

Appendix C

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FENLAND Community Safety Partnership

Fenland Community Safety Partnership

Strategic Assessment 2012/13 - Continuous Assessment
Document 1: July 2012

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Document Details

The document has been produced by the Research and Performance team, Cambridgeshire County Council on behalf of Fenland Community Safety Partnership and is available to download from [WEBLINK].

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Description	The purpose of this document is to provide the Fenland Community Safety Partnership with an understanding of key community safety issues affecting the district. This is the first of four documents that will be produced for 2012/13. The focus of this document will be alcohol-related violence in Fenland.
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Section 1: Introduction

Document Schedule

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

The strategic assessment was previously produced annually, however, for 2012/13 the partnership is developing a continuous assessment process that will allow planning throughout the year. Whilst each document will provide an overview of the partnerships performance during the year, the aim of each document will be to gain a better understanding of selected issues for each of the four largest settlements in the district. The selected issues will be alcohol-related violence.

The continuous assessment consists of 4 parts:

Document	Key theme	Analysis & Writing	Presentation
1	Alcohol-related violence	April to June	July 2012
2	Acquisitive crime and offending	July to September	October 2012
3	Young people	October to December	January 2013
4	Anti-social behaviour	January to March	April 2013

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

Document Structure

Each strategic assessment document is set out in four chapters:

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

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Additional Data

The Research and Performance team has created an interactive community safety atlas, which provides 5 year data that can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/crime/atlas.html>

This provides data for some of the main crime and disorder issues in the district at ward level. It is publicly available and shows 5 year trends and comparator data (where available). The atlas allows the user to review the trend data directly on the map or in a chart.

Section 2: Key Findings and Recommendations

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

Overview

Violent crime shows strong geographic patterns, with a high proportion of offences occurring in a small number of locations; "hotspots". Violent crime hotspots are often near licensed premises, in town centres or public spaces. In order to deal with these "hotspots" the partnership's options are:

1. To directly intervene in these "hotspots" using techniques of situational crime prevention (See appendix).
2. To tackle the underlying causes of the violence and / or anti-social behaviour by working with the perpetrators.

Key findings

Violence against the person tends to show seasonal peaks in spring and late summer, particularly July (last year) and August consistently shows higher levels of offences. There is an opportunity now for the partnership to review how prepared it is this year to tackle this issue.

Approximately a third of violence occurs within the major pub clusters in Fenland. The population of Wisbech is 24% of the total population in Fenland, however 50% of violence occurs in Wisbech. March accounts for 23% of the district population and records approximately the same proportion of violent crime.

Repeat offenders in both Wisbech and March (14% of offenders across both locations) were linked to 32% of violence. Violence in the pub clusters in Wisbech and March follow typical patterns, with young men as the largest victim and offender groups. The majority of violence takes place in the evening and overnight and with peak days being Friday and Saturday.

However, it should be noted that the violence is not exclusively alcohol-related; with some violence involving young people (outside typical peak times) and some taking place in residential locations (with a significant proportion linked to domestic abuse).

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Recommendations




1. That Wisbech and March continue to remain the focus of partnership activity.
2. That a variety of situational crime prevention methods are adopted (see section 5 for details) to obtain an initial reduction and 'manage' the seriousness of the violence.
3. That the repeat offenders for alcohol-related violence and those individuals that pose most risk are tackled using a partnership approach, e.g. exclusions from premises, brief interventions to address drinking behaviour.
4. That the overlap between domestic abuse and alcohol-related violence be considered and where appropriate additional actions to tackle these cases are included in the partnership action plan (perhaps through a perpetrator programme).
5. The partnership needs to obtain and use A&E data from the local hospitals this would provide a more complete picture of victimisation in the district would better inform the task groups actions.

