



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 During this period the funding allocations from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) were also withdrawn.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

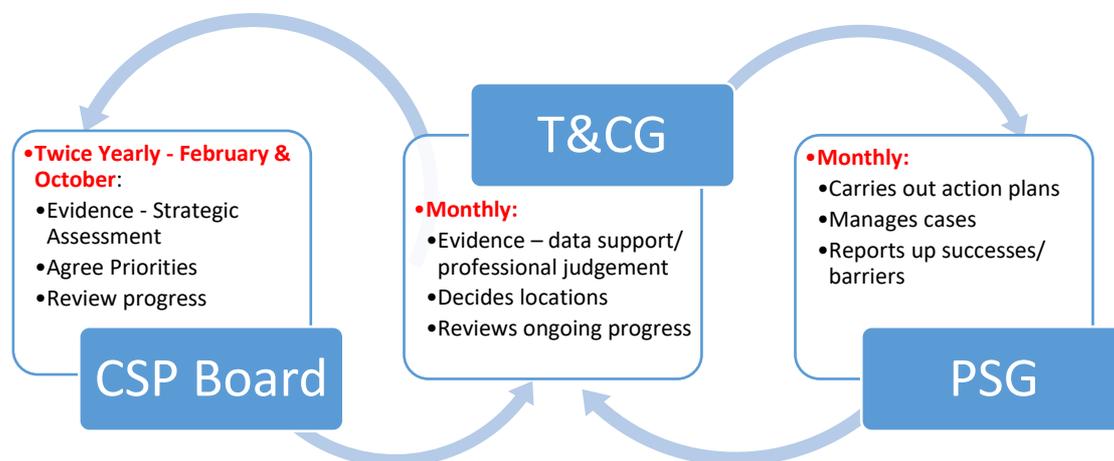


Table 1: Description of CSP structure and functions

	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 	<p>Environmental Health, South Cambridgeshire District Council</p>	<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 	<p>Sustainable Communities and Wellbeing Service, South Cambridgeshire District Council</p>	<p>In accordance with CSP communications plan. Ongoing as appropriate.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DA at Xmas- Xmas 2019- Facebook & Insite 2. Hate Crime- Oct 2019- Facebook & Insite 3. Internet Safety week- Feb 2020- Facebook & Insite
<p>Host at least one 'Community Safety Event' annually to engage with local people</p>	<p>Sustainable Communities and Wellbeing Service, South Cambridgeshire District Council</p>	<p>Next event, March 2020</p>	<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.scamb.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



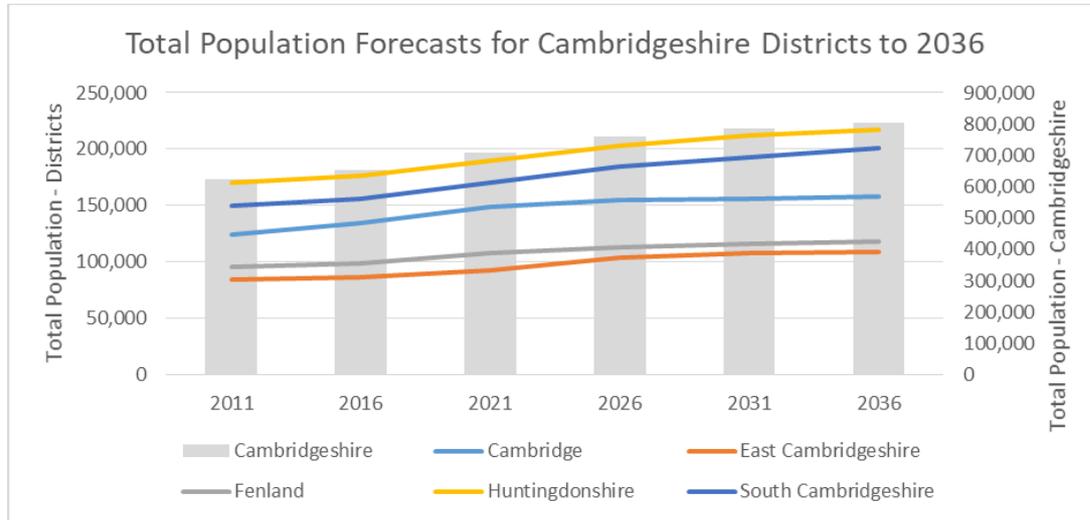
Source: ONS June 2019

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>

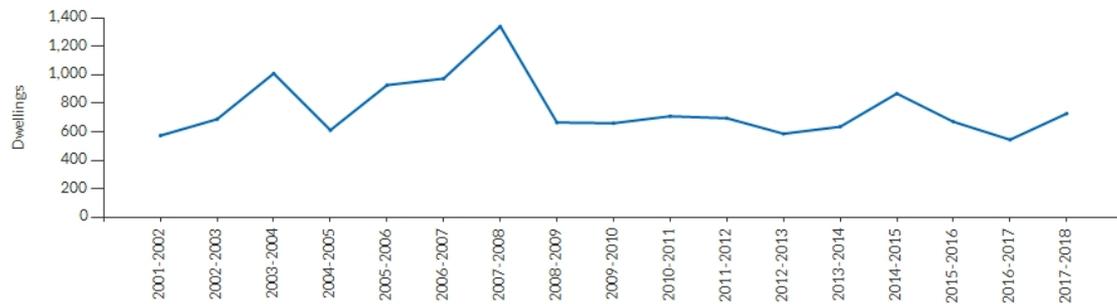
⁶ See interactive housing report for South Cambridgeshire: <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/housing/report/view/e9f4df857f3246a8b36fc0708ad08ac6/E0700012>

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



Source: Cambridgeshire Research Group

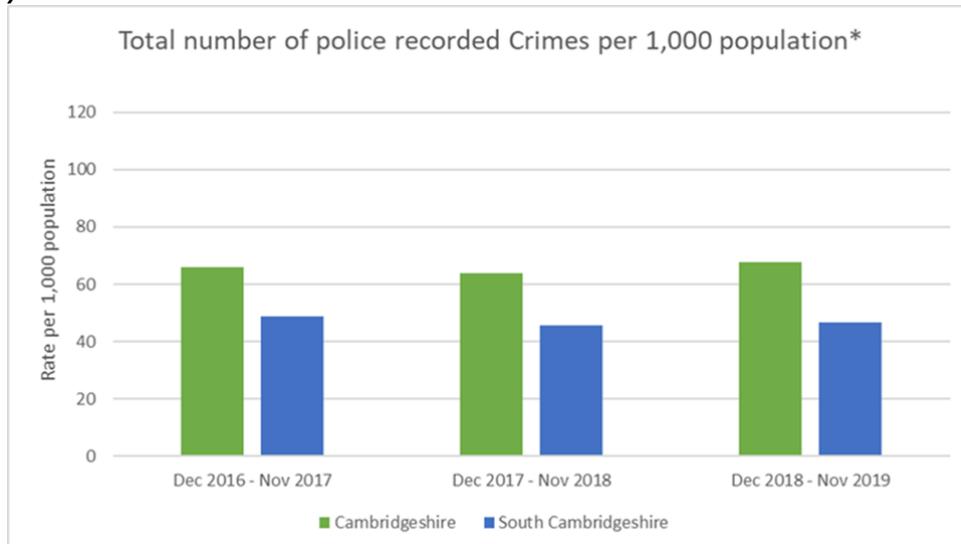
Figure 4: Net dwelling additions for South Cambridgeshire from 2001/02 to 2017/18



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>

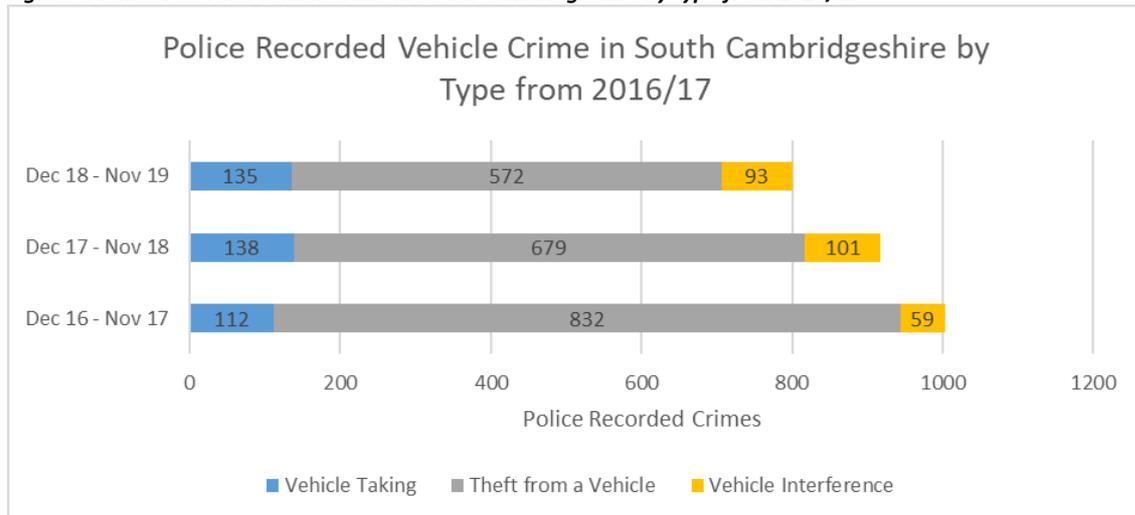
⁸ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1988/27/contents>

