

# South Cambridgeshire Strategic Assessment 2011

An analysis of community safety issues



Draft Report Version 1.7

(Please note this version is an advanced draft for limited circulation only)

Produced by the Research & Performance Team of LGSS and Commissioned by South Cambridgeshire Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership

# Notes

This report has been produced by the Research & Performance Team of LGSS. LGSS is a joint services arrangement between Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire County Councils. For further information about the team visit <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/>

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This Report was commissioned by



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## **About South Cambridgeshire Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership**

South Cambridgeshire Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership was set up in response to the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and aims to tackle crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour through the close partnership working of a wide range of organisations such as: District Council, Police, County Council (including Youth Offending Service and Social Care), Probation Fire Service, NHS Cambridgeshire, Addaction, Crown Prosecution Service, Dial Drug Link, Cambridgeshire Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) and the Children and Young Peoples Service. The Partnership also has close links with a number of countywide groups such as the Domestic Violence Forum and Open Out Scheme (Racial and Hate Crime) as well as many other groups working towards reducing crime and anti-social behaviour.

The South Cambridgeshire Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership is supported the Community Safety team employed by South Cambridgeshire District Council. Tel: 01954 713367.

## **About South Cambridgeshire**

The Cambridgeshire County Council Research and Performance team mid-2009 population estimate for South Cambridgeshire is 143,600. The population has increased by 10% since 2001 and it is forecast to increase by a further 27% by 2031. Most of the population is in the 25-39 and 40-64 age bands, this is in part due to the more recent housing developments in the district.

In terms of economy, 84% of South Cambridgeshire's working age population is economically active. In December 2010 the Jobseekers' Allowance claimant count unemployment rate was almost 1.5% compared to a national level of 3.5%. House prices in South Cambridgeshire are the second most expensive district after Cambridge City. The average house price in Jun-Nov 2010 was £306,032, which is a 52% increase since Jun-Nov 2002. The percentage of pupils gaining 5 or more A\*-C grades in South Cambridgeshire has steadily increased, from 64% in 2000 to 85% in 2010.

Life expectancy at birth is higher in South Cambridgeshire than in England. The difference is statistically significant for both males and females. Females are expected to live 3 years longer than men. South Cambridgeshire has the lowest levels of overall mortality in Cambridgeshire. The most common causes of premature deaths are circulatory diseases and cancer.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Interactive atlas can be accessed through the CCCRG website:  
<http://map1.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/observe/Flash/Profiles/WardProfiles/atlas.html>

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# Executive Summary

## Purpose

The purpose of the strategic assessment is to present and interpret a summary of analysis for crime, anti-social behaviour and offending and set out recommendations based on best practice. This is to enable the partnership board to set strategic priorities (the crime or anti-social behaviour issues they are going to tackle) for the next 12 months for South Cambridgeshire.

## Scanning

The scanning exercise reviewed a range of information sources including a look at current crime trends and the partnership's performance against a group of similar partnerships<sup>2</sup>. The process concluded with a meeting of officers from the partnership to agree a focus for the main strategic assessment document.

## Recommendations

The recommendations are broken into three sections; those that are recommended for local delivery, those areas that support the partnership working and those areas that will primarily be delivered at county level.

### 1.0 It is recommended that South Cambridgeshire CDRP prioritise the following for local delivery for 2012/13;

- Reducing offences against businesses
- Anti-social behaviour

### 1.1 Reducing offences against businesses

It is noted from the analysis that offences against farms have fallen.

- RECOMMENDATION: it is recommended that the partnership does not continue to prioritise this issue.
- RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the partnership adopt a broader priority to reduce crime against all businesses.
- RECOMMENDATION: It is suggested that the initial issue to focus on would be to reduce the level of burglaries suffered by businesses (through joint agency working). Through the year the Tasking & Coordination Group can assess what it is doing against this priority in light of the crime trends and other actions could then be taken.

### 1.2 Anti-Social Behaviour

- RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that partner agencies recognise the importance of cases of ASB and victimisation involving vulnerable groups; particularly people with a learning disability, physical disability or mental health problems and support case-work in resolving these cases.
- RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the partnership considers how the individual efforts of local agencies to reduce ASB can be drawn together within the partnership as part of tasking & coordination and to support neighbourhood panels.

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<sup>2</sup> Similar Partnerships as defined by the Home Office, see appendix 1

## **1.4 Locations**

- **RECOMMENDATION:** It is recommended that the partnership's Tasking and Coordination Group regularly focus on places that may require action to address a range of issues. Initially Cambourne could be the focus for partnership work; moving on to other areas as changes in crime trends require.
- **RECOMMENDATION:** Given the issues that have arisen within the relatively new settlement of Cambourne and the future planning picture for the partnership area. That consideration is given to how the partnership becomes involved with the planning of new developments and the extent to which community safety issues are taken into account within development plans.

## **2.0 Evidence Led Working**

- **RECOMMENDATION:** That the partnership adopts a concept of 'rolling assessment' where the assessment document is regularly updated as part of an on-going programme of timely analysis to support current actions.
- **RECOMMENDATION:** In line with the new partnership structures, it is agreed for the forthcoming year to work to enhance the data sources available from partners. Within this data sharing becomes an ongoing process rather than a yearly occurrence just for the strategic assessment.

## **3.0 It is recommended that the CDRP supports the delivery of the following areas at county level;**

- Road Safety
- Domestic Violence
- Reducing Offending

### **1.3 Road Safety**

- **RECOMMENDATION:** It is recommended that the partnership, where necessary, supports the County Road Safety Partnership to address concerns related to speeding and other traffic problems. This can be done by using the existing partnership working mechanisms of the CDRP.

### **3.1 Domestic Violence**

- **RECOMMENDATION:** In consideration of its support for Domestic Violence it is recommended that the partnership looks first at awareness-raising regarding domestic violence and the engagement of all local partners in doing this.

### **3.2. Reducing Re-offending**

- **RECOMMENDATION:** It is recommended that South Cambridgeshire CDRP continues to support the delivery of integrated offender management and receive the annual report for the scheme at the end of the financial year.



# Introduction

## Purpose

The purpose of the strategic assessment is to present and interpret a summary of analysis for crime, anti-social behaviour and offending. This is to enable the partnership board to set strategic priorities (the crime or anti-social behaviour issues we are going to tackle) for the next 12 months for Huntingdonshire. The precise duties under which this work is undertaken are laid out in detail within government legislation and guidance<sup>3</sup>.

The structure of the analysis section will follow the 2010 strategic assessment and follow the "Crime Problem Analysis Triangle" (PAT)<sup>4</sup> of victim, offender and location. Underlying data will be made available as a supporting package.

## Methodology

The approach used for the strategic assessment follows the SARA model<sup>5</sup>. After scanning was carried out a meeting was held with key officers for the district where all the areas of concern were agreed for further analysis.

A variety of data sources were used in both the scanning and analysis stages. These broadly covered; district ASB data, police recorded crime and incidents, fire service recorded arson, offending data from probation, youth offending service (YOS), Cambridgeshire drug intervention program (CDIP) and prolific and priority offenders (PPO), social care data (including adult services, domestic violence data, children's services' and education) health data (including A&E and DAAT<sup>6</sup>), socioeconomic data and national reports such as the British Crime Survey. See the appendices for precise data source information. . The Research and Performance Group are uniquely placed in the county to provide analysis of this type. Supported a range of information sharing agreements, joint funded posts and collaborative working arrangements. The most up-to-date information has been used where available. However, please note that not all data sources will cover the exact same timeframe. Unless otherwise stated the timeframe for the data is the 12 months from September 2010 to August 2011.

## Challenge

A key issue that has come to light through this process is that some data sources are shared only once a year, which has a large impact on analytical capacity for the team. Further some of these data sources required cleansing in order to be analysed in-line with multiple data sources, resulting in limiting the time available for analysis and writing. Therefore we have made the following recommendations to support future assessments:

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

That the partnership adopts a concept of 'rolling assessment' where the assessment document is regularly updated as part of an on-going programme of timely analysis to support current actions.

<sup>3</sup> Delivering Safer Communities: A guide to effective partnership working, Home Office 2008

<sup>4</sup> Jill Dando Institute for Crime Science. (2004)

<sup>5</sup> SARA: Scanning, Analysis, Reaction, Assessment - [http://www.popcenter.org/library/reading/pdfs/Rocket\\_Science.pdf](http://www.popcenter.org/library/reading/pdfs/Rocket_Science.pdf)

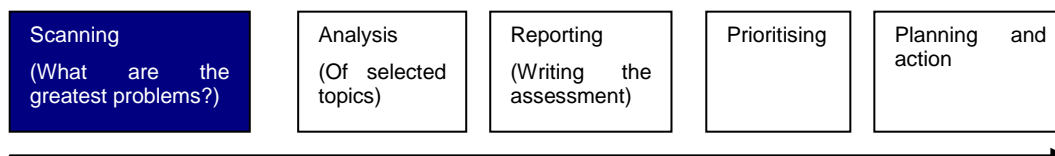
<sup>6</sup> Drugs and Alcohol Action Team

**RECOMMENDATION:** In line with the new partnership structures, it is agreed for the forthcoming year to work to enhance the data sources available from partners. Within this data sharing becomes an ongoing process rather than a yearly occurrence just for the strategic assessment.

# Scanning

## Introduction

The scanning exercise reviewed a range of information sources including a look at current crime trends and the partnership's performance against a group of similar partnerships<sup>7</sup>. The process concluded with a meeting of officers from the partnership to agree a focus for the main strategic assessment document.



## Priority Topics

The topics selected for further analysis and their reasons for selection are shown below in table 1.

**Table 1 : Items for Further Analysis from Scanning**

| Topic                            | Reason further analysis is required   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| DV                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highest score on Constabulary risk matrix<sup>8</sup></li> <li>• Repeat referral rate to the IDVAS<sup>9</sup> was off target</li> <li>• High risk for victims and family</li> <li>• Current CDRP priority</li> </ul>  |
| ASB                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current CDRP priority</li> <li>• Area of concern for residents</li> </ul>  |
| Rural Crime                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current CDRP priority</li> <li>• Area of concern for residents</li> </ul>  |
| Crime committed against business | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identified as an area of concern by the officer group</li> </ul>   |
| Offenders                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statutory responsibility for CDRP</li> <li>• Impact of not working in partnership to reduce offending could increase recorded crime</li> <li>• Integrated Offender Management not yet bedded in</li> </ul>   |
| Children & young people          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Account for some of the most vulnerable individuals</li> <li>• Early intervention can reduce likelihood of offending</li> </ul>  |
| Vulnerable adults                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some of the counties most vulnerable victims</li> <li>• Equality and Human Rights Commission report Hidden in Plain Sight highlights under-reporting of crimes potential high impact on victims.</li> <li>• Victims not always to access services</li> </ul> |
| Road Safety                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within current plan</li> <li>• Concern expressed regarding pedal cycles involved in accidents in Ely</li> </ul>  |

<sup>7</sup> Similar Partnerships as defined by the Home Office, see appendix 1

<sup>8</sup> Police matrix, appendix 5

<sup>9</sup> Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service.

## ***Issues Identified as Secondary after the Scanning Process***

The following section summarises the levels and patterns of crime and disorder, anti-social behaviour (including behaviour negatively impacting on the environment) and substance misuse for those topics that are not recommended as a current priority for the partnership.

### **Prolific and Problematic Offenders**

DIP client numbers between August 2009 and September 2010 remain low (less than 5 in any one month). The data for September 2010 shows that those engaged on the programme were white males over 34 years with no children, whose offences were predominately theft/robbery. The number recorded on the PPO scheme per month remained at a relatively stable level throughout the 25 months September 2008 to September 2010. With never more than 10 on the scheme in any one month. Those on the scheme in September 2010 reported drug use of cannabis only. The consistently low numbers imply that South Cambridgeshire does not have a large prolific or drug-using group of offenders. Only 1 young person was identified on the deter strand of the PPO scheme in September 2010.

### **Arson**

Fire service data shows that South Cambridgeshire recorded the largest percentage decrease (73%) and second largest number decrease (157 fires) between 2007/08 and 2010/11 in the county. In 2010/11 South Cambridgeshire recorded only 59 fires, only East Cambridgeshire with 49 recorded fewer fires. Therefore given the significant improvement seen, it is not recommended that arson is a focus within the 2011 strategic assessment. See appendix 3.

### **Non-UK Nationals**

There has been some suggestion that non-UK nationals are over represented as victims and offenders in parts of the county. It has been identified as a knowledge gap and therefore it is recommended that it is included as part of the analysis for 2011 strategic assessment at county level.

### **Alcohol-Related Violent Crime**

This is not an area of concern as counts have improved. It also hasn't been a historical concern for this area. The closest measure we have – assault with less serious injury – has demonstrated improvement of 10.5% (37 crimes). It is therefore not an area of concern as far as quantitative measures indicate.

### **Drugs / Substance Misuse**

The rate of people in treatment for drug misuse 0.49 per 1000 population is significantly lower than the County figure, 2.53. The rate of people in treatment for alcohol misuse 0.37 per 1000 is also significantly lower than the County figure 1.27. However, South Cambridgeshire has a high rate of high risk drinkers. Drug offences in South Cambridgeshire have increased by 77 or 48% (2009/10 compared with 2010/11). Increases in drug offences are usually the result of police activity. The police risk / harm matrix scores this topic area relatively highly for the force area, however, levels in South Cambridgeshire are relatively low compared with other areas

### **Serious Sexual Offences**

This is an area of concern across the board in Cambridgeshire. Despite the low numbers, the cost of crime increases this as a point of concern. Within South Cambridgeshire, counts of serious sexual offences have increased by 20.8% (53 – 64). The primary increase has been seen with regards to rape – up from 8 incidents to 24 (200%). Due to the low numbers and existing analysis any recommendations would be included in the county level strategic assessment.

### **Criminal Damage**

Incidents of criminal damage have decreased by 22.3% overall (1,105 to 859 offences). Decreases have been seen in all areas of this crime type – with the largest drop being with regards to damage to vehicles (this is the greatest numerical fall, albeit not the greatest percentage fall). Criminal damage accounts for 17% of total crime between Aug 10 and Jul 11. Due to the high volume of offences it is recommended that where appropriate, repeat criminal damage is included within reducing ASB.

### **Vehicle Crime**

Vehicle crime has, overall, decreased by 22% (792-620 incidents). When looking at thefts from motor vehicles, crimes have decreased by 26%, and thefts of motor vehicles have decreased by 6%.

### **Hate Crime**

Racially aggravated crime counts remain low. A response is currently awaited from the open out co-ordinator who is on leave at the time of writing. This is therefore currently a knowledge gap and it is that it is reviewed again when further information is obtained.

### **Dwelling Burglary**

The annual count of dwelling burglaries in South Cambridgeshire has decreased by 32.4% (159 offences). 16 of the last 17 months recorded a below average burglary rate compared to the period between November 2008 to March 2010 where 15 out of 17 months saw an above average burglary rate, eight of which went beyond the boundary (one standard deviation of the average) where performance concerns would be raised. (See appendix 3 for chart) Analysis of the monthly data suggests that the South Cambridgeshire CDRP need not look at dwelling burglary as a priority unless the monthly level exceeds 48 offences over several consecutive months.

Although some parishes raised burglary as a concern, the figures show that in fact the volume of offences has consistently remained at a low level. This is a clear example of where the perception of a problem does not match the actual occurrences of crime. More publicity of achievements may aid local residents understanding of the likelihood of being burgled.

## Business Crime – All businesses

### Introduction

For the purpose of this document business crime is defined as an offence recorded by the police where the location was described as 'commercial' within the locus code. This is a relatively broad definition as it includes offences committed against businesses as well as those that are committed against a third party on business premises e.g. the theft of a purse from a customer at a supermarket. Business crime in South Cambridgeshire is significant. It accounts for 742 offences or 15% of all crime in the district.

### Trend

The most recent trend in business crime is shown below within table 5. The most significant change is the reduction in offences committed at farm locations. This means that farms are no longer the top business location for crime. This has reverted back to the supermarkets and service stations.

Overall, there has been a reduction in the number of offences committed at business locations in South Cambridgeshire.

**Table 2: Recent Trends in Business Crime in South Cambridgeshire**

|                            | Sept 2009 to Aug 2010 | Sept 2010 to Aug 2011 | Change |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| Farm                       | 120                   | 84                    | -36    |
| Supermarket                | 100                   | 106                   | 6      |
| Shop                       | 95                    | 96                    | 1      |
| Service Station            | 92                    | 100                   | 8      |
| Other                      | 89                    | 74                    | -15    |
| Garage                     | 66                    | 41                    | -25    |
| Licensed Premises          | 64                    | 64                    | 0      |
| Unclassified               | 50                    | 68                    | 18     |
| Building Site              | 37                    | 33                    | -4     |
| Office                     | 35                    | 32                    | -3     |
| Industrial Estate          | 26                    | 39                    | 13     |
| Other                      | 26                    | 15                    | -11    |
| Allotments                 | 22                    | 10                    | -12    |
| Barn                       | 18                    | 11                    | -7     |
| Restaurant/Cafe            | 15                    | 24                    | 9      |
| Warehouse                  | 15                    | 15                    | 0      |
| Factory                    | 13                    | 11                    | -2     |
| Stable                     | 11                    | 3                     | -8     |
| Total for Top 18 Locations | 894                   | 826                   | -68    |

### Location

South Cambridgeshire position surrounding Cambridge and as part of the regional and national road network means that it has many supermarkets and service stations. Of the major supermarkets within the district none have a particularly high rate of offences (mainly shop theft) compared to other locations within the County but Fulbourn Tesco is the highest with 34 offences in the last year.

The service station with the most offences is the large Cambridge Services on the A14 within Barhill ward. The combination of being the location for both a large service station and supermarket means that Barhill is the ward with the highest number of offences. Other high wards include Bourn, Milton, Histon & Impington, Fulbourn, The Abingtons and

Cottenham. Of these the exception is Cottenham which has neither large supermarket, service station or significant business estates. Here a significant number of offences continue to be committed against farms.

### **Types of Offences**

The two most common types of offence for crimes committed on business premises are 'other thefts' and 'other burglary'. The 'other burglary' offences are spread evenly across most wards in the district. The next two most common offences are 'theft from shops' and 'making off without payment' and these conform to the pattern previously described within the 'location' paragraph above.

