



FENLAND COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

QUARTER 3 2018/19: THE IMPACT AND DRUGS AND ALCOHOL IN FENLAND

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SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

KEY FINDINGS

The potential scope of a topic as broad as 'drugs and alcohol' is too great to cover in a single document. Therefore this report is pulling together what data is available and is either relevant or indicative for Fenland district, in relation to local community safety issues. It is important to note that not all issues affecting the district can be impacted by the work of the community safety partnership. Further, there are sometimes conflicts between what services see and what the public perceive.

Locally, there continues to be a general public perception of street alcohol and drug use, whilst some other data indicates overall usage decline. This section tries to highlight those findings. It is worth considering whether there are some very specific local issues that are causing concern that are being suppressed in the overall datasets.

National evidence suggests that overall drug use is in **long term decline**. In October 2018 there was 76,545 clients over the age of 18 that had started treatment within the previous year across the UK. This was an increase of 2,599 compared to the same month in the previous year, despite long term declines. Provisional data provided to the Home Office suggests reductions in drug offences between November 2017 and October 2018 when compared to the previous 12 months.

In terms of drugs offences, Fenland was ranked 10th of 15th against its most similar areas (where 1st has the highest rate of drug offences) between November 2017 and October 2018.¹ Over this period, there were **1.4 drug offences in Fenland per 1,000 population** which was less than the most similar area average of 1.9.

There are long term public concerns around street drinking in Wisbech. This was reflected in the establishment of the Wisbech Alcohol Partnership. There has been considerable public concern raised around the effectiveness of the the Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) in Wisbech through a consultation process. There were 240 respondents to this consultation with **over 70% of respondents believing that the PSPO has had no impact on street drinking in the town nor has it made them feel any safer.**

Police recorded anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents are in long term decline across the district. This is not reflected in the same way in those incidents containing keywords related to street drinking though. **Between April 2014 and March 2015, there was on average 277 recorded ASB incidents in Fenland per month but this had decreased to 191 over the same period in 2017/18.** Medworth, Clarkson and Peckover wards (Wisbech) continue to have the highest volume of ASB incidents linked to street drinking across the district.

Whilst there have been long term decreases in overall police recorded ASB incidents across the district as a whole, these decreases have also been seen in Wisbech specifically. **These decreases are also reflected in incidents related to street drinking in Wisbech which does not reflect public**

¹ iQuanta Home Office Reporting

perception. CCTV data related to street drinking in Wisbech also shows decreases in the number of **recorded** incidents.

Since 1 October 2018, Change Grow Live (CGL) are commissioned to deliver adult drug and alcohol services across Cambridgeshire. **This service replaced inclusion.** Service level data of the number of number of individuals accessing Change Grow Live (CGL) services is not currently available at a district level. This makes it difficult to know the true extent of the number of individuals across Fenland accessing these services.

The rate of hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions are statistically significantly higher than the England rate in Fenland for men and women.²

There are several strands to the current activity tackling drug misuse across the county, including;

- The countywide Substance Misuse Delivery Group
- County Lines – Police lead activity to tackle the drug trafficking into Cambridgeshire and safeguard vulnerable victims.
- Reducing Reoffending Delivery Group

² Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Public Health Intelligence Team, Local Area Alcohol Profiles. <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/health/topics/alcohol/>, 2018

RECOMMENDATIONS

Drugs use is a key issue across several local organisations and partnerships. The Partnership should be mindful of the existing strategies and action plans in place to tackle drug misuse and associated crime and ASB issues. **In particular, the partnership should be aware of changes in the way that drug and alcohol services are now delivered across Cambridgeshire and aware of the appropriate referral pathways.**

It is recommended that the partnership work with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Drug and Alcohol Joint Commissioning Unit and CGL to help define district data requirements that will help to guide future strategic decision making. The Cambridgeshire Research Group have already initiated conversations with the joint commissioning unit and CGL about this.

The whole partnership should be aware of the activity of the Wisbech Alcohol Partnership and future activity planned as part of the Controlling Migration Fund. The Local Area Alcohol Partnership is due to come to an end but the partnership will continue to work as one team across the district and it is important that the CSP maintains oversight of the outcomes of this partnership.

The Partnership should acknowledge continued community concern surrounding street drinking in Wisbech and in particular the **community perception that the PSPO in place is having a limited impact**. The partnership should note the reductions in recorded incidents but be mindful of the impact that this issue is having on the community. The partnership should discuss the possible reasons behind reduced incidents (e.g actual reduction v reduced reporting/recording) and possible actions to tackle the imbalance between perception and the number of recorded incidents (e.g improved messaging)

The Partnership should note the suggested next steps from this PSPO review and **define the role that the CSP should play in supporting these** as the CSP, with input from the Wisbech Alcohol Partnership, will play a key role in determining the next steps for PSPO coverage and enforcement approach. The suggested next steps from the review are:

- To convene a partnership workshop to develop tactical options on PSPO enforcement and street drinking recording.
- Consider options to widen the area where the possession of an open container is prohibited. Effectively prohibiting alcohol consumption.
 - O The town park to remain subject of the current restriction which allows control of alcohol consumption when associated with anti-social behaviour.
 - O All other areas within the wider area of the PSPO to be subject of the restriction prohibiting alcohol consumption based on partnership discussions through both the Wisbech Alcohol Partnership and Fenland Community Safety Partnership
- Review licensing options relating to new off-license applications and enforcement checks of established off-license premises through the existing Fenland Relevant Authorities Officer Group (RAO)

It is recommended that the CSP continues to understand the County Lines work as appropriate, this includes sharing of relevant intelligence and appropriate safeguarding plans.

SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION

The 2017/18 end of year strategic assessment highlighted how the **Fenland Community Safety Partnership (FCSP)** have worked to tackle issues relating to drugs and alcohol, particularly through tackling street drinking via the **Wisbech Alcohol Partnership (WAP)**. The assessment highlighted that there have been some positive wider outcomes noted with an overall reduction in anti-social incidents across the district, including in Wisbech specifically. On the back of this, it was recommended that the partnership should receive a strategic review of this work as well as a wider assessment of the impact of drugs and alcohol across the district as a whole.

The aim of this assessment is to help the partnership as a whole understand the impact of the work of the WAP including further opportunities and lessons learnt from this. The assessment will also look to help improve FCSP's understanding of alcohol and substance abuse related crime across the whole district. It should be noted that this assessment will not be a full evaluation of the local alcohol partnership, rather a review of the work completed, an update on key outcomes and an update of the current impact of drugs and alcohol on the community in Fenland. This report will also look to summarise any planned future activity of the WAP.

This assessment will be broken down into two key areas. The first will look more broadly at the impact of substance misuse and prevalence across the district. The second will be offering the partnership a more detailed understanding of drugs and alcohol anti-social incidents across the district than what was offered in the end of year review. The Wisbech Alcohol Partnership was established with the aim of preventing alcohol related crime and disorder and to reduce alcohol related harm and the work and impact of the partnership will be reviewed within this section of the report.

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL: NATIONAL CONTEXT

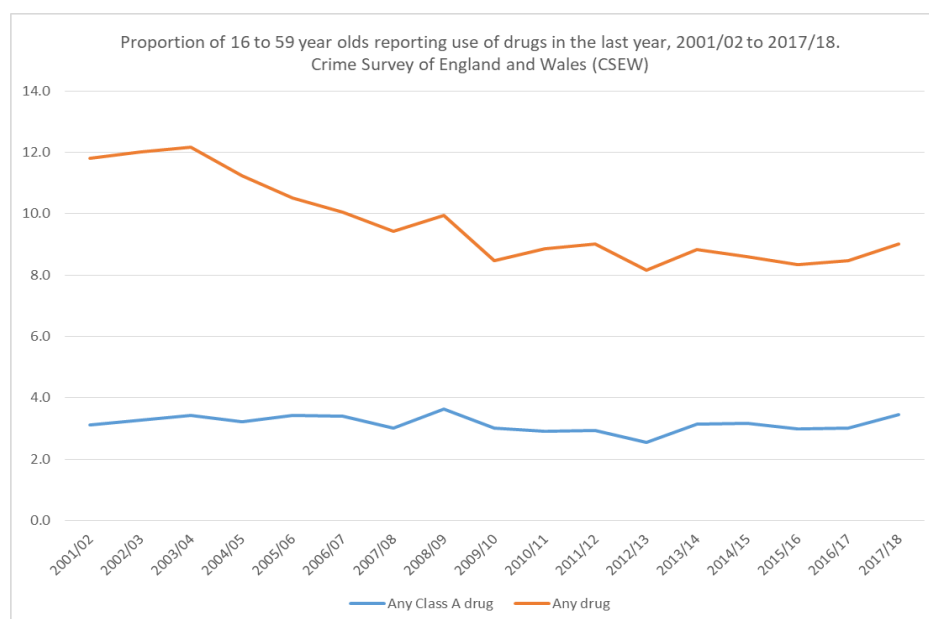
Drugs

National evidence suggests that overall drug use is in long term decline. The 2017/18 Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW) shows that nationally, around 1 in 11 (9%) adults aged 16 to 59 had taken a drug in the last year, which equates to around 3.0 million people.³ The trend in the proportion of 16 to 59 year olds taking a drug in the last year has been relatively flat since the 2009/10 survey, with the prevalence estimates remaining between 8-9% per cent each year.

