



The Tendring  
Community Safety  
Partnership

# Tendring Strategic Assessment 2021-22

Document Owner: **Tendring Community Safety Partnership**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Aim & Purpose

The aim and purpose of this document is to assist the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) to determine the strategic priorities for the financial year of 2022 - 23.

These priorities will inform the Partnership's 2022 - 23 Action Plan, which will assist in the allocation of appropriate resources to tackle the issues identified or those emerging throughout the year.

This year the CSP has been without the support of a Police Analyst and what we have endeavoured to provide is an overview of the major issues facing the district in 2022. We have specifically kept our priorities as broad as possible to enable us the flexibility to target our resources where they are most needed as and when required.

### Data Parameters

Unless otherwise stated all data will be 01/10/2020 – 30/09/2021.

### Strategic Priorities

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places responsibility on the Community Safety Partnership to annually review levels and patterns of crime and disorder. This supports local communities to counter the perception, threat and consequence of criminal and anti-social behaviour by working together to reduce both crime, fear of crime and reduce reoffending.

### Covid 19 Restrictions

The pandemic restrictions have impacted on crime committed and reported in 2021. There are certain crime types which continue to experience significantly reduced or increased levels. As restrictions have changed, crime levels have continually readjusted.

In the period between 2016/17 and 2020/21 Burglary decreased by 33% in Essex, Theft by 30% and Anti-social Behaviour by 15%. In contrast Drugs (possession and trafficking) increased by 124% and All Crime, including new crimes such as stalking and harassment increased by 22%.<sup>1</sup>

Throughout the period of the pandemic the district has experienced new challenges and has had to respond quickly to new demands in view of this the priorities have been adapted to take this on board

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<sup>1</sup> Police and Crime Plan 2021-2024

## 2022 – 2023 – Strategic Priorities



Tackling ASB and supporting vulnerable people



Reducing Serious Violence



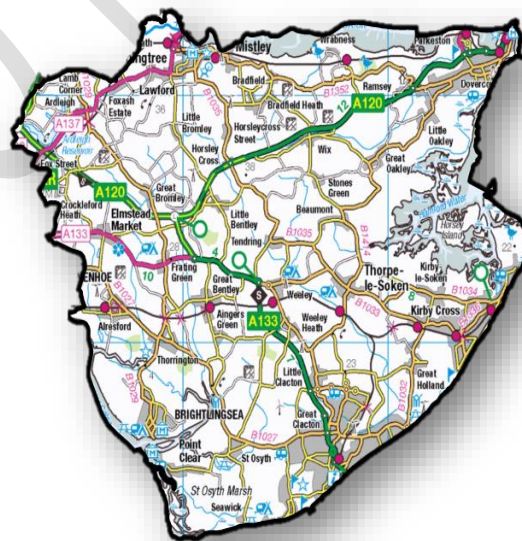
Effective partnership working, to meet emerging local threats and issues

## Tendring District

The Tendring District has many geographic, demographic and economic characteristics that make it distinctive from other areas. Tendring enjoys over 36 miles of coastline, award-winning sandy beaches, numerous coastal towns providing anything from the traditional pleasures of the seaside to maritime heritage, a variety of beautiful and picturesque villages and one of the busiest harbours in Europe. Our coastal geography is our greatest asset but also presents us with difficult and expensive management issues.

A large majority of people living in Tendring consider it a good place to live, which is reflected in the number of individuals who have decided to retire to the area. A very high proportion of our residents are over the age of 65. The population is growing rapidly and is predicted to grow from 146,000 in 2009 to 170,000 by 2026.

The District has the highest proportion of people over 65 per capita in Europe. The population is dispersed into five main areas of settlement and a number of villages with differing community needs and aspirations. The largest town in the Tendring district is Clacton-on-Sea, with a population of over 53,000.



## **The Partnership**

In addition to the statutory partners of Tendring Council, Essex Police, Essex County Fire and Rescue Service and the National Probation Service, the Partnership has maintained the list of previously engaged additional Partners including Community Voluntary Services Tendring, Neighbourhood Watch and Citizen's Advice Tendring. There is also a good representation of local service providers including Dept for Work and Pensions, Phoenix Futures, OpenRoad and Changing Pathways.

## **Police Fire and Crime Commissioner**

The Police and Crime Commissioner (PFCC) has recently launched the Police & Crime Plan 2021-2024, the original plan had been delayed as Covid caused the postponement of the PFCC elections in 2020.

### **The 12 policing priorities to reduce crime are:**

- 1. Further investment in crime prevention**
- 2. Reducing drug driven violence**
- 3. Protecting vulnerable people and breaking the cycle of domestic abuse**
- 4. Reducing violence against women and girls**
- 5. Improving support for victims of crime**
- 6. Protecting rural and isolated areas**
- 7. Preventing dog theft**
- 8. Preventing business crime, fraud and cyber crime**
- 9. Improving safety on our roads**
- 10. Encouraging volunteers and community support**
- 11. Supporting our officers and staff**
- 12. Increasing collaboration**

## **Essex Police Crime Prevention Strategy 2021-2025**

Essex Police has identified 14 thematic strands which not only pose the greatest potential threat, harm and risk to people and communities, but also present the greatest opportunity for prevention.

### **These are:**

- 1. Knife Crime**
- 2. Rape**
- 3. Night-Time Economy**
- 4. Child Abuse/Child Sexual Exploitation**
- 5. Domestic Abuse**
- 6. Drugs and Alcohol**
- 7. Mental Health**
- 8. County Lines/Exploitation**
- 9. Serious Organised Crime**
- 10. Cybercrime and Fraud**
- 11. Places**
- 12. Burglary/Robbery**
- 13. Prevent**
- 14. Hate Crime**

## **SAFER ESSEX**

Through Safer Essex, voluntary and public authority partners work together across Greater Essex to make the county a safer place for everyone. Its membership includes representatives from Community Safety Partnerships, Essex Police, Essex County Fire and Rescue Service, health colleagues, criminal justice partners, probation, education and the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner for Essex.

This wide membership gives partners a unique ability to pull together to effect change across the county.

Safer Essex monitors the progress of the Crime Prevention Strategy and support delivery across the county.

## **Essex County Fire & Rescue Plan 2019-2024**

### **The Priorities**

- 1. Protection and response**
- 2. Improve safety on our roads**
- 3. Help the vulnerable to stay safe**
- 4. Promote positive culture in the workplace**
- 5. Develop and broaden the roles and ranges of activities undertaken by the service**
- 6. Be transparent, open and accessible**
- 7. Collaborate with our partners**
- 8. Make the best of our resources**

### **Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2019**

**Source: Essex County Council**

### **Key findings**

In 2017, the total population of the Tendring local authority area was an estimated 145,803 people making it the fifth largest local authority area in Essex in terms of population size. This is an estimated increase of 3205 people since the 2011 census (a rise of 2.25%).

