

Thursday 27 February 2020, 10.00-13.00 Swansley Room

South Cambs Hall, Cambourne CB23 6EA

| No. | Item | Lead | Purpose | Time | Pages |
|------------|---|---|--|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | Welcome and Introductions | Chair | | 10:00-10:05 | |
| 2 | Election of Chair and Vice Chair | Liz Bisset | Election | 10:05-10:10 | |
| 3 | Minutes of the last meeting | Chair | For agreement | 10:10-10:15 | 1-2 |
| 4 | Development work update & Transformation Topic Progress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Report • Strategic Assessment • Toolkits & Toolkit Group • Conversation with members and communities • SLA | Leigh Roberts Leigh Roberts Paul Rogerson Leigh Roberts Leigh Roberts | Agreement Agreement Info only Discussion Info only | 10:15-11:15 | 3-68 |
| 5 | Development work: progress update <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOR • ISA • Membership • Delivery Groups • Logo | Kathryn Hawkes | Agreement Action Info only Info only Info only | 11:15-11:45 | 69-98 |
| 6. | Operational Action Plan 2020-21 - Update | Kathryn Hawkes | Info only | 11:45-12:00 | 99-102 |
| 7. | Budget 2020-21 | Kathryn Hawkes | Agreement | 12:00-12:15 | 103-108 |
| 8. | DHR & Community Trigger update | Kathryn Hawkes | Agreement | 12:15-12:45 | |
| 9. | Next Steps, AOB & Close | Chair | | 12:45-13:00 | |

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Agenda Item 3

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP

Stakeholder Event

Tuesday 1 October 2019, 10.00-10.30 Swansley Room
South Cambs Hall, Cambourne, CB23 6EA

Present:

Chris Parker (CP): Area Commander Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue (CFRS) - Chairman
Cllr Anna Bradnam (AB): Elected Member, SCDC
Cllr Claire Daunton (CD): Elected Member, SCDC
Elaine Matthews (EM): Strengthening Communities Manager, Cambridgeshire County Council
Leigh Roberts (LR): Senior Research Analyst, Cambridgeshire Research Group
Gemma Barron (GB): Head of Sustainable Communities and Wellbeing, SCDC
Kathryn Hawkes (KH): Programme Manager, SCDC
Linda Gallagher (LG) : Project Officer, SCDC (Minutes)
Mike Hill (MH): Director, Health and Environmental Services and Housing, SCDC
Emma Knight (EK): Operational Manager, Environmental Health, Licensing & Fraud, SCDC
Paul Rogerson (PR): Inspector, Cambridgeshire Constabulary
Charlotte Homent (CH): Cambridgeshire County Council
Rachel Gourlay (RG): Inspector, Cambridgeshire Constabulary
Emma Hilson (EH): Sergeant, Cambridgeshire Constabulary
Julia Cullum (JC): Cambridgeshire County Council, DV Partnership Manager
Clare Cook (for Jo Curphey): Bench CRC
Rob Hill (RH): Assistant Director, Community Safety (Peterborough and Cambridgeshire)
Alasdair Baker (Aba): Partnerships and Communities Officer, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

Apologies:

Susie Talbot - Public Health Commissioning Team Manager (Drugs & Alcohol/Sexual Health)
Mark Freeman - Cambridge CVS
Lina Nieto - Elected Member, Cambridgeshire County Council
Ryan Stacey - Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue (CFRS)

1. Introductions and Apologies

Gemma Barron welcomed everyone and invited a round of introductions.

2. Election of Chair & Vice Chair

Ryan Stacey, CFRS, was elected as the new Chairman. Chris Parker would chair today's meeting and this would be his last. Thanks were given to Chris for his contribution to the CDRP over the last 2.5 years.

All agreed

Vice Chair – remains Cllr Lina Nieto (County) and will be reviewed/confirmed at the next meeting.

3. Minutes of Previous Meeting

The previous meeting minutes were agreed.

4. Action Plan & Transformation Topic overview

GB gave a summary of the Action Plan being devised and introduced the Transformation Topic, for which the CDRP is bidding for funding from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC). Each CSP/CDRP selects a topic which will result in a force-wide contribution to benefit the other five districts. The South Cambs topic is Community Resilience with a focus on rural vulnerability. Any outputs will be shared with the other districts.

The aim is to encourage communities to develop strategies of their own to create resilience and the onus is on converting the local desire for change into action.

The SCDC plan follows the double diamond model as used by the police - Discover, Define, Develop, Deliver, as follows:

- Discover - what type of vulnerabilities we have and where we currently make investments (draw more detail from the data set)

- Define - what the problems are and where.
- Develop - ideas for moving forward, ideas for toolkits and other models that work.
- Deliver - produce toolkits. Some models may not go forward.

PR explained more detail and reiterated that a leap of faith is required to allow us to use the data differently and then re-define the issues for South Cambs. We do not want to set delivery outcomes without detailed knowledge of what the problems are. While we have a broad understanding of what the local vulnerabilities are we need to rediscover & 're-plumb' our issues and the way in which we respond to them.

Action: GB to create a public, plain English version of the document for publication.

5. Budget Review

GB took us through the budget for 2018-19 and 2019-20 (at this point in the year).

Pooled fund: We started 2019-19 with c. £33k in this fund. We have started 2 x Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR) and this is where the funding has come from. We have committed to £19,350 for these. Any remainder in this fund would ideally be kept for more DHRs (subject to future plans for a centralised county arrangement).

OPCC funding: Rollover £6000 from previous year (£1000 for hoarding and £5000 for Tough Love). We used £5000 for County Lines and £5000 for Tough Love plays, but had an underspend following reclaiming VAT.

Community Safety Event - no cost to the partnership because partners shared the cost.

DHR funding - Rob Hill

It has been established that we need to find a countywide solution to the funding issues for DHRs. A proposal is being presented at tomorrow's community safety officers' meeting which will include requiring financial input from the statutory partners. Each CSP will retain responsibility for their respective DHRs as per the Home Office guidance. The cost will include commissioning of independent chairs and 15 or so partners will contribute. This final decision will come back to individual organisations to decide.

6. Future Working Arrangements

- It was agreed that the membership of the CDRP Board would be reviewed outside the meeting as some partners were not present and there were some gaps in representation.
- There was a discussion about the name of the partnership. All countywide equivalents have moved to 'Community Safety Partnership'. It was agreed that the South Cambs CDRP would do the same and would henceforth be known as the South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership (CSP).
- It was agreed that the South Cambs CSP would no longer align with the City CSP and that there would be two CSP meetings per year, one of which could incorporate a development session.
- **Action LG:** Future meetings to be arranged and dates circulated.

Agenda Item 4



Cambridgeshire Research Group

2019/20

BRIEFING PAPER

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DATA GROUP
REPORT

Final Version 1.0

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| AUTHORS: | Leigh Roberts, Harriet Ludford Cambridgeshire Research Group |
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| DATE: | January 2020 |
| PRODUCED FOR: | South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership |

Purpose

The South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership board decided to review the structures, functions and sub groups that make up the Community Safety Partnership. During this period the funding allocations for CSPs from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) were also withdrawn. The OPCC instead offered all CSPs the opportunity to bid into the fund over a two year period; 2019/20 to 2020/21. The new bidding process came with criteria that the Partnership pick a transformation topic that could be ‘industrialised’ across the whole of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. As part of this review, and in order to meet local needs in a rural district, the Research Group was commissioned to identify, review and analyse potential and existing data sources that might prove beneficial for the Community Safety Partnership (CSP or The Partnership) in prioritising areas or communities that are at higher risk of community safety concerns, crime or antisocial behaviour. This report summarises the work carried out by the Research Group (RG) and the partners in doing so.

In order to complete the review the Research Group set up a Data Group. This group was a task and finish group that existed only as long as the initial stages (between September 2019 and February 2020). The three areas of focus for the data group were;

- i) Review existing data sharing practices through existing mechanisms Problem Solving Group (PSG), ECINS (online partnership case management system), annual strategic assessment etc.
- ii) Review and analyse further data sets to consider possible future use and trial any data sharing as appropriate.
- iii) Examine factors that indicate potential vulnerability within the datasets in order to ascertain good practices for risk assessing and prioritising individuals and communities.

The review has taken into account the best practice guidance from the Home Office¹ and feedback from local colleagues. It has been discussed with lead officers and the Task and Co-ordination Group prior to the recommendations being finalised.

Key findings

1. Review existing data sharing practices and ways of problem solving

The Partnership has an information sharing agreement and protocol in place that supports the sharing of aggregated strategic information and the sharing of individual data for problem solving and safeguarding practices. For individual cases, the Problem Solving Group (PSG) uses the E-CINS² platform. E-CINS is a ‘secure collaboration technology for people with a duty to share’. It provides the ability to share information, manage cases, task actions to colleagues and inform relevant partners of updates in real-time. However, for South Cambridgeshire there is room for improving the way E-CINS is used. Currently there is a lack of information about some cases, and interventions that have been put into place. This limits the ability of the Group and the CSP Board to understand where and how success is being achieved.

¹ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97842/guidance.pdf

² <https://www.e-cins.co.uk/>

Teams that were approached for new data sets were happy to share and keen to be involved in multi-agency working in order to understand the overall picture and prioritise highest need areas and groups.

Cambridgeshire Constabulary provided access to problem solving training approaches to partners in 2019. However, where different terminology has been used this had led to some confusion. Terminology aside, all the methods are broadly similar. However the method itself needs some further embedding in order to maximise the benefits of this approach.

2. Review possible data sources

There is much data held by partner organisations about residents, communities, infrastructure, assets and conditions. Not all of the data is held in a 'useable' format. By this we mean it might be held on paper and less accessible, it might be held electronically but in a standalone system that has limited access. The data might be held in such a way that it requires a great deal of 'cleansing'³ and resource to manipulate it and interpret it. Further some data does not provide useful insight or may not be relevant to a case or all partners.

The key is to find the data that has the most use, can be shared (i.e. conforms to data protection and GDPR⁴ principles) and can be managed within existing capacity. To achieve this data sources should be reviewed regularly and new options explored. The Research Group endeavours to do this on behalf of the CSPs that commission it. However, all partners should also be mindful of opportunities to improve their own data and expand data sharing.

Some data sources reviewed within this project were found to not enhance existing data or not to provide additional insight. Others were useful, but did not provide a complete enough picture to be systematically useful. For example, data regarding referrals made to the Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) from Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue were interesting, but in low numbers and did not provide a full picture of all relevant referrals received by the MASH.

Other data sources provided new insight, or highlighted new questions or areas of concern. Benefit claims data is an example of where a fresh look at risk would provide insight. It could draw together information on those needing additional support, but it also highlighted some unknown issues – such as no consistent information on those accessing food banks. Partners felt that residents may already be accessing foodbanks but it is unknown where those food banks are located in the district.

A table is provided in the analysis section of this document that describes each data source, explains key limitations and makes recommendations for each source.

3. Review possible data sources Examine factors that indicate potential vulnerability

This area of the review was the least successful in terms of coming up with a definitive definition or check list. However, it has provided an opportunity to consider the data sources and examine information in a new light.

³ Data Cleansing is the process of finding and correcting or eliminating inaccurate records from a data set.

⁴ General Data Protection Regulation 2018

Conclusions that can be drawn from national and local work is that victims or those at higher risk who are in rural localities have often less access to support and services than those in more urban or city areas. This highlights the need for greater partnership working and the importance of working in a preventative space in order to increase individual and community resilience.

Recommendations:

1. Review existing data sharing practices and ways of problem solving.

The following are considered a combination of the best practice and any changes that are needed to enhance the work of the Problem Solving Group;

1.1 Only cases where 3 or more agencies are needed to be taken to PSG.

1.2 Cases closed as soon as a suitable outcome has been achieved, or there is no further action/intervention possible.

1.3 Cases can come back to PSG if escalation occurs.

1.4 T&CG to review data and emerging issues and prioritise areas for the attention of the PSG

1.5 The PSG will re-organise itself in the following ways.

- i. Joint chairing for 2020 by police and SCDC.
- ii. New agenda structure. Item 1. Community issues (1 hour), item 2. Case management (1 hour), item 3. AOB/ shared learning (0.5 hour)
- iii. Where a locality/ village is identified as needing a bespoke action plan, where possible, that meeting will be held locally with additional invites to relevant stakeholders.
- iv. The PSG and TCG to jointly review changes after 6 -9 months.

The following changes are recommended to enhance the work of the Tasking & Co-ordination Group;

1.6 Additional standing agenda item reviewing data and agree those areas that the PSG needs to tackle. It is recommended that this is no more frequently than quarterly. Some data sources do not change frequently and reviewing them too often is not an efficient use of time.

1.7 In order to achieve a more engaged process, it is recommended that a 'conversation process' with members is created. This would entail simple feedback directly from local members into the T&CG. The process for this should be discussed by the full board.

1.8 The T&CG would provide highlight reports to the full Board, as and when appropriate throughout the year. But would as a minimum follow any changes to the priority areas or emerging areas.

Implications for the service level agreement (SLA) with the Research Group;

The service level agreement between the partnership and the Research Group is reviewed annually to establish what information and products are needed for the coming 12 months and where value can be added to the overall effectiveness of the Partnership. For the forthcoming year it is recommended that at the monthly support work the Research Group provides is tailored to include quarterly data updates where appropriate in order to identify emerging areas, production of area profiles (within the limited resource) and retain the annual strategic assessment. The annual

strategic assessment and quarterly data support can be delivered within the existing cost of the SLA. It is likely that some area profiling work could also be delivered within this cost. There is scope for the Partnership to commission additional work from the Research Group as in previous years. The exact scope of the SLA and what data is to be included would need to be agreed at the beginning of the year.

Figure 1 illustrates the process of the CSP and its sub-groups. The process is cyclical and should have transparent feedback mechanisms to ensure full engagement of partners.

Figure 1: Summary of annual evidence gathering process of the CSP

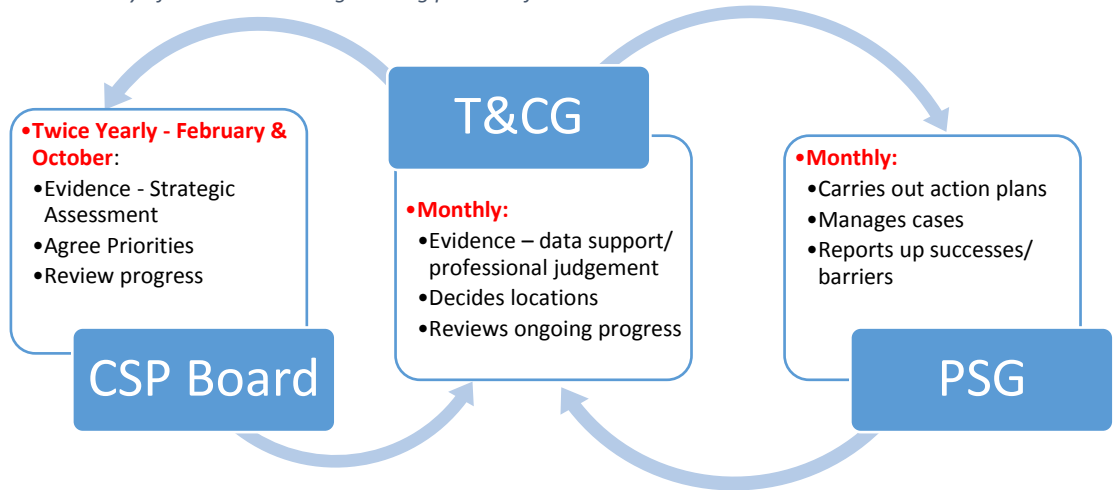


Table 1 overleaf provides a summary of the membership, interaction between groups and key core duties of each group.

Table 1: Summary of the membership, interaction between groups and key core duties of each group

| | BOARD | T&CG | PSG |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Core membership | Core board members – including elected members Core officer members | Core officer membership | Core officer membership |
| Additional members | Invited guests as needed | Invited organisations as needed | Stakeholder involvement to include elected members and residents when action planning for specific locations |
| Interactions between groups | Minutes Annual Review Cross over membership Receive highlight reports from the T&CG | Minutes Communication strategy Action Plan Highlight reports to the Board Recommendations to PSG for priority areas | E-CINs case management documentation Problem solving action plans (OSARA) |
| Key core duties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing crime and disorder (including anti-social behaviour (ASB)) - Reducing substance misuse (for South Cambs this is done through links to the countywide Drug & Alcohol Misuse delivery Board) - Reducing re-offending (for South Cambs this is done through the countywide Integrated Offender Management programme) - Facilitating the Community Trigger process - Set up a strategic group to direct the work of the partnership - Regularly engage and consult with the community about their priorities and progress achieving them - Set up protocols and systems for sharing information - Analyse a wide range of data, including recorded crime levels and patterns, in order to identify priorities in an annual strategic assessment - Set out a partnership plan and monitor progress - Commission domestic violence homicide reviews | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor and manage progress on action plan - Monitor and manage progress on transformation topic - Manage budget - Report to Funder e.g. OPCC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify individuals that require multi-agency support - Case manage areas and individuals where problems have been identified - Escalate issues where resolution not reached at PSG level |

2. Review possible data sources

For a more detailed explanation of the specific data set recommendations please see Table 3. Below is a summary list of recommendations for ongoing data work;

2.1 Research Group to continue to receive, monitor and share the following routine datasets; Fires, police recorded crime and incident data.

2.2 Research Group to continue to analyse, interpret and share insight from national or purchased datasets; such as Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), ACORN and Census.

2.3 Partners and Research Group to agree a new sharing protocol for specific datasets; benefits claims; district council and housing providers' records of antisocial behaviour (ASB); overall stock of social housing across the district; referrals received by MASH for South Cambridgeshire.

2.4 Research Group to investigate potential data sets relating to debt and financial risk.

2.5 CSP to review and update the information sharing agreement to include changes to PSG.

2.6 Priorities driven by data and informed by professional judgement will be organised under the following headings:

- **Emerging** - areas where multiple issues are presenting and/or where escalating issues have been identified (*an example might be Cambourne*)
- **Preventing** – growth areas and/or existing communities where vulnerabilities are predicted to be an issue for the future (*examples might be Northstowe or scams across the district*)
- **Sustaining** – areas where work has been / is being done to tackle known issues and support to improve future resilience is provided (*an example might be Willingham*)
- **Community Resilience** - Areas where communities are galvanising energy into action and can share their experiences with others to improve community resilience (*examples might be Gamlingay or developing young people's diversionary activities in Bassingbourn*)

3. Examine factors that indicate potential vulnerability

This was not fully achievable within the timeframe available, given the complex nature of the question. However, some aspects of vulnerability were reviewed. It is recommended that if this piece of work is considered in the future that a broader approach is taken and the work is undertaken cross-border (i.e. across districts) but within the County.

INTRODUCTION

In line with Community Safety Partnerships across Cambridgeshire, South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership (CSP) has adopted a two year transformation plan, part funded by the Office of the Police and Commissioner and the Partners. This plan⁵ has been designed around three key aims:

1. **Ensuring we understand vulnerabilities**, knowing what harm is a risk to our communities so we can take informed and precise action to protect people.
2. **Responding to what we learn and developing bespoke solutions**, which will allow our partnership to make a difference. We are seeking to ensure we take very deliberate action not only based on fact but on perception, specifically in responding to community safety issues in our rural communities.
3. **Supporting other communities in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough**

Over the next two years the Partnership would like to adopt a way of working which reflects upon a richer picture of communities via data and evidence from a wider variety of sources. This would in particular entail more regular access to local data from partners. Further the Partnership aims to strengthen its problem solving approach in order to tackle root causes and understanding more about community safety by working together.

In order to achieve this aim, the Research Group has led a stream of work accessing existing and new data sources, reviewing their usefulness and analysing key findings. This report will pull together that data work alongside a review of the working of the problem solving group and national evidence on factors affecting vulnerability in rural areas.

Background

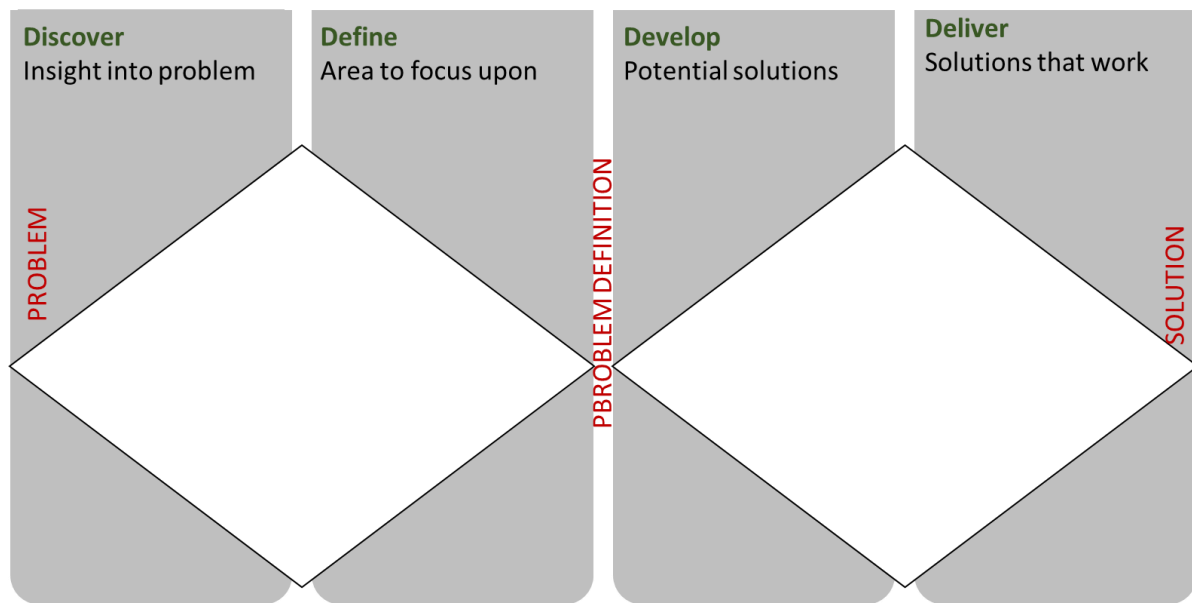
The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended by the Police Reform Act 2002 and the Police and Justice Act 2006) places a statutory duty on a number of responsible authorities to work in partnership with each other and a range of other agencies to reduce crime and disorder within each district council area.

The South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership (CSP) has been formed to carry out the provisions of the Acts, to prepare and implement a joint crime and disorder reduction strategy for the district with common objectives and targets for the police, the local authorities and other partnership agencies.

The group was created to gather data to supplement the crime and ASB data that the CSP traditionally relies upon, in order to guide the work of the CSP over the coming 2 years. It was set up as a task and finish group. The group needs to ensure that the data being shared is useful, appropriate and practical and that all teams are aware and able to utilise other partners' data where possible. The CSP is required by statute to be evidence-led to reduce crime and disorder and the CSP can set up subgroups as required and appropriate. The current PSG focuses on case management and action plans of individuals rather than a community. We need to be aware of where existing data or knowledge exists in relation to vulnerable people, then establish if use of that information is justified. The data gathered will ensure we create the right tool kits that are relevant as set out in the CSP plan and Transformation Topic.

⁵ <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/community-development/crime-anti-social-behaviour-and-community-safety/community-safety/>

Figure 2: Double Diamond – process for problem solving



Aim of Data Group

To improve community safety responses through greater sharing of data and improve the range and use of data to gain insight into vulnerability in the South Cambridgeshire District Council area and to present key findings to the CSP.

Outcomes for the Data Group

The three main areas of work agreed for the group to focus on were;

1. Review existing data sharing practices through existing mechanisms Problem Solving Group (PSG), ECINS (online partnership case management system), annual strategic assessment etc.
2. Review and analyse further data sets to consider possible future use and trial any data sharing as appropriate.
3. Examine factors that indicate potential vulnerability within the datasets in order to ascertain good practices for risk assessing and practising individuals and communities.

Timeline

The table overleaf summarises the activity and actions taken by the Data Group and the Research group in order to complete this report.

Table 2: Time of activity of Data Group

| | Activity | Outcome |
|----------------|---|--|
| September 2019 | First Data Group meeting | Terms of reference written. Aims agreed Key stakeholders identified. First data sets agreed. |
| October 2019 | Individual meetings with data providers Analysis of first tranche of data sets | New data received Data mapped and analysed New Index of Multiple Deprivation released and examined for South Cambridgeshire. |
| November 2019 | Second Data Group meeting | Data analysis shared and discussed. Key areas of interest and further data development agreed. |
| | Data analysis of second tranche of data sets | Feedback to providers. Agreed next steps. |
| | Third Data Group meeting | Reviewed data sets. Agreed suitable data sets to include going forward. |
| December 2019 | Final analysis and report written | Clear recommendations for changes to ways of working. |
| January 2020 | Report presented to the Task & Coordination Group | Task & Co-ordination group approach and implement changes to ways of working. |

ANALYSIS – KEY FINDINGS

This section of the report will provide the key outcomes of the review process and the analysis of the data sets obtained by the Research Group.

1. Review of current practice

Key findings of Problem Solving Group review

A review of the functions and processes of the problem solving group was carried out. This entailed observing a meeting, discussions with the current chair, a review of E-CINS and a meeting of practitioners and managers to discuss strengths and weaknesses. The following key themes came through;

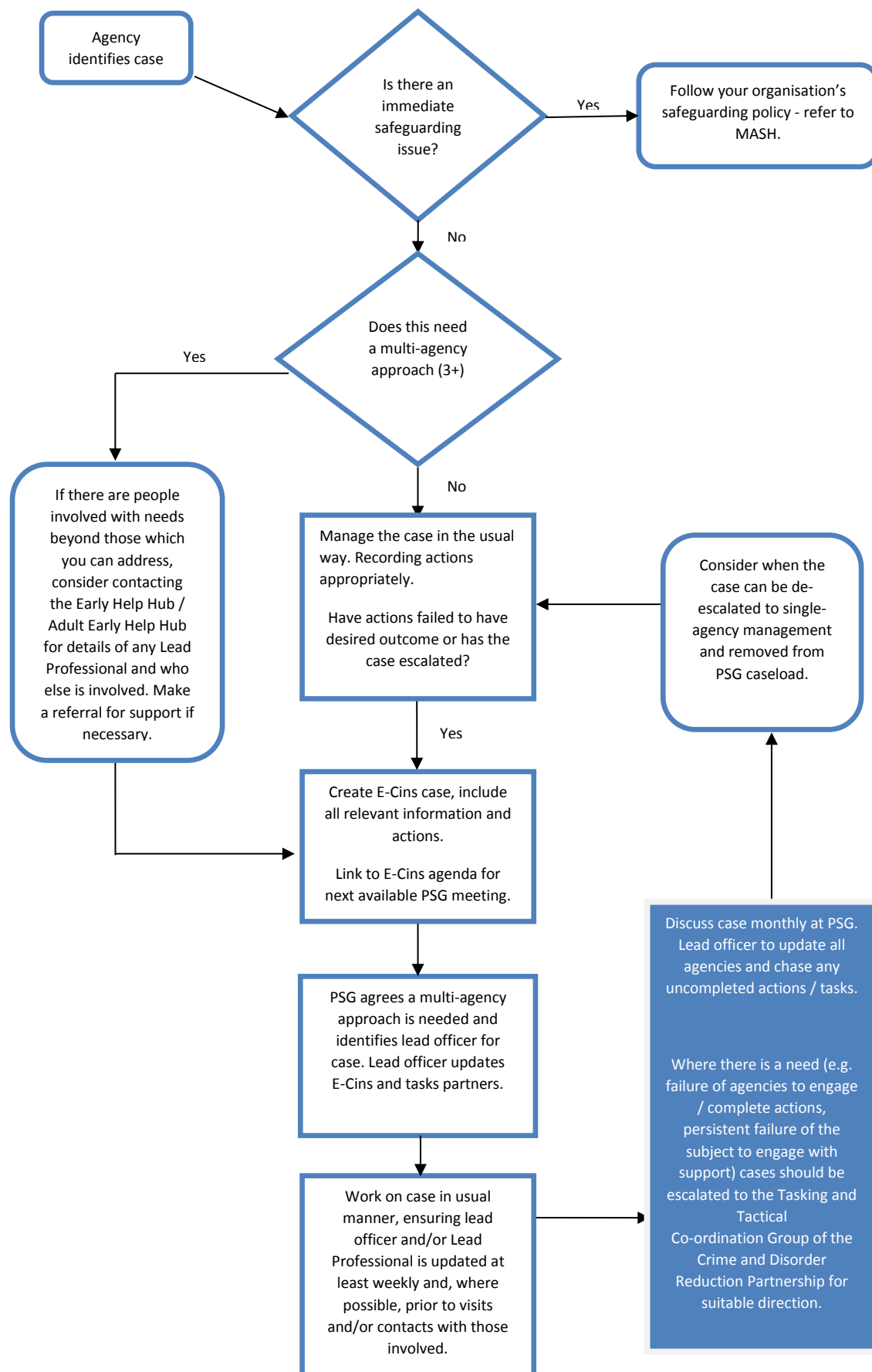
- Information was not well recorded on ECINS or elsewhere.