# Business Crime - Farms

## Summary

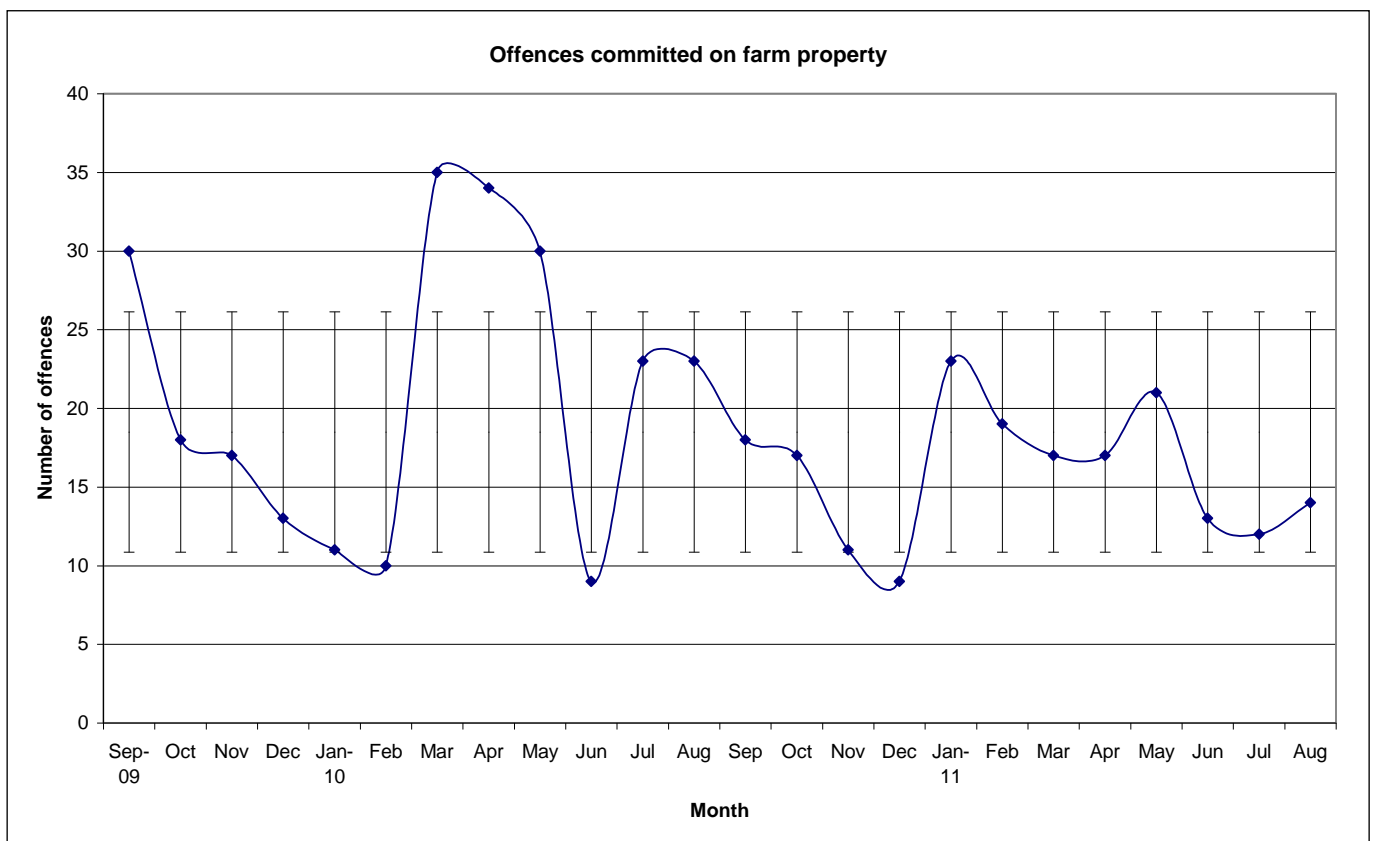
### Introduction

Within the previous strategic assessment for South Cambridgeshire (carried out in 2010) we noted a significant increase in offences committed against farm property. In light of this information the topic of Farm Crime was made a partnership priority. Following on from this the Research and Performance team produced a profile of Rural Crime and the related offences of metal and fuel theft and an action plan was drawn up.

### Recent Trends

The recent trends are shown below together with error bars showing one standard deviation of the mean number of offences. Concern was raised to the partnership following the peak of February to May 2010. Since then there has not been another peak of this magnitude (outside of one standard deviation of the mean) and the last three data points (June to August) have all been below the mean.

Chart 1 Recent Trends in Farm Crime Sept 2009 to August 2011





## Location

A previous location of concern was Gamlingay Ward. Here offences have decreased from 22 to 8 in the last 12 month period (Sept 2010 to August 2011). Other 'hot spots' identified within the previous farm crime profile or Histon & Impington and Willingham & Over have also seen reductions. One area that was a 'hotspot', Cottenham Ward, has seen a further increase in offences from 17 to 25.

## Offenders & Offences

The previous rural crime profile noted a correlation between the locations of travellers' sites within or just outside the district and incidents of metal theft (many of which were committed against farms). Offences of fuel theft occurred more evenly across the district suggesting a broader range of offenders. The difference in spread also reflects the difference in the market for the stolen goods. The disposal of stolen scrap metal will require an eventual link to the legitimate scrap metal trade and a handler of the goods who is experienced in this trade so thieves specialising in this area will need to have this link, limiting this offences distribution. Whereas, the stolen fuel can be sold to anyone who has a need for it and is will to buy, making this type of theft much more attractive to the opportunist thief.

## Discussion & Recommendations

It is noted from the analysis that offences against farms have fallen.

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

It is recommended that the partnership does not continue to prioritise this issue.

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

It is recommended that the partnership adopt a broad priority to reduce crime against all businesses.

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

It is suggested that the initial issue to focus on would be to reduce the level of burglaries suffered by businesses (through joint agency working). Through the year the Tasking & Coordination Group can assess what it is doing against this priority in light of the crime trends and other actions could then be taken.

# Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)

## Definition of ASB

ASB has been categorised by the Home Office into four core areas, misuse of public space, disregard for community/personal well-being, acts directed at people and environmental damage.<sup>10</sup> Examples of each category are given below:

**Table 3 : Research Development & Statistics Directorate Typography of Anti Social Behaviour**

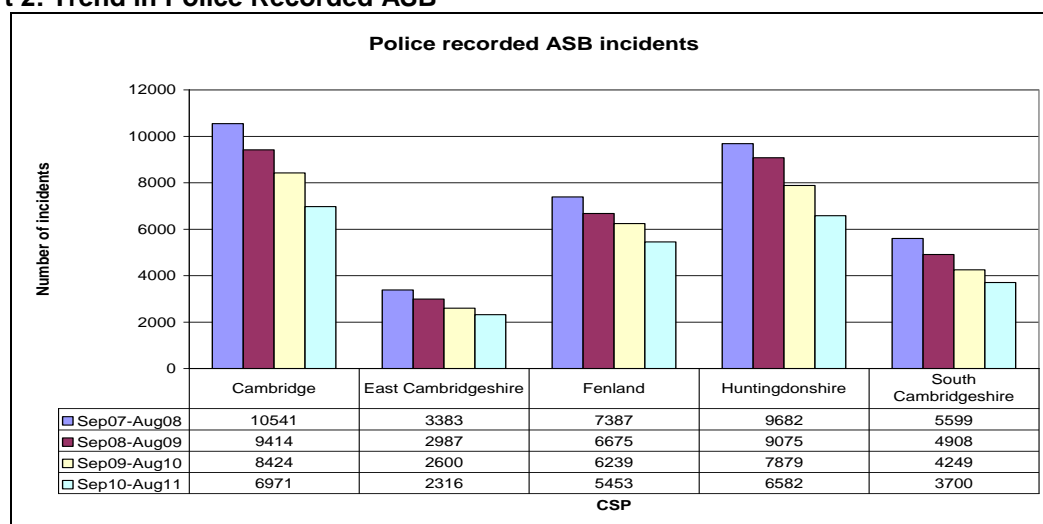
| Misuse of public space  | Disregard for community/personal well-being   | Acts directed at people  | Environmental damage                                       |
|---|---|--|--|
| Drug misuse/dealing<br><br>Begging<br>Street drinking<br>Abandoned cars<br>Vehicle related nuisance | Noise<br><br>Rowdy behaviour<br>Nuisance behaviour<br>Hoax calls<br>Animal related problems | Intimidation<br><br>Harassment<br>Bullying<br>Can be based on race, sexual orientation, age, religion disability etc | Criminal damage<br>Graffiti<br>Vandalism<br>Litter/rubbish |

This section gathers together all available data sources to provide as full a picture of local issues as possible. It should be noted that data is not always collected for analysis purposes and therefore there may be areas that would benefit from further investigation.

## Scale of the Problem

Antisocial behaviour has a broad definition as it depends upon perception and personal experience. However, when examining the problem using a variety of recorded incidents and surveyed perceptions a picture starts to form. Using rolling 12 months data from the police survey (PIC) and responses to previous Place Surveys<sup>11</sup> we can see that there is relatively little concern regarding anti-social behaviour in South Cambridgeshire.

**Chart 2: Trend in Police Recorded ASB**



Over the previous four years South Cambridgeshire recorded reduction of 34% or 1899 ASB incidents. Since last year, a thirteen percent reduction was recorded. Whilst this is clearly good news for the partnership and shows sustained improvement in reducing the

<sup>10</sup> Defining and measuring anti-social behaviour, Home Officer 2004

<sup>11</sup> 2008 & 2005 Place Survey Results, Cambridgeshire County Council.

level of ASB, it must be noted that police recorded incidents is not the only measure for ASB in the district. Multiple calls about the same incident will be recorded and therefore there is the potential for bias in the recording.

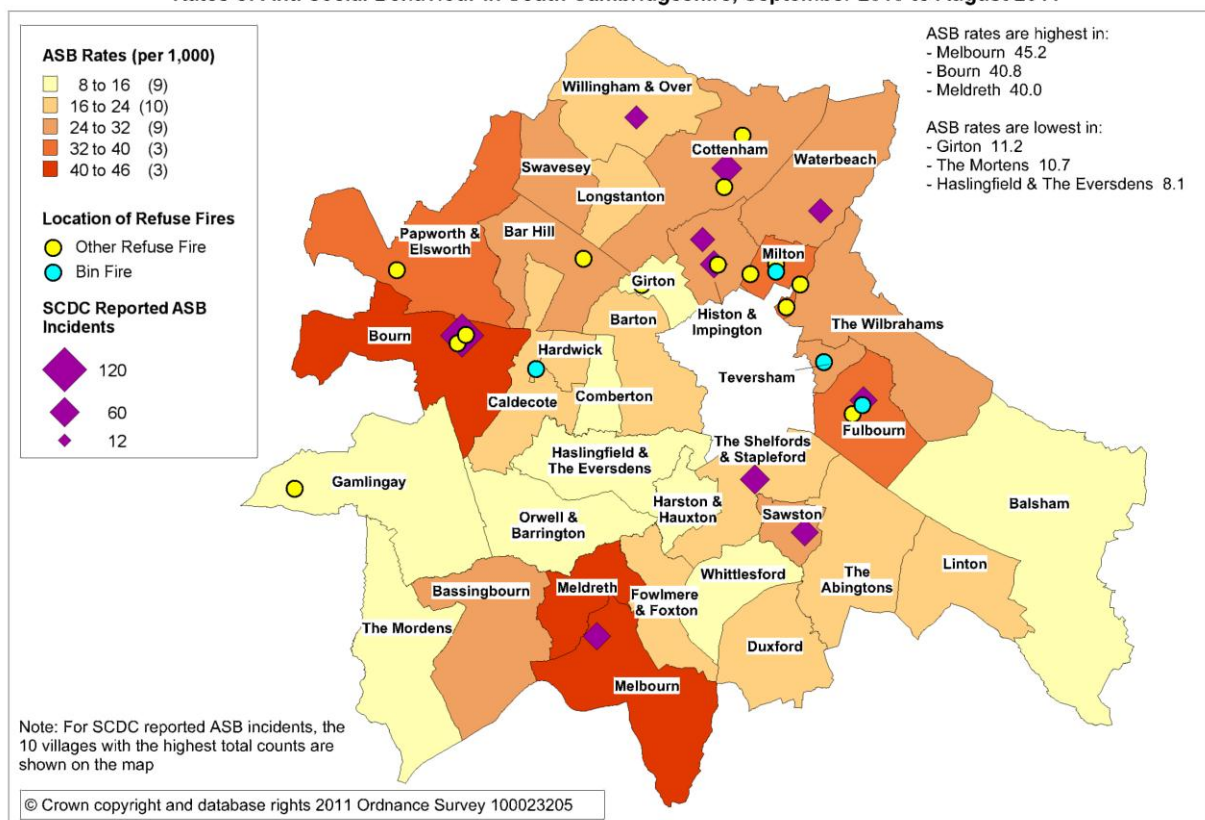
Whilst recorded ASB has decreased, public perception indicates that ASB continues to be an issue for some residents. Within our survey of South Cambridgeshire Parishes ASB was the joint third highest issue of concern.

## Location of the Problem

It should be noted that there are no large town centres within the partnership area therefore the ASB figures are not biased towards anywhere with a particularly vibrant night time economy.

### Map 1: Rates of Anti-Social Behaviour

Rates of Anti-social Behaviour in South Cambridgeshire, September 2010 to August 2011



The map shows the police recorded incident rates for ASB by ward, the locations for bin and refuse fires and the scale of reported ASB to SCDC by village. There is a clear match between data sources for some geographic areas. However, some locations receive a higher proportion of calls to SCDC than the constabulary. This is probably due to the differences in the type of issues agencies manage, for example the vast majority of those shown to the district council are for environmental problems. For the wards with the highest police recorded rate of ASB, Melbourn, Bourn and Meldreth the district council also receive a high number of complaints and in the case of Bourn (or more accurately Cambourne) the Fire Service also has a number of arson incidents to respond to.

The table below shows that Cambourne and Cottenham received the highest number of complaints overall.

**Table 4 : Top ten locations for complaints to South Cambridgeshire district council (SCDC).**

| Village        | Number of Calls | Proportion of calls |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Cambourne      | 115             | 8.1%                |
| Cottenham      | 64              | 4.5%                |
| Great Shelford | 60              | 4.2%                |
| Fulbourn       | 52              | 3.6%                |
| Impington      | 51              | 3.6%                |
| Melbourn       | 51              | 3.6%                |
| Sawston        | 49              | 3.4%                |
| Histon         | 44              | 3.1%                |
| Waterbeach     | 43              | 3.0%                |
| Willingham     | 41              | 2.9%                |

From the district council reports the area north of Cambridge creates a particularly large number of complaints and it also appears to be where the fire service has the majority of refuse / bin fires.

### ***The Nature of the Problem***

ASB can also be analysed on the basis of level of harm/ seriousness experienced by the victim. The diagram demonstrates where these acts of ASB feature when applying comparative frequency and risk of harm scales for South Cambridgeshire. Those acts of ASB which have the highest risk of harm have a direct victim. The people most likely to experience these are often those that are vulnerable.

**Table 5 : Categorisation of ASB by Harm and Frequency for South Cambridgeshire**

|             |      |   |  |
|-------------|------|---|--|
| Seriousness | High | <b>Infrequent but high risk of harm</b><br>Drug misuse/dealing<br>Rowdy behaviour   | <b>High frequency &amp; high risk of harm</b><br>Intimidation<br>Harassment<br>Bullying  |
|             | Low  | <b>Infrequent &amp; low risk of harm</b><br>Abandoned cars<br>Animal-related problems<br>Street drinking /Begging<br>Hoax calls | <b>High frequency but low risk of harm</b><br>Litter/rubbish<br>Noise<br>Graffiti/vandalism /criminal damage<br>Nuisance behaviour<br>Vehicle-related nuisance |
|             |      | Low   | High   |
| Frequency   |      |   |  |

Whilst there is a larger volume of low level ASB reported that predominately feature within environmental damage and disregard for community/personal well-being, there is also a smaller number cases which can be ongoing, serious, or high harm. These tend to be those acts directed at individuals.

### **Low Risk of Harm**

The PIC survey showed that the perceived problem that scored highest was rubbish or litter lying around, followed by people using or dealing drugs. A breakdown of police recorded ASB by type is not possible at this time because of changes to the recording practices which occurred part way through the year.

South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC) recorded 1427 calls identified as ASB between September 2010 and August 2011. Analysis shows that the majority of the calls would initially be considered to cause low harm to the victim. This is not to say that issues can not escalate to become very harmful, for example, refuse can be deliberately set alight.

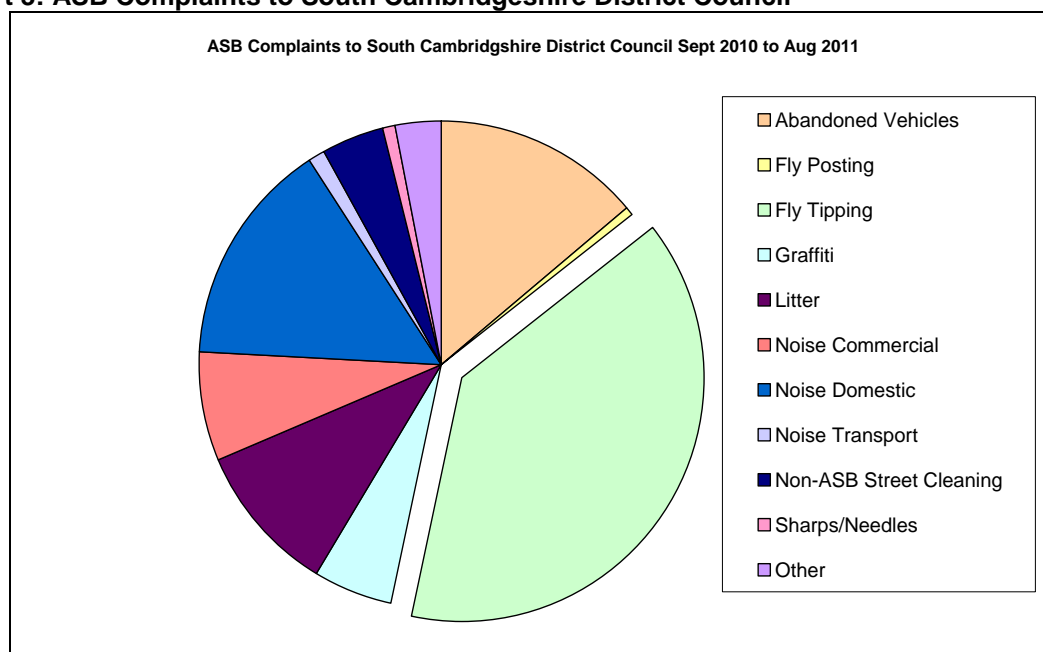
The parishes were asked to identify the issues of most concern, the responses are shown below.

