

COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT QUARTER 3

NEW COMMUNITIES VERSION 1.0

March 2016



'Cambridgeshire Research Group' (CRG) is the brand name for Cambridgeshire County Council's Research & Performance Function. As well as supporting the County Council we take on a range of work commissioned by other public sector bodies both within Cambridgeshire and beyond.

All the output of the team and that of our partners is published on our dedicated website

www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk

For more information about the team phone 01223 715300

Document Details	
Title:	Community Safety Strategic Assessment - Quarter 3 New Communities
Date Created:	March 2016
Description:	The purpose of this document is to provide the East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership with an understanding of key community safety issues affecting the district. This is the fourth and final documents that will be produced for 2015/16. The focus of this document will be end of year review
Produced by:	Emily Gutteridge, Research Officer, Cambridgeshire County Council Emily.Gutteridge@Cambridgeshire.gov.uk Zonnetje Auburn, Research Manager, Cambridgeshire County Council Zonnetje.Auburn@cambridgeshire.gov.uk Michael Soper, Research Group Manager, Cambridgeshire County Council Michael.soper@cambridgeshire.gov.uk
Additional Contributions:	See references
On behalf of:	The document has been produced by the CRG, on behalf of East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership and is available to download from: http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/east Nick Ball Neighbourhood Support Officer East Cambridgeshire District Council The Grange Nutholt Lane Ely, Cambs CB7 4PL
Geographic Coverage:	East Cambridgeshire District
Time Period:	Data up to March 2016
Format:	Word document
Status:	Draft version 0.1
Usage Statement:	This product is the property of the Research Group, Cambridgeshire County Council. If you wish to reproduce this document either in whole, or in part, please acknowledge the source and the author(s).
Disclaimer:	Cambridgeshire County Council, while believing the information in this publication to be correct, does not guarantee its accuracy nor does the County Council accept any liability for any direct or indirect loss or damage or other consequences, however arising from the use of such information supplied.

CONTENTS AND LIST OF TABLES

Introduction.....	4
Key Findings and Recommendations.....	5
Key Findings	5
Recommendations	5
Priority Analysis: New Communities and Changing Demography.....	7
Background	7
Population Growth.....	7
Planned New Communities.....	10
Profile of Residents in New Developments	11
Affordable Housing Profile.....	14
Promoting New Developments Through Planning.....	16
Infrastructure	16
Developing Strong Communities	20
Changing Demography	22
Age Structure	22
Age and Vulnerability.....	22
Appendix A. Data sources and acknowledgements.....	25

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this strategic assessment is to provide the East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership (ECSP) 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.

DOCUMENT SCHEDULE

The partnership has a continuous assessment process that allows for strategic planning throughout the year. Whilst each document will provide an overview of the partnership's performance during the year, the aim of each document will be to gain a better understanding of key issues in the district. The continuous assessment consists of 4 parts:

Document	Key theme	Analysis & Writing	Presentation
1	Children & Young People	June and July	July 2015
2	Exploitation	July to September	October 2015
3	New Communities	October to December	January 2016
4	End of year review	January to March	April 2016

Lead officers for integrated offender management (IOM), drugs and alcohol (DAAT) and domestic abuse (DA) will continue to provide updates to the partnership.

DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

This strategic assessment document is set out in two main chapters:

- **Key Findings and Recommendations** – this section provides an executive summary of the key analytical findings and recommendations. This section also highlights any major developments that may affect activity and possible ways of working.
- **Priority Analysis** – this section provides an assessment of the district's main problems, illustrating it in terms of where and when most problems occur, the people and communities that are most vulnerable and where possible, who is responsible.