There was insufficient information for case studies to be produced. There was insufficient information for an overall summary to be produced to understand the full caseload discussed in recent months.

- The process is very reactive to referrals and is not proactive in assessing areas for prioritisation.

The PSG meeting and agendas are reliant on group members bringing cases forward. It can be time consuming for PSG if not all of the cases brought forward require a full multiagency discussion. However, it should be noted that there is considerable opportunity for shared learning when cases are discussed in the PSG meeting. Geographic areas need to be identified and then referred to this group for multiagency action planning. This is not the current way of working and training and support would be needed in order to implement this effectively. A need for training has been identified for those chairing the PSG as well as wider members relating to safeguarding and problem solving.

Figure 3: South Cambridgeshire District Council; Draft Process for multi-agency Problem Solving Group



2. Data sources

Key findings of Problem Solving Group review

The data group identified a wide range of data sources for the Research Group to acquire and review in order to thoroughly examine their usefulness. Some of these data sources have been previously analysed whilst others have been newly acquired from partners. Table 2 below summarises each of the data sources, outlining the usefulness and any limitations as well as making recommendations for how each dataset should be used going forward. The datasets can broadly be split into those which are ready to be used for risk assessment, those which add insight but do not directly identify problem areas and those which need to be improved or further sourced to enable their use in the future.

Incident level data including police recorded crime, police recorded anti-social behaviour and fire service recorded fires are all routinely collected by the Research Group and are recommended for inclusion in the systematic assessment of risk as they provide an accurate measure of relative problems in different areas. However, these sources only represent a record of incidents which have been reported to emergency services and therefore need to be considered alongside further data sources to provide a more complete picture. Data on anti-social behaviour cases held by South Cambridgeshire District Council has been newly shared as part of this project and is recommended for inclusion as it provides an additional insight into problems in the local area that residents may not have reported to the police. It is recommended that data recording procedures are standardised and enhanced to ensure robustness of this dataset. IMD (Index of Multiple Deprivation) and data on benefits claims (shared by South Cambridgeshire District Council) were both found to add additional insight into varying levels of need across the district and are recommended to be included in the assessment and identification of high risk areas. The benefits data should be shared with the Research Group on a monthly basis to achieve this. The research Group has already obtained the IMD. The Research Group should agree with the T&CG how the data will be shared and reviewed.

Data sources which provided valuable insight but were not found to be appropriate for assessing risk included; Acorn, social care cases and referrals, a list of Houses of Multiple Occupation and data on projected housing growth. These data sources are recommended for ongoing consideration by the Research Group and sharing with appropriate partners to allow their use alongside other datasets. For example, the identification of areas with the highest prospective growth such as Northstowe can flag up areas to be considered for potential action before issues emerge. An Acorn profile produced for Cambourne as part of the analysis highlighted the depth of local insight which can be gained using this tool, this should be borne in mind when areas are identified for intervention in the future.

A number of dataset assessed were found to be inappropriate for use at this stage for a variety of reasons. Examples included Fire and Rescue MASH referrals only providing a single part of the picture of all MASH referrals and the ECINS case management containing insufficient levels of information for meaningful analysis. Ongoing work is recommended where possible to try and source complete information which will allow these datasets to be included in future analysis. Due to geographical limitations in assault data which was sourced from the Addenbrooke's NHS foundation trust this source was found to be not appropriate for use in the context of identifying local areas of concern.

Table 3: Summary table of data sets

| Data set | Data source | Description | Usefulness / limitations | Summary recommendation |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Fire data – deliberate fires | Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service | All fires and those marked as deliberate as recorded by location | Data accessible to Research Group in a usable format. Value in identifying emerging problem areas. | Ongoing monitoring by Research Group – to be included in area risk assessment. |
| Police recorded ASB data | Cambridgeshire Constabulary | All police recorded anti-social behaviour using national recording descriptions | Point level data of ASB incidents reported to the police, accessible to Research Group. | Ongoing monitoring by Research Group – to be included in area risk assessment. |
| SCDC ASB data | South Cambridgeshire District Council | District council anti-social behaviour as reported by residents | Cleansing required prior to analysis due to variation in spreadsheets and data quality. Case postcode is not recorded so data cannot be mapped. | Standardise ASB incident recording process. Record case postcode. Establish ongoing data sharing with Research Group. |
| Acorn | CACI – licence held by Research Group | Geo-demographic tool utilising data on demographics, social factors, population and consumer behaviours | Can provide a high level of insight into the population in specific areas (which can be bespoke by postcode). | Area profiles to be produced as necessary for identified high risk areas to help inform intervention. |
| IMD | Ministry of Housing, Community and Local Government | National measure of relative deprivation for small areas (LSOAs) in England | Can provide detailed information on relative deprivation in small areas across different domains such as crime, living environment and housing and also show changes over time (every 4-5 years - latest release September 2019). Relative rather than absolute measure. | Overall IMD score as well as relevant sub-domains to be included in area risk assessment. |
| Social Care – children’s open cases | Cambridgeshire County Council | Open cases, and referrals to social care, will have reason for referral recorded | This data shows where service involvement is already taking place. It will not capture all demand as low numbers does not necessarily mean no issues in an area. | This data is worth considering alongside others as there is relatively good consistency in recording and covers the district |
| Fire – referrals to MASH | Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service | | Numbers were low with 3 referrals the highest per LSOA. | Recommend to get data direct from MASH for all referrals from south Cambridgeshire regardless of referral source. |

| Data set | Data source | Description | Usefulness / limitations | Summary recommendation |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Problem Solving Group – case studies | E-cins | Multi-agency case management system for those cases discussed at problem solving group. | Insufficient information available on ECINS to complete dip sample analysis. | Increased utilisation of the ECINS system for recording relevant information. |
| Assault victims seen at Addenbrooke's | Addenbrooke's NHS foundation Trust | Patients attending Addenbrooke's A&E department for assault. | Insufficient geographic information available to provide useful insight into locations of concern | Not recommended for further use in this context |
| Houses of Multiple Occupancy list/ maps | South Cambridgeshire District Council | List of known Houses of Multiple Occupancy | Data cleansing required to convert to Excel. Limited use due to high concentration in a single area. | Maps to be shared by the Research Group. Not to be included within area risk assessment. |
| Police recorded crime data | Cambridgeshire Constabulary | Police recorded crime data, including location and crime type | Accurate point level measure of reported crime, accessible to research group. Useful to identify areas (at small geographies) with high levels of recorded crime. | Ongoing monitoring by Research Group – to be included in area risk assessment. |
| Housing growth projections for South Cambridgeshire | Cambridgeshire County Council | Maps available showing housing development and growth | Useful visual aid to identify growth areas and overlay with other data sources. | Maps to be shared by the Research Group. Not to be included within area risk assessment. |
| Social housing concentration | South Cambridgeshire District Council | SCDC and other registered south landlords have information on where stock is located. | This was not received in time but would need to be received from the majority of stock holders to provide insight. | Investigate this possible data source in future |
| Food banks location and use | Not available | | | Research Group to try and obtain data in the future. |
| Benefit claimants dataset | South Cambridgeshire District Council | District council data on all benefit claims including location | Data simple to extract and useful to identify small areas (LSOA) with the highest claim counts | Establish ongoing data sharing with Research Group. Include in area risk assessment. |

Data sources which were highlighted as having potential to add value in the assessment of risk and need variation across South Cambridgeshire were then analysed and cross-referenced to identify common areas.

Table 4: Summary table of high risk flags across datasets by ward – Data compiled January 2020

| Ward | Police recorded crime | Police recorded ASB | SCDC ASB* | Benefits | Deliberate Fires | IMD | Total Flags | Professional concern raised |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------|------------------|-----|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Balsham | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Bar Hill | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Barrington | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Bassingbourn | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Caldecote | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Cambourne | | | | | | | 4 | |
| Caxton & Papworth | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Cottenham | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Duxford | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Fen Ditton & Fulbourn | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Foxton | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Gamlingay | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Girton | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Hardwick | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Harston & Comberton | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Histon & Impington | | | | | | | 3 | |
| Linton | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Longstanton | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Melbourn | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Milton & Waterbeach | | | | | | | 3 | |
| Over & Willingham | | | | | | | 3 | |
| Sawston | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Shelford | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Swavesey | | | | | | | 0 | |
| The Mordens | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Whittlesford | | | | | | | 0 | |

*Use with caution as only currently reflects SCDC housing stock

| Risk key | | Criteria for risk flag | |
|----------|-----------|------------------------|---|
| Low | 0 flags | Data Source | Criteria |
| Medium | 1-2 flags | Police recorded crime | Highest number of offences (400+) between November 18 and October 19 |
| High | 3+ flags | Police recorded ASB | Highest number of incidents (120+) November 18 – October 19 |
| | | SCDC ASB | Wards which contain a village with the highest number (6+) of cases opened between November 18 and October 2019 |
| | | IMD | Wards which contained at least 1 LSOA in the top 30% most deprived nationally |
| | | Benefits | Wards which contained an LSOA in the top 5 highest average monthly claim count |
| | | Fire | Highest number of deliberate fires (20+) |

3. Identification of vulnerability

This was by far the hardest piece of the work for many reasons. Firstly, the national definition of an adult requiring safeguarding as described by the Care Act 2014 (see below) is broad and is open to interpretation. Secondly, services work to differing understandings of vulnerability and different thresholds for service delivery. What is clear is that where an assessment has been made that an adult is at risk a referral to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Board is needed. This multiagency board has responsibility for safeguarding and is well connected with other delivery groups, and partnership boards across the county.

Example 1

The Care Act 2014, which covers England, defines the person who should be subject of a safeguarding enquiry as an adult who:

- has needs for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs) and;
- is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect; and;
- as a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect.

Examples of definitions of vulnerable adults;

Example 2

The Department of Health defines a vulnerable adult as a person aged 18 years or over who is or may be in need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness, and who is or may be unable to take care of him or herself, or unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or exploitation.

Source: Boland B, Burnage J, Chowhan H; Safeguarding adults at risk of harm. BMJ. 2013 May 14;346:f2716. doi: 10.1136/bmj.f2716.

Further still, data on potential vulnerability factors are not always sought or recorded, if they are, the information is not always easily accessible. This reduces the research options in terms of assessing which factors appear more or most commonly within cohorts in South Cambridgeshire. For example information was not recorded within E-CINS, therefore the Research Group case review could not be undertaken. The Research Group was unable to compare those with factors highlighted in national research literature and policy documents in order to ascertain the relevance to the district of national indicators or to assess the factors in terms of rurality.

One question posed to the group was 'Are vulnerability factors different in rural locations?'

Being at risk of victimisation due to an individual's residential postcode, for example, does not take into account any factors of resilience pertaining to the individual or within the household. Meaning

that broad definitions and groupings end up being used to describe the ‘types’ of things that make people vulnerable, rather than actually being able to develop a robust tool for all circumstances.

Whilst some crime types happen only in rural locations (e.g. hare coursing, tractor theft) many other crimes happen in both rural and urban locations domestic abuse, burglary, vehicle crime. Some of these are higher harm than others. Data on variations between victimisation and risk in rural compared to urban areas has been difficult to find. However there are some indications that the level of risk is not always the most important factor for rural communities. It is in fact the access to support and service which is more difficult, more patchy or unavailable entirely. For example a recent research project from the National Rural Crime Network⁶ on domestic abuse had several key findings; including reporting that abuse lasts 25% longer in rural areas, the more rural the location the higher the risk and services are less easily accessed. Clearly the findings of this report would indicate that rural victims of domestic abuse are ‘more vulnerable’. How best to capture this in an assessment is not immediately obvious when there are competing pressures.

Becoming or being vulnerable to victimisation or offending behaviour does not necessary mean that the issue automatically is a safeguarding risk, or would meet the threshold for safeguarding. However, being at risk puts potential victims/ offenders within the domain of ‘prevention’. The CSP is taking a preventative approach to potential harm. This means the CSP wishes to identify areas that are of concern or at risk and increase their resilience and reduce the risk. With this in mind the overall factors should be taken into account when considering prioritisation, but local knowledge and professional judgement will need to be included when comparing or weighing up options.

It is recommended that when an area has come to attention or is raised as a concern an area profile is produced and that the potential factors associated with vulnerability are considered in relation to the wider picture. These should be carried out and reported to the T&CG, which meets regularly enough to act on concerns and recommendations.

⁶ Captive & Controlled Domestic Abuse in Rural Areas – 2019 (<https://www.ruralabuse.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Domestic-Abuse-in-Rural-Areas-National-Rural-Crime-Network.pdf>)

Appendix 1: Proposed Community Risk Assessment Form - **DRAFT**

**South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership - District Problem Solving Group:
Community Risk Assessment**

RESTRICTED

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Community (Ward/ Village): | Date Discussed: |
| Wards/ parishes/ LSOAs included: | |
| Nature of issues: | Length of time known about: |

Risk Assessment Status (tick where and if applicable)

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Vulnerable <input type="checkbox"/> | Vulnerable <input type="checkbox"/> | Vulnerable <input type="checkbox"/> | Reasons Why Vulnerable: |
| Victim | Perpetrator | Victim & Perpetrator | |

prioritisation agreed: Yes / No (Standard / Medium / High)

Family Details - Please identify who is in the family / household and other significant family members who may not live in the household

| Data sets | Identified as issue | Risk of harm (high/ med/ low) | Comments |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Police crime data | | | |
| Police ASB data | | | |
| SCDC ASB data | | | |
| Deprivation data | | | |
| Benefits Data | | | |
| Housing data (including poor housing, HMOs) | | | |
| | | | |

Further data needed: Yes/ No

If Yes list additional data sources

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Key behaviours identified through professional judgement

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Neighbour <input type="checkbox"/> | Drug <input type="checkbox"/> | Harassment <input type="checkbox"/> | Youth <input type="checkbox"/> | Group or <input type="checkbox"/> | Verbal abuse <input type="checkbox"/> | Loud arguments <input type="checkbox"/> |
| dispute | related | / Threats | ASB | Gang ASB | / Foul language | / Shouting / Screaming |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Noise <input type="checkbox"/> | Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> nuisance | Criminal <input type="checkbox"/> Damage Graffiti | Alcohol <input type="checkbox"/> Related | Other e.g. Chaotic family <input type="checkbox"/> Details: |
|--------------------------------|--|--|---|---|

Interventions in place / previously tried (Last 12 months)

| Date | Intervention | Outcome | Agency Involved |
|------|--------------|---------|-----------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Prioritisation agreed: Yes / No (Standard / Medium / High)

Please circle;

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Is this case already live on E-CINS? | YES/ NO / Don't Know |
| Is there a Lead Professional? | YES/ NO / Don't Know |
| Does the PSG have a plan in place already? | YES/ NO / Don't Know |
| If different from Lead Professional, has a lead agency been identified? | YES/ NO / Don't Know |

Appendix 2: Housing Providers in South Cambridgeshire District

In South Cambridgeshire, council housing is owned and managed by South Cambridgeshire District Council. However there are a variety of other housing providers registered with Homes England who own and/or manage homes in the district. The table below shows the number and type of homes as at March 2019⁷.

Figure 4: Housing Providers Registered with Homes England and counts of the homes they own or manage in South Cambridgeshire as at March 2019

| | General needs | Supported | Older peoples | Low Cost Home Ownership | Total |
|---|---------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Accent Housing | 229 | | | 100 | 329 |
| Aldwyck Housing Group | 49 | | | 11 | 60 |
| Anchor Hanover Group | | | 32 | | 32 |
| bpha | 395 | 16 | | 283 | 694 |
| Cambridgeshire Cottage Housing Society | 57 | | | | 57 |
| Chorus Homes (previously Luminus) | 44 | | | 32 | 76 |
| CHS Group | 537 | | 60 | 143 | 740 |
| Clarion Housing Association | 444 | 5 | | 114 | 563 |
| Cross Keys Homes | 5 | | | 2 | 7 |
| Flagship Housing Group | 185 | | | 152 | 337 |
| Grand Union Housing Group | 3 | | | | 3 |
| Guinness Partnership | 32 | | | 2 | 34 |
| Hastoe Housing Association | 5 | | | 1 | 6 |
| Havebury Housing Partnership | 4 | | | 2 | 6 |
| Heylo Housing | | | | 10 | 10 |
| Hundred Houses Society | 191 | | | 54 | 245 |
| Longhurst & Havelok Homes | 38 | | | 16 | 54 |
| Metropolitan Housing Trust | 672 | 46 | | 129 | 847 |
| Orbit Group | 8 | | | 11 | 19 |
| Papworth Trust | 172 | 255 | | | 427 |
| Paradigm Homes Charitable Housing Association | 10 | | | 10 | 20 |
| Places for People Homes | 78 | | | 42 | 120 |
| Riverside Group | 12 | | | | 12 |
| Saffron Housing Trust | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Sanctuary Housing | 19 | 34 | 74 | 2 | 129 |
| Stonewater | 54 | | | 24 | 79 |
| Suffolk Housing Society | 26 | | 15 | | 41 |
| Total | 3,269 | 356 | 181 | 1,141 | 4,947 |

Source: Homes England

⁷ For further information see <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/housing/local-housing-knowledge/housing-providers/>

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SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

END OF YEAR STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2019/20

FINAL 1.0

| | |
|---------------|--|
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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This strategic assessment of community safety issues for South Cambridgeshire was commissioned by the South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership (CSP or The Partnership) in order to examine issues in the district and make recommendations to the board for next year's priorities. It reviews the activity of the partnership in the last 12 months and analyses a range of data sources to provide the most robust picture it can, within the limitations of the data and information available.

The Partnership board decided to review the structures, functions and sub-groups that make up the Community Safety Partnership. During this period the funding allocations from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) were also withdrawn. The OPCC instead offered all CSPs the opportunity to bid into the fund over a two year period; 2019/20 to 2020/21. The new bidding process came with criteria that the Partnership pick a transformation topic that could be 'industrialised' across the whole of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. As part of this review, and in order to meet local needs in a rural district, the Research Group was commissioned to identify, review and analyse potential and existing data sources that might prove beneficial for the Community Safety Partnership in prioritising areas or communities that are at higher risk of community safety concerns, crime or antisocial behaviour.

In order to complete the review the Research Group set up a Data Group. This group was a task and finish group that existed only as long as the initial stages (between September 2019 and February 2020). The three areas of focus for the Data Group were;

- i) Review existing data sharing practices through existing mechanisms: Problem Solving Group (PSG), ECINS (online partnership case management system), annual strategic assessment etc.
- ii) Review and analyse further data sets to consider possible future use and trial any data sharing as appropriate.
- iii) Examine factors that indicate potential vulnerability within the datasets in order to ascertain good practices for risk assessing and practising individuals and communities.

The review has taken into account the best practice guidance from the Home Office¹ and feedback from local colleagues. It has been discussed with lead officers and the Task and Coordination Group (T&CG) prior to the recommendations being finalised.

¹https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97842/guidance.pdf

KEY FINDINGS

Crime and community safety specific key findings

South Cambridgeshire remains an area of low crime, this is within the context of national stability in overall crime and continued growth for the district in terms of housing and population. Whilst total police recorded crime has increased slightly, the rate remains fairly constant (2% increase from last year). This is in line with the national Crime Survey England and Wales (CSEW) which indicates a stabilising of total crime. However, this masks the changes that have been taking place in individual crime types, and does not highlight where some groups of people are more vulnerable to crime.

Locally, the data shows a mixed picture with both increases in subgroups of police recorded crime and decreases in others. Given the low numbers for the district, caution must be taken when interpreting these changes. Changes over the longer term have also been impacted by changes to recording standards and changes to legislation such as Section 76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015 which created a new offence of controlling or coercive behaviour in an intimate or family relationship².

Increases are noted in;

- Stalking and Harassment
- Residential burglary
- Violence against the person

Decreases are noted in;

- Anti-social behaviour
- Total vehicle crime
- Total fires

Overall the number of offences in South Cambridgeshire is low relative to the size of the population. Where issues or concerns are picked up within a specific community and where a multi-agency approach is appropriate mechanisms exist to tackle it.

Nationally there has been much focus on the increase in serious violence. Within Cambridgeshire work has been ongoing looking at responding to the serious violence strategy and tackling County Lines. The South Cambridgeshire CSP has remained integrated into these delivery structures and has therefore not needed to set a separate priority to tackle these. A key theme of the work has been about designing, and delivering a clear, consistent message across the County particularly in the work developed for delivery into schools through the Healthy Schools programme of work³.

Numbers for community safety issues overall remain low. This makes working in a place-based way an even more effective approach.

County delivery groups exist for the following topics;

- Child Criminal Exploitation
- CCJB Offender Sub-Group
- Drug & Alcohol Misuse Delivery Board
- Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Delivery Group
- Mental Health Delivery Board
- Organised Crime & Modern Slavery Delivery Group
- PREVENT Delivery Board
- Road Safety Partnership
- Youth Justice Management Board

² <https://www.cps.gov.uk/legal-guidance/controlling-or-coercive-behaviour-intimate-or-family-relationship>

³ <https://healthyschools.info/>

These groups predominately tackle the 'high' risk issues and multi-agency interventions.

For this year 2019/20, the Partnership has also been working on a 'Transformation Topic' which has overlapped with a review of the Partnership and ways of working. Therefore, this strategic assessment encompasses those recommendations in order for the Partnership to move forward holistically.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For this year the recommendations have been broken into two categories; ways of working and priorities. This allows the partners to understand the impact of their joined up working, and how to adapt their way of working to extend current practice and enhance the 'Think Communities' approach.

Ways of working

1. Changes to the how the partnership works
 - a. It is recommended that the Partnership accepts the full recommendations from the Data Group Report found on pages 4 to 7. There are 8 recommendations relating to **'Review existing data sharing practices and ways of problem solving'**.
 - b. The first 5 recommendations within the **'Review possible data sources'**.
 - c. And the recommendation relating to **'Examine factors that indicate potential vulnerability'**.

2. Data gaps

The review of data once again highlighted that there are some gaps for the Partnership to address. The following draws out specifics that the Partnership should consider exploring as options for future analysis.

- The prevalence of drugs use, the drug market and drug dealing are all hard to capture but can have a huge impact on communities and individuals.
- Alcohol related crime: Alcohol can exacerbate offences particularly violence but the use of the marker within the police data is inconsistent, other sources are also not currently available.
- Social isolation.
- Vulnerability to financial fraud.

Priorities

3. It is recommended that for 2020/21 the Partnership prioritises a thematic issue in developing the toolkit within the Transformation Topic that focuses on communities helping themselves and each other. This priority can be summarised as ***Community resilience - Areas where communities are galvanising energy into action and can share their experiences with others to tackle issues of local importance. Initial proposals of areas to learn from include:***
 - i) Gamlingay
 - ii) Bassingbourn
 - iii) Sawston & Linton

4. It is recommended that priority areas are driven by data and informed by professional judgement and will be organised under the following headings:

- **Emerging** - Areas where multiple issues are presenting and/or where escalating issues have been identified.
- **Preventing** - Growth areas and/or existing communities where vulnerabilities are predicted to be an issue for the future.
- **Sustaining** - Areas where work has been / is being done to tackle known issues and supported to improve future resilience is provided.

Analysis (both undertaken as part of the Data Group and this strategic assessment) indicate that the initial priority areas are;

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Emerging | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cambourne – features in several data sets and continues to be a growth area.• Histon & Impington - features in several data sets. |
| Preventing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Northstowe (within Longstanton ward) – is a new and growing community. Professional judgement is that an action plan in order to prevent risk is appropriate. |
| Sustaining | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Willingham (within the ward of Over & Willingham) – exit strategy and ongoing monitoring to ensure recent successes continue. |

2. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

PURPOSE OF STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

The aim of this strategic assessment is to support the South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership (SCCSP) in understanding local community safety issues and to develop priorities that will help to guide Partnership activity through 2019/20. These priorities are guided by local issues and needs, however the Partnership should also continue to work to support broader priorities across the County.

The strategic assessment reviews a broad range of national and local data as well as input from lead officers, in order to provide a robust evidence base for decision-making. The Research Group has consulted with members of the Problem Solving Group (PSG) and the Tasking and Co-ordination Group (TSG) during its production.

The CSPs in Cambridgeshire have moved away from focusing on specific crime types as priorities over the last few years in order to tackle both causes of crime and the complex interactions between risk factors and levels of victimisation and offending.

REVIEW OF THE CSP

At the February 2019 meeting of the Partnership it was agreed that the Board - its purpose and functions - needed to be reviewed and refreshed, including membership, frequency of meetings, funding (including funding for Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR)) and the role and purpose of the meetings that feed into the CDRP, namely the Tasking & Coordination Group (T&CG) and the Problem Solving Group (PSG).

As part of this, a development day was held in October 2019, where it was agreed the CDRP would become a Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Board.

HOW WE WORK

The CSP Board sets the direction and headline priorities for the work of the partnership and oversees the identification of resources for this work, managing risk and reviewing progress. Decisions regarding actions and the allocation of specific resources are delegated to the T&CG.