**Table 6: Issues of Most Concern to South Cambridgeshire Parishes**

| Issue                  | Number choosing it as one of most concern | Percentage |
|------------------------|---|------------|
| Speeding               | 36  | 45%        |
| Traffic Problems       | 11  | 14%        |
| Anti-social Behaviour  | 9   | 11%        |
| Burglary               | 9   | 11%        |
| Littering              | 8   | 10%        |
| Fly-tipping            | 4   | 5%         |
| Crime against business | 2   | 3%         |
| Criminal Damage        | 1   | 1%         |
| Total                  | 80  | 100%       |

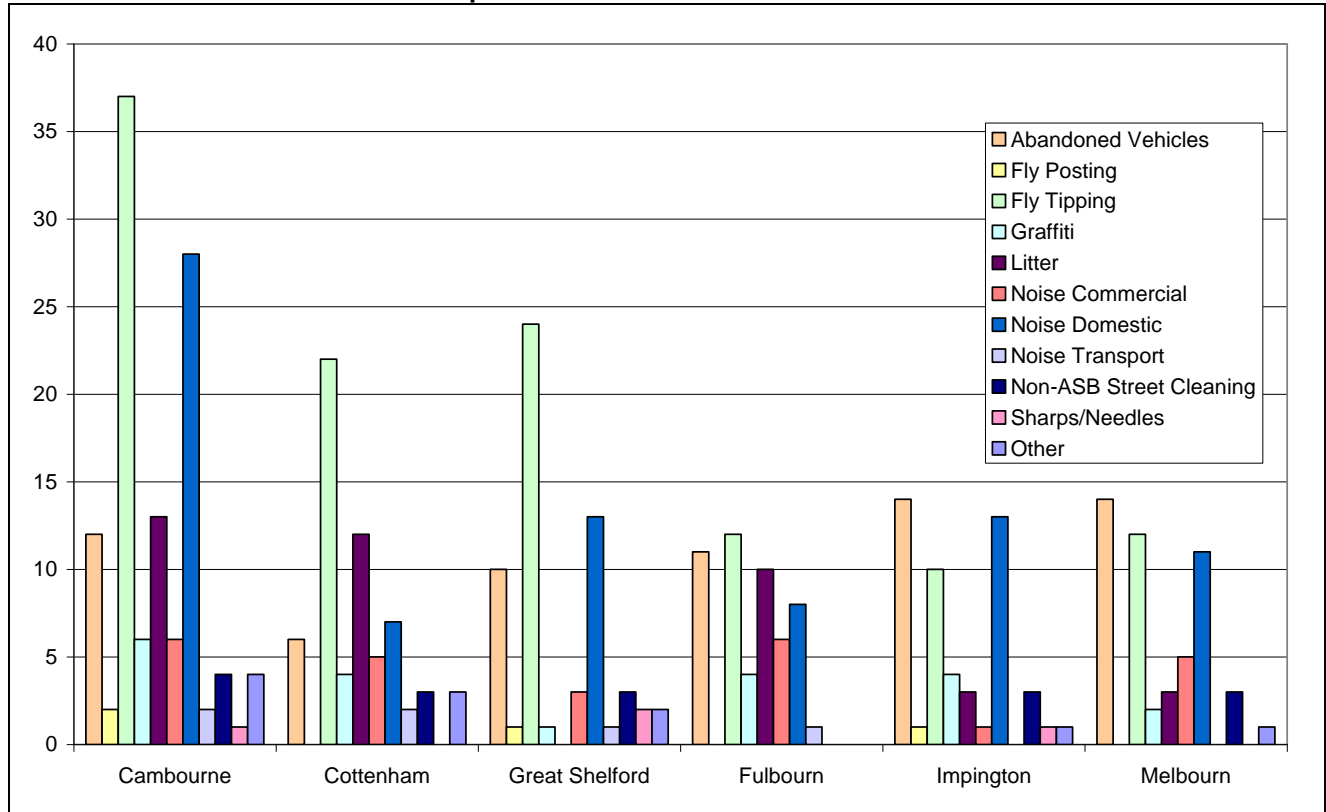
The chart below shows the distribution of complaints to the district council. Reports of fly tipping were the most common followed by reports of domestic noise problems and abandoned vehicles.

**Chart 3: ASB Complaints to South Cambridgeshire District Council**



We carried out a further analysis of the top six wards for reports and this is shown in the chart below.

**Chart 4: ASB Incidents within the Top Six Wards for Total Incidents**



Looking at the balance of complaints between the different areas Cambourne has a particular high number of noise complaints. This is probably due to the number of flats and terrace style housing within the new settlement compared to dwellings built further apart. The settlements of Great Shelford and Cottenham appear to have a particular problem with fly tipping and Melbourn has a particular problem with abandoned vehicles.

### High Risk of Harm

A key aspect of analysing the problem is establishing who suffers the highest proportion of ASB and who is most vulnerable. A current weakness of existing data sources is that this information is not readily available. However, we can predict who is likely to be victimised by which locations experience high levels of ASB and understanding what makes someone vulnerable. Vulnerable victims are children & young people, and vulnerable adults. A vulnerable adult is defined as a person over 18 in receipt of or entitlement to care by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness and unable to protect themselves from significant harm.<sup>12</sup>

### Vulnerable Adults

A recent case in the West Midlands<sup>13</sup> brought to light some of the complex needs of vulnerable victims and the importance of agencies working together and taking seriously the impact that ASB has. At a strategic level, sometimes the evidence is not immediately obvious. This can be due to a variety of reasons including victims being unable or reluctant to report a problem, lack of accurate recording, agencies recording information in different ways so the scale or nature of the problem is not apparent.

<sup>12</sup> No Secrets - Department of Health, 2000

<sup>13</sup> The death of Fiona Pilkington & her daughter after serious and ongoing harassment

In an attempt to understand the problem of harassment and bullying further, local population estimates and nationally reported prevalence can be used to produce a local guide to the potential scale. The Research & Performance Group estimates that approximately 11% of South Cambridgeshire's adult population (16-64) has a disability or long-term illness (LLTI). The British Crime Survey estimates that 19% of disabled adults have been victims of crime.<sup>14</sup> When you apply this to the district population it can be estimated that 1,659 residents may have been the victim of crime/harassment. Some key findings from the Equality Commission inquiry into disability-related harassment are; -

*"It is reported that harassment takes place in many different settings, including close to home, in the home, on public transport and in public places and at school or college. Harassment can be perpetrated by strangers, but also by neighbours, friends, partners and family members.*

*Disabled people often do not report harassment when it occurs, for a range of reasons including fear of consequences, concerns that they won't be believed and lack of information about who to report it to.*

*Disabled people have told us not just about attacks on themselves, but also attacks on their families, friends, support workers, assistance dogs, equipment and adaptations."*

## **Children & Young People**

Following the recommendation of the crime statistics review (Smith, 2006; Statistics Commission, 2006) a supplementary survey was conducted between January and December 2009 with a representative sample of children aged 10 to 15. (Children's experience and attitudes towards the police, personal safety and public spaces: Findings from the 2009/10 British Crime Survey interviews with children aged 10 to 15, May 2011). Key findings showed that 22% of children had been bullied within the previous 12 months. If that figure is applied to the population of South Cambridgeshire, it would indicate that approximately 2,363 children have been bullied. This is in-line with local data which showed that 24% of children interviewed<sup>15</sup> had at least "sometimes" been afraid to go to school because of bullying. Nationally it was found that the majority of bullying took place at school and 30% of those bullied reported that it took place at least once a week. Currently the government's anti-bullying policies are focused through schools and teachers.

Nationally, differences were seen within genders, with young boys and older girls experiencing higher levels of bullying. Children in low income or lower socio-economic OAC groups also reported higher levels of bullying. One initiative that has seen some good results is the safer schools partnership, which aims to reduce bullying, truancy and exclusions by placing a police officer within a school.

National results show the most common form of bullying was verbal abuse. Although, 25% reported that the bullying had resulted in injury; this could indicate that nearly 600 children within the district have been injured in the last 12 months.

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<sup>14</sup> Hidden in plain sight: Inquiry into disability-related harassment

<sup>15</sup> Health related behaviour questionnaire (Balding survey) 2010 (NB - Sample age 12-15)

## Discussion & Recommendations

**RECOMMENDATION:**

It is recommended that partner agencies recognise the importance of cases of ASB and victimisation involving vulnerable groups; particularly people with a learning disability, physical disability or mental health problems and support case-work in resolving these cases.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

It is recommended that the partnership considers how the individual efforts of local agencies to reduce ASB can be drawn together within the partnership as part of tasking & coordination and to support neighbourhood panels.



## Road Safety

### Data sources

Data has been included from a variety of sources. Firstly from the Joint Casualty Road Safety report 2010, this includes health, police and demographic data. Other data sources used were Cambridgeshire Constabulary speed survey results and accident location data from My Cambridgeshire.

### Scale of the Problem

South Cambridgeshire recorded approximately a quarter of accidents in the county over the last three years. This is in part due to the nature of the roads within the district, being rural and high speed. Residents' perceptions of road safety include anti-social use of vehicles such as unsafe parking and speeding.

**Table 7 Road Accidents for Each District<sup>16</sup>**

| Year                     | Cambridge | East Cambridgeshire | Fenland | Hunts | South Cambridgeshire | Cambridgeshire Total |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 94-98 Average            | 606       | 264                 | 343     | 688   | 637                  | 2,538                |
| 2008                     | 426       | 222                 | 289     | 556   | 487                  | 1,980                |
| 2009                     | 451       | 218                 | 291     | 529   | 447                  | 1,936                |
| 2010                     | 421       | 213                 | 280     | 479   | 453                  | 1,846                |
| % of county total (2010) | 22.8%     | 11.5%               | 15.2%   | 25.9% | 24.5%                | 100.0%               |
| % change 2009 to 2010    | -6.7%     | -2.3%               | -3.8%   | -9.5% | 1.3%                 | -4.6%                |

However, whilst South Cambridgeshire has been recording an improvement since 2008, there was a slight increase on the number of road accidents from last year.

### Nature of the Problem

#### Seriousness

Although South Cambridgeshire did record the highest number of killed or seriously injured (KSI) casualties, on average this is 17% of all casualties (2008-10 data). This is a similar proportion to all other district except Cambridge City

**Table 8: Casualties by Local Authority (2008 – 2010 Average)<sup>12</sup>**

| Year    | Cambridge | East Cambridgeshire | Fenland | Hunts | South Cambridgeshire | Cambridgeshire Total |
|---------|-----------|---------------------|---------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Fatal   | 1         | 4                   | 7       | 7     | 14                   | 33                   |
| Serious | 47        | 44                  | 53      | 93    | 96                   | 333                  |
| Slight  | 447       | 254                 | 337     | 629   | 538                  | 2,205                |
| Total   | 495       | 305                 | 397     | 729   | 647                  | 2,573                |

#### Speeding

Of the Speed Survey conducted by Cambridgeshire Constabulary in the district in the last 12 months, the following were of note for South Cambridgeshire:

<sup>16</sup> Data reproduced from Joint Data Casualty Report 2010

- Link Road (northbound), Longstanton 96% exceeded 30 mile an hour limit – Aug 2011
- Link Road (southbound), Longstanton 90% exceeded 30 mile an hour limit – Aug 2011
- Over Road(northbound), Swavesey 55% exceeded 30 mile an hour limit – Aug 2011

Speeding was the area of concern raised by the highest number of parishes in the survey carried out during September 2011 (See appendix 4 for full details). 36 of the 80 parishes that responded listed speeding as being of most concern. The analysis revealed that the area that was of second most concern was traffic problems.

### **Location of the Problem**

Many of the people killed and injured in Cambridgeshire do not live in the County. Areas with busy trunk roads, for example, may well exhibit high casualty rates per head of resident population because they carry a lot of “through” traffic. South Cambridgeshire is an example of this due to the M11, A14 and A1307.

### **Tackling the Problem**

The Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Road Safety Partnership (CPRSP) have identified the following key road safety issues for the county:

Young Drivers, Work-related Road safety, Motorcycles, Speed and Migrant road users. They aim to reduce casualty rates through:

- Enforcement of relevant laws (by the Police)'
- Education, training and publicity campaigns'
- Engineering'
- Epidemiology (the scientific study of the causes, distribution and control of road casualties).

### **Recommendations**

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

It is recommended that the partnership, where necessary, supports the County Road Safety Partnership to address concerns related to speeding and other traffic problems. This can be done by using the existing partnership working mechanisms of the CDRP.

# Domestic Violence in South Cambridgeshire

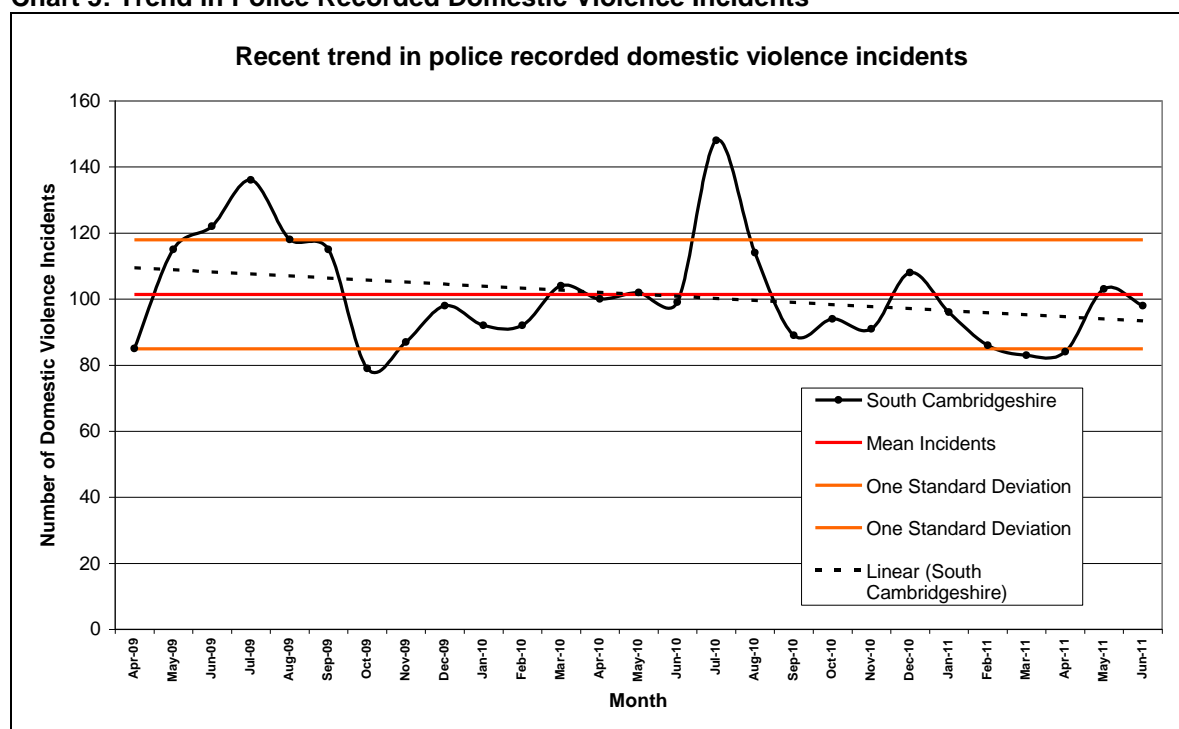
## Data Sources

There are a limited range of local sources for domestic violence most of which only provide a partial picture as much domestic violence goes unreported or unrecorded. The police record domestic violence incidents and recorded crimes are given a 'domestic violence marker' depending on the relationship between the victim and the offender. Information is available on the workload of the Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service (IDVAS). Information is also available from Children's Social Care records where concern has been reported that domestic violence is having an adverse impact on a young person. This section seeks to combine all these different datasets into a coherent picture for the partnership and makes recommendations for further action.

## The Scale of Domestic Violence

All reported incidents to the police call centre are recorded against a set framework. Incidents are recorded that either directly involve domestic violence or where domestic violence is a secondary factor. The graph below shows the recent trend in the number of incidents that have been recorded by the police in South Cambridgeshire.

**Chart 5: Trend in Police Recorded Domestic Violence Incidents**



Reporting of DV incidents in the district has remained stable. Apart from two exceptional months the number of incidents recorded has remained within  $\pm 20$  of 100 (the long term average).

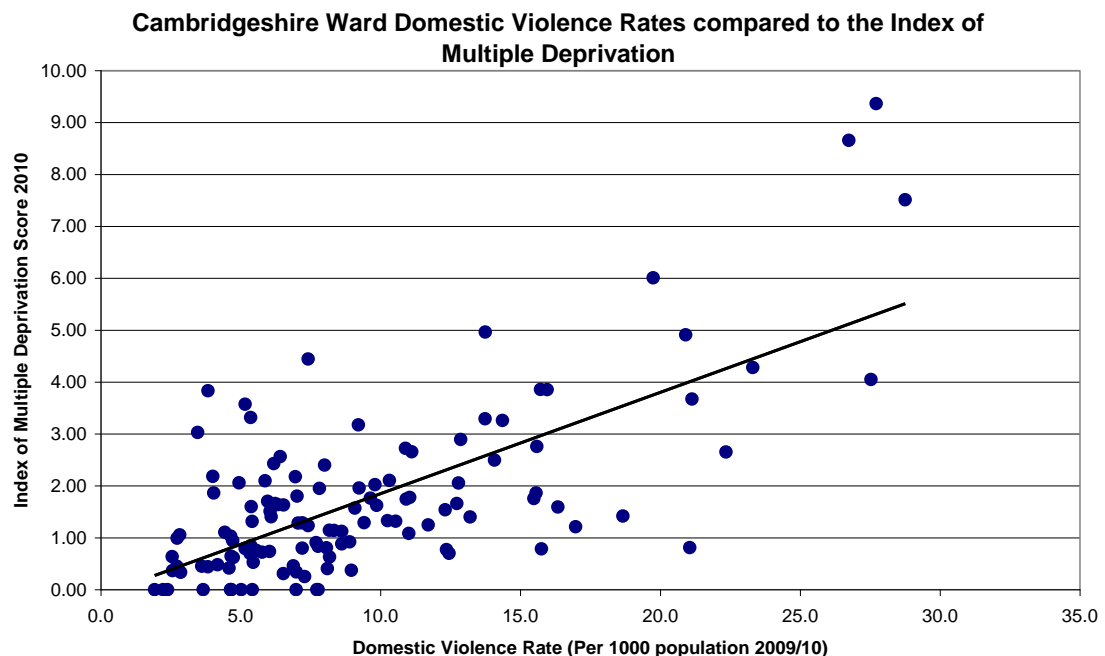
## Location of Domestic Violence

The distribution of the last year's domestic violence incidents shows that the biggest hotspots were in Longstanton, Cambourne and Histon.

## The Nature of Domestic Violence – A Link with Deprivation

There is a strong relationship between the rate of deprivation within a ward and the rate of domestic violence. This relationship is demonstrated in the graph below; generally the higher the rate of deprivation the higher the rate of domestic violence.

**Chart 6: The Association Between Domestic Violence and Deprivation**



We carried out an exercise to identify if there were any wards within South Cambridgeshire that had both lower and higher rates of domestic violence than expected given the level of deprivation:

- Both Bassingbourn and The Wilbrahams had a lower rate than expected given the level of deprivation. This is an indication that there maybe under-reporting of domestic violence in these areas. The case of Bassingbourn is interesting as it has a significant number of military personnel living in the area. A national research pilot found *“Whilst this research did not find high levels of formal self-reported DVA, it did find high levels of anxiety and concern amongst the partners of military personnel about the impact of family reintegration on all areas of family life.”*<sup>17</sup>
- Bourn (in which Cambourne is the largest settlement) had a higher rate of domestic violence than would be predicted based on its deprivation score. There is most probably an association with the expansion of house building in the ward. Some new housing areas have a relatively high level of social housing and the new residents will contribute towards a higher rate of DV and ASB with the general needs of the population not yet being reflected within the IMD score.

## Other Factors Associated with Domestic Violence

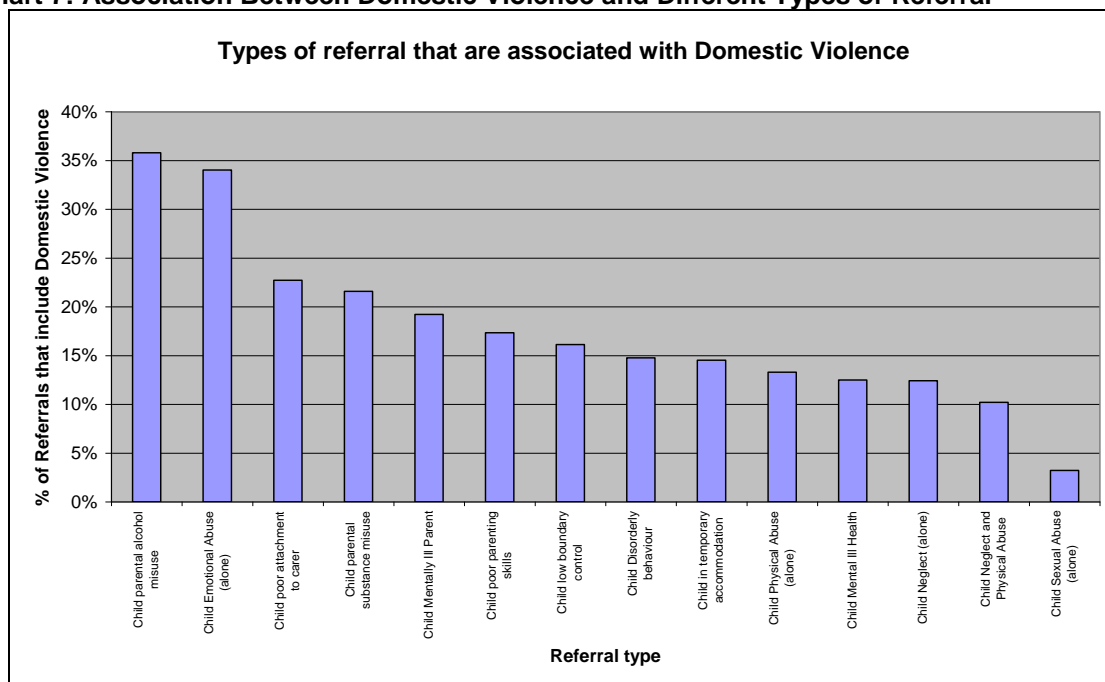
The research team has been provided with information from the County Council's Children's Services regarding child care referrals<sup>18</sup>. The information provided shows that

<sup>17</sup> Domestic Abuse and Military Families: The Problem of Reintegration and Control – E Williamson September 2011

<sup>18</sup> See appendix 4 for an explanation of each data source

during the last twelve months there were 215 new referrals in South Cambridgeshire that involved domestic violence.

