an opportunity to properly evaluate the impact of activity by the Wisbech Alcohol Partnership.

⁸ Analysis of Offender Needs, Sodexo Services

FENLAND COMMUNITY SURVEY- COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

As part of the community engagement process the Partnership has a continuous survey available, which enables residents to provide feedback throughout the year (<http://www.fenland.gov.uk/CSPsurvey>). This process helps the partnership to understand community concerns and to help steer activity.

Over the period January to March 2018, 237 total responses were recorded and can be broken down by geographical areas as: Chatteris 50, March 65, Whittlesey 64 and Wisbech 58. The majority of those surveyed were between the ages of 26 and 70. The volume of responses is low in terms of statistical reliance for the whole of the Fenland district. But it can be used as an indicator for emerging issues.

As is common for public survey responses mostly reflect low level but visible issues for community members, rather than the highest risk or harm crimes. When asked if they had been directly affected by ASB/Crime in the past three months, speeding/anti-social driving and dog fouling was the highest profile issues across the district. March and Whittlesey returned the highest 'no issues' at 37% and 31% respectively with Chatteris at 26% and Wisbech 17%. In addition to speeding and dog fouling, parking was in the top 4 for each area. Wisbech had the most identified issues above 20% which included fly tipping/litter (26%), parking (24%) and street drinking (22%). Burglary and theft was a concern for Chatteris at 16% followed by Wisbech 15%, March 9% and Whittlesey 5%.

Of those surveyed the vast majority felt neither they nor their family had been adversely affected by ASB/crime. In March, Chatteris and Whittlesey the problems most experienced related to speed/anti-social driving, dog fouling and parking. The same issues were highlighted in Wisbech as well as street drinking and fly tipping/litter.

The following two tables provide a snap shot of how safe people feel and their perception of crime/ASB in their locality.

Figure 7: Breakdown of survey responses to 'How safe do you feel where you live?'

How safe do you feel where you live?				
	Very Safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very Unsafe
Chatteris	12%	62%	26%	0%
March	22.6%	72.6%	5%	0%
Whittlesey	9.9%	73.8%	14.8%	1.7%
Wisbech	8.6%	67.2%	19%	5.2%

Figure 8: Breakdown of survey responses to ‘Is there a problem with Crime & ASB where you live?’

Is there a problem with Crime & ASB where you live?				
	Not at all	Not much	Quite a problem	Big problem
Chatteris	36%	38%	24%	2%
March	39.7%	52.4%	8%	0%
Whittlesey	37.1%	48.4%	12.9%	1.6%
Wisbech	17.9%	53.6%	21.4%	7.1%

What should the CSP take note of?

Currently the Partnership has an action plan to tackle speeding/anti-social driving, clearly there is support for this as the highest return for each area with an average of 39.25%, across the four areas. The partnership received a detailed strategic assessment on this topic in 2017/18.

Chatteris, March and Whittlesey indicated burglary/theft as their second priority and the third priority for Wisbech. Across the district as a whole, the issue was ranked second for all respondents. It would be possible for the partnership to receive more detailed analysis of this topic under the theme of offending, keeping in mind that police recorded dwelling burglary is also on the rise.

Street drinking was the second priority for Wisbech but was not such a high concern when looking across the district as a whole. For the reasons outlined within this report, it is recommended that the partnership receive a more detailed assessment on this topic in 2018/19, with a particular focus on Wisbech.

Finally, issues such as hate crime and scams/rogue traders have created little concern amongst those respondents but this highlights the fact that these issues are often ‘hidden’ and this is why it is often appropriate for the partnership to receive a strategic assessment on topics that are ‘high harm, low visibility.’

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 2018/19 ASSESSMENTS.

Whilst the overarching priorities for the partnership will remain for 2018/19 with the action plan being developed around these priorities, it is recommended that the three quarterly assessments that the partnership receive should be focussed on:

- Victims: Cyber Crime
- Offending: Re-offending and links to accommodation availability
- Communities: Impact of substance abuse (alcohol & drugs) on the community

Having a focus on these topics will give the partnership to develop a more focussed understanding of the topics and develop actions around specific recommendations for each theme. These themes are derived from the body of evidence within this document and where the partnership have expressed a specific desire to develop a greater understanding.