Figure 1: Summary of annual evidence gathering process of the CSP

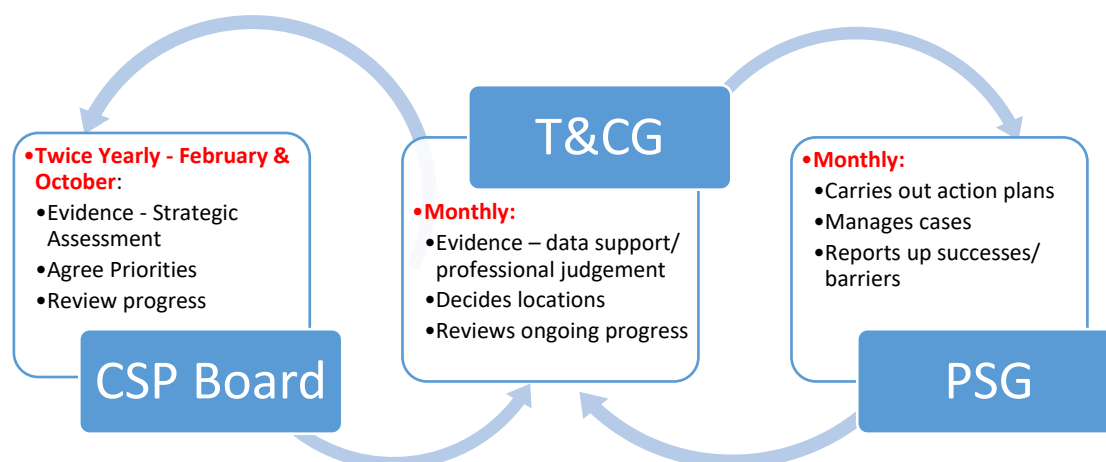


Table 1: Description of CSP structure and functions

| | BOARD | T&CG | PSG |
|------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Core membership | Core board members – including elected members Core officer members | Core officer membership | Core officer membership |
| Additional members | Invited guests as needed | Invited organisations as needed | Stakeholder involvement to include elected members and residents when action planning specific locations |
| Interactions between groups | Minutes Annual Review Cross over membership Receive highlight reports from the T&CG | Minutes Communication strategy Action Plan Highlight reports to the Board Recommendations to PSG for priority areas | E-CINs case management documentation Problem solving action plans (OSARA) |
| Key core duties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing crime and disorder (including anti-social behaviour (ASB)). Reducing substance misuse (for South Cambridgeshire this is done through links to the countywide Drug & Alcohol Misuse delivery Board). Reducing re-offending (for South Cambridgeshire this is done through the countywide Integrated Offender Management programme). Facilitating the Community Trigger process. Set up a strategic group to direct the work of the partnership. Regularly engage and consult with the community about their priorities and progress achieving them. Set up protocols and systems for sharing information. Analyse a wide range of data, including recorded crime levels and patterns, in order to identify priorities in an annual strategic assessment. Set out a partnership plan and monitor progress. Produce a strategy/ies to reduce reoffending and substance misuse. Commission domestic violence homicide reviews (DHRs). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and manage progress on action plan. Monitor and manage progress on transformation topic. Manage budget Report to Funder e.g. OPCC. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify individuals that require multi-agency support. Case manage areas and individuals where problems have been identified. Escalate issues where resolution not reached at PSG level. |

3. REVIEW OF CURRENT PRIORITIES

The table below updates the two-year Operational Plan⁴: 2019/20 and 2020/21

1. Support vulnerable groups
2. Build resilient communities

Table 2: Summary of CSP action plan

| Action | Lead Team, Organisation | Timescales (complete by) | Update – February 2020 |
|---|--|--|--|
| Coordinate agency responses to local issues (Problem Solving Group) | Environmental Health, South Cambridgeshire District Council | Monthly, ongoing | For 2019/20 this group has been part of the review of 'how we work' |
| Coordinate, manage and participate in the Community Trigger process | Environmental Health, South Cambridgeshire District Council | Ongoing, as required | Two triggers were initiated in 2019, both by the same individual with severe mental health issues. Usual trigger process not the most appropriate course of action. On-going multi-agency support being led by community psychiatric nurse. |
| Domestic Homicide Reviews: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and facilitate the completion of two Domestic Homicide Reviews Commission further reviews as required | Sustainable Communities and Wellbeing Service, South Cambridgeshire District Council | HO guidance states within 6 months. This is rarely possible, and permission is sought, and granted to extend timescales as a matter of course. | DHR 1 – this is at action planning stage; following presentation to the CSP Board this will be sent to the Home Office for QA. DHR 2 – at report-writing stage, the panel for this DHR meets on 12 March 2020 to review the draft report. None further required this year – at the time of writing |

⁴ <https://www.scams.gov.uk/community-development/crime-anti-social-behaviour-and-community-safety/community-safety/>

| Action | Lead Team, Organisation | Timescales (complete by) | Update – February 2020 |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p>Hoarding Project to tackle the causes of hoarding behaviours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm project • Carry out and evaluate project | Environmental Health, South Cambridgeshire District Council | <p>Seek OPCC permission to carry forward and use grant funding underspend – Dec 2019</p> <p>Define Project – Jan 2020</p> <p>Deliver Project – Feb-May 2020</p> <p>Evaluate – June 2020</p> | <p>At the time of writing, Cambridgeshire County Council are scoping a countywide hoarding project and it is felt that the South Cambs CSP should wait for details of this before proceeding. The limited one-off PCC funding available for hoarding could be used to supplement the work in South Cambs to increase its reach / scope or the CSP could propose an alternative project to the PCC, possibly relating to more general Mental Health issues of South Cambs residents.</p> |
| <p>Communicate with local communities so they can recognise and report incidents or concerns about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic abuse • Violence against women and girls • Cyber harassment, particularly young people focused • Scams and rogue trading • Radicalisation • Hoarding • Hate crime • Modern Slavery | Sustainable Communities and Wellbeing Service, South Cambridgeshire District Council | In accordance with CSP communications plan. Ongoing as appropriate. | <p>1. DA at Xmas- Xmas 2019- Facebook & Insite</p> <p>2. Hate Crime- Oct 2019- Facebook & Insite</p> <p>3. Internet Safety week- Feb 2020- Facebook & Insite</p> |
| Host at least one 'Community Safety Event' annually to engage with local people | Sustainable Communities and Wellbeing Service, South Cambridgeshire District Council | Next event, March 2020 | <p>Scheduled for 7th March 2020.</p> <p>Agenda to be confirmed but to focus on community-led action.</p> |

TRANSFORMATION TOPIC UPDATE

The Partnership is working alongside the office of Police and Crime Commissioner over two years (2019/20 to 2020/21) on a transformation plan that aims to:

1. Make sure they understand what makes communities vulnerable
2. Give communities the knowledge and skills to tackle concerns themselves
3. Share the learning across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

There is a supporting action plan available to download here -

<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/community-development/crime-anti-social-behaviour-and-community-safety/community-safety/>. The focus of this transformation work is to understand what causes people to be more vulnerable to becoming victims or perpetrators of crime and anti-social behaviour in the district and making tools available to communities and professionals to tackle concerns

The table overleaf provides an update on the actions within the two-year plan.

Table 3: Summary of CSP transformation topic action plan

| Action | Timescales (complete by) | Lead Team, Organisation | Update – February 2020 |
|--|-----------------------------|--|---|
| 1. Set up data group: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Brief organisations• Agree date/time of first meeting | 30 September 2019 | Research Group, Cambridgeshire County Council | Complete |
| 2. Facilitate data group: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agree terms of reference• Relevant officers to attend meetings | 31 December 2019 | Research Group, Cambridgeshire County Council | Complete |
| 3. Report on findings from data group, to include current processes, proposed new processes and analysis of data collected: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Present written report to CSP Tasking & Coordination Group | 5 February 2020 | Research Group, Cambridgeshire County Council | Complete report available to Partnership |
| 4. Agree focus for action: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• CSP Tasking & Coordination Group to make recommendations• CSP Board to agree focus | 27 February 2020 | Cambridgeshire Fire & Rescue Service | On track - To be discussed and agreed at February board meeting |
| 5. Collect, assess and pilot case studies of community-led success stories: | 30 June 2020 | Sustainable Communities and Wellbeing Service, South | In Progress – First meeting held 12 th February 2020 |

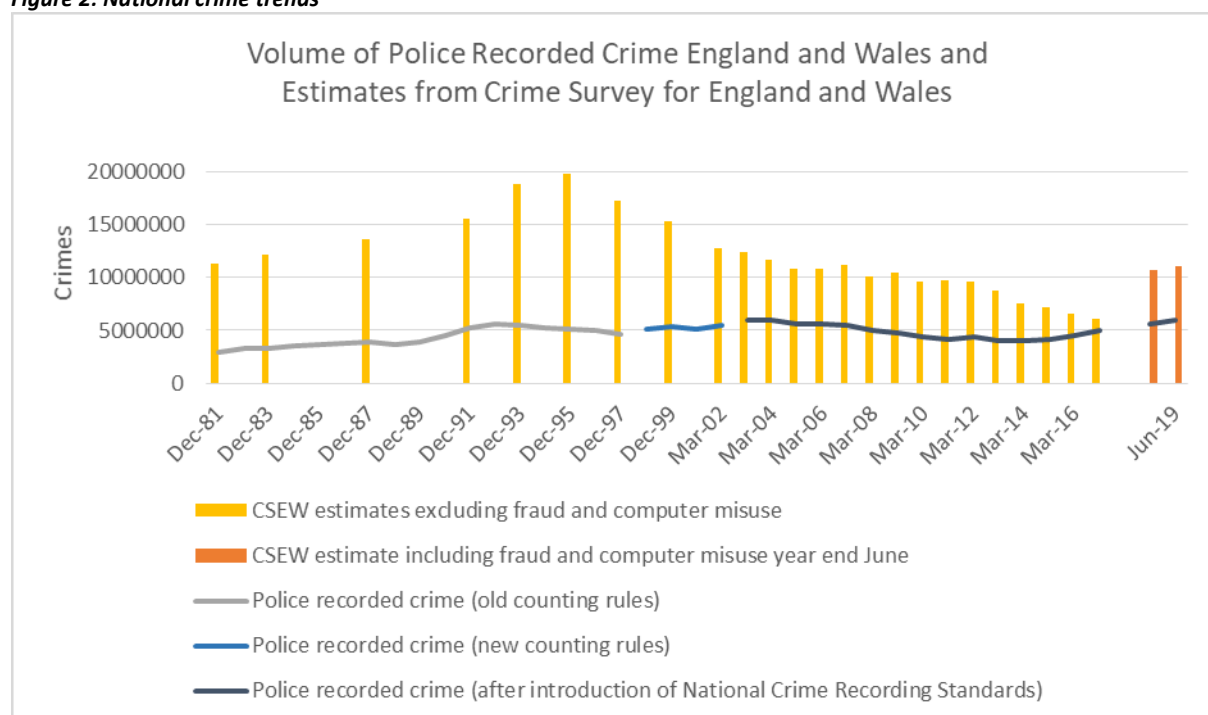
| Action | Timescales (complete by) | Lead Team, Organisation | Update – February 2020 |
|--|-----------------------------|--|------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up 'toolkit group' Contact and collect information from local communities and further afield CSP Tasking & Coordination Group agree first set of case studies for the toolkit Criteria, governance and delivery of funding | | Cambridgeshire District Council | |
| <p>6. Produce toolkit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request quotes for case studies Develop 'How to' videos Design and create online toolkit | 31 August 2020 | Sustainable Communities and Wellbeing Service, South Cambridgeshire District Council | In progress |
| <p>7. Develop support package:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify training needs Work with communities to develop support materials where professional training is required | 30 September 2020 | Cambridgeshire Constabulary | Yet to start |
| <p>8. Launch toolkit and support package:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Host launch event, inviting local communities and countywide partners Publicise launch of toolkit and support Host local information events, if required Promote other Cambridgeshire CSP projects, e.g. Community Eyes and Ears, where appropriate | 31 March 2021 | Sustainable Communities and Wellbeing Service, South Cambridgeshire District Council | Yet to start |

4. OVERVIEW

TOTAL CRIME

Recent years have seen a relatively stable volume of all crime nationally after a period of long term decline. The figure below shows statistics from both the Crime Survey for England and Wales and Police Recorded Crime for England and Wales. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) summarises recent changes as a shift in the type of crime occurring instead of the overall volume⁵. Fraud (specifically bank and credit account fraud), offences involving knives or sharp instruments and a subsection of theft offences (e.g. theft of a motor vehicle and robbery) were all highlighted as showing a notable increase in the most recent ONS publication.

Figure 2: National crime trends



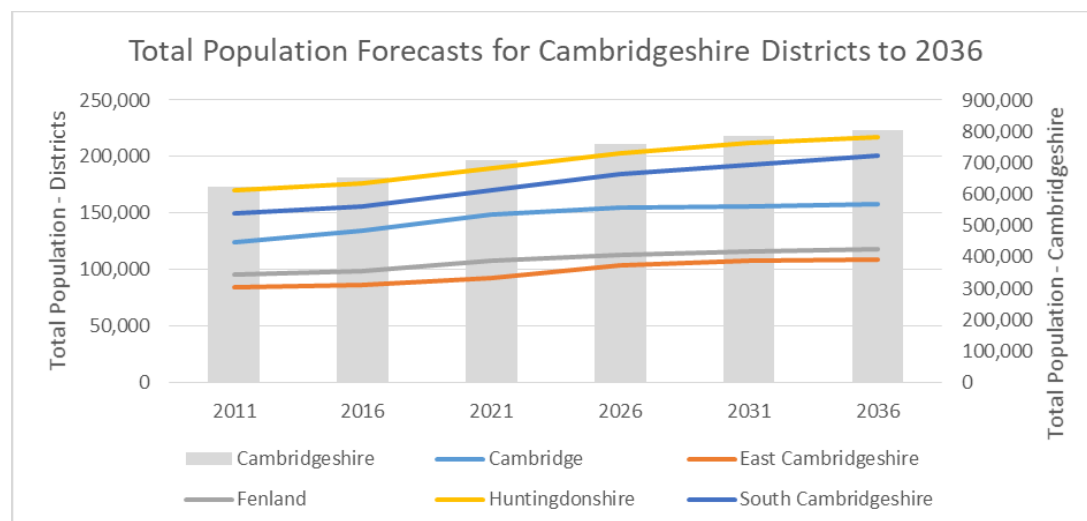
Source: ONS June 2019

South Cambridgeshire continues to be a district of high house building and population growth⁶, as illustrated by Figure 3 and Figure 4 below. The locally produced population forecasts here are 'policy-led', so that they are consistent with planned levels of house-building. Locations of the housing growth areas as well as the indicative number of homes and timescales are included in the Appendix for information.

⁵<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2019#main-points>

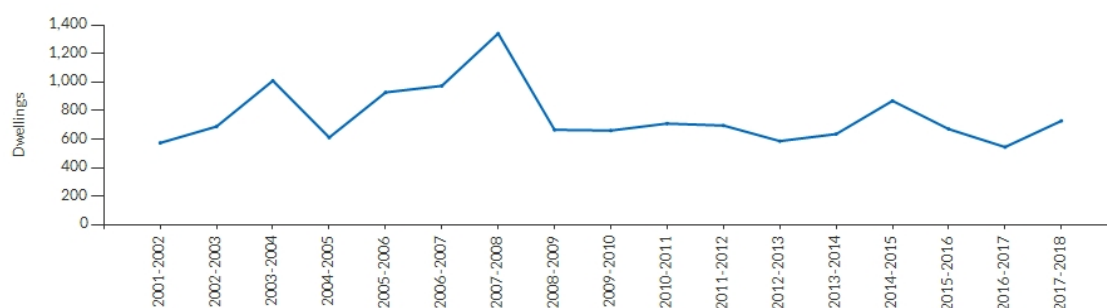
⁶ See interactive housing report for South Cambridgeshire:
<https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/housing/report/view/e9f4df857f3246a8b36fc0708ad08ac6/E07000012>

Figure 3: Total Population forecast for Cambridgeshire Districts (2015-based) to 2036



Source: Cambridgeshire Research Group

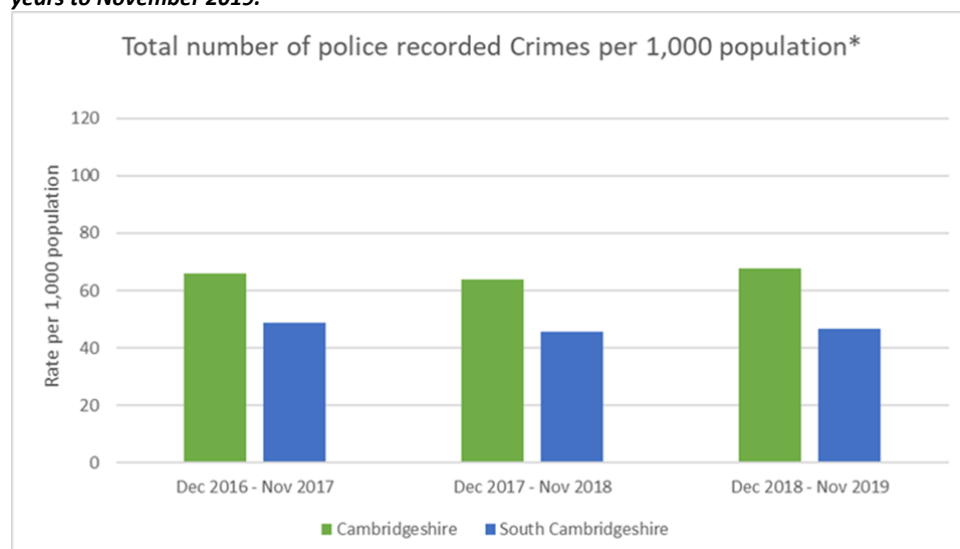
Figure 4: Net dwelling additions for South Cambridgeshire from 2001/02 to 2017/18



Source: MHCLG

South Cambridgeshire still has a consistently low crime rate compared to Cambridgeshire as a whole, as shown in the figure below. This crime rate has increased 2% in the year ending November 2019 when compared to the year ending November 2018, whereas the crime rate for Cambridgeshire has increased 6% in the same period.

Figure 5: Rate of Police Recorded crime per 1,000 population for Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire in the three years to November 2019.



*CRG 2016 population forecast only; not extrapolated Source: CADET/ CRG

5. SCANNING ACROSS KEY CRIME AND COMMUNITY SAFETY ISSUES

This section will review key crime and community safety issues and provide local analysis and insight where possible.

CAMBRIDGE HARM INDEX ANALYSIS FOR SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE

A systematic approach to understanding the harm caused by different crime types has been laid out in the Cambridge Crime Harm Index (CHI⁷). This is a classification system of offences weighted by the likely prison sentence for each offence, where the sentence severity reflects harm caused by the crime. The Cambridge CHI score is calculated based on the Sentencing Guidelines for England and Wales using the 'starting point' number of days in custody for each offence, should it have been committed by a first time offender. Using this index allows local crime figures to be viewed in the context of the relative harm they are likely to cause. This is particularly useful when breaking down more diverse crime categories such as the violence against the person (VAP) category.

Indicative analysis of Police recorded crime data for South Cambridgeshire (3 years to October 2019) has been carried out for police recorded crimes in the Violence Against the Person category to compare which offences are highlighted by this approach versus standard crime rate calculation (rate per 1,000 population). The unweighted analysis highlighted Common Assault offences in South Cambridgeshire as the highest standard crime rate within the VAP category, whereas the CHI weighted crime rate highlighted Grievous Bodily Harm with intent offences as having the highest rate within the VAP category.

Malicious communications appears at a relatively high rate in both weighted and unweighted crime rates for South Cambridgeshire. This crime, covered by the Malicious Communications Act 1988 encompasses communications via a variety of mediums with the intention to cause distress or anxiety in the recipient⁸. This specific offence type can occur in a variety of contexts and is relevant to topics for example; online bullying and domestic abuse.⁹ It would be useful to further understand the context of the Malicious Communications crimes occurring in South Cambridgeshire and any patterns occurring. This could, for example, help the Partnership understand the demographics of the victims/ perpetrators involved and whether this is associated with any specific community issues locally.

ACQUISITIVE CRIME

National estimates of theft from the CSEW provide insight into the overall trend in a broad range of theft offences. Responses up to September 2019 show an 8% increase in theft offences compared with the year ending March 2017¹⁰. This is in contrast to a long term decline in theft, ongoing from 1995 to 2017, which the CSEW has shown.

National police recorded crime figures to September 2019 indicate a 4% increase in vehicle offences in the last year, including a 5% rise in the subcategory of "theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle". Police recorded vehicle crime in South Cambridgeshire is predominantly theft from a

⁷ <https://www.cam.ac.uk/research/news/crime-measuring-by-damage-to-victims-will-improve-policing-and-public-safety>

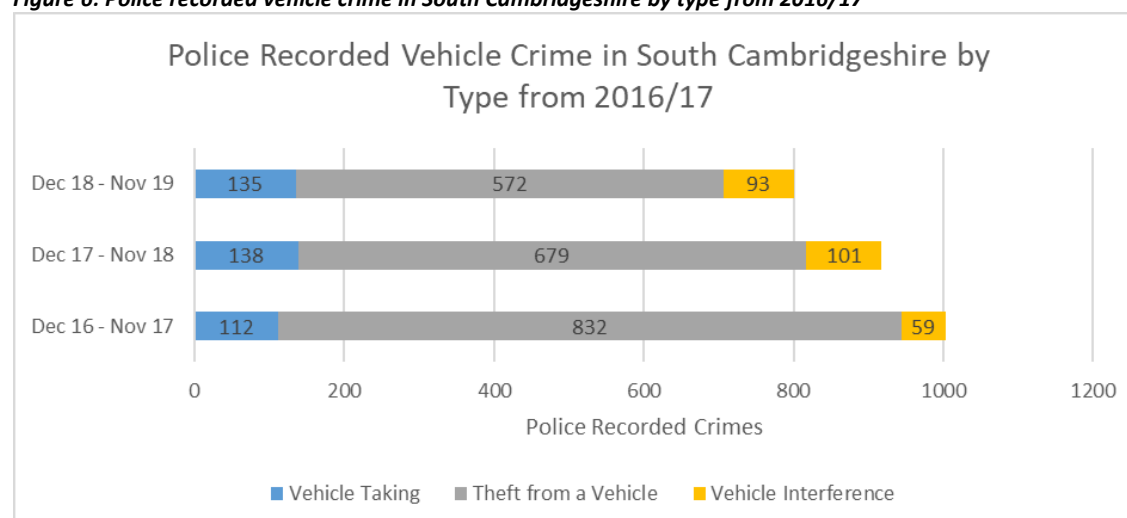
⁸ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1988/27/contents>

⁹ <https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CBP-7967/CBP-7967.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2019#long-term-trends-in-theft-offences>

vehicle as shown in the figure below. However the subcategory of vehicle taking has increased in volume by 20.5% since the year ending November 2017.

Figure 6: Police recorded vehicle crime in South Cambridgeshire by type from 2016/17



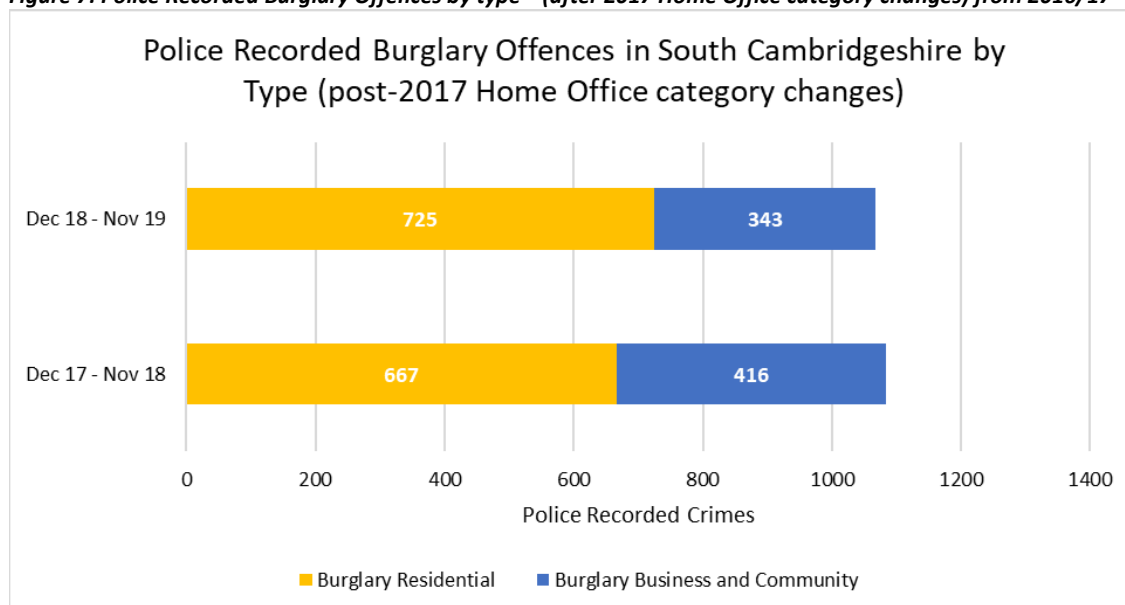
Source: CADET

Burglary offences have decreased nationally in recent years, a pattern which is also shown for South Cambridgeshire in figure 7. Residential burglary appears to be the main subcategory of burglary offences for South Cambridgeshire since the recent recording rules were applied to this crime type.

Residential burglary rates need to take into account the number of households in a given area, this is particularly important in South Cambridgeshire where there has been an increase in housing, and therefore households, in recent years. As such, the rate of residential burglaries per household in South Cambridgeshire stands at 11.2 per 1,000 households¹¹ in the year ending November 2019, up 9% from the year ending November 2017.

¹¹ Calculations based on Cambridgeshire Research Group Indicative household estimates for Cambridgeshire by district: indicative number of households with at least one usual resident.

Figure 7: Police Recorded Burglary Offences by type¹² (after 2017 Home Office category changes) from 2016/17

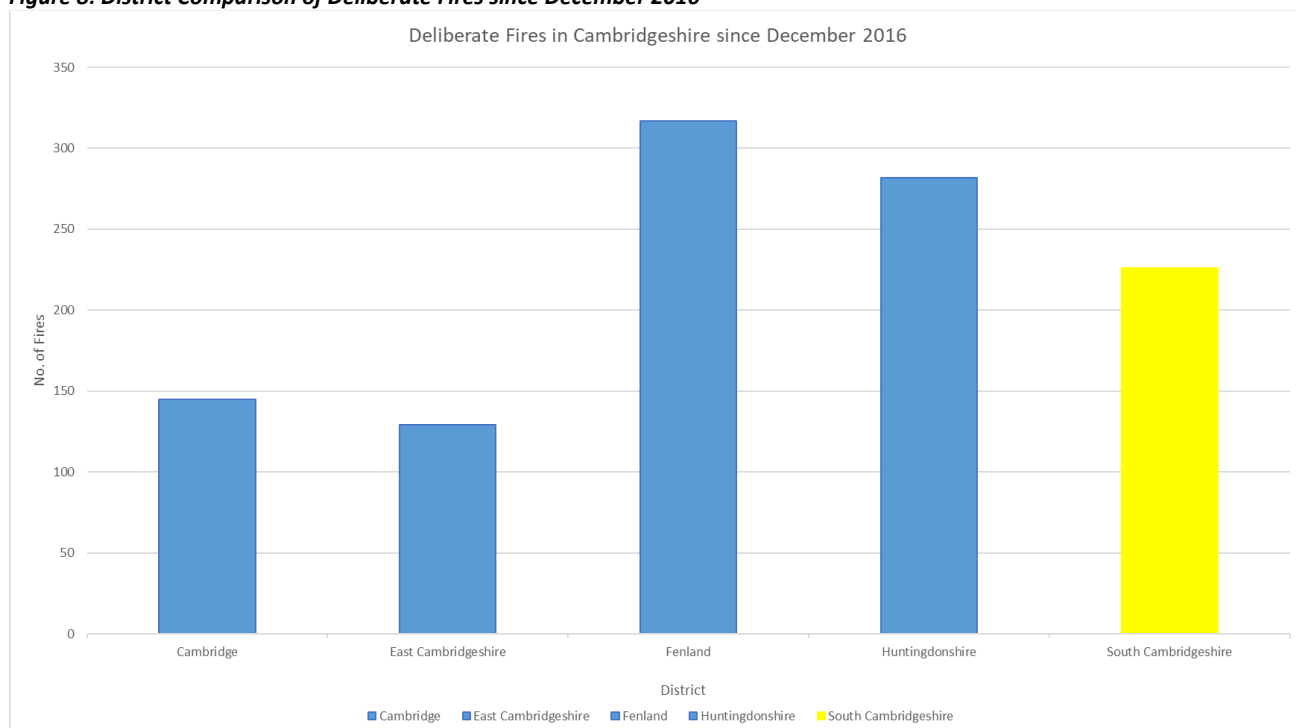


Source: CADET

DELIBERATE FIRE

Since December 2016, 62% of fires attended by the Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue service were recorded as accidental, 26% were deliberate and 12% had an unknown cause. This section will firstly consider **deliberate fires** followed by **accidental fires**.