Figure 1, below, offers a national breakdown of the proportion of 16 to 59 year olds reporting use of drugs in the last year for each year since 2001/02.

³Home Office, Drug Misuse: Findings from the 2017/18 Crime Survey for England and Wales, https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/729249/drug-misuse-2018-hosb1418.pdf, July 2018

Figure 1: Proportion (%) of 16 to 59 year olds reporting use of drugs in the last year by year, Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW) 2001 to 2017/18⁴



As figure 1 above shows, the proportion of the overall population that report to have taken class A drugs over the previous twelve months have remained relatively stable since 2001/02 and does not reflect the longer term decreases in overall drug use.

In terms of drugs offences, Fenland was ranked 10th of 15th against it's most similar areas (where 1st has the highest rate of drug offences) between November 2017 and October 2018.⁵ Over this period, there were **1.4 drug offences in Fenland per 1,000 population** which was less than the most similar area average of 1.9.

NATIONAL DRUG TREATMENT MONITORING SYSTEM (NDTMS)

The most recent update⁶ from the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS) shows that nationally:

- In July 2018 there were **177,581 adult drug users who had been in 'effective' treatment** over the previous year. This is a **decrease** of 4,364 compared to the same month last year.
- In October 2018 there were **76,545 clients over the age of 18 that had started treatment** within the previous year. This is an **increase** of 2,599 compared to the same month last year.
- In October 2018, there were **4,647 young people (< 18) who received substance misuse** treatment, of which 832 started treatment this month. This is a **decrease** of 317 compared to the same month last year.

⁴ Home Office, Drug misuse: findings from the 2017 to 2018 CSEW
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/drug-misuse-findings-from-the-2017-to-2018-csew>, July 2018

⁵ iQuanta Home Office Reporting

⁶ National Drug Treatment Monitoring Survey, Monthly Summary, <https://www.ndtms.net/Monthly/MonthlySummary>

Table 1: Total number of clients in treatment – England by treatment type, National Drug Treatment Monitoring Service, 2009/10 to 2017/18

Substance Category	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Opiate	170,032	169,144	162,435	157,959	155,852	152,964	149,807	146,536	141,189
Non-opiate only	24,557	23,613	22,982	23,975	25,570	25,025	25,814	24,561	23,730
Alcohol only	88,086	88,020	86,416	87,544	91,651	89,107	85,035	80,454	75,787
Non-opiate & alcohol	28,992	28,223	27,732	27,627	28,871	28,128	28,187	28,242	27,684

Alcohol

According to the Office of National Statistics, there were **7,697 alcohol-specific deaths in the UK**, an age-standardised rate of 12.2 deaths per 100,000 population in **2017**.⁷ For the UK, alcohol-specific death rates have increased in recent years to similar rates observed in 2008 where they were at the highest recorded. Since the beginning of the time series in 2001, rates of **alcohol-specific deaths among males have been more than double those observed among females** (16.8 and 8.0 deaths per 100,000 in 2017 respectively).

In 2017, **alcohol-specific death rates were highest among 55- to 59-year-old females and 60- to 64-year-old males**.⁸

As table 1 above shows, there has been a longer term reduction nationally in the number of individuals accessing alcohol only treatment nationally. Between 2013/14 and 2017/18, there was a 17.3% reduction in the number of individuals accessing this type of service.

Nationally, in the year ending March 2017, **16% of violence against the person offences were flagged by the police as alcohol-related**. The corresponding figure (as published last year) for the year ending March 2016 was also 16%, however, the two years are not directly comparable as a different set of police forces were used in each year.⁹

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL MISUSE IN FENLAND

Whilst data is not currently available from Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Drug and Alcohol Joint Commissioning Unit at a district level, some insight can still be gained into the prevalence of drug and alcohol misuse in Fenland. The 2016 Cambridgeshire Drug and Alcohol Drug and Alcohol Needs Assessment highlighted that *'there is variation between the districts in Cambridgeshire with*

⁷ Office of National Statistics, Alcohol-specific deaths in the UK: Registered in 2017
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/causesofdeath/bulletins/alcoholrelateddeathsintheunitedkingdom/registeredin2017>

⁸ Office of National Statistics, Alcohol-specific deaths in the UK: Registered in 2017
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/causesofdeath/bulletins/alcoholrelateddeathsintheunitedkingdom/registeredin2017>

⁹ Office of National Statistics, Alcohol-specific deaths in the UK: Registered in 2017
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/causesofdeath/bulletins/alcoholrelateddeathsintheunitedkingdom/registeredin2017>

Cambridge City and Fenland having higher rates of alcohol misuse, admission rates along with poorer outcomes that relate to deprivation.¹⁰

On top of the county wide needs assessment, The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Public Health Intelligence Team also published a local alcohol profile¹¹ for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in May 2018 which offers insight into the prevalence of alcohol misuse, including at district level.

Table 2: Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions* - directly age-standardised rates (DASR) per 100,000 population for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2016/17¹²

Area	Persons		Male		Female	
	DASR per 100,000	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 100,000	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 100,000	Number of admission episodes
Cambridge	880	962	1,225	630	556	332
East Cambridgeshire	444	385	513	217	379	168
Fenland	556	550	729	358	388	192
Huntingdonshire	392	688	538	471	249	217
South Cambridgeshire	476	724	585	429	375	295
Cambridgeshire	524	3,309	678	2,105	378	1,204
Peterborough	536	977	747	668	332	309
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	-	-	-	-	-	-
England	563	298,797	784	202,588	355	96,209

The rates are also statistically significantly higher than the England rate in Fenland for men and women but these are not statistically significantly higher than the Cambridgeshire rate.

Table 3: Hospital admission episodes for alcohol-related unintentional injuries conditions, (Narrow)* - directly age-standardised rates (DASR) per 100,000 population for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2016/17

Area	Persons		Male		Female	
	DASR per 100,000	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 100,000	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 100,000	Number of admission episodes
Cambridge	121	138	176	97	70	40
East Cambridgeshire	123	104	188	75	65	29
Fenland	158	160	249	122	71	38
Huntingdonshire	125	217	181	152	73	65
South Cambridgeshire	127	190	193	139	65	51
Cambridgeshire	127	808	190	586	68	223
Peterborough	153	272	228	198	81	74
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	-	-	-	-	-	-
England	142	75,655	213	54,779	75	20,876

¹⁰ Cambridgeshire Drug and Alcohol Needs Assessment <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Drugs-and-Alcohol-JSNA-2016.pdf>, 2016

¹¹ Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Public Health Intelligence Team, Local Area Alcohol Profiles. <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/health/topics/alcohol/>, 2018

¹² Source: Calculated by Public Health England: Risk Factors Intelligence (RFI) team using data from NHS Digital - Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) and Office for National Statistics (ONS) - Mid Year Population Estimates. * Admissions to hospital where the secondary diagnoses is an alcohol-attributable unintentional injuries code. Data not available at combined authority level. Source: Calculated by Public Health England: Risk Factors Intelligence (RFI) team using data from NHS Digital - Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) and Office

SUPPORTING DRUG AND ALCOHOL MISUSE IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Since 1 October 2018, Change Grow Live (CGL) were commissioned to deliver adult drug and alcohol services across Cambridgeshire. **This service replaced inclusion.** CGL provide free, confidential support and advice to anyone affected by drugs or alcohol. The service offers a wide range of holistic, clinical and psycho-social interventions through one to one key work, support groups, counselling and substitute prescribing. Service users can gain support from peer mentors and peer led activities within the service, and also access services for any low to moderate mental health support needs.

It is recommended that all members of the partnership are aware of these changes in service provisions and are fully aware of the relevant referral pathways.

PUBLIC HEALTH OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK: CLIENTS IN TREATMENT IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Whilst the total number of individuals accessing local drug and alcohol services is not currently available at a district level, the total number of individuals accessing services across **Cambridgeshire** can give some insight into prevalence. Table 4 below breaks down the number and proportion of reported **opiate drug users** that left drug treatment successfully who do not re-present to treatment within 6 months across Cambridgeshire.

As shown, in the table there were 1,157 clients in treatment for opiate drug use across Cambridgeshire in October 2018. Between November 2017 and October 2018*, there were on average 1,186 clients in treatment per month.

Table 4: number and proportion of reported opiate drug users that left drug treatment successfully who do not re-present to treatment within 6 months across Cambridgeshire, Public Health Outcomes Framework, November 2017 to October 2018¹³

Completion Period	Jun 16 - May 17	Jul 16 - Jun 17	Aug 16 - Jul 17	Sep 16 - Aug 17	Oct 16 - Sep 17	Nov 16 - Oct 17	Dec 16 - Nov 17	Jan 17 - Dec 17	Feb 17 - Jan 18	Mar 17 - Feb 18	Apr 17 - Mar 18	May 17 - Apr 18
Reporting Period	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18
All clients in treatment	1,196	1,193	1,194	1,200	1,201	1,205	1,191	1,179	-	1,169	1,162	1,157
Number of completions without re-presentation	89	91	91	95	100	102	99	99	-	96	96	100
% of all clients completing and not re-presenting	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.4	-	8.2	8.3	8.6

Table 5 breaks down the number and proportion of reported **non-opiate drug users** that left drug treatment successfully who do not re-present to treatment within 6 months across Cambridgeshire. In October 2018, there were 577 clients in treatment for non-opiate drug use in Cambridgeshire which was slightly lower than the monthly average between November 2017 and October 2018 (600).