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Section 3: Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues¹

Fenland Community Safety Partnership Calendar



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

References:

- *Seasonality in recorded crime: preliminary findings, RDS Home Office Report 02/07
- ** Fly Tipping, Causes, Incentives, Solutions, JDI, UCL, 2006 (based on Dudley only)
- *** Peak extended for Cambridgeshire as per reports findings
- **** Source: Adapted from Rural Crime Action Team Calendar

Key:

5 Year data:

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

Last year 2011/12

- PEAK A 2011/2012 Peak Above Upper SD
- PEAK B 2011/2012 Peak Above Mean
- PEAK C 2011/2012 Peak Below Mean

¹ SD – Standard Deviation: A quantity calculated to indicate the extent of deviation for a group as a whole

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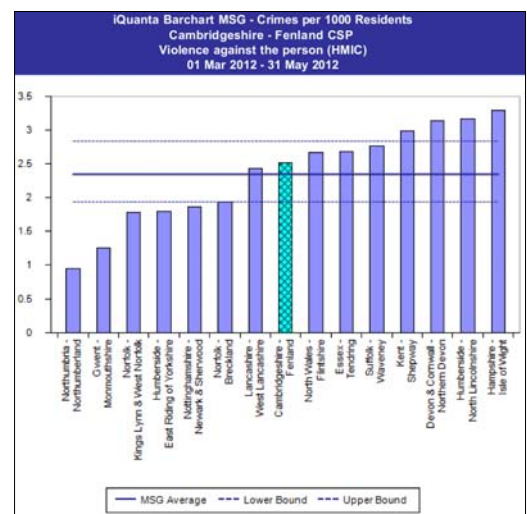
Section 4: Performance and Partnership Activity

Priority: Alcohol-related violence

Performance Measure (Volume offences)	Q1 12/13	Q2 12/13	Q3 12/13	Q4 12/13	Trend ²	Key location ³
1.1 Violence against the person	270				Down	Medworth
1.2 Violence against the person – In Wisbech pub cluster	Not available					
1.3 Violence against the person – Involving young people	Not available					

Current Partnership projects that are underway or in development are;

- Compliance checks carried out to all license premises within Wisbech and March pub clusters. This has been inputted to guide the Fenland Traffic Light System which led to relevant interventions such as structure action plans and license reviews where required.
- Focussed Police presence in key locations was deployed throughout the Euro 2012 tournament to act as both a deterrent and as quick reaction to incidents.
- CCTV continues to monitor and detect incidents in the main town centre areas.
- Both March and Wisbech Pub Managers have been encouraged to use the new Fenland information tool which has the capability of recording incidents, details of perpetrators and sharing information with relevant authorities. This will lead to improved detection rates and identification of offenders.
- The Research and Performance team continue to pursue the 2 local Emergency Departments to obtain assault related data. Ambulance data is now being shared with Fenland looking at where ambulance attendance is required. This will help to inform hotspots and licensed premises identification.



² Trend: Is a year to date comparison of change with same period previous year: up (increase), down (decrease) or none (no change)

³ Location identified if it recorded a consistently high volume for rolling 12 months

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Priority: Anti-social behaviour

Performance Measure (Perception measure)	Q1 12/13	Q2 12/13	Q3 12/13	Q4 12/13	Trend	Baseline
Proportion of residents who perceive ASB to be a fairly or very big problem	3%				UP	2.7%
ASB incidents at Spinney Recreation ground ⁴	Not available					
ASB incidents at Wenny Recreation ground, Chatteris	Not available					

Antisocial behaviour typically peaks in the summer; the partnership activity should reflect this. A peak in public perception that ASB is a problem(see appendix) in March 2012 has meant that this indicator is quite high for the new financial year. There is currently no known explanation for this particular peak. The target is to keep the perception below 2%.

The following are current ASB projects and interventions;

- The activity has mainly focussed on positive news stories leading to an end of year story of all the crime & disorder reductions, the aim of which are to reduce the perception that ASB is a significant problem.
- Fenland District Council in joint working with East Cambridgeshire DC have awarded a tender to Youth Service Providers to deliver targeted detached youth work in Fenland. The main areas are the four market towns and some rural locations which have been reported as areas of concern and where there are signs of alcohol related litter or drug paraphernalia.
- Community Safety Champions project has engaged 16 young people Yr 5 & 6 students to change their thinking and behaviour this was delivered in partnership by Police, Fire & Rescue, Roddons Housing & Fenland DC, the students will be monitored over the next 6 months to see improved behavioural changes.
- Over the past 3 months there has been a partnership project to reduce the visibility and impact caused by street drinkers in Wisbech; this includes support offered by No access to public resource officer shared between Fenland & Cambridge City, Police, Fenland DC Housing and enforcement by UK Boarder Agency where required, so far over 20 rough sleepers have been identified, engaged and. supported. (for info, 5 have been repatriated, several have left the area awaiting numbers of personnel receiving support or signposted to support agencies)