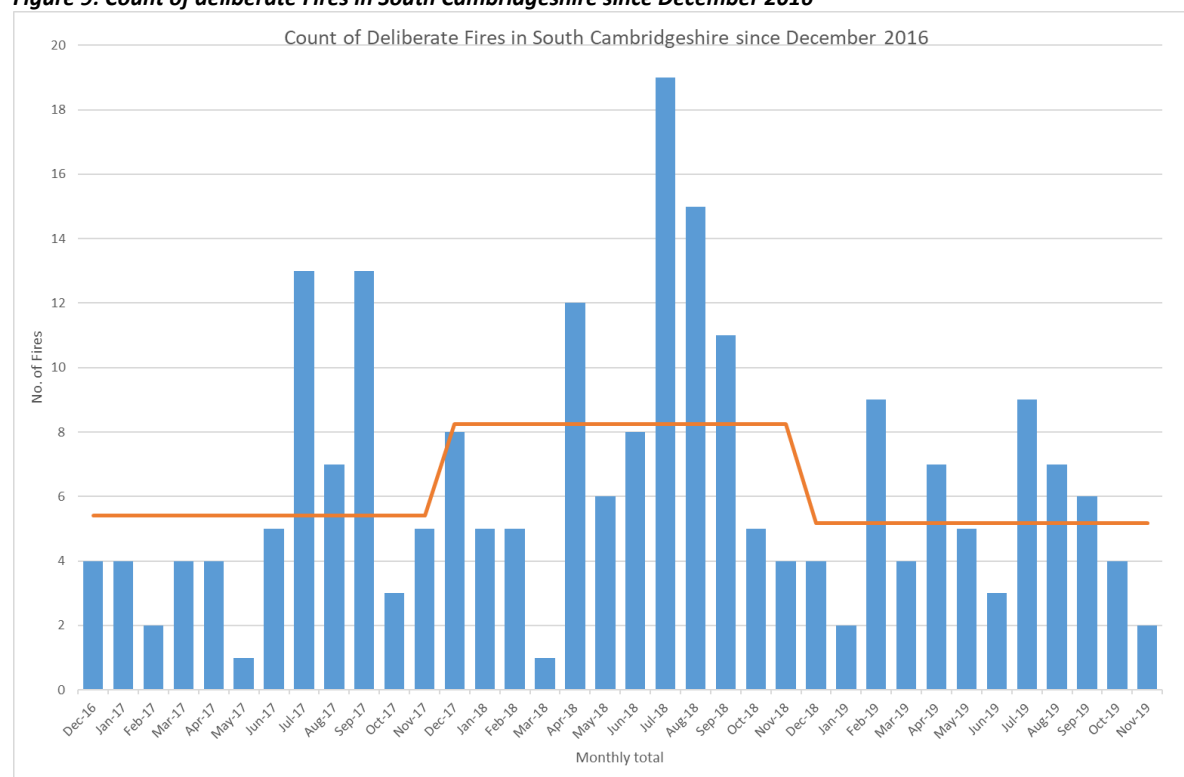
Figure 8: District Comparison of Deliberate Fires since December 2016



Source: Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue/Cambridgeshire Research Group

¹² In April 2017 police recorded burglary was reclassified, dividing offences into “residential” and “business and community” therefore Dec16 – Nov 17 has not been included as the categories are not comparable.

Figure 9: Count of deliberate Fires in South Cambridgeshire since December 2016



Source: Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue/Cambridgeshire Research Group

The count of deliberate fires by South Cambridgeshire wards are shown in ranked order below. Wards with 20 or more deliberate fires have been flagged as high risk in the summary table for South Cambridgeshire Data Group work (see Section 6).

Table 4: Count of deliberate fire incidents by ward in the 3 years to November 2019.

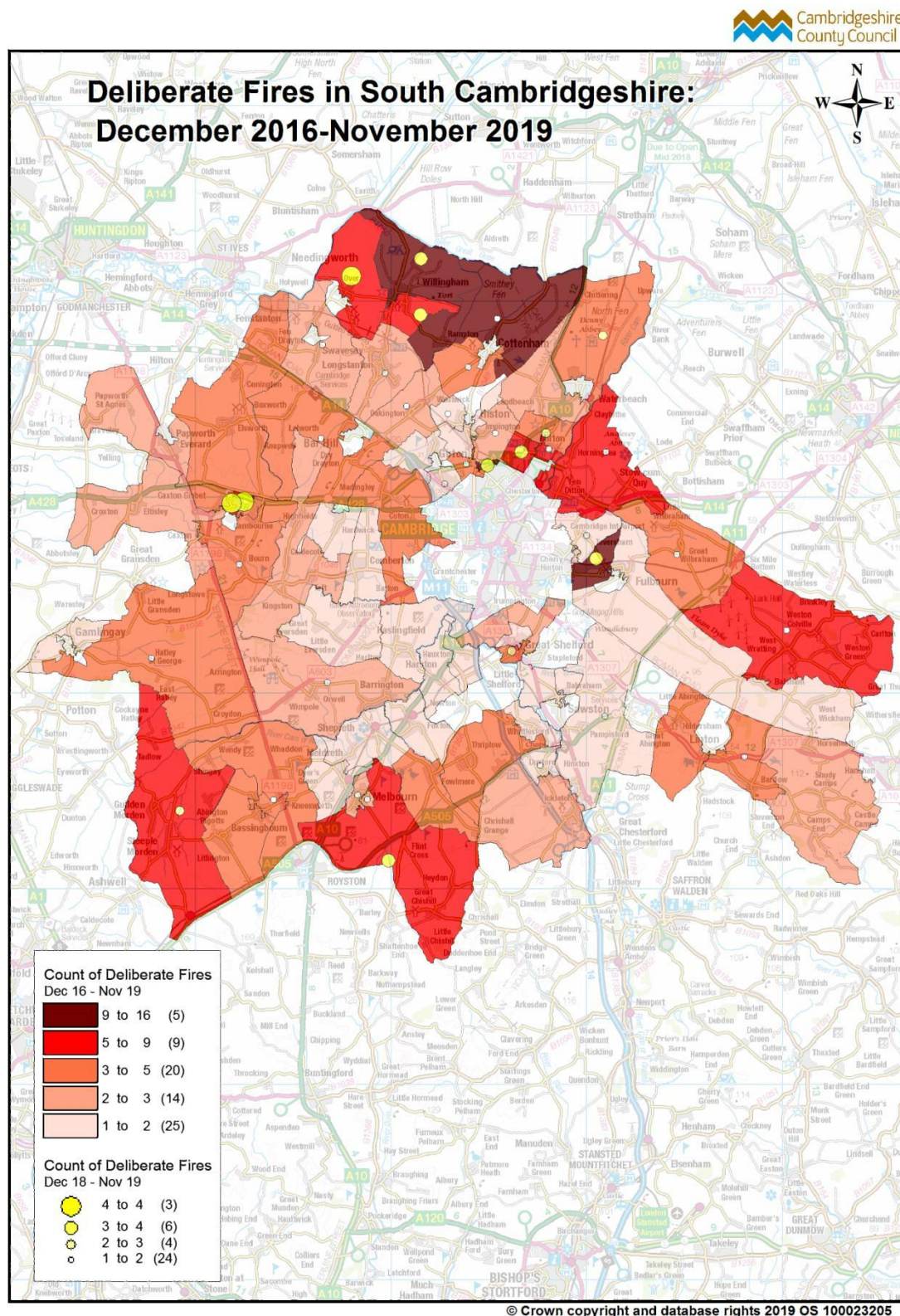
| Ward | Count of deliberate fire incidents over 3 years to November 2019 |
|-----------------------|--|
| Cambourne | 31 |
| Over & Willingham | 25 |
| Fen Ditton & Fulbourn | 24 |
| Cottenham | 20 |
| Histon & Impington | 19 |
| Milton & Waterbeach | 19 |
| Melbourn | 11 |
| Bassingbourn | 9 |
| Caxton & Papworth | 9 |
| Harston & Comberton | 9 |
| Balsham | 7 |
| Linton | 7 |
| The Mordens | 7 |
| Foxton | 6 |
| Shelford | 6 |
| Duxford | 4 |
| Longstanton | 4 |

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Whittlesford | 4 |
| Gamlingay | 3 |
| Girton | 3 |
| Swavesey | 3 |
| Barrington | 2 |
| Caldecote | 2 |
| Hardwick | 2 |
| Sawston | 2 |
| Bar Hill | 1 |

Source: Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue

The map in Figure 10 highlights all deliberate fires since December 2016 at LSOA level in South Cambridgeshire.

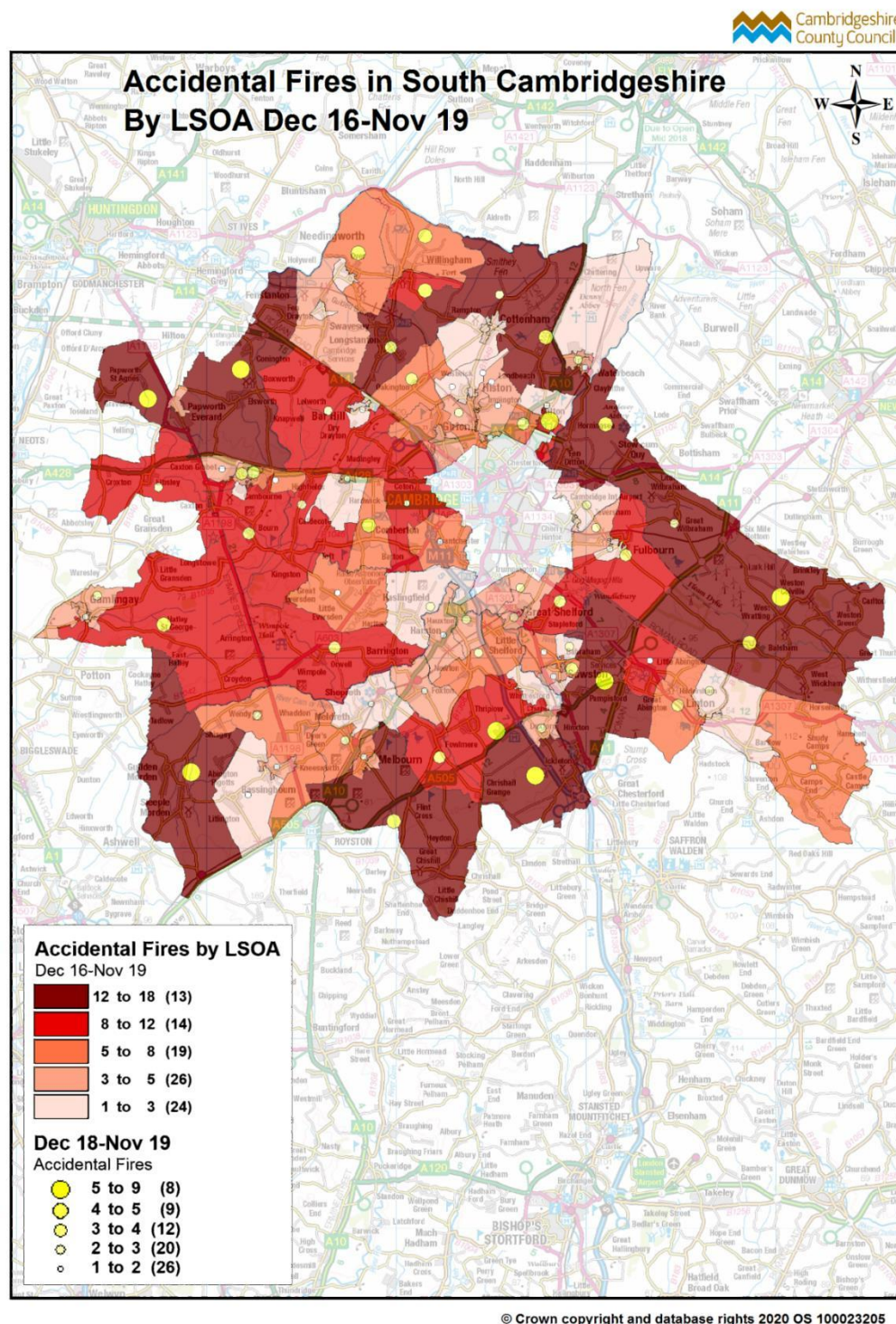
Figure 10: Deliberate Fires (only) in South Cambridgeshire LSOAs December 2016- November 2019



Source: Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue/Cambridgeshire Research Group

Accidental fires account for approximately 62% of total fires and cause considerable concern in households and communities, particularly for vulnerable people including those with mobility or health issues. The figure below shows all accidental fires from December 2016 to November 2019 at LSOA level in South Cambridgeshire.

Figure 11: Count of all Accidental Fires in South Cambridgeshire LSOAs December 2016 to November 2019



Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue/Cambridgeshire Research Group

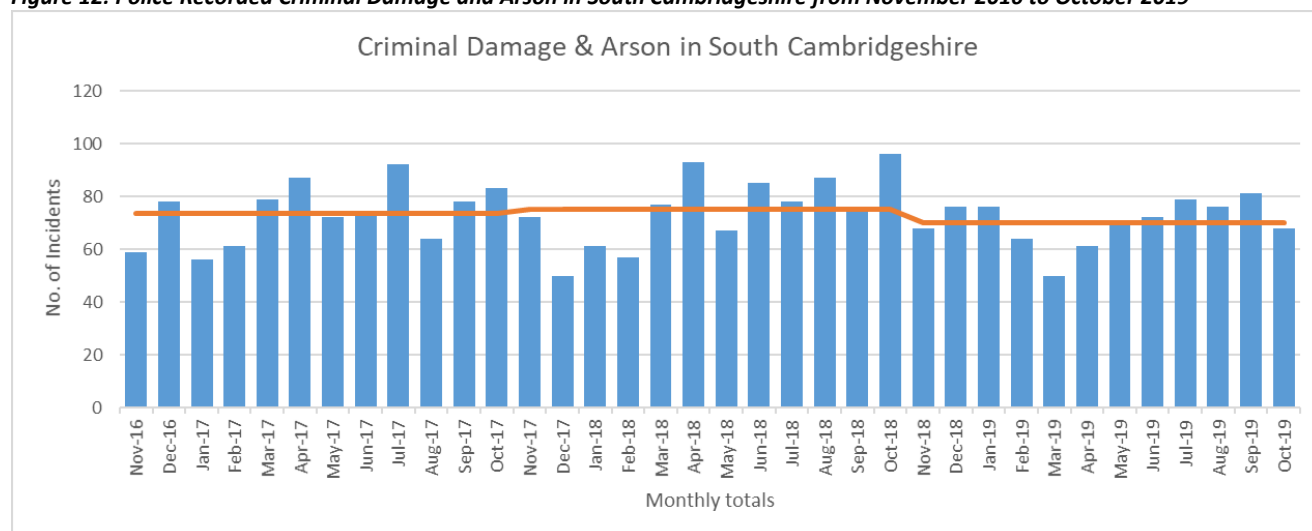
Source:

CRIMINAL DAMAGE (INCLUDING ARSON)

While the previous section refers to fire service data including deliberate and non-deliberate fire incidents, police data captures arson (the act of deliberately setting fire to property, including buildings and vehicles) specifically, and groups this with criminal damage for monitoring (criminal damage being the intentional and malicious damage to the home, other property or vehicles, including graffiti).

The volume of police recorded incidents of criminal damage and arson have remained relatively stable in South Cambridgeshire since November 2016.

Figure 12: Police Recorded Criminal Damage and Arson in South Cambridgeshire from November 2016 to October 2019



Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/ Cambridgeshire Research Group

Arson has formed a minority of the police recorded incidents within this category for South Cambridgeshire to date (only 16 of which were recorded as 'Arson endangering life' across the 3 year period shown).

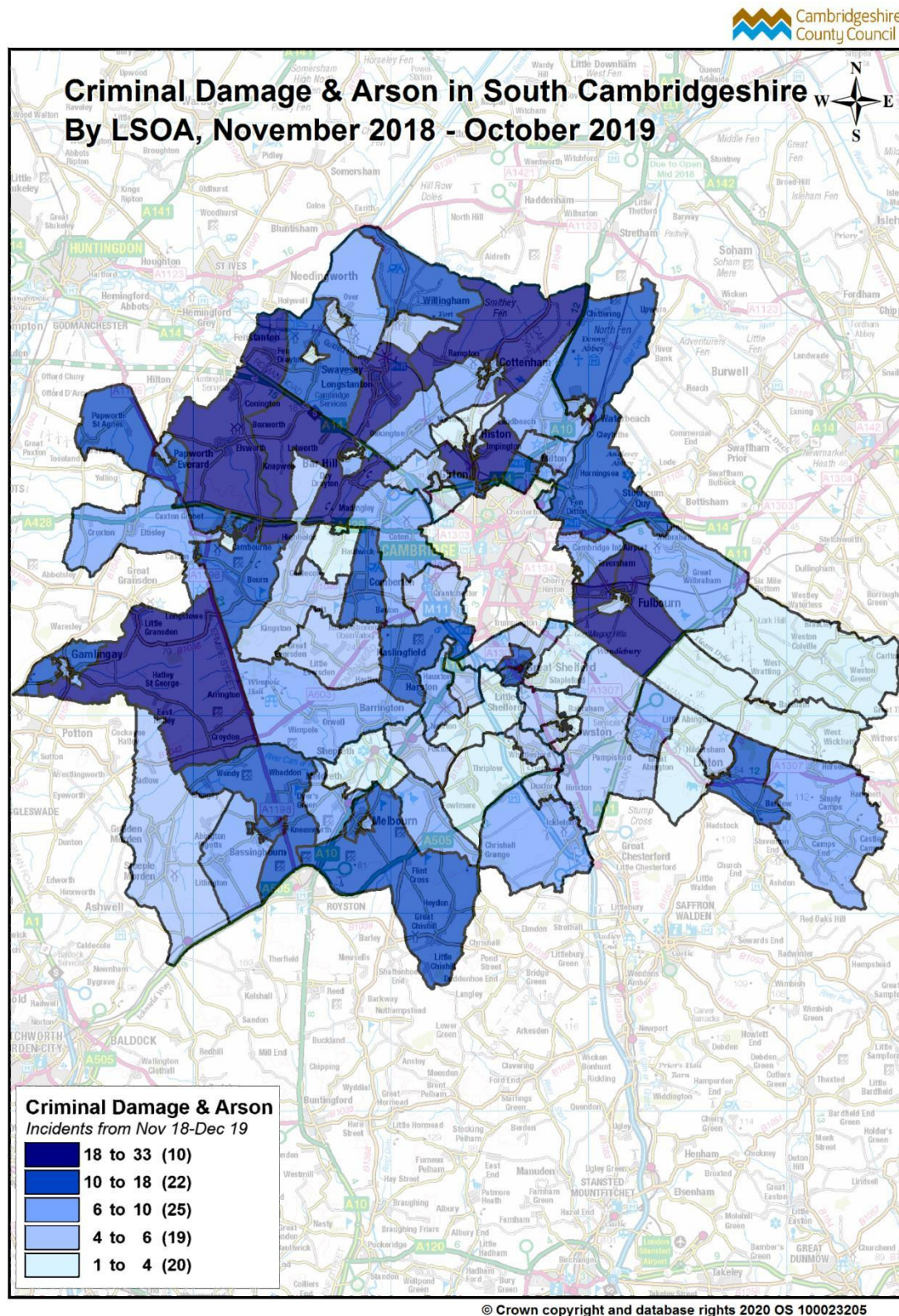
The count of incidents attributed to each South Cambridgeshire ward from Nov 2018 to October 2019 is summarised in the map below.

There are four wards with the highest counts in South Cambridgeshire over this period, namely Cambourne, Histon & Impington, Milton & Waterbeach and Fen Ditton & Fulbourn.

Within the total for this crime category for South Cambridgeshire (November 2016- October 2019):

- 4.3% Arson
- 95.7% Criminal Damage

Figure 13: Map of Police Recorded Criminal Damage and Arson in South Cambridgeshire LSOA from November 2018 to October 2019



Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/ Cambridgeshire Research Group

VIOLENCE

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) has shown a long term decline in violent crime nationally, however this decline has plateaued in recent years. Police recorded VAP for England and Wales stood at 29 per 1,000 population in the year ending September 2019¹³. In recent years, Police recorded crime figures have shown a rise in the lower volume, high-harm crime types (which are generally better captured within police recorded crime data compared to the CSEW)¹⁴. While risk of being a victim of violent crime is low at a national level (i.e. 1.7% of adults estimated as victimised in the year ending March 2018¹⁵), there are changes to the nature of violent crime that have drawn concern. This is mainly in relation to a rise in violence with injury involving knives, sharp instruments or firearms¹⁶. Indeed there has been a marked increase in serious violence - such as knife crime - affecting young people nationally, borne out by information from the health sector treating victims, as well as the police recorded crime figures. Key drivers such as county lines activity have been acknowledged to date¹⁷.

The figure below shows the Violence Against the Person (VAP) recorded by Cambridgeshire Constabulary as a rate per 1,000 population for each area. All areas within Cambridgeshire (i.e. excluding Peterborough) have maintained a police recorded VAP rate lower than the latest England and Wales rate of 29 per 1,000 population (for year ending September 2019).

¹³<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesappendixtables>

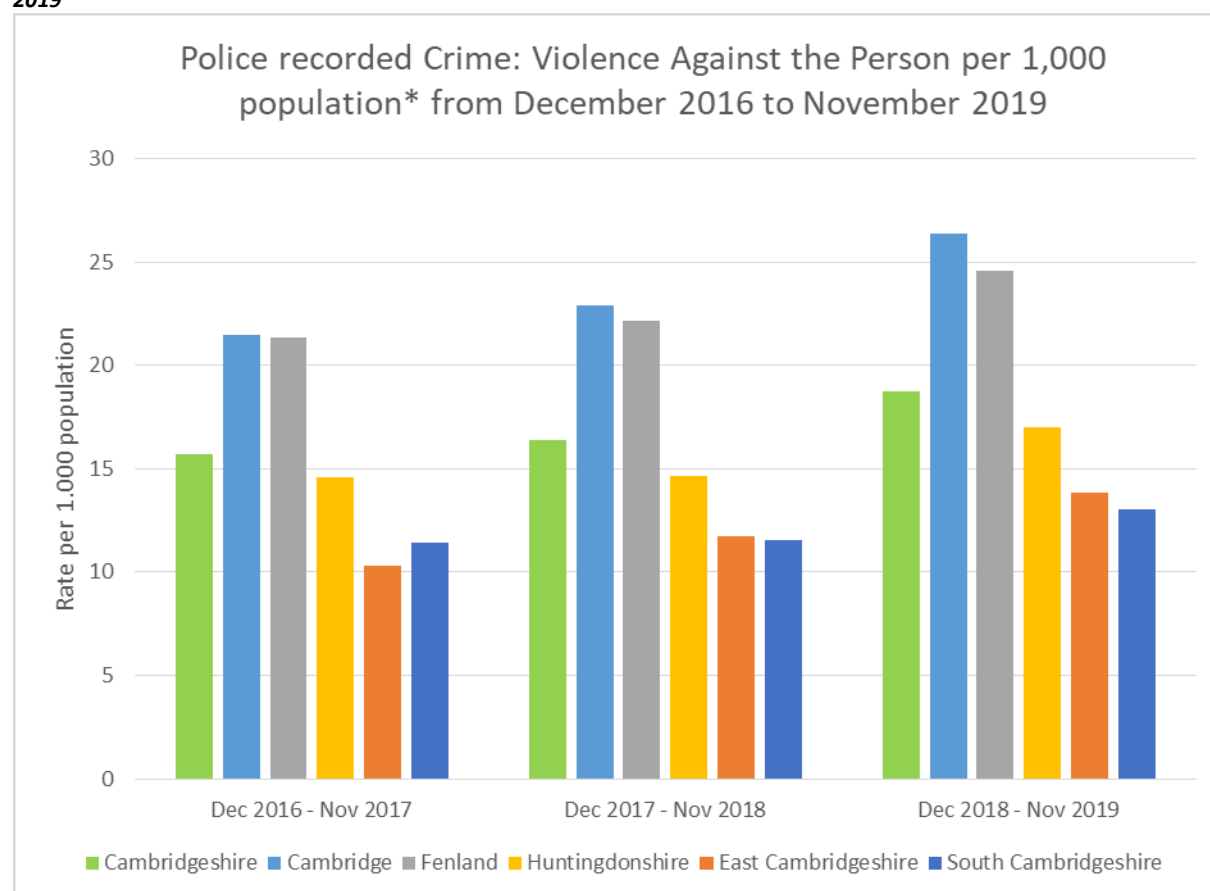
¹⁴<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/thenatureofviolentcrimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2018>

¹⁵<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/thenatureofviolentcrimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2018#main-points>

¹⁶<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingjune2019#main-points>

¹⁷ <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmselect/cmhaff/1016/1016.pdf>

Figure 14: Police recorded crime - Violence against the person per 1,000 population from December 2016 to November 2019



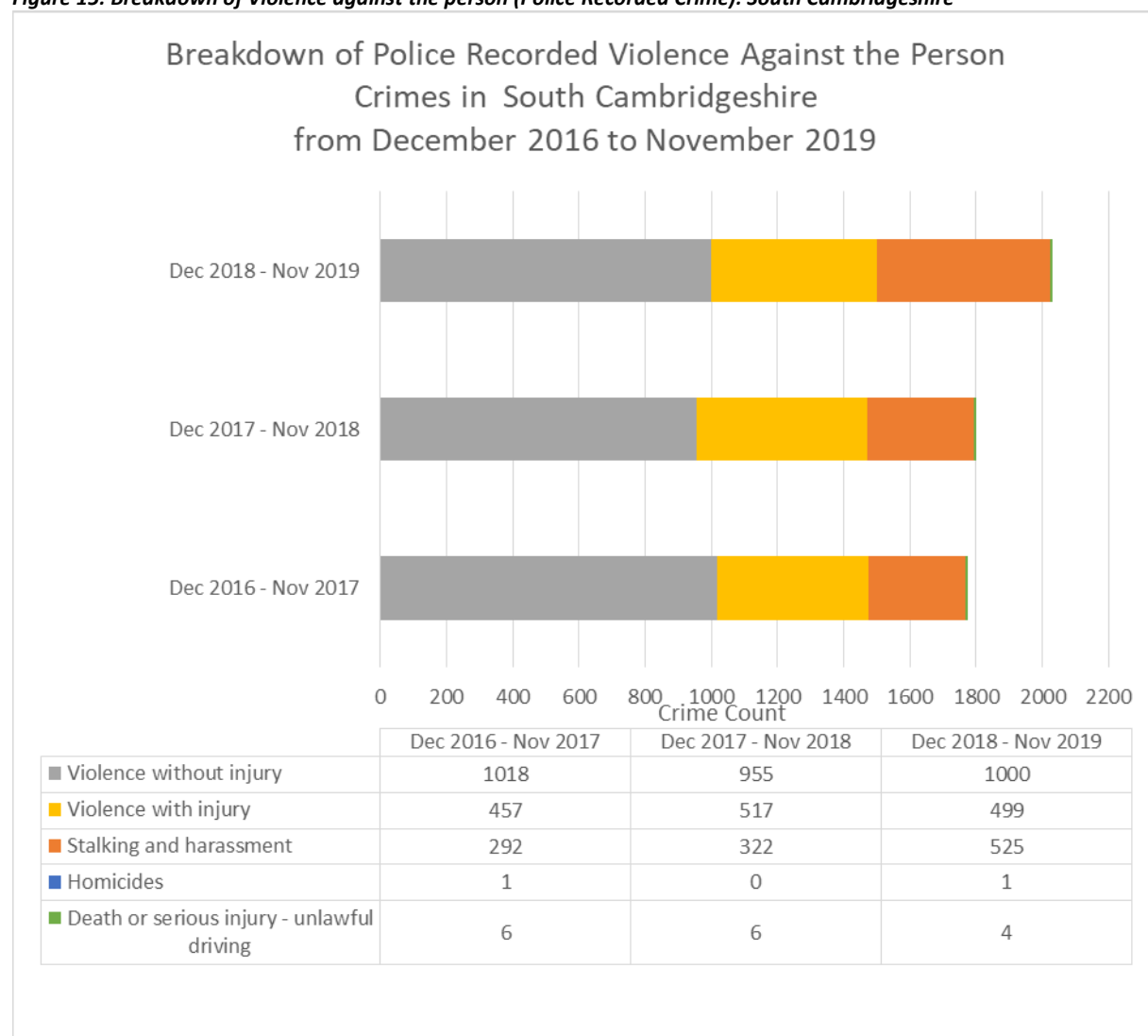
*CRG 2016 population forecast only; not extrapolated

Source: CADET

While the rate of police recorded VAP has marginally risen in South Cambridgeshire since the year ending November 2017, it remains an area with a consistently low rate relative to the surrounding districts. In the year ending November 2019, South Cambridgeshire had the lowest rate of VAP per 1,000 population across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (13.03 crimes per 1,000 population).