¹³ Public Health Outcomes Framework, Cambridgeshire, National Drug Treatment Monitoring System <https://www.ndtms.net/Monthly/PHOF>
*no data for July 2018

Table 5: Number and proportion of reported non-opiate drug users that left drug treatment successfully who do not re-present to treatment within 6 months across Cambridgeshire, Public Health Outcomes Framework, November 2017 to October 2018¹⁴

Completion Period	Jun 16 - May 17	Jul 16 - Jun 17	Aug 16 - Jul 17	Sep 16 - Aug 17	Oct 16 - Sep 17	Nov 16 - Oct 17	Dec 16 - Nov 17	Jan 17 - Dec 17	Feb 17 - Jan 18	Mar 17 - Feb 18	Apr 17 - Mar 18	May 17 - Apr 18
Reporting Period	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18
All clients in treatment	586	582	601	618	623	622	620	603	-	591	585	577
Number of completions without re-presentation	190	192	186	177	173	185	186	188	-	203	200	201
% of all clients completing and not re-presenting	32.4%	33.0	31.0	28.6	27.8	29.7	30.0	31.2	-	34.4	34.2	34.8

Table 6 shows breaks down the number and proportion of reported **alcohol users** that left drug treatment successfully who do not re-present to treatment within 6 months across Cambridgeshire. In October 2018, there were 820 clients in treatment which was slightly lower than the monthly average between November 2017 and October 2018 (829).

Table 6: Number and proportion of reported alcohol users that left drug treatment successfully who do not re-present to treatment within 6 months across Cambridgeshire, Public Health Outcomes Framework, November 2017 to October 2018¹⁵

Completion Period	Jun 16 - May 17	Jul 16 - Jun 17	Aug 16 - Jul 17	Sep 16 - Aug 17	Oct 16 - Sep 17	Nov 16 - Oct 17	Dec 16 - Nov 17	Jan 17 - Dec 17	Feb 17 - Jan 18	Mar 17 - Feb 18	Apr 17 - Mar 18	May 17 - Apr 18
Reporting Period	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18
All clients in treatment	814	827	831	838	845	845	845	824	-	814	816	820
Number of completions without re-presentation	291	301	308	309	306	302	310	305	-	325	318	325
% of all clients completing and not re-presenting	35.8	36.4%	37.1	36.9	36.2	35.7	36.7	37.0	-	39.9	39.0	39.6

IMPACT ON ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Whilst it is important that the partnership has the best possible understanding of the prevalence of substance misuse, in order to work to the **partnership's priority of supporting communities** it is important that the partnership understands those areas where drug and alcohol misuse can impact on the wider community. One area that is regularly considered to be an area of impact, or at least perceived impact, is through **anti-social behaviour (ASB)** and this is routinely reflected in the partnership's community survey, particularly in Wisbech. ASB concern is particularly centred around street drinking.

¹⁴ Public Health Outcomes Framework, Cambridgeshire, National Drug Treatment Monitoring System <https://www.ndtms.net/Monthly/PHOF>

¹⁵ Public Health Outcomes Framework, Cambridgeshire, National Drug Treatment Monitoring System <https://www.ndtms.net/Monthly/PHOF>

*no data for July 2018

The 2017/18 end of year strategic assessment highlighted that recorded ASB incidents across the district have been in decline and Figure 2 below reflects this. **Between April 2014 and March 2015, there was on average 277 recorded ASB incidents in Fenland per month but this had decreased to 191 over the same period in 2017/18.**

Figure 2: Total police recorded anti-social behaviour incidents in Fenland by month, April 2014 to November 2018

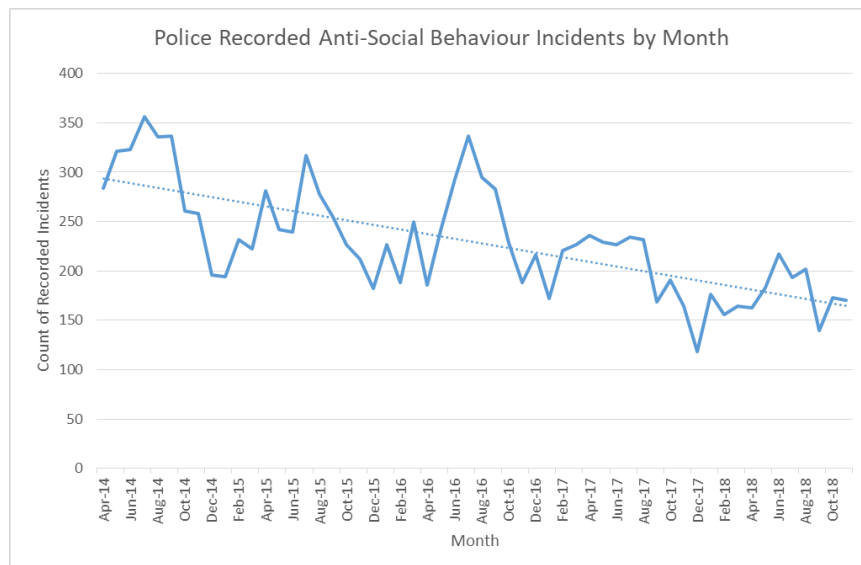
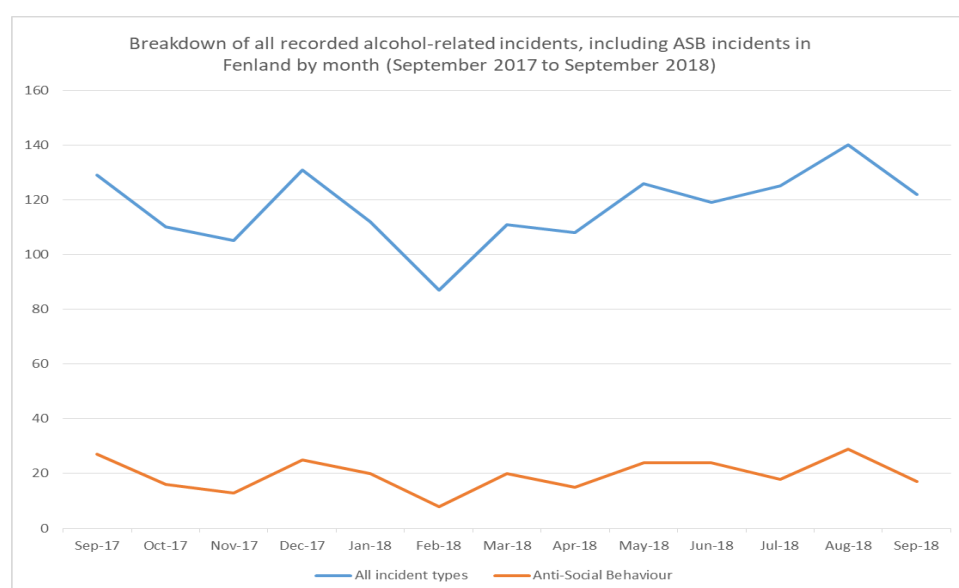


Figure 3, goes further by offering a breakdown over the last 12 months of the total number of police recorded incidents in Fenland that have been classed as alcohol related. Between September 2017 and September 2018, there was on average 117 total incidents that were **linked to alcohol** across the district with an average of 20 of these being anti-social behaviour incidents.

Figure 3: A breakdown of all police recorded alcohol-related incidents, including ASB incidents by month, September 17-September 18



Whilst it is important that the partnership acknowledges the **long term declines in recorded anti-social behaviour** across the district, **there is a need to break this down by those incidents that could be related to street drinking specifically.** There have been long term concerns around street drinking in the district, particularly in Wisbech, and there has been a lot of activity to tackle this. This section of the report will therefore look to provide an update here.

Figure 4 below breaks down the total number of anti-social behaviour incidents in Fenland that contains a keyword linked to street drinking. These keywords used in this analysis were 'drinking' and 'street drink.' Whilst overall ASB incidents are in long term decline across the district, this is not reflected in the street drinking analysis where the monthly average volume of incidents has remained more stable over the past 5 years.

After year on year increases in the monthly average of incidents, figure 4 does show a slight reduction in the number of incidents in the year to date. This seems largely in part to the a reduction in the number of incidents over the summer months and could be attributed to targeted work across Wisbech.