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



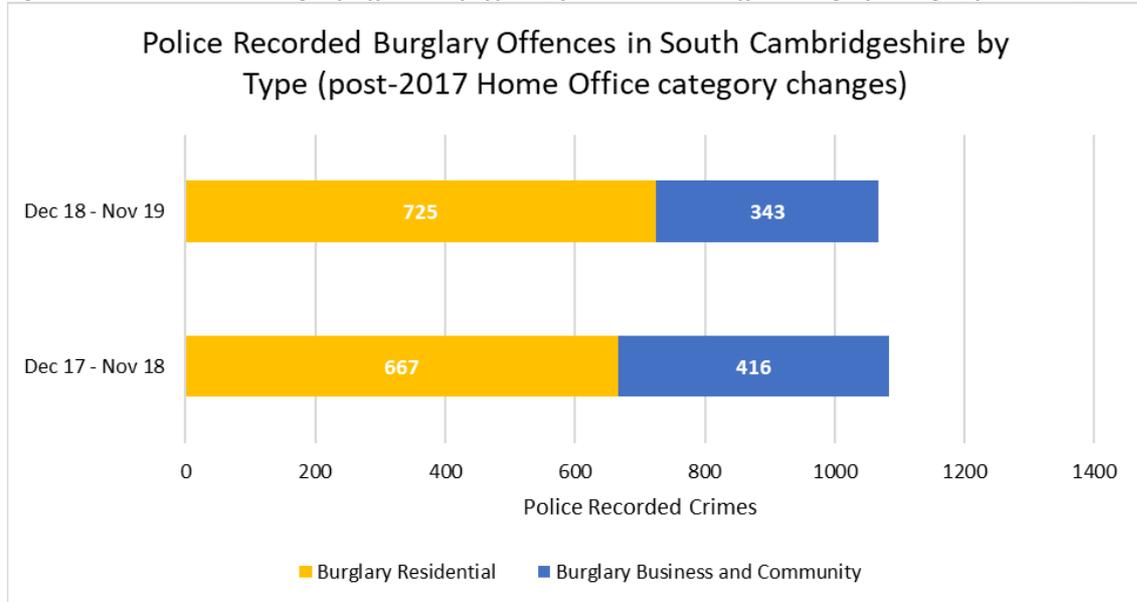
Source: CADET

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

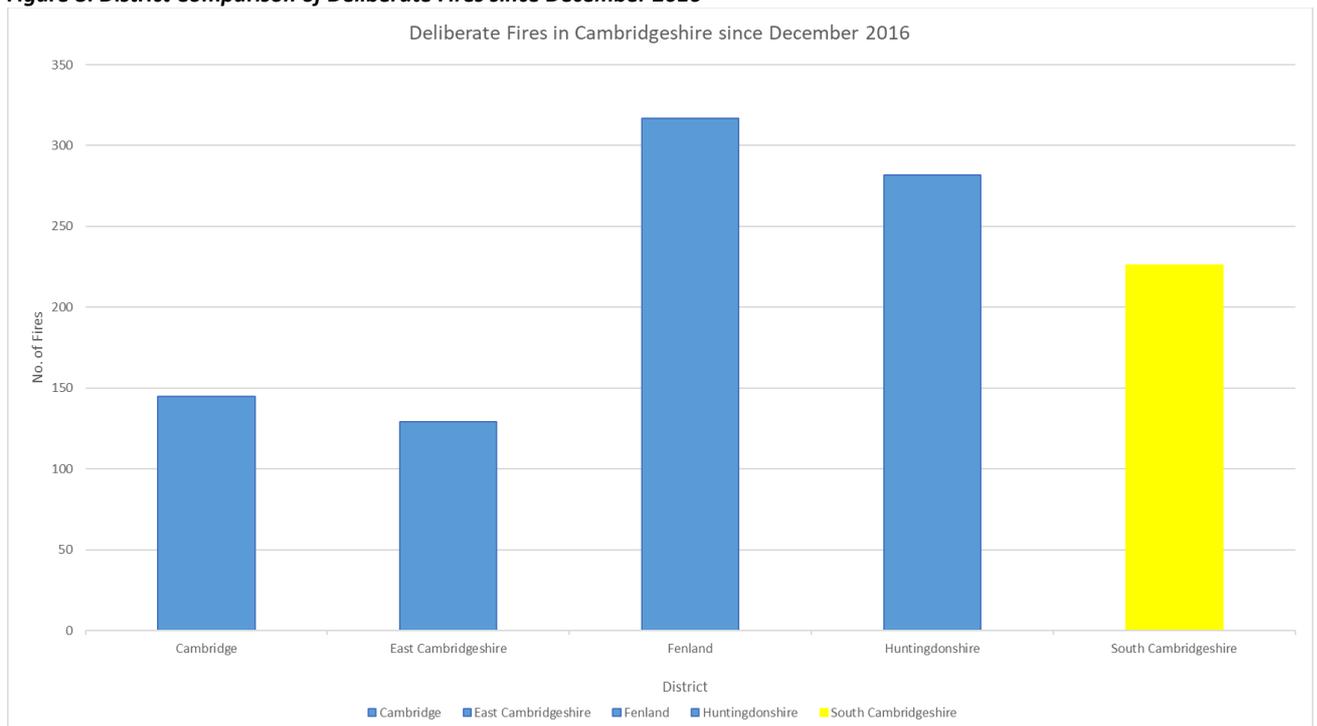


Source: CADET

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**.

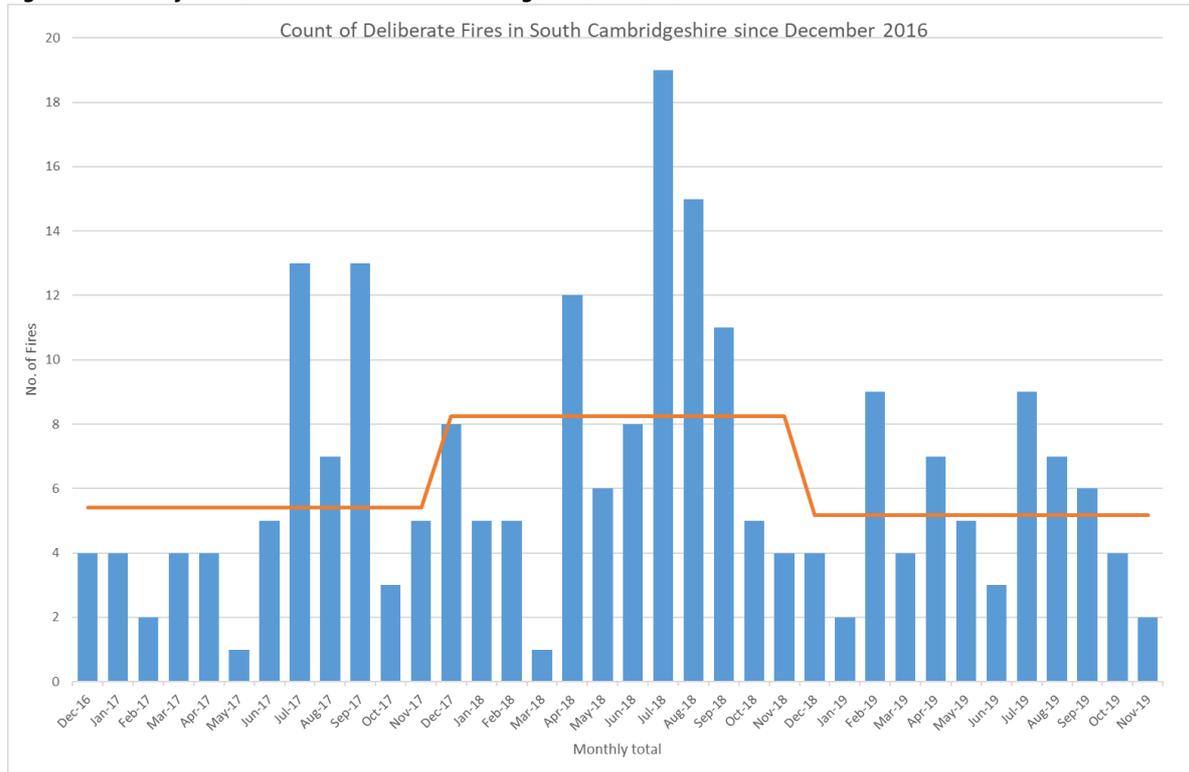
Figure 8: District Comparison of Deliberate Fires since December 2016



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.