⁴ Police recorded ASB incidents

Section 5: Priority Analysis – Violence

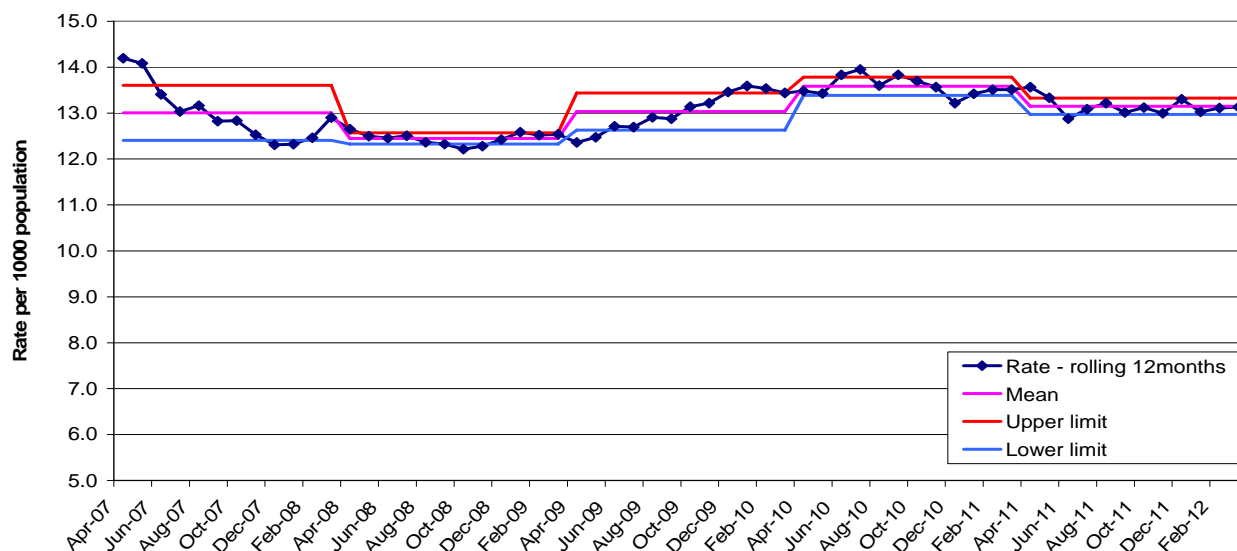
This section of the assessment provides an overview of violence in the district, with a focus on alcohol-related violence in the main market towns.

Overview

The rate of violence against the person per 1,000 population in Fenland has remained relatively stable over the past 3 years, as can be seen in the chart below. For the most recent year (2011/12) the rate was 13.4 per 1,000 population. The lowest volume of offences of violence in the past six years was in 2007/08. Since then the volume has had small fluctuations above and below an average of 1,240 crimes per year.

Chart 1: Rate of violence against the person since 2007 -12 month rolling rate

Long-term trend for Violence against the person in Fenland



Compared to its most similar group⁹ Fenland has a rate that is above the group average and is position 10 of 15 (where 15 is the worst). A reduction of approximately 120 crimes would bring Fenland in line with the group average rate.

The gap between the rolling volume of offences is not closing and hasn't closed in 5 years. This would indicate that a new approach would be beneficial in tackling violent crime in Fenland.

The 2011 strategic assessment identified a gap between the reductions seen in Fenland and the rest of the county. All other districts within the county reduced recorded crime at a faster rate than Fenland.

⁹ 12 months to March 2012. Similar group of 14 other authorities as defined on IQuenta, Home Office performance tool (see appendix c)

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Section 5.1: Places

Fenland

Fenland is a rural district covering approximately 54,500 hectares. Fenland contains four market towns: Wisbech, March, Whittlesey and Chatteris, as well as 29 villages. All together the market towns contain 72% of the district's population. They are Fenland's main service, commercial and social centres, and have strong historic characters.