Figure 4: A breakdown police recorded ASB incidents that contain a keyword*¹⁶ linked to street drinking

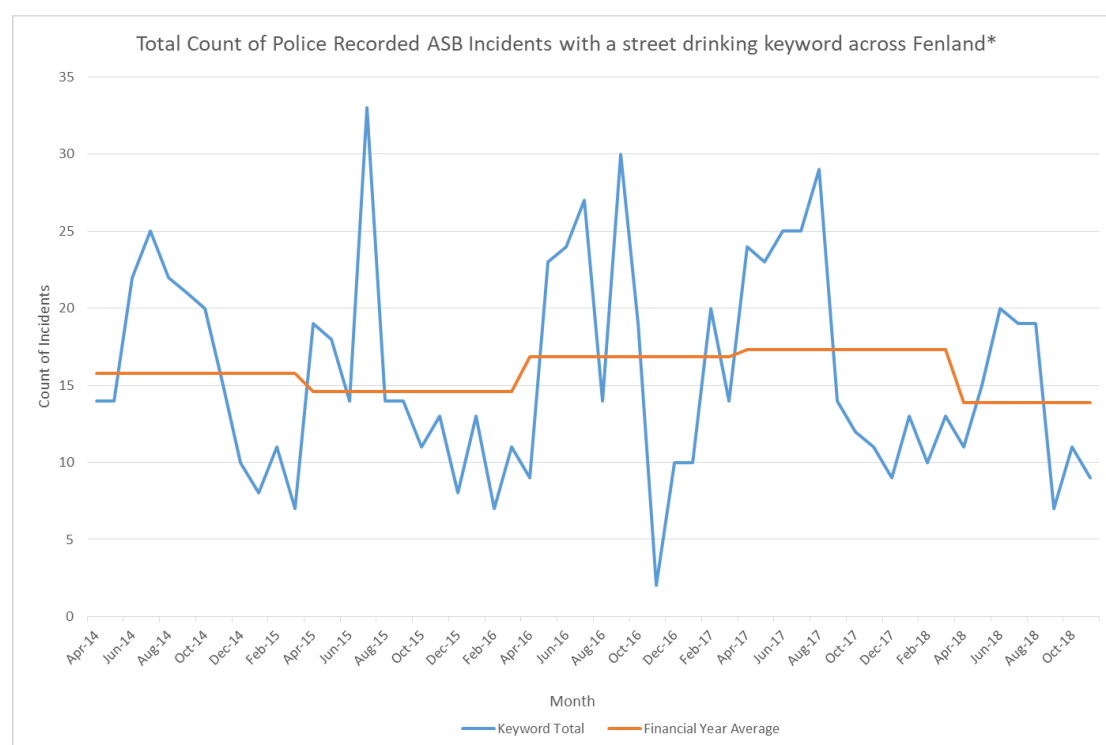


Table 7 offers a further summary of this by offering a breakdown of the total number of incidents across the district containing one of the keywords by year. Whilst the outputs of this data is reliant on officer comments about individual incidents and not all incidents will be directly linked to street drinking, it does provide some insight. Table 4 does indicate that across the district as a whole, the

¹⁶ *Keywords= drinking and street drink

number of incidents that include these keywords has remained fairly consistent over the last four years.

Table 7: A breakdown of the total number of incidents containing one of the keywords by year

Year	Total Keyword Incidents*
2014/15	189
2015/16	175
2016/17	202
2017/18	208

*keywords-drinking, street drink

In order to understand the trends and impact of street drinking across the district as a whole, table 8 breaks down the **annual number of incidents containing one of the keywords associated with street drinking by ward**. This analysis supports the wider belief that street drinking in the district is predominantly concentrated in Wisbech with the highest volume of incidents taking place in Wisbech wards over the past three years.

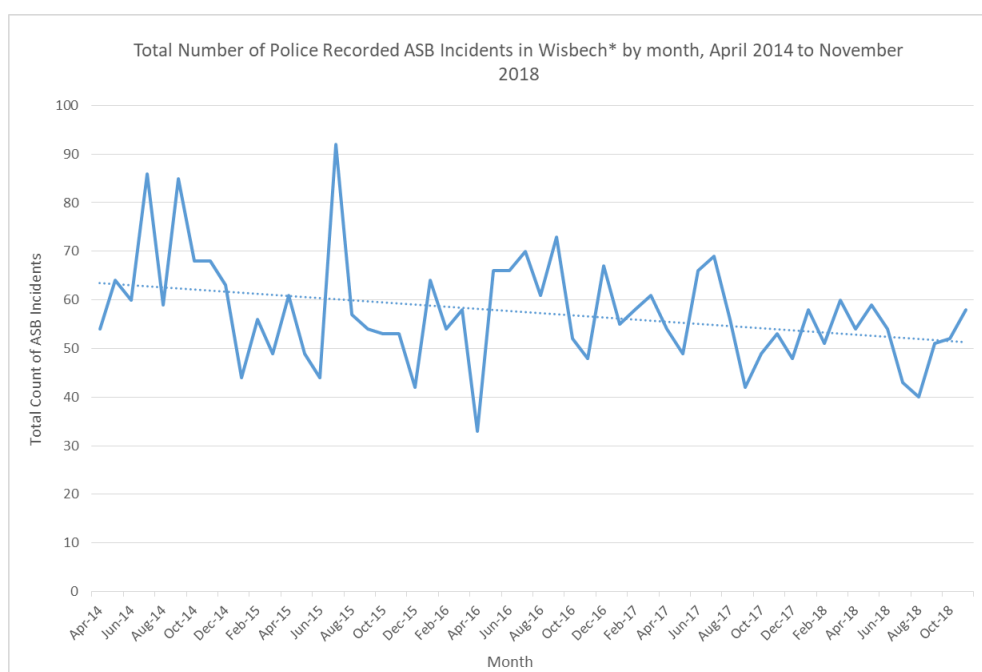
Table 8: A breakdown by ward of police recorded ASB incidents containing street drinking keyword

Ward	2015	2016	2017	2018
Medworth	64	83	73	67
Clarkson	14	17	25	18
Peckover	13	10	19	9
Octavia Hill	7	9	11	7
Bassenhally	0	16	12	4
March West	7	5	13	5
Waterlees Village	7	8	4	6
March North	4	7	6	5
Kirkgate	1	3	13	3
Roman Bank	5	3	8	3
March East	2	3	8	3
St. Andrews	2	5	4	3
Staithe	6	5	2	1
Benwick, Coates & Eastrea	0	3	1	4
Parson Drove & Wisbech St. Mary	1	4	3	0
Slade Lode	2	2	1	2
Wenneye	3	1	3	0
Elm & Christchurch	1	1	3	1
Lattersey	0	1	3	2
Doddington & Wimblington	0	1	1	3
Stonald	1	1	2	0
The Mills	3	0	0	1
Manea	1	1	1	0

With the focus of street drinking in Fenland centred on Wisbech and with community concern identified as an issue within the town, it is important that the partnership keeps sight on the long

terms trends of anti-social incidents in the town. Figure 5 below breaks down the total number of ASB incidents by month in the town. This analysis shows some long term reductions in recorded ASB in the town in line with the district wide reductions.

Figure 5: Total Number of police recorded ASB incidents in Wisbech* by month, April 2014 to November 2018



*Wisbech- Medworth, Clarkson, Peckover Wards

In terms of understanding the type of recorded ASB incidents that take place within Wisbech, table 9 below shows that the majority of incidents are nuisance ASB incidents. Nuisance can include making excess noise, smoking, not clearing up domestic waste or anti-social driving.

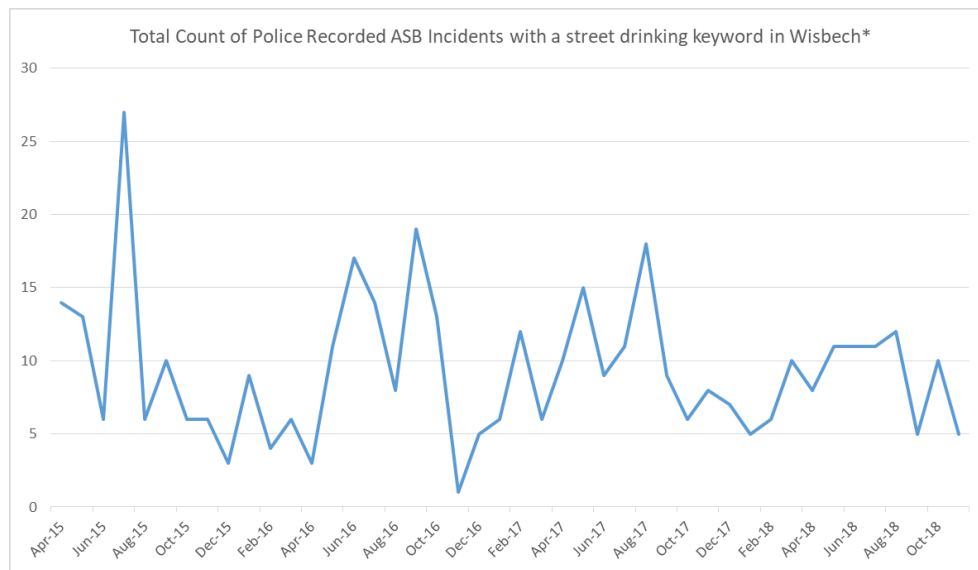
Table 9: Police recorded ASB incidents in Wisbech* by classification

ASB Classification	2015	2016	2017	2018**
Nuisance	460	508	532	478
Environment	85	81	59	50
Personal- Standard Risk	81	93	45	34
Personal- No Risk	15	15	18	13
Personal- High or Medium Risk	8	9	5	3