The document can be downloaded from <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/east>

ADDITIONAL DATA

The interactive community safety atlas provides some of the main crime and disorder issues at ward level. The atlas allows the user to review the data directly on the map or in a chart. It can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Crime/atlas.html>

The victim offender interactive pyramid, which presents an age and gender profile at district level can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Crime/Pyramid/html%205/atlas.html?select=12UB>

KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

KEY FINDINGS

- Overall the planned housing growth for East Cambridgeshire from 2011 onwards is for 11,500 additional homes up to 2031 (the size and location of the main developments are given within the document).
- The general demographic profile for those living in new developments is likely to be younger, healthier and more ethnically diverse compared to the current population of East Cambridgeshire.
- Within the new developments a significant amount of affordable (including housing association) properties is planned. There are at least 315 affordable homes planned on the Ely North development.
- Collectively high need groups such as those moving because of eviction or repossession, domestic violence or being 'asked to leave' by family or friends make up 27.6% of those moving into or between social housing properties locally.
- This notion of a lack of infrastructure early within new developments may lead to feelings of isolation and low satisfaction (or "new town blues"). This is supported by the findings from previous surveys of new developments in the area.
- East Cambridgeshire also has an ageing population. 19.4% (16,900) of the current population are 65+ years; by 2036 this is forecast to have increased to over 25% (28,200).
- For East Cambridgeshire the rate of male victims in the 65-69 age group is actually higher than the county rate, at 34.5 male victims per 1000 people.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- It was highlighted in the Quarter 2 strategic assessment that community cohesion in the district would benefit from expanding and continuing existing community engagement efforts to this ends, this **particularly applies** to new developments given their diversity. In doing so the partnership will help cultivate a resilient self-sustaining community that has less need of interventions for problems like hate crime and ASB over the longer term.
- People moving into affordable housing may be of particularly high need and increased vulnerability, therefore the partnership should consider how it will facilitate sufficient resources being available to support these need groups.

- The partnership facilitate the use of on-line communities (or similar networking) or initiatives such as time-banking in order to promote feelings of belonging and satisfaction amongst those within new communities.
- Given the ageing population the partnership should develop its specific 'offer' in terms of policy response to support this particular group. In particular how it raises awareness of the types of crime that this age group may be exposed to links into efforts to address wider issues of social isolation and loneliness.

BACKGROUND

This forward looking analysis has been written to complement the development of the East Cambridgeshire Partnership's Three Year Plan.

Firstly, there is a differentiation between new-build communities (people living in new housing developments), communities that change over time and new communities resulting from migration from outside of the UK. The later topic was largely covered within the previous quarterly assessment¹ so this analysis will add to the partnership's understanding by focusing on the former points.

The following sections outline the new housing developments planned for East Cambridgeshire and consider how this planned growth will impact upon community cohesion and other topics of relevance to the Community Safety Partnership. Examples of experiences from elsewhere in the County and further afield are given.

The analysis also considers the impact of other demographic factors on East Cambridgeshire; particularly the ageing of the population and the impact this will have on the work of the partnership.

POPULATION GROWTH

In 2016 an estimated 87,200 people live in East Cambridgeshire, which accounts for 13% of Cambridgeshire's total population; the least populated of the all five districts within the county. Currently, it is estimated that 653,400 people live in the county (851,700 including Peterborough), a figure which is set to rise by over 22% in the next 20 years, with a 9% rise forecast by 2021 alone.

By 2036, the population of East Cambridgeshire is forecast to increase by 28.8% to over 112,300; an annual average growth of 1,255 people. This is a faster rate than the county as a whole making East Cambridgeshire one of the fastest growing districts, second only to the South Cambridgeshire (33.7%). It is noted that within the next five years, East Cambridgeshire is forecast to be the fastest growing district in the county, with a growth of over 12%. This will have a great impact on residents' demand for services within the district and highlights some areas of pressure within the immediate future and thus the locations of greatest growth should be a top priority for, and closely monitored by, the CSP.

The maps overleaf show the broad location for the forecast population growth.