It is important to understand the makeup of the VAP category, which includes a relatively diverse mix of offence types; the key subcategories are shown as an annual breakdown in the figure 14. Violence without injury accounts for most of the crimes recorded in the VAP category for South Cambridgeshire across all years included in this analysis. There has been a 63% volume increase in the subcategory of stalking and harassment when comparing the year ending November 2019 to the previous year. While improvements to how the data is recorded may have increased this figure, the underlying details of crimes within this category would need to be analysed understand this increase.

Figure 15: Breakdown of Violence against the person (Police Recorded Crime): South Cambridgeshire



Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/ Cambridgeshire Research Group

While police data captures some violent crime, it is understood that alternative data sources from the health sector are also needed to build a more complete picture of violence with injury. Information Sharing to Tackle Violence (ISTV) allows monitoring of attendances to local Emergency Departments (EDs) due to assault. Likewise, monitoring of assault related ambulance callouts can help to build a picture of where and when violence with injury is occurring.

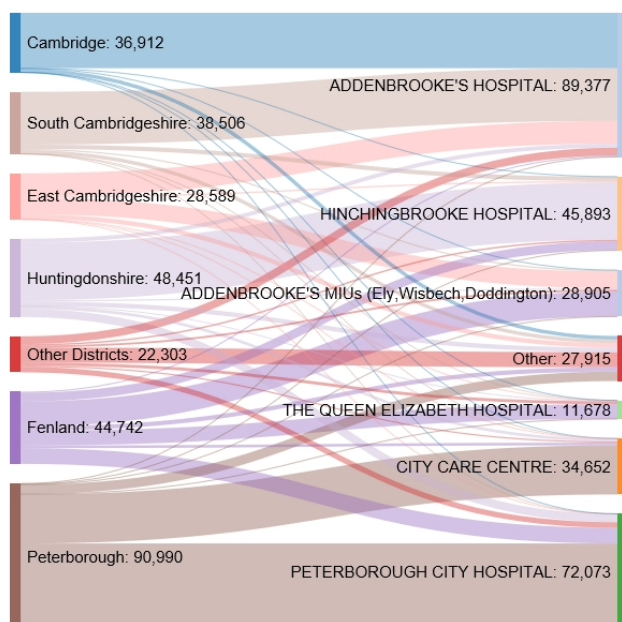
The National Violence Surveillance Network (NVSN) uses anonymised data on patients treated for violence-related injuries at EDs, MIUs and walk-in centres across England and Wales. The most recent annual report reflects a long term decrease in overall violence by this measure (decrease of 41% since 2010)¹⁸. However, an increase in knife related serious violence in recent years has been reflected in this data.

Patient flow analysis of Emergency Department (ED) attendances carried out by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Public Health Intelligence team gives evidence that a majority of attendances by

¹⁸ https://www.cardiff.ac.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/1477055/Trends-in-violence-in-England-and-Wales-NVSN-REPORT-2019.pdf

South Cambridgeshire residents occur at Addenbrooke's Hospital ED. This analysis includes people attending Emergency Departments for any reason (i.e. not only assault related injuries), a diagram for the CCG area is shown below for wider context.

Figure 16: Emergency Department patient flow diagram – by district and hospital site for 2018/19 (all types of attendance)

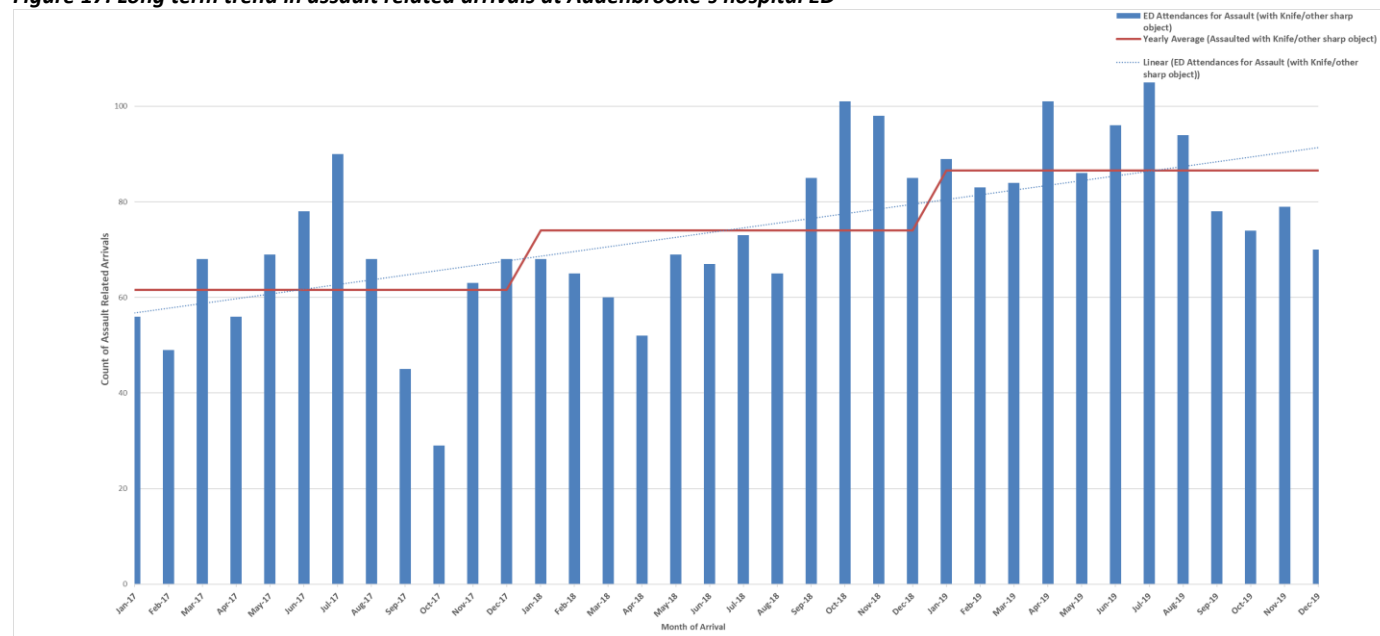


Note: includes all ED attendance types

Source: ED attendances from CCG Business Intelligence, DSCRO, Public Health Intelligence Analysis

Based on the above patient flow analysis, the Information Sharing to Tackle Violence (ISTV) dataset from Addenbrooke's hospital is most relevant to South Cambridgeshire. The trend in assault related arrivals at Addenbrooke's ED is shown in the figure below. The yearly average count per month in 2019 is the highest since recording began for this data set.

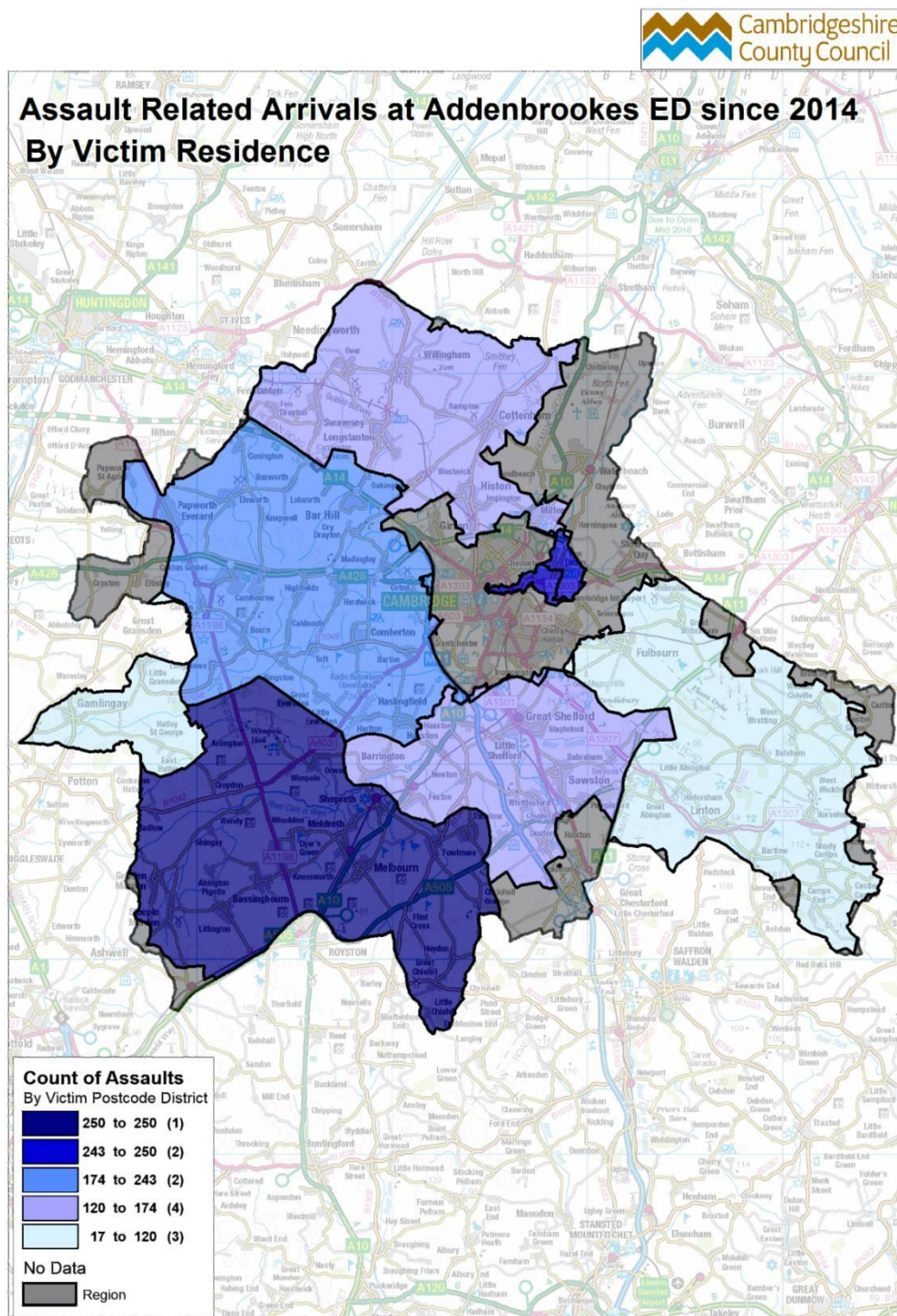
Figure 17: Long term trend in assault related arrivals at Addenbrooke's hospital ED



Source: Addenbrooke's Hospital/ Cambridgeshire Research Group

Counts of assault related arrivals mapped to the victims' residential postcode district in South Cambridgeshire are shown in the figure below. It should be noted that this does not necessarily reflect the geography of the assault incidents (i.e. not all assaults occur at the victim resident address).

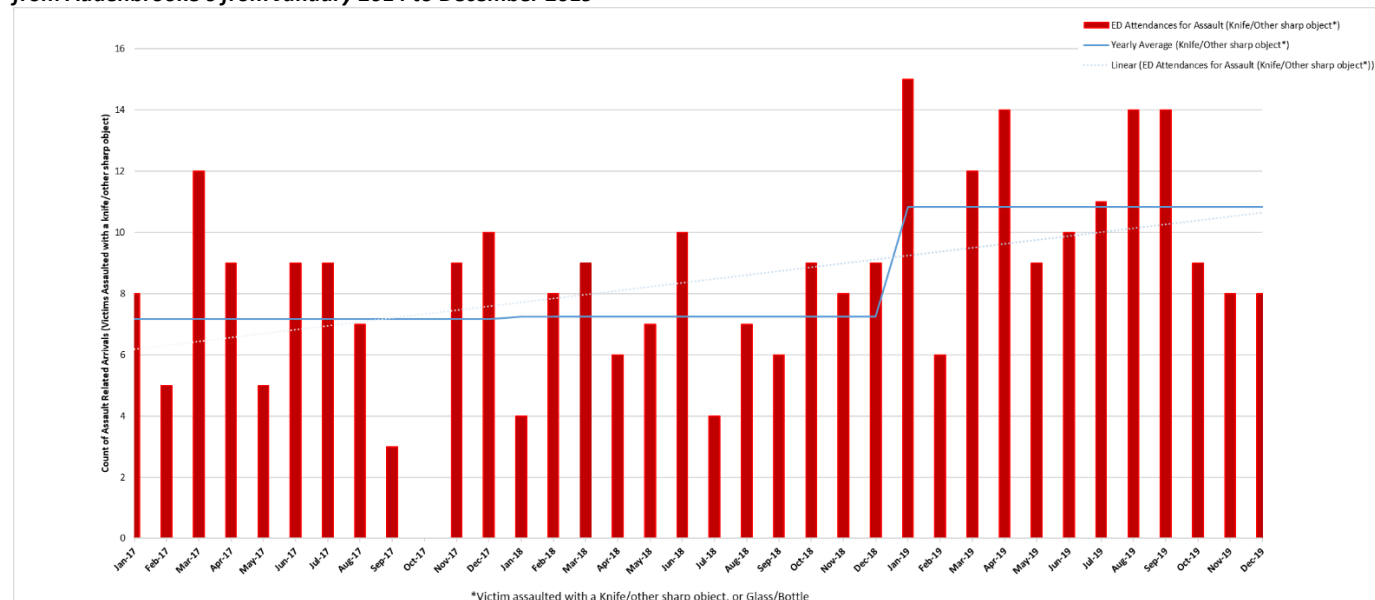
Figure 18: Count of Assault related arrivals at Addenbrooke's Hospital Emergency Department, mapped to victim postcode districts in South Cambridgeshire Jan 2014- Oct 2019



Source: Addenbrooke's Hospital/ Cambridgeshire Research Group

Where possible, the weapon reported to have been used in the assault is also recorded as part of the ISTV data set. The figure below shows the trend of increase in assault related arrivals at Addenbrooke's ED where a knife, other sharp object, glass or bottle has been recorded the weapon used.

Figure 19: Assault related arrivals where weapon type is recorded as Knife/ other sharp object, Glass/ Bottle in ISTV data from Addenbrooke's from January 2014 to December 2019



Source: Addenbrooke's Hospital/ Cambridgeshire Research Group

Anonymised data regarding East of England Ambulance Trust callouts for assault have also been provided to the Cambridgeshire Research Group and are broken down by district in the table below.

Table 5: Ambulance callouts for assault 2014 – 2019*

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019* |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Cambridge | 272 | 286 | 215 | 222 | 200 | 140 |
| East Cambridgeshire | 49 | 73 | 55 | 59 | 41 | 32 |
| Fenland | 182 | 221 | 170 | 157 | 143 | 111 |
| Huntingdonshire | 204 | 197 | 131 | 137 | 119 | 132 |
| South Cambridgeshire | 75 | 80 | 82 | 62 | 59 | 42 |
| Unknown & Outside | 564 | 616 | 484 | 426 | 391 | 366 |
| All callouts for Assault | 1346 | 1473 | 1137 | 1063 | 953 | 821 |

*2019 does not include Nov or Dec 2019 data which is awaiting release at the time of writing.

Source: East of England Ambulance Trust

South Cambridgeshire has maintained a low volume of ambulance callouts for assault since 2014, relative to other districts shown in table 5. These figures also indicate a trend of overall decrease for these callouts from 2014 to 2018.

SUBSTANCE MISUSE

The most recent update on drug misuse in adults from the Crime Survey for England and Wales¹⁹ indicated a consistent prevalence rate of recreational drug use since 2011. Between 8.2% and 9.4% of adults aged 16 to 59 had responded saying they had taken a drug in the last year (since 2009/10). This survey has highlighted a recent increase in Class A drug use nationally, primarily attributed to powder cocaine and ecstasy use among 16 to 24 year olds²⁰.

A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment was published in 2016/17 with the aim of providing an overview of legal and illicit drug and alcohol misuse needs in the Cambridgeshire population²¹, however updates to this are not currently available.

The table below shows the total volume of drug related crime recorded by Cambridgeshire Constabulary in South Cambridgeshire for information. However, police recorded crime of this type is recognised as predominantly being driven by police activity rather than the level of crime occurring as a whole.

Table 6: Count of drug offences recorded by Cambridgeshire Constabulary in South Cambridgeshire December 2016 to November 2019

| | Dec 2016 - Nov 2017 | Dec 2017 - Nov 2018 | Dec 2018 - Nov 2019 |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>All Drugs Offences</i> | 93 | 108 | 164 |
| Drugs (Trafficking) | 34 | 25 | 37 |
| Drugs (Simple Possession) | 59 | 82 | 126 |
| Drugs (Other Offences) | 0 | 1 | 1 |

Source: CADET

Comprehensive data regarding alcohol related offences is not currently available to the Research group from Cambridgeshire Constabulary at the time of writing. As an alternative indicator on alcohol misuse in general, the most recent annual public health report for Cambridgeshire²² describes hospital admission rates for alcohol related conditions as currently similar to the national average in South Cambridgeshire.

Change Grow Live (CGL) is the current commissioned provider of substance misuse treatment in Cambridgeshire. CGL have provided Cambridgeshire Research Group with a breakdown of the total clients engaged in treatment as well as successful treatment completions by their district of residence covering the year to the end of September 2019. These counts show a relatively low proportion of CGL clients in Cambridgeshire are South Cambridgeshire residents at this point. Further information would be required to understand whether this is due to a lower need in South Cambridgeshire or other factors.

¹⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/drug-misuse-findings-from-the-2018-to-2019-csew>

²⁰ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/832533/drug-misuse-2019-hosb2119.pdf

²¹ <http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Drugs-and-Alcohol-JSNA-2016.pdf>

²² <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/CCC-APHR-2019-final.pdf>

Table 7: Clients in treatment and successful completions by district of residence (January to December 2019)

| | | South Cambridgeshire | Cambridgeshire |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Total number in treatment | | 81 | 2463 |
| Number in treatment by substance | Opiate | 31 | 1097 |
| | Non-opiate only | 15 | 275 |
| | Alcohol only | 26 | 815 |
| | Non-opiate and alcohol | 9 | 276 |
| Successful completions | | 8 | 386 |

Source: Change Grow Live

Data gaps regarding drug and alcohol related crimes or misuse exist locally. However, there is a countywide delivery group tackling this issue. This issue also overlaps with the health agenda and the CSP would be advised to seek input from health partners to have a clearer understanding of local issues around drug and alcohol misuse going forward.

Overall the data does not indicate a substantial drug or alcohol issue for the district. However, it should be noted that where mental health and substance misuse overlaps within cases these can sometimes be more resource intensive in managing. Furthermore, the county serious and organised crime delivery group will have more in-depth information relating to any county lines affecting the district. This work will cross over other local authority boundaries

HATE CRIME

National figures for police recorded hate crime reflect a long term rise which has largely been attributed to improved recording practices. However, additional short term spikes in hate crime have been identified as following 'trigger' events, for example the EU referendum²³. In recent years police recorded hate crime has been increasing across Cambridgeshire as a whole, which could be attributed to improved reporting and recording processes. Regardless of this increase, South Cambridgeshire district has maintained a relatively low rate of police recorded hate crime (per 1,000 population) when compared to other districts in Cambridgeshire since the year ending November 2016.

Table 8: Police recorded crimes marked as a 'hate crime' per 1,000 population by district and financial year.

| District | *Rate per 1,000 population | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Dec 2015- Nov 2016 | Dec 2016 – Nov 2017 | Dec 2017 – Nov 2018 | Dec 2018 – Nov 2019 |
| Cambridge | 1.77 | 1.91 | 1.78 | 2.39 |
| East Cambridgeshire | 0.43 | 0.55 | 0.33 | 0.35 |
| Fenland | 0.67 | 0.75 | 0.59 | 0.93 |
| Huntingdonshire | 0.49 | 0.80 | 0.61 | 0.91 |
| South Cambridgeshire | 0.56 | 0.76 | 0.62 | 0.64 |
| Cambridgeshire | 0.79 | 0.98 | 0.81 | 1.08 |

* Rates have been calculated by using Cambridgeshire County Council Research team's CRG 2016 population forecast only; not extrapolated. Source: CADET

²³ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/839172/hate-crime-1819-hosb2419.pdf

While the figures provided here illustrate this overall trend in police recorded crime, willingness of victims to report can have an impact of these figures. The third party hate crime reporting centre scheme has extended training to South Cambridgeshire, however at the time of writing a third party reporting centre has not been established in the district.

More in depth analysis is due to be completed by Cambridgeshire Constabulary in early 2020 and should inform the CSP going forward.

DOMESTIC ABUSE

Due to the high level of under-reporting to the police the prevalence and trends of domestic abuse tend to be tracked using national datasets – in particular the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW). Furthermore, although a crime of coercive control has recently been created (due to changes in the law in 2015) domestic abuse is not a single crime. In fact, many crimes may be associated; including violence against the person, criminal damage; stalking, burglary etc. This makes monitoring and understanding domestic abuse crimes and victimisation hard. In Cambridgeshire, the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership leads on developing an evidence base, strategy and action plan for preventing and tackling it. Therefore, this section of the report will not seek to duplicate all the work available there and will instead provide a local picture for the CSP and update the latest figures, whilst providing the national context.

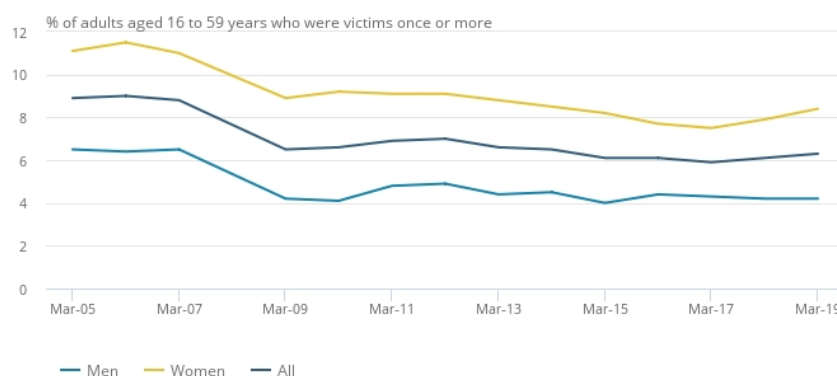
Overall the CSEW reported no change in the prevalence of domestic abuse nationally in the last year (ending March 2019). The prevalence rate for police recorded domestic abuse in the Cambridgeshire Force area is 7.6 crimes per 1,000 population.

Changes seen in police recorded domestic abuse has varied by district within Cambridgeshire. In the most recent complete financial year South Cambridgeshire remained in line with the previous year. The data for 2019/20 to date (April to November) indicates that a slight increase in the year total is likely.

Figure 20: National prevalence of domestic abuse in England and Wales year ending March 2015 to year ending March 2019

Figure 2: There was no change in the prevalence of domestic abuse in the last year

Prevalence of domestic abuse in the last year for adults aged 16 to 59 years, England and Wales, year ending March 2005 to year ending March 2019



Source: Office for National Statistics - Crime Survey for England and Wales

Police recorded domestic abuse crime has increased nationally, this is currently being accounted for through increased reporting to and improved recording by police²⁴. Police recorded figures for South Cambridgeshire are shown in the table below, with the national trend of increase also reflected in district figures.

Table 9: South Cambridgeshire police recorded domestic abuse crime and incident data

| Year (Dec-Nov) | Total number of incidents | Rate of incidents per 1,000 population | Total number of crimes | Total number of crimes per 1,000 population |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------|---|
| 2010/11 | 1,215 | 8.2 | 294 | 2.0 |
| 2011/12 | 1,105 | 7.4 | 251 | 1.7 |
| 2012/13 | 1,096 | 7.3 | 328 | 2.2 |
| 2013/14 | 1,127 | 7.5 | 388 | 2.6 |
| 2014/15 | 1,145 | 7.6 | 453 | 3.0 |
| 2015/16 | 1,191 | 7.8 | 564 | 3.7 |
| 2016/17 | 1,367 | 8.8 | 738 | 4.8 |
| 2017/18 | 1,381 | 8.9 | 856 | 5.5 |
| 2018/19 | 1,394 | 9.0 | 857 | 5.5 |
| 2019/20 (Apr-Nov) | Not available | | 783 | |

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/ Cambridgeshire Research Group

Domestic abuse incidents: Defined as any incidence of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults, aged 16 and over, who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality.

Domestic abuse crimes: There is no specific criminal offence of domestic violence. Rather there are several possible offences for which perpetrators can be prosecuted. These can range from murder, rape and manslaughter through to assault and threatening behaviour and coercive or controlling behaviour.²⁵

DOMESTIC HOMICIDE REVIEWS (DHR)

South Cambridgeshire currently has two DHRs in progress. The reports will be made available to the Partnership once the Home Office has approved them and the family has been contacted.

- DHR 1 – this is at action planning stage; following presentation to the CSP Board this will be sent to the Home Office for QA.
- DHR 2 – at report-writing stage, the panel for this DHR meets on 12 March 2020 to review the draft report.

²⁴<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/domesticabuseinenglandandwalesoverview/november2019#main-points>

²⁵<https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN06337/SN06337.pdf>

6. IDENTIFYING AND RESPONDING TO ISSUES IN VULNERABLE PLACES

Following the shift to looking at vulnerability rather than crime types and as part of the approach to the transformation topic, the Partnership has invested officer time and resources into considering both how it works and what information it uses throughout its decision-making processes. This section of the document summarises a great deal of work investigating both new and existing data sources within the context of improving evidence base decision-making.

THINK COMMUNITIES

Across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough progress is being made in developing the 'Think Communities' (TC) approach²⁶. This approach favours collaboration between local agencies and communities directly where it makes sense to do so. In some areas, this may lead to the development of 'place based boards'. These boards will bring together a variety of partnership structures pertinent to some areas within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. In other areas a more 'hyper-local' approach is being taken. This means recognising small communities that are often self-defined communities existing within larger geographic areas. This is often driven from within the communities themselves, which have actively chosen to tackle a concern or proactively establish community assets or activities.