**to November 2018

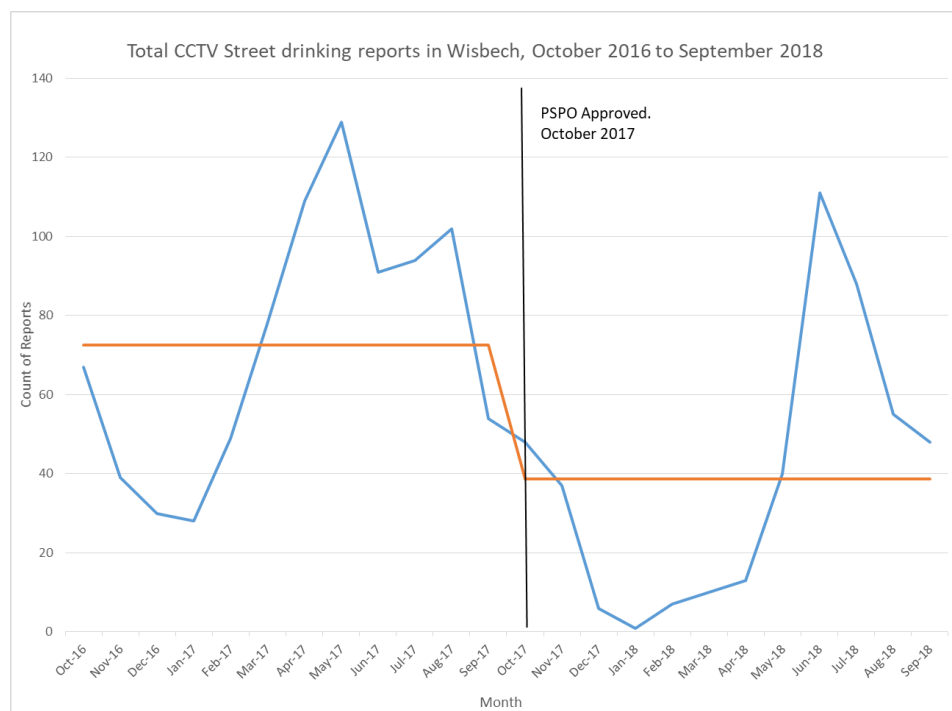
Figure 6 offers a monthly breakdown of those ASB incidents linked to street drinking. Whilst the highest volume on recorded incidents continue to be in the summer months, **there has been a longer term reduction in the total number of incidents.**

Figure 6: A breakdown police recorded ASB incidents that contain a key word linked to street drinking in Wisbech (*Medworth, Clarkson and Peckover Wards)



To support this analysis of police recorded anti-social incidents linked to street drinking, Figure 7 shows the total number CCTV street drinking reports in Wisbech by Fenland district council over time. This shows an overall reduction of 46.7% in incidents across the town between October 2017 and September 2018 when compared to the previous 12 months. Public street drinking incidents (as recorded on CCTV) includes public urination, defecation and alcohol related disorder. The chart also highlights when a Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) was introduced into the town. A review of this has been included later within this assessment.

Figure 7: A recorded CCTV drinking reports by Fenland District Council, October 2016 to September 2018

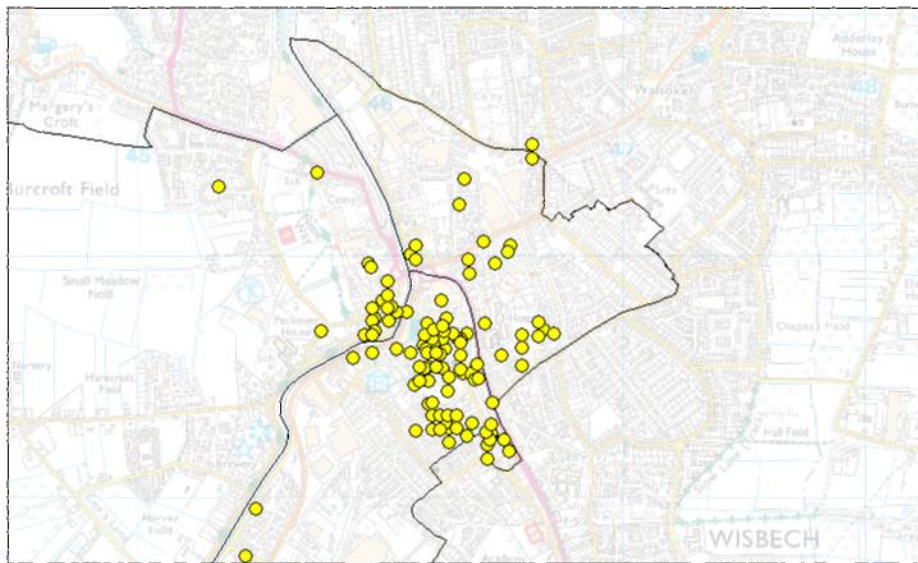


MAPPING STREET DRINKING INCIDENTS IN WISBECH AGAINST PSPO BOUNDARY

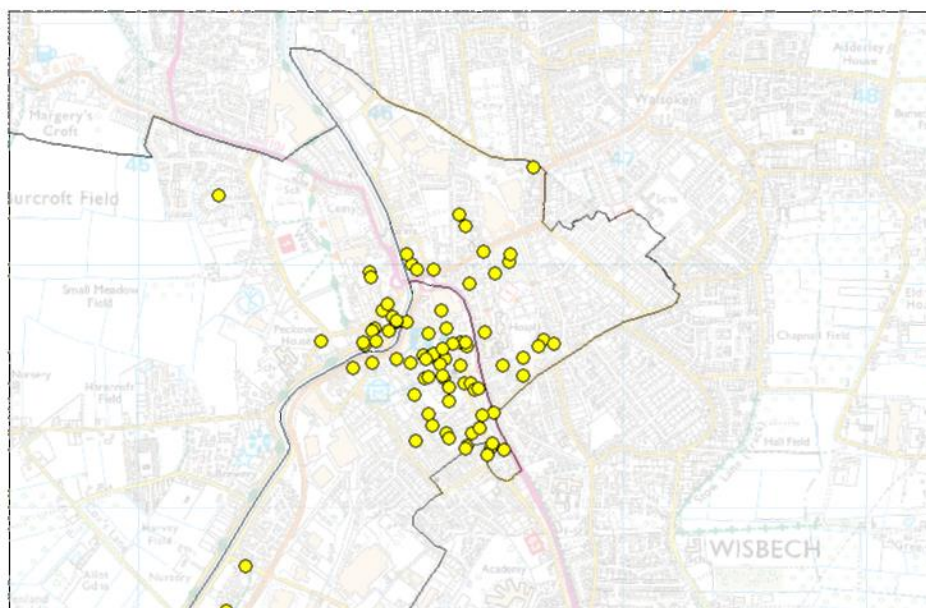
The two maps below break down the locations of police recorded ASB incidents containing one of the street drinking keywords within Wisbech. The first map identifies those incidents that took place between October 2016 and September 2017 whilst the second map shows the incidents for the following twelve months.

The incident maps reflect the overall reduction in incidents over this period, including a reduction in those areas covered by the PSPO. The first map covers the twelve month period prior to the implementation of the PSPO and the second map covers the twelve months after implementation.

Location of Anti-Social Incidents Containing a Street Drinking Keyword: October 2016- September 2017



Location of Anti-Social Incidents Containing a Street Drinking Keyword: October 2017- September 2018



● Police Recorded ASB incident containing keyword 'drinking' or 'street drink'

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PROFILE OF STREET DRINKERS IN WISBECH

The Wisbech Alcohol Partnership (WAP) has previously carried out some engagement work to assess the issues relating to street drinking and identified 72 people in Wisbech town centre who drink in the open area at that time. Most of these people were Eastern European working males of Lithuanian or Latvian origin with a diverse age range (mid 20's to 50 year olds).

Drinking frequently occurred during 'days off' from work with a first alcoholic drink taken among social gatherings in open public spaces. Information gathered by the Wisbech Alcohol Partnership determined that street drinking is considered as culturally acceptable. Eastern European countries and high alcohol consumption is often not perceived as an issue as it is a 'way of life'. It is therefore difficult to engage with 'street drinkers' to discuss health risks and offer support services.

WISBECH ALCOHOL PARTNERSHIP

The Wisbech Alcohol Partnership was established in 2014 with the aim of preventing alcohol related crime and disorder and to reduce alcohol related harm. It was established through the FCSP to address alcohol misuse in Fenland. Its focus is on improving recording of street drinking, increasing front line officer and local business training and improved promotion activity to highlight the harms from alcohol and services which are available.

In order to tackle health and wider community issues associated with alcohol consumption in Wisbech the partnership group were able to implement actions across a wide range of service areas. The group now have more information and understanding in order to support the community, including tackling street drinking and associated health and community issues. The project group is supported by Fenland District Council, Cambridgeshire County Council, Cambridgeshire Police, Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue, Luminus Housing, local alcohol treatment provider, Local Commissioning Group, Pharmacies and local trade.

The WAP has undertaken numerous awareness raising campaigns, and engaged with more than 1,000 people on alcohol related discussions and where needed, referred for support with issues. The WAP also worked with a Tesco Extra, Wisbech, and carried out a number of face to face engagement days with their customers and was able to circulate over 3,000 'Alcohol Behaviour' scratch cards through their dot.com deliveries.

Front line staff in all organisations received ongoing awareness training on referral processes and access to health services and this included Alcohol Identification and Brief Advice (IBA) training sessions to provide staff with knowledge and understanding of alcohol dependency and correct advice and action to be taken depending on dependency levels. Treatment services undertake recovery walks, taking focussed services to hot spot areas for street drinking. Multi Lingual information materials have previously been produced.

