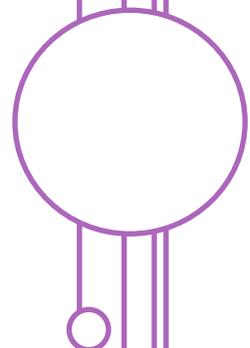


**SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE  
CRIME AND DISORDER  
REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP  
STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT**

*2013/14*

Cambridgeshire Research Group

12/1/2014



## Document details

The document has been produced by the Cambridgeshire Research Group at Cambridgeshire County Council, on behalf of South Cambridgeshire Crime and Reduction Partnership and will be available to download from Cambridgeshire Insight in due course.

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Date created	January 2014
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## Executive Summary

South Cambridgeshire CRDP is performing very well. It has the lowest rate of crime per 1,000 population compared to its most similar group of local authorities and other districts in Cambridgeshire. The level of crime is low in South Cambridgeshire and therefore the recommended priorities have been set in accordance with this.

## Priorities and key findings

### 1. Reducing crimes against businesses

- A quarter of all crimes had a business as a victim, a similar proportion to last year.
- Commercial business accounted for the largest proportion of business victims (16%). Agricultural businesses accounted for 4%.
- The most common crime type that businesses were a victim of was the theft and handling stolen goods.
- In 2012, 14% of repeat victims in South Cambridgeshire were a business.

### 2. Supporting victims particularly: repeat victims and victims of violence

#### *Repeat victims*

- 8% of all victims were a repeat victim; this is in line with the County figure.
- The ward of Waterbeach recorded the highest rate of repeat victimisation per 1,000 population in 2012.
- 45% of repeat victims in South Cambridgeshire were males.
- The most at risk age group of becoming a repeat victim were those aged 18 to 24.

#### *Victims of domestic abuse*

- 1 in 10 repeat victims were a repeat victim of domestic violence.
- There has been an increase in reporting of domestic violence. South Cambridgeshire still has the lowest rate of domestic violence per 1,000 population in Cambridgeshire.
- Due to the widening of the definition the partnership will need to do further work to continue to see an increase in reporting levels.

#### *Victims of rogue trading*

- The severity of rogue trading varies by case and there is a very large range in monetary values involved.
- The most vulnerable are the elderly, 70% of cases had a vulnerable or elderly victim.

#### *Victims of violence (including sexual offences)*

- Assault data shows that 33% of victims of assault, who present themselves at Addenbrookes, lived within South Cambridgeshire.
- Although at least 20% of assaults may of taken place in Cambridge City.
- Almost 8 out 10 victims were males.
- Sexual offences have shown a large percent increase, although the volume of crime is still very low.
- Nationally part of the increase if thought to be due to the wider 'Yew Tree effect' rather than reporting of historic cases, it appears this maybe the case in South Cambridgeshire as 64% of sexual offences were reported within 6 months of them occurring. This increase allows the partnership to engage and support the victim.

### **3. Preventing and tackling anti-social behaviour and supporting 'Together for families'<sup>1</sup>**

- The partnership should continue to shape and support new growth and communities in order to minimise anti-social behaviour (ASB) in new developments.
- No change has been recorded in police recorded ASB, whilst nationally there has been a 9% decrease.
- Whilst the volume of police recorded ASB has increased in some neighbourhoods such as Histon and Melbourn, other areas such as Sawston have seen a decrease.
- The ward of Papworth and Elsworth recorded the highest rate of ASB.
- 74 families in South Cambridgeshire are currently or had received support from the Together for families' scheme.
- 15 families have already successfully reduced their crime, education and out of work needs.
- The partnership should continue to refer families to Together for families and support those who are perpetrators of anti-social behaviour, as well as supporting victims of ASB.

### **4. Continued support and appropriate resources to the Integrated Offender management scheme in Cambridgeshire**

- Although there are very few offenders in South Cambridgeshire who are on the IOM scheme, it's a successful way to reduce reoffending of acquisitive crime.
- 80% of offenders were male.
- The most at risk age group for offending in males are those aged 15 to 19, for females it's those aged 20 to 24, this is important when considering preventative work.

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<sup>1</sup> Together for families is explained on page 17

## Introduction

The purpose of this strategic assessment is to provide the South Cambridgeshire Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) with an understanding of the crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse issues affecting the district. This will enable the partnership to take action that is driven by clear evidence.

## Background

The strategic assessment is produced annually, and forms part of the business planning process for the South Cambridgeshire Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP). A variety of data sources were used in both the scanning and analysis stages (for a full list please see appendix A). The approach used for the strategic assessment follows the SARA<sup>2</sup> model. After scanning was carried out a meeting was held with key officers in the district and all the areas of concern were agreed for further analysis.

## Structure of the document

In order to provide a holistic representation of problems across the district, the strategic assessment draws on a wide range of data that is shared across the partnership. The document is set out in four main chapters:

- Key findings and recommendations
- Overview of crime and disorder in South Cambridgeshire
- Performance and partnership activity during the last 12 months
- Analysis of key issues

The strategic assessment is the starting point of the wider partnership business planning process, which helps to inform the local action plans. To aid this process the analysis of key findings are organised according to the current partnership priorities. The action plan is reviewed and updated on a monthly basis by the Tasking and Co-ordination Group.

## Additional data

The Research and Performance team has created an interactive community safety atlas that can be accessed here <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/interactive-maps/crime>

This provides data for some of the main crime and disorder issues in the district at ward level. It is publicly available and shows 5 year trends and comparator data (where available). The atlas allows the user to review the trend data directly on the map or in a chart.

The Research and Performance team have also created the interactive Victim and Offender Pyramid for 2012 which can be accessed here

<http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/interactive-maps/crime>

This features the breakdown of victim and offenders for each district, by age group and gender in Cambridgeshire.

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<sup>2</sup> Scan, analyse, respond and assess (SARA)

## Overview of community safety

This section provides an overview of crime trends in the district and highlights any emerging issues.

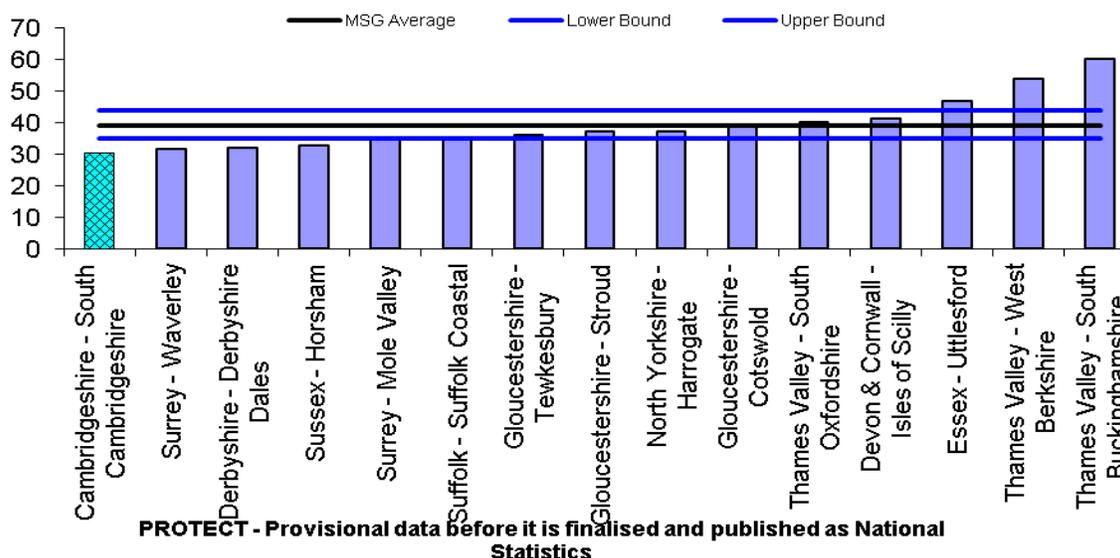
South Cambridgeshire has a population of approximately 149,300, which is 24% of the County total. Since the 2011 Census, the population has increased by 0.3%. The district is predicted to grow a further 27% in the next 20 years, with several new settlements planned.

South Cambridgeshire is a rural district, based on the 2011 Census, where 77%<sup>3</sup> of the district's census output areas<sup>4</sup> were classed as rural. There is no need to have a separate priority for rural crime, as the crime occurs in rural and urban locations and therefore is already considered when looking at the priorities.

In the long term crime is showing a decrease in South Cambridgeshire. When comparing the volume of crime in 2013 to 2012 there has been a slight reduction of 2.5% (116 less offences). This is a lower reduction than the Constabulary who in the same time period saw a reduction of 10%. Nationally the Police recorded a 3% decrease year ending September 2013.