The approach has a vision formulated around three key streams;

- **People:** Resilient communities across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough where people can feel safe, healthy, connected and able to help themselves and each other.
- **Places:** New and established communities that are integrated, possess a sense of place, and which support the resilience of their residents.
- **System:** A system wide approach in which partners listen, engage and align with communities and with each other, to deliver public service and support community-led activity.

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DATA GROUP

For the 2019/20 action plan it was agreed that a data group would be set up, along the lines of a task and finish group, in order to review data sharing and make recommendations for future working. The South Cambridgeshire Data Group was established as a task and finish group operating from September 2019 and due to finish February 2020. The aim of this group was to improve community safety responses through greater sharing of data and improve the range and use of data to gain insight into vulnerability in the South Cambridgeshire District Council area.

This section of the strategic assessment presents select key data sets established and analysed via the data group. A separate report from the Cambridgeshire Research Group reviews the Data group and goes into detail about the thinking behind the selection of these data sources and their analysis (the report will also be published on www.CambridgeshireInsight.org.uk).

A summary table of the high risk flags across datasets by South Cambridgeshire ward – Data compiled January 2020 is included below for reference.

²⁶ <https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/council/communities-localism/community-resilience>

Table 10: Summary table of high risk flags across datasets by ward – Data compiled January 2020

| Ward | Police recorded crime | Police recorded ASB | SCDC ASB* | Benefits | Deliberate Fires | IMD | Total Flags | Professional concern raised |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------|------------------|-----|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Balsham | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Bar Hill | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Barrington | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Bassingbourn | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Caldecote | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Cambourne | | | | | | | 4 | |
| Caxton & Papworth | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Cottenham | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Duxford | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Fen Ditton & Fulbourn | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Foxton | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Gamlingay | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Girton | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Hardwick | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Harston & Comberton | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Histon & Impington | | | | | | | 3 | |
| Linton | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Longstanton | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Melbourn | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Milton & Waterbeach | | | | | | | 3 | |
| Over & Willingham | | | | | | | 3 | |
| Sawston | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Shelford | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Swavesey | | | | | | | 0 | |
| The Mordens | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Whittlesford | | | | | | | 0 | |

*Use with caution as only currently reflects SCDC housing stock

| Risk key | |
|----------|-----------|
| Low | 0 flags |
| Medium | 1-2 flags |
| High | 3+ flags |

Criteria for risk flag

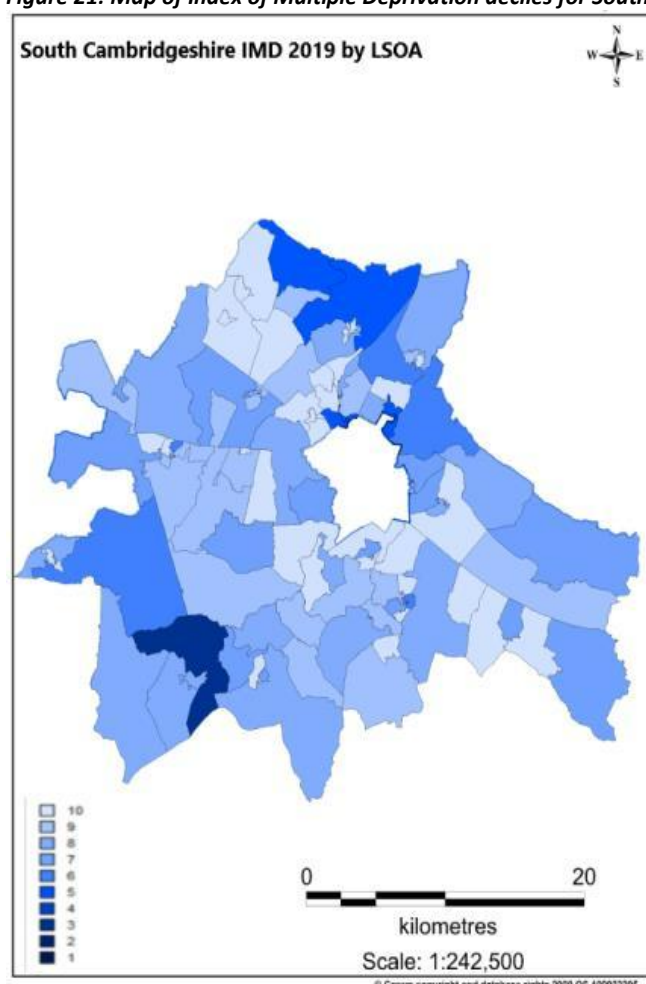
| Data Source | Criteria |
|-----------------------|---|
| Police recorded crime | Highest number of offences (400+) between November 18 and October 19 |
| Police recorded ASB | Highest number of incidents (120+) November 18 – October 19 |
| SCDC ASB | Wards which contain a village with the highest number (6+) of cases opened between November 18 and October 2019 |
| IMD | Wards which contained at least 1 LSOA in the top 30% most deprived nationally |
| Benefits | Wards which contained an LSOA in the top 5 highest average monthly claim count |
| Fire | Highest number of deliberate fires (20+) |

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DATA GROUP: INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation at small area geographies in England. The most recent release of the IMD in September 2019 provided the data group with an opportunity to gain an up-to-date understanding of relative deprivation across South Cambridgeshire at the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level.

South Cambridgeshire is ranked as the least deprived district across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough with just 1 LSOA (019A in Melbourne) featuring in the 30% most deprived nationally. Figure 21 below illustrates that in addition to 019A there is a slightly higher concentration of more deprived LSOAs in the North East of the district.

Figure 21: Map of Index of Multiple Deprivation deciles for South Cambridgeshire LSOAs (where 1 is the most deprived)



Source: The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government/ Research Group

The overall IMD score is comprised of seven different domains of deprivation (Income; Employment; Education, Skills & Training; Health Deprivation & Disability; Crime; Barrier to Housing and Services and Living Environment). Figure 22 below shows the proportion of LSOAs falling into each decile nationally for all of the deprivation domains. The Barriers to Housing and Services has the highest levels of deprivation in South Cambridgeshire with 40% of LSOAs falling in the 30% most deprived nationally.

Figure 22: Proportion of South Cambridgeshire LSOAs in Each Decile for the Index of Multiple Deprivation and the Sub-domains (IMD 2019)

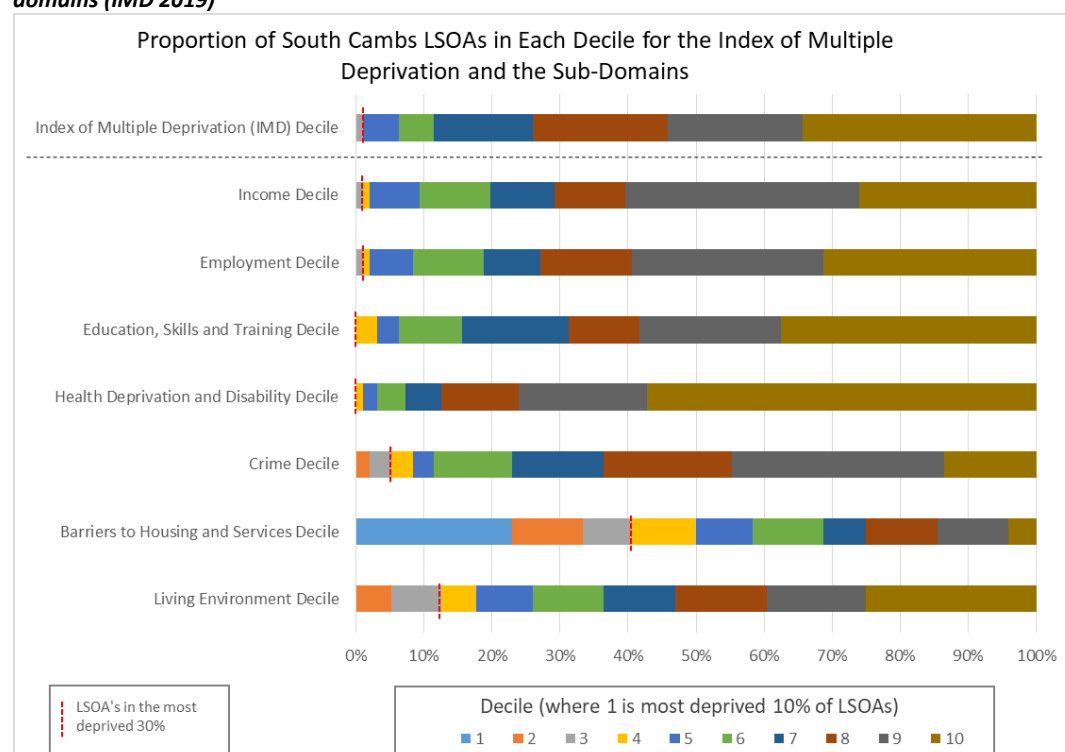


Table 11: Table highlighting South Cambridgeshire wards in the 30% most deprived by Index of Multiple Deprivation overall as well as sub-domains

| Ward | Count of LSOAs in 30% most deprived - IMD | Count of LSOAs in 30% most deprived - Income | Count of LSOAs in 30% most deprived - Employment | Count of LSOAs in 30% most deprived - Crime | Count of LSOAs in 30% most deprived - Barriers to Housing & Services | Count of LSOAs in 30% most deprived - Living Environment |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| Balsham | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Bar Hill | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Barrington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Bassingbourn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Caldecote | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Cambourne | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Caxton & Papworth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Cottenham | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Duxford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Fen Ditton & Fulbourn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| Foxton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Girton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Hardwick | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Harston & Comberton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Histon & Impington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Linton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Melbourn | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Milton & Waterbeach | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Shelford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| The Mordens | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Whittlesford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Source: The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government/ Research Group

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DATA GROUP: POLICE RECORDED CRIME

The Research Group routinely receives police recorded crime data from Cambridgeshire Constabulary for analysis. A recent tranche of this data, covering November 2018 to October 2019 was mapped to South Cambridgeshire wards and is shown as breakdown in the table below. This analysis highlighted Histon and Impington, Milton and Waterbeach, Fen Ditton and Fulbourn and Cambourne as having the highest number of offences (400+) between November 18 and October 19.

Table 12: South Cambridgeshire Wards ranked by the total police recorded crime in South Cambridgeshire from November 2018 to October 2019

| Ward | Total count of police recorded crime Nov 18-Oct 19 |
|-----------------------|---|
| Histon & Impington | 697 |
| Milton & Waterbeach | 697 |
| Fen Ditton & Fulbourn | 617 |
| Cambourne | 446 |
| Caxton & Papworth | 398 |
| Melbourn | 378 |
| Harston & Comberton | 346 |
| Cottenham | 336 |
| Shelford | 291 |
| Bar Hill | 283 |
| Bassingbourn | 274 |
| Over & Willingham | 270 |
| Linton | 264 |
| Longstanton | 261 |
| Sawston | 219 |
| Girton | 192 |
| Swavesey | 183 |
| Duxford | 177 |
| Gamlingay | 148 |
| The Mordens | 146 |
| Caldecote | 131 |
| Whittlesford | 113 |
| Foxton | 99 |
| Hardwick | 98 |
| Balsham | 96 |
| Barrington | 89 |

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/ The Research Group

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DATA GROUP: POLICE RECORDED ASB

At a national level, police recorded ASB incidents have been in decline in recent years. However, a national focus on improving crime recording practices may have contributed to this as more incidents are recorded as crimes instead of ASB incidents²⁷. As an alternative source of information on this topic, CSEW provides estimates of adults experiencing or witnessing anti-social behaviour (ASB) in their local area summarised at national and county level. A table of the latest estimates based on this survey is shown below.

Table 13: CSEW Estimate of Percentage* saying there is a very/fairly big problem in their area

| There is a very/ fairly big problem with....in the area' | England (%) | Cambridgeshire (%) |
|---|-------------|--------------------|
| High level of perceived anti-social behaviour | 7 | 10 |
| Rubbish or litter lying around | 28 | 22 |
| People using or dealing drugs | 20 | 19 |
| People being drunk or rowdy in public places | 12 | 15 |
| Teenagers hanging around on the streets | 14 | 15 |
| Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property | 12 | 19 |
| Noisy neighbours or loud parties | 8 | 10 |
| Abandoned or burnt-out cars | 3 | 1 |

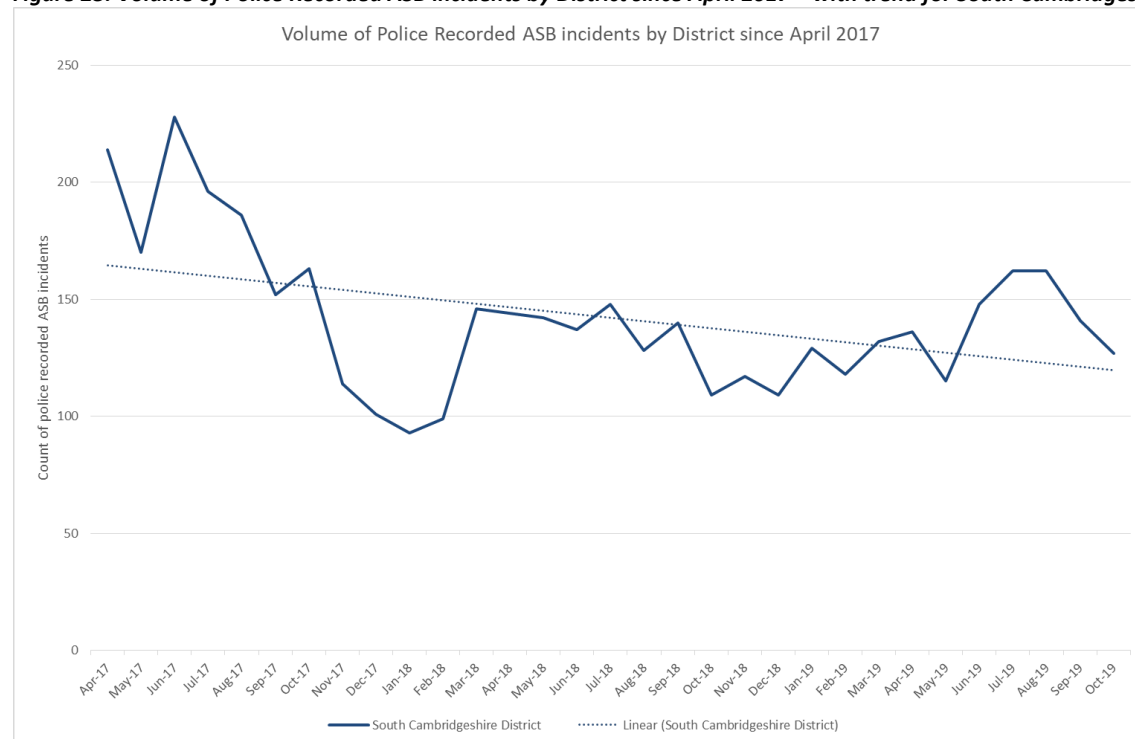
* Respondents can perceive more than one type of anti-social behaviour, so percentages will not sum to the total that perceived high level anti-social behaviour in their local area.

Source: ONS/Crime Survey for England and Wales, year ending June 2019

Local police recorded ASB shows an overall trend of decline in ASB incidents in South Cambridgeshire since April 2017, as shown in the figure below. In the year ending October 2019 there were 1596 incidents of ASB in South Cambridgeshire recorded by the police, which forms a rate of 10.3 incidents per 1,000 population. While this is an increase of 6.3% on the rate recorded for the previous year ending October 2018 (9.6 per 1,000 population), this is the lowest rate of police recorded ASB per 1,000 population across all districts in Cambridgeshire in the same period.

²⁷ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingjune2019>

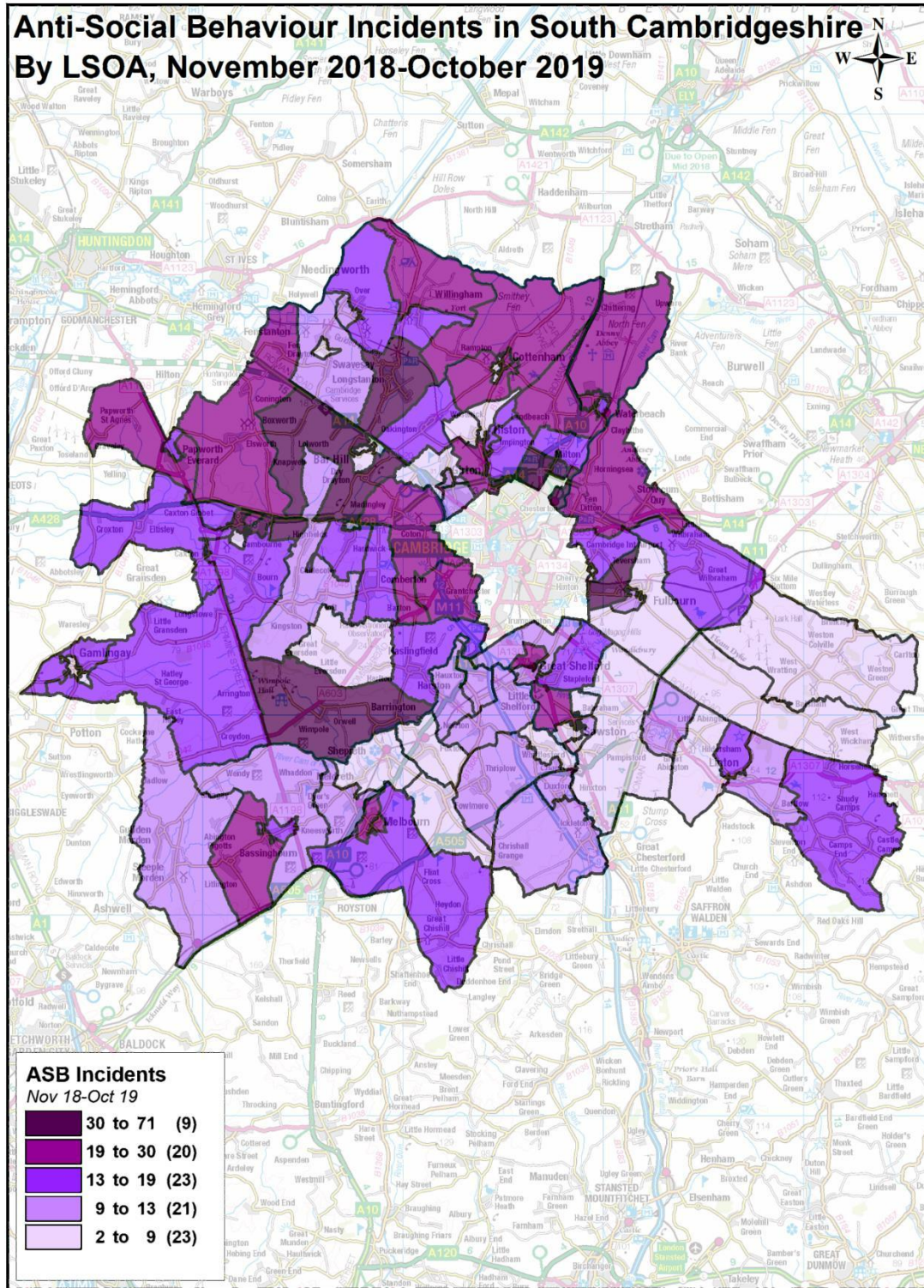
Figure 23: Volume of Police Recorded ASB incidents by District since April 2017 – with trend for South Cambridgeshire



Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/ Cambridgeshire Research Group

Further detailed local analysis of police recorded ASB data has formed part of the South Cambridgeshire Data Group work plan. The Research Group routinely receives police recorded ASB data from Cambridgeshire Constabulary for analysis. Data covering November 2018 to October 2019 was mapped to South Cambridgeshire wards and is shown in a thematic map below. Wards with the highest number of incidents (120+) within the reference period include Cambourne, Histon and Impington, Milton and Waterbeach.

Figure 24: Map of Antisocial Behaviour Incidents by South Cambridgeshire LSOA from November 2018 to October 2019



Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/ The Research Group

Data regarding ASB reported to SCDC as a housing provider was also analysed by the Research Group. Wards which contain a village with the highest number (6+) of cases opened between November 18 and October 2019 were highlighted and included Bassingbourn, Cottenham, Gamlingay, Harston & Comberton, Melbourn, Milton & Waterbeach, Over & Willingham and Sawston. While this does provide some insight into ASB recorded from a single housing provider, this is only a partial picture. In South Cambridgeshire council housing is owned and managed by South Cambridgeshire District Council, however there are a variety of other housing providers registered with Homes England who own and/or manage homes in the district. The table below shows the number and type of homes as at March 2019²⁸. ASB data would be needed from these other providers to build a more comprehensive picture on this issue.

Table 14: Housing Providers Registered with Homes England and counts of the homes they own or manage in South Cambridgeshire as at March 2019

| | General needs | Supported | Older peoples | Low Cost Home Ownership | Total |
|---|---------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Accent Housing | 229 | | | 100 | 329 |
| Aldwyck Housing Group | 49 | | | 11 | 60 |
| Anchor Hanover Group | | | 32 | | 32 |
| bpha | 395 | 16 | | 283 | 694 |
| Cambridgeshire Cottage Housing Society | 57 | | | | 57 |
| Chorus Homes (previously Luminus) | 44 | | | 32 | 76 |
| CHS Group | 537 | | 60 | 143 | 740 |
| Clarion Housing Association | 444 | 5 | | 114 | 563 |
| Cross Keys Homes | 5 | | | 2 | 7 |
| Flagship Housing Group | 185 | | | 152 | 337 |
| Grand Union Housing Group | 3 | | | | 3 |
| Guinness Partnership | 32 | | | 2 | 34 |
| Hastoe Housing Association | 5 | | | 1 | 6 |
| Havebury Housing Partnership | 4 | | | 2 | 6 |
| Heylo Housing | | | | 10 | 10 |
| Hundred Houses Society | 191 | | | 54 | 245 |
| Longhurst & Havelok Homes | 38 | | | 16 | 54 |
| Metropolitan Housing Trust | 672 | 46 | | 129 | 847 |
| Orbit Group | 8 | | | 11 | 19 |
| Papworth Trust | 172 | 255 | | | 427 |
| Paradigm Homes Charitable Housing Association | 10 | | | 10 | 20 |
| Places for People Homes | 78 | | | 42 | 120 |
| Riverside Group | 12 | | | | 12 |
| Saffron Housing Trust | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Sanctuary Housing | 19 | 34 | 74 | 2 | 129 |
| Stonewater | 54 | | | 24 | 79 |
| Suffolk Housing Society | 26 | | 15 | | 41 |
| Total | 3,269 | 356 | 181 | 1,141 | 4,947 |

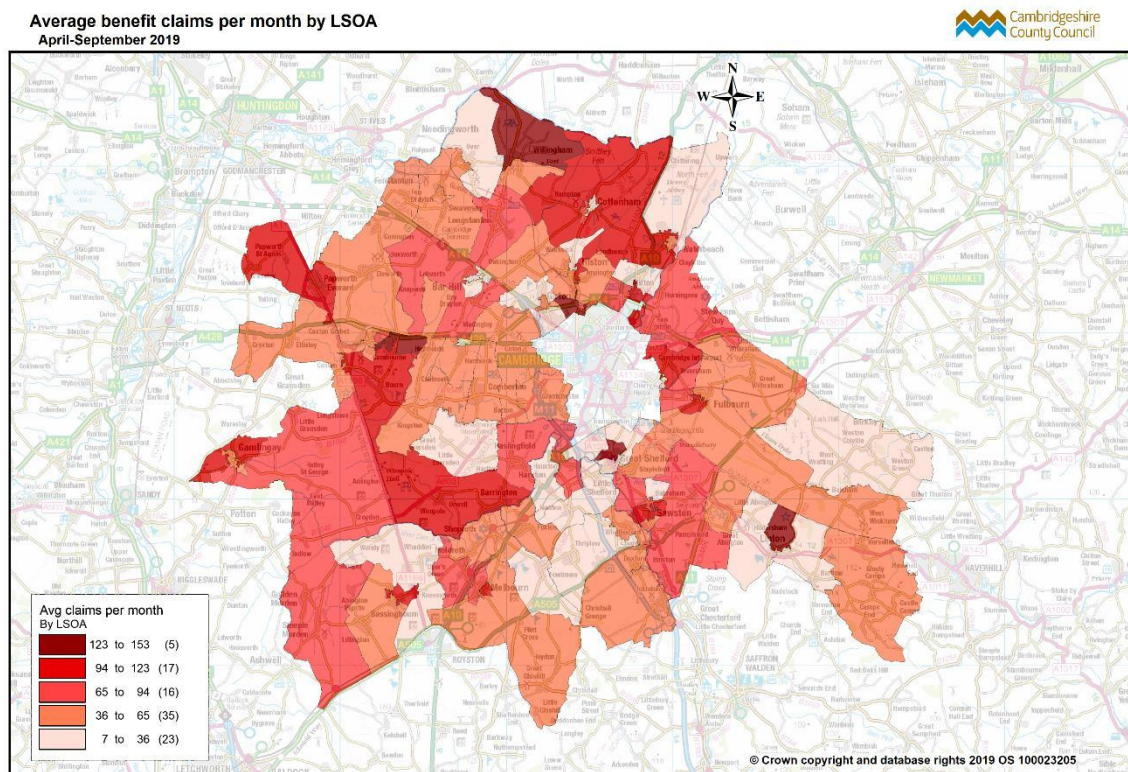
Source: Homes England

²⁸ For further information see <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/housing/local-housing-knowledge/housing-providers>

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DATA GROUP: BENEFITS CLAIMS

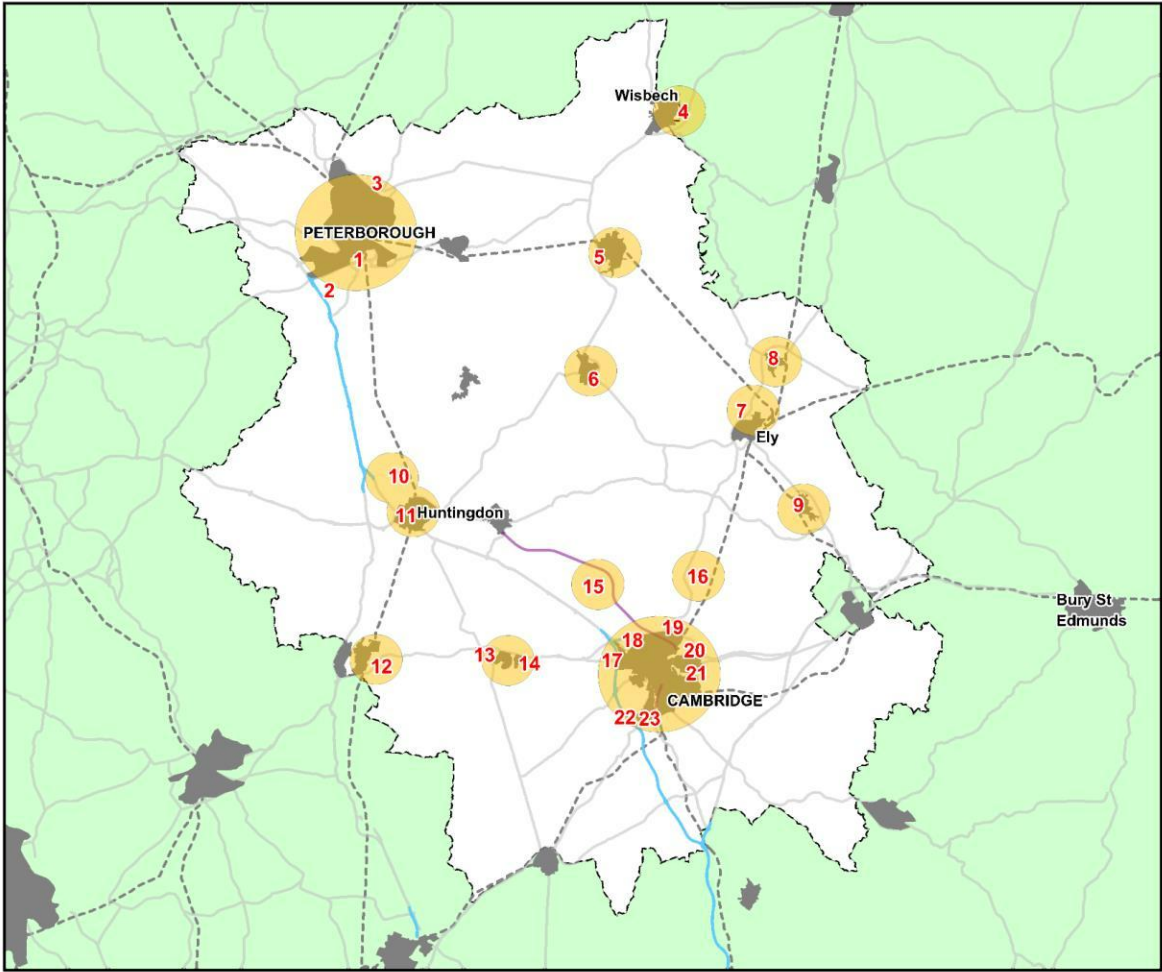
The Research Group analysed data on benefits claims from South Cambridgeshire District Council. This data which was newly shared as part of the data group project included monthly details of all benefit claims between April – September 2019. Based on the postcode for each claim the average number of benefit claims per LSOA across this 6 month period was calculated and the results are displayed in the map below. Wards which contained an LSOA in the top 5 highest average monthly claim count have been flagged as high risk in the summary in Table 10 previously due to the indication of higher financial need in these areas.