The partnership has been delivering against an action plan since it was established and has delivered a range of activities. Key actions delivered by the partnership include monthly recovery walk and drug and alcohol training events. Two dedicated outreach workers have also been recruited with funding from the **Government's Controlling Migration Fund** to engage with street drinkers and offer them ongoing support. The WAP has provided large scale community engagement including events being delivered within local hot spot colleges and high footfall areas. The WAP has supported

national alcohol campaigns including 'morning after', 'dry January' and 'alcohol awareness week' and delivered these with support from the local PubWatch and business crime reduction schemes.

CONTROLLING MIGRATION FUND: TACKLING ALCOHOL MISUSE IN FENLAND

Fenland and Peterborough were successful in bidding into the Controlling Migration Fund with the aim of tackling alcohol misuse in the district. This bid was established to fund specialist intervention workers, with language skills to target migrants and local people misusing alcohol or needing to make a health behaviour change. A secondary bid for future activity has been submitted with the aim of building on the work already started.

Moving forward, the secondary application will look to move forward the existing work to tackle alcohol misuse in the district by:

- Enhancing early engagement and outreach approach to get more through treatment.
- Increase capacity at the treatment service
- Increase the number of languages staff can communicate in.

A decision on whether the alcohol partnership will be successful in receiving this second round of funding is expected to be received by the end of January 2019. If successful the alcohol partnership will look to achieve desired outcome by delivering the following actions shown in the summary box below.

Continue the street based outreach approach – Under the first bid the alcohol partnership funded workers with language skills in Polish and Lithuanian. In the secondary bid the aim will be to increase the range of language skills by recruiting **an individual who is multilingual**. This is to help communication with a broader range of languages (Russian/Bulgarian/Romanian). During this period the partnership will also look to recruit volunteers to build in sustainability once the monies allocated have been used.

Introduce a mobile engagement van to help with engagement – Via outreach the partnership have work to break down barriers and get people into treatment but currently people have to present at the service to start formal treatment. Change Grow Live (CGL) has a mobile interventions unit. This will be deployed 1 for 8 hours per week in Wisbech. **This is provided as added value and is not part of the bid.** Using the bus it will be possible to take treatment directly to service users and offer specialist interventions directly to them. The bus is provided for 5 years as part of the substance misuse treatment contract.

Increase the office drop in slots from twice per week to 5 days per week Monday-Friday. This is added value as under the new contract drop-in at any time. By having a 3rd worker in Wisbech it will be possible to offer access to a multi-lingual worker each day so that it is possible to communicate quicker and more effectively with those who attend the drop-in.

Work more upstream in partnership with lifestyle services – Lessons learnt from working with clients in Peterborough show that EU clients accessing lifestyles services can respond well to preventative interventions around alcohol. This is to support people before they become alcohol dependent. This would involve converting one of the Outreach Worker roles to a Early Engagement Worker. They would work closely with the lifestyles service/GP practices/Blood Borne Virus Clinics/Shopping Centres/Supermarkets.

Offer support to those who are receiving repeated PSPO Notices – Since the last bid a Public Spaces Protection Order for street drinking has been introduced in Wisbech. As part of this new bid, all those clients who receive notices for street drinking will be offered alcohol treatment and access to the multilingual workers. The purpose being to assess their drinking levels and offer them specialist interventions around alcohol. Addressing the underlying causes of alcohol misuse is the best way of addressing street drinking rather than fining people who cannot afford to pay.

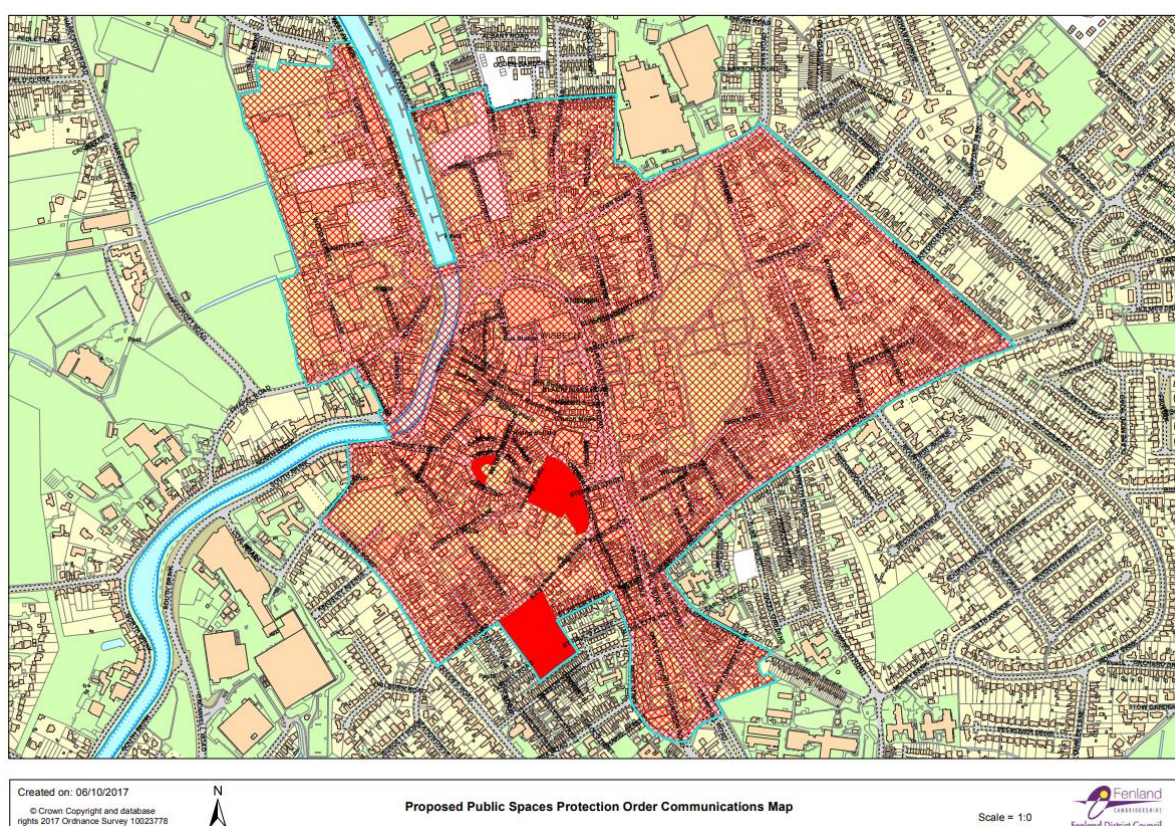
PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER (PSPO)

A Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) was introduced in Wisbech in October 2017 with the aim of tackling alcohol-fuelled incidents and anti-social behaviour in the town.

The order currently restricts all alcohol consumption in three 'no drinking zones' - Tillery Fields, St Peter's Church Gardens and the Memorial Garden in The Crescent - and controls drinking across a wider town centre area.

Map 1 below highlights the three key locations as well as the wider town covered by drinking controls.

Map 1: Outline of Wisbech PSPO locations



As the PSPO has now been in place for 12 months, a review of the effectiveness of the PSPO has been carried out by Fenland District Council (FDC). The review has been summarised in the following section of this strategic assessment.

It is recommended that the FCSP also note this review and play a role in supporting and developing the suggested recommendations and next steps.

WISBECH PSPO REVIEW

As part of the review of the effectiveness of the Wisbech PSPO, a public consultation was carried out which included 240 responses. From the review of the consultation responses and local partner data provided, a number of suggested next steps came out this review and the role of FCSP will be key in assessing and delivering each of these steps. These include:

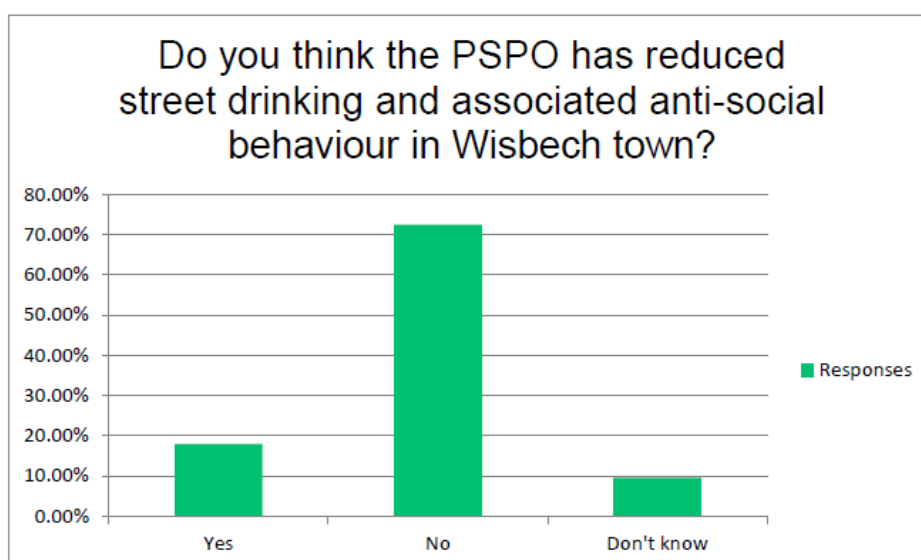
- To convene a partnership workshop to develop tactical options on PSPO enforcement and street drinking recording.
- Consider options to widen the area where the possession of an open container is prohibited. Effectively prohibiting alcohol consumption.
 - The town park to remain subject of the current restriction which allows control of alcohol consumption when associated with anti-social behaviour.
 - All other areas within the wider area of the PSPO to be subject of the restriction prohibiting alcohol consumption based on partnership discussions through both the Wisbech Alcohol Partnership and Fenland Community Safety Partnership
- Review licensing options relating to new off-license applications and enforcement checks of established off-license premises through the existing Fenland Relevant Authorities Officer Group (RAO)

It is recommended that the partnership consider these suggested next steps alongside the key findings and recommendations of this strategic assessment.