Covering an area of approximately 338 square kilometres, the District of Tendring is the fifth largest local authority in Essex in terms of area.

With an estimated 428 residents per square kilometre, Tendring is the eighth (out of 12) most densely populated area in Essex, yet well below the county average (424 people per sq. km).

The average life expectancy at birth for a child born in Tendring (2015-2017) was 81.5 years for females and 77.8 years for males, lower than the average for England for both sexes (Females = 83.1, Males = 79.6).

Tendring had a rate of 57.43 people per 100,000 killed or seriously injured on roads in 2017. This was above the England and Essex levels and was the fourth highest in Essex.

The prevalence of reporting a long-term mental health condition among those aged over 18 years in the NHS North East Essex CCG area (according to the GP Patient Survey (GPPS), was 9.63% in 2017/18. This was slightly higher than the prevalence across the whole of

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Essex (8.23%) and England (9.06%) and was ranked as being the highest prevalence compared across the CCGs of Essex (highest: NHS North East CCG 9.63%).

Severe mental health conditions include schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses. The prevalence of these as recorded on general practise disease registers in Tendring in 2017/18 was 1.00. This was the highest prevalence compared across the other districts in Essex and was also significantly higher than the prevalence across Essex as a whole (0.80) and for England (0.94).

At the time of the 2011 census the population of the Tendring District was majority white British (95.4%) with the remainder (4.6%) of residents coming from Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups including white non-British residents. The percentage of BAME residents was significantly lower than the average for Essex (9.2%) and England (20.3%) and was the joint third lowest percentage in the country in 2011. most ethnically diverse district in 2011.

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# Essex Police Crime Data

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## Tendring

### Rolling 12 Months to September

Top Level		Offences				Solved Outcomes				Solved Rates %		
Crime Type	% DA 2021	2020	2021	# diff.	% diff.	2020	2021	# diff.	% diff.	2020	2021	% pt. diff.
Anti-Social Behaviour (incidents)	-	3932	3739	-193	-4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Crime (excl. Action (NFIB) Fraud)	21.5	13745	13497	-248	-1.8	1762	1561	-201	-11.4	12.8	11.6	-1.3
- State Based Crime	8.2	2490	2463	-27	-1.1	783	703	-80	-10.2	31.4	28.5	-2.9
- Victim Based Crime	24.5	11255	11034	-221	-2.0	979	858	-121	-12.4	8.7	7.8	-0.9
Victim Based Crime		Offences				Solved Outcomes				Solved Rates %		
Crime Type	% DA 2021	2020	2021	# diff.	% diff.	2020	2021	# diff.	% diff.	2020	2021	% pt. diff.
Violence Against the Person	34.0	6293	6701	408	6.5	624	549	-75	-12.0	9.9	8.2	-1.7
- Homicide	0.0	2	2	0	0.0	1	2	1	100.0	50.0	100.0	50.0
- Violence with Injury	37.3	1464	1358	-106	-7.2	200	181	-19	-9.5	13.7	13.3	-0.3
- Death or Serious Injury caused by unlawful driving	50.0	0	2	2	-	1	2	1	100.0	-	100.0	-
- Violence without Injury	37.6	2508	2581	73	2.9	261	218	-43	-16.5	10.4	8.4	-2.0
- Stalking and Harassment	29.1	2319	2758	439	18.9	161	146	-15	-9.3	6.9	5.3	-1.6
Sexual Offences	28.9	434	560	126	29.0	42	31	-11	-26.2	9.7	5.5	-4.1
- Rape	47.8	187	253	66	35.3	10	9	-1	-10.0	5.3	3.6	-1.8
- Rape - Under 16 yrs	7.8	56	51	-5	-8.9	4	6	2	50.0	7.1	11.8	4.6
- Rape - Over 16 yrs	37.9	131	202	71	54.2	6	3	-3	-50.0	4.6	1.5	-3.1
- Other Sexual Offences	13.4	247	307	60	24.3	32	22	-10	-31.3	13.0	7.2	-5.8
Robbery	0.0	75	73	-2	-2.7	16	7	-9	-56.3	21.3	9.6	-11.7
- Robbery of business property	0.0	4	8	4	100.0	2	1	-1	-50.0	50.0	12.5	-37.5
- Robbery of Personal Property	0.0	71	65	-6	-8.5	14	6	-8	-57.1	19.7	9.2	-10.5
Theft Offences	4.1	2935	2320	-615	-21.0	180	164	-16	-8.9	6.1	7.1	0.9
- Burglary	3.9	700	466	-234	-33.4	32	21	-11	-34.4	4.6	4.5	-0.1
- Burglary Residential	3.4	498	335	-163	-32.7	20	9	-11	-55.0	4.0	2.7	-1.3
- Burglary Business & Community	0.0	202	131	-71	-35.1	12	12	0	0.0	5.9	9.2	3.2
- Burglary Dwelling (pre-Apr 17 definition)	7.2	353	235	-118	-33.4	19	9	-10	-52.6	3.4	3.8	-1.6
- Burglary Other (pre-Apr 17 definition)	0.4	347	231	-116	-33.4	13	12	-1	-7.7	3.7	5.2	1.4
- Vehicle Offences (incl. Interference)	2.4	673	457	-216	-32.1	18	8	-10	-55.6	2.7	1.8	-0.9
- Theft from a Vehicle	0.0	397	236	-161	-40.6	7	0	-7	-100.0	1.8	0.0	-1.8
- Theft of a Vehicle	7.0	182	158	-24	-13.2	10	6	-4	-40.0	5.5	3.8	-1.7
- Vehicle Interference	0.0	94	63	-31	-33.0	1	2	1	100.0	1.1	3.2	2.1
- Theft	4.7	1562	1397	-165	-10.6	130	135	5	3.8	8.3	9.7	1.3
- Theft from the Person	4.7	69	43	-26	-37.7	3	0	-3	-100.0	4.3	0.0	-4.3
- Theft of Pedal Cycle	0.0	126	104	-22	-17.3	2	12	10	500.0	1.6	11.5	10.0
- Shoplifting	0.0	489	472	-17	-3.5	89	106	17	19.1	18.2	22.5	4.3
- Other Theft	8.2	878	778	-100	-11.4	36	17	-19	-52.8	4.1	2.2	-1.9
Criminal Damage inc. Arson	12.2	1518	1380	-138	-9.1	117	107	-10	-8.5	7.7	7.8	0.0
- Criminal Damage	13.3	1420	1264	-156	-11.0	112	106	-6	-5.4	7.9	8.4	0.5
- Arson	0.0	98	116	18	18.4	5	1	-4	-80.0	3.1	0.9	-4.2
Racial/Religiously Aggravated Offences	1.7	86	121	35	40.7	9	14	5	55.6	10.5	11.6	1.1
Hate Crime HO Definition	3.4	214	322	108	50.5	18	29	11	61.1	8.4	9.0	0.6
Domestic Abuse	100.0	2862	2907	45	1.6	352	225	-127	-36.1	12.3	7.7	-4.6
- High Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	173	193	20	11.6	64	44	-20	-31.3	37.0	22.8	-14.2
- Medium Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	423	340	-83	-20.0	114	50	-64	-56.1	26.8	14.7	-12.1
- Standard Risk Domestic Abuse	100.0	2117	2239	122	5.8	157	119	-38	-24.2	7.4	5.3	-2.1
- No Risk Assessment	100.0	147	135	-12	-8.2	17	12	-5	-29.4	11.6	8.9	-2.7
State Based Crime		Offences				Solved Outcomes				Solved Rates %		
Crime Type	% DA 2021	2020	2021	# diff.	% diff.	2020	2021	# diff.	% diff.	2020	2021	% pt. diff.
Drug Offences	0.0	523	483	-40	-7.6	477	430	-47	-9.9	91.2	89.0	-2.2
- Trafficking of Drugs	0.0	134	106	-28	-20.9	101	83	-18	-17.8	75.4	78.3	2.9
- Possession of Drugs	0.0	389	377	-12	-3.1	376	347	-29	-7.7	96.7	92.0	-4.6
Possession of Weapons	0.9	146	107	-39	-26.7	73	61	-12	-16.4	50.0	57.0	7.0
Public Order	9.2	1466	1569	103	7.0	176	172	-4	-2.3	12.0	11.0	-1.0
Miscellaneous Crimes against Society	18.8	355	304	-51	-14.4	57	40	-17	-29.8	16.1	13.2	-2.9