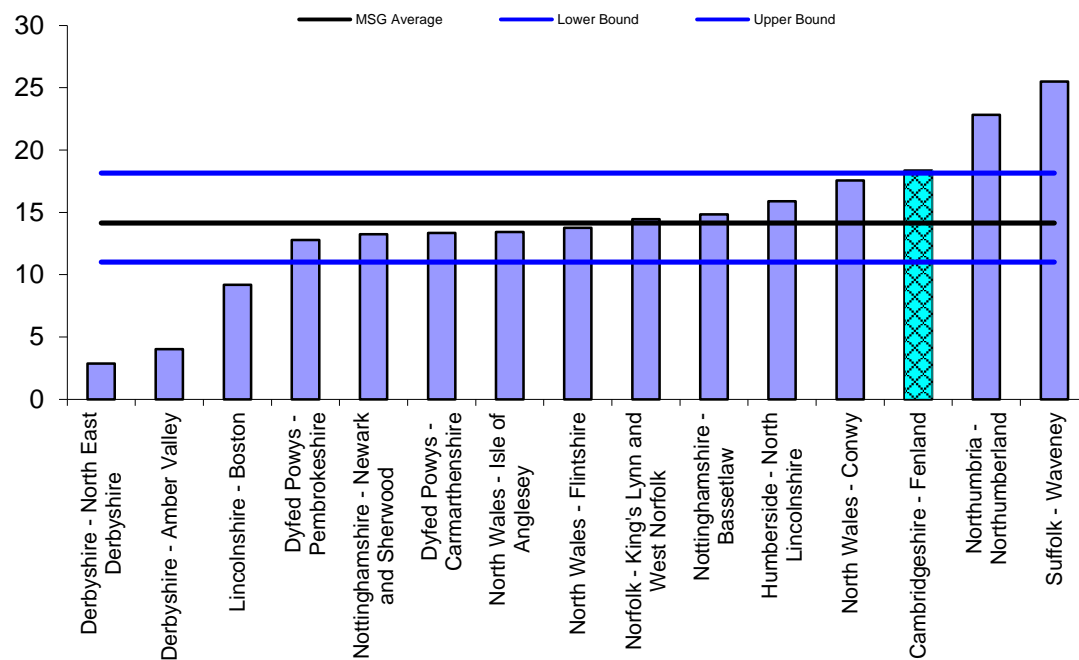
The results of the Fenland Community Survey has also helped to guide these suggested recommendations. For example, concern around street drinking, particularly in Wisbech, will be addressed within the 'communities' priorities and concern around burglary within offending/re-offending.

The partnership should discuss these recommended topics and challenge them where individual partners feel a focus would be best placed elsewhere. The partnership should also discuss the specific focus of each themed report.