**Chart 7: Association Between Domestic Violence and Different Types of Referral**



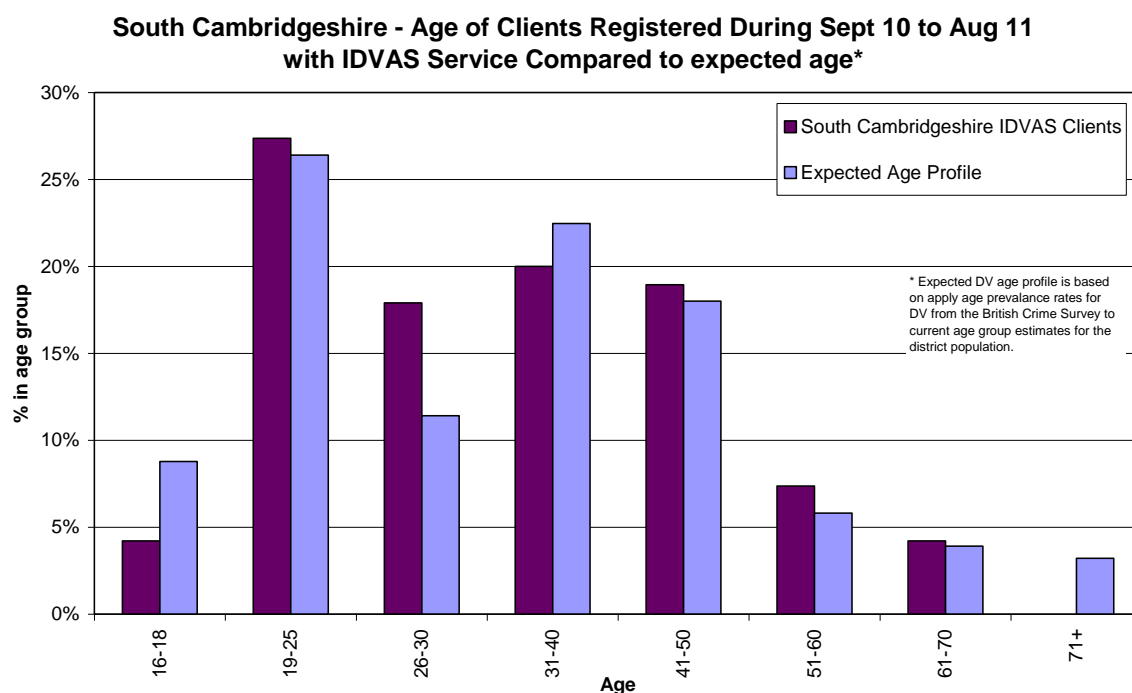
The chart above shows that there is a very strong relationship between domestic violence and childcare referrals involving either parental alcohol abuse or neglect with over 1/3 of such cases also involving domestic violence. Over 1/5 of referrals involving ‘poor attachment to carer’ and ‘parental substance misuse’ also involves domestic violence. Other common links are with cases involving parental mental ill health, ‘poor parenting skills’ and low boundary control of children’.

Evidence from the Balding Survey<sup>19</sup> shows that that children are aware of domestic violence occurring within their households. 8% of South Cambridgeshire pupils reported violence or shouting at home due to someone drinking alcohol, (county average of 7%).

We have also looked at the relative size of age groups within the case load of the Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service (IDVAS) and compared it to the expected age group size (given what we know about the population age structure and the rate of reported abuse for different age groups) and the age structure of the victims of crimes involving violence by partners or ex-partners. This comparison is shown in the chart below.

<sup>19</sup> The Balding Survey is a regular survey of children’s health and attitudes towards issues that affect their health and well-being.

**Chart 8: Comparison of the Relative Size of Age Groups between Known and Expected Victims of Domestic Violence**



Broadly the chart shows that a higher than expect proportion of older women are reporting domestic violence (recorded being victims of crime) and represented on the IDVAS caseload. There are not as high a proportion of younger women as there should be given what we know about the incidence of domestic violence within this age group (Cases where the victim was under 18 may be treated as child protection issues).

A brief profile of domestic violence offenders is shown in the table below. Generally the age range of offenders tends to be slightly higher than that of their victims although it is notable that within South Cambridgeshire the average age of an offender is higher than elsewhere in the County.

**Table 9: A Brief Profile of Identified Domestic Violence Offenders**

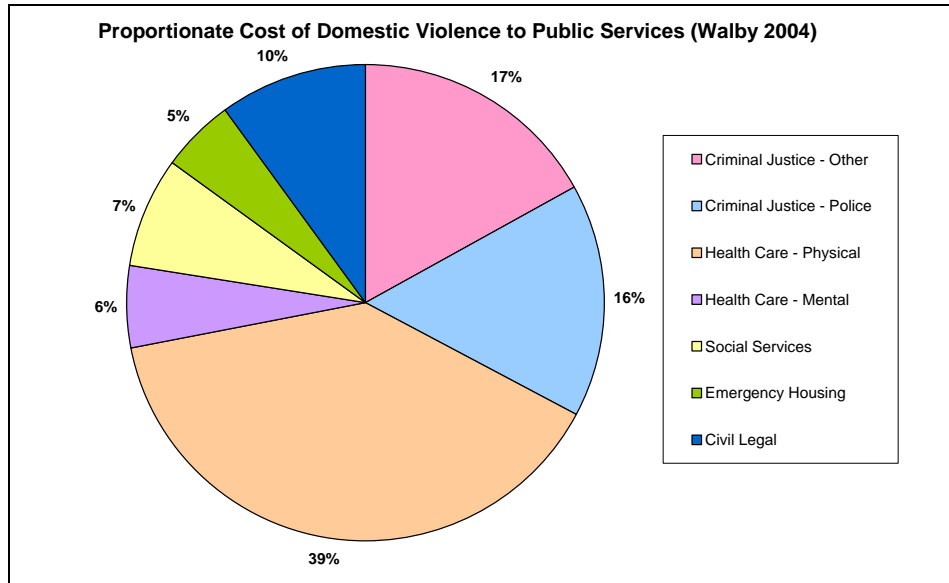
| District             | Number | Peak age | Ethnicity                            |
|----------------------|--------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| Cambridge            | 114    | 19-40    | White British 68%<br>White Other 11% |
| East Cambridgeshire  | 40     | 31-40    | White British 88%<br>White Other 8%  |
| Fenland              | 110    | 31-40    | White British 75%<br>White Other 17% |
| Huntingdonshire      | 138    | 31-40    | White British 82%<br>White Other 6%  |
| South Cambridgeshire | 71     | 41-50    | White British 80%<br>White Other 7%  |

## Cost of Domestic Violence

Whilst the level of threat to the individual provide impetuous for the funding for domestic violence services, having a clear understanding of the costs of domestic violence to public services and where those costs fall is very valuable when discussing the relative funding

required. The most authoritative work on the costs involved was carried out by Walby in 2004<sup>20</sup>

**Chart 9: The Cost of Domestic Violence**



It is important to note that within the cost model developed by Walby almost half of the costs to public services were incurred by the NHS for the treatment of physical injury as well as long term mental health problems. To set the cost figures in context it is estimated that the cost of domestic violence represents an estimated 1.54% of the NHS budget, 1.6% of combined local authority budgets and 7% of the policing budget<sup>21</sup>.

## Domestic Violence - Discussion and Recommendations

### RECOMMENDATION:

In consideration of its support for Domestic Violence it is recommended that the partnership looks first at awareness-raising regarding domestic violence and the engagement of all local partners in doing this.

<sup>20</sup> The cost of domestic violence 2004, Professor Sylvia Walby, Women & Equality Unit, University of Leeds (funded by the DTI)

<sup>21</sup> Costs proportions created by dividing Walby's cost estimates by published national spending costs estimates (Guardian 2008)

## Adult Offending

### Profile of Adult Offenders Known to Probation

The number of offenders who are part of the probation service caseload at the end of August 2011 that were coded to South Cambridgeshire was 121. Although this was not the lowest number of offenders per district in the county, it is the lowest rate per 1000 population. This is due to the relatively large population in South Cambridgeshire.

**Table 10: Identified Need for South Cambridgeshire Probation Clients**

| Need Type                       | Number of clients | Percentage of Clients | Percentage of clients - Cambridgeshire | Difference |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--|------------|
| Thinking & behaviour            | 99                | 81.8%                 | 86.2%                                  | -4.4%      |
| Lifestyle & associates          | 77                | 63.6%                 | 61.3%                                  | 2.3%       |
| Relationship                    | 63                | 52.1%                 | 54.0%                                  | -1.9%      |
| Emotional Well-Being            | 60                | 49.6%                 | 39.2%                                  | 10.4%      |
| Alcohol Misuse                  | 58                | 47.9%                 | 43.4%                                  | 4.5%       |
| Attitudes                       | 53                | 43.8%                 | 48.9%                                  | -5.1%      |
| Accommodation                   | 32                | 26.4%                 | 24.8%                                  | 1.7%       |
| Drug Misuse                     | 27                | 22.3%                 | 31.5%                                  | -9.2%      |
| Finance                         | 26                | 21.5%                 | 34.4%                                  | -12.9%     |
| Education Training & Employment | 14                | 11.6%                 | 22.2%                                  | -10.7%     |

The two highest criminogenic needs (i.e. those factors that tend to lead to criminal behaviour) identified for offenders were “thinking & behaviour” and “lifestyle & associates”. This was the case across the county. These areas of need refer the internal and external factors affecting offenders behaviour. Probation clients in South Cambridgeshire were identified as having a higher than county average need for emotional well-being.

### Offender Needs

*“When I consider what the needs of offenders are, I always try to always bear in mind that offenders want the same things as everyone else - health care, a job, a family, and somewhere to live. Of these issues, health is vitally important. With the high number of offenders with mental health problems, or difficulties with drugs, the contribution made by health professionals in addressing the needs of the offender population is absolutely crucial.”*

*(Lord Hunt 2008)*

### Offending and Mental Health

Surveys have shown that as many as 90% of prisoners have a diagnosable mental disorder, substance abuse problem or, frequently, both. Among young offenders and juveniles that figure is even higher, 95%. It is also known that mental illness can contribute to re-offending and problems of social exclusion.<sup>22</sup>

The most common mental disorders among prisoners was personality disorders (64% in males sentenced prisoners, 50% in females sentenced prisoners) and neurotic disorders (40% in males sentenced prisoners, 63% in females sentenced prisoners).

This raises particular questions about ways of managing and treating these difficulties. The Bradley Report clearly identifies recommendation for improving intervention for both adult

<sup>22</sup> Offender Mental Health – A Case for Change -Department of Health 2005



and young offenders with mental health problems and learning disabilities. Implementing these should be considered a key priority in the county when considering the potential impact on improving the outcomes of offenders and reducing re-offending. Early appropriate intervention is essential so that opportunities are not lost to impact on immediate offending and re-offending but also to deter children and young people away from adult offending.

## **Tackling the Problem**

During 2011/12 the county has been working towards joining up partnership delivery of reducing offending through Integrated Offender Management (IOM). Initially this has focused on combining the CDIP and PPO schemes. Agencies delivering frontline services for offenders need to integrate this approach to their mainstream work if IOM is going to be successful. It should be noted that the outcome of the Constabulary Operation Redesign will impact on policing resource across Cambridgeshire in respect of IOM is currently unknown. To date the following progress has been made;

- Outcome measures have been now agreed.
- Assessment matrix now applied to all DIP/PPO and probation referrals for IOM
- Central BCU currently consolidating PPO meeting to monthly IOM partner meetings
- 2 x Mental Health posts currently being recruited to support Bradley recommendations for diversion of offender with mental health issues from custody and providing community based support.

## **CDIP Effectiveness**

In Cambridgeshire, the CDIP has been in operation since April 2005. CDIP is delivered in the community via two teams, the Southern team covers Cambridge city, East Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire, the Central team covers Huntingdonshire and Fenland.

### **• National Evidence**

Since being introduced nationally in 2003, the Drug Intervention Programme has proved a clear success in engaging offenders into treatment. Over 4,500 drug misusing offenders enter treatment through DIP each month and eight out of every ten persons are being retained in treatment for 12 weeks or more. Since DIP began, recorded acquisitive crime – to which drug related crime makes a significant contribution – has fallen by around 32% to end of year 2009.

The major benefit of DIP is that it focuses on the needs of offenders by providing new ways of cross-partnership working, as well as linking pre-existing ones, across the criminal justice system, healthcare and drugs treatment services and a range of other supporting and rehabilitative services. This multi-agency approach is the model for IOM.

### **• Cambridgeshire Evidence**

The CDIP carried out an offending analysis in March 2011 which tracked clients offending history one year before and after the CDIP start date. The *estimated* decrease in known offending<sup>23</sup> comparing one year before and one year<sup>24</sup> after engagement is 46% (comparable to Jan 2010 was 52%). Accounting for 7.3 months engagement, the *estimated* decrease in acquisitive crime one year after was 47% and Serious Acquisitive Crime was 91%. This is calculated for all offenders in the sample and may not reflect the average individual change.

Feedback from the 2010 Cambridgeshire Drug and Alcohol Team (CDAAT) service user events held throughout the county was very positive about the accessibility of the DIP to

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<sup>23</sup> Those offences recorded on the police national computer (PNC)

<sup>24</sup> Estimated for those not engaged for the full 12 months

clients, the quality of treatment and key working whilst engaged with the service. It is rewarding to note that the qualitative feedback on DIP treatment provides a positive endorsement of the service over and above the quantitative performance measures.

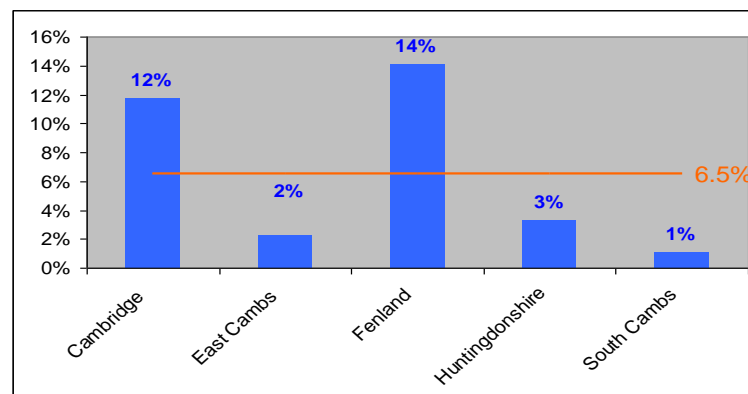
In addition, according to the CDIP client survey in April 2011 (n=19), the clients drug spend has reduced nearly 80% after they completed DIP compared with prior engagement. The current self admitted drug usage data suggested that 32% (n=6) of clients have been clean after working with DIP.

In terms of areas of support, most clients surveyed cited “treatment” as a main factor that helped with engaging with CDIP. Well being, Accommodation and Employment are identified as the other most important areas of support.

## Alcohol Treatment Needs

Based on prevalence data it can be seen that South Cambridgeshire have the second highest level of high risk drinkers in the county (5.3% compared to the county average of 3.9%).<sup>25</sup> South Cambridgeshire probation clients also showed a high level of need for alcohol treatment compared to the county average. When this is compared with data showing which residents are accessing alcohol treatment it is a concern to see that the lowest proportion of residents accessing treatment are from South Cambridgeshire. The chart below shows all districts in the county, and it is clear that not all residents in the county have equal access to services. This is an area of inequality that commissioners need to address.

**Chart 10: Proportion of Residents in Treatment per Higher Risk Drinking Population by District, 2010/11**



## Discussion & Recommendations

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

It is recommended that South Cambridgeshire CDRP continues to support the delivery of integrated offender management and receive the annual report for the scheme at the end of the financial year.

<sup>25</sup> North West Public Health Observatory report August 2011

# Locations of Multiple Priority Issues

## Cambourne

### Introduction

Bourn ward is located to the west of Cambridge City and has the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest population size in the district (8,570). Between 2001 and 2009, Bourn ward recorded an increase of 5,740 in its population, or 44% of growth for the whole district.<sup>26</sup> The latest deprivation score (IMD 2010) shows the ward to be the 5<sup>th</sup> most deprived ward in the district. The highest population types by OAC are Accessible Countryside (30%), Village Life (20%) and Prospering Suburbs (20%).

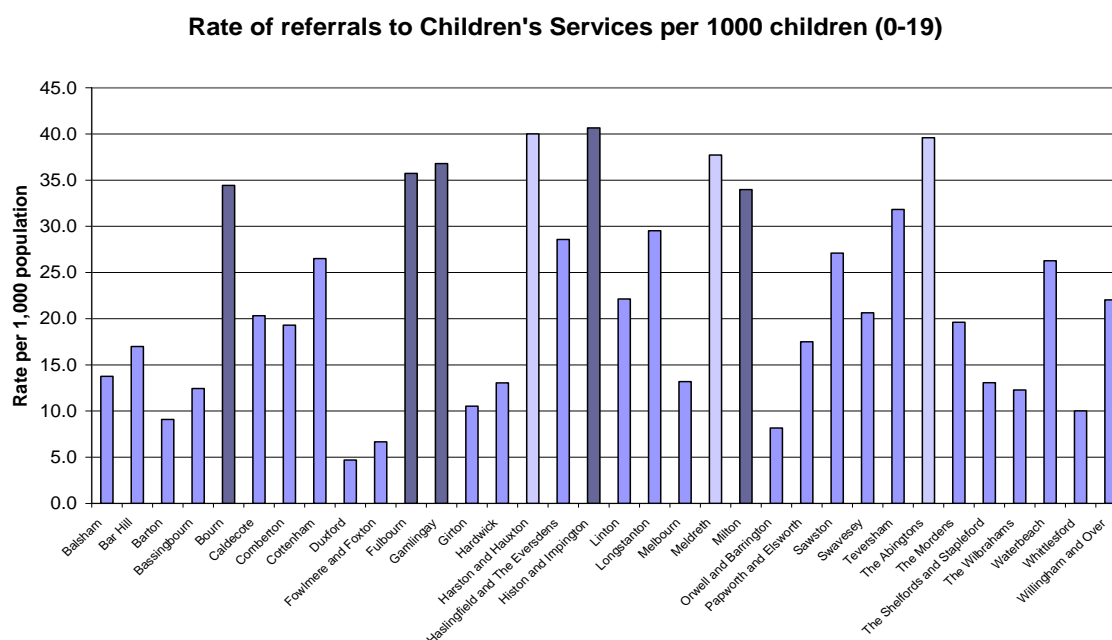
The largest settlement within the ward is Cambourne which lies along the A428 with easy access into the city. The development of Cambourne accounts for the large increase in population of the whole ward. The village now has three primary schools and other local amenities.