Fenland's main transport routes are the A47 linking to Peterborough to the west and Norwich to the east, and the A141/A142 linking to Huntingdon, Ely and Cambridge to the south. March benefits from frequent rail services to Cambridge, Ely and Peterborough with direct links to Birmingham and Stansted Airport. There are also connections to London via the East Coast Main Line.

Economically, Fenland is influenced by both Cambridge and Peterborough, in terms of jobs and many higher-level services. March is the District's administrative hub and the main site of Fenland District Council. The Council itself consists of 40 elected councillors representing 27 wards. There are 16 parishes.

Wisbech

Wisbech is the largest town in Fenland (22,800 pop, 2010). The town is made up of seven wards and a quarter of the population lives in one ward, Waterlees, making it the most densely populated area outside of Cambridge. The main employment areas are the town centre and the industrial sites in Medworth ward. Wisbech provides good employment opportunities to local residents and the surrounding area; however data indicates that the people living in Wisbech may be under skilled. Out of work claimants range between 12.9% and 20.5%, this is the highest rate by far in the county. Three Lower Super Output Areas¹⁰ (LSOAs) in Cambridgeshire fall within the most deprived 10% of areas in England, all three are in Wisbech and Wisbech scores particularly poorly in terms of child well-being and health indicators.

March

March is the second largest town in Fenland (21,900 pop, 2010). The town is split by three wards with fairly equal populations. Although March has a fairly even ratio of jobs to people the percentage of out of work claimants is between 10.6% and 14.4%, this is average for Fenland although high compared to the rest of county. The level of deprivation in March is close to the national average, with the exception of education, skills and training. According to the Output Area Classification¹¹ (OAC) profiles March has an even mix of different household types including Typical Traits, Prospering Suburbs, Countryside and some Blue Collar Communities

¹⁰ A Super Output Area (SOA) is a geographical area designed for the collection and publication of small area statistics. Source : <http://www.idea.gov.uk/idk/core/page.do?pageId=7175806>

¹¹ Information from the 2001 National Census was used to identify the local characteristics at output area level, this is called the Output Area Classifications. Source: <http://areaclassification.org.uk/getting-started/getting-started-what-is-the-output-area-classification/>

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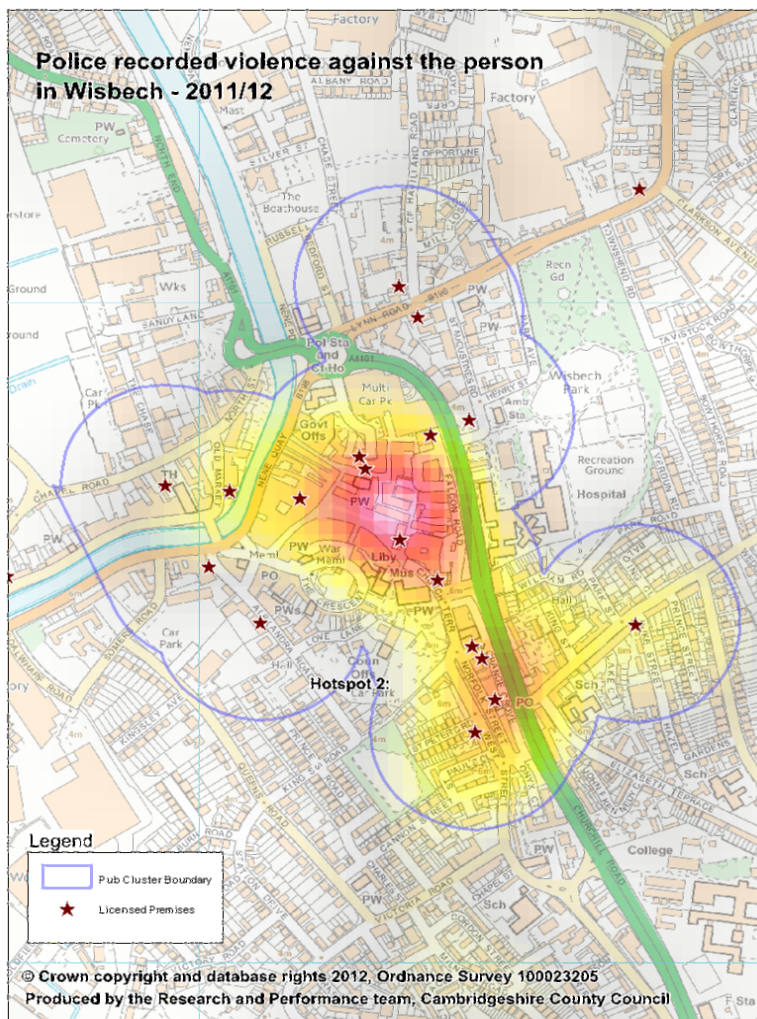
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Key locations for violent crimes