South Cambridgeshire has a lower rate of crime than the Constabulary, other districts in Cambridgeshire and the most similar group average. South Cambridgeshire CDRP has moved to position 1 (last year it was in position 3) in its most similar group for total crime, where 1 is the best performance with the lowest rate of crime as shown in the graph below.

**Figure 1 Rate of crime per 1,000 residents in South Cambridgeshire, compared to the most similar group - iQuanta (December 2012 to November 2013)**



<sup>3</sup> Source Cambridgeshire Atlas – Rural urban classification 2011 - <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/interactive-mapping/cambridgeshire-atlas-urban-rural-classification>

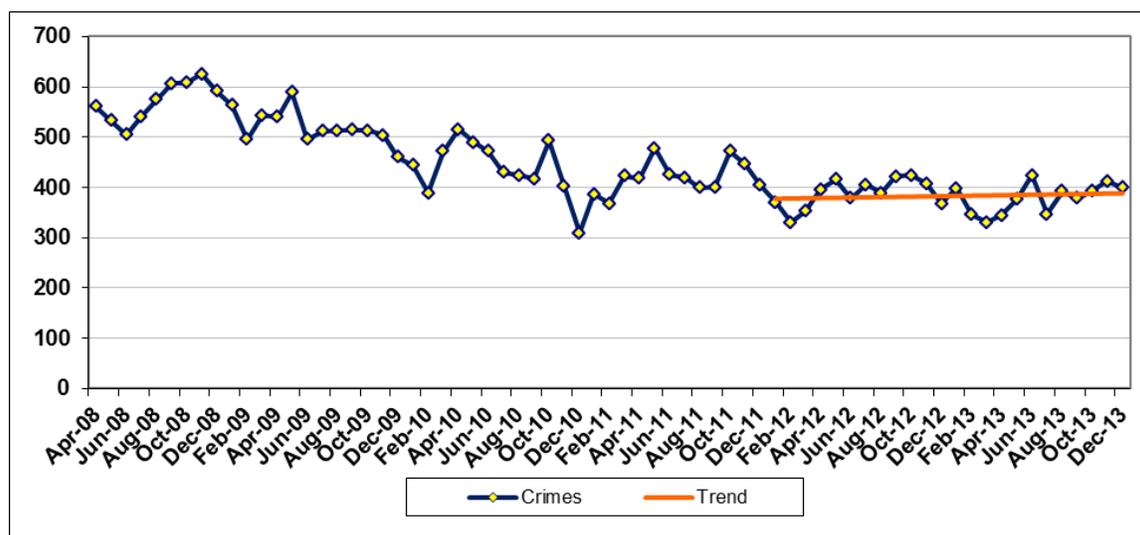
<sup>4</sup> A census output area is a geographic boundary created by ONS and based on the Census 2011 data where areas are created based on population. On average there are 300 people in an area.

South Cambridgeshire currently has a rate of 30 crimes per 1,000 population, compared to the most similar group average of 39 crimes per 1000 population. Nationally the rate of police recorded crime is 66 per 1,000 population.<sup>5</sup>

### Long term trends

In the last five years South Cambridgeshire has seen a long term reduction in all crime. However when looking at the last two years, the trend seems to be very flat. There have been reductions in terms of volume compared to 2012 in some crime types, for instance shoplifting, theft from person and criminal damage and some increase for instance dwelling burglary, non-dwelling burglary, sexual offences domestic abuse.

Figure 2 Long term volume of all crime April 2008 to December 2013 - Cadet



### Victimisation and offending

This section will focus on victims and offenders in South Cambridgeshire.

#### Victim age and gender profile

Latest figures from the Crime Survey of England & Wales (CSEW) indicate a 10% decrease in crime rates as compared to the previous year<sup>6</sup>. This is lowest since the survey began in 1981. Nationally victim based crime accounted for 84% of all police recorded crime and fell by 4% compared to previous year but theft from the person, shoplifting and sexual offences all saw an increase. For those who became a victim the experience can be traumatic and for those few who became a victim more than once, the impact can be devastating.

Data from 2012/13 CSEW indicated that 5 out of every 100 adults aged 16 and over experienced a crime against the person in the previous 12 months. These prevalence rates were substantially lower than those measured by the CSEW in the mid-1990s. Prevalence rates vary by crime type. Nationally the likelihood of being a victim of crime decreases with

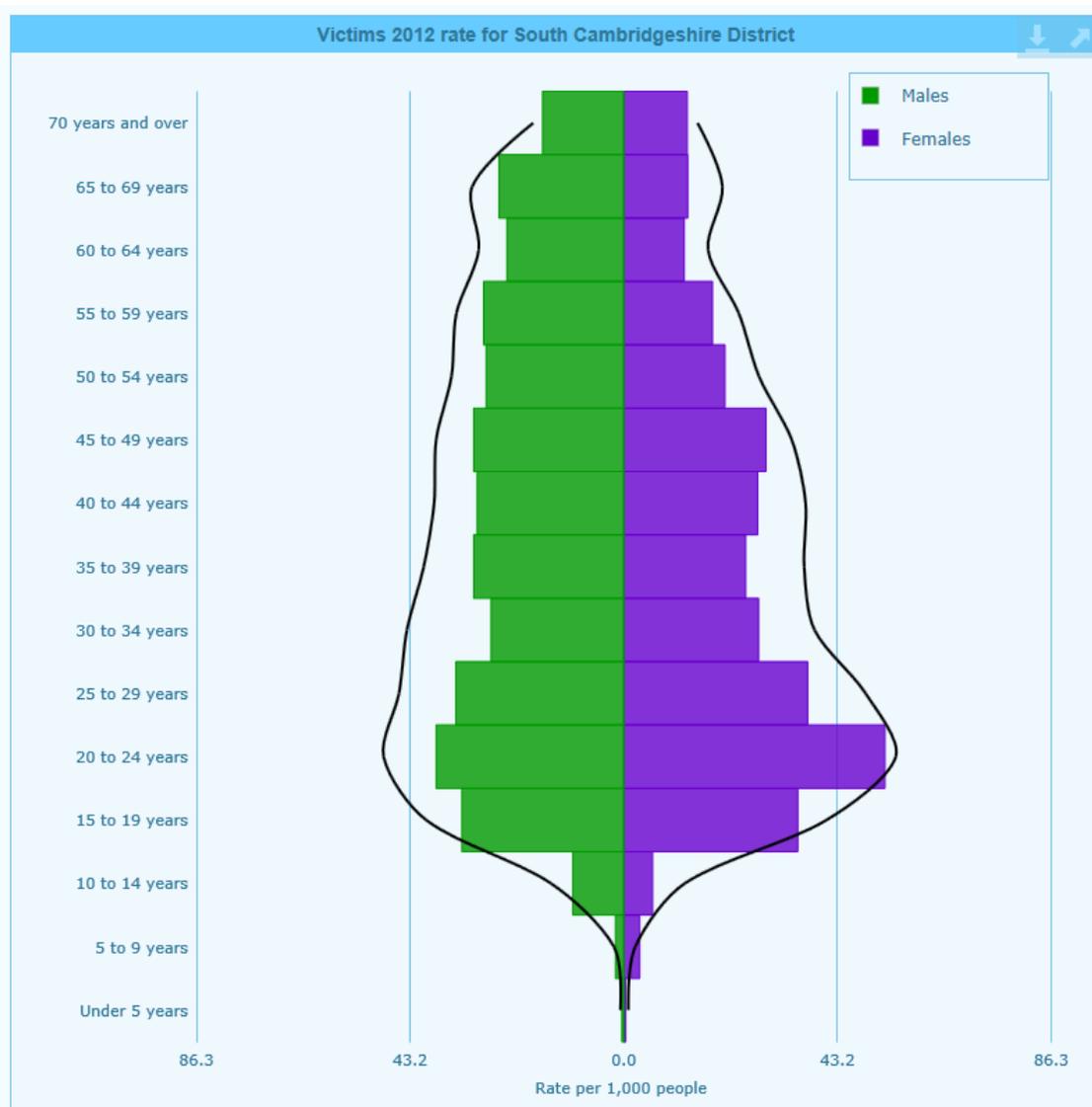
<sup>5</sup> Crime Survey England and Wales – released 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2013

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-september-2013/index.html>

age, with a much higher proportion of adults aged 16-24 reporting they had been a victim of personal crime than other age groups, particularly those aged 75 and over. Other key findings are that every 3 in 100 adults had become a victim of some form of violent crime.<sup>7</sup>

The histogram below (Figure 1) shows the rate of victimisation per 1,000 people in South Cambridgeshire. The age group most at risk are females aged 20 to 24, with a rate of 52.7 people in a 1,000. The Cambridgeshire rate is shown with the black outline, and the age group most at risk is also those aged 20 to 24, with a rate of 54.9 per 1,000 people. The age band most at risk for males is also those within the 20 to 24 age band, with a rate of 37.9 people in a 1,000. This is important when considering the vulnerability of people and the support services they might require.