### Nature of the Problems

The **ASB** rate for Borne is 40.8 per 1,000 which is the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest for the district. Cambourn had the highest number of ASB complaints reported to district council of all the villages this year (115); of the complaints fly tipping (37) and domestic noise (28) were recorded most often. Other issues were littering (13) and abandoned vehicles (12). There were also 2 reported refuse fires in Cambourne and one primary school was within the top quarter of primary schools for its exclusion rate. Wherry housing association data shows an increase in the number of ASB complaints in Cambourne in the last year, most complaints were for noise.

Bourn ward recorded the highest rate of police recorded **domestic violence** incidents in the district and top 25 wards in the county. The largest volume of **child care referrals** was for bourn ward, which also had a relatively high rate of referrals.

Chart 11: The Rate of Referrals to Children’s Social Care Services per 1,000 Children



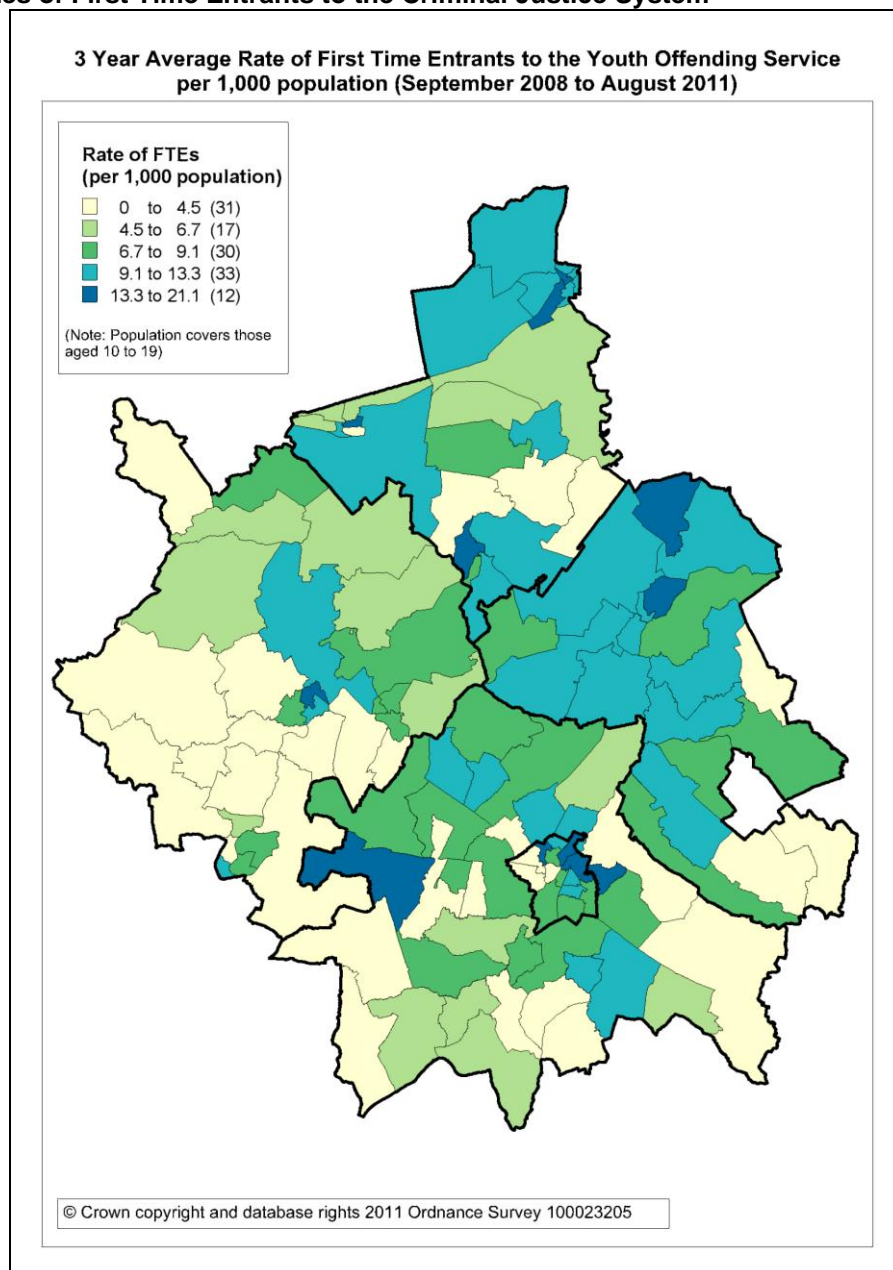
<sup>26</sup> South Cambridgeshire Annual demographic and socio-economic report, Research & Performance team - Cambridgeshire County Council 2011

Bourn and Histon & Impington wards had the highest number of referrals (106 and 100 respectively). This accounted for a quarter of all referrals in the district. The chart above shows that when displayed as a rate per 1,000 children the wards to the north or Cambridge also feature highly. Harston, Meldreth and The Abingtons feature highly, however the actual number of referrals is quite low as is their population, hence the high rate.

Data from the **youth offending** service provides us with an insight into the rates of young people committing offences and entering the criminal justice system for the first time. Averaged over three years there are particular wards within the County that generate more first-time offenders than others.

The South Cambridgeshire figures show that both Bourn (Cambourne) and Teversham consistently produce a high rate of first time offenders (see Map 2 over the page).

**Map 2: Rates of First Time Entrants to the Criminal Justice System**



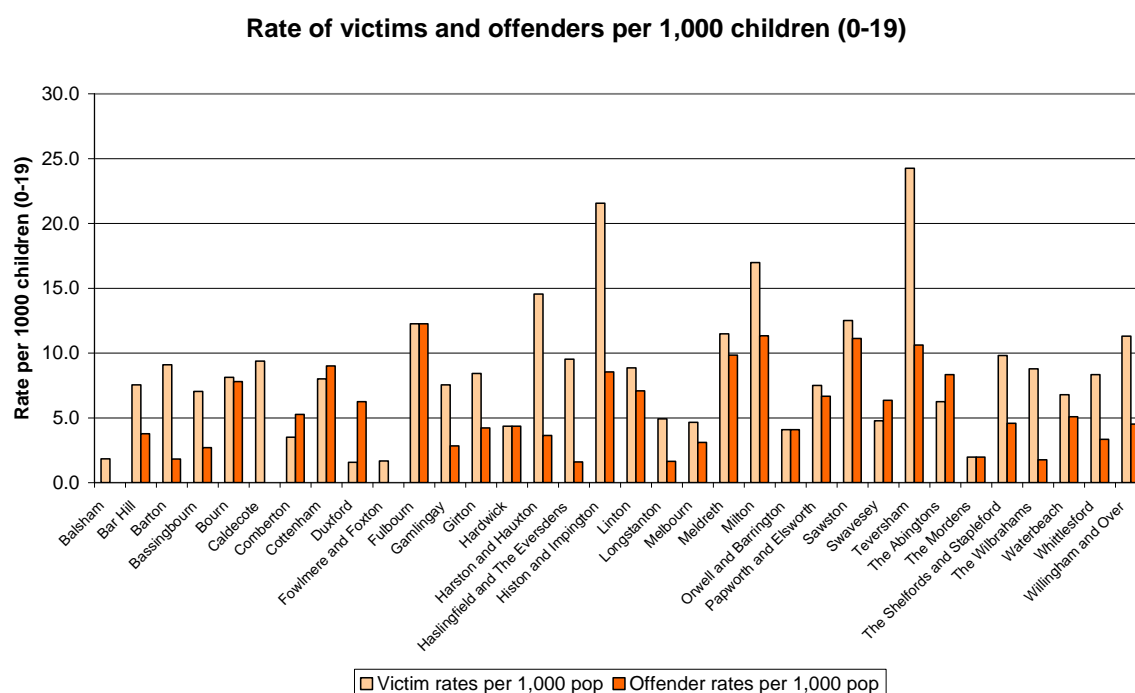
## Villages Bordering Cambridge City

Other wards and villages that report higher levels of community safety issues tend to be located along the border with Cambridge City. These are Histon & Impington ward, Milton ward and Teversham ward. Histon and Impington ward has not only the largest population but also is the most densely populated ward in South Cambridgeshire.

### Identification of Problems

- Previous analysis has show that there are a high volume of metal and fuel thefts just to the north of the city.<sup>27</sup>
- Histon & Impington had the second highest rate of victims of crime under the age of 19.
- Histon & Impington had the highest rate of referrals to children’s social care services in the district.
- Domestic violence incidents rates are higher in the wards to the north and east of the city than other parts of the district (with the exception of Bourn). See Map 6: Appendix 6
- Teversham is noted as having a high rate of first time entrants to the criminal justice system as well as a high rate of victims under 19.
- Fulbourn for September 2010 to August 2011 had a relatively high rate of offenders under the age of 19.

Chart 12: Rate of Victims and Offenders per 1,000 Children (0-19)



## Discussion & Recommendations

The multiple data sources show that Cambourne has a large volume of low risk of harm anti-social behaviour problems. Further this is also a relatively high level of domestic violence, referrals to Children’s Social Care Services and first time entrants into the Youth

<sup>27</sup> Rural Crime Report: Research & Performance Cambridgeshire County Council – April 2011

Offending Service. There is therefore an opportunity to tackle cross-cutting themes in this location through partnership working.

This may be an area where intensive support is most appropriate. One example of best practice is the Family Intervention Project (FIP), which is currently co-ordinated and delivered through Cambridgeshire County Council's Children's Social Care Services. The project aims to reduce anti-social behaviour (ASB) perpetrated by the most anti-social and challenging families, prevent cycles of homelessness due to ASB and achieve the five Every Child Matters outcomes for children and young people. FIPs use an 'assertive' and 'persistent' style of working to challenge and support families to address the root causes of their ASB. An evaluation in September 2011 found reductions in crime and ASB, reductions in the proportion families experiencing risks from poor family functioning (e.g. relationship breakdown, domestic violence or child protection issues) and reductions in the proportion of families with health issues, including drug and alcohol problems. Other examples of best practice are included in appendix 8.

Locations bordering Cambridge City has a diverse range of problems that requires further analysis to enable a more focused approach is taken. It is suggested that these areas be tackled subsequently.

**RECOMMENDATION:** It is recommended that the partnership's Tasking and Coordination Group regularly focus on places that may require action to address a range of issues. Initially Cambourne could be the focus for partnership work; moving on to other areas as changes in crime trends require.

**RECOMMENDATION:** Given the issues that have arisen within the relatively new settlement of Cambourne and the future planning picture for the partnership area. That consideration is given to how the partnership becomes involved with the planning of new developments and the extent to which community safety issues are taken into account within development plans.

## Appendices

### Appendix 1: Methodology

#### Structure

From 2010 it was decided that the structure of the document should follow the “Crime Problem Analysis Triangle” (PAT):



The model stems from the Routine Activity Theory<sup>28</sup>. The theory states that crime is normal and levels of crime are dependant on the opportunities available. The role of victims, their environment, and the context around which a crime occurs is considered to be more important and have greater impact on the likelihood of a crime occurring than social issues such as poverty or financial depression. The PAT incorporates this, looking at the opportunity structure around a crime or set of crimes. The concept is that for a crime to occur, it is necessary to have the following:

- A suitable victim – either a person or an object, suitably vulnerable and offering an attractive ‘reward’.
- An appropriate place – for example a deserted park, or an unlit alleyway.
- The ‘likely’ offender – with a motive, and present with the target at the right place, and the right time.

For each of these three there is a deterrent, as highlighted in the triangle above, and it is the deterrent that the CDRP will need to consider. By analysing victims, places and offenders in turn, we aim to identify commonalities and trends, and offer guidance on points where a handle, manager or guardian could be placed to reduce the level of crime.

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<sup>28</sup> (Cohen & Felson, 1979)

## ***Appendix 2: Summary of Data Sources & Technical Notes***

### **Data Sources**

The following data sources were used as part of the 2011 strategic assessments for Cambridgeshire. Where information is not directly available with a particular strategic assessment then it may have been used for another district assessment or analyzed by the research team but not quoted directly.

- Cambridgeshire County Council
  - First time entrants to the criminal justice system 2007/08 - 2010/11
  - Educational attainment 2008/09 – 2010/11
  - Unauthorized absence 2008/09 – 2010/11
  - School exclusions 2009/10 – 2010/11
  - Children Referred to Children’s Services (Social Services) 2008/09 – 2010/11
  - Cases referred to the Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service (IDVAS) 2008/09 – 2010/11
  - ‘Letters to schools’ relating to DV 2006/07 to 2008/09
  - Cases referred to the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (for domestic abuse/violence), MARAC, 2008/09 – 2010/11
  - Cases referred to the Vulnerable Adults Service 2008/09 – 2010/11
  - Results of the 2010 neighbourhood survey & other consultation findings
  - Demographic and other data provided by the County Council Research & Performance team
  
- Cambridgeshire DAAT
  - Numbers in treatments 2008/09 – 2010/11
  - Results of the Balding Health Survey 2008 and Tellus Survey 2008 & 2010
  - Numbers in treatment (Inc background) with Cambridgeshire DIP 2008/09 – Aug 2011
  - General background material on drug-misuse in Cambridgeshire
  
- Cambridge City Council
  - Recent data from environmental service teams including Intravenous Needle Finds, reports of fly-tipping, abandoned vehicles and graffiti. (Exact content varies between district council).
  - Incidents of anti-social behaviour reported to the district council.
  - Update on CDRP performance
  - Consultation with residents
  
- East Cambridgeshire District Council
  - Recent data from environmental service teams relating to graffiti. (Exact content varies between district council).
  - Incidents of anti-social behaviour reported to the district council.
  - Update on CDRP performance
  
- Huntingdonshire District Council
  - Recent data from environmental service teams including Intravenous Needle Finds, reports of fly-tipping, abandoned vehicles and graffiti. (Exact content varies between district council).
  - Incidents of anti-social behaviour reported to the district council.
  - Update on CDRP performance



- Fenland District Council
  - Recent data from environmental service teams including Intravenous Needle Finds, reports of fly-tipping, abandoned vehicles and graffiti. (Exact content varies between district council).
  - Update on CDRP performance
  - Incidents of anti-social behaviour reported to the district council.
- South Cambridgeshire District Council
  - Recent data from environmental service teams including Intravenous Needle Finds, reports of fly-tipping, abandoned vehicles and graffiti. (Exact content varies between district council).
  - Incidents of anti-social behaviour reported to the district council.
  - Update on CDRP performance
- Cambridgeshire Constabulary
  - All offences committed between 2007/08 and August 2011
  - Past data on offences committed
  - CADET performance reporting tool
  - Identified offenders and victims of all offences committed between Sept 2008 to August 2009
  - Various analytical products and documents produced by the analytical team of Cambridgeshire Constabulary
  - Neighbourhood Police priorities for the previous 12 months
  - All incidents of ASB reported to the Constabulary up until August 2011
  - Past data on ASB incidents.
- Cambridgeshire Fire & Rescue Service
  - All arson incidents reported to the fire service up to August 2011
- East of England Ambulance Service NHS Trust
  - Historic data on incidents of violence assault, overdoses and unconsciousness reported to the Ambulance Trust. **However it should be noted that the Ambulance Trust has recently re-established data sharing but not all fields are currently being shared, thereby limiting the use of the data for this years strategic assessment.**
- Addenbrookes Hospital (Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust)
  - Reports of time / location of assault from victims presenting themselves to the A&E department.
- Hinchingsbrooke NHS Hospital Trust
  - Reports of time / location of assault from victims presenting themselves to the A&E department.
- NHS Cambridgeshire
  - See Cambridgeshire DAAT and trust information above
  - Summary of Road Traffic Accident Report 2010
- Cambridgeshire Probation Service
  - Analysis of current case-load of Cambridgeshire Probation Service including CDRP location, Tier of Offender, Needs Assessment and Order Type.

## Technical Notes on Analysis

### Geographical Coding

Data supplied to the County Council Research Team from the Constabulary on offences committed in the County contains grid references.

For the sake of consistency the Research Group uses the grid references supplied to label the data with a large set of geographical labels which includes the following:

- District
- Ward
- Parish
- LSOA
- Neighbourhood
- Town Centre
- Pub Cluster

This labelling is done within the MapInfo Geographical Information System. Subsequent analysis of the data for geographical units such as wards use the Research Group labels rather than any that might have been supplied with the data. This can lead to a slight difference in counts in the number of crimes occurring in a particular ward for the same time period between the Research Group and the Police but the advantage is that all partnership data is coded to the same level of consistency and accuracy and that this accuracy is controlled by those carrying out the analysis.

### Identifying Town Centres

Ward and other administrative boundary lines can cut across town centres e.g. for the town centre of March. Therefore an alternative standard set of town centre boundaries is needed.

For the strategic assessment the boundaries of 'Retail Cores in England & Wales for 2004' were used. The names of the Retail Cores, together with their boundary sizes and statistics on the number of retail employees and the floorspace and rateable value of retail properties within the retail cores have been published on the CLG State of the Cities Database (<http://www.socd.communities.gov.uk/SOCD>). Boundaries are also available and can be obtained by emailing [towncentres@communities.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:towncentres@communities.gsi.gov.uk).

A small number of towns in Cambridgeshire were not on the published 'retail core' layer (these included Littleport and Soham) for these an approximation for each town centre was produced by the Research Group. This was done with reference to the relative size of other 'retail cores'.

### Hot Spot Mapping

The method of crime 'hotspot' mapping used by the Research Group is called Kernel Density Estimation and it is an accepted standard in producing crime hotspot maps. See [http://www.jdi.ucl.ac.uk/crime\\_mapping/index.php](http://www.jdi.ucl.ac.uk/crime_mapping/index.php) for more details on the methodology for crime mapping.

The specific tool we used is an add-in to MapInfo called HS Gridder and it is sold under licence in the UK by the CDR group. See the following link for more information.

[http://www.cdrgroup.co.uk/index.htm?sales\\_3rdparty\\_HS\\_Gridder.htm~mainframe](http://www.cdrgroup.co.uk/index.htm?sales_3rdparty_HS_Gridder.htm~mainframe)

### Balding Survey

The Health Related Behaviour Questionnaire (Balding Survey) is completed every two years by most year 8 (12-13 years old) and year 10 students (14-15 years old) in Cambridgeshire. A total of 2,852 Huntingdonshire pupils completed the 2010 survey. There are 15 questions around “Stay safe” topic, which are ranging from bullying at school, safety in the neighbourhood, carrying weapons, violence at home and internet safety. A summary of the responses from Huntingdonshire pupils are as follows:

### **iQuanta**

For the strategic assessments we used data and comparative information from iQuanta.

The iQuanta website provides a large repository of analyses on current policing and community safety performance in England and Wales. It helps the policing and crime reduction community to focus on performance management and to track progress in improving performance. The analyses are provided in a range of graphical charts and tables. They allow you to compare current performance against peers, identify significant changes in performance and track progress towards Local Area Agreement (LAA) targets. Analyses are available at force, Basic Command Unit (BCU) and Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) level. iQuanta supports the Assessments in Policing and Community Safety (APACS) framework with analysis of APACS performance indicators and key diagnostic indicators, as well as, transitionally, the policing performance measures in the former Policing Performance Assessment Framework (PPAF).

iQuanta is provided by the Performance Strategy Directorate of the Home Office.