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## Essex Police Data

							2020 CMP. Oct 2020- Sept 2021	
Oct 2019 to Sept 2020			Oct 2020 to Sept 2021			Qty +/-	% +/-	
LPA/District	ASB-E	ASB-N	ASB-P	ASB-E	ASB-N	ASB-P	LPA/District	
<b>North</b>	<b>3,275</b>	<b>14,704</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>5,645</b>	<b>11,819</b>	<b>2,543</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>6</b>
Braintree	531	2,347	146	976	2,063	416	431	12
Chelmsford	744	3,719	202	1,339	2,692	563	-71	-2
Colchester	840	3,875	244	1,533	3,352	730	656	12
Maldon	192	743	50	410	661	101	187	16
Tendring	702	3,021	208	940	2,234	551	-206	-6
Uttlesford	266	999	68	447	817	182	113	8
<b>South</b>	<b>2,135</b>	<b>12,258</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>2,536</b>	<b>11,474</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>5</b>
Basildon	668	4,251	299	935	4,082	700	499	9
Castle Point	266	1,471	76	354	1,301	191	33	2
Rochford	200	1,005	58	251	1,071	159	218	15
Southend	1,001	5,531	238	996	5,020	843	89	1
<b>West</b>	<b>2,193</b>	<b>10,466</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>2,961</b>	<b>9,392</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>3</b>
Brentwood	318	1,361	218	464	1,341	267	175	8
Epping Forest	585	2,605	132	831	2,220	318	47	1
Harlow	509	2,750	170	659	2,220	420	-130	-4
Thurrock	781	3,750	555	1,007	3,611	732	264	5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,603</b>	<b>37,428</b>	<b>2,664</b>	<b>11,142</b>	<b>32,685</b>	<b>6,173</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>5</b>
			47,695			50,000		
			97,695					

**ASB – E = Environmental**

**ASB – N = Nuisance**

**ASB – P = Personal**

ASB by Distict / ASB Type.						
Oct 2019- Sept 2020 CMP. Oct 2020- Sept 2021						
	ASB-E		ASB-N		ASB-P	
	Qty +/-	% +/-	Qty +/-	% +/-	Qty +/-	% +/-
<b>North</b>	<b>2,370</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>-2,885</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>177</b>
Braintree	445	84	-284	-12	270	185
Chelmsford	595	80	-1,027	-28	361	179
Colchester	693	83	-523	-13	486	199
Maldon	218	114	-82	-11	51	102
Tendring	238	34	-787	-26	343	165
Uttlesford	181	68	-182	-18	114	168
<b>South</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-784</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>182</b>
Basildon	267	40	-169	-4	401	134
Castle Point	88	33	-170	-12	115	151
Rochford	51	26	66	7	101	174
Southend	-5	0	-511	-9	605	254
<b>West</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-1,074</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>62</b>
Brentwood	146	46	-20	-1	49	22
Epping	246	42	-385	-15	186	141
Harlow	150	29	-530	-19	250	147
Thurrock	226	29	-139	-4	177	32
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,539</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>-4,743</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>3,509</b>	<b>132</b>

## Local Authority data

Source: TDC Council (Housing Team)

	<b>1st October 2020 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2021</b>
<b>ASB Types</b>	
Abandoned Cars	<b>10</b>
Alcohol Related Nuisance	<b>2</b>
Communal Areas	<b>98</b>
Communal Cleaning	<b>5</b>
Criminal Behaviour / Crime	<b>16</b>
Domestic Abuse	<b>7</b>
Drug/Substance Misuse & Dealing	<b>22</b>
Garden Nuisance	<b>104</b>
Hate Crime	<b>0</b>
Noise	<b>108</b>
Non Occupancy & Tenancy Fraud	<b>45</b>
Pets and Animal Nuisance	<b>28</b>
Physical Violence	<b>2</b>
Prostitution	<b>0</b>
Rubbish	<b>169</b>
Vandalism & Damage to Property	<b>31</b>
Vehicle Nuisance	<b>38</b>
Verbal Abuse	<b>36</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>721</b>

Source: Tendring Council (Safer Communities Team)

Abandoned cars	1
Begging and anti-social drinking	1
Damage to buildings	3
Dropping litter	2
Drug/substance misuse & dealing	3
Dumping rubbish/fly tipping	4

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Hooliganism/Loutish Behaviour	1
Inconvenient/illegal parking	1
Intimidation	1
Noisy cars/motorbikes	9
Noisy neighbour	10
Nuisance neighbours	1
Presence of dealers or users	1
Setting fires (not aimed at specific target)	1
Shouting and swearing	1
Threats of violence	2
Uncontrolled animals	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43</b>

## Public Perception – District Survey

Data Source - Tendring Community Safety Partnership

Tendring Community Safety Partnership conducted a survey (to ascertain the public perceptions of feeling safe when out and about in Tendring during the day and at night. The survey asked whether our residents' perceptions of feeling safe in Tendring had changed in the last year. The CSP also asked if residents had been a victim of crime and / or worry about becoming a victim of crime.