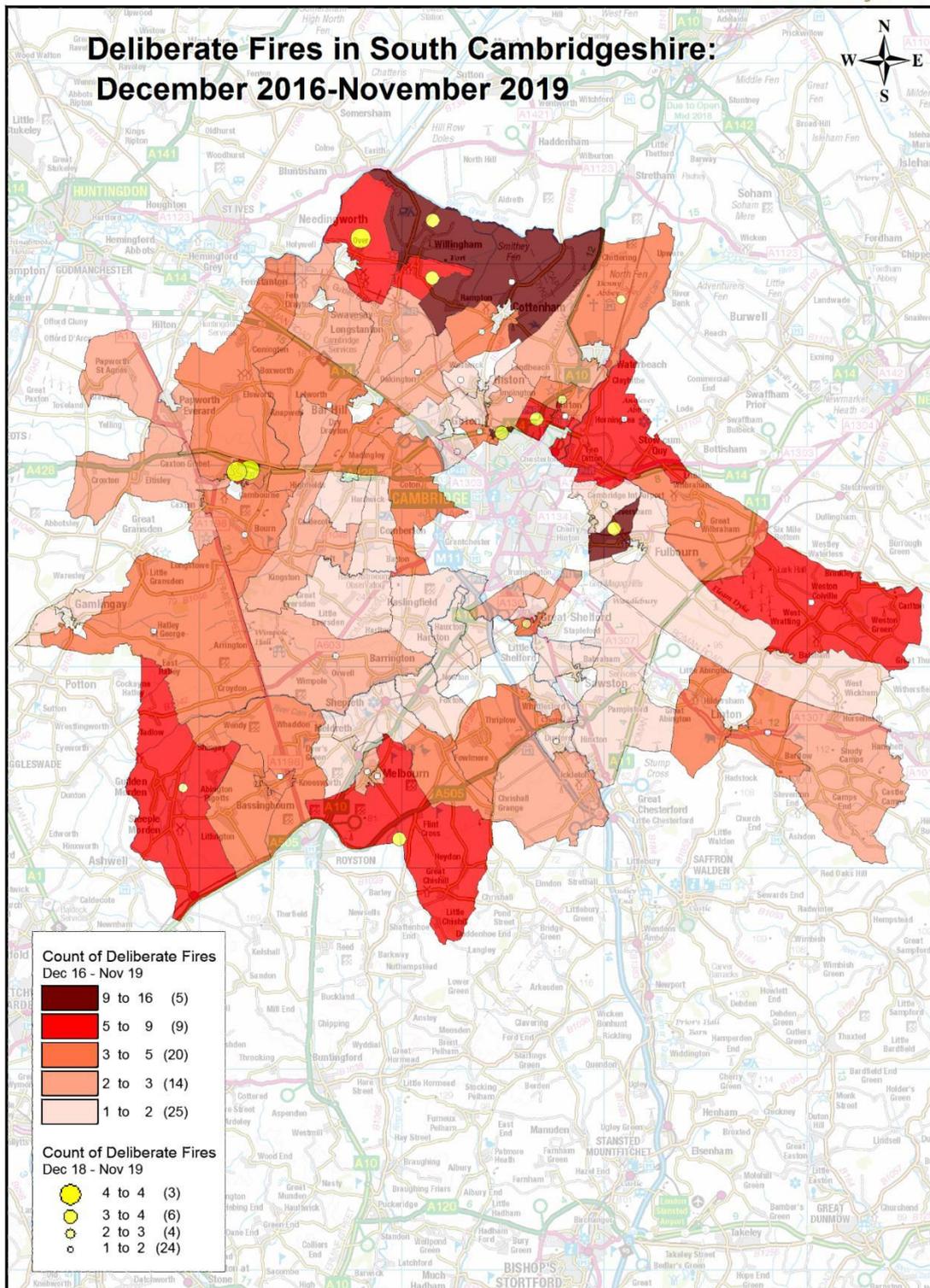
Ward	Count of deliberate fire incidents over 3 years to November 2019
Cambourne	31
Over & Willingham	25
Fen Ditton & Fulbourn	24
Cottenham	20
Histon & Impington	19
Milton & Waterbeach	19
Melbourn	11
Bassingbourn	9
Caxton & Papworth	9
Harston & Comberton	9
Balsham	7
Linton	7
The Mordens	7
Foxtton	6
Shelford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

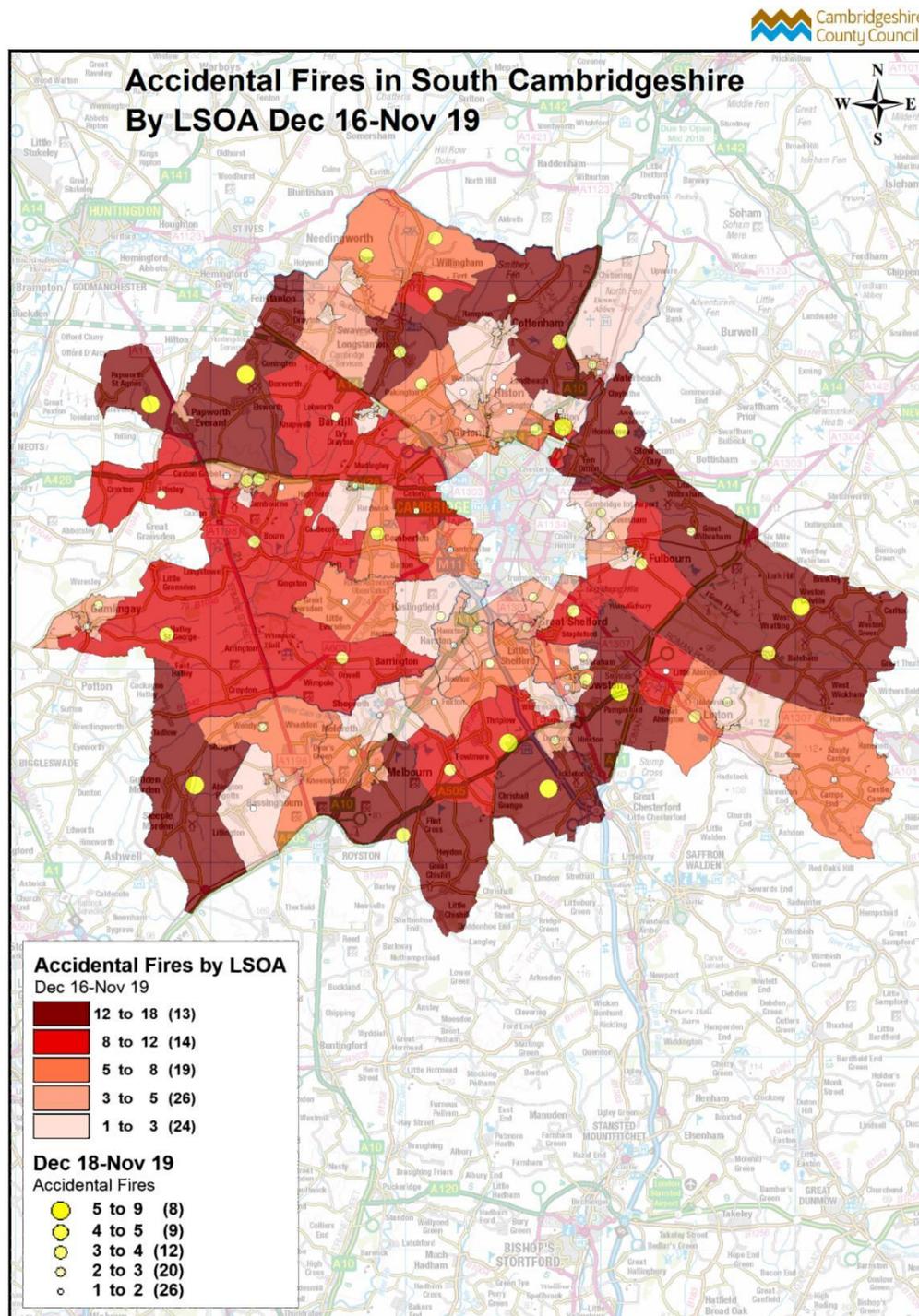
Figure 10: Deliberate Fires (only) in South Cambridgeshire LSOAs December 2016- November 2019