**Figure 1 Histogram of rate of victimisation per 1,000 population by age and gender in 2012**



<sup>7</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-march-2013/sty-a-victim-of-crime.html>

## Repeat victimisation

Repeat victimisation is when the same person or location suffers more than one crime within a specified period of time; in this case it was the last twelve months. The data from Police recorded crime in 2012, showed that of all unique victims in South Cambridgeshire 7.4% (298) were a repeat victim.

Out of these 45% of the victims were male, 41% female and 14% were assumed to be businesses<sup>8</sup>. More detail on businesses is in the preventing and reducing crimes against businesses section.

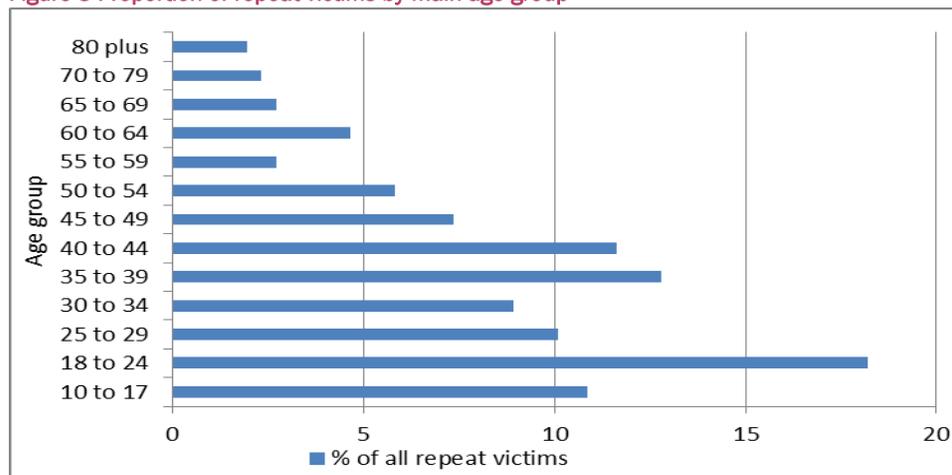
Table 1 below shows how many times a repeat victim was victimised, as you can see the most common level of victimisation is twice (78% of victims). The range of repeats went from 2 to 22 times in 12 months, although this does include businesses. The repeat crime could be the same or different type of crime.

**Table 1 Level of repeat victimisation for 2012**

Number of times victimised in last 12 months	Count of victims	Percentage of all victims
2	233	78.2%
3	39	13.1%
4	14	4.7%
5	4	1.3%
6 to 22	8	2.7%
Total	298	

The most common age for repeat victims regardless of gender was those aged 18 to 24 (18% of all victims). The 2<sup>nd</sup> most common age for females was those aged 40 to 44 (13% of all female victims). However for males it was those aged 35-39 (13% of all male victims). There were more female repeat victims who were aged over 80 than there were males aged 80 and over, as shown in figure 3 below.

**Figure 3 Proportion of repeat victims by main age group**



<sup>8</sup> Assumed that the victim was a business as gender was recorded with a "u" and age was "0"

When looking at repeat victims who were not businesses, the highest counts were in the ward of Histon and Impington. Although when looking at rate per 1,000 population (seen in table 2) the ward of Waterbeach has the highest rate of repeat victims, with almost 4 in a 1,000 population, followed by the ward of Willingham and Over with a rate of 3 in a 1,000.

**Table 2 Rate of repeat victimisation by ward per 1,000 population**

Ward	Total of repeat victims (excluding businesses)	Rate per 1,000 population
Waterbeach	20	3.65
Willingham and Over	23	3.33
Caldecote	<10	2.79
The Wilbrahams	<10	2.55
Teversham	<10	2.42
Histon and Impington	26	2.38
Fulbourn	11	2.29
Milton	10	2.15
Bassingbourn	10	2.06
Barton	<10	1.99

The ethnicity of the repeat victims was looked at and a large majority of victims were of White British origin (93%) which is similar to the demographics of the district.

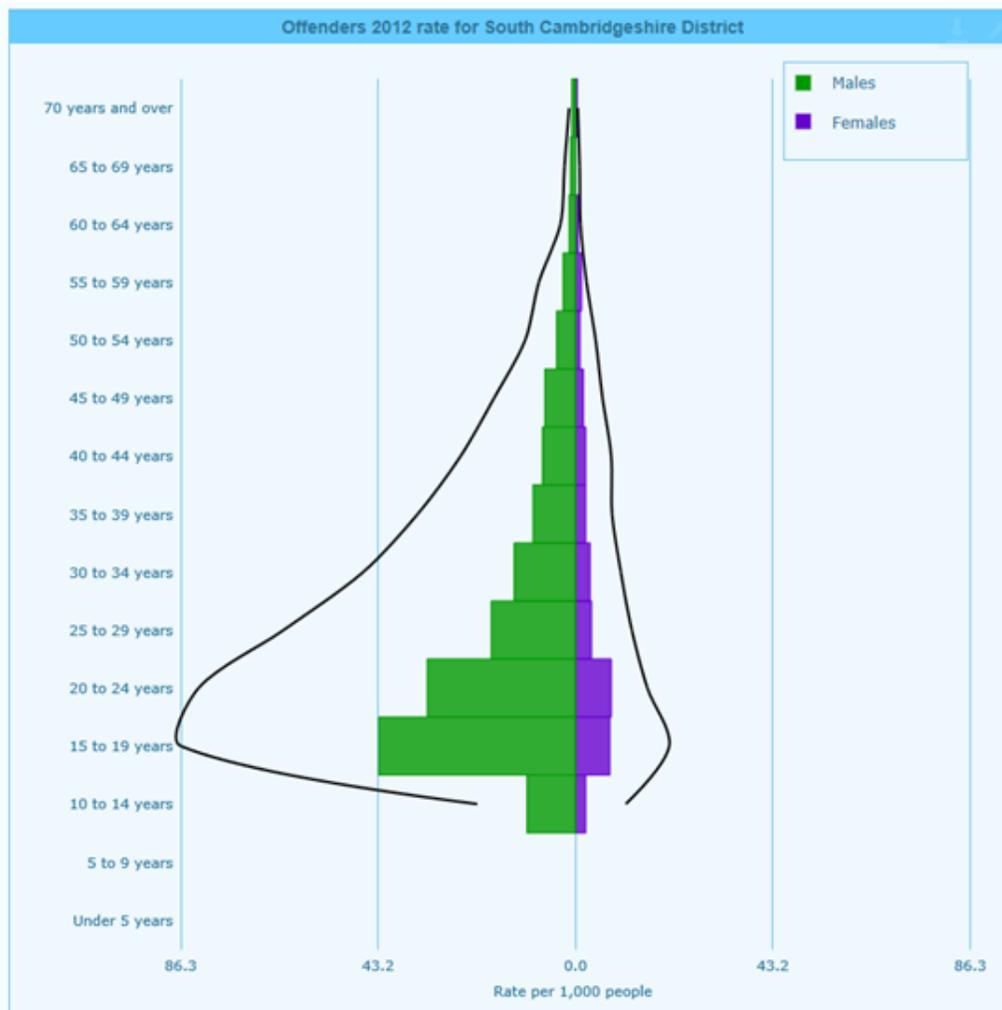
The 298 unique victims were victims to 736 crimes in total. When looking at the markers associated with all the crimes which involved a repeat victim, 14 % ( 101 crimes) were found to involve domestic violence. Out of these 101 crimes there were 27 repeat victims (10% of all repeat victims) who had a domestic violence marker against 2 or more crimes they were a victim of. 81% of these victims were female.

When looking at the crime type for all victims (excluding businesses) the most common crime type for one of the crimes involving a female was common assault (15%), for males it was other theft (15%). For business the most common crime type was other frauds (18%).

### **Offender age and gender profile**

Data from police recorded offenders in 2012 was analysed by age and gender. Figure 4 below shows the rate of offending per 1,000 population per age group and gender. As indicated in the histogram below most of the offenders were male (80%). The most at risk age group for males to offend is those aged 15 to 19 years old (42 per 1,000 population). For female offenders the most at risk age group of offending is those aged 20 to 24 years old (7.8 per 1,000 population).

Figure 4 Histogram of rate of offending per 1,000 population by age and gender in 2012



When looking at the rate of offenders compared to Cambridgeshire (the black line on the histogram) it is clear that the rates are significantly lower in South Cambridgeshire. The rates are nearly half for both male and female offenders.

This is important when considering work to prevent offending, as work should be aimed at preventing those at risk, therefore early intervention with those who are 10 to 14 years old should help reduce offending occurring at later stages of their life.