Wisbech

Wisbech accounts for almost half of violence in Fenland. Detailed analysis presented in the 2011 strategic assessment and the 2012 cumulative impact assessment details the hotspots within the town centre, the following map is included for reference, but detailed analysis is available within the 2 previously mentioned documents, therefore it will not be reproduced here. However, a summary of key findings are included below.

Map 1: Wisbech town centre: Recorded violence against the person 2011/12¹²



Information was provided to the Research and Performance team by the East of England Ambulance Trust relating to callouts for assaults between November 2011 and March 2012. Analysis of locations where an ambulance was called to and which fell within 50 metres of licensed premises showed the following;

Table 1: Call outs for an Ambulance within 50 metres

Licensed Premises	Number
The Five Bells	2
The Supercue	2
Horsefair Tavern	1
The Locomotive	1
The Bowling Green Inn	1

Key Findings:

- The majority of licensed premises' are located in the town centre.
- 65.2% of alcohol-related violence occurred between 7pm and 4am the following morning. With a higher occurrence on Friday and Saturday nights.
- 53.7% of alcohol-related anti-social behaviour occurred between 7pm and 4am the following morning and half taking place on Friday and Saturday nights.
- Wisbech recorded the second worst rate of violence per premises in the county; 12 offences per premises compared to 14 for Huntingdon and 10 for Cambridge City.

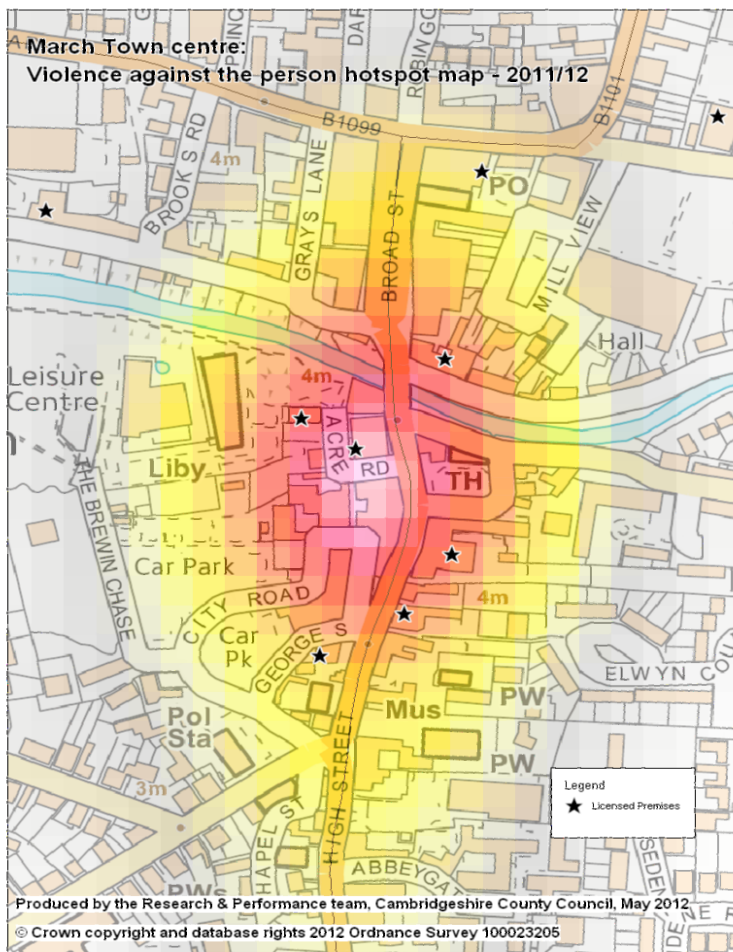
¹² Licensed Premises – data correct as of October 2010

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March

Map 2: March town centre: Recorded violence against the person 2011/12¹³



The volume of offences in March was 280, nearly a quarter of the total recorded in the district. Of these 33% took place within the pub cluster, 30% were noted to be at residential locations (outside of the pub cluster) and 25% were at an unknown location type (received no qualifying location category).