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

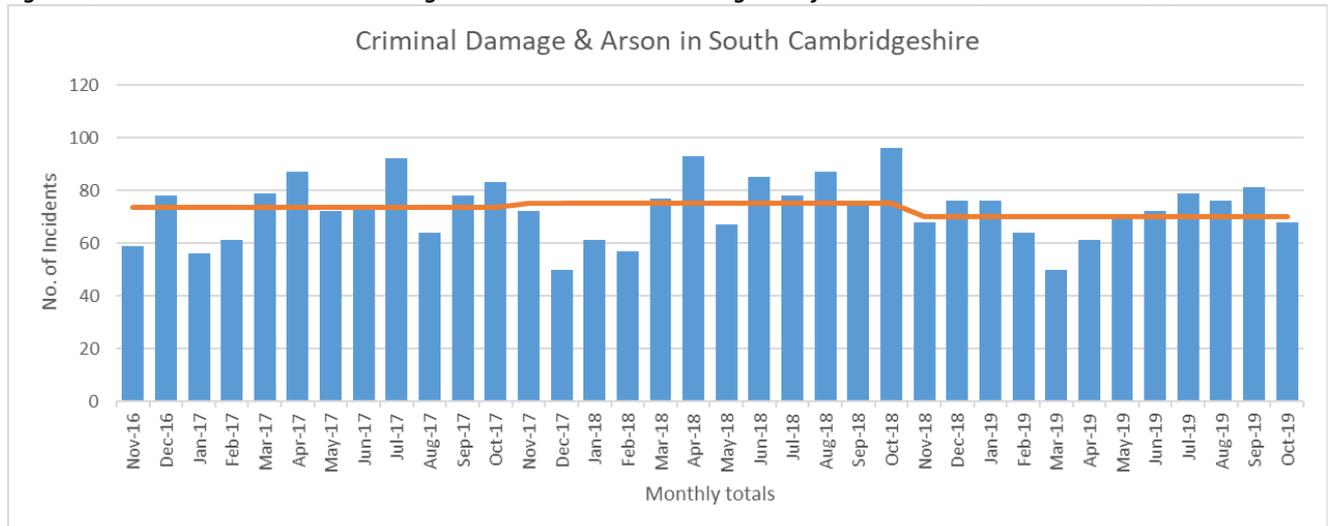
Source:

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).

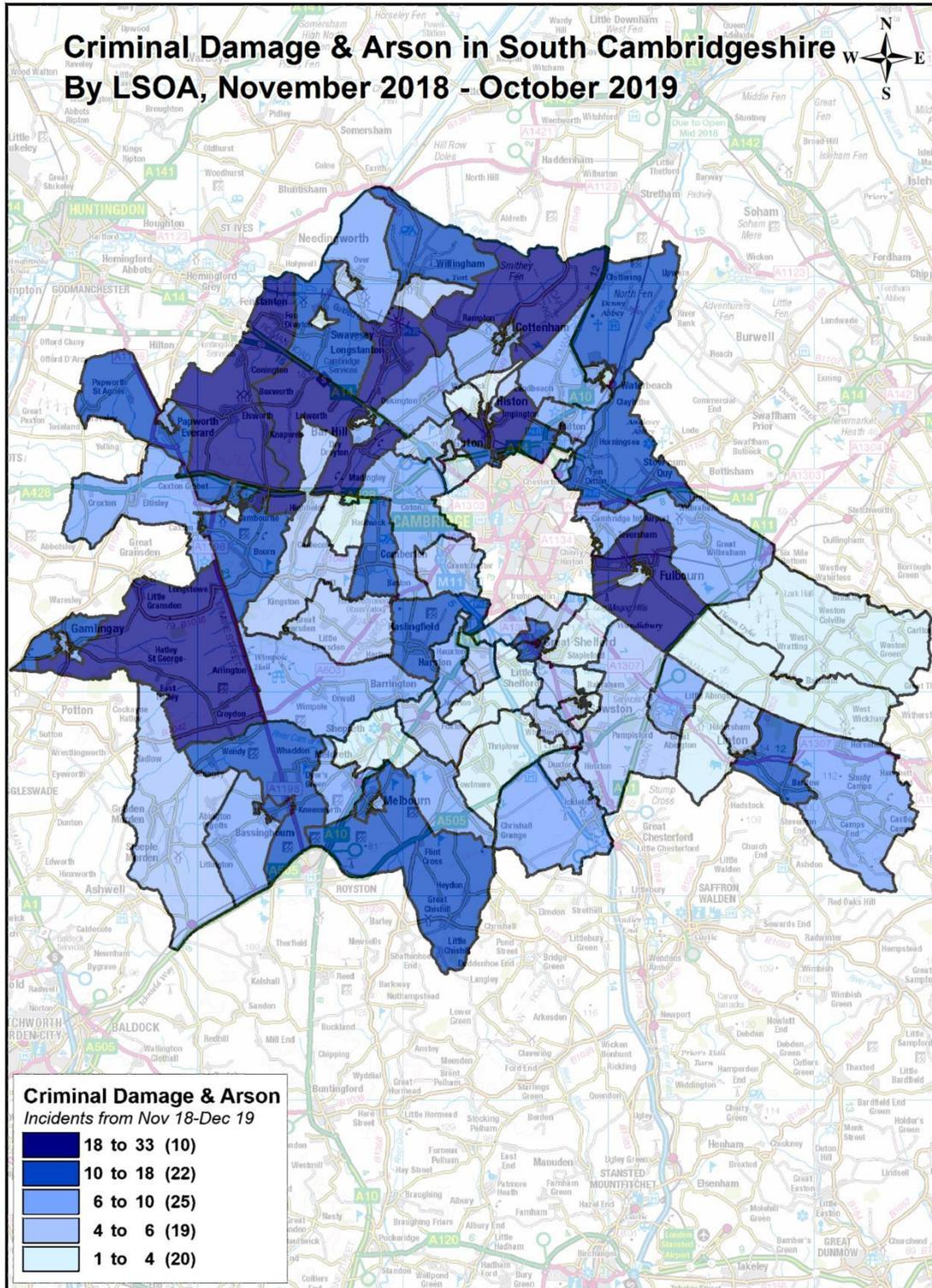
The count of incidents attributed to each South Cambridgeshire ward from Nov 2018 to October 2019 is summarised in the map below.

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>

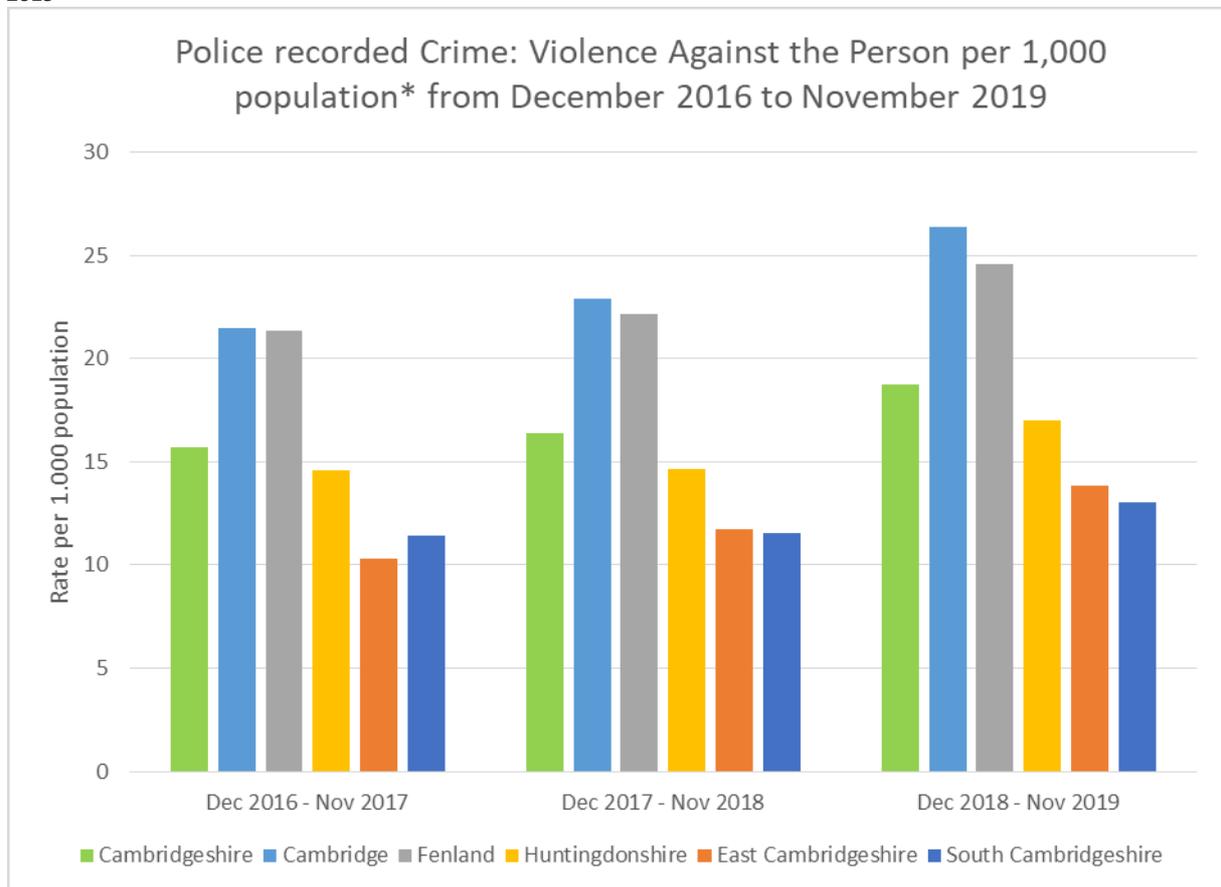
¹⁴<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/thenatureofviolentcrimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2018>