Within the consultation, Figure 6 below breaks down responses to the question ‘Do you think the PSPO has reduced street drinking and associated anti-social behaviour in Wisbech town?’ As shown within the breakdown of responses, a majority of respondents to the survey felt that the PSPO had not had an impact on reducing ASB incidents within the town. This public perception that there has not been a reduction in overall ASB incidents in the town is not reflected in overall ASB incidents data or FDC recorded CCTV data. These data indicators were also reviewed within the PSPO review itself and have been included within Appendix B of this document.

Figure 6: Extract from Fenland district council PSPO consultation

Question 3:- Do you think the PSPO has reduced street drinking and associated anti-social behaviour in Wisbech town?

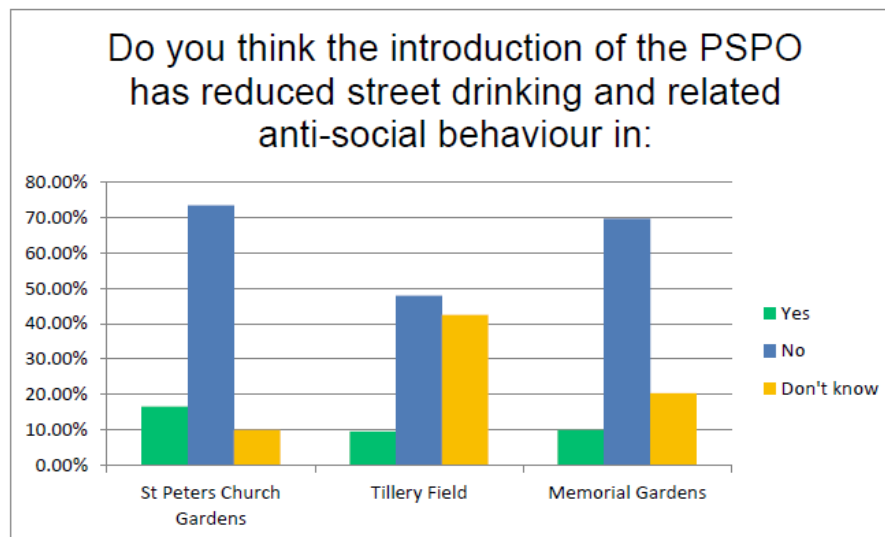


Within the consultation review, the question of whether the PSPO has reduced street drinking and related ASB in the specific locations that the PSPO is in place. Again, in both St Peter’s Church Gardens and Memorial Gardens the perception from a majority of respondents was that the

introduction of the PSPO has not had an impact on street drinking within these locations. Again, this perception does not mirror the **police recorded incidents data also contained within the review (Appendix B)**

Figure 7: Extract from Fenland district council PSPO consultation

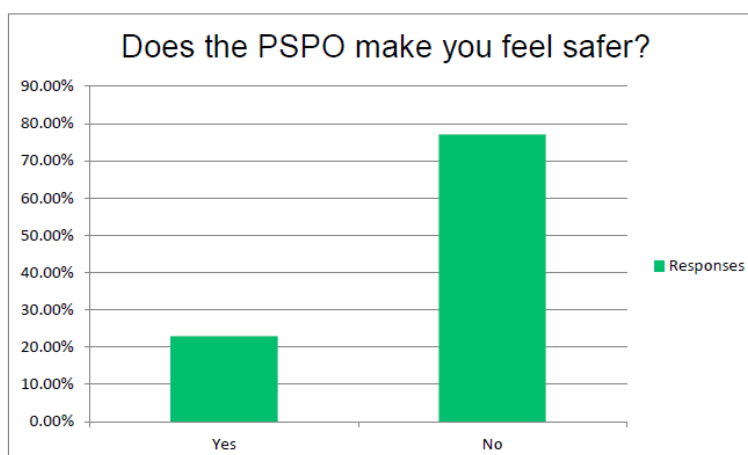
Question 4:- Do you think the introduction of the PSPO has reduced street drinking and related anti-social behaviour in St Peters Church Gdns, Tillery Field, Memorial Gdns.



The consultation also asked respondents whether they believed that the introduction of the PSPO had made them feel safer and again, a majority believed that it has had very little impact here.

Figure 8: Extract from Fenland district council PSPO consultation

Question 5:- Does the PSPO make you feel safer?



The mismatch between this concern/perception that the PSPO has had little impact and the trends in recorded data could be attributed to two possibilities:

- This is an issue of perception and the PSPO has had a positive impact on ASB/street drinking in the town

- The PSPO has had little or no impact and this is an issue of recording/reporting of incidents.

Whilst the PSPO review consultation looked predominantly at perceptions of ASB/street drinking within the locations of the PSPO, FCSP also routinely monitor public perceptions of crime through the Fenland Community Survey. Table 10 below summarises the responses for each quarter within this financial year by residents of Wisbech and the surrounding area to the question 'Have you been directly affected by any of the following issue within the last three months?' As shown within the table, both street drinking and ASB are issues that continue to affect residents within the town and the partnership should note this impact.

Table 10: Summary of Fenland Community Survey Responses (Wisbech and surrounding areas), January to December 2018

Issue	January to March 2018 (%)	January to March 2018 Total	April to June 2018 (%)	April to June 2018 Total	July to September 2018 (%)	July to September 2018 Total	October to December 2018 (%)	October to December 2018 Total	2018 Quarterly Average (%)
Speeding / Anti-Social Driving	40%	23	55%	66	59%	73	34%	30	47%
Fly-Tipping / Litter	26%	15	43%	52	39%	48	18%	16	32%
Street Drinking	22%	13	27%	32	28%	35	36%	32	28%
Parking	24%	14	31%	37	29%	36	27%	24	28%
Dog Fouling	28%	16	43%	52	28%	35	8%	7	27%
No Issues	17%	10	11%	13	15%	19	30%	26	18%
ASB (adult/youth)	16%	9	16%	19	18%	22	20%	18	17%
Drug/Substance Abuse	12%	7	19%	23	18%	22	13%	11	15%
Vandalism	7%	4	18%	22	20%	25	6%	5	13%
Burglary or Theft	16%	9	12%	14	11%	14	2%	2	10%
Vehicle Crime	10%	6	10%	12	8%	10	2%	2	8%
Graffiti	2%	1	7%	8	8%	10	2%	2	5%
Other	0%	0	8%	10	7%	9	0%	0	4%
Scams or Rogue Traders	2%	1	4%	5	6%	7	2%	2	3%
Hate Crime	0%	0	2%	2	2%	3	1%	1	1%
Violent Crime	0%	0	2%	2	3%	4	0%	0	1%

WHAT ARE THE SPECIFIC ISSUES RELATING TO STREET DRINKING IN WISBECH?

As part of the consultation review of the Wisbech PSPO, respondents were asked for additional comments on their thoughts of street drinking within the town and the effectiveness of the PSPO. A range of issues were raised by the public. Issues raised through the consultation include:

- There were numerous reports of street drinkers urinating in the street and some reports of defecation
- Reports of litter as a result of street drinking e.g beer cans, smashed glass etc
- There were some reports of displacement as a result of the PSPO
- Many respondents believed that there are issues around enforcement
- Reports of individuals feeling intimidated by street drinkers gathering in groups

It is recommended that as part of the FCSP and Wisbech Alcohol Partnerships review of the PSPO, the specific concerns from the consultation are discussed alongside the next steps, where appropriate, to tackle these.

COUNTY LINES

'County lines' has become one of the biggest community safety concern in the county and nationally. It involves drug trafficking from major drug hubs such as London and Manchester into more rural areas. Most often young individuals, some as young as 12, are being exploited to carry drugs across the country. Drugs are sold through a single phone number that is advertised among users.

Drugs are related to a number of crime and anti-social behaviour problems. Not only the crimes relating to trafficking and possession of the drugs themselves. But also the associated violence with County Lines (the cross boarder drugs networks), acquisitive crime in order to obtain drugs, there is the exploitation of both adults and children in a variety of ways. It is important to note that this breadth of issues inevitably means that a variety of tactics will be needed to tackle the different aspects of the problem. Concern has been raised in other parts of the county surrounding an increase in criminal activity related to county lines, particularly in Cambridge City and Huntingdonshire.