### Emerging issues

These topics were analysed as they were felt to be a concern to the partnership, or were showing an increase in the last year.

## Rogue traders

During the scanning process the partnership identified a concern with rogue traders in South Cambridgeshire, particularly around the severity of cases that Trading Standards at Cambridgeshire County Council were been made aware of.

According to recent data, provided by Trading Standards, rogue traders are estimated to have cost households in South Cambridgeshire at least £132,000<sup>9</sup>. At least 70% of the victims were elderly or vulnerable people. The highest percentage of cases (14%) was seen in January, potentially highlighting that this is a more vulnerable time of year for victims of rogue traders. 63% of cases occurred between January to June.

The severity of cases is very variable as can be seen in the table below, in 38% of the cases the amount taken was above £1,000. Some cases had no details about the level of money involved. At least 11% of all cases involved a repeat victim.

**Table 3 Rogue trading victims 2012-2013 by severity in South Cambridgeshire**

Amount Involved	Less than £500	Less than £1,000	£1,000 to less than £10,000	More than £10,000
Number of cases	20	7	22	<5

Rogue trading, is spread out across the district, although the wards that recorded the highest level of reported rogue trading were Girton (10%) followed by Harston and Hauxton (10%).

## Sexual offences

The volume of sexual offences recorded by the police has shown an increase from 58 cases in 2012 to 83 cases in 2013 which is a 43% increase. This section will put that increase into context.

### National trend

The latest police recorded crime figures showed an increase of 17% in all sexual offences for the year ending September 2013 compared with the previous year (up from 50,807 to 59,466)<sup>10</sup>. Sexual offences includes rape and other sexual offences, both of which also increased by 17%<sup>3</sup>.

The ONS say there is evidence to suggest that these increases are partly a result of the Operation Yewtree investigation, initiated in October 2012 and connected to the Jimmy Savile inquiry. This has become known as the “Yewtree effect” which has led to an increased willingness of the victims to come forward and report historical sexual offences that are not directly connected to Yewtree<sup>11</sup>. Further research suggests that the increase was driven by a rise in historic cases, but that this was not the only driver for the overall increase. There was

<sup>9</sup> Based on the value of the rogue trade when reported to Trading Standards

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-september-2013/stb-crime-in-england-and-wales--year-ending-sept-2013.html#tab=Sexual-offences>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-june-2013/info-sexual-offences.html>

an increase of 11% in the number of sexual offences recorded by the police that had occurred with the same 12 months<sup>10</sup>.

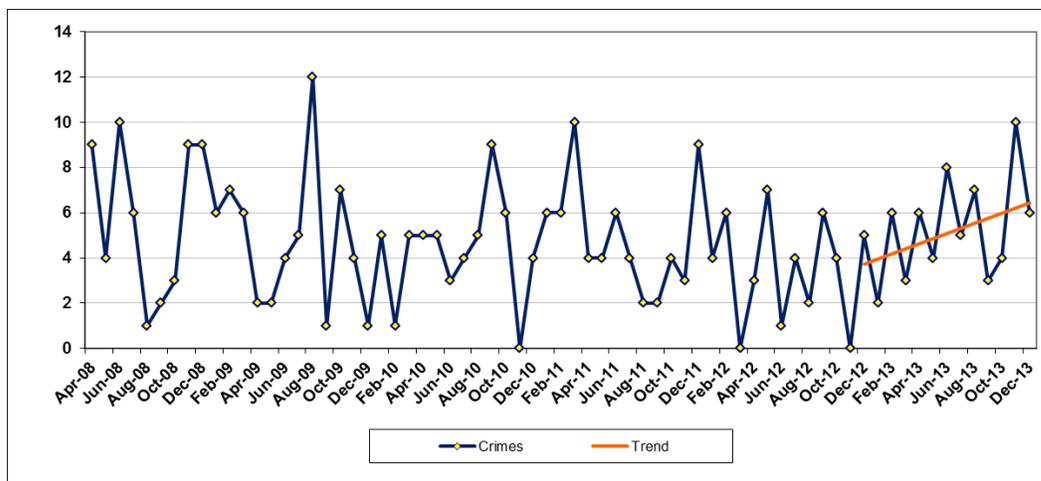
Under-reporting in sexual offences is still considered to be significant. The national survey found that only 13% of women that had been victims of the most serious sexual offences in the last year stated they had reported it to the police. Frequently cited reasons for not reporting the crime were that it was ‘embarrassing’, they ‘didn’t think the police could do much to help’, that the incident was ‘too trivial or not worth reporting’, or that they saw it as a ‘private/family matter and not police business’<sup>12</sup>.

**Local trend**

There has been a percentage increase 36% (208 offences) in the force area (Cambridgeshire & Peterborough) in sexual offences from January to December 2013 compared to the previous year; this is a slightly larger increase than nationally. The recorded numbers are small and therefore any increase will show a high percentage change. In South Cambridgeshire there was an increase of 22 offences. In 2012 there were 58 offences and in 2013 there were 83 offences, an increase of 43%. Sexual offences form a group of offences that are substantially under-reported; therefore typically increases in reporting of these crimes are seen as positive.

The chart below demonstrates how variable recording of sexual offences is over time. The three year trend shows a small increase in the monthly volume of offences.

**Figure 5 Police recorded sexual offences April 2008 to December 2013**



The constabulary indicates that local figures show peaks in reporting associated with key media coverage. Although this trend is not as apparent in the South Cambridgeshire data, it is possible that the ‘Yewtree effect’ may still be partially responsible for the increased reporting as trends in recorded crime statistics can be influenced by whether victims feel able to and decide to report such offences to the police, and by changes in police recording practices.

<sup>12</sup> Sexual Offences in England and Wales year ending June 2013, Office for National Statistics

Data from police recorded sexual offences for 2013 found that 64% of sexual offences were reported within 6 months of them occurring. This is in line with other districts across Cambridgeshire. 20% of offences occurred more than 5 years before they were reported to Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Services delivered within the Cambridgeshire Constabulary Force area to support victims include;

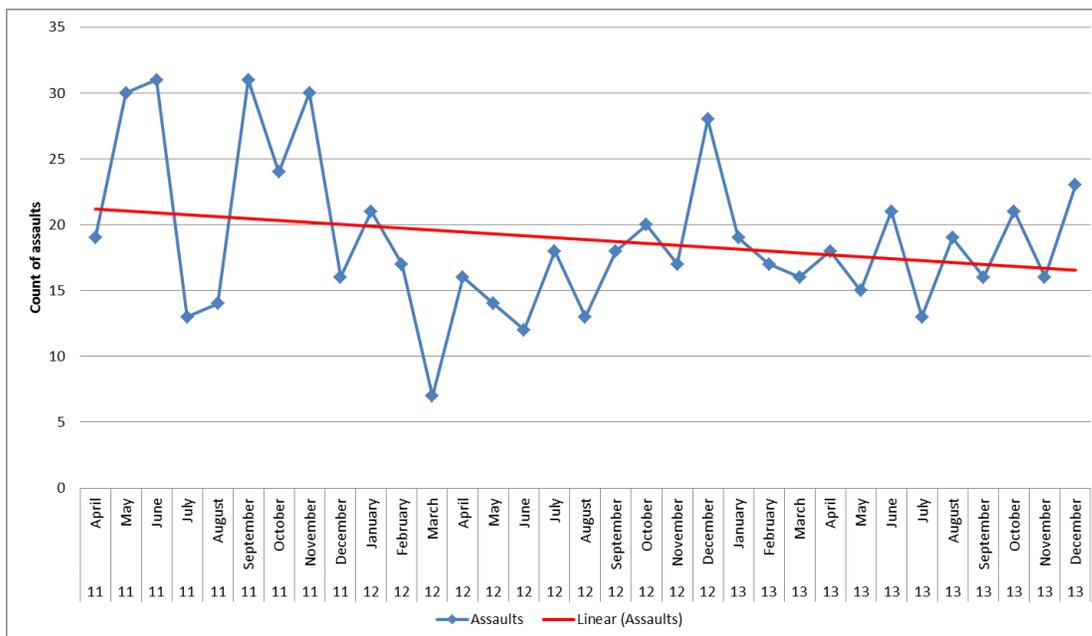
- The Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) services including Independent Sexual Violence Advocacy Service (ISVAS)
- Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service (IDVAS) provision for partner/ex-partner cases of abuse
- Use of Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour based Violence (DASH) risk assessment as a tool (Question 19 highlighting sexual violence)

### **Addenbrooke's accident and emergency (A&E) assaults**

Assault data from Addenbrooke's accident and emergency is collected when the patient presents themselves at Addenbrookes. Information is gathered about where the assault occurred, how old the patient is, gender and what weapon was used. Although Addenbrookes is based in Cambridge City, victims of assault who live outside of this area will attend here. The postcode or postcode sector of the victim's home address was mapped and information was extracted for victims who lived in South Cambridgeshire. 33% of all assaults victims lived in South Cambridgeshire.