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



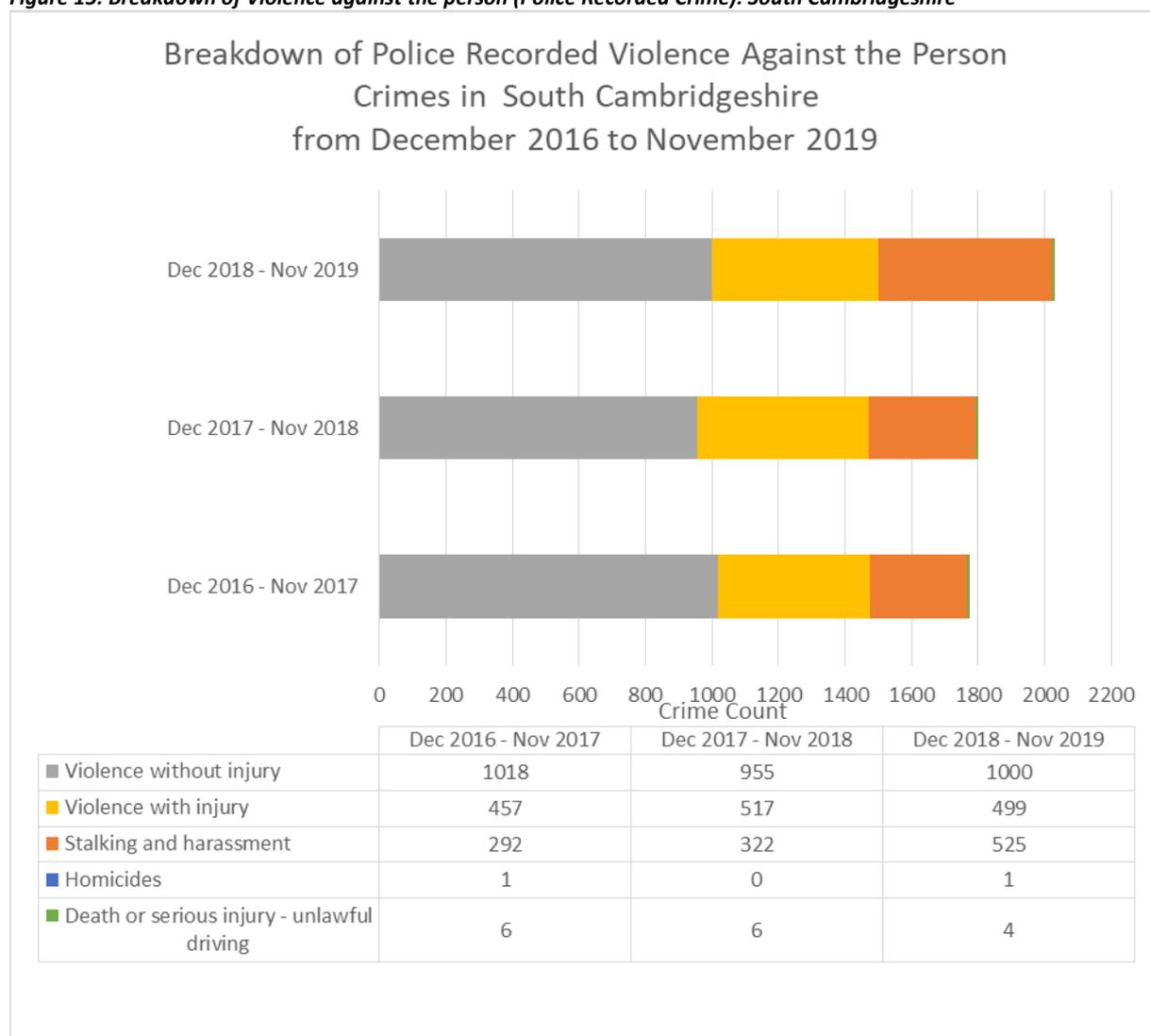
*CRG 2016 population forecast only; not extrapolated

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.

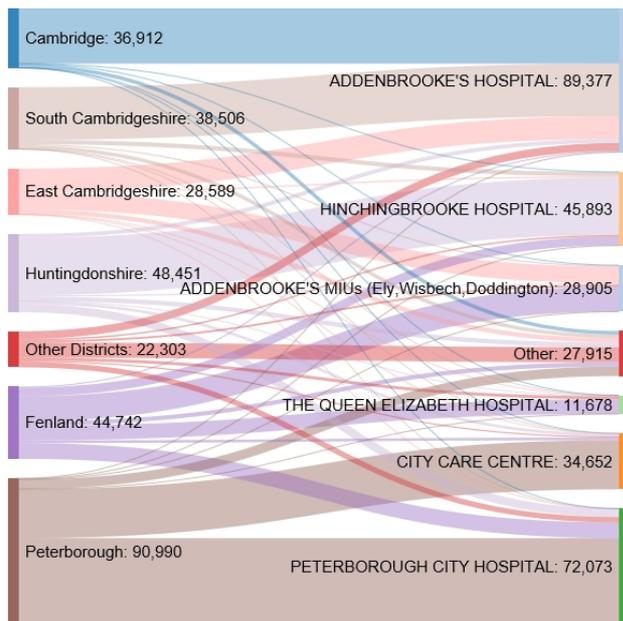
The National Violence Surveillance Network (NVSN) uses anonymised data on patients treated for violence-related injuries at EDs, MIUs and walk-in centres across England and Wales. The most recent annual report reflects a long term decrease in overall violence by this measure (decrease of 41% since 2010)¹⁸.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

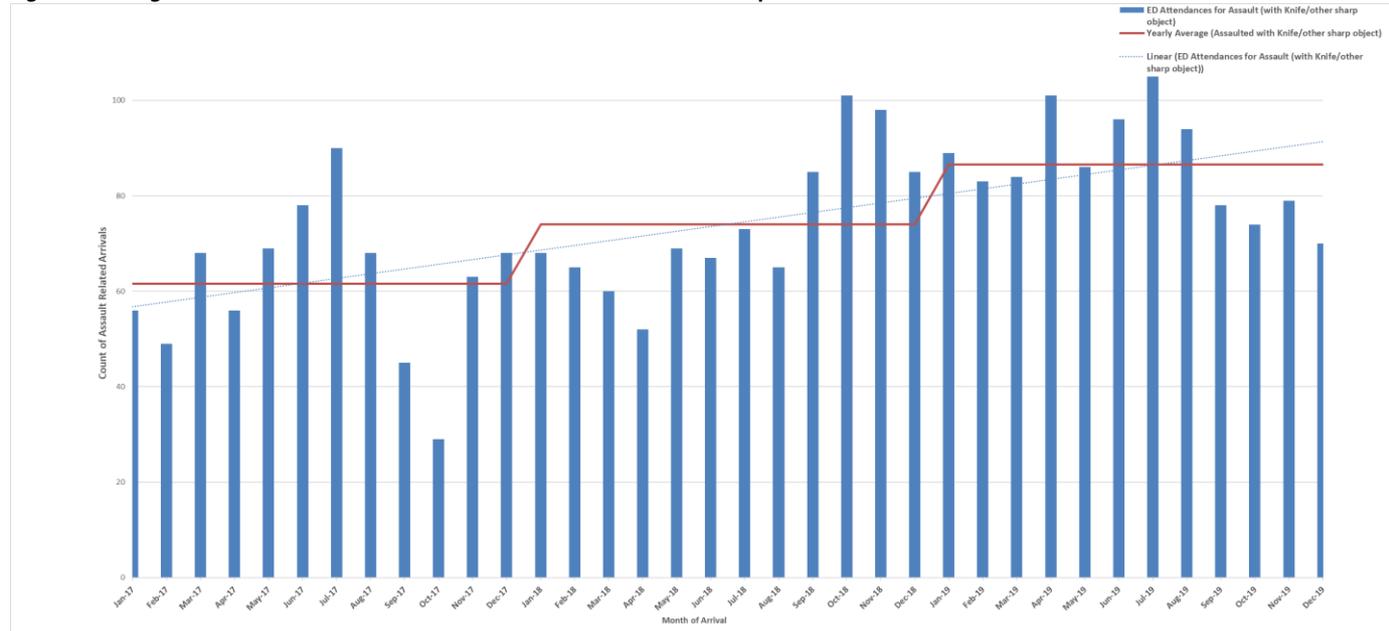


Note: includes all ED attendance types

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.