National Research from the National Crime Agency showed that:

There was evidence of County Lines activity in 88% of force returns (38 forces), while 12% of forces (5) reported no evidence. However, the NCA believes County Lines to be present in some form in all England and Wales force areas

- 74% of forces (32) noted exploitation of vulnerable people:-
- 37% of forces (16) reported exploitation of persons with mental health issues
- 12% of forces (5) reported exploitation of persons with physical health issues
- 65% of forces (28) reported that County Lines activity was linked to exploitation of children

Virtually all forces that reported County Lines activity also referenced that the individuals responsible were involved with carrying weapons. Knives were mentioned by 85% of forces (35) and firearms were mentioned by 74% of forces (32). However, there were no reported incidents of guns being discharged in relation to County Lines activity

Based on the data provided, the NCA estimates that there are at least 720 County Lines across England and Wales, although the actual figure may well be higher. Based on the data provided by forces, at least 283 of those lines will originate in London, although other urban hubs continue to emerge

The NCA estimates that the majority of those 720+ lines will involve the exploitation of multiple young or otherwise vulnerable people.

It is unknown how much of this type of activity has spread into more rural parts of the county, as it has in other parts of the county and the extent of activity in Fenland is unknown.

FENLAND COMMUNITY SURVEY

Each quarterly strategic assessment contains a short summary of the key findings of the Fenland Community Safety survey. Surveys have been completed as part of the community engagement process and they are also available to complete through the internet via <http://www.fenland.gov.uk/CSPsurvey>. As is common for a community survey, responses mostly reflect low level but visible issues for community members, rather than the highest risk or harm issues. It is the role of the detailed strategic assessments to identify those crimes that can be hidden from the community or highest risk.

This update covers responses for the period October to December 2018. Figures in brackets are from the previous survey July to September 2018.*¹⁷

Over the period October to December 2018, 227 (528) total responses were recorded. Responses can be broken down by geographical areas as: Chatteris 68 (183), March 0* (122), Whittlesey 68 (105) and Wisbech 91 (118).

When asked if they had been directly affected by ASB/Crime in the past three months, the highest response from Chatteris and Whittlesey was No Issue, 40% (18%) and 50% (21%) respectively. The problem topic which did feature highest for both Chatteris and Whittlesey was speeding and anti-social driving, Chatteris 31% (66%) and Whittlesey 21% (53%). Parking was equal highest in Chatteris 31% (35%). In Wisbech, the highest impact upon those surveyed was street drinking at 36% (28%).

When asked if their family had been adversely affected by ASB/crime the highest issues identified were.

Has your family been adversely affected by ASB/crime			
	1st	2nd	3rd
Chatteris	Speed/ASB Drive	Parking	Dog Fouling
March	No Data	No Data	No Data
Whittlesey	Speed/ASB Drive	Parking	Dog Fouling
Wisbech	Street Drinking	Speed/ASB Drive	Parking

It is worth noting the largest response from all three towns indicated no issues had negatively impacted upon their family. The following two tables provide a snap shot of how safe people feel and their perception of crime/ASB in their locality.

How safe do you feel where you live?				
	Very Safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very Unsafe
Chatteris	19% (12%)	68% (71%)	13% (15%)	0% (2%)
March	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Whittlesey	15% (5%)	84% (66%)	1% (15%)	0% (1%)
Wisbech	10% (8%)	62% (62%)	26% (27%)	2% (2%)

¹⁷ * Due to technical difficulties the data obtained for March and surrounding areas is not available and not included within this summary. Efforts to recover the data are ongoing.

Is there a problem with Crime & ASB where you live?				
	Not at all	Not much	Quite a problem	Big problem
Chatteris	30% (23%)	55% (51%)	15% (923%)	0% (4%)
March	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Whittlesey	49% (22%)	50% (37%)	1% (30%)	0% (10%)
Wisbech	24% (14%)	44% (55%)	27% (19%)	4% (12%)

Please note: Figures may not add to 100% as some respondents skip the questions

What should the CSP focus on?

Each of the three towns and surrounding areas where data has been analysed had their own priority for the CSP:

- Chatteris – Speeding/Anti-social driving;
- Whittlesey – Burglary & Theft;
- Wisbech – Street Drinking.

Speeding/Anti-Social driving was second for those surveyed in Wisbech and Whittlesey and in Chatteris it was parking. Third priorities were Chatteris – Burglary & Theft; Whittlesey – Parking; Wisbech – Burglary & Theft and ASB

APPENDIX A

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Public Health Intelligence Team, Local Area Alcohol Profiles.

<https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/health/topics/alcohol/>, 2018

Home Office, Drug Misuse: Findings from the 2017/18 Crime Survey for England and Wales,
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/729249/drug-misuse-2018-hosb1418.pdf, July 2018

Public Health Outcomes Framework, Cambridgeshire, National Drug Treatment Monitoring System <https://www.ndtms.net/Monthly/PHOF>

Home Office, Drug misuse: findings from the 2017 to 2018 CSEW

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/drug-misuse-findings-from-the-2017-to-2018-csew>, July 2018

National Drug Treatment Monitoring Survey, Monthly Summary,

<https://www.ndtms.net/Monthly/MonthlySummary>

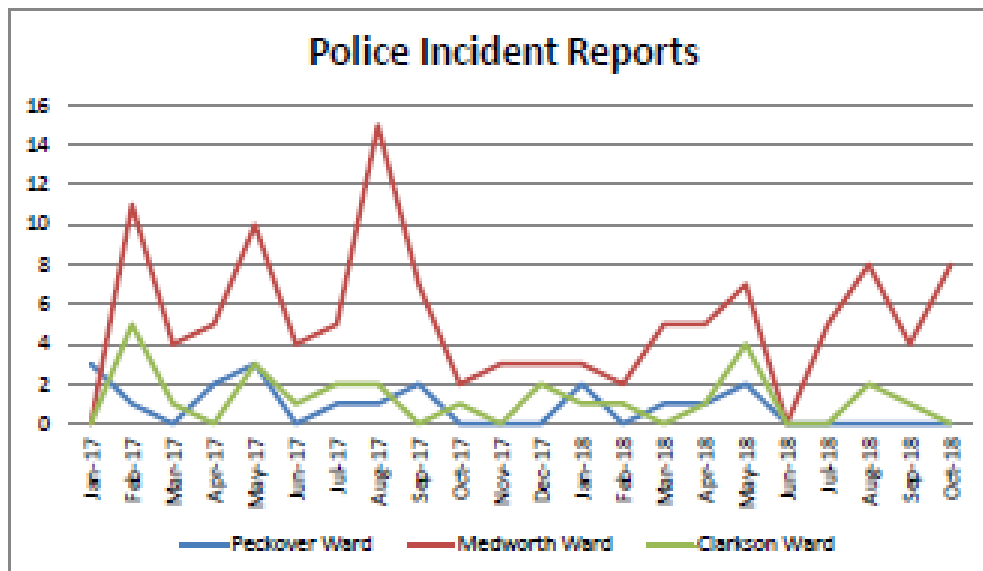
Office of National Statistics, Alcohol-specific deaths in the UK: Registered in 2017

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/causesofdeath/bulletins/alcoholrelateddeathsintheunitedkingdom/registeredin2017>

APPENDIX B: PARTNER DATA USED WITHIN PSPO REVIEW

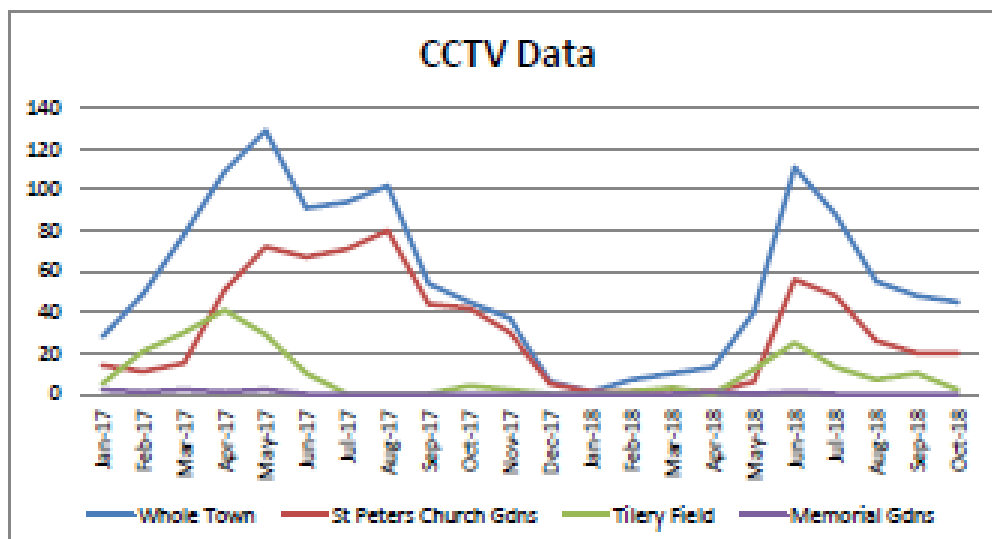
Police Data:

Recorded incidents identified as Street Drinkers and Rowdy / Nuisance which are indicated as being street drinking. Locations are ward areas of Peckover, Medworth and Clarkson.



Fenland CCTV Data:

Number of incidents where CCTV operators have identified street drinking or have been requested by partner agencies to monitor street drinking occurrences.



Fixed Penalty Notice Data:

Fixed penalty notices issued by authorised officers following intelligent led patrols of hot spot locations.