Figure 6 below shows the monthly assault data from Addenbrookes hospital where the assault occurred in South Cambridgeshire. The graph shows a downward trend in the last three years. Although the number of assaults appears to have increased in October and December, there is still a downward trend. There appears to be peaks around the festive period (November to December) each year.

Figure 6 Attendances at Addenbrookes A&E where victim lived in South Cambridgeshire

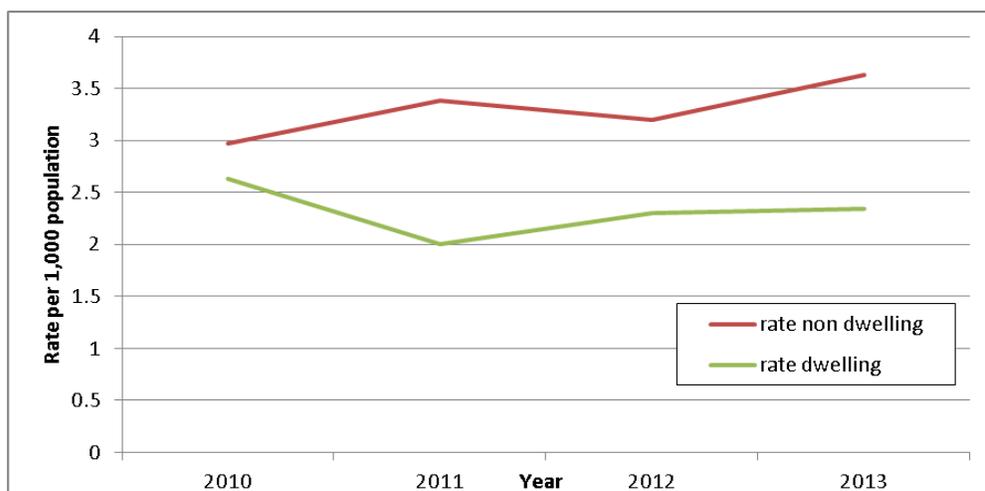


Out of all the victims in South Cambridgeshire, 78% were male. The age group most at risk is between 16 to 29 years of age with a rate of 28.6 per 1,000 people. At least 20% of all assault victims were assaulted in Cambridge City. 37% (232) victims were assaulted in either a bar, pub or club, 15% of victims were assaulted at their home or someone’s house.

### Burglary

There has been a recent increase in burglary and non-dwelling burglary in South Cambridgeshire. The graph below shows the rate per 1,000 population of dwelling and non-dwelling burglary.

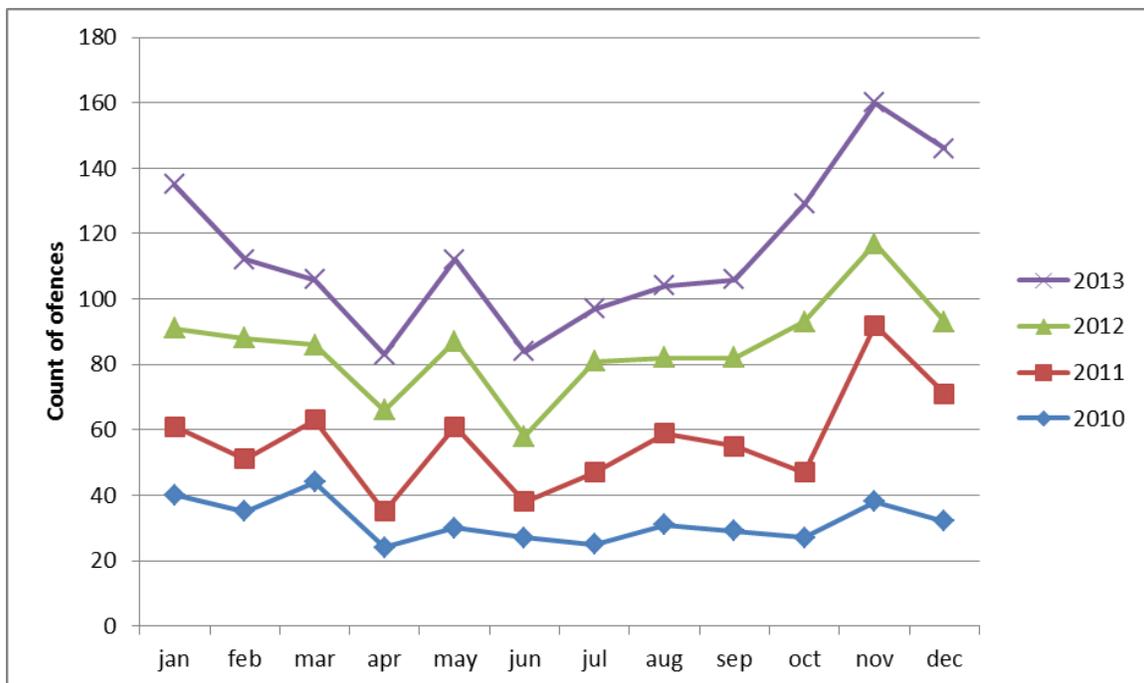
Figure 7 Rate of non-dwelling and dwelling burglary 2010 to 2013



It appears that the rate of non-dwelling burglary has increased in the last year from 3.3 to 3.6 per 1,000 population. There appears to always be a peak in non-dwelling burglaries in January. In the last two years the months of June, July and August normally have a lower level of offences in May, however in 2013 the opposite happened and the volume of offences increased for these month.

The rate of dwelling burglaries is relatively flat, this is in line with findings from the Crime survey of England and Wales. Although nationally police recorded dwelling burglaries have shown a 5% decrease in the last year<sup>13</sup> and the rate is 8 per 1,000 population. Therefore although South Cambridgeshire is showing no change in rate, it is still below the national rate. Dwelling burglary shows a clear monthly trend, as shown in figure 8 below. There is a peak each May and November.

**Figure 8 Trend of the monthly number of dwelling burglaries 2010-2013**



### **Tackling anti-social behaviour and supporting troubled families**

There is an increasing appetite both locally and nationally to ensure that public services are working together as effectively as possible to achieve sustained change for families who make the greatest demand on services.

In December 2011 the government announced a new initiative to positively transform the lives of families who are considered as being the most in need of support. Nationally this is known as Troubled families. At a County level this has been adopted as Together for Families. These families are typically characterised by there being at least one adult in the

<sup>13</sup> Crime in England and Wales, Year ending September 2013, ONS

family who is not in work, children not regularly in school, and/or a member of the family being involved in crime or anti-social behaviour. For those families who need it, the main aim is to work in a multi-agency approach to provide a whole family intervention with intensive support coupled with appropriate challenge.

The approach is already proving productive, engaging with over 400 families at a County level. The multi-agency approach involves several organisations working together in the most effective way to ensure the family get the appropriate help. There are various organisations that form the partnership for Together for Families.

For South Cambridgeshire, as of the 16<sup>th</sup> December 2013, 74 families had been identified. The wards with the highest number of families are Bourn (8), Sawston (8), Histon and Impington (7). Out of the 74 families the Together for Families team is currently working with 37 of the families. 15 families have already had work completed and 20 other families are awaiting allocation of a lead professional.

The families are allocated a lead professional based upon their needs. In South Cambridgeshire this includes

- Locality teams (44%)
- Social care (35%)
- Family intervention programme (8%)

Youth offending service are also lead professionals and work with a small number of families.