There were 168 respondents that completed the survey

### How safe do you feel in Tendring during the day?

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Safe (Very or fairly)	54.5%	53.7%	64%	75%	76.2%
Neither safe nor unsafe	20.0%	24.4%	23%	15%	11.9%
Unsafe (very or fairly)	25.5%	21.9%	13%	10%	11.9%

### How safe do you feel in Tendring at night?

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Safe (Very or fairly)	14 %	10.1%	21%	22%	35.7%
Neither safe nor unsafe	9.5 %	10.8%	19%	10%	12.5%
Unsafe (very or fairly)	76.5 %	79.1%	60%	68%	51.8%

### Has your perception of feeling safe in Tendring changed within the last year?

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	74.6 %	74.2%	51%	52%	46%
No	25.4 %	25.8%	49%	48%	54%

**Have you been a victim of crime?**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yes	44 %	42.5%	41%	32%	20.9%
No	56 %	57.5%	59%	68%	79.1%

**Age and Gender of Respondents?**

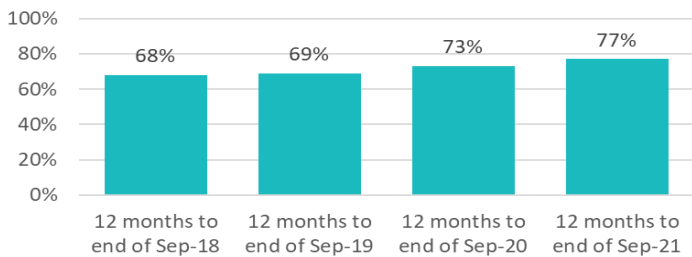
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Under 25	5.7 %	6.7%	4.7%	11%	4.2%
26 – 35	10.6 %	14.3%	9.6%	10%	2.4%
36 – 45	17.8%	22.5%	16.4%	10%	14.3%
46 – 55	26.1 %	24.2%	24.5%	25%	19.6%
56 – 65	20.8 %	18.8%	23.2%	25%	32.1%
Over 65	19.3 %	13.4%	21.6%	19%	27.4%
Male	41 %	33.1%	45.8%	54%	44.6%
Female	59 %	66.9%	54.2%	46%	55.4%

**Trending Q2 2021/22 Public Perception Survey Results - Essex Police**

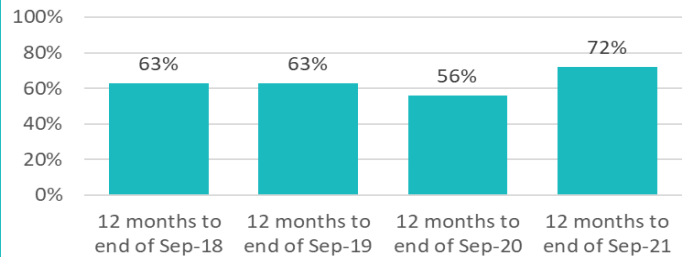
The following dashboard summarises data collected as part of the Essex Police Public Perceptions Survey 2017/18 – 2021/22. The results represent the combined sample of interviews across each year.

The annual sample size for the survey is 7,710 Essex residents – approx. 550 annually from each of the 14 Districts. Significant trends have been highlighted in the Key Insights section – changes of (+/-) 6% should be considered significant.

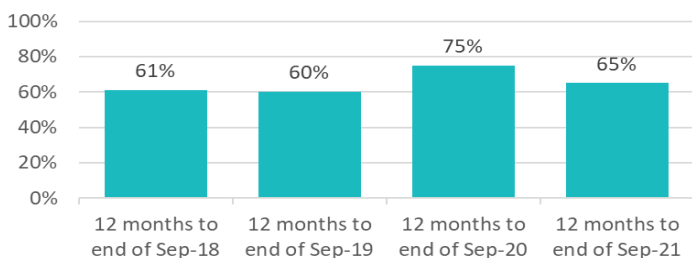
**Confidence in local policing  
(% strongly/tend to agree)**



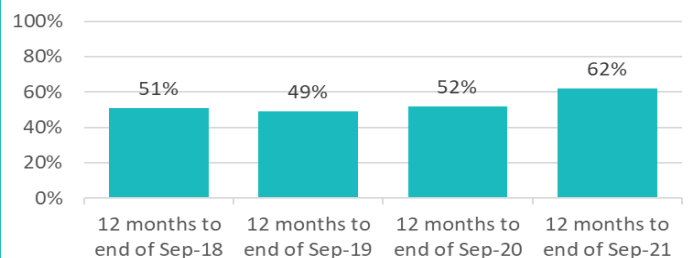
**Importance of a regular uniformed police presence in the area (% very important)**



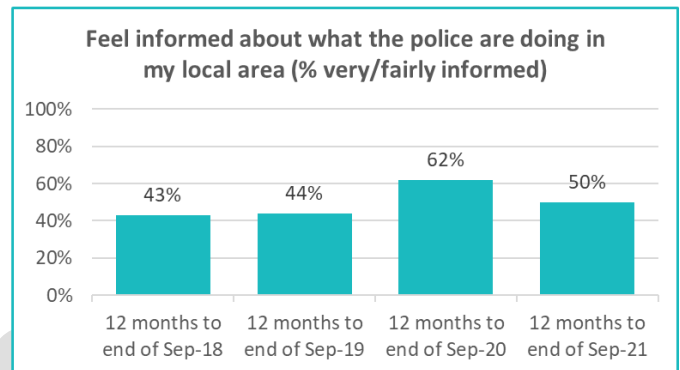
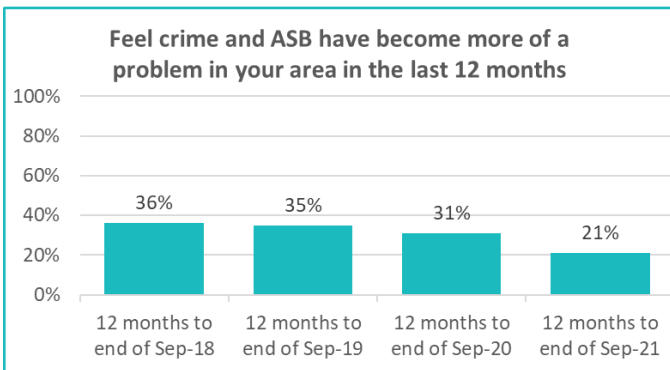
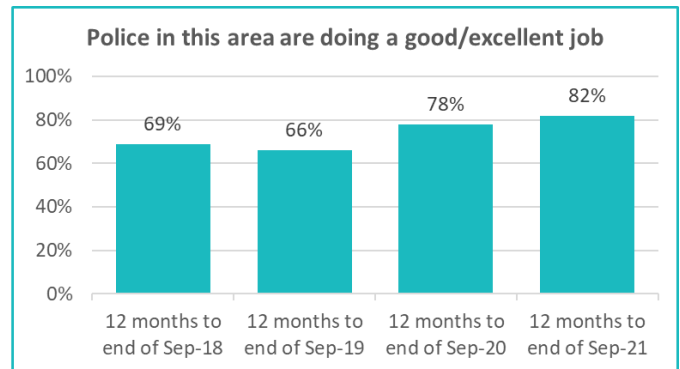
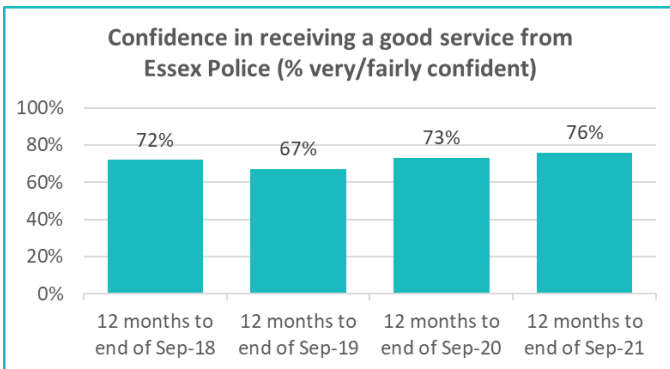
**Essex Police understand the issues that affect your community (% strongly/tend to agree)**