### **Most Similar Groups (MSGs)**

Peer comparisons in iQuanta are made using ‘Most Similar’ comparison groups. These groups provide a benchmark for comparison of crime rates and other indicators with similar areas elsewhere in England & Wales. They also help to identify similar areas which are performing well, to promote the sharing of good practice.

### **How are the MSF and Most Similar Groups Calculated?**

Analysis identified a number of socio-demographic and geographic variables which were strongly linked to increased levels of crime, fear of crime, or incidents. These variables were then combined using a technique called principal components analysis (PCA) to determine new, independent factors that best describe the variation between areas. The Most similar groups are determined by identifying the units which are most similar on the basis of these factors. Units are compared in pairs to find the difference or ‘distance’ between them for each variable. The overall difference between the pairs of units is calculated by summing the squared difference for all the variables. For CDRPs the 14 units with the smallest overall distance from the selected unit are identified.

### **Road Safety**

The joint casualty report was based on the casualty data from the following sources:

- STATS19 data collected by Cambridgeshire Constabulary about personal injury accidents occurring in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- National Statistics mortality data taken from the Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators about the numbers of Cambridgeshire residents’ deaths attributed to motor vehicle traffic accidents; and
- NHS data about people attending accident and emergency departments as a result of road traffic accidents, and people admitted to hospital as a result of land based transport accidents.

### **Risk of Being Killed in a Land Based Transport Accident**

Standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) are based on registered deaths to Cambridgeshire residents, irrespective of place of occurrence. SMRs allow comparison of populations with

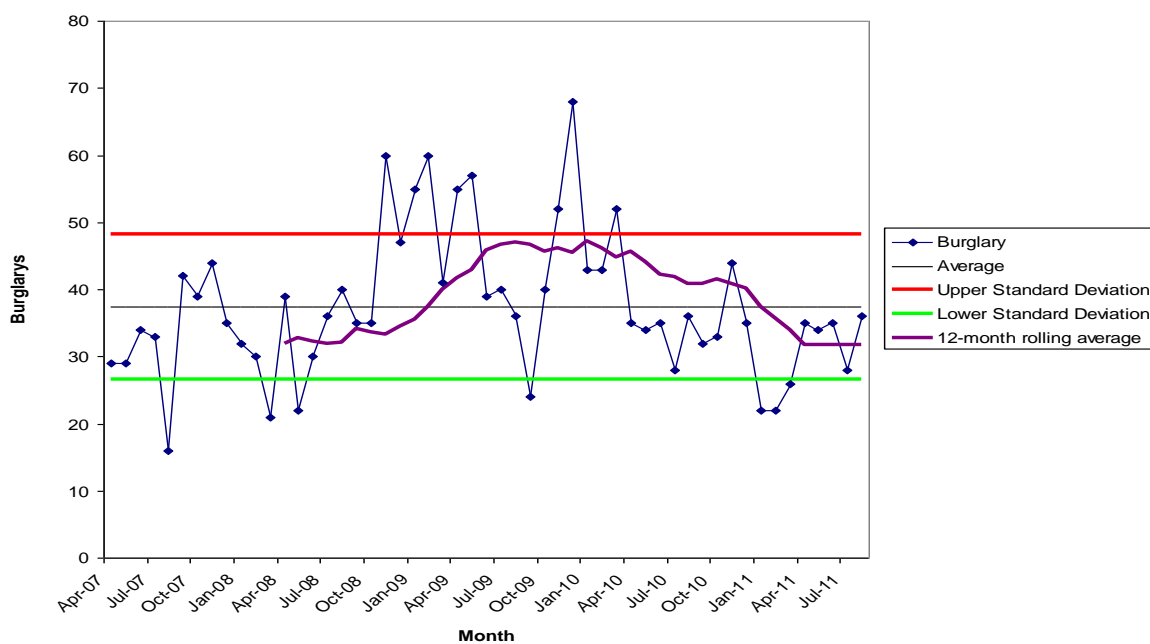
different age and sex structures. Calculation of SMRs involves applying national age-specific deaths rates to the local population in order to calculate a ratio of expected to observed deaths. This figure is then multiplied by 100. The comparative national figure will conventionally be 100 – a local figure of 105 therefore indicates an increased incidence or risk of 5%, a local figure of 95 indicates a risk 5% lower. SMRs are indirectly age-standardised so the SMR itself can only be compared with the population it is standardised to, i.e. in our case England (SMR=100), and individual SMRs cannot be compared to one another.

## Appendix 3: Additional Data Tables & Charts

**Table 11: Long Term Trend in Arson**

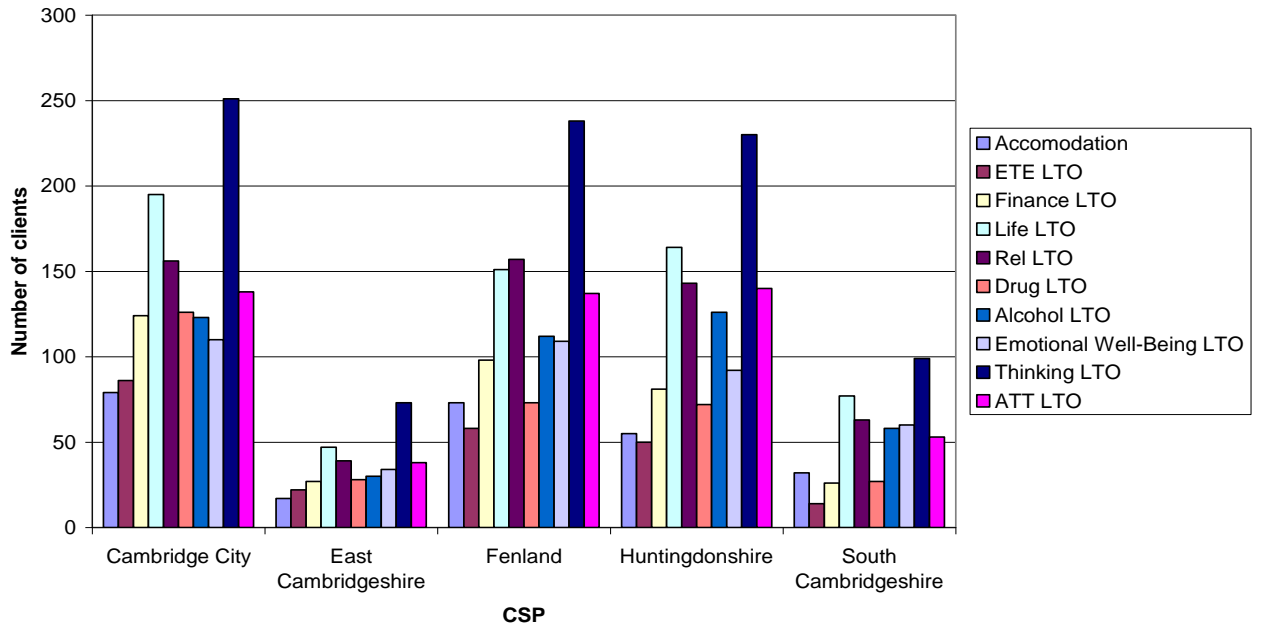
| Arson: Total Fires – Fire Service Data |           |                     |         |                 |                      |                |
|--|-----------|---------------------|---------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|
|  | Cambridge | East Cambridgeshire | Fenland | Huntingdonshire | Sough Cambridgeshire | Cambridgeshire |
| 2010/11                                | 90        | 49                  | 177     | 137             | 59                   | 512            |
| % of total                             | 18%       | 10%                 | 35%     | 27%             | 12%                  | 100%           |
| 2009/10                                | 133       | 63                  | 189     | 252             | 110                  | 727            |
| % of total                             | 16%       | 9%                  | 26%     | 35%             | 15%                  | 100%           |
| 2008/09                                | 191       | 89                  | 236     | 271             | 161                  | 948            |
| % of total                             | 20%       | 9%                  | 25%     | 29%             | 17%                  | 100%           |
| 2007/08                                | 210       | 97                  | 250     | 324             | 216                  | 1097           |
| % of Total                             | 19%       | 9%                  | 23%     | 30%             | 20%                  | 100%           |
| Change from 07/08-10/11                | -120      | -48                 | -73     | -187            | -157                 | -585           |
| % change                               | -57%      | -49%                | -29%    | -58%            | -73%                 | -53%           |

**Chart 13: Monthly Trend of Dwelling Burglary in South Cambridgeshire**



**Chart 14: Identified Ceeds of Probation Clients Through OASys Assessment**

### Probation clients identified needs



**Table 12: Latest Crime Performance Figures – Last Three Months  
Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crime Data**

Select Area:

South Cambridgeshire CSP

Return to:

Main Menu

| If inaccurate dates are entered in the period searches (e.g. if the end date precedes the start date) all cells will display zeros. | PI / NI No | Single Month |        |      |         | Numeric Change | Apparent Change | Earlier Period |       | Later Period |         | Numeric Change | Apparent Change |
|---|------------|--------------|--------|------|---------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|--------------|---------|----------------|-----------------|
|   |            | From         | To     | From | To      |                |                 | From           | To    |              |         |                |                 |
|   |            | Sep-10       | Sep-11 |      |         |                |                 |                |       | Jun-10       | Aug-10  |                |                 |
| All Crime   |            | 417          | 401    | -16  | -3.8%   |                |                 | 1,326          | 1,244 | -82          | -6.2%   |                |                 |
| BCS Comparator Crime  |            | 247          | 217    | -30  | -12.1%  |                |                 | 798            | 666   | -132         | -16.5%  |                |                 |
| Serious Acquisitive Crime   | 5.2 / 16   | 94           | 84     | -10  | -10.6%  |                |                 | 292            | 242   | -50          | -17.1%  |                |                 |
| Burglary Dwelling   |            | 32           | 29     | -3   | -9.4%   |                |                 | 99             | 69    | -30          | -30.3%  |                |                 |
| All Robbery   |            | 2            | 2      | 0    | =       |                |                 | 3              | 7     | 4            | +133.3% |                |                 |
| Vehicle Crime   |            | 60           | 53     | -7   | -11.7%  |                |                 | 190            | 166   | -24          | -12.6%  |                |                 |
| Aggravated vehicle taking   |            | 0            | 0      | 0    | No Calc |                |                 | 2              | 8     | 6            | +300.0% |                |                 |
| Theft from vehicle  |            | 52           | 43     | -9   | -17.3%  |                |                 | 147            | 124   | -23          | -15.6%  |                |                 |
| Theft of a Vehicle  |            | 8            | 10     | 2    | +25.0%  |                |                 | 41             | 34    | -7           | -17.1%  |                |                 |
| Handling Stolen Goods   |            | 0            | 1      | 1    | No Calc |                |                 | 3              | 1     | -2           | -66.7%  |                |                 |
| Most Serious Violence   | 5.1 / 15   | 0            | 3      | 3    | No Calc |                |                 | 14             | 4     | -10          | -71.4%  |                |                 |
| Homicides   |            | 0            | 0      | 0    | No Calc |                |                 | 3              | 0     | -3           | -100.0% |                |                 |
| Wounding Endangering Life   |            | 0            | 3      | 3    | No Calc |                |                 | 9              | 3     | -6           | -66.7%  |                |                 |
| Grievous Bodily Harm without Intent   |            | 0            | 0      | 0    | No Calc |                |                 | 1              | 1     | 0            | No Calc |                |                 |
| Assaults With Less Serious Injury   | 5.3 / 20   | 28           | 14     | -14  | -50.0%  |                |                 | 85             | 80    | -5           | -5.9%   |                |                 |
| All Recorded Violence with Injury   |            | 28           | 17     | -11  | -39.3%  |                |                 | 99             | 84    | -15          | -15.2%  |                |                 |
| Public Fear, Alarm or Distress  |            | 17           | 7      | -10  | -58.8%  |                |                 | 25             | 30    | 5            | 20.0%   |                |                 |
| Serious Sexual Offences   |            | 9            | 2      | -7   | -77.8%  |                |                 | 12             | 12    | 0            | No Calc |                |                 |
| Rapes   |            | 4            | 1      | -3   | -75.0%  |                |                 | 5              | 5     | 0            | No Calc |                |                 |
| Sexual Assaults   |            | 4            | 1      | -3   | -75.0%  |                |                 | 8              | 7     | -1           | -12.5%  |                |                 |
| Other Serious Sexual Offences   |            | 1            | 0      | -1   | -100.0% |                |                 | -1             | 0     | 1            | +100.0% |                |                 |
| All Violent Crime   |            | 95           | 54     | -41  | -43.2%  |                |                 | 259            | 234   | -25          | -9.7%   |                |                 |
| All Violence Against the Person   |            | 83           | 47     | -36  | -43.4%  |                |                 | 240            | 211   | -29          | -12.1%  |                |                 |
| All Sexual Offences   |            | 10           | 5      | -5   | -50.0%  |                |                 | 16             | 16    | 0            | No Calc |                |                 |
| All Robbery   |            | 2            | 2      | 0    | =       |                |                 | 3              | 7     | 4            | +133.3% |                |                 |
| Criminal Damage   |            | 83           | 74     | -9   | -10.8%  |                |                 | 233            | 209   | -24          | -10.3%  |                |                 |
| All Damage to Dwellings   |            | 12           | 11     | -1   | -8.3%   |                |                 | 36             | 31    | -5           | -13.9%  |                |                 |
| All Damage to Other Buildings   |            | 8            | 7      | -1   | -12.5%  |                |                 | 28             | 15    | -13          | -46.4%  |                |                 |
| All Damage to Vehicles  |            | 42           | 31     | -11  | -26.2%  |                |                 | 96             | 89    | -7           | -7.3%   |                |                 |
| All Other Damage  |            | 20           | 22     | 2    | +10.0%  |                |                 | 61             | 64    | 3            | +4.9%   |                |                 |
| Arson   |            | 1            | 3      | 2    | +200.0% |                |                 | 12             | 10    | -2           | -16.7%  |                |                 |
| All Theft and Handling  |            | 138          | 164    | 26   | +18.8%  |                |                 | 537            | 464   | -73          | -13.6%  |                |                 |
| Shoplifting   |            | 9            | 10     | 1    | +11.1%  |                |                 | 30             | 46    | 16           | +53.3%  |                |                 |
| Theft from the Person   |            | 1            | 2      | 1    | +100.0% |                |                 | 4              | 4     | 0            | No Calc |                |                 |
| Theft in a Dwelling   |            | 6            | 3      | -3   | -50.0%  |                |                 | 23             | 16    | -7           | -30.4%  |                |                 |
| Theft of Pedal Cycles   |            | 17           | 24     | 7    | +41.2%  |                |                 | 71             | 53    | -18          | -25.4%  |                |                 |
| Other Classified Thefts & Handling  |            | 44           | 70     | 26   | +59.1%  |                |                 | 209            | 177   | -32          | -15.3%  |                |                 |
| Vehicle Interference  |            | 1            | 2      | 1    | +100.0% |                |                 | 10             | 2     | -8           | -80.0%  |                |                 |
| All Racially Aggravated Crime   |            | 2            | 2      | 0    | =       |                |                 | 9              | 6     | -3           | -33.3%  |                |                 |
| All Racially Aggravated Violence  |            | 2            | 1      | -1   | -50.0%  |                |                 | 6              | 5     | -1           | -16.7%  |                |                 |
| All Racially Aggravated Harassment  |            | 0            | 0      | 0    | No Calc |                |                 | 0              | 1     | 1            | No Calc |                |                 |
| All Racially Aggravated Damage  |            | 0            | 1      | 1    | No Calc |                |                 | 3              | 0     | -3           | -100.0% |                |                 |
| All Drugs Offences  |            | 6            | 13     | 7    | 116.7%  |                |                 | 30             | 85    | 55           | 183.3%  |                |                 |
| Drugs (Trafficking)   |            | 0            | 1      | 1    | No Calc |                |                 | 6              | 7     | 1            | 16.7%   |                |                 |
| Drugs (Simple Possession)   |            | 6            | 12     | 6    | 100.0%  |                |                 | 24             | 78    | 54           | 225.0%  |                |                 |
| Drugs (Other Offences)  |            | 0            | 0      | 0    | No Calc |                |                 | 0              | 0     | 0            | No Calc |                |                 |

Categories coloured white constitute a breakdown of the category in grey immediately above it.

Place the mouse pointer over each category title to view a list of the Home Office Classifications included within them.



**Table 13: Latest Crime Performance Figures – Last Six Months  
Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crime Data**

Select Area:

South Cambridgeshire CSP

Return to:

Main Menu

| If inaccurate dates are entered in the period searches (e.g. if the end date precedes the start date) all cells will display zeros. | PI / NI No | Single Month |        |                |                 | Numeric Change | Apparent Change | Earlier Period |        | Later Period   |                 | Numeric Change | Apparent Change |
|---|------------|--------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
|   |            | From         | To     | Numeric Change | Apparent Change |                |                 | From           | To     | Numeric Change | Apparent Change |                |                 |
|   |            | Sep-10       | Sep-11 |                |                 |                |                 | Mar-10         | Aug-10 |                |                 |                |                 |
| All Crime   |            | 417          | 401    | -16            | -3.8%           |                |                 | 2,803          | 2,563  | -240           | -8.6%           |                |                 |
| BCS Comparator Crime  |            | 247          | 217    | -30            | -12.1%          |                |                 | 1,653          | 1,364  | -289           | -17.5%          |                |                 |
| Serious Acquisitive Crime   | 5.2 / 16   | 94           | 84     | -10            | -10.6%          |                |                 | 627            | 457    | -170           | -27.1%          |                |                 |
| Burglary Dwelling   |            | 32           | 29     | -3             | -9.4%           |                |                 | 220            | 143    | -77            | -35.0%          |                |                 |
| All Robbery   |            | 2            | 2      | 0              | =               |                |                 | 12             | 18     | 6              | +50.0%          |                |                 |
| Vehicle Crime   |            | 60           | 53     | -7             | -11.7%          |                |                 | 395            | 296    | -99            | -25.1%          |                |                 |
| Aggravated vehicle taking   |            | 0            | 0      | 0              | No Calc         |                |                 | 4              | 10     | 6              | +150.0%         |                |                 |
| Theft from vehicle  |            | 52           | 43     | -9             | -17.3%          |                |                 | 324            | 218    | -106           | -32.7%          |                |                 |
| Theft of a Vehicle  |            | 8            | 10     | 2              | +25.0%          |                |                 | 67             | 68     | 1              | +1.5%           |                |                 |
| Handling Stolen Goods   |            | 0            | 1      | 1              | No Calc         |                |                 | 3              | 3      | 0              | No Calc         |                |                 |
| Most Serious Violence   | 5.1 / 15   | 0            | 3      | 3              | No Calc         |                |                 | 25             | 11     | -14            | -56.0%          |                |                 |
| Homicides   |            | 0            | 0      | 0              | No Calc         |                |                 | 4              | 3      | -1             | -25.0%          |                |                 |
| Wounding Endangering Life   |            | 0            | 3      | 3              | No Calc         |                |                 | 16             | 7      | -9             | -56.3%          |                |                 |
| Grievous Bodily Harm without Intent   |            | 0            | 0      | 0              | No Calc         |                |                 | 4              | 1      | -3             | -75.0%          |                |                 |
| Assaults With Less Serious Injury   | 5.3 / 20   | 28           | 14     | -14            | -50.0%          |                |                 | 181            | 159    | -22            | -12.2%          |                |                 |
| All Recorded Violence with Injury   |            | 28           | 17     | -11            | -39.3%          |                |                 | 207            | 170    | -37            | -17.9%          |                |                 |
| Public Fear, Alarm or Distress  |            | 17           | 7      | -10            | -58.8%          |                |                 | 53             | 65     | 12             | 22.6%           |                |                 |
| Serious Sexual Offences   |            | 9            | 2      | -7             | -77.8%          |                |                 | 27             | 30     | 3              | +11.1%          |                |                 |
| Rapes   |            | 4            | 1      | -3             | -75.0%          |                |                 | 9              | 9      | 0              | No Calc         |                |                 |
| Sexual Assaults   |            | 4            | 1      | -3             | -75.0%          |                |                 | 16             | 20     | 4              | +25.0%          |                |                 |
| Other Serious Sexual Offences   |            | 1            | 0      | -1             | -100.0%         |                |                 | 2              | 1      | -1             | -50.0%          |                |                 |
| All Violent Crime   |            | 95           | 54     | -41            | -43.2%          |                |                 | 525            | 472    | -53            | -10.1%          |                |                 |
| All Violence Against the Person   |            | 83           | 47     | -36            | -43.4%          |                |                 | 479            | 417    | -62            | -12.9%          |                |                 |
| All Sexual Offences   |            | 10           | 5      | -5             | -50.0%          |                |                 | 34             | 37     | 3              | +8.8%           |                |                 |
| All Robbery   |            | 2            | 2      | 0              | =               |                |                 | 12             | 18     | 6              | +50.0%          |                |                 |
| Criminal Damage   |            | 83           | 74     | -9             | -10.8%          |                |                 | 478            | 466    | -12            | -2.5%           |                |                 |
| All Damage to Dwellings   |            | 12           | 11     | -1             | -8.3%           |                |                 | 60             | 70     | 10             | +16.7%          |                |                 |
| All Damage to Other Buildings   |            | 8            | 7      | -1             | -12.5%          |                |                 | 47             | 42     | -5             | -10.6%          |                |                 |
| All Damage to Vehicles  |            | 42           | 31     | -11            | -26.2%          |                |                 | 205            | 184    | -21            | -10.2%          |                |                 |
| All Other Damage  |            | 20           | 22     | 2              | +10.0%          |                |                 | 143            | 144    | 1              | +0.7%           |                |                 |
| Arson   |            | 1            | 3      | 2              | +200.0%         |                |                 | 23             | 26     | 3              | +13.0%          |                |                 |
| All Theft and Handling  |            | 138          | 164    | 26             | +18.8%          |                |                 | 1,118          | 973    | -145           | -13.0%          |                |                 |
| Shoplifting   |            | 9            | 10     | 1              | +11.1%          |                |                 | 61             | 93     | 32             | +52.5%          |                |                 |
| Theft from the Person   |            | 1            | 2      | 1              | +100.0%         |                |                 | 8              | 10     | 2              | +25.0%          |                |                 |
| Theft in a Dwelling   |            | 6            | 3      | -3             | -50.0%          |                |                 | 36             | 37     | 1              | +2.8%           |                |                 |
| Theft of Pedal Cycles   |            | 17           | 24     | 7              | +41.2%          |                |                 | 144            | 118    | -26            | -18.1%          |                |                 |
| Other Classified Thefts & Handling  |            | 44           | 70     | 26             | +59.1%          |                |                 | 450            | 403    | -47            | -10.4%          |                |                 |
| Vehicle Interference  |            | 1            | 2      | 1              | +100.0%         |                |                 | 24             | 16     | -8             | -33.3%          |                |                 |
| All Racially Aggravated Crime   |            | 2            | 2      | 0              | =               |                |                 | 16             | 18     | 2              | +12.5%          |                |                 |
| All Racially Aggravated Violence  |            | 2            | 1      | -1             | -50.0%          |                |                 | 12             | 16     | 4              | +33.3%          |                |                 |
| All Racially Aggravated Harassment  |            | 0            | 0      | 0              | No Calc         |                |                 | 1              | 1      | 0              | No Calc         |                |                 |
| All Racially Aggravated Damage  |            | 0            | 1      | 1              | No Calc         |                |                 | 3              | 1      | -2             | -66.7%          |                |                 |
| All Drugs Offences  |            | 6            | 13     | 7              | 116.7%          |                |                 | 67             | 152    | 85             | 126.9%          |                |                 |
| Drugs (Trafficking)   |            | 0            | 1      | 1              | No Calc         |                |                 | 10             | 15     | 5              | 50.0%           |                |                 |
| Drugs (Simple Possession)   |            | 6            | 12     | 6              | 100.0%          |                |                 | 56             | 137    | 81             | 144.6%          |                |                 |
| Drugs (Other Offences)  |            | 0            | 0      | 0              | No Calc         |                |                 | 1              | 0      | -1             | -100.0%         |                |                 |

Categories coloured white constitute a breakdown of the category in grey immediately above it.

Place the mouse pointer over each category title to view a list of the Home Office Classifications included within them.





**Table 14: Latest Crime Performance Figures – Last Year  
Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crime Data**

Select Area:

South Cambridgeshire CSP

Return to:

Main Menu

| If inaccurate dates are entered in the period searches (e.g. if the end date precedes the start date) all cells will display zeros. | PI / NI No | Single Month |        |                |                 | Numeric Change | Apparent Change | Earlier Period |         | Later Period   |                 | Numeric Change | Apparent Change |
|---|------------|--------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
|   |            | From         | To     | Numeric Change | Apparent Change |                |                 | From           | To      | Numeric Change | Apparent Change |                |                 |
|   |            | Sep-10       | Sep-11 |                |                 |                |                 | Sep-09         | Aug-10  |                |                 |                |                 |
| All Crime   |            | 417          | 401    | -16            | -3.8%           | 5,628          | 4,939           | -689           | -12.2%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| BCS Comparator Crime  |            | 247          | 217    | -30            | -12.1%          | 3,411          | 2,708           | -703           | -20.6%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| Serious Acquisitive Crime   | 5.2 / 16   | 94           | 84     | -10            | -10.6%          | 1,313          | 975             | -338           | -25.7%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| Burglary Dwelling   |            | 32           | 29     | -3             | -9.4%           | 490            | 331             | -159           | -32.4%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| All Robbery   |            | 2            | 2      | 0              | =               | 31             | 29              | -2             | -6.5%   |                |                 |                |                 |
| Vehicle Crime   |            | 60           | 53     | -7             | -11.7%          | 792            | 615             | -177           | -22.3%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| Aggravated vehicle taking   |            | 0            | 0      | 0              | No Calc         | 7              | 13              | 6              | +85.7%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| Theft from vehicle  |            | 52           | 43     | -9             | -17.3%          | 674            | 490             | -184           | -27.3%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| Theft of a Vehicle  |            | 8            | 10     | 2              | +25.0%          | 111            | 112             | 1              | +0.9%   |                |                 |                |                 |
| Handling Stolen Goods   |            | 0            | 1      | 1              | No Calc         | 4              | 6               | 2              | +50.0%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| Most Serious Violence   | 5.1 / 15   | 0            | 3      | 3              | No Calc         | 45             | 21              | -24            | -53.3%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| Homicides   |            | 0            | 0      | 0              | No Calc         | 5              | 5               | 0              | No Calc |                |                 |                |                 |
| Wounding Endangering Life   |            | 0            | 3      | 3              | No Calc         | 28             | 13              | -15            | -53.6%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| Grievous Bodily Harm without Intent   |            | 0            | 0      | 0              | No Calc         | 11             | 3               | -8             | -72.7%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| Assaults With Less Serious Injury   | 5.3 / 20   | 28           | 14     | -14            | -50.0%          | 348            | 320             | -28            | -8.0%   |                |                 |                |                 |
| All Recorded Violence with Injury   |            | 28           | 17     | -11            | -39.3%          | 394            | 341             | -53            | -13.5%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| Public Fear, Alarm or Distress  |            | 17           | 7      | -10            | -58.8%          | 88             | 127             | 39             | 44.3%   |                |                 |                |                 |
| Serious Sexual Offences   |            | 9            | 2      | -7             | -77.8%          | 46             | 61              | 15             | +32.6%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| Rapes   |            | 4            | 1      | -3             | -75.0%          | 11             | 21              | 10             | +90.9%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| Sexual Assaults   |            | 4            | 1      | -3             | -75.0%          | 32             | 37              | 5              | +15.6%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| Other Serious Sexual Offences   |            | 1            | 0      | -1             | -100.0%         | 3              | 3               | 0              | No Calc |                |                 |                |                 |
| All Violent Crime   |            | 95           | 54     | -41            | -43.2%          | 1,003          | 967             | -36            | -3.6%   |                |                 |                |                 |
| All Violence Against the Person   |            | 83           | 47     | -36            | -43.4%          | 903            | 862             | -41            | -4.5%   |                |                 |                |                 |
| All Sexual Offences   |            | 10           | 5      | -5             | -50.0%          | 69             | 76              | 7              | +10.1%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| All Robbery   |            | 2            | 2      | 0              | =               | 31             | 29              | -2             | -6.5%   |                |                 |                |                 |
| Criminal Damage   |            | 83           | 74     | -9             | -10.8%          | 1,057          | 865             | -192           | -18.2%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| All Damage to Dwellings   |            | 12           | 11     | -1             | -8.3%           | 151            | 134             | -17            | -11.3%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| All Damage to Other Buildings   |            | 8            | 7      | -1             | -12.5%          | 123            | 77              | -46            | -37.4%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| All Damage to Vehicles  |            | 42           | 31     | -11            | -26.2%          | 452            | 378             | -74            | -16.4%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| All Other Damage  |            | 20           | 22     | 2              | +10.0%          | 280            | 238             | -42            | -15.0%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| Arson   |            | 1            | 3      | 2              | +200.0%         | 51             | 38              | -13            | -25.5%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| All Theft and Handling  |            | 138          | 164    | 26             | +18.8%          | 2,104          | 1,821           | -283           | -13.5%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| Shoplifting   |            | 9            | 10     | 1              | +11.1%          | 103            | 149             | 46             | +44.7%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| Theft from the Person   |            | 1            | 2      | 1              | +100.0%         | 21             | 18              | -3             | -14.3%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| Theft in a Dwelling   |            | 6            | 3      | -3             | -50.0%          | 76             | 66              | -10            | -13.2%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| Theft of Pedal Cycles   |            | 17           | 24     | 7              | +41.2%          | 244            | 202             | -42            | -17.2%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| Other Classified Thefts & Handling  |            | 44           | 70     | 26             | +59.1%          | 821            | 736             | -85            | -10.4%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| Vehicle Interference  |            | 1            | 2      | 1              | +100.0%         | 47             | 35              | -12            | -25.5%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| All Racially Aggravated Crime   |            | 2            | 2      | 0              | =               | 33             | 24              | -9             | -27.3%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| All Racially Aggravated Violence  |            | 2            | 1      | -1             | -50.0%          | 27             | 22              | -5             | -18.5%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| All Racially Aggravated Harassment  |            | 0            | 0      | 0              | No Calc         | 1              | 1               | 0              | No Calc |                |                 |                |                 |
| All Racially Aggravated Damage  |            | 0            | 1      | 1              | No Calc         | 5              | 1               | -4             | -80.0%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| All Drugs Offences  |            | 6            | 13     | 7              | 116.7%          | 160            | 237             | 77             | 48.1%   |                |                 |                |                 |
| Drugs (Trafficking)   |            | 0            | 1      | 1              | No Calc         | 26             | 21              | -5             | -19.2%  |                |                 |                |                 |
| Drugs (Simple Possession)   |            | 6            | 12     | 6              | 100.0%          | 133            | 215             | 82             | 61.7%   |                |                 |                |                 |
| Drugs (Other Offences)  |            | 0            | 0      | 0              | No Calc         | 1              | 1               | 0              | No Calc |                |                 |                |                 |

Categories coloured white constitute a breakdown of the category in grey immediately above it.

Place the mouse pointer over each category title to view a list of the Home Office Classifications included within them.



## Appendix 4: Parish Consultation

### Introduction

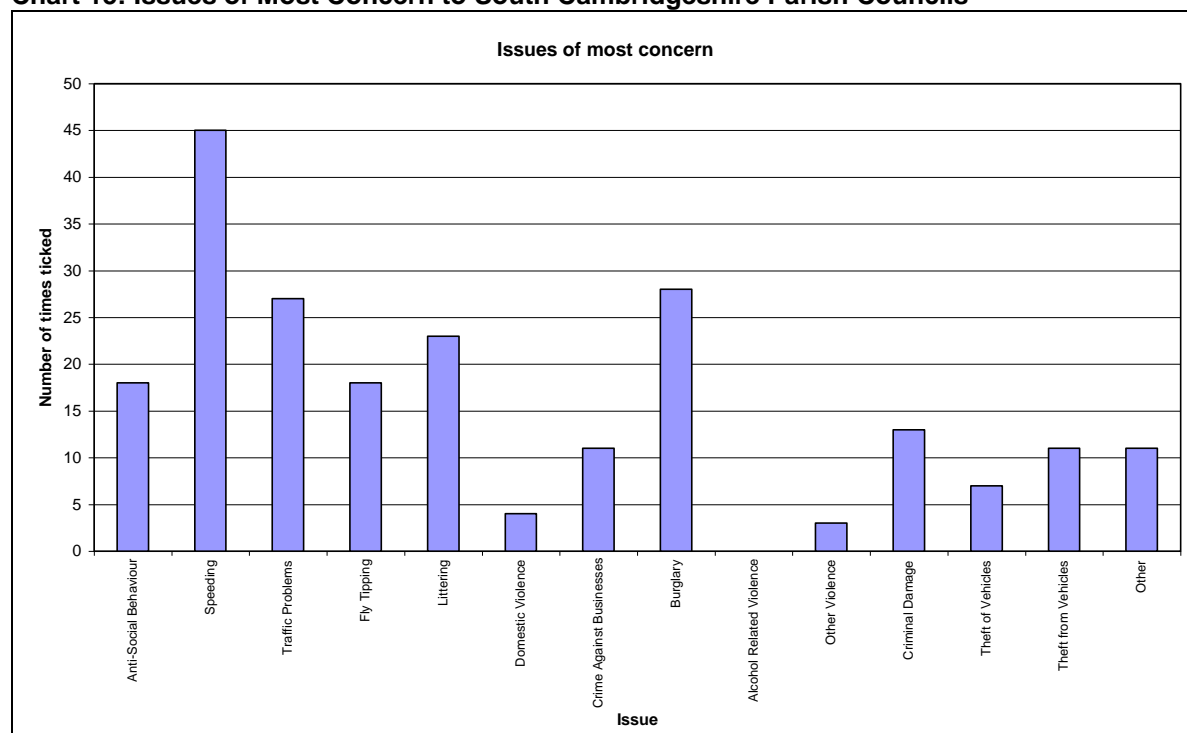
As part of our preparation for the strategic assessment it was decided that we would carry out a consultation with the Parish Councils in South Cambridgeshire. Letters and a questionnaire were sent at the beginning of September and the Council's were given one month to respond. A total of 45 council's responded; this is a response rate of 44%. The full questionnaire is shown in appendix Y but below is a summary of results.

### Summary of Results

#### Which Issues are Concerns for Your Parish?

The issues of concern are shown below. Speeding is the most serious issue followed by Burglary, and vehicle related matters followed by some aspects of anti-social behaviour and environment problems such as littering and fly-tipping.

Chart 15: Issues of Most Concern to South Cambridgeshire Parish Councils



As well as being given a choice of issues the parish councils were also able to specify over problems. Seven parishes mentioned further vehicle related issues; five mentioned problems such as oil or metal theft; three mentioned bogus callers / scams or fraud and two mentioned problems with dogs.

## Which Two Issues are of the Biggest Concern?

When asked to identify the issues of most concern the parishes pick out the following:

**Table 15: Issues of Most Concern to South Cambridgeshire Parishes**

| Issue                  | Number choosing it as one of most concern | Percentage |
|------------------------|---|------------|
| Speeding               | 36  | 45%        |
| Traffic Problems       | 11  | 14%        |
| Anti-social Behaviour  | 9   | 11%        |
| Burglary               | 9   | 11%        |
| Littering              | 8   | 10%        |
| Fly-tipping            | 4   | 5%         |
| Crime against business | 2   | 3%         |
| Criminal Damage        | 1   | 1%         |
| Total                  | 80  | 100%       |

## Why are these Issues of the Biggest Concern?

### Speeding

Comments in relation to this issue mention concerns over the volume of traffic and the lack of respect for the speed limits. Most parishes made reference to accidents that had occurred in the past and stressed the concern felt within their area for personal safety and the potential for loss of life. The following comments are included to sum up the issues mentioned:

*“5 accidents in 5 months - major accidents attributed to excessive speed with in 5 months during last winter as well as a number of near misses. Action: Speedwatch group has been started and has been gathering evidence, resulting in a number of leaflets being sent and increased enforcement action from the police. Still significant speeding issue along Scotlan Road, residents remain concerned.”*

*“During commuting times, the village is used as a rat run. Cars are driven at speed inappropriate for a residential area. Police are only able to provide limited enforcement.”*

### Anti-social Behaviour

Mentions of this type of activity tend to focus on issues that have both an immediate impact on the people observing or hearing the behaviour and also leaves a longer term problem with littering and criminal damage.

*“Intimidation, foul language and abuse, resulting in criminal damage.”*

*“We have a lot of youths who gather around the local shops and the recreation ground often resulting in anti social behavior.”*

*“This is ongoing and we regularly have to clear up bottles, what look like cannabis packets, fast food papers and occasionally clothing. We have had some fly tipping at the top of xxxxx Road, but the main problem is the litter left behind by people indulging in various activities in cars. Reported at neighborhood panel meetings.”*

### Burglary

A few parishes mentioned burglary. Most referred to spates of offences that led to heightened concerns. Some comments also mentioned a lack of outcomes when offences are reported.

*“Burglaries have happened over the past few months. One serious theft of a bronze statue in Church Street and several thefts of equipment from garden sheds. Parish Council's main concern is that the culprits are seldom caught”.*

*“Although the number of burglaries is probably low compared to other areas it is still of concern. Several incidents are known of in the parish which are not reported to the police because there is a general feeling that nothing will be done about a minor incident.”*

### **Other comments**

The issue most mentioned within the ‘other comments’ section related to police visibility and community contact. Some comments were very positive whilst others felt that more could be done.