Figure 1: East Cambridgeshire's Population Growth by Ward, 5 year change

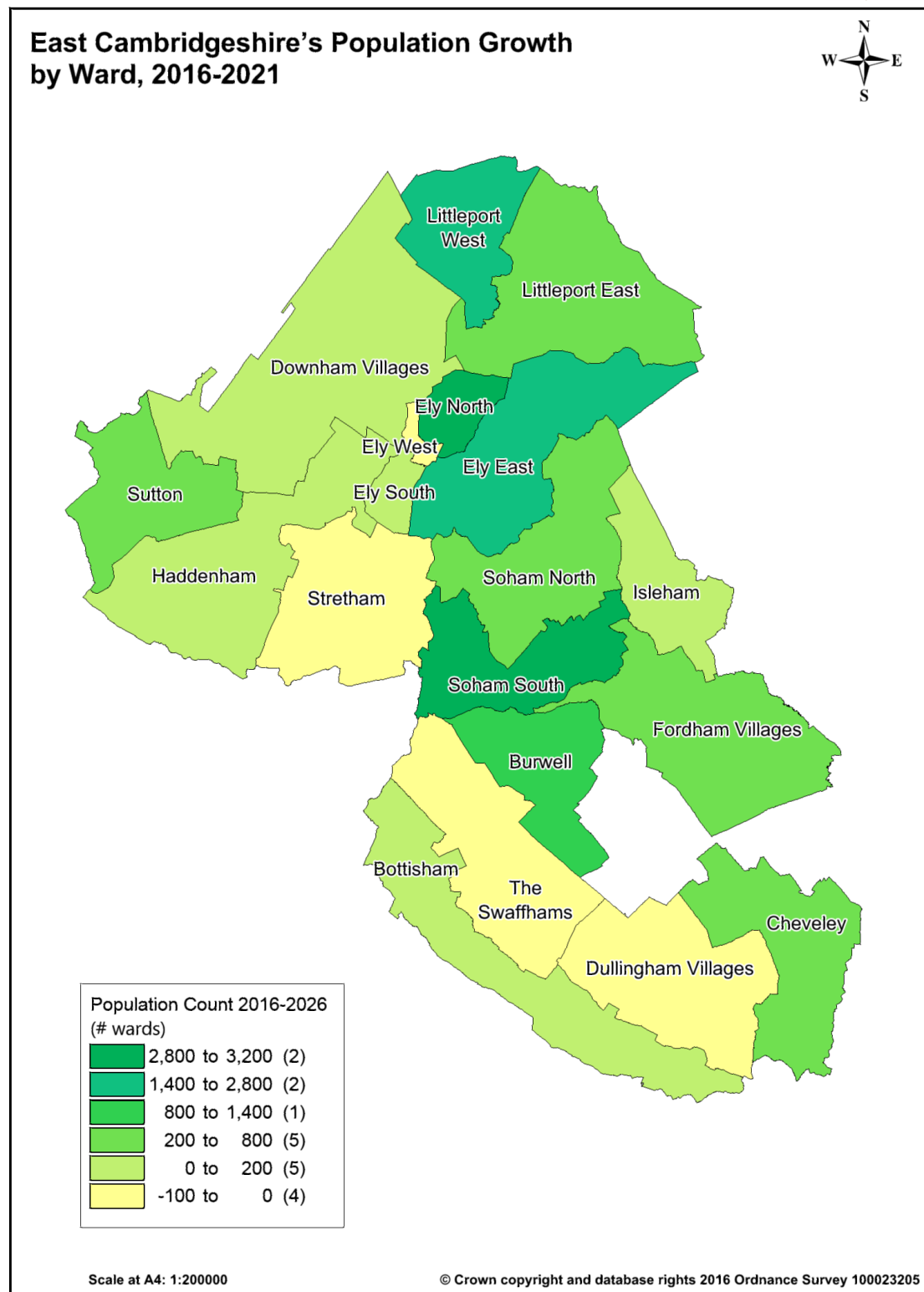
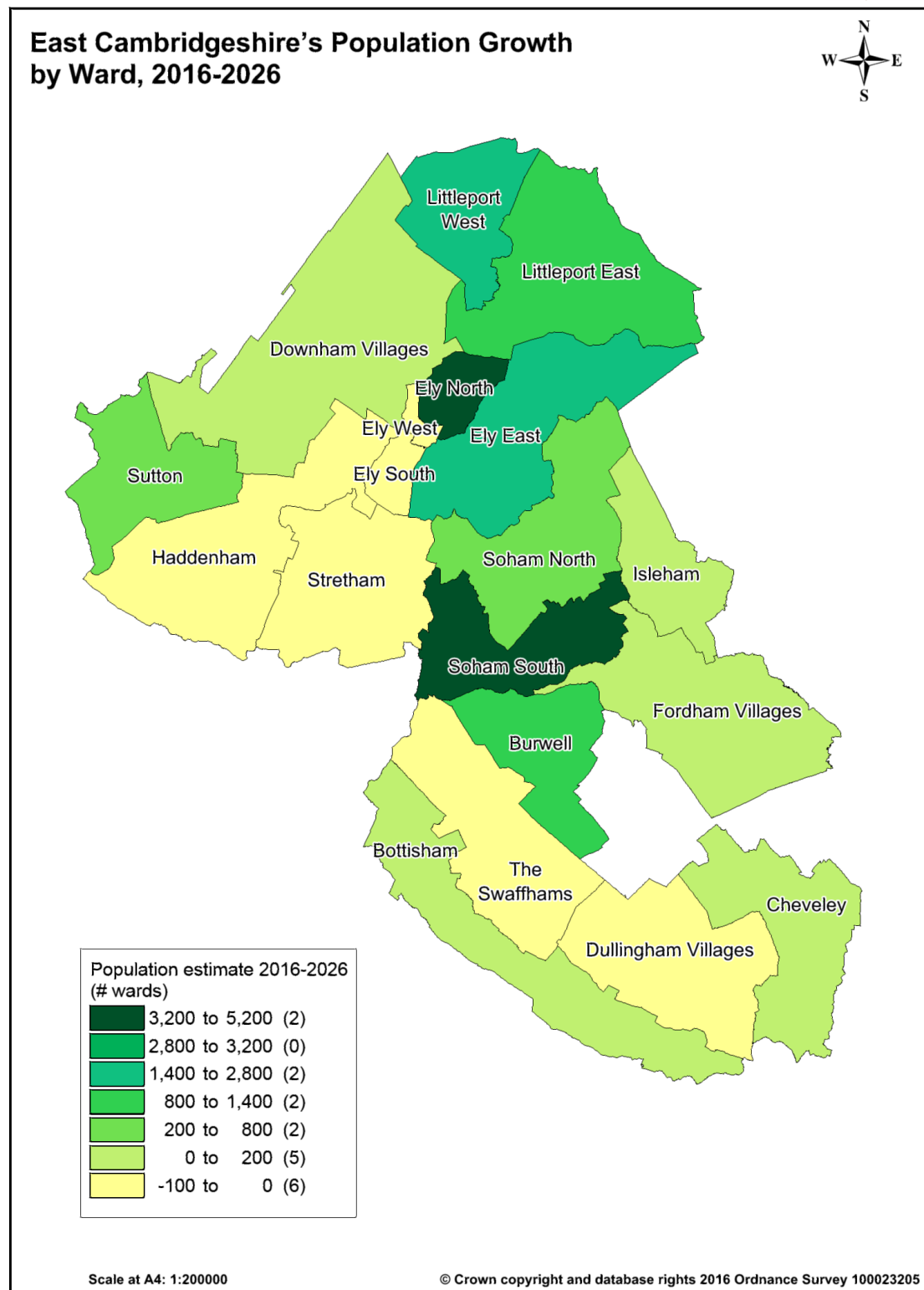