**Essex Police are dealing with crime & ASB (% strongly/tend to agree)**



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### Key Insights

- The proportion of Tendring residents surveyed who think a regular uniformed police presence is very important increased significantly from 56% to 72%
- Over 6 out of 10 (62%) agree EP are dealing with crime and ASB in their area, up from 52% in the previous year
- Only around a fifth (21%) think crime and ASB has become more of a problem in the last 12 months, compared to 31% in the previous year

## Essex County Fire and Rescue Service

Source: ECFRS Data – CSP Strategic Assessment (Essex)

### Fire Data – (ECFRS) Prevention

Activity	2020-2021	2019-2020
Total Number of Home Safety Visits	4,346	7,718
Number of Safe & Well Visits	3,764	5,288
Standard Smoke Alarms fitted	5,865	8,459
Sensory Smoke Alarms Fitted	753	1,307

Number of individuals visited in the following vulnerable groups:	2020 – 2021	2020 – 2021
The number over 65 years old	3230	5278
The number over 65 years old	1916	3248
The number who had a disability	1663	3053
The number who had a disability	243	525

### Rate of Accidental Dwelling Fires (ADF)

Quarter, Months	2020 - 2021
Q1, Apr – Jun	207
Q2, Jul - Sept	187
Q3, Oct - Dec	173
Q4, Jan - Mar	171
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>738</b>

- 58% of all ADF incidents since 2017 have started in the Kitchen
- 28% of all Accidental Dwelling Fires in 2020-21 were caused by cooking related incidents
- For national context, 5% of accidental dwelling fires attended by English fire and rescue services in 2019/20 were related to chip/fat pan fires specifically
- 5 Fatalities were recorded for Accidental Dwelling fires with 67 Casualties

## Number of Incidents by District

District	Number of Incidents	Number of ADFS	ADF Fatalities	ADF Injuries	RTC Attendances	Special Services Attendances	False Alarms Attendances
Basildon	1703	180	0	101	85	467	725
Braintree	948	99	0	50	69	240	428
Brentwood	689	64	0	46	65	169	294
Castle Point	551	70	2	52	53	159	174
Chelmsford	1452	141	0	128	103	309	700
Colchester	1403	163	1	97	113	380	580
Epping Forest	1271	150	0	116	158	299	491
Harlow	1035	72	0	55	35	271	500
Maldon	478	64	0	29	44	90	233
Rochford	503	54	0	41	40	110	233
Southend-on-Sea	1891	182	1	106	69	561	893
Tendring	1556	136	1	110	89	376	709
Thurrock	1545	178	0	89	112	339	600
Uttlesford	736	105	1	55	63	186	302

## ADF at Risk Profiles (based on incidents from 2017 to 2021)

### Cause:

- Cooking Related: caused by Distraction
- Electrical Fires

### Risk Profiles:

- Live Alone
- Single Parents
- Over the age of 65
- Disability
- Low income

### Property:

- Social Housing
- Flats / Rented

## Road Safety

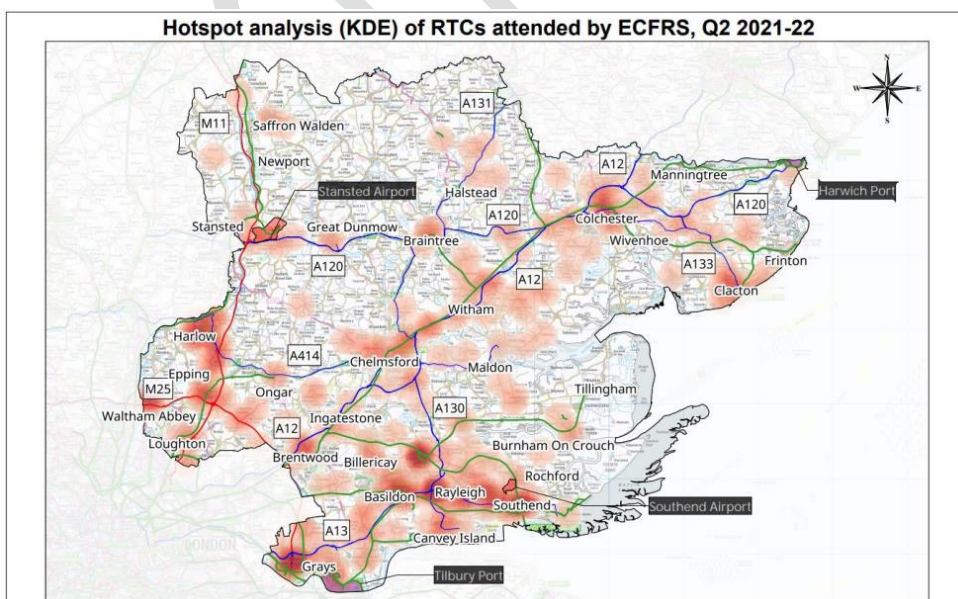
Reduced traffic levels have had an impact on road casualties in the last 12 months.

The data presented by SERP regards traffic flow and capacity in Essex during 2020/21 is as expected, exceptional. There was a significant drop in traffic during the earlier lockdown months, although higher speeds were recorded, which has continued as lockdown measures are lifted and traffic flows have returned to almost normal levels. There was an increased prevalence of speed and errors behind the wheel as factors in RTC's, suggesting driver skills had declined during lockdown, and/or drivers and riders took the opportunity to drive faster. Younger drivers are the most effected. Causation for the RTC mostly attributed to observation / distraction such as use of a mobile phone while driving, combined with high speed. Essex Police reported an increase in drug driving impairments alongside other offences. ECFRS notes that there was a slight increase in powered two-wheeler (P2W) KSI from previous years.