Information was provided to the Research and Performance team by the East of England Ambulance Trust relating to callouts for assaults between November 2011 and March 2012. Analysis of locations where an ambulance was sent to and which fell within 50 metres of a licensed premises showed the following;

Table 2: Call outs for an Ambulance within 50 metres

Licensed Premises	Number
Minstrelz/Eastern Promise & Chilli Hut	3
Coachmakers Arms	1
Ship Inn	1
The Acre	1

Local data for the violence occurring in March shows that there is a clear peak in offences between 6 and 7 pm and another between midnight and 3 am within the pub cluster. A peak in offences in residential locations was recorded a midday.

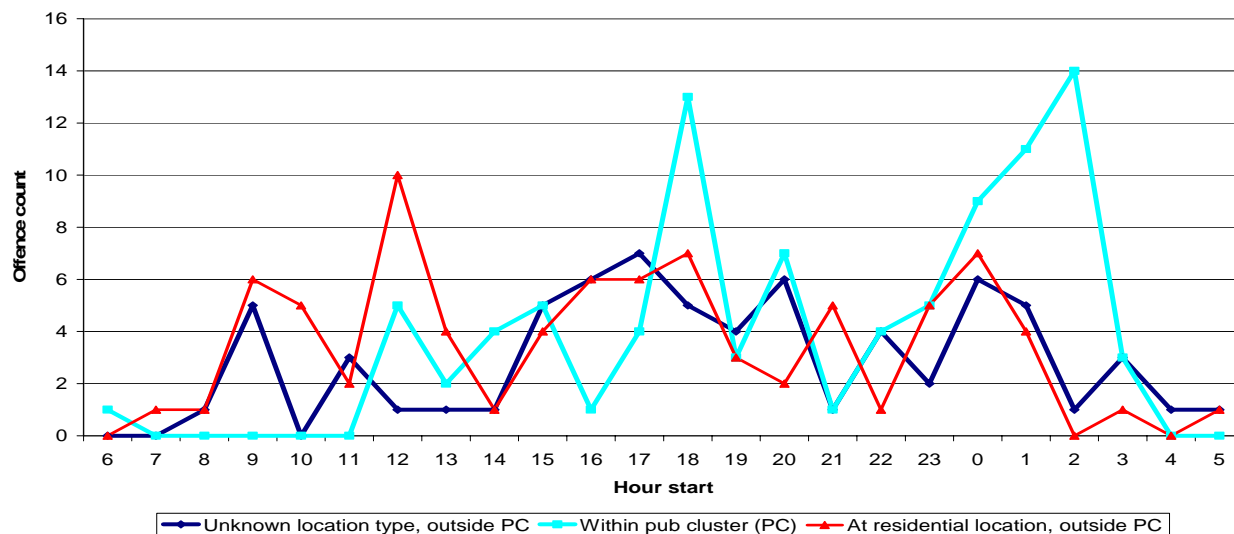
¹³ Licensed Premises data at 2010

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Chart 2: Peak times of the start of violent offences in March (2011/12)

Violence against the person in March 2011/12



As is typical for alcohol-related violence Fenland has some clear geographic hotspots and peak times and days where most of the violence occurs. These haven't changed in recent years; the partnership is in a good position to now agree the resource that agencies will contribute to reducing the amount of violence and limit the impact and severity on victims.

Section 5.2: People

In the absence of local hospital data which is collected directly from victims, national evidence provided by the British Crime Survey (BCS) from interviews with victims of violence has been included.¹⁴ This indicates that 45% of victims thought their offender was under the influence of alcohol. Nearly half was committed by a stranger and nearly half committed by someone aged 16 to 24. 20% reported it occurred in or near a pub/club, a further 30% on the street. 50% of violence was in the evening and 16% between midnight and 6am. Nearly half of victims felt that they were affected emotionally either quite a lot or very much.