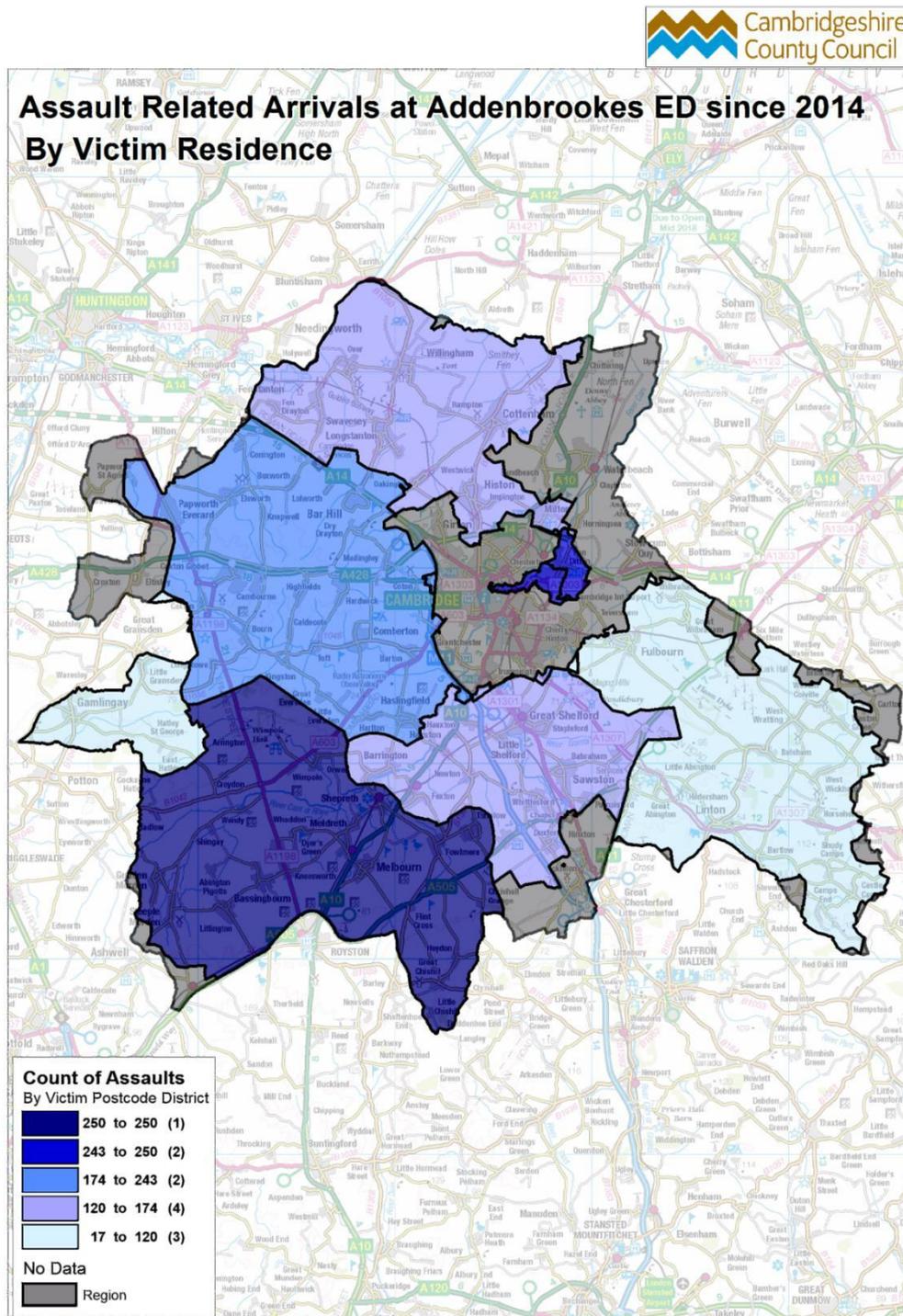
Figure 17: Long term trend in assault related arrivals at Addenbrooke’s hospital ED



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).

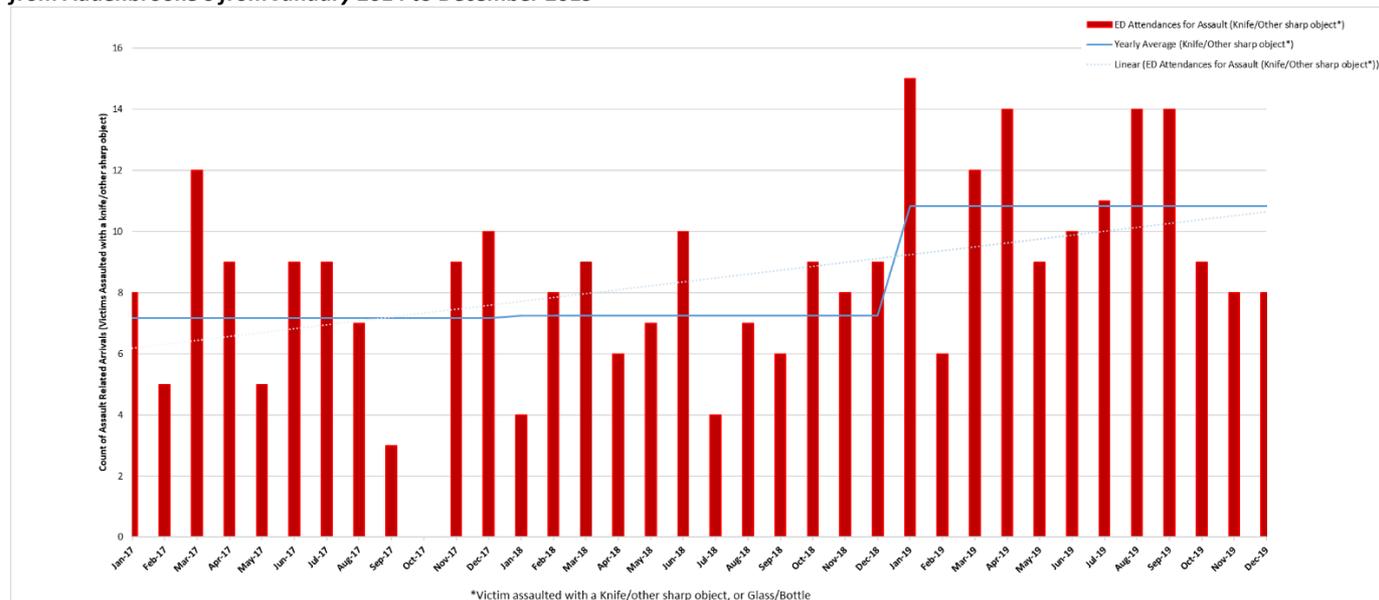
Figure 18: Count of Assault related arrivals at Addenbrooke's Hospital Emergency Department, mapped to victim postcode districts in South Cambridgeshire Jan 2014- Oct 2019



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

²³https://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.