Motorcycle casualties are often influenced by good weather conditions, which Essex experienced for much of last year, alongside some riders sought to take advantage of the quieter roads at those times. The road network saw more people taking up cycling, with anecdotal evidence of an almost doubling of the number of this road user group.

- Significant drop in traffic during early 2020 (Lockdown)
- Although Higher Speeds Recorded
- Normal levels of traffic returned quickly with lifting of restrictions
- Fatal Car Accidents:           43     (2020-2021)   &     43     (2019-2020)
- Serious Casualties:           598   (2020-2021)   &     778   (2019-2020)
- ECFRS Attended:             845   RTC                     95     (which were KSI)

## RTC Hotspot Mapping (ECFRS)





## Education

Education Hub: 6251 interactions (2020)

Face to Face delivery: 5,366 (2020-2021) / 191,491 (2019-2020)

Virtual Engagements: 15,390 (2020-2021)

Programme	2020 – 2021	2019 – 2020
Arson and Hoax calls	960	5,944
Cyber Safety (Primary & Secondary)	2,825	14,718
Cycle Safety	30	60
Fireworks / Halloween	4,547	74,197
Gangs Awareness	1,206	5,019
Great Fire of London	1,211	4,052
Hate Crime	2,640	11,439
Healthy Relationships	305	5,288
Home Safety (Primary & Secondary)	2,670	14,587
Knife Crime	972	5,444
Making a Safer Journey / Road Safety	2,036	6,077
Other*	205	17,394
People Who Help Us	939	3,132
Respect Assembly	210	1,035
Summer Safety	0	23,104
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,756</b>	<b>191,491</b>

## Domestic Abuse

**Source Domestic Abuse 2020/21 Problem Profile Partnership Edition – 22 June 2021**

### Key Findings

1. The New Domestic Abuse Act became law on 29 April 2021.
2. Nationally it is estimated that around two million adults experience domestic abuse each year, affecting almost 6% of all adults. Women are twice as likely to be victims as men.
3. The latest figures from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (data to year ending March 2020) show a slight but non-significant decrease in the prevalence of domestic abuse from the previous year.
4. It has been widely reported that COVID-19 has resulted in an increase in domestic abuse offences in the UK. However, Essex crime statistics do not quantify this. The 2020 fiscal year saw a decrease in incidents by comparison to the previous year.

5. There was a 4.5% decrease in domestic abuse offences in 2020/21 compared to the previous year.

6. 23% of all crime investigations recorded for the year 2020/21 relate to domestic abuse.

7. Common Assault equates to 29.3% of all domestic abuse offences recorded in 2020/21.

8. North LPA consistently experiences a higher volume of domestic abuse than South and West LPAs.

9. Southend-on-Sea has been the top district for domestic abuse investigations across Essex consistently for the last eight years.

10. Harlow is the top ranked district for the reported rates of domestic abuse per 1000 adult population.

11. In 2020/21 the average number of domestic abuse investigations was 113 per day. The seasonal trend in offences continues to see an increase in the summer and then again in December, in line with the Summer and Christmas school holidays

## **National – Statistics during the Coronavirus Pandemic**

### **Available data sources show that during the coronavirus pandemic:**

There was a 7% increase in police recorded offences flagged as domestic abuse-related between March and June 2020, compared with the same period in the previous year. However, there has been a gradual increase in these offences over recent years, therefore it cannot be determined whether this can be directly attributed to the coronavirus pandemic.

There was generally an increase in demand for domestic abuse victim support services, including a 65% increase in calls and contacts logged by the National Domestic Abuse Helpline between April and June 2020, compared with the first three months of the year.

Increases in demand for domestic abuse support were particularly noticeable following the easing of lockdown measures in mid-May, such as a 12% increase in the number of domestic abuse cases handled by Victim Support in the week lockdown restrictions were eased, compared to the previous week. This reflects the difficulties victims faced in safely seeking support during the lockdown.

Increases in demand for domestic abuse victim services do not necessarily indicate an increase in the number of victims, but perhaps an increase in the severity of abuse being experienced, and a lack of available coping mechanisms such as the ability to leave the home to escape the abuse, or attend counselling.

**The table below displays a breakdown of Domestic Abuse investigations by LPA and District; they are separated into both crime and non-crime investigations**

Location	Crime	Non-Crime	Grand Total
<b>North Essex (inc Stansted)</b>	<b>12342</b>	<b>5535</b>	<b>17877</b>
Braintree	2132	1012	3144
Chelmsford	2535	1088	3623
Colchester	3178	1457	4635
Maldon	822	295	1117
Tendring	2794	1335	4129
Uttlesford	881	348	1229
<b>South Essex</b>	<b>9384</b>	<b>4141</b>	<b>13525</b>
Basildon	3789	1350	5139
Castlepoint	1225	477	1702
Rochford	971	435	1406
Southend on Sea	3398	1879	5277
<b>West Essex</b>	<b>7212</b>	<b>2761</b>	<b>9973</b>
Brentwood	893	456	1349
Epping Forest	1748	737	2485
Harlow	1820	619	2439
Thurrock	2751	949	3700
<b>Total committed in Essex</b>	<b>28938</b>	<b>12437</b>	<b>41375</b>

43% of all DA investigations recorded were in North LPA, which has been the highest LPA for DA investigations for the last seven years. This is likely due to its large adult population. • The Colchester District experienced the highest volume within this LPA.

33% of all DA investigations recorded were in South LPA. • Southend-on-Sea has been the top district for DA investigations across Essex consistently for the last eight years.

24% of all DA investigations recorded were in West LPA; this LPA has consistently been the lowest LPA for DA investigations for the last seven years. • The Thurrock District experiences the highest volume year on year for West LPA.

### Temporal Analysis

#### Previous Five Years

The average number of DA Investigations over the last five years has been 106 per day.

#### Year 2020/21

In 2020/21 the average number of DA Investigations was 113 per day.

Weekends saw the highest number of investigations recorded, with an average daily number on these days being 122, compared to 109 for weekdays.

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During the first national lockdown (23 March – 1 June) the average number of DA investigations was 115 a day. In the three weeks following the lifting of restrictions this rose to 124 per day.

During the second national lockdown (3 Oct – 2 Dec) the average was 103 investigations per day, but this did not increase once the measures were lifted on 3 Dec.

During the third national lockdown (6 Jan – 8 March) the average number of DA investigations was 106, and in the three weeks following the lifting of restrictions this rose slightly to 110 per day.

The seasonal trend in offences continues to see an increase in the summer and then again in December, in line with the Summer and Christmas school holidays.

**Year 2019/20**

In 2019/20 the average number of DA Investigations was 118 per day.