Young people in Fenland

47% of offences with a victim of crime under the age of 18 were violent offences. This correlates with the Youth Offending Service (YOS) caseload for 2011/12 where 43% of the young people had committed a violent offence¹⁵.

The bulk of offences involving young people occur between 2pm and 7pm. Common assaults in public places or residential locations were most common. Understanding the relationship between the victim and offender is difficult as the data where both an offender and a victim have been linked with a crime is limited. Further analysis on issues for young people is planned for later this year.

¹⁴ Crime in England and Wales 2010/11 – Home Office Publication

¹⁵ Draft Victim and Offender Needs Assessment, Cambridgeshire Police Authority, 2012

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Victim and offender profile - Wisbech

Analysis of offences committed between January and December 2011 shows that 332 offenders were linked to 415 offences. 84% of offenders committed only one offence in the period. 16% were linked to more than one offences of violence (most commonly 2 offences, but ranging up to 7 offences), this accounted for 137 crimes or 33% of the total number.

The most common offence types were wounding and common assault (37% and 29% respectively). "Racially or religiously aggravated public fear, alarm or distress" accounted for 26% of violence against the person.

Table 3: Wisbech – Relationship between victim and offender (where both are known)

Offender Sex	Victim sex			Total
	Female	Male	Unknown	
Female	10%	2%	0%	12%
Male	22%	61%	5%	88%
Total	32%	63%	5%	

As can be seen from the table the majority of victims were male, however the ratio of male to female victims is not as high as for offenders. Nearly a quarter of violence was perpetrated by men against women in Wisbech. Domestic Abuse was recorded in 121 violent offences; this represents at least 114 individual victims.

23% of victims were aged 18-24, a further 24% were aged 31-40 and 13% were aged under 18 years. Analysis by gender shows that female victims tended to be younger than male victims (11.5% of females were 41-50 years compared to 16% of males).

Victim and offender profile - March

Of the 159 offenders identified as linked to the 300 offences of violence against the person between January and December 2011, 30 were repeat offenders (19% of the total). 33% were aged 18-24 years, under 18's accounted for 32% of offenders and 39% were over the age of 30 (similar proportion to victims).

There were 18 individuals that had been recorded as being a victim of a violent offence more than once within the 12 months January to December 2011. 72% of repeat victims were male, 40% were 30 years old or older and 30% were under 18 years. Only 11% were aged 18-24 years, this noticeably lower than the proportion of offenders in this age range. The majority were victims of 2 violent crimes in the period.

Section 5.3: Summary

The Wisbech hotspots have now been clearly defined through the 2011 and 2012 strategic assessments and the 2012 cumulative impact assessment. The March hotspot for violence against the person is also clearly identified. The next step for the partnership is to optimise the use of the Cardiff model¹⁶ - locally known as the Fenland TLS (Traffic Light System). The partnership has included both Wisbech and March within this year's action plan as hotspots to be tackled. Both areas will need an effectively implemented range of activities to reduce alcohol-related violence. This would need a multi-agency approach, using the following recommended actions;

Improve engagement with health

- Obtain and share the records of assault data from Kings Lynn and Peterborough Emergency Departments. This is currently in hand through the Research & Performance team. Feedback to the appropriate department how the data has been used and improvements made to help to improve the data collected.
- Look at options for interventions with binge drinkers/higher-risk drinkers, for example brief interventions via health agencies or long term treatment.
- Consider alternatives to custody/ arrest where an offender is support 'holistically', their vulnerabilities are considered and appropriate referrals made to partner organisations where possible.

Increase engagement with the licensed premises'

- Premises' that engage may initially see increases in reported violence, this is not necessarily a failure if repeat offenders are being identified and therefore challenged.
- Premises' that do not engage and continue to be linked to violence offences are challenged appropriately.