Figure 25: Average benefit claims per month by LSOA April to September 2019



Source: SCDC

APPENDIX A: MAP OF HOUSING GROWTH AREAS IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE



| Site | | Total number of homes | Dwellings completed (2019) |
|------|---|---|---|
| 1 | Hampton Urban Extension | 3632 | 1612 |
| 2 | Great Haddon Urban Extension | 5300 | 0 |
| 3 | Norwood | 2300 | 0 |
| 4 | East Wisbech | 1450 (550 in Kings Lynn & West Norfolk) | 0 |
| 5 | West March | 2000 | 0 |
| 6 | South Chatteris | 1000 | 0 |
| 7 | Ely (North) | 3000 | 37 |
| 8 | Littleport | 1850 | 0 |
| 9 | Soham | 2100 | 0 |
| 10 | Alconbury Weald | 5000 | 275 |
| 11 | Ermine Street (South) Huntingdon | 1050 | 0 |
| 12 | St Neots East (Wintringham Park and Loves Farm 2) | 1479 (Loves Farm) 3820 (Wintringham Park) | 1438 (Loves Farm) |
| 13 | Cambourne West | 2350 | 0 |
| 14 | Bourne Airfield New Village | 3500 | 0 |
| 15 | Northstowe | 10000 | 431 |
| 16 | Waterbeach New Town | 9000 | 0 |
| 17 | Cambridge North-West (University Site) | 1849 (Cambridge) 1151 (South Cambs) | 798 (Cambridge) 38 (South Cambs) |
| 18 | NIAB (Darwin Green) | 1746 (Cambridge) 1000 (South Cambs) | 168 (Cambridge) |
| 19 | Cambridge Northern Fringe East (AAP) | Potential for 7600 | |
| 20 | Cambridge East (north of Newmarket Road) | 1300 | 0 |
| 21 | Cambridge East (north of Cherry Hinton) | 420 | 0 |
| 22 | Trumpington Meadows | 567 (Cambridge) 623 (South Cambs) | 494 (Cambridge) 322 (South Cambs) |
| 23 | Glebe Farm, Clay Farm and Bell school | 317 Glebe Farm (Cambridge) 270 Bell School 2186 Clay Farm | 317 Glebe Farm (Cambridge) 238 Bell School 1944 Clay Farm |

Agenda Item 5

South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership

Terms of Reference (Reviewed and to be adopted February 2020)

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended by the Police Reform Act 2002 and the Police and Justice Act 2006) places a statutory duty on a number of responsible authorities to work in partnership with each other and a range of other agencies to reduce crime and disorder within each district council area.
- 1.2 The South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership (CSP) has been formed to carry out the provisions of the Act, to prepare and implement a joint crime and disorder reduction strategy for the district with common objectives and targets for the police, the local authorities and other partnership agencies.
- 1.3 The CSP will ensure its work is linked to relevant national and county priorities and research where this best serves the people of South Cambridgeshire.

2. AIM

- 2.1 To improve community safety through the reduction of crime and disorder and increase community resilience in South Cambridgeshire District Council area.

3. MAIN AREAS OF WORK

- 3.1 Prepare an annual strategic assessment for the South Cambridgeshire district area to prioritise activity and assist in producing or revising the Partnership Action Plan.
- 3.2 Consult communities about crime and disorder issues in their area and also about priorities that the CSP should tackle.
- 3.3 Produce an Action Plan to be revised annually (or biennially as agreed) for the South Cambridgeshire district area, taking account of the findings of the strategic assessment and the results of consultation. The Action Plan will include a strategy for tackling crime and disorder (including substance misuse and re-offending) in the area and the priorities identified through the strategic assessment. The CSP may link to external partnerships and delivery groups to achieve this.
- 3.4 Adopt a problem-solving approach within the Action Plan, which involves targeting the available resources to achieve the greatest impact in areas with highest risk, harm or vulnerability. This would include preventative measures.
- 3.5 Implement the crime and disorder Action Plan through inter-agency task groups or other appropriate means, and through the adoption of an effective action planning process.
- 3.6 Obtain and gain access to financial resources for implementing the crime and disorder Action Plan proportionate to the likely impact of interventions.
- 3.7 Monitor progress on implementing the Action Plan twice yearly, reporting successes and identifying concerns, and carry out an annual evaluation of both the

“outputs” and “outcomes” of the Action Plan.

- 3.8 Receive reports where appropriate on the work of the Tasking and Tactical Co-ordination Group (TTCG/TCG) and of the Problem Solving Group (PSG), and work to resolve issues accordingly, reprioritising the work of these groups where necessary to achieve the strategic aims / priorities of the Partnership.
- 3.9 Identify the resources that will be required to support the delivery of the priorities and determine where these resources will come from.
- 3.10 Develop ways of ensuring that the local authorities and the police consider the wider community safety implications of all their activities and do all they reasonably can to reduce crime and disorder.
- 3.11 Manage risks to the achievement of its aims, objectives and outcomes by reviewing progress against the Action Plan twice yearly.

4. BOUNDARIES

- 4.1 The Partnership operates on behalf of those who live or work in South Cambridgeshire district. Many issues for South Cambridgeshire are shared with neighbouring authorities, in Cambridge and also in surrounding areas so, the Partnership will work with bodies from other areas wherever joint work is necessary to be effective.
- 4.2 Where possible and appropriate, meetings of the South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership will be aligned on the same date to other Partnership meetings to maximise attendance of key partners, allow opportunities for sharing good practice and address issues in common.

5. JOINT AGREEMENT

- 5.1 The partners agree that their organisations will work together in this Strategic Partnership, and contribute to the joint working at appropriate levels of their organisations.
- 5.2 The partners agree that their organisations will sign up to an Information Sharing Agreement permitting the sharing of information in an appropriate manner, such as will enable partners to work together to improve community safety.

6. POWERS

- 6.1 The Partnership is an unincorporated body and as such has no legal powers and cannot hold property or enter into contracts. It will operate as a collaboration of organisations and function through the legal framework of the individual members.

7. PARTNERSHIP STRUCTURE

- 7.1 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended by the Police Reform Act 2002 and the Police and Justice Act 2006) places a statutory duty on 6 organisations known as ‘Responsible Authorities’:
 - Local Authority (in a two-tier authority this requires South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC) and Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC))
 - Cambridgeshire Constabulary

- Cambridgeshire Fire & Rescue Service (CFRS)
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group (C&P CCG)
- Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire Community Rehabilitation Company (BeNCH CRC Ltd)
- National Probation Service

7.2 The responsible authorities are represented on the Partnership by:

- 1 elected member of South Cambridgeshire District Council, appointed by that Council (with one vote)
- 1 elected member of Cambridgeshire County Council, appointed by that Council (with one vote)
- The Chief Executives of the above 2 organisations, (or their nominated representatives), in non-voting capacities
- 1 nominated representative of the Chief Constable of Cambridgeshire Constabulary (with one vote)
- 1 nominated representative of the Chief Fire Officer of Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service (with one vote)
- 1 nominated representative of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group (with one vote)
- 1 nominated representative of the community rehabilitation company BeNCH CRC Ltd (with one vote)
- 1 nominated representative of the National Probation Service (with one vote)

7.3 Additional invited members of the Board are:

- 1 nominated representative of Cambridgeshire Drug & Alcohol Action Team (in a non-voting capacity)
- 1 nominated representative of the Voluntary and Community Sector (with one vote)
- 1 nominated representative of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, in a non-voting capacity
- 1 nominated representative of each of the delivery groups within the community safety partnership matrix, in a non-voting capacity

7.4 Board members will:

- Represent their organisation on the Partnership Board;
- Report back to their constituent authorities or bodies for approval of key decisions with significant resource implications. (e.g. the community safety strategic assessment, the partnership Action Plan, monitoring and evaluation reports, and major reviews of the Action Plan);
- Contribute, where possible, the policies and resources of their organisation in support of crime and disorder reduction;
- Act as a two-way representative, seeking to align the policies and programmes of their own organisations and the CSP in support of community safety; and
- 'Mainstream' **community safety** in their own organisations.

7.5 The Board will elect one of its members to Chair the meetings for the year. A Vice-Chairman will also be elected for the year. Elections will take place annually in October and the existing Chairman and Vice-Chairman may be re-elected up to

a maximum tenure of two-years. The chairing of the meetings will be rotated between the partner agencies or as otherwise agreed.

7.6 The Board Chairman will:

- Act as a media spokesman for the Partnership;
- Preside over Board meetings;
- Manage Board meetings effectively, adhering to agenda and time;
- Develop partnership work through consensus management;
- Secure agreement and clarity over actions;
- Approve minutes of Board meetings before their release;
- Represent the Board on the Cambridgeshire Community Safety Strategic Board.

7.7 The Vice-Chairman will deputise for the Chairman in his/her roles as required.

7.8 Meetings will be arranged at least twice per year. The administrative support arrangements will be carried out by agreement by one or more of the partner agencies. The quorum for meetings will be one third of the **voting membership** (three).

7.9 A multi-agency Executive Group of officers will work under the direction of the Board, preparing reports and implementing decisions. This Executive Group shall be known as the Tasking and Tactical Co-ordination Group (TTCG / TCG). Officers drawn from key organisations will provide technical support for the Board.

7.10 The Board will oversee the work of the Tasking and Tactical Co-ordination Group, and may invite people from other agencies or delivery groups to join it for one or more meetings should this be appropriate, to ensure that all aspects of its work are addressed.

7.11 **The South Cambridgeshire Problem-Solving Group (PSG) is a multi-agency group, which uses tactical and operational information to inform case management and problem solving for areas with concerns. It reports to the TTCG, which in turn reviews progress against the CSP priorities and informs the Partnership about challenges and successes. See Fig. 1 and Table 1 below for a summary of CSP structures and interactions.**

8. VOTING

8.1 Agreement is usually reached by consensus. If there appears to be no consensus then a vote will be taken.

8.2 Any matter requiring a vote will be determined by a simple majority of those Board members present and voting, including co-opted members. If required the Chairman will have the casting vote.

8.3 Each partner organisation is entitled to one vote, **even where they send multiple representatives.** This has been agreed to ensure fairness between organisations that only have one person sat at the table when others may have up to five. An organisation with more than one attendee must reach a consensus or majority decision.

9. ACCOUNTABILITY

- 9.1 Meetings of the Board shall be open to the press and public and the agenda, reports and minutes will be available for inspection at South Cambridgeshire District Council's offices and on the District Council's website at least five working days in advance of each meeting. (This excludes items of business containing confidential information or information that is exempt from publication in accordance with legislation).
- 9.2 The Board is accountable to the people of South Cambridgeshire. It will be open and transparent in its decisions and activities and communicate them effectively to the public. The Board needs to ensure service users are involved in decision-making and operational activities through direct involvement and through consultation and provide service users with the means for redress when things go wrong, such as by use of the Community Trigger.
- 9.3 In order to achieve this, the Board will:
- Report against targets annually and in a public forum;
 - Document all decision-making processes and have these available to the public;
 - Consult, engage and inform its local communities on a regular basis;
 - Deal with complaints collaboratively and determine precisely which organisation is responsible for redress if things go wrong.

10. SCRUTINY

- 10.1 South Cambridgeshire District Council's Scrutiny and Overview Committee will scrutinise the partnership at a strategic level to ensure that:
- The CSP Action Plan is being implemented;
 - The aims and objectives of the CSP are being met.

11. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

- 11.1 The CSP must adhere to the financial regulations of the relevant Accountable Body, who will make any payments on behalf of the CSP. Appropriate authorisation must be sought before payments are made.

12. BOARD MEMBERS' CONDUCT

- 12.1 Any member of the Board who has an interest in any proposal beyond the generality of the group they represent or in which they might have a conflict of interest, shall declare the interest at the beginning of the relevant item. The member can explain any issues to the meeting and if it is of a significant nature should leave the meeting until the item is finished. The member then cannot vote on that item.
- 12.2 Where it is clear that a decision in which a member has such an interest is likely to arise at a particular meeting, the member concerned may invite a substitute member (with no interest to declare) in accordance with the terms of reference to attend that meeting in their place.

12.3 Elected Members must abide by their Code of Conduct. Meetings of the Board will be treated as official Committee meetings for the purpose of the rules about personal and prejudicial declarations of interest.

12.4 If any member

- becomes subject to legal proceedings brought against them by any CSP organisation (legal proceedings include disciplinary matters serious enough to warrant suspension from the parent body); or
- brings legal proceedings against any CSP organisation; or
- becomes subject to any criminal or civil proceedings, the nature of which could compromise his/her position as a member;

they shall immediately become suspended from membership of the CSP until an outcome is reached or proceedings terminated. If proceedings are commenced involving a serious criminal offence then an individual should disclose this. If found not guilty or charges are dropped the individual will be re-instated immediately.

13. PRINCIPLES

13.1 A common set of principles underpin behaviour in public and business lives. Members of the CSP are expected to uphold the seven principles set out below:

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| <i>Selflessness</i> | Take decisions solely in terms of the public interest. They should not do so in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends. |
| <i>Integrity</i> | Do not place themselves under any financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organisations that might influence them in the performance of their official duties. |
| <i>Objectivity</i> | Ensure that in the decisions that are taken, they are impartial and make choices on merit alone. |
| <i>Accountability</i> | Accept accountability for their decisions and actions to the public and must submit themselves to whatever scrutiny is appropriate. |
| <i>Openness</i> | Be as open as possible about all the decisions and actions that they take. They should give reasons for their decisions and restrict information only when the wider public interest clearly demands. |
| <i>Honesty</i> | Declare any private interests relating to their duties and to take steps to resolve any conflicts arising in a way that is lawful, and protects the reputation of the CSP. |
| <i>Leadership</i> | Promote and support these principles by leadership and example. |

14. REVIEW AND ALTERATION OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE

14.1 The terms of reference will be reviewed by the Board periodically to ensure that they remain relevant to the work of the Partnership.

- 14.2 Changes to the terms of reference can be made at any time on approval of the Board.

15 EXIT STRATEGY

- 15.1 As a statutory partnership, the partnership cannot be disbanded. However, should the Partnership wish to make amendments to current arrangements it must adhere to legislation, in particular section 5 of the Crime & Disorder Act 1998 as amended by section 97(3) of the Police Reform Act 2002.
- 15.2 Should any organisation wish to withdraw its involvement this should be formally raised at a Board meeting giving at least one month's notice. Remaining members of the Partnership should highlight any perceived risks associated with the organisation's withdrawal and consider whether or not a replacement organisation would be appropriate.

Fig. 1 Summary of CSP structure and interactions

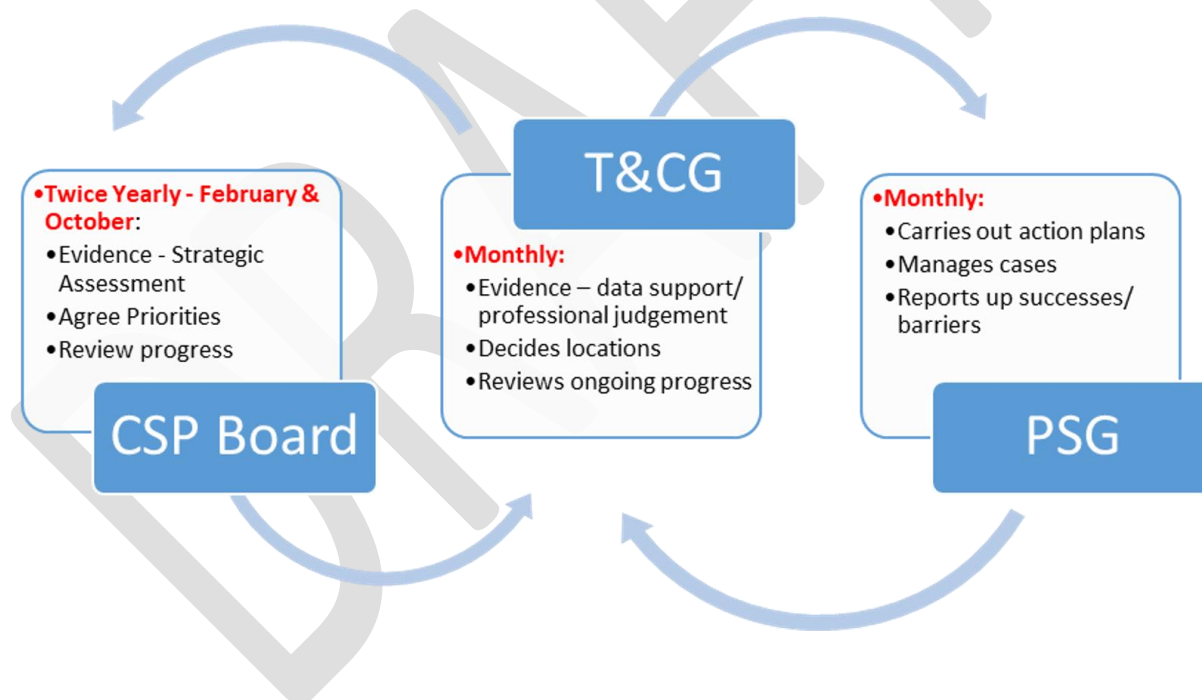


Table 1: Summary of the membership, interaction between groups and key core duties of each group

| | BOARD | T&CG | PSG |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Core membership | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Core board members – including elected members - Core officer members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Core officer membership | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Core officer membership |
| Additional members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Invited guests as needed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Invited organisations as needed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholder involvement to include elected members and residents when action planning for specific locations |
| Interactions between groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minutes - Annual Review - Cross over membership - Receive highlight reports from the T&CG | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minutes - Communication strategy - Action Plan - Highlight reports to the Board - Recommendations to PSG for priority areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - E-CINs case management documentation - Problem solving action plans (OSARA) |
| Key core duties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing crime and disorder (including anti-social behaviour (ASB)) - Reducing substance misuse (for South Cambs this is done through links to the countywide Drug & Alcohol Misuse delivery Board) - Reducing re-offending (for South Cambs this is done through the countywide Integrated Offender Management programme) - Facilitating the Community Trigger process - Set up a strategic group to direct the work of the partnership - Regularly engage and consult with the community about their priorities and progress achieving them - Set up protocols and systems for sharing information - Analyse a wide range of data, including recorded crime levels and patterns, in order to identify priorities in an annual strategic assessment - Set out a partnership plan and monitor progress - Commission domestic violence homicide reviews | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor and manage progress on action plan - Monitor and manage progress on transformation topic - Manage budget - Report to Funder e.g. OPCC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify individuals that require multi-agency support - Case manage areas and individuals where problems have been identified - Escalate issues where resolution not reached at PSG level |

INFORMATION SHARING AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

Members of the South Cambridgeshire

Community Safety Partnership

and other partner agencies operating in the District

February 2020

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| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Title of Agreement | South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership Information Sharing Agreement |
| Reference | CSP ISA |
| Purpose | <p>The purpose of this agreement is to enable the flow of information between partners in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent offending; • Reduce re-offending; • Maintain safety and public order; • Reduce crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime • Ensure safeguarding issues are correctly referred |
| Partners | District and County Council, Constabulary, Housing providers and others listed at Appendix 1 |
| Date of last review | February 2020 |
| Date of next review | February 2022 |
| Agreement owner | SCDC |
| Agreement drawn up by: | J Brooks (SCDC) & Kathryn Hawkes (SCDC) |
| Protective marking | Not protectively marked when final |
| Version | 1.0 |

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires that agencies and organisations work together in partnership to reduce crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour.

Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 states:

*"Without prejudice to any other obligation imposed on it, it shall be the duty of each authority to which this section applies to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to **do all that it reasonably can to prevent, crime and disorder in its area**".*

1.2 The Police and Justice Act 2006 enhances the requirements of the Crime and Disorder Act; including the sharing of information and the formulating and implementing a strategy for reducing crime and disorder.

1.3 These duties are fulfilled by the responsible authorities who make up the South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership (CSP), and others listed at Appendix 1. Sharing information between partners is a vital part of fulfilling these duties. The purpose of this agreement is to enable the flow of information between partners. It is compliant with the Cambridgeshire Information Sharing Framework (CISF). Reference documents for the CISF can be found at Appendix 2.

1.4 Strategically, the work of the CSP is overseen by the South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership Board, and at an operational level by its Tasking and Tactical Co-Ordination Group and the districtwide Problem Solving Group. This agreement covers, and complements, all the existing approaches the CSP uses to achieve its objectives (e.g. Strategic Assessments, ECINS database, Integrated Offender Management Scheme (IOM), Multi Agency Referral Unit (MARU), Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) and Problem Solving Group meetings etc). However, it may be necessary to create additional specific information sharing agreements for new initiatives that may emerge in the future.

2. POLICY STATEMENTS AND PURPOSE

2.1 The objectives of the CSP and its problem solving group are to work together to:

- Address issues of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour in South Cambridgeshire by focussing understanding the main issues surrounding offender, victim or location, and understanding causes of crime;
- Make best use of the legislation and other tools available to swiftly address and prevent crime, offending and anti-social behaviour.

2.2 To meet these objectives, it is essential for members of these groups to share information. The purpose of this agreement is to enable the flow of information between partners in order to:

- Prevent offending;
- Reduce re-offending;
- Maintain safety and public order;
- Reduce crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime;
- Contribute to correctly referring any safeguarding issues;
- Contribute to correctly referring to any Counter Terrorism/Prevent issues;
- Contribute to the “Think Family” approach (a holistic approach to providing early help) where appropriate to the above.
- Operate a “Think Communities” approach to place based working that involves communities more directly and enables community driven action.

2.3 This document will facilitate the sharing of information, including personal and sensitive data between the public, private and voluntary sectors.

2.4 On occasion, information will be shared between all the CSP partner organisations listed if it is of interest to them because they too have or will have an involvement with the person/s concerned.

2.5 It may not be necessary to share information with all the partner organisations listed all of the time because they are not, or will not, be involved with the person/s concerned. Information will only be shared with partners where appropriate and necessary and in a manner that is GDPR compliant.

Purpose of this agreement

2.6 This Information Sharing Agreement is based upon, and is compliant with, the 2017 Cambridgeshire Information Sharing Framework (CISF). In conjunction with the guidance it aims to:

- Guide organisations on how to share personal information lawfully;
- Explain the security and confidentiality laws and principles of information sharing;
- Increase awareness and understanding of the key issues;
- Support a process that will monitor and review all information flows;
- Encourage flows of information;
- Protect organisations from accusations of wrongful use of personal data;
- Identify the legal basis for information sharing.

2.7 The information shared will be that which is required for the consideration of interventions in the management of the Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour processes. Additionally, partners will already be aware that information sharing is vital regarding their duties to ensure the safeguarding of children and safety of their staff and employees, as well as supporting national and regional counter terrorism/Prevent work.

3. PARTNERS

3.1 This agreement is between the partners listed in Appendix 1. A copy of the agreement containing signatures from each partner will be held by the Community Safety Officer at South Cambridgeshire District Council.

3.2 Individuals from each partner who are involved in information sharing should understand that they have a personal responsibility for the safekeeping of any information they obtain, handle, use and disclose. A breach of this agreement may lead to disciplinary or even criminal proceedings in extreme cases.

3.3 Individuals should uphold the general principles of confidentiality, follow the guidelines set out in this agreement and seek advice when necessary.

Changes to the agreement

3.4 If a new partner joins the agreement, the SPOC in each CSP agency will be notified as soon as possible to ensure that they are aware they can share information with the new partner.

3.5 If a partner withdraws from this agreement they will give at least one month's notice. The SPOC in each agency will be notified within seven days of the withdrawal so all partners are aware they should no longer share information under this agreement. Partners who are no longer part of the CSP will still be bound by this agreement in relation to the information previously shared under it, and must destroy and delete any material which has been obtained according to this contract.

4. BASIS FOR SHARING

4.1 Each partner organisation is responsible for the legal basis on which they disclose (and otherwise process) information, and should make sure they have a legitimate and lawful reason for doing so which has regard for and ensures compliance with the Data Protection Act (DPA) 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

4.2 Appendix 3 lists the legal framework and the legitimising circumstances for sharing information for the purposes set out in this agreement. **In most cases the reason for sharing information will be to reduce crime and disorder and/or to address potential safeguarding issues.**

4.3 Each partner is responsible for how they will record the instances of sharing information in order to provide evidence that this is in accordance with the above legal framework. Secure emails and meeting notes can contribute to this record keeping, but partners may also wish to update the specific case files (including the ECINS system where used) to record what information they shared and who with.

Consent

4.4 The sharing of information under this agreement is not reliant upon the consent of data subjects. In many cases it is desirable that the processing of such data takes place with discretion, since the disclosure of the fact of specific processing may inhibit the legitimate aims of the CSP. The DPA 2018 and GDPR recognises this fact and allows for processing to take place in certain circumstances, as stipulated in this agreement.

4.5 However, all partners agree that the publication of this document is in the public interest, and wherever possible, fair processing notices and / or privacy statements will be made available to individuals at the point of data collection.

Privacy Impact Assessment

4.6 The sharing of personal data under this agreement is intended to have a positive impact on the community in general, and also on the individuals concerned. However, there are risks involved with sharing personal data in any circumstance, and in the following specific ways under this agreement.

4.7 The data shared is likely to be sensitive, therefore this agreement reflects the need for secure practices between the partners and by each partner separately to reduce the risk of inappropriate disclosure, through the use of privacy statements where appropriate.

4.8 Due to the large number of partners in this agreement, the primary emphasis is on each organisation to be responsible for their own processes, to be compliant with the relevant legislation, and to encourage each other to meet the highest standards with regards to information sharing.

4.9 The individuals affected by the data sharing are likely to be from identified vulnerable groups. There are no expected additional risks because of this, but the review period is set to be more frequent to allow for this aspect to be assessed regularly.