*“There is still a reluctance on the part of the parishioners to use the non emergency number and give details of incidences that are seen. Very often they will ring the Parish Clerk and ask that the information is passed on to the police – in which case it is second hand and tardy. There needs to be more encouragement from the CDRP members to get parishioners engaged directly.”*

*“What is the CDRP doing to tackle of the attitude of “Well what’s the point in calling the police? Nothing ever gets done or if it is the culprits never get punished”*

*“We appreciate the efforts of the police in making our community safe, in particular their efforts to ensure safe parking outside the school.”*

*“I believe that there is a big concern locally that the Police appear to be unable to nail the culprits and do not act quickly enough when contacted by the Public. Statements by officers along the lines of “We know who they are but we can't prove it” add to our frustration. Fly tipping and litter are very difficult to combat, and are prevalent here”*

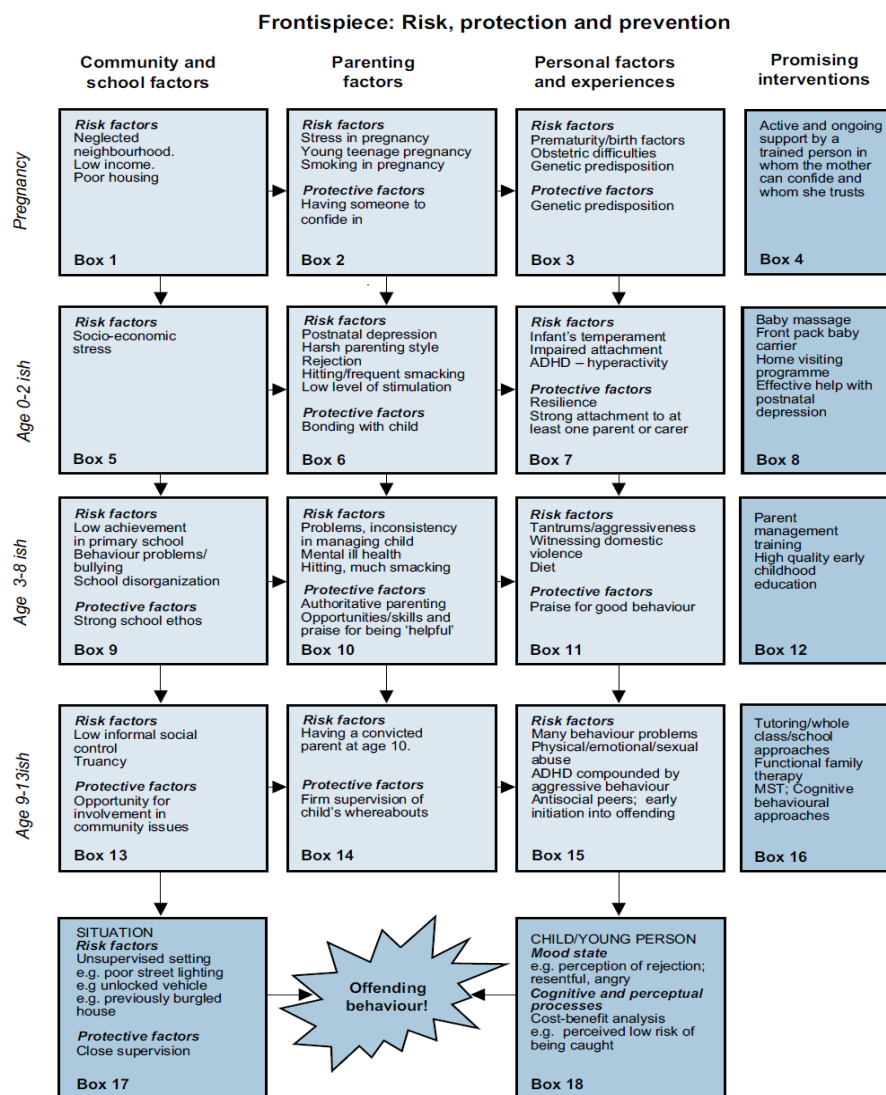
*“However, we recently had cause to call Police regarding a teenage “End of school year” party in the village and the response from local police was excellent and robust. This response undoubtedly prevented troubles from developing later. Thanks to the officers attending!!”*

*“The Parish Council are very grateful to PCSO ... .. for the high profile that he maintains in both **xx and yy**. We believe that this is necessary in order to keep order in our villages. He maintains contact with all the residents and the children and his presence in our villages helps to keep it peaceful and also helps to reduce anti social behaviour (which we have suffered in the past).”*

## Appendix 5: The Causes of Offending Amongst Young People

There has been a significant amount of work carried out to show both the causes and the protective factors regarding offending amongst young people. These are summed up below with the summary of a study carried out by Sutton & Utting<sup>29</sup>.

Chart 16: Risk, Protection & Prevention



© Carole Sutton 2004

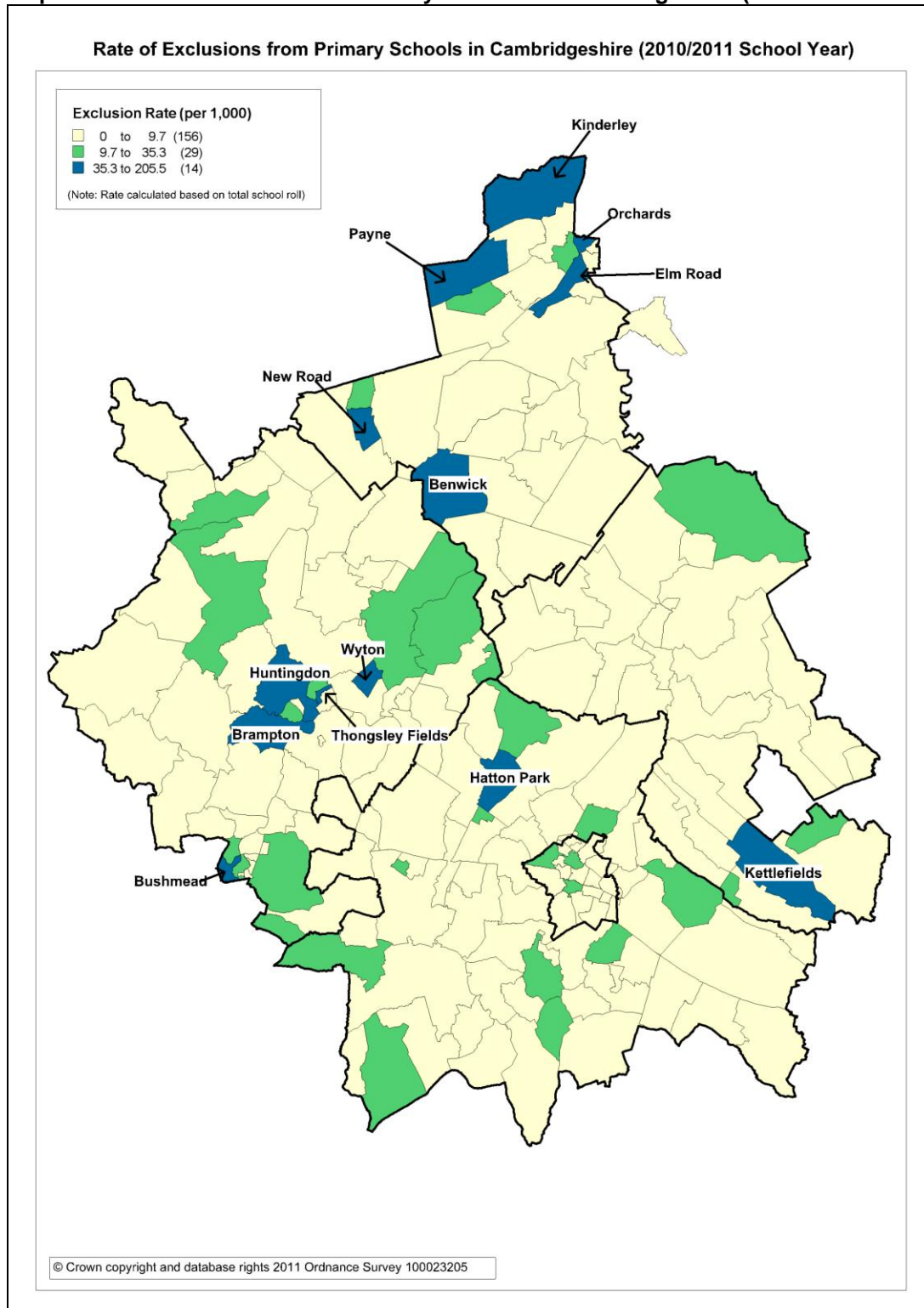
2 Support from the Start

Looking at the age profile of Cambridgeshire young offenders; relatively few come to the attention of criminal justice agencies prior to the age of nine so many of the opportunities for diversion present themselves to agencies such as social services. There are prior indicators of the risks such as the rates of truancy or the rate of exclusions (see map x within the appendix 6).

<sup>29</sup> Support from the Start, DfES Research Report 524, Sutton, Utting & Farrington, 2004

## Appendix 6 Additional Map

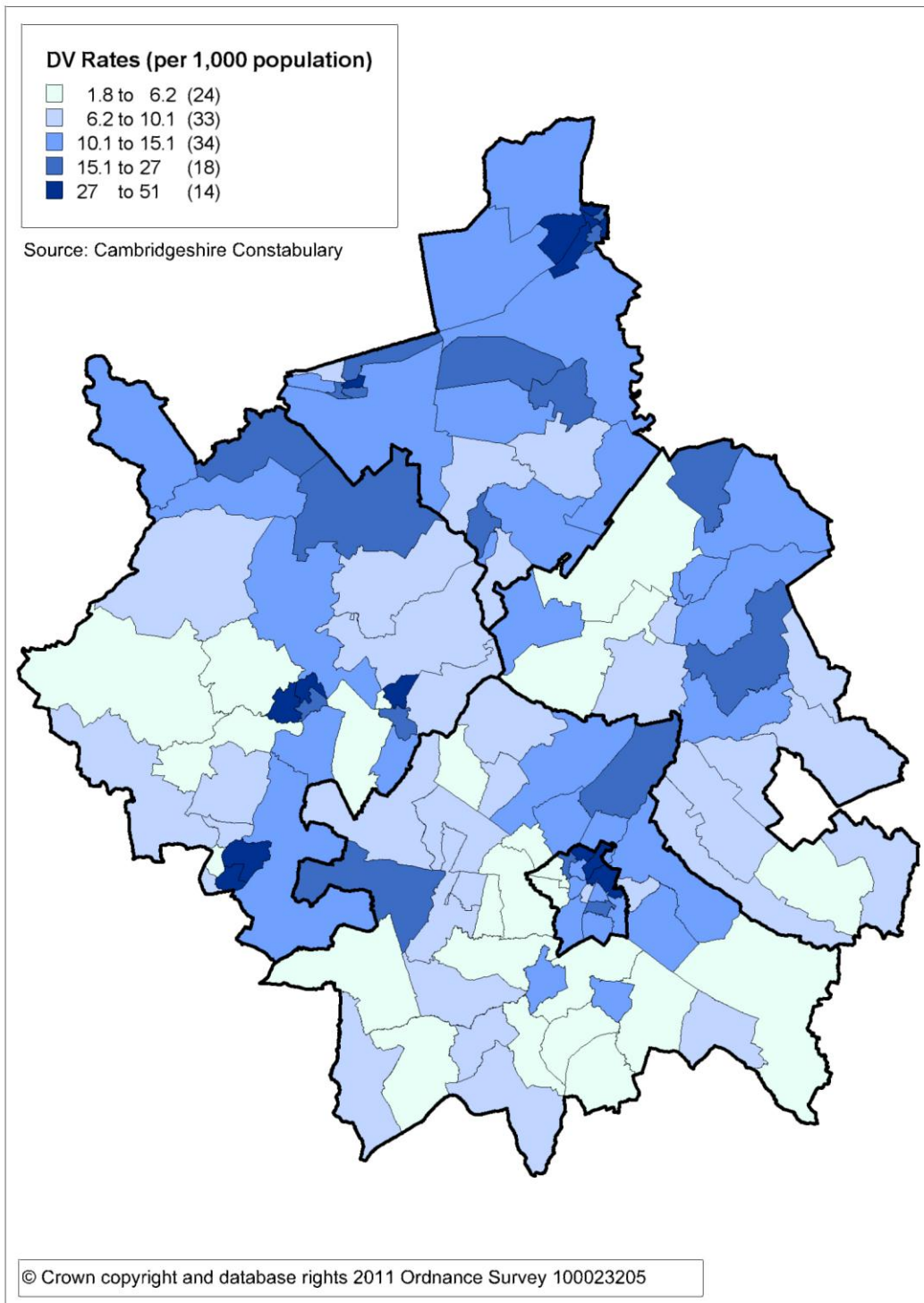
Map 3: Rate of Exclusions from Primary Schools in Cambridgeshire (2010/2011 School Year)





Map 6: Rate per 1000 population of domestic violence incidents reported to the police (Sep 10- Aug 11)

**Rates of Domestic Violence in Cambridgeshire,  
September 2010 to August 2011**



## Appendix 7 Constabulary Risk Matrix

| Theme   | Harm (adapted from 3PLEM model)  |  |            |                     |                              |  |                  | Organisational gaps (is the harm managed?)     |   |   |
|---|----------------------------------|--|------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------|--|---|---|
|   | Community/perception (political) | Physical (including equivalent psychological harm) | Economic £ | Performance (legal) | Victim vulnerability (moral) | Frequency (multiplier - proxy for probability) | Total harm score | Is enough known about the problem? (knowledge) | Do we have enough resources to deal with it? (capacity) | Do we have enough expertise/equipment to deal with it? (capability) |
| <i>Serious Acquisitive Crime</i>                    |                                  |  |            |                     |                              |  |                  |  |   |   |
| Dwelling burglary                                   | 1                                | 1  | 1          | 2                   | 2                            | 2  | 14               | 0  | 0   |   |
| Distraction burglary                                | 2                                | 3  | 2          | 1                   | 2                            | 1  | 10               | 0  | 0   |   |
| Commercial burglary                                 | 1                                | 1  | 2          | 1                   | 1                            | 2  | 12               | 0  | 0   |   |
| Personal robbery                                    | 1                                | 2  | 2          | 2                   | 2                            | 1  | 9                | 0  | 0   |   |
| Commercial robbery                                  | 2                                | 2  | 2          | 1                   | 1                            | 1  | 8                | 0  | 0   |   |
| Vehicle crime                                       | 1                                | 1  | 1          | 1                   | 2                            | 2  | 12               | 0  | 0   |   |
| <i>Violent Crime</i>                                |                                  |  |            |                     |                              |  |                  |  |   |   |
| Homicide  | 2                                | 3  | 3          | 3                   | 1                            | 1  | 12               | 0  | 0   |   |
| Most serious violence                               | 2                                | 3  | 3          | 2                   | 2                            | 2  | 24               | 0  | 0   |   |
| Assaults less serious                               | 1                                | 2  | 1          | 2                   | 3                            | 2  | 18               | 0  | 0   |   |
| <i>Sexual Crime</i>                                 |                                  |  |            |                     |                              |  |                  |  |   |   |
| Serious sexual offences                             | 3                                | 3  | 3          | 3                   | 3                            | 1  | 15               | 0  | 1   |   |
| <i>Criminal Damage</i>                              |                                  |  |            |                     |                              |  |                  |  |   |   |
| Criminal damage (excl. arson)                       | 1                                | 1  | 1          | 1                   | 3                            | 2  | 14               | 1  | 0   |   |
| Arson   | 1                                | 3  | 2          | 1                   | 2                            | 1  | 9                | 1  | 0   |   |
| <i>Theft</i>  |                                  |  |            |                     |                              |  |                  |  |   |   |
| Shoplifting   | 1                                | 1  | 1          | 1                   | 1                            | 2  | 10               | 0  | 0   |   |
| Theft of pedal cycles                               | 2                                | 1  | 1          | 3                   | 1                            | 2  | 16               | 0  | 0   |   |
| <i>Anti-Social Behaviour</i>                        |                                  |  |            |                     |                              |  |                  |  |   |   |
| ASB (excl. hate incidents)                          | 3                                | 1  | 1          | 1                   | 2                            | 3  | 24               | 0  | 1   |   |
| <i>Vulnerable People</i>                            |                                  |  |            |                     |                              |  |                  |  |   |   |
| Domestic abuse (including incidents)                | 2                                | 3  | 2          | 3                   | 3                            | 3  | 39               | 0  | 1   |   |
| Child abuse   | 3                                | 3  | 3          | 2                   | 3                            | 2  | 28               | 0  | 0   |   |
| Racially aggravated offences (incl. hate incidents) | 3                                | 2  | 2          | 3                   | 3                            | 1  | 13               | 1  | 0   |   |
| Drugs misuse (offences)                             | 2                                | 3  | 3          | 3                   | 3                            | 1  | 14               | 0  | 1   |   |
| Missing from home                                   | 3                                | 2  | 2          | 2                   | 3                            | 1  | 12               | 0  | 1   |   |
| <i>Weapons</i>                                      |                                  |  |            |                     |                              |  |                  |  |   |   |
| Firearms  | 3                                | 3  | 2          | 1                   | 3                            | 1  | 12               | 1  | 0   |   |
| Bladed weapons                                      | 2                                | 2  | 1          | 1                   | 3                            | 1  | 9                | 0  | 0   |   |
| <i>Organised Crime</i>                              |                                  |  |            |                     |                              |  |                  |  |   |   |
| Organised crime groups                              | 2                                | 3  | 3          | 1                   | 3                            | 2  | 24               | 1  | 0   |   |
| <i>Counter Terrorism</i>                            |                                  |  |            |                     |                              |  |                  |  |   |   |
| International extremism                             | 3                                | 3  | 3          | 2                   | 1                            | 1  | 12               | 0  | 0   |   |
| Domestic extremism                                  | 3                                | 2  | 3          | 2                   | 3                            | 1  | 13               | 0  | 0   |   |
| <i>Public Order</i>                                 |                                  |  |            |                     |                              |  |                  |  |   |   |
| Public order and Public Safety                      | 3                                | 2  | 3          | 2                   | 1                            | 1  | 11               | 1  | 1   |   |
| <i>Road Safety</i>                                  |                                  |  |            |                     |                              |  |                  |  |   |   |
| KSI accidents                                       | 1                                | 3  | 3          | 1                   | 1                            | 1  | 9                | 0  | 0   |   |



## **Appendix 8 Best Practice Guidance**

### **What works and what doesn't**

According to a survey carried out by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC, 2010)<sup>30</sup>, from the victims' perspective, the following points need to be considered when dealing with ASB incidents:

- Most people rely heavily on the police to deal with ASB, despite the responsibilities of other agencies (90 percent of the victim survey cite police as responsible with local authorities, at 36 percent, a 'distant second').
- There is inadequate understanding of the serious impact of ASB on the quality of people's lives and the way it changes everyday behaviour particularly, but not exclusively, in deprived areas. For example, people avoid using the streets, avoid staying out late at night, and avoid groups of youths.
- There are significant areas of need involving very vulnerable people. For example, 29 percent of our victim survey identified themselves as having a 'long standing illness, disability or infirmity'.
- The level of reporting of ASB is affected by the victim's confidence in the police.
- Repeat calls can lead to a 'spiral of corroding confidence'
- Intimidation is often a consequence of reporting ASB with, in some cases, over 60 percent of victims being targeted.

HMIC also recommended partnerships to consider the following advice on what works, what does not and what's to be done for the public who are subject to ASB.

### **What works?**

- Identifying repeat and vulnerable victims
- Attending and taking any timely action
- Briefing appropriate staff on the nature and impact of problems
- Understanding and analysing the problems

### **What does not?**

- Being treated as low priority when making a call
- Long-term "partnership" solutions to problems that are causing harm now

### **What's to be done?**

- Publish accessible and comparable data on ASB
- Review Graded Response – especially where systems do not readily identify repeat callers
- Urgently review outcomes being achieved by CSPs for victims and the timeliness in which they act.
- Focus on what works and what doesn't
- Take account of the impact of slow or no action
- Early Intervention – focus on repeats

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<sup>30</sup> Anti social behaviour: Stop the Rot, HMIC, 2010

## ***Appendix 8 Community Alcohol Partnership Activity***

In South Cambridgeshire the CAP continued to focus on the Cottenham and Swavesey locality area as per the start-up phase. However the group have now decided to follow a similar model to that in Wisbech above where instead of regular meetings the group will be a virtual one, coordinated by the CAP project manager and responsive to issues raised by the district's ASB task group (a sub-group of the Community Safety Partnership). This should make the CAP more responsive to local needs and enable it to expand to district-wide coverage. Activities in South Cambs in the last twelve months included:

- A limited number of CAP patrols in the area - including the area covered by the Bar Hill DPPO to monitor whether extension of the DPPO is necessary
- Challenge 25 visits to all off-licensed premises in the CAP area (conducted by Trading Standards and licensing)
- An event organized in partnership with Tesco to provide age-restricted sales training for licensed premises in the area. Unfortunately this did not go ahead as the uptake was insufficient to make it viable.
- CAP information displays for parent events at Swavesey Village College