Extend use of situational prevention in hotspots

- Situational crime prevention shows that a decrease in incidents can be achieved through capable guardians, 'place managers' or strengthened formal surveillance in hotspots. The task group could consider how to increase the use of these. For examples;
 - Capable guardians – Improved training for door staff
 - Place managers – the presence of traffic wardens, street cleaners, street pastors, taxi marshals at key times and locations.
 - Formal surveillance – increased police presence in very specific locations and at key times.

¹⁶ The Cardiff Model refers to partnership way of working to reduce violence that uses police and health data to identify key locations, times and weapons used for violence in a given area.

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Education and intervention with young people

- In the longer term, a reduction in violence could be achieved if attitudes towards drinking are changed. Work with young people and families could be key to

Working with repeat offenders

- Some individuals are linked with multiple crimes; these offenders cause a significant proportion of offences and challenging their behaviour could have a significant impact on the overall level of crime.
- In the short term options include banning orders from town centres to prevent the violence occurring and giving a clear message to all users of the night-time economy that violent behaviour is unacceptable.
- Longer-term changes in behaviour require all partners to provide education about the harm caused by alcohol misuse and a change in the drinking culture within the local community.

Strategic information gaps

Information covering the following areas would strengthen the partnership's understanding of the priority issues identified within this Strategic Assessment.

Accident & Emergency (A&E): patients presenting at A&E for assault related injury is not being collected at Kings Lynn NHS Trust and has been for some years at Peterborough NHS Trust. However, at this time no data is received by the Research & Performance team from either hospital. The sharing of this data would allow for a much greater understanding of violent crime, particularly that which is alcohol related.

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Data Sources and Acknowledgements

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

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

Where possible, data has been sources from the 2011/12 financial year and comparisons made with the previous 12-month period. Where this has not been possible, the most up to date information has been analysed and specific time periods stated within the analysis.

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APPENDIX A. 25 Situational Crime Prevention Techniques

Increase the Effort	Increase the Risks	Reduce the Rewards	Reduce Provocations	Remove Excuses
Harden targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steering column locks and immobilisers Anti-robbery screens Tamper-proof packaging 	Extend guardianship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take routine precautions: go out in group at night, leave signs of occupancy, carry phone "Cocoon" neighborhood watch 	Conceal targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off-street parking Gender-neutral phone directories Unmarked bullion trucks 	Reduce frustrations and stress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient queues and polite service Expanded seating Soothing music/muted lights 	Set rules <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental agreements Harassment codes Hotel registration
Control access to facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entry phones Electronic card access Baggage screening 	Assist natural surveillance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved street lighting Defensible space design Support whistleblowers 	Remove targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removable car radio Women's refuges Pre-paid cards for pay phones 	Avoid disputes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate enclosures for rival soccer fans Reduce crowding in pubs Fixed cab fares 	Post instructions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "No Parking" "Private Property" "Extinguish camp fires"
Screen exits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ticket needed for exit Export documents Electronic merchandise tags 	Reduce anonymity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taxi driver IDs "How's my driving?" decals School uniforms 	Identify property <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property marking Vehicle licensing and parts marking Cattle branding 	Reduce emotional arousal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls on violent pornography Enforce good behavior on soccer field Prohibit racial slurs 	Alert conscience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roadside speed display boards Signatures for customs declarations "Shoplifting is stealing"
Deflect offenders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street closures Separate bathrooms for women Disperse pubs 	Utilize place managers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCTV for double-deck buses Two clerks for convenience stores Reward vigilance 	Disrupt markets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor pawn shops Controls on classified ads. License street vendors 	Neutralize peer pressure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Idiots drink and drive" "It's OK to say No" Disperse troublemakers at school 	Assist compliance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easy library checkout Public lavatories Litter bins
Control tools/weapons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Smart" guns Disabling stolen cell phones Restrict spray paint sales to juveniles 	Strengthen formal surveillance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red light cameras Burglar alarms Security guards 	Deny benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ink merchandise tags Graffiti cleaning Speed humps 	Discourage imitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid repair of vandalism V-chips in TVs Censor details of modus operandi 	Control drugs and alcohol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breathalyzers in pubs Server intervention Alcohol-free events

Source: Cornish and Clarke (2003)

APPENDIX B. Most similar authorities

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

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

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

The full list of variables used is given below:

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

Appendix C

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