Cambridgeshire Research Group

2019/20

BRIEFING PAPER

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DATA GROUP REPORT

Final Version 1.0

AUTHORS:	Leigh Roberts, Harriet Ludford Cambridgeshire Research Group
CONTACT:	01223 715300 research.group@cambridgeshire.gov.uk
DATE:	January 2020
PRODUCED FOR:	South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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this period the funding allocations for CSPs from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) were also withdrawn.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 Office[1] 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-CINS[2] 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 GDPR[4] 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 important 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

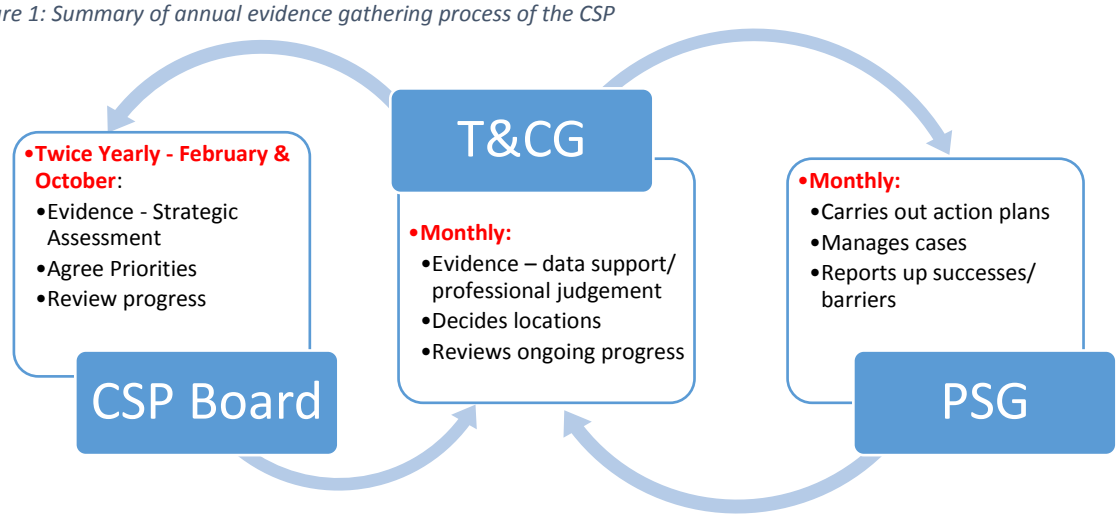


Table 1 overleaf provides a summary of the membership, interaction between groups and key core duties of each group.

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	- 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	- Monitor and manage progress on action plan - Monitor and manage progress on transformation topic - Manage budget - Report to Funder e.g. OPCC	- 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 plan[5] 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

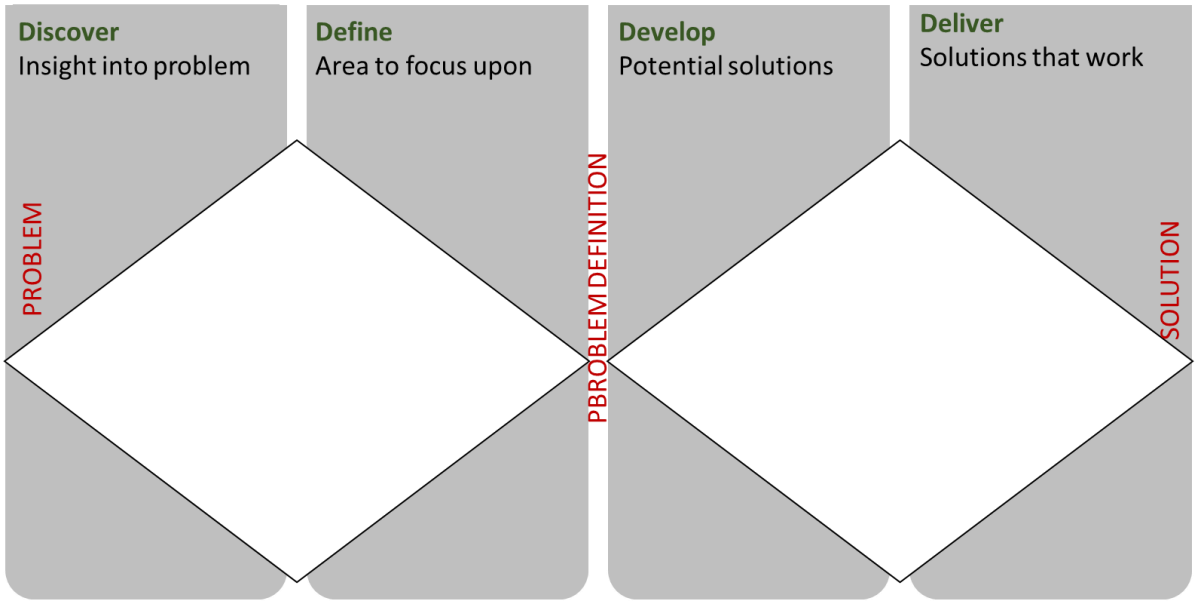
The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended by the Police Reform Act 2002 and the Police and Justice Act 2006) places a statutory duty on a number of responsible authorities to work in partnership with each other and a range of other agencies to reduce crime and disorder within each district council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