5. PROCESS OF SHARING INFORMATION

Roles and Responsibilities

5.1 All partners to this agreement must appoint Specific Points of Contact (SPOC) – see **Appendix 1**. The SPOC within each organisation will be the first port of call for questions about the agreement. If there is a problem, such as a potential information security breach, the relevant SPOC must be contacted.

5.2 Each partner will authorise individuals from their organisation to represent them in the task groups/problem solving groups/CSP Board, and ensure these individuals understand the principles of the the DPA 2018 and GDPR, and are fully aware of this agreement and the CISF.

5.3 Partners will ensure that only properly authorised persons will have access to the information shared under this agreement. Anyone who has any doubts regarding their responsibilities under this agreement should contact their SPOC.

5.4 An overview of how information is shared is at Appendix 4

Information to be shared

5.5 All agencies and organisations listed will share personal data on a case by case basis when the sharing of information is assessed as necessary due to the nature of the offending or the extent of harm caused to victims and/or communities.

Partners should take a positive approach to sharing information, ensuring it is justified and necessary to (i) prevent and/or reduce crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime, (ii) safeguard children, and (iii) maintain safety of staff and officers (iv) in the case of terrorism, national security and safety. The following table lists examples of the type of data that will be typically shared between partners.

| Partner | What data will generally be shared on a regular basis |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| South Cambridgeshire District Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any Information recorded on recording systems used within South Cambridgeshire District Council and other databases that are in place amongst the organisations listed for the purposes of recording incidents, contacts and interaction with Council services Copies of Incident Log Sheets submitted to South Cambridgeshire District Council and other CSP agencies Copies of any warning letters, notices, legal or other action taken in relation to an individual who resides or frequents any area of South Cambridgeshire in relation to the use of his/her household and other conditions implemented as part of the contract/order Information on individuals or families who have received a Notice of Seeking Possession (NOSP), issued with a Starter Tenancy or have any conditions attached to their tenancy due to incidents of anti-social behaviour Information on family backgrounds, dynamics and associations Information on orders/agreements either obtained, pending or under consideration regarding the area of South Cambridgeshire (Mediation, Restorative Justice, Acceptable Behaviour Contracts, Undertakings, Injunctions, Public Spaces Protection Orders, Community Protection Notices, Possession proceedings) |
| Cambridgeshire County Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on family backgrounds, dynamics and associations Information, either personal or non-personal (e.g. mapping data) recorded on recording systems used and other databases that are in place amongst the organisations listed for the purposes of recording information of contacts and incidents Information on the impact, engagement and outcomes of interventions |
| Cambridgeshire Constabulary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of criminal behaviour or anti-social behaviour involving a victim, offender or location in order to prevent or detect crime and disorder or identify vulnerable victims and perpetrators details from police records of incidents of disorder or anti-social behaviour, or action such as Guardian Awareness Programme referral (GAP), Anti-Social Behavioural Contract (ABC), Restorative Justice, or Anti-Social Behavioural Orders(Acceptable Behaviour Contracts, Undertakings, Injunctions, Public Spaces Protection Orders, Community Protection Notices, Dispersals, Criminal Behaviour Orders) A Community Resolution, Penalty Notice for Disorder, |

| | |
|---|---|
| | <p>Caution or charge of a person for an offence and any relevant previous offending history</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence relating to any drug conviction/caution. • Copies of statements made to the police by third parties where written permission has been provided by the statement maker for that statement to be disclosed for use in civil proceedings • Crime or disorder associated with offending and numbers and characteristics of those receiving reprimands, final warnings and prosecutions • Victims of offending where consent has been obtained to being contacted by partner agencies |
| Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information, recorded on recording systems used and other databases that are in place and listed for the purposes of recording information of contacts and incidents • Information on the impact, engagement and outcomes of interventions • Information on family backgrounds, dynamics and associations |
| BeNCH CRC (the Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire Community Rehabilitation Company Limited) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on the impact, engagement and outcomes of interventions • Information on family backgrounds, dynamics and associations • Information on assessments of need and criminogenic factors |
| Housing Associations & Registered Social Landlords (see Appendix 1) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any Information recorded on recording systems used within the Registered Social Landlord and other databases that are in place amongst the organisations listed for the purposes of recording incidents, contacts and interaction with Council services • Copies of Incident Log Sheets submitted to the Registered Social Landlord and other CSP agencies • Copies of any warning letters, notices, legal or other action taken in relation to an individual who resides or frequents any area of South Cambridgeshire in relation to the use of his/her household and other conditions implemented as part of the contract/order • Information on individuals or families who have received a Notice of Seeking Possession (NOSP), issued with a Starter Tenancy or have any conditions attached to their tenancy due to incidents of anti-social behaviour • Information on family backgrounds, dynamics and associations • Information on orders/agreements either obtained, pending or under consideration regarding the area of South Cambridgeshire (Mediation, Restorative Justice, Acceptable Behaviour Contracts, Undertakings, Injunctions, Community Protection Notices) |
| Youth Offending Service | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Community Resolution, Caution or charge of a person for an offence; and any relevant previous offending history • Information on the impact, engagement and outcomes of |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| | interventions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on family backgrounds, dynamics and associations • Information on assessments of need and criminogenic factors |
| Schools and Academies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on family structure, backgrounds, dynamics and associations • Information on the impact, engagement and outcomes of interventions • Information relating to attendance and behaviour • Any information recorded on recording systems used for the purposes of recording incidents, contacts and interaction with the school/academy (including parents/carers) |
| Support agencies (See Appendix 1) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on family structure, backgrounds, dynamics and associations • Information on the impact, engagement and outcomes of interventions |

Data Quality

5.5 All partners to this agreement are responsible for the quality of the data they share. Additional context should be given, when necessary, to ensure that the interpretation of the information asked for is accurate by those who have requested it.

5.6 Where a complaint is received about the accuracy of personal data shared, it is the responsibility of the partner who shared the information to investigate, and to update all partners as to the outcome. All partners agree to ensure that such updates are actioned, and inaccurate data is destroyed.

Constraints on the use of information

5.7 Information shared between partners must not be disclosed to any third party without the written consent of the partner that provided the information. For the purposes of this agreement, approval for such sharing lies with the SPOC of the originating organisation.

5.8 Information shared under this agreement should not be used by receiving partners for any other purpose than those set out by the agreement. Information received by each agency must be securely disposed of when it is no longer required for the purpose for which it is provided.

5.9 Partners must ensure they have adequate measures in place to keep information secure, according to The DPA 2018, GDPR and the CISF.

Transfer of Information

5.10 The CISF provides details of the overall security standards required of participating organisations to manage the information they receive from other parties under this agreement. These must be respected by all signatories.

5.11 All partners to the agreement will comply with, and apply, protective markings according to the Government Protective Marking Scheme. This includes the accompanying stipulations on how information at particular Impact Levels must be communicated.

5.12 It is anticipated that the majority of data shared for the purposes set out above will primarily be carried out through the various CSP meetings, and the meeting notes will record that data was shared. Often it is likely that information may be shared verbally by telephone, or by e-mail, outside of a meeting to enable

agencies and officers to take swift action, where there is a need to share outside of the meetings in this way, the following steps will be taken by partners:

- If sharing data verbally, including via the telephone, partners should ensure they are in a secure situation where there is no risk of information being overheard or intercepted
- Emails containing personal data must be sent via a secure network or in a password-protected attachment
- Hard-copy documents must be sent via recorded delivery, and the sending partner should ensure that all documents arrive safely
- If you have a query regarding a case or wish to information share by email send it to Community.Safety@scambs.gcsx.gov.uk

5.13 Partners are expected to keep a record of where they share personal data outside of meetings, in line with their own best practices. In most cases this will be in the specific case file or on the ECINS system, but may be through meeting notes or case files held by each organisation.

Information Retention and Disposal

5.14 Partners undertake that information shared under the agreement will only be used for the specific purpose for which it was requested. It must not be used for any other purpose outside of this remit. In each case, the originating organisation remains the primary owner and record keeper for the information shared. Where material is edited by the receiver, they must make it clear it is an altered copy.

5.15 Information retained for the purposes of the CSP is to ensure an accurate record of the work of the CSP and its task groups, it does not replace the original data shared by partners. The retention period for the records of the CSP is 18 months from the case being closed. At the end of the retention period, all partners agree that records containing personal data will be securely destroyed or deleted. De-personalised records may be kept for longer periods if required, but only if there is no risk of identification of data subjects.

6. FURTHER REQUIREMENTS

Incident Reporting

6.1 In the event of a data breach, or 'near-miss' incident, involving information shared under this agreement, the affected organisation will notify all other partners. The affected organisation, in conjunction with the partner that provided the information, will be responsible for managing the incident.

Requests for Information

6.2 Any Subject Access Request, or request under the Freedom of Information legislation, should be dealt with by the party to which it refers. In the case of requests specifically referring to the CSP as a whole, and where no specific partner is identified, SCDC will own the request.

6.3 All partners are expected to support transparency in public services and to provide support for other partners fully in responding to requests for information.

Review of the Agreement

6.4 This Information Sharing Agreement will be reviewed by SCDC periodically, in the event of a data breach incident, or at such time as the Chair of the CSP or the Tasking & Tactical Co-ordination Group deems a review necessary.

6.5 Partners agree to update the details of their SPOC where necessary, within a month of any changes taking place, and that a change to Appendix 1 will not be seen as a review or substantive change to the agreement.

Indemnity

6.6 Any partner found to be in breach of the law relating to the processing of information covered under this Agreement will accept total liability for a breach of this Information Sharing Agreement should legal proceedings be served in relation to the breach.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Partners, Signatories and Specific Point of Contact

By signing this agreement, all signatories accept responsibility for its execution and agree to ensure that staff are trained so that requests for information and the process of sharing itself are sufficient to meet the purpose of this agreement.

Signatories must also ensure that they comply with all relevant legislation and with the provisions set out in the **Cambridgeshire Information Sharing Framework**.

| Organisation | CSP Board Member? | Lead Signatory Name & Role | 2018 Signature form returned | Specific Point of Contact (SPOC) for this agreement | Cambridgeshire ECINS users |
|--|-------------------|---|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| South Cambridgeshire District Council | Yes | - Head of Service | | Community Safety Officer or Jo Brooks – Information Governance Manager | YES |
| Cambridgeshire County Council | Yes | Adrian Chapman-Service Director | | Elaine Matthews - Strengthening Communities Service Manager, People and Communities Directorate | YES |
| Cambridgeshire Fire & Rescue Service | Yes | – Area Commander, Community Safety and Resilience | | Ed Miller - Station Commander - Community Risk Manager, Adult Safety | YES |
| The Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire Community | Yes | Neil Moloney – Chief Executive | | | NO |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|--|--|---|-----|
| Rehabilitation Company Limited (BeNCH CRC) | | | | | |
| Cambridgeshire Constabulary | Yes | | | Insp. Paul Rogerson | YES |
| Clinical Commissioning Group | | | | | |
| Voluntary Sector Representative | | | | | |
| RSL: Abbeyfield | NO | Awaiting details | | A Osborne | NO |
| RSL: Accent Housing | NO | Keith Bowman- Tenancy Sustainability Manager | | Toyah Thomas- Housing Officer | YES |
| RSL: BPHA | NO | George Parkinson- Head of Service | | Philippa Spratley-Head of Governance | YES |
| RSL: Cambridge Cottage Housing | NO | Mike Oldfield – Director & Secretary | | Maxine Rustem – Housing Manager Hilary Whipp – Finance Manager | NO |
| RSL: Cambridge Housing Society | NO | Helen Tonks- Head of Housing and Customer Services | | David Bailey- Housing Manager | |
| RSL: Clarion Housing Group | NO | Sue Tuckwood- Neighbourhood Officer | | Chris Scarfe- Neighbourhood Officer | |
| RSL: Cotman Housing Association | NO | Amanda Parnell- Operations Manager | | Joel Woolley | |
| RSL: Flagship | NO | Awaiting details | | Awaiting details | |

| | | | | | |
|--|----|--|--|--|----|
| RSL: Hanover Housing | NO | Alison Seymour- Regional Manager | | Sheila Cayton- Estate Manager | NO |
| RSL: Hastoe Housing | NO | Awaiting details | | Awaiting details | |
| RSL: Hundred Housing- Association | NO | Awaiting details | | Awaiting details | |
| RSL: Guinness Trust | NO | Awaiting details | | Awaiting details | |
| RSL: King Street Housing Society (Part of Aldwyck Housing Group) | NO | Stephen Rosser- Head of Legal & Governance) | | Janice Blake- Head of Operations | |
| RSL: Luminus Group | NO | AWAIT APPROPRIATE CASE BEFORE SIGNING | | | NO |
| RSL: Metropolitan Housing Trust | NO | Jon Maxwell- Director or Local Services | | Kelly Fox | |
| RSL: Papworth Trust | NO | Ann Brookes- Regional Operations Manager | | Ian Cunningham- Housing Manager | NO |
| RSL: Paradigm Housing | NO | Amanda Tattershall- Tenancy Intervention Advisor | | Samantha Whitbread- Housing Officer | NO |
| RSL: Sanctuary Housing | NO | Awaiting details | | Awaiting details | NO |
| RSL: Stonewater Housing | NO | Sharon Blackmore- ASB Officer | | Louise Swainland | NO |
| RSL: Suffolk Housing Society | NO | Rob Longfoot- Housing Services Manager | | Kirstie Banham/ Christine Brown (job share) | NO |
| Cottenham Village College | NO | | | | NO |

| | | | | | |
|---|----|--|--|--|-----|
| Linton Village College | NO | Shahla Matatazzo- DSL, Assistant Principle | | Nichola Addley- DSD, Safeguarding Officer | NO |
| Sawston Village College | NO | Awaiting details | | Awaiting details | |
| Swavesey Village College (part of Cambridge Meridian Academies Trust) | NO | Hannah Turner- Assistant Principle | | Ali Williamson- (SSA&CP) | NO |
| Support Agency: John Huntingdon's Charity | NO | Jill Hayden- Charity Manager | | Sarva Babla- Support service Co-Ordinator | YES |
| Romsey Mill | NO | Mike Farrington | | Jon Sanders | NO |
| Support Agency: CENTRA | NO | Awaiting details | | Awaiting details | |
| Support Agency: Counting Every Adult | NO | Tom Tallon- Service Manager | | Marie Ludlam- Co-ordinator | YES |
| Support Agency: Inclusion | NO | AWAIT APPROPRIATE CASE BEFORE SIGNING | | Matthew Ryder | NO |
| Support Agency: MIND | NO | Awaiting details | | Awaiting details | |
| Support Agency: CPFT District Nursing Team | NO | Awaiting details | | Awaiting details | |
| Support Agency: Riverside Floating Support | NO | Awaiting details | | Awaiting details | |
| National Probation Service | NO | Awaiting details | | Awaiting details | |

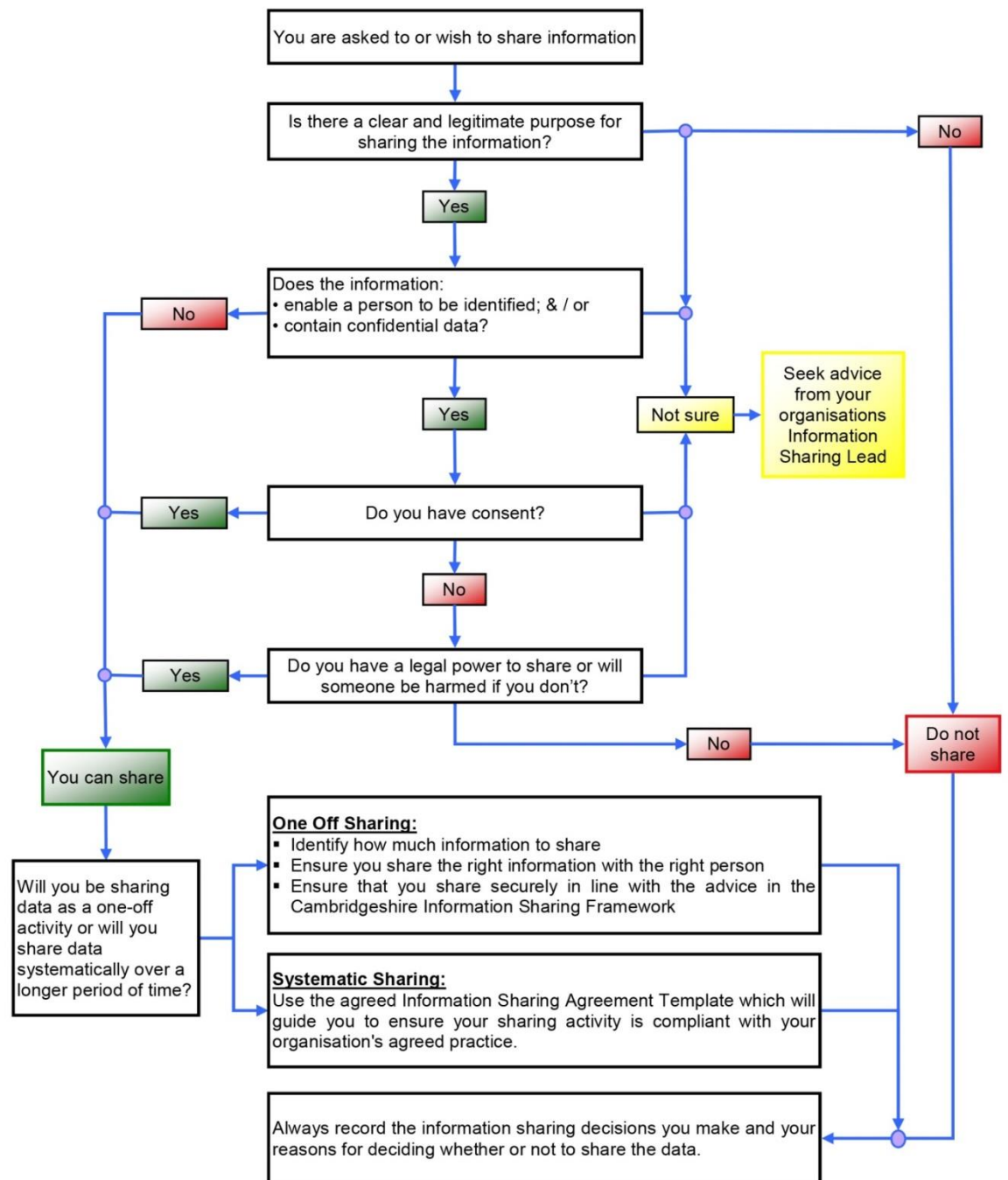
Appendix 2: Cambridgeshire Information Sharing Framework - Reference Documents

| Cambs Information Sharing... | Purpose | Hyperlink |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framework | The umbrella agreement signed up to by the leaders of participating organisations. Sets out the standards that participating organisations will adhere to when sharing information. | http://data.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/data/information-management/info-sharing-framework/cambs-information-sharing-framework.pdf |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance | Advice on how to identify when an activity is information sharing, and guidance on how the Framework can help with those activities. Good practice. | http://data.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/data/information-management/info-sharing-framework/cambs-information-sharing-guidance.pdf |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement Template | Template for information sharing agreements under the umbrella of the wider Cambridgeshire Information Sharing Framework. Setting the parameters for specific information sharing activities between particular groups of organisations. | http://data.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/data/information-management/info-sharing-framework/cambs-information-sharing-agreement-template.doc |
| <div>Page 93</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contacts | The lead information sharing officers in each participating organisation. Available to advise on the application of the framework and on information sharing more generally. | http://data.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/data/information-management/info-sharing-framework/cambs-information-sharing-contacts.doc |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charter | A leaflet informing the public about Cambridgeshire's Information Sharing Framework and the benefits to them. | http://data.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/data/information-management/info-sharing-framework/cambs-information-sharing-charter.pdf |

Appendix 3: Summary of legislative powers to share information

| Legislation | Section Description |
|---|---|
| The Data Protection Act 2018 | Schedule 2, Part 1, 2 (1) which permits data sharing for (a) the prevention or detection of crime, (b) the apprehension or prosecution of offenders, or (c) the assessment or collection of a tax or duty or an imposition of a similar nature; and 5 (2) permits the disclosure of personal data where such disclosure is required by an enactment, a rule of law or an order of a court or tribunal |
| The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) | New general data processing rules relating to: Article 6 (c) – processing to fulfil legal duties (e.g. court orders); Article 9 (g) – processing special category data (sensitive data) for reasons of substantial public interest; Article 23 (d) – allows for specific processing for prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences. |
| The Human Rights Act 1998 | Article 8 - Article 8 of the Convention gives everyone the right to respect for his private and family life, home and correspondence, and is especially relevant when sharing personal data. Article 8 is not an absolute right - public authorities are permitted to interfere with it when it is lawful and proportionate to do so. |
| The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 | Section 17 – duty of each authority to exercise its functions with due regards to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions, and the need to do all that it reasonably can, to prevent crime and disorder in its area. Section 115 – any person who apart from this section would not have power to disclose information to a relevant authority or to a person acting on behalf of such an authority, shall have the power to do so in any case where the disclosure is necessary or expedient for the purposes of this act. |
| Common Law Duty of Confidence | The duty of confidence falls within common law as opposed to statutory law and derives from cases considered by the courts. There are three categories of exception: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where there is a legal compulsion to disclose. • Where there is an overriding duty to the public. • Where the individual to whom the information relates consented. Partners should consider which of these conditions are the most relevant for the purposes of an agreement. |
| The Children Act 2004 | Section 10 – promote co-operation to improve wellbeing. Section 11 – arrangements to safeguard and promote welfare. |
| Police Act 1996 | Section 30(1) - gives constables all the powers and privileges of a constable throughout England and Wales. Section 30(5) - defines these powers as powers under any enactment whenever passed or made. These powers include investigating and detecting crime, apprehension and prosecution of offenders, protection of life and property and maintenance of law and order. Under the Police Reform Act 2002, the Chief Constable can delegate certain powers to police staff. |
| Police and Justice Act 2006 | Enhances the provisions of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 Section 6 and 6a Formulation and implementation of strategies |

Appendix 4: Information Flowchart

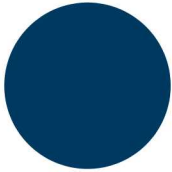


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LOGO - FULL COLOUR LANDSCAPE VERSION



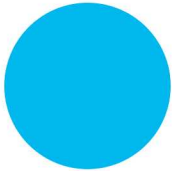
BRAND COLOURS



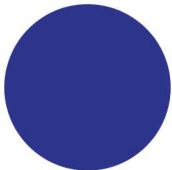
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Hex #62b22f



C73 M0 Y0 K0
R0 G184 B238
Hex #00b8ee



C98 M89 Y0 K0
R45 G53 B140
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| | CDRP Spending plan 2018/19 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | FUNDING SOURCE | AMOUNT | | | | | | |
| Line1 | Pooled Fund Start Balance | £33,113.94 | | | | | | |
| Line2 | Rollover OPCC from April 2017 to March 2018 | £6,000.00 | | | | | | |
| Line3 | OPCC funding for April 2018 to March 2019 | £5,000.00 | | | | | | |
| Line4 | TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE | £44,113.94 | | | | | | |
| Line5 | | | | | FUNDING SOURCE | | | |
| Line6 | ITEM | ORIGINAL PROFILED BUDGET | OUTTURN / COMMITTED | NOTES AND CONTEXT | OPCC | POOLED | NOTES | |
| Line7 | Tough Love Theatre Production for village colleges and community | £5,000.00 | £6,870.00 | Tough Love cost £4,870; County Lines cost £4,950. | £6,870.00 | £0.00 | | |
| Line8 | County Lines Theatre Production for village colleges and community | £5,000.00 | | Incomes from schools (total across both productions) was £2,950. | | | | |
| Line9 | Community Safety Event | £165.00 | £0.00 | Event held on 9 March 2019 for parish councils, including community resilience workshop. The cost of the event was covered by CDRP partners. | £0.00 | £0.00 | | |
| Line10 | Community Protection Project | £2,000.00 | £2,000.00 | Financial fraud, scams and rogue trading prevention, training and awareness resources that have been shared with South Cambs residents and through parish councils. | £0.00 | £2,000.00 | | |
| Line11 | Domestic Homicide Review 1 | £9,350.00 | £9,350.00 | Underway. | £0.00 | £9,350.00 | | |
| Line12 | Domestic Homicide Review 2 | £10,000.00 | £10,000.00 | Underway. | £0.00 | £10,000.00 | | |
| Line13 | TOTALS | £31,515.00 | £28,220.00 | | £6,870.00 | £21,350.00 | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | OPCC = Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner | | | OPCC element | £6,870.00 | | | |
| | | | | Pooled Fund element | £21,350.00 | | | |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS ALLOCATED 2018/19 | £28,220.00 | | | |

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| | CDRP Spending plan 2019/20 | UPDATED SEPTEMBER 2019 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | FUNDING SOURCE | AMOUNT | | | | | | |
| Line1 | Pooled Fund Start Balance | £11,598.94 | £11,763.94 | incl £165 unspent | | | | |
| Line2 | Rollover OPCC from April 2018 to March 2019 | £4,130.00 | | | | | | |
| Line3 | OPCC funding for April 2019 to March 2020 | TBC | £36,650.00 | | | | | |
| Line4 | TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE | £15,728.94 | | | | | | |
| Line5 | | | | | FUNDING SOURCE | | | |
| Line6 | ITEM | PROFILED BUDGET | PROJECTED OUTTURN | NOTES AND CONTEXT | OPCC | POOLED | NOTES | |
| Line7 | Domestic Homicide Review Reserve | £10,000.00 | | Zero projected outturn un | £0.00 | £10,000.00 | | |
| Line8 | Hoarding Project | £1,000.00 | £1,000.00 | Carried forward from 2017/18 | £1,000.00 | £0.00 | | |
| Line9 | OPCC Transformation Project | | | Amount TBC by OPCC | | £0.00 | | |
| Line10 | TOTALS | £11,000.00 | £1,000.00 | | £1,000.00 | £10,000.00 | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | OPCC = Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner | | | OPCC element | £1,000.00 | | | |
| | | | | Pooled Fund element | £10,000.00 | | | |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS ALLOCATED 2019/20 | £11,000.00 | | | |

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|--------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--|
| | CSP Budget 2020/21 | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | FUNDING SOURCE | AMOUNT | | | |
| Line1 | Pooled Fund Start Balance | £11,763.94 | | | |
| Line2 | Rollover OPCC from 2018/19 to 2020/21 | £4,130.00 | | | |
| Line3 | OPCC funding for 2019-2021 (agreement signed) | £36,650.00 | | | |
| Line4 | TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE | £52,543.94 | | | |
| Line5 | | | FUNDING SOURCE | | |
| Line6 | ITEM | PROFILED BUDGET | OPCC | POOLED | NOTES AND CONTEXT |
| Line7 | Domestic Homicide Review Reserve | £11,763.94 | £0.00 | £11,763.94 | Expenditure only necessary if there is a requirement for a DHR or if the South Cambs CSP joins countywide DHR funding arrangements |
| Line8 | OPCC Hoarding Project (Mental Health) | £4,130.00 | £4,130.00 | £0.00 | Carried forward from 2017/18 & 2018/19 |
| Line9 | OPCC Transformation Project | £36,650.00 | £36,650.00 | £0.00 | Agreement signed and returned, awaiting payment |
| Line10 | TOTALS | £52,543.94 | £40,780.00 | £11,763.94 | |
| | | | | | |
| | OPCC = Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner | | OPCC element | £40,780.00 | |
| | | | Pooled Fund element | £11,763.94 | |
| | | | TOTAL FUNDING 2020-21 | £52,543.94 | |

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