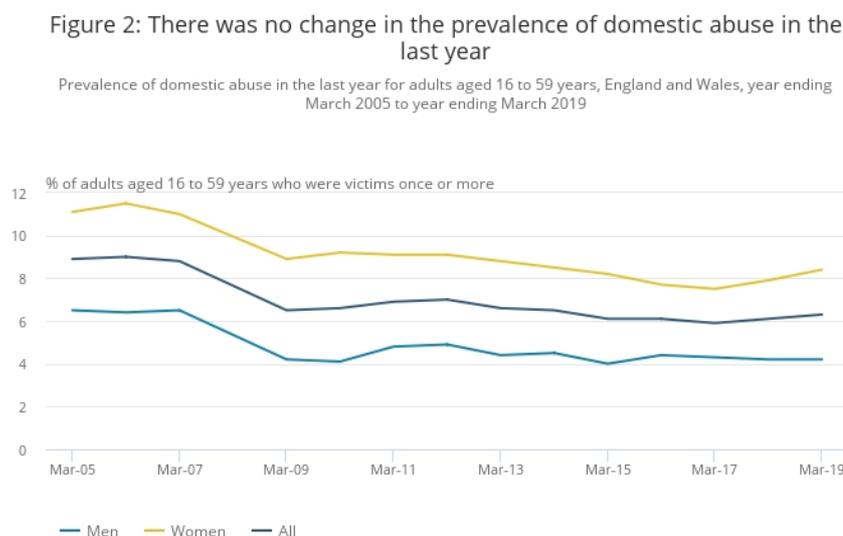
DOMESTIC ABUSE

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



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

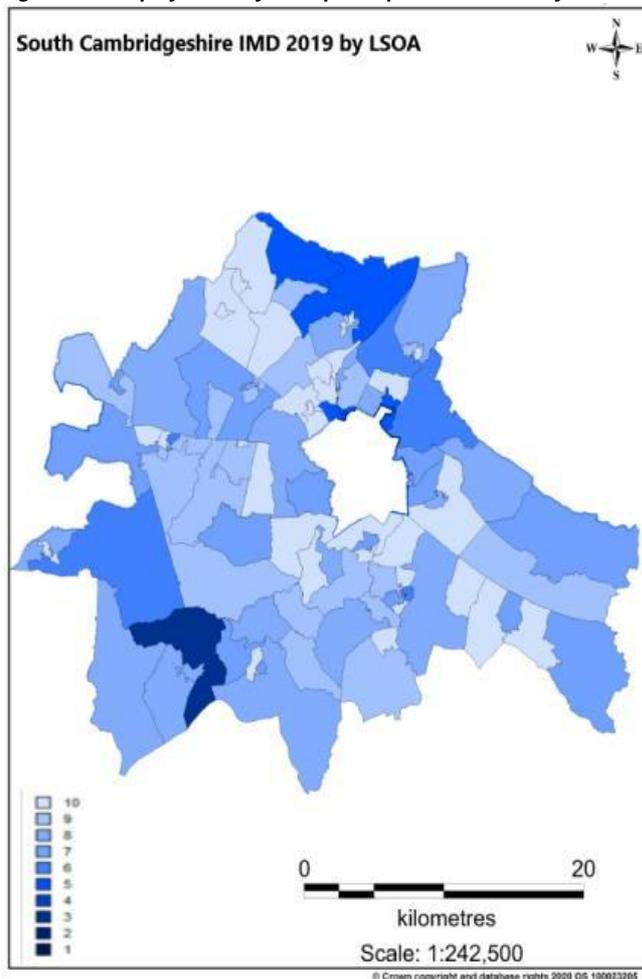
Data Source	Criteria
Police recorded crime	Highest number of offences (400+) between November 18 and October 19
Police recorded ASB	Highest number of incidents (120+) November 18 – October 19
SCDC ASB	Wards which contain a village with the highest number (6+) of cases opened between November 18 and October 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)

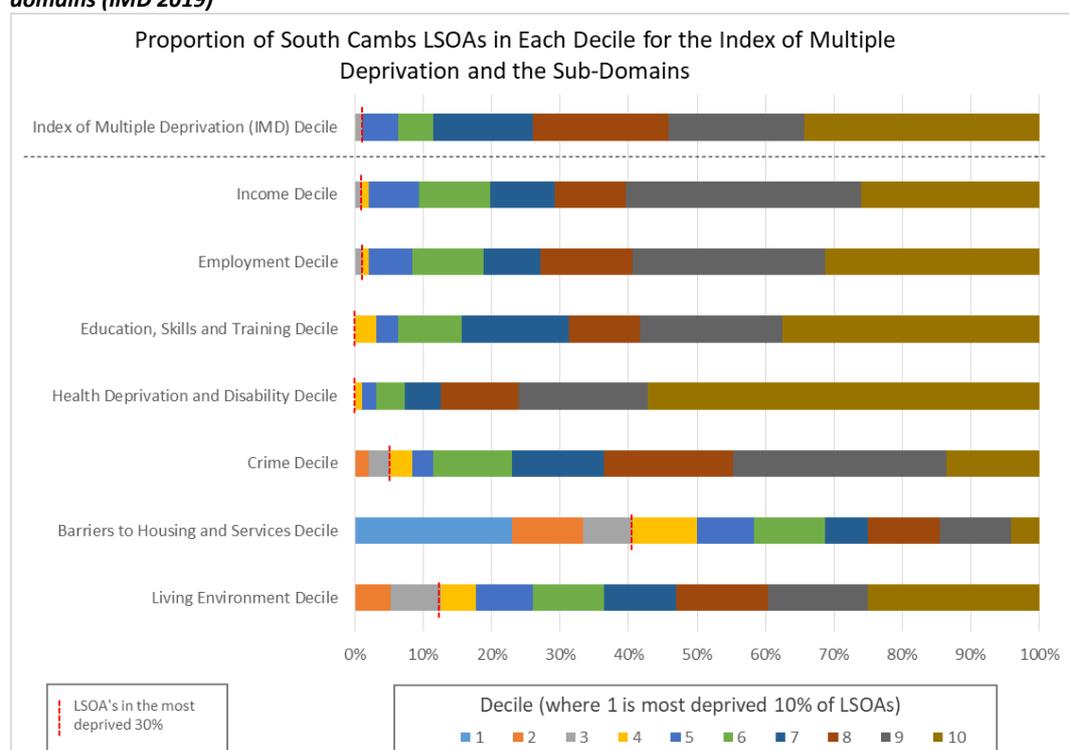


Table 11: Table highlighting South Cambridgeshire wards in the 30% most deprived by Index of Multiple Deprivation overall as well as sub-domains

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

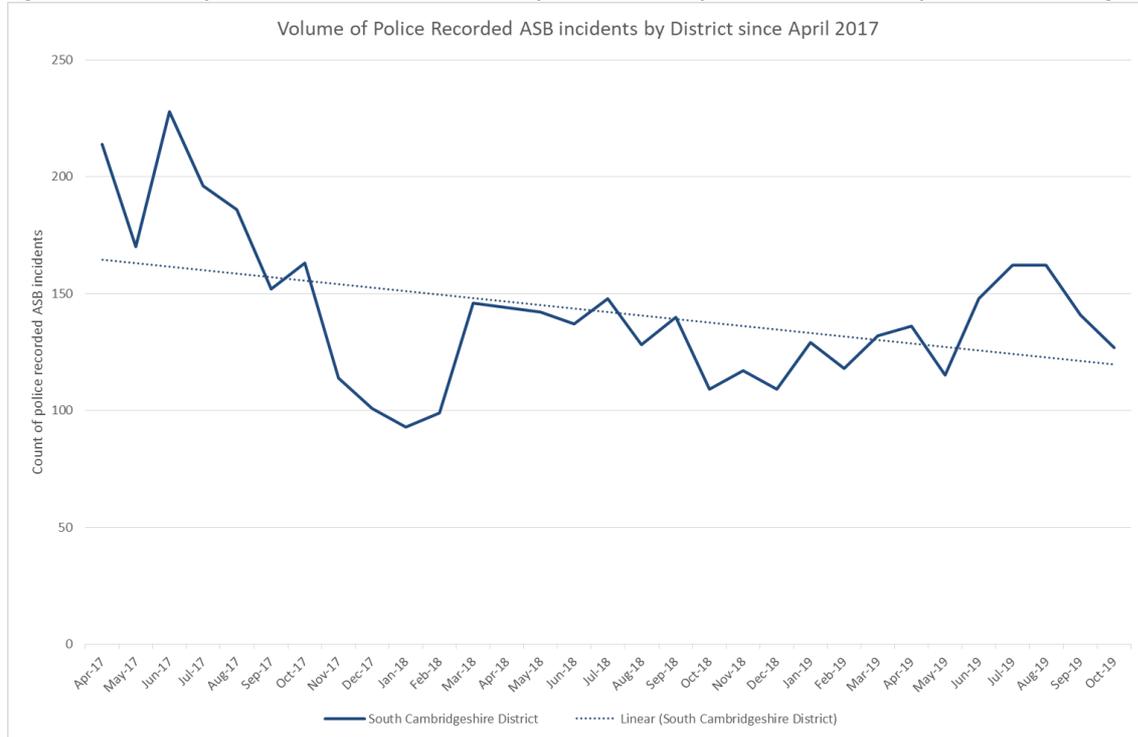
* Respondents can perceive more than one type of anti-social behaviour, so percentages will not sum to the total that perceived high level anti-social behaviour in their local area.