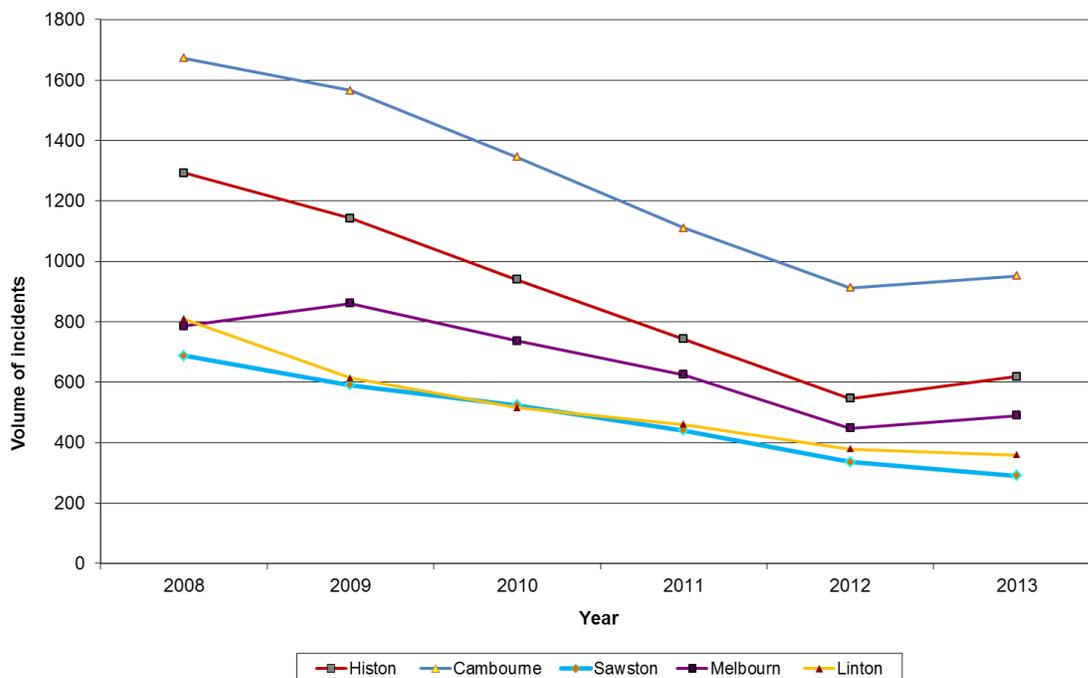
Different partners of the CDRP are an active member of the partnership and support referrals into the programme. By doing this they are helping to make sure families who are associated with high volume of ASB incidents get the help they require.

### **Police recorded anti-social behaviour**

Nationally there has been a 9% decrease in police recorded anti-social behaviour, in South Cambridgeshire there has been no change seen. Compared to last year there has been one less incident of anti-social behaviour.

55% of all police recorded ASB was classed as nuisance, 35% was classed as personal and 10% as environmental for police recorded incidents of ASB in 2013 data. Out of the personal ASB it was found that 5% of incidents were classed as personal ASB with medium or high risk.

Figure 9 Long term police recorded ASB by neighbourhood



When looking at geographic location of ASB all neighbourhoods within the district have seen a vast reduction in volume of incidents when looking back to 2008. However in the last year there appears to be an increase in volume of incidents in some neighbourhoods, particularly in Melbourn and Histon.

Over 10% of this year's incidents were recorded in July, this peak is expected due to the season. Perceptions of ASB still remain very low, less than half a percent (2 out of 603)<sup>14</sup> people surveyed felt that ASB was a problem locally. The ward of Papworth and Elsworth recorded the highest rate of ASB in the district, a rate of 34 per 1,000 population, compared to the district rate of 19 per 1,000 population.

In the last 6 months of 2013, South Cambridgeshire District Council dealt with 642 calls for service relating to ASB. The table 4 shows the breakdowns of these calls by main categories. 57% were environmental such as fly tipping and abandoned vehicles. 20% of calls related to noise in households.

<sup>14</sup> Cambridgeshire Constabulary – PIC survey

**Table 4 South Cambridgeshire calls for service relating to ASB (June to December 2013)**

Category	Total calls	% of total
Abandoned vehicles	100	16
Anti-Social behaviour	28	4
Dogs	33	5
Enforcement	3	0
Enviro-Crime	269	42
Fixed Penalty notices	0	0
Noise domestic	131	20
Street Cleaning	78	12

The calls for service relating to ASB at the district council vary compared to the police, which show the variation in ASB dealt by the different agencies.

### **Preventing and reducing crimes against businesses**

A quarter of crime in the district (1,005 offences between January and November 2013) was recorded as occurring at a 'business' location (as defined by the locus type within the police recorded crime.<sup>15</sup> The proportion remains in line with last year. Commercial locations accounted for 16% of the total, whilst agricultural accounted for 4% (again similar proportions to the previous year).

Just over half of offences at business locations were theft and handling offences, with nearly 20% as burglary. There was an average of 91 offences per month compared to 94 in the previous year. Not a notable difference.

Table 5 shows the wards with the highest count out of crimes at business locations. The largest volume was seen in Bar Hill with 112 crimes at a business location. The wards of Bourn and Milton both had 15% (6 victims) of all repeat victims who were assumed to be businesses in 2012.

<sup>15</sup> Using the following categories; commercial, agricultural, religious, public utilities.

**Table 5 : Top ten wards for crimes recorded at a business location**

Ward Name	Business location	Other <sup>16</sup>	Percentage (%) business crime	Total
Bar Hill	112	102	52.3	214
Bourn	75	202	27.1	277
Fulbourn	75	112	40.1	187
Milton	72	151	32.3	223
Histon and Impington	55	314	14.9	369
Cottenham	54	168	24.3	222
Bassingbourn	50	126	28.4	176
Barton	37	51	42.0	88
Willingham and Over	36	160	18.4	196
The Abingtons	31	47	39.7	78

The table below shows the type of business locations and the type of crime that they were a victim of. 65% of all crimes against businesses occurred in commercial areas and the majority (60%) of these crimes were theft and handling stolen goods. 16% of crimes against businesses occurred in agricultural areas and almost 40% of crimes were burglary. 24% of offences within the district had no location type recorded. On examination a further 142 offences were committed most likely against businesses. As in previous years the largest proportion of these was non-dwelling burglary (105 offences).

**Table 6 Crimes against businesses by locus type and crime type**

Locus type	Total	Burglary	Criminal damage	Theft & handling stolen goods	Violent crime	Other offences
Agricultural	167	64	21	81	1	0
Commercial	654	122	49	393	38	52
Public utilities	164	6	29	73	45	11
Religious	20	2	4	11	2	1
Total	1005	194	103	558	86	64
Proportion		19%	10%	56%	9%	6%

## Shaping and supporting new growth

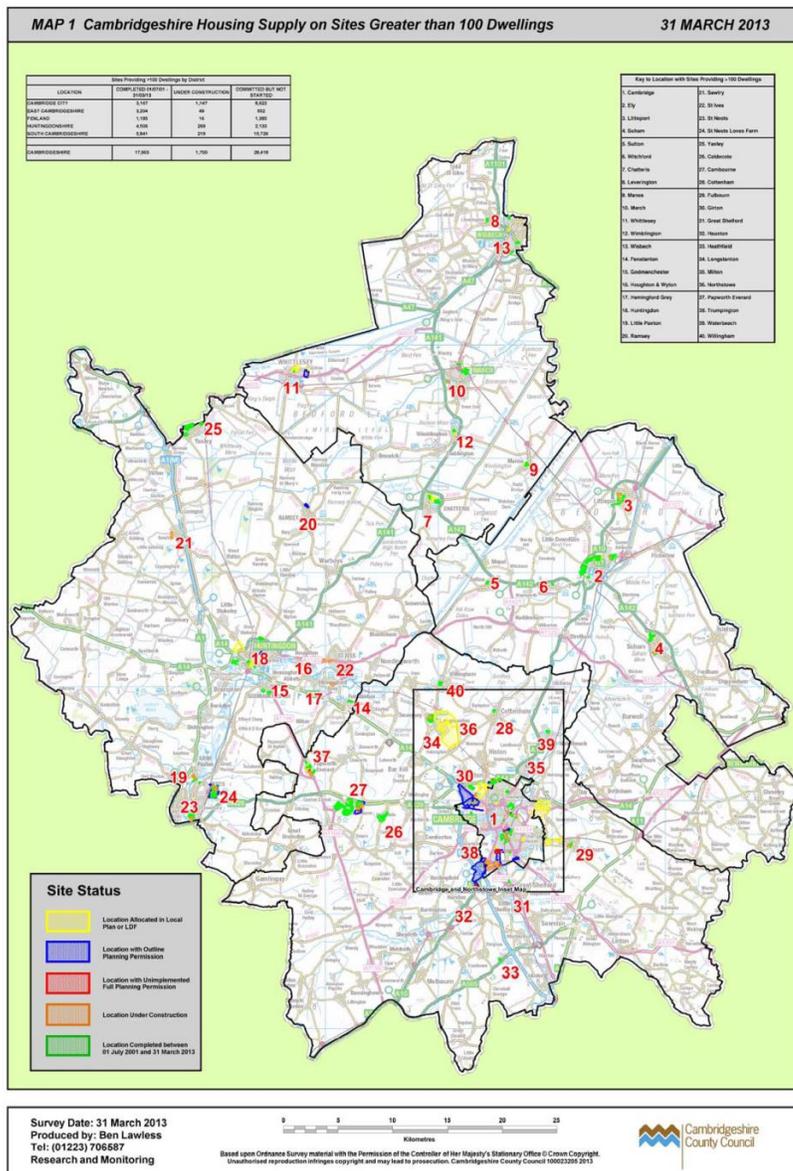
*(including taking account of its impact on existing communities)*

Last year's strategic assessment highlighted the ways in which the partnership can influence developments to mitigate anti-social behaviour in these areas. As South Cambridgeshire has committed to but not started the development of over 15,000 dwellings, it's important that these measures remain a focus for the partnership.