Saturdays, Sundays, and Mondays saw the highest number of investigations recorded, with an average daily number of investigations recorded on these days being 126, compared to 112 for the other days of the week.

During the school holidays, the average number of DA investigations was higher than the year average at 124 per day, driven by the summer school holidays where there was an average of 132 investigations per day, and the Christmas school holidays where there was an average of 127 per day. This trend was also seen in the previous year. The trend is for an increasing number of DA incidents during the main school holidays (Summer and Christmas).

**Hate Crime Recorded – 12 months to September 2021**

**Hate crimes by type**

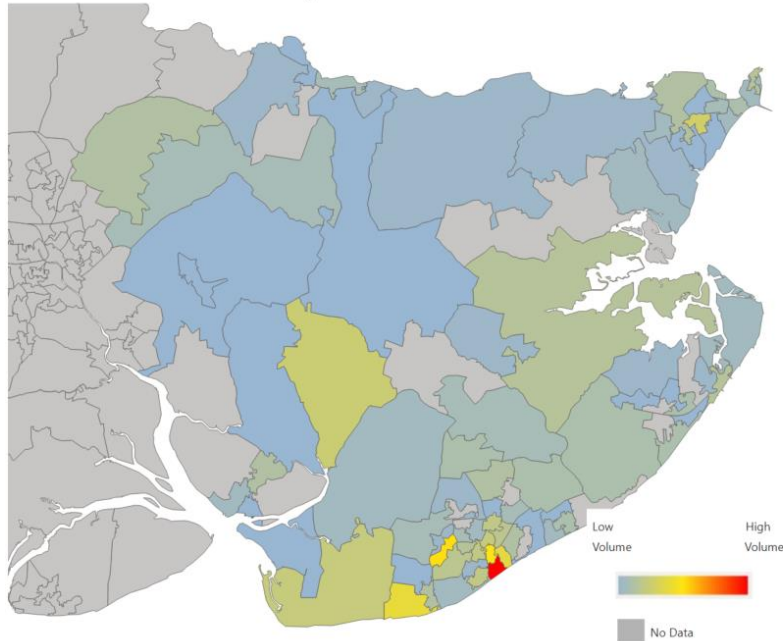
Year	2020					2021										Total
	September	October	November	December	Total	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total	
Racial	9	12	9	13	43	8	19	13	25	26	14	20	21	11	157	200
Disability	4	6	5	9	24	3	13	7	3	3	4	17	7	3	60	84
Homophobic	1		12	5	18	1	6	4		3	3	8	13	2	40	58
Transgender		1			1					2	1		4		7	8
Multiple Types									1			1		1	3	3
Religious - Other				1	1					1					1	2
Religious - Christian												1			1	1
Religious - Jewish													1		1	1
Religious - Muslim		1			1											1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>358</b>

**Ward hate crimes**

Alton Park	26
Ardleigh and Little Bromley	9
Beaumont and Thorpe	5
Bockings Elm	5
Bradfield, Wrabness and Wix	1
Brightlingsea	10
Burrsville	3
Frinton	5
Golf Green	21
Great and Little Oakley	3
Great Bentley	14
Hamford	6
Harwich East	8
Harwich East Central	11
Harwich West	5
Harwich West Central	14
Holland and Kirby	5
Lawford	2
Little Clacton and Weeley	8
Manningtree Mistley Lt Bentley Tendring	7
Peter Bruff	7
Pier	63
Ramsey and Parkeston	4
Rush Green	25
St. Bartholomews	7
St. James	16
St. Johns	8
St. Marys	18
St. Osyth and Point Clear	14
St. Pauls	7
Thorrington Frating Elmstead Gt Bromley	3
Walton	10
Grand Total	350

## District hotspot map

Count of Crime Reference Number by Lsoa11cd



## Force wide data

	Last 12 Months	Last 24 Months	Previous 12 Months	Change	Percentage
<b>Force</b>	4825	8611	3786	1039	27%
<b>North</b>	1847	3249	1402	445	32%
<b>Braintree</b>	271	465	194	77	40%
<b>Chelmsford</b>	425	789	364	61	17%
<b>Colchester</b>	590	1022	432	158	37%
<b>Maldon</b>	71	138	67	4	6%
<b>Tendring</b>	364	610	246	118	48%
<b>Uttlesford</b>	126	225	99	27	27%
<b>South</b>	1547	2772	1225	322	26%
<b>Basildon</b>	624	1107	483	141	29%
<b>Castle Point</b>	155	316	161	-6	-4%
<b>Rochford</b>	87	149	62	25	40%
<b>Southend</b>	681	1200	519	162	31%
<b>West</b>	1427	2581	1154	273	24%
<b>Brentwood</b>	142	277	135	7	5%
<b>Epping</b>	312	613	301	11	4%
<b>Harlow</b>	384	641	257	127	49%
<b>Thurrock</b>	589	1050	461	128	28%

# Serious Organised Crime

## Source: Essex Police Serious Organised Crime Local Profile – Tendring District

### 5.6 Tendring District

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**Urban Street Gangs and County Lines**

As at 13/09/2021, there were 11 nominals on the PLG (people, lines and gangs record) living in Tendring who are linked to county lines (not including those in custody or inactive) and 13 nominals on the PLG were believed to be active in Tendring.

As at 13/09/2021 there were four county lines that score for threat in terms of vulnerability, violence and/or network and appear to have been active since the start of August 2021 based on intelligence received. The highest scoring county line impacting Tendring is the Ice Line.

**Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking**

Tendring District had 14 MSHT investigations between 01/01/2021- 31/08/2021.

- 14 investigations linked to Criminal Exploitation.
- Of the 14 investigations linked to Criminal Exploitation, 13 were linked to drug dealing.
- The age range of victims was 14 to 44, with 100% male
- Those subjected to labour exploitation were the following nationalities: N/A.

**Organised Immigration Crime**

Between 01/01/21- 31/08/21, there were 3 OIC incidents that geographically occurred in Tendring District with 6 clandestine entrants located.

**OCGs**

Most OCGs affect at least a whole Local Policing Area as opposed to a particular district. There are 21 OCGs impacting North LPA. There are five mapped Essex owned OCGs particularly impacting Tendring District. These five OCGs relate to:

- Moderate Scoring, well managed OCG with threat areas relating to Class A and B drugs supply across Colchester, Tendring and Suffolk.
- Moderate to high Scoring OCG with threat areas relating to Class A and B drugs supply in the Suffolk and Harwich.
- Moderate to high Scoring, well managed OCG with threat areas relating to Class A drug supply and violence in Harwich.
- Low scoring largely disrupted OCG relating to Class A and B drugs supply in Tendring and Colchester
- Moderate scoring, well managed OCG with threat areas relating to Class A drug supply across North Essex and Norfolk.