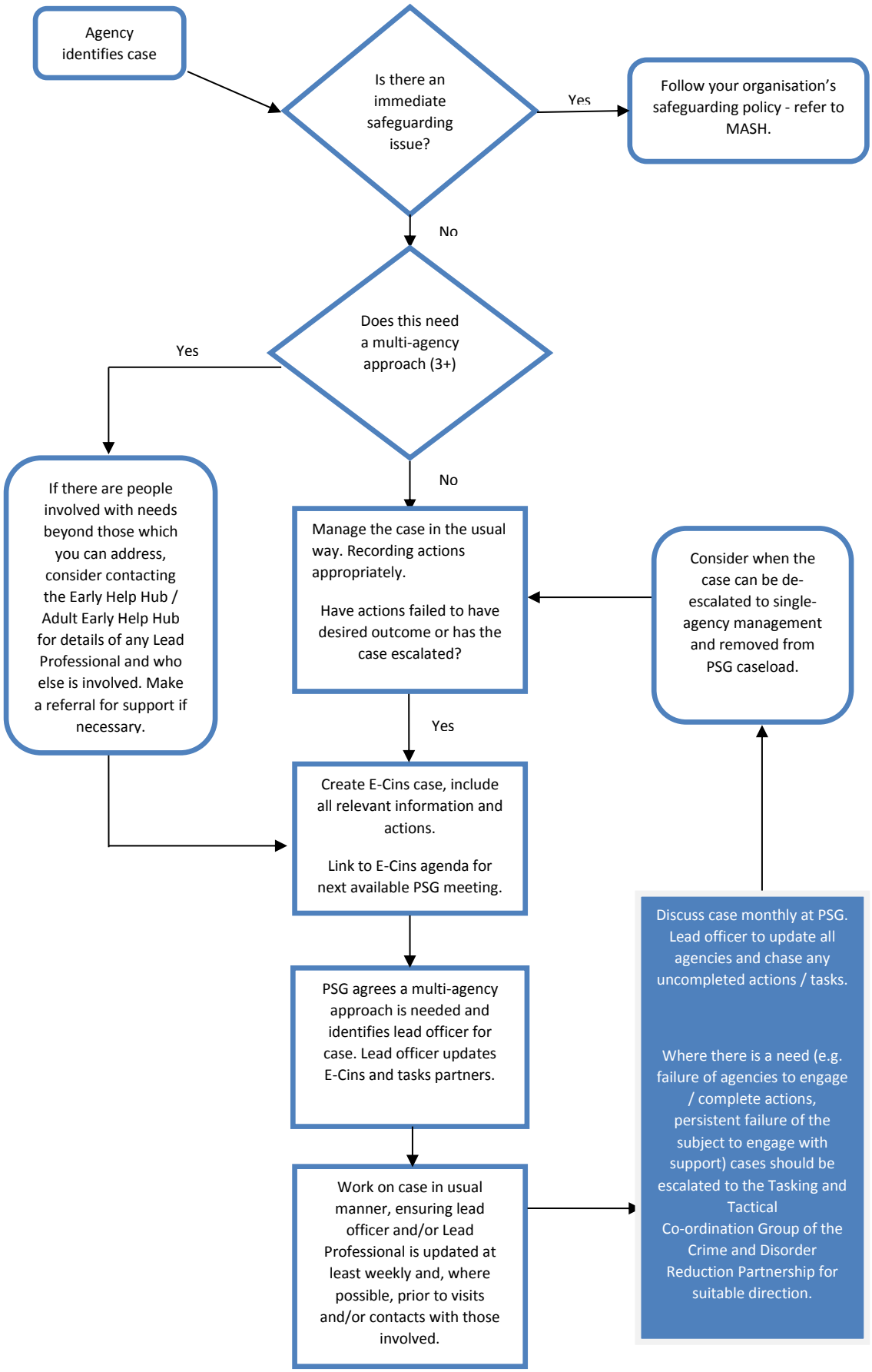
- Information was not well recorded on ECINS or elsewhere.

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	
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+)

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 14346: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 Network[6] 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 ☐ Victim	Vulnerable ☐ Perpetrator	Vulnerable ☐ Victim & Perpetrator	**Reasons Why Vulnerable:**

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 dispute ☐	Drug related ☐	Harassment / Threats ☐	Youth ASB ☐	Group or Gang ASB ☐	Verbal abuse / Foul language ☐	Loud arguments / Shouting / Screaming ☐

Noise ☐	Vehicle nuisance ☐	Criminal Damage Graffiti ☐	Alcohol Related ☐	Other e.g. Chaotic family ☐ ***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 2019[7].

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/