<sup>16</sup> This includes residential, other and unknown locations types

The locations of the sites greater than a 100 dwellings can be seen in figure 10. South Cambridgeshire has committed to 55% of the County's committed dwellings.

Figure 10: Map of new developments in Cambridgeshire



In the last year the partnership held a workshop to integrate lessons learnt about policing, anti-social behaviour and strengthening communities from previous new developments. This was so these lessons can be applied right from the start with new developments. The workshop brought together South Cambridgeshire District Council officers, members of the Local Health Partnership, Ageing Well and CDRP Tasking and Coordination Groups who identified the vital issues that need to be considered early on in the planning process.

Key issues identified from the workshop event in 2013 found that it was important to have;

- . infrastructure and links to existing communities
- . funding for Community Development Workers
- . plans that were suitable for all communities/age groups
- . sustainable finance models for community facilities
- . employment opportunities in early
- . accommodation that is affordable for low paid workers
- . parking availability on new developments
- . facilities and houses built up together

The points above are particularly relevant to the planning of new developments of social housing. The rate of house building in the district has remained slow over the last 12 months so the partnership has not had a full opportunity to implement this learning.

However closer working has been facilitated between partners and Council planning officers, and a number of partners now regularly “Hot Desk” at South Cambridgeshire Hall making it easy for them to have informal and formal discussions with planners on the strategic issues affecting the District, as well as more routine planning applications.

## **Committing support to deliver the Integrated Offender Management scheme**

### **Countywide performance summary**

In June 2013 the Research & Performance team conducted a comprehensive performance review<sup>17</sup> for the IOM scheme. The analysis examined the offending behaviour of a cohort of offenders on the scheme that were living in the community on the 1<sup>st</sup> September 2012. The three measures examined revealed that for the cohort found that;

1. Twenty-four members (47%) did not re-offend during the six month sampling period
2. Thirty-nine members (76%) demonstrated a reduction in their rate of offending
3. Forty-one members (80%) showed a reduction in their severity score

Overall the measures indicate a reduction in offending in the monitoring period for this cohort of offenders. 73% reduced both the rate and severity of offending. 6% of offenders reduced either their rate or their severity of offending but not both. A reduction in offending for the entire cohort at the same point in time is unlikely, as with all schemes of this type.

The monitoring cohort was 51, mostly males with an average age of 30. Offenders have been on the scheme for a variable length of time, but the average was 20 months.

The numbers of South Cambridgeshire offenders within the monitoring cohort were too low to provide a breakdown of the performance measures just for South Cambridgeshire. Of the 51 offenders 5 were from South Cambridgeshire. These offenders had a higher proportion of associated theft offences and a lower proportion of serious acquisitive crime than other districts. Given the type of offenders most commonly residing in South Cambridgeshire this is not unexpected.

<sup>17</sup> Cambridgeshire Integrated Offender Management Scheme, Performance Report: September 2012 cohort - June 2013

### South Cambridgeshire cohort

Feedback on the progress of the scheme revealed a need for closer multi-agency working that has already been progressed. The use of the Impact Police Team further enhances the work to reduce re-offending locally. The positive impact seen include;

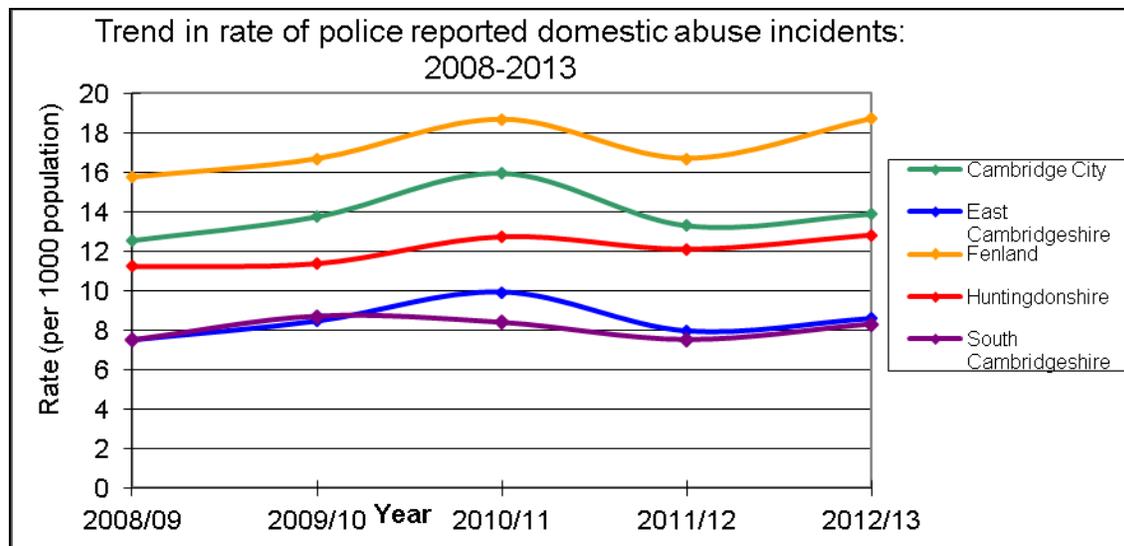
- Increased information sharing around drug taking and engagement, which creates a more detailed picture to be formed of possible criminal behaviour thereby allowing better focus.
- A clear change in behaviour for those individuals adopted onto the scheme.

### Supporting work to reduce domestic abuse

The term 'domestic abuse' describes the context in which types of crime can occur. In April the official Home Office definition changed to include two major elements of concern, victims aged 16-18 years of age and the ability to record patterns of coercive controlling behaviour that is often a large part of the abuse. This widening of the definition<sup>18</sup> should have resulted in a small increase in reporting.

In South Cambridgeshire the rate of police recorded domestic abuse has risen from 7.74 in 2011 to 8.49 in 2013 per 1,000 population. In 2013 there were 1,291 amount of domestic abuse incidents, this is an increase of 94 incidents, (8%) compared to the previous year.

Figure 11 Long term trend of police recorded domestic abuse incidents by district



In the long term, South Cambridgeshire has the lowest rate of domestic abuse in the County as shown in the graph above. Although the district has not always followed the trend of other districts, particularly in 2010/11 it does appear to now be showing an increase.

<sup>18</sup> Home Office definition

The map below shows the rate of domestic abuse cases per 1,000 people in each ward across the district of South Cambridgeshire. The highest rate was 17.3 in Longstanton and the lowest rate was 4.2 per 1,000 people in The Mordens.

Further work is needed to if the Partnership is to continue to increase reporting levels of domestic abuse.



## Young peoples' experiences of domestic abuse

Currently within Cambridgeshire there are limited data sources exploring the experience of children and young people of domestic abuse either between parents or within their own intimate relationships. Self-reporting of children's experience of domestic abuse and associated behaviours is currently monitored through the Baldings survey.

The following findings were from the 2012 survey which received approximately 5,000 responses from Year 8 (12-13 years of age) and Year 10 (14-15 years of age) pupils in Cambridgeshire schools.

- 23% of South Cambridgeshire respondents said that they experienced shouting between adults that frightened them at least once or twice a month (22% Cambridgeshire)
- 5% of South Cambridgeshire respondents said that they had experienced violence or aggression at home at least once or twice a month (5% Cambridgeshire)

Children were also asked about their experiences. The responses for South Cambridgeshire are in line with the County<sup>19</sup>. The data indicates that;

- 2% of respondents in reported having been hit by a boyfriend or girlfriend.
- 7% responded that their boyfriend/girlfriend 'put pressure on me to have sex or do sexual things'
- 13% of respondents reported that their boyfriend/girlfriend kept checking their phone

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<sup>19</sup> Cambridgeshire Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership – Annual Report 2012/13

## Appendix A : Scanning

The strategic assessment process begins with a scanning phase, which highlights good progress, poor performance and areas of concern/emerging issues. Areas of concern were discussed by the Task & Co-ordination Group in December 2013 and the areas for further analysis were agreed. The table below outlines the scanning elements.