**Firearms**

Tendring District recorded 103 Firearms offences between 01/09/2020 and 31/08/2021. This was a 7% increase on the previous year. The hotspot ward for incidents was Pier with 11 incidents.

**Cyber Crime/Fraud**

This is coordinated by the City of London Police and largely reported straight into Action Fraud. Essex Police only have records of offences referred back to us from Action Fraud or where immediate safeguarding action was required.

**Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse**

LPA – North - Jan 2021 to Aug 2021 shows that 47.2% (752 of 1,594) of all CSA/E occurred in North LPA. Chelmsford and Colchester Districts account for the majority of investigations in North LPA.

Between 01/01/2021 and 31/08/2021 there were 140 CSA/E crime and non-crime investigations in Tendring District accounting for 19% of the North LPA total.

## Integrated Offender Manager (IOM)

Most crime in a community is carried out by a small number of people who commit crime time and time again (prolific offenders).

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) brings together organisations from the public, voluntary and community sectors to tackle prolific offenders through intensive programmes combining rehabilitation and enforcement.

The IOM team works with offenders at high risk of re-offending to support changes in offender behaviour and remove issues which influence offending. That support can range from assistance in finding accommodation, obtaining training and employment, right through to anger management and treatment for substance misuse. If offenders commit further crimes, they will be swiftly caught and brought to justice.

Without help to break the cycle of crime many offenders spend large parts of their lives revolving around the criminal justice system, causing harm to themselves, their families, and the communities they live in as well as costing the taxpayer huge amounts of money.

IOM has recently undergone a refresh of the cohort system and an Essex IOM Strategic Group has been set up to measure implementation and milestones with a view to developing a dashboard which would incorporate outcome data. In the interim, the table below is based on the current IOM Cohort data as at 9/12/2021.

### TITLE: IOM COHORT LIST (AS OF DECEMBER 2021)

### SOURCE: LOCAL POLICING SUPPORT UNIT (PRIORITY OFFENDER TEAM)

NUMBER OF PERSONS BY IOM AREA	
IOM AREA	NO. OF IOMS
IOM SOUTH TEAM #1	21
IOM SOUTH TEAM #2	17
SOUTH - PRIORITY OFFENDER TEAM	1
<b>SOUTH LPA</b>	<b>39</b>
IOM WEST TEAM #3	20
IOM WEST TEAM #4	4
IOM WEST TEAM #5	31
WEST - PRIORITY OFFENDER UNIT	0
<b>WEST LPA</b>	<b>55</b>
#6 IOM NORTH TEAM #6	8
#7 IOM NORTH TEAM #7	14
#8 IOM NORTH TEAM #8	15
NORTH - PRIORITY OFFENDER UNIT	16
<b>NORTH LPA</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>FORCE TOTAL</b>	<b>147</b>



## Child Exploitation (CE)

### Missing and Child Exploitation Meetings (MACE 1 & 2)

The aims of MACE 1 meetings are to share relevant information amongst core members and agree any further actions required to safeguard the individual child; agree any required or additional disruption activities; consider any additional support required; consider any further activities to support in building evidence and prosecution of offenders.

MACE 2 focuses on identifying the local picture of child exploitation and communities vulnerable to exploitation, through bi-monthly data reports, trend analysis reports from partners, and partnership updates with regard to hotspots, emerging trends, disruption and prevention activities. It develops local multi-agency responses to disrupt child exploitation.

The governance of MACE 1 & 2 sits with the Essex Safeguarding Children Board Child Exploitation & Missing Sub-Committee.

ECC Children and Families Social Care is the lead agency and chairs both MACE 1 & 2 meetings. Vice Chairs for MACE 1 are the district Police Inspectors of the Local Policing Teams.

MACE 2 meetings are held bi-monthly in each Essex quadrant, Mid, North, South and West.

### Essex Missing Children/Episodes Source May End of Year Report May 2021

In 2020/21, 684 Essex children went missing in Essex, a 26% fall compared to the previous year and significantly lower than any of the preceding three years. A further 58 Essex children went missing outside of the county, 24% fewer than 2019/20.

The rate of Essex children missing in Essex (per 10,000 0-17-year-olds) decreased in 2020/21 for all districts. **Tendring had the highest rate in the last four years (36.4 per 10,000 in 2020/21).** In the last four years the largest proportion of missing Essex children were from North (26.7% in '20/21).

2020/21 was the first year in the four years of data studied, that there was a larger proportion of female Essex children going missing in Essex than males (52% female).

In the last four years of data the majority of Essex children missing in Essex were recorded as not open to social care or were open to assessment/other social care at time of missing (69% in '20/21).

Despite looked after children accounting for 14.2% of missing children in 2020/21, they accounted for 41% of missing episodes.

### Missing Children at Risk of Exploitation

18.1% of children from Essex that went missing in 2020/21 were at risk of exploitation in the same year and this has increased from 15.1% of missing children in '17/18.

The largest proportion of these children were medium risk (40%), 23% were standard risk, 20.5% were high risk and 5.5% were victim.

In 2020/21, the largest proportion of Essex missing children that were at risk of exploitation in the same year were from North (27.7%).

## Children at Risk of Exploitation

In April 2021 there were 135 open child exploitation (CE) cases. 61% had a child criminal exploitation (CCE) flag and this has been increasing compared to previous snapshots. 39% had a child sexual exploitation (CSE) flag and 26% had both CCE and CSE flags. The largest proportion of open CE cases were open to teams in North.

Compared to Sept '20, April '21 saw an increase in proportion of high risk CSE and high risk CCE cases but a decrease in victim risk cases.

In April 2021, the largest proportion of high risk open cases were in Mid (35%). 60% of victim cases were in West and this has been increasing compared to previous snapshots.

In April 2021, **Tendring had the highest rate of children at risk of exploitation at 19.3 per 10,000** 10-17-year olds. Basildon, Brentwood, Colchester and Harlow were the four districts to see an increase in the rate in April '21 compared to September '20.

The majority of children with a risk recorded in the last four years have been Child in Need (CIN) (68.9% in 2020/21- 255 children)

As of April 2021, 6.5% of Child in Care (CIC) are currently at risk of exploitation. The largest proportion of these are currently placed in semi-independent accommodation (SIA). 29% of CIC at risk are placed outside of Essex.

## Covid-19 Period

When looking at the period that covers the Covid-19 lockdown in 2020, there was an initial decrease in total number of missing Essex children at the start of lockdown - 127 in March to just 86 in April.

Subsequently a slow but steady rise was seen for the following three months, bringing the total number of missing Essex children back in line with numbers seen prior to lockdown (128 by July 2020). After July monthly numbers fluctuated until a drop in December, with 66 missing children compared to 112 in November. This may be in line with the second national lockdown and tier restrictions in Essex which took place during November and December. After December, the monthly number of missing Essex children increased again, with 97 missing children in January and 115 by March 2021.