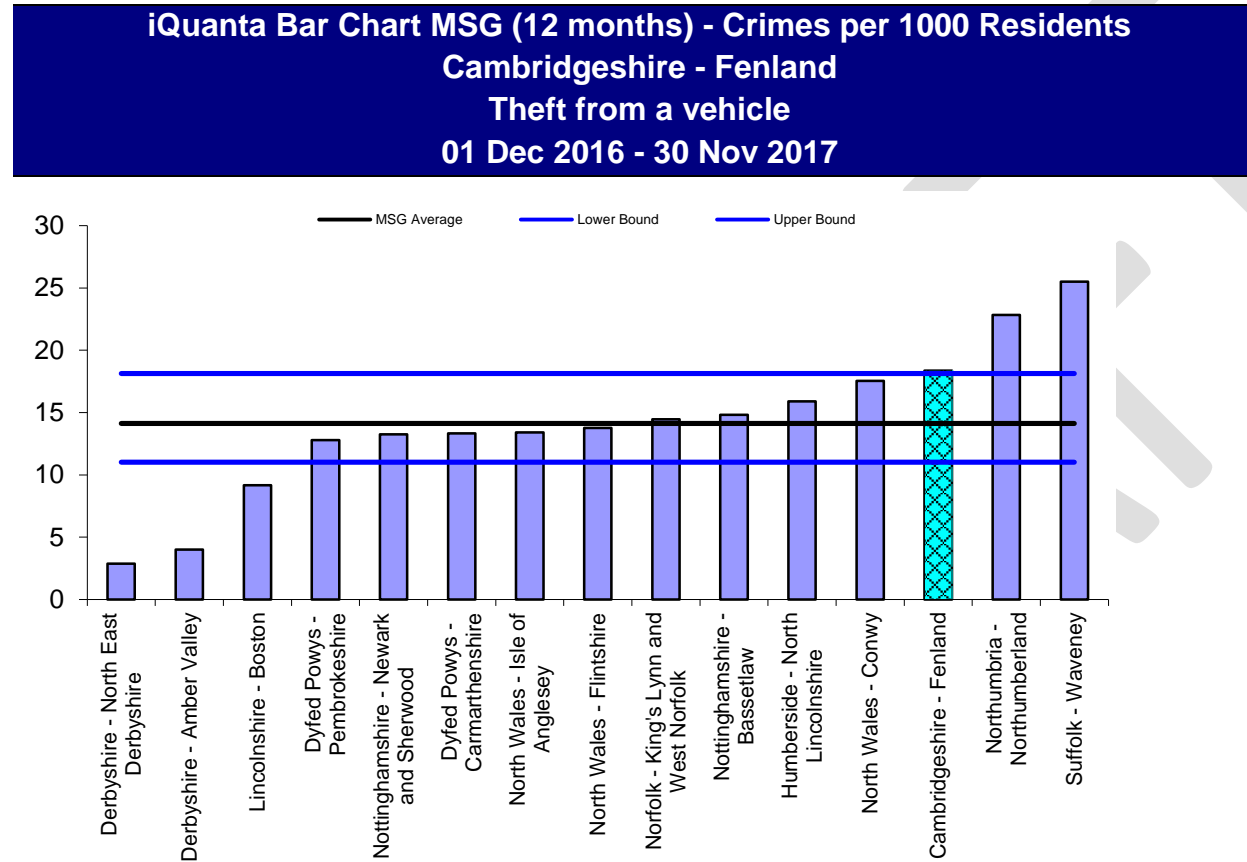
APPENDIX A: COMPARISON AGAINST MOST SIMILAR STATISTICAL AREAS

Theft from the Person

iQuanta Bar Chart MSG (12 months) - Crimes per 1000 Residents Cambridgeshire - Fenland Theft from the person 01 Dec 2016 - 30 Nov 2017