**Table 7: Scanning table**

Crime Type	Volume (Jan-Nov 13)	Year on year change (Jan-Nov <sup>20</sup> )	Long term trend	Comments
<i>Positive Progress</i>				
Total crime	4,145	Down 3.4% (148)	Down 34% (2117)	
Violence against the person	564	Down +1.4% (8)	Down 11% (67)	
Theft from the person	17	Down 43% (13)	Down 34%	
Dwelling burglary	336	Down 8% (30)	Down 12%	
Metal theft	63	Down 17% (13)	N/A	Not on CADET in 2008
Criminal damage	515	Down 19% (121)	Down (800)	
ASB incidents				
Domestic abuse crimes	338	Up 20% (56)		Increase usually regarded as positive. Change of definition in April 13. Some concern regarding prosecutions rate.
<i>Areas of concern</i>				
Sexual violence	58	Up 57% (21 offences)	Up 8%	Up across force. Remains low volume. Possible Yewtree effect
Shed/garage burglary	287	Up 90% (136)	N/A	Not on CADET in 2008
Burglary commercial	258	Up 23% (48)	N/A	Not on CADET in 2008

<sup>20</sup> Change based on Jan-Nov 12 compared to Jan-Nov 13

## Appendix B Cadet data

### Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crime Data

Select Area: **South Cambridgeshire**      Select Sector: **All**      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.

	Single Month		Numeric Change	Apparent Change	Earlier Period		Later Period		Numeric Change	Apparent Change
	From	To			From	To				
	Dec-12	Dec-13	Jan-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Dec-13				
All Crime	368	400	32	+ 8.7%	4,661	4,545	-116	- 2.5%		
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	362	400	38	+ 10.5%	4,521	4,546	25	+ 0.5%		
Domestic Abuse	23	35	12	+ 52.2%	305	373	68	+ 22.3%		
Burglary Dwelling	25	61	36	+ 144.0%	391	397	6	+ 1.5%		
Victim Based Crime	325	382	57	+ 17.5%	4,086	4,099	13	+ 0.3%		
All Violence Against The Person	46	78	32	+ 69.6%	602	642	40	+ 6.6%		
Homicides	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc		
Violence with injury	16	34	18	+ 112.5%	281	318	37	+ 13.2%		
Violence without injury	30	44	14	+ 46.7%	321	324	3	+ 0.9%		
All Sexual Offences	7	6	-1	- 14.3%	58	83	25	+ 43.1%		
Serious Sexual Offences	5	6	1	+ 20.0%	42	64	22	+ 52.4%		
Rape	2	0	-2	- 100.0%	21	19	-2	- 9.5%		
Sexual Assaults	3	5	2	+ 66.7%	17	44	27	+ 158.8%		
Other Serious Sexual Offences	0	1	1	No Calc	4	1	-3	- 75.0%		
Other Sexual Offences	2	0	-2	- 100.0%	16	19	3	+ 18.8%		
All Robbery	2	5	3	+ 150.0%	16	16	0	No Calc		
Robbery (Business)	0	3	3	No Calc	1	7	6	+ 600.0%		
Robbery (Personal)	2	2	0	=	15	9	-6	- 40.0%		
Theft Offences	220	238	18	+ 8.2%	2,724	2,788	64	+ 2.3%		
Burglary Dwelling	25	61	36	+ 144.0%	391	397	6	+ 1.5%		
Burglary Non Dwelling	59	50	-9	- 15.3%	530	595	65	+ 12.3%		
Burglary Shed/Garage	27	25	-2	- 7.4%	178	312	134	+ 75.3%		
Burglary Commercial	32	25	-7	- 21.9%	242	283	41	+ 16.9%		
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0	0	0	No Calc	1	0	-1	- 100.0%		
Shoplifting	9	8	-1	- 11.1%	158	148	-10	- 6.3%		
Theft from the Person	0	4	4	No Calc	30	21	-9	- 30.0%		
Theft of Pedal Cycles	18	11	-7	- 38.9%	282	248	-34	- 12.1%		
Vehicle Crime	55	40	-15	- 27.3%	548	572	24	+ 4.4%		
Vehicle Taking	6	3	-3	- 50.0%	87	75	-12	- 13.8%		
Theft from a Vehicle	46	34	-12	- 26.1%	440	468	28	+ 6.4%		
Vehicle Interference	3	3	0	=	21	29	8	+ 38.1%		
All other theft offences	54	64	10	+ 18.5%	785	807	22	+ 2.8%		
Making off without payment	5	7	2	+ 40.0%	76	109	33	+ 43.4%		
Theft in a Dwelling	0	4	4	No Calc	57	73	16	+ 28.1%		
Other theft offences	49	53	4	+ 8.2%	652	625	-27	- 4.1%		
All Criminal Damage	50	55	5	+ 10.0%	686	570	-116	- 16.9%		
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	8	14	6	+ 75.0%	112	96	-16	- 14.3%		
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	8	3	-5	- 62.5%	72	46	-26	- 36.1%		
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	22	23	1	+ 4.5%	254	222	-32	- 12.6%		
Criminal Damage Other	11	14	3	+ 27.3%	211	178	-33	- 15.6%		
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0	0	0	No Calc	0	1	1	No Calc		
Arson	1	1	0	=	37	27	-10	- 27.0%		
Other Crimes Against Society	37	18	-19	- 51.4%	435	447	12	+ 2.8%		
All Drugs Offences	22	6	-16	- 72.7%	289	284	-5	- 1.7%		
Drugs (Trafficking)	5	0	-5	- 100.0%	40	23	-17	- 42.5%		
Drugs (Simple Possession)	17	6	-11	- 64.7%	248	261	13	+ 5.2%		
Drugs (Other Offences)	0	0	0	No Calc	1	0	-1	- 100.0%		
Possession of Weapons Offences	4	1	-3	- 75.0%	15	14	-1	- 6.7%		
Public Order Offences	7	8	1	+ 14.3%	97	111	14	+ 14.4%		
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	4	3	-1	- 25.0%	34	38	4	+ 11.8%		

All Racially Aggravated Crime	1	0	-1	- 100.0%	16	16	0	No Calc
All Racially Aggravated Violence	0	0	0	No Calc	14	15	1	+ 7.1%
All Racially Aggravated Harassment	1	0	-1	- 100.0%	2	0	-2	- 100.0%
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0	0	0	No Calc	0	1	1	No Calc
Metal Theft	7	4	-3	- 42.9%	83	67	-16	- 19.3%
Metal Infrastructure	0	0	0	No Calc	18	12	-6	- 33.3%
Metal Non Infrastructure	7	4	-3	- 42.9%	65	55	-10	- 15.4%
Hate Crime	1	0	-1	- 100.0%	20	24	4	+ 20.0%
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse)	31	57	26	+ 83.9%	412	388	-24	- 5.8%
Going equipped for stealing etc	1	1	0	=	2	4	2	+ 100.0%
Handling stolen goods	1	0	-1	- 100.0%	11	3	-8	- 72.7%

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 C Partnership calendar of community safety issues

South Cambridgeshire - Community Safety Partnership Calendar

	Offence Volume	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Personal	Violence against the person	MEDIUM	PEAK B						PEAK B	PEAK B			
	Sexual offences***	LOW			PEAK B				PEAK B				
	Domestic abuse incidents	MEDIUM				PEAK B			PEAK A				
	Assault less serious injury	MEDIUM				PEAK B			PEAK A				
ASB	LOW					PEAK B							
Property	Domestic Burglary	HIGH							PEAK A	PEAK B		PEAK B	
	Vehicle Crime	HIGH					PEAK C		PEAK C				
Business	Non domestic burglary	MEDIUM							PEAK B				
	Robbery of business property*	LOW	PEAK A	PEAK A	PEAK A								
	Theft from shops	LOW	PEAK A	PEAK A	PEAK A								PEAK A
Environmental	Arson	MEDIUM					PEAK A						
	Criminal Damage	LOW		PEAK C									
	Fly Tipping*	HIGH											
Rural****	Diesel Theft												
	Hare Coursing												
	Metal Theft	MEDIUM											
	Other thefts from farms												
<b>Key Events</b>													
	2012 Olympics					28th July	13th August						
	2012 European Football Championships				Start 8th	End 1st	England 11th, 19th, 19th (all evening matches)						
	School Holidays		30th - 18th HOL		4th-8th HT	23rd July HOL	to 4th Sept		29th Oct HT		to 2nd Nov	21st Dec HOL	
	Other National Holidays			8th June EU		Mid July							
	Summer Proms												

Produced By the Research & Performance Team, Cambridgeshire County Council/

References:

\* Seasonality in recorded crime, preliminary findings, RDS Home Office Report 02/07

\*\* Fly Tipping, Causes, Incentives, Solutions, JDI, UCL, 2006 (based on Dudley only)

\*\*\* Peak extended for Cambridgeshire as per reports findings

\*\*\*\* Source: Adapted from Rural Crime Action Team Calendar

Key:

5 Year data:

Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper

Seasonal Peak Above Upper SD

Last year 2011/12

PEAK A 2011/2012 Peak Above Upper SD

PEAK B 2011/2012 Peak Above Mean

PEAK C 2011/2012 Peak Below Mean