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>

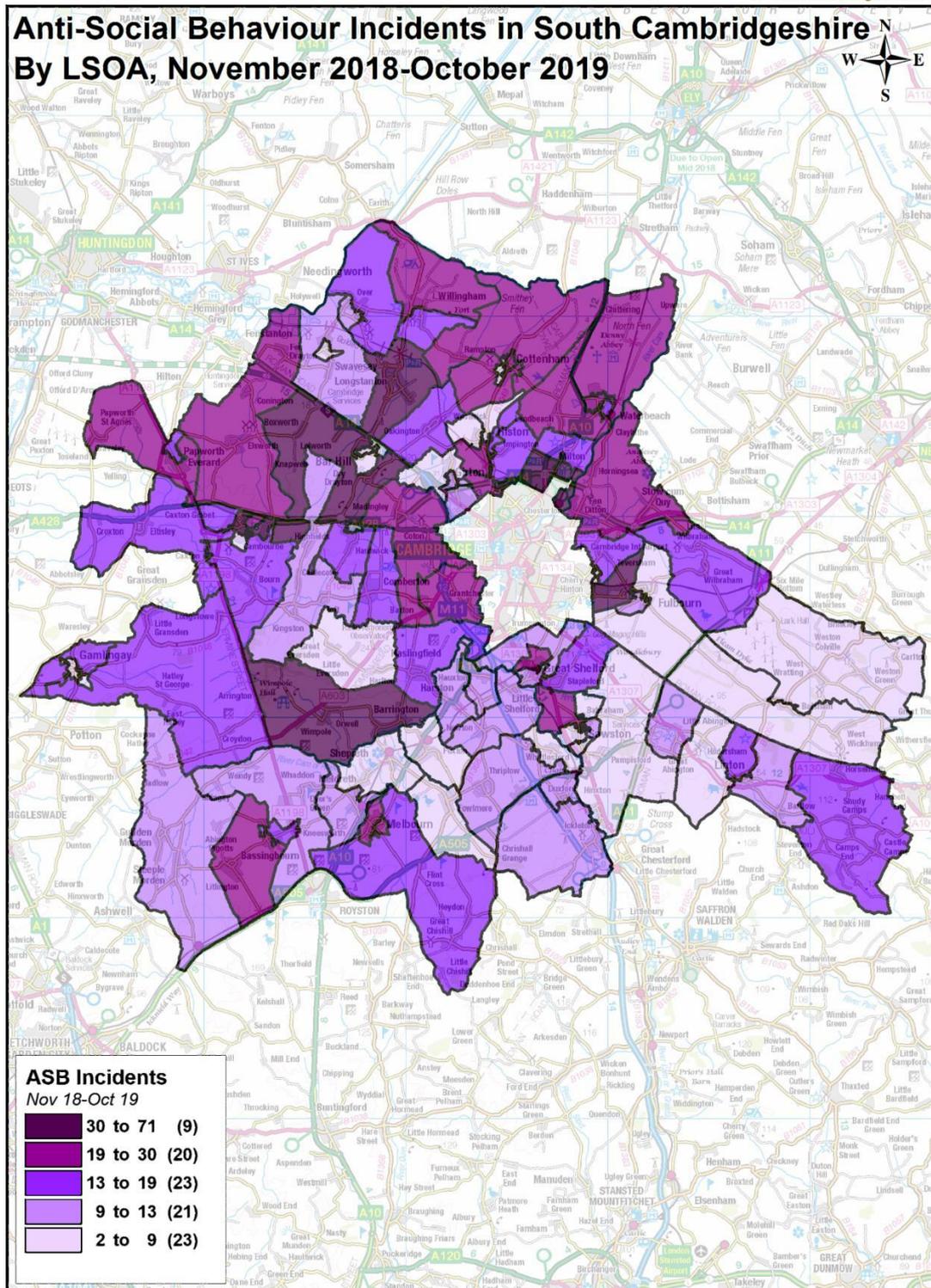
Figure 23: Volume of Police Recorded ASB incidents by District since April 2017 – with trend for South Cambridgeshire



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

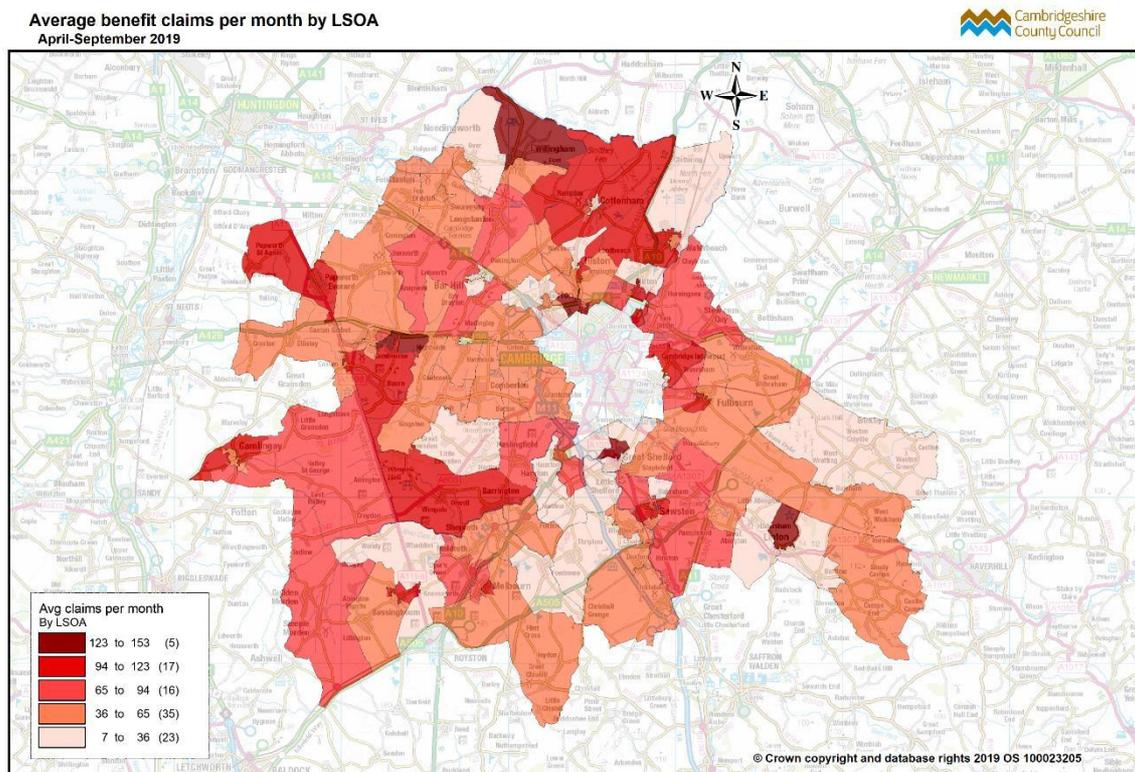
Source: Homes England

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

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DATA GROUP: BENEFITS CLAIMS

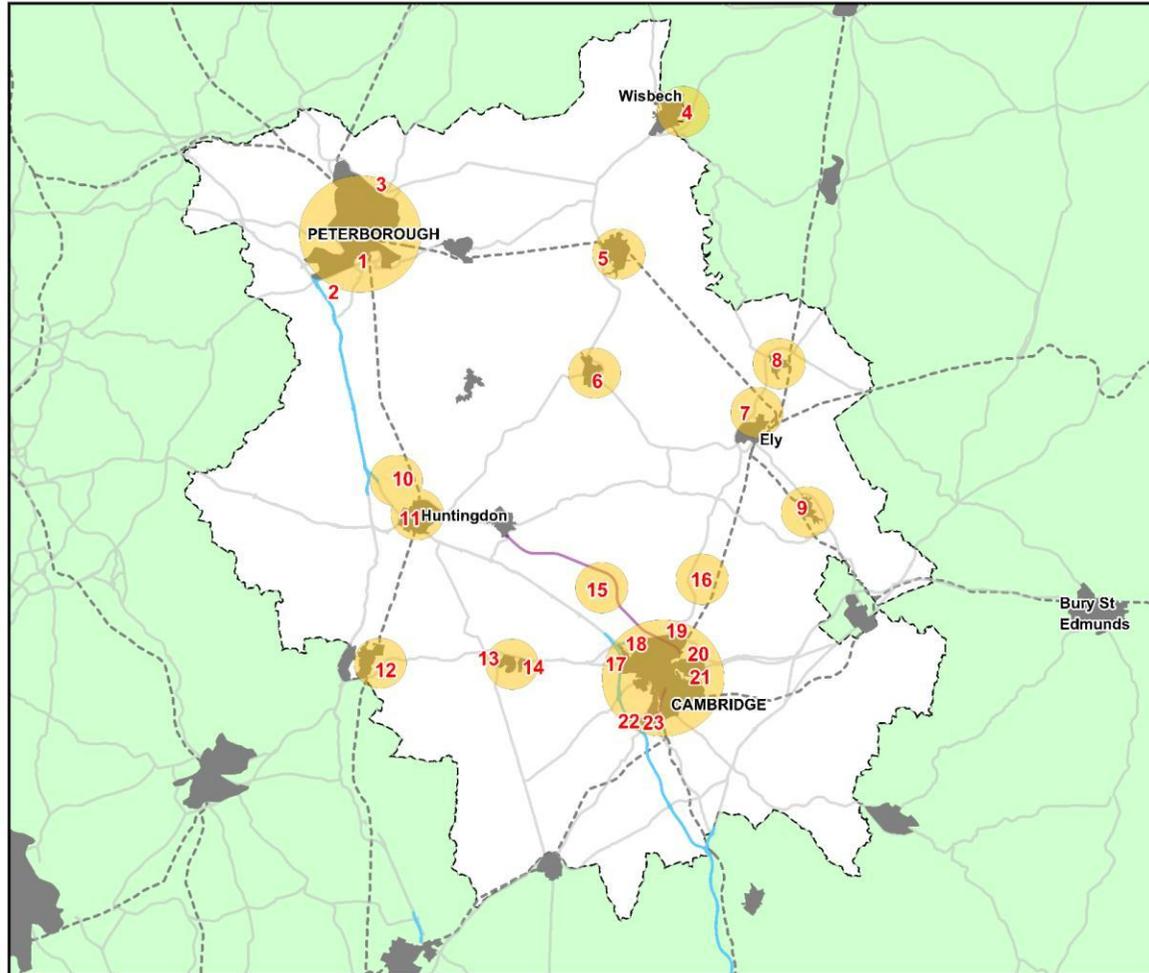
The Research Group analysed data on benefits claims from South Cambridgeshire District Council. This data which was newly shared as part of the data group project included monthly details of all benefit claims between April – September 2019. Based on the postcode for each claim the average number of 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

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