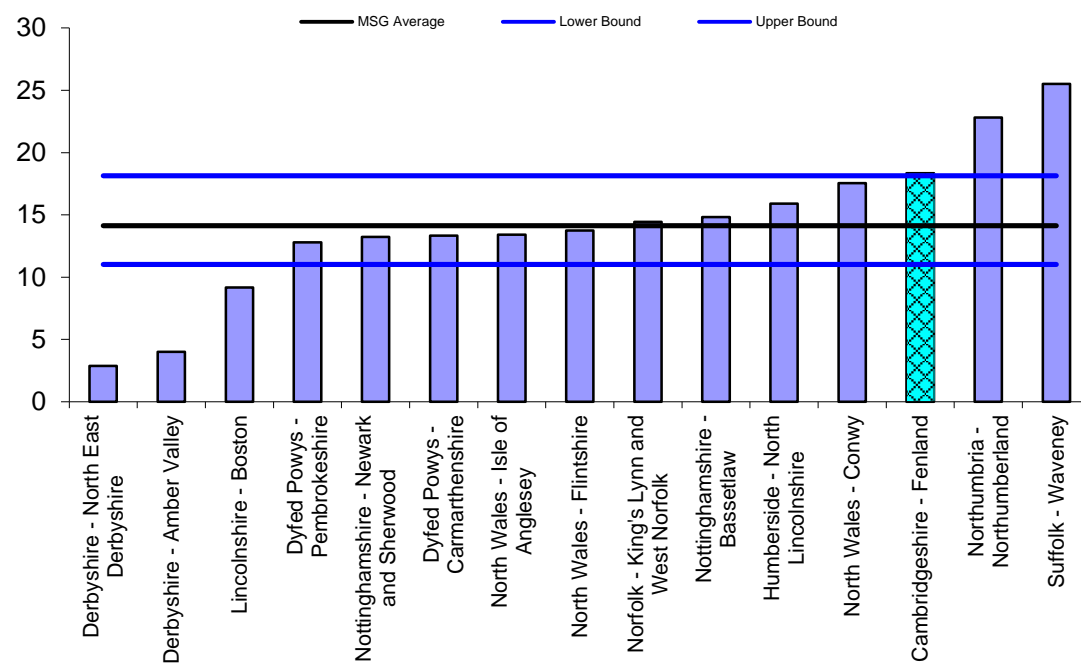


Theft from a Vehicle

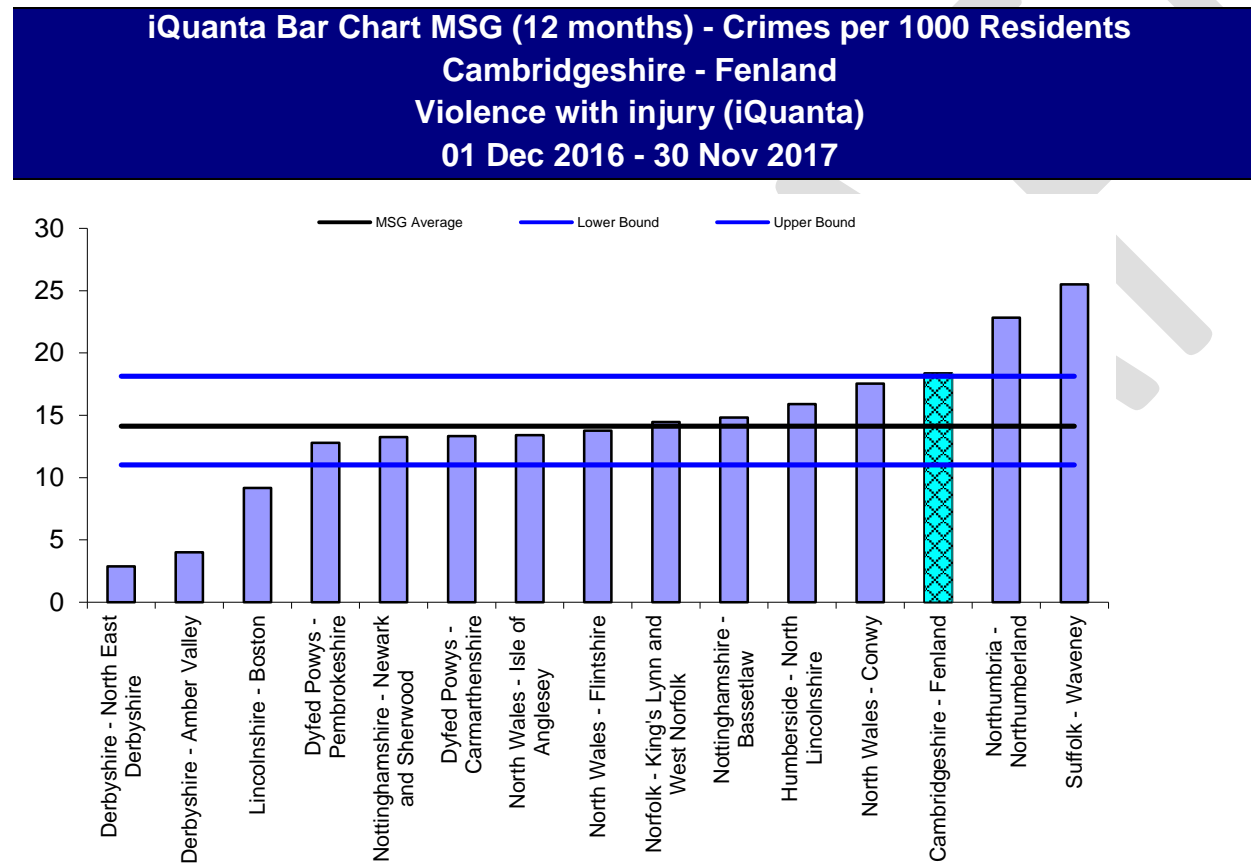


Burglary in a Dwelling

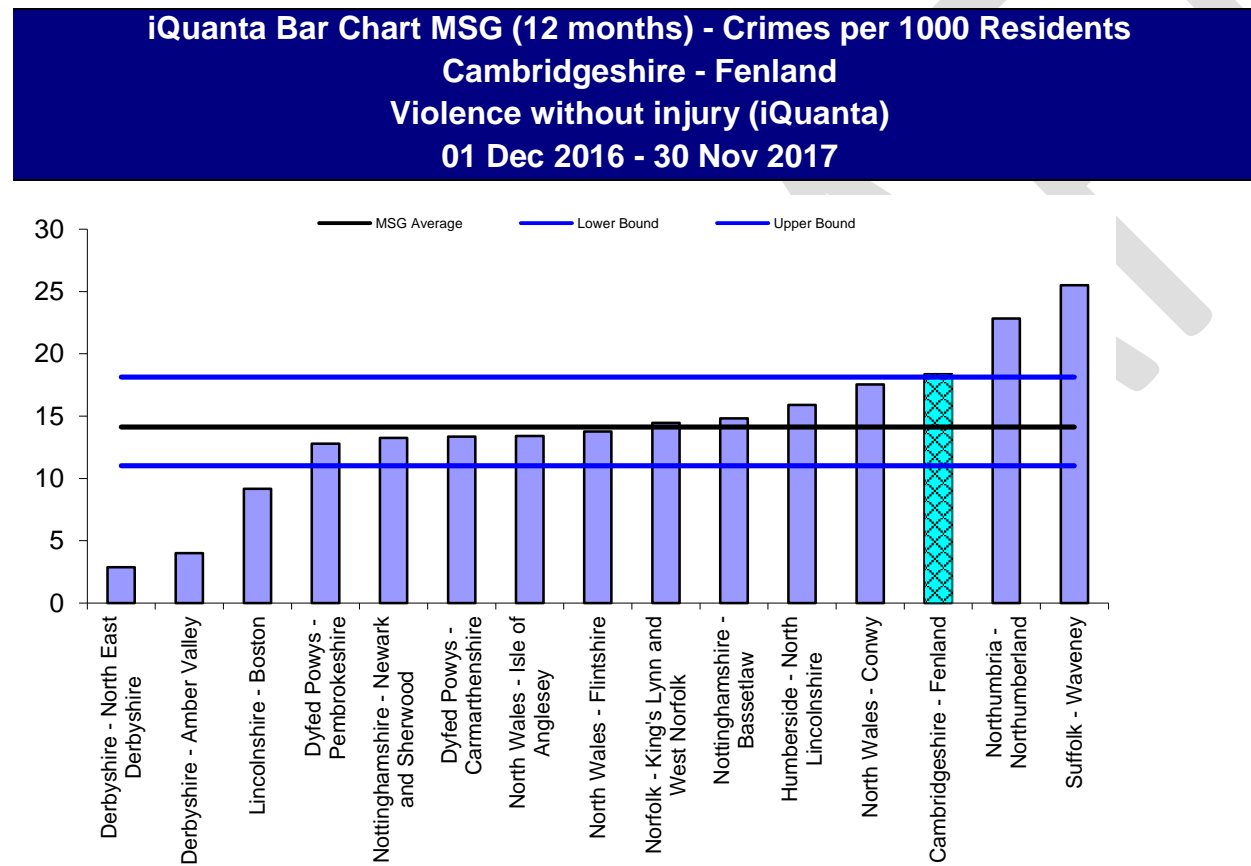
iQuanta Bar Chart MSG (12 months) - Crimes per 1000 Households Cambridgeshire - Fenland Burglary in a dwelling 01 Dec 2016 - 30 Nov 2017



Violence with Injury



Violence without Injury



DRAFT