Figure 2: East Cambridgeshire's Population Growth by Ward, 10 year change



PLANNED NEW COMMUNITIES

Cambridgeshire has seen a significant amount of housing growth over an extended period of time. The current planning picture is summarised within the 'Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Memorandum of Co-operation 2013'². The memorandum summarises the strong economic growth that County is forecast to experience and the resulting demand for an additional 75,000 homes up to 2031 (based on the additional people and jobs that will be in the areas).

For East Cambridgeshire the memorandum states:

"In East Cambridgeshire, a whole settlement masterplanning approach has been taken to planning for future development and this will lead to further planned development at Ely, Soham and to a lesser extent Littleport. The re-opening of Soham station and a southern bypass for Ely are important ambitions towards delivering sustainable growth."

Overall the planned housing growth for East Cambridgeshire from 2011 onwards is for 11,500 additional homes up to 2031.

A significant proportion of the planned housing growth will be delivered through large sites. The best summary for these sites can be found within an internal Cambridgeshire County Council Briefing document 'A quick guide to new communities in Cambridgeshire Jan 2016'. For East Cambridgeshire the follow significant developments have been identified.

- **Ely North** - located north of Ely allocated for up to **3,000 homes**. Currently this site consists of two developments Highflyer farm (800 homes) and Endurance (Cam Drive) (1,300 homes). The church commissioners may submit a second phase of development in the future. High Flyer Farm planning permission for the first phase of 800 homes has been issued following signing of S106 on 18th June 2015. The Endurance Estates S106 continues to make progress and may be ready early 2016. Cam Drive Primary School – opened September 2014 in temporary accommodation on the site of Ely St Mary's Junior School. Permanent building to be open for January 2016.
- **Soham** - Proposal for **1,100** homes by 2025 over three sites with the County Council developing 75% of the properties. Major work planned for the local school and discussions are well established on new health facilities.
- **Burwell** - Cambridgeshire County Council has made an outline planning application to develop up to 350 dwellings on land at Newmarket Road, Burwell.

In addition to the number of homes the local planning picture has been informed by an assessment for the number of 'affordable' homes that the area needs to meet a range of housing needs. This is then expressed in the shape of each development for example for the Ely North development:

Ely North *"Currently this site consists of two developments Highflyer farm (800 homes, 15% affordable) and Endurance (Cam Drive) (1300 homes, 15% affordable). The Church commissioners may submit a second phase of development in the future. A 75 bed space*

² <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/planning/joint-strategic-planning-unit>

extra-care³ facility has been proposed as part of the Endurance Estates (Cam Drive) development”.

To set some of these figures in context, for the Ely North development that is 315 affordable homes.

PROFILE OF RESIDENTS IN NEW DEVELOPMENTS

In order for the partnership to plan support for new communities, it is important to try to identify who will be moving into these new developments. This profile will help the partnership plan correct interventions and target support services at the people they aim to benefit.

Population forecasts produced in 2014 by the Cambridgeshire Research Group (CRG) are available for the Ely North development. In 10 years, the population for the Ely North developments of Cam Drive and Highflyer Farm are forecast to be 4,530, from the proposed 1,650 dwellings.

Currently, 21.5% of the East Cambridgeshire population is estimated to be over 65 years old. Conversely, the population forecasts of over 65's for the Ely North developments of Cam Drive and Highflyer Farm is just 6%, with 67.5% of residents in the 20-64 category and just over a quarter (26.5%) aged 19 and under, and of school-age.

Table 1 compares key population characteristics of the district of East Cambridgeshire, the market town of Ely, the ward of Ely South, and the town of Cambourne to identify how areas with high levels of new development differ from more established communities.

³ Extra-care housing is also known as very sheltered housing, assisted living, or simply as 'housing with care'. It comes in many built forms, including blocks of flats, bungalow estates and retirement villages. It is a popular choice among older people because it can sometimes provide an alternative to a care home.

Table 1: UK Census 2011 – Comparison of key population characteristics of East Cambridgeshire, Ely (Town), Ely South Ward, and Cambourne

Population characteristics		East Cambridgeshire % of total	Ely Town % of total	Ely South Ward % of total	Cambourne % of total
Resident population		83,818	20,256	4,453	8,186
Age	0-4	6.6	7.6	9.9	12.9
	5-19	17.2	16.8	18.4	22.0
	20-44	32.5	36.6	40.7	47.4
	45-64	26.7	22.5	20.8	13.9
	65+	17.1	16.5	10.2	3.9
Ethnic Group	White British	89.7	84.3	85.7	75.4
	Asian/Asian British	1.4	2.5	2.4	9.7
	Black/Black British	0.6	1.1	1.0	2.2
	Mixed	1.4	1.9	2.0	3.2
Health	People with a long-term activity limiting illness	15.4	14.5	10.4	7.2
Country of birth	Born in UK	90.2	85.7	87.1	81.3
	Born elsewhere in EU	4.2	6.0	5.2	5.8
	Born outside EU	5.6	8.3	7.7	12.9
Household Type		East Cambridgeshire % of total	Ely Town % of total	Ely South Ward % of total	Cambourne % of total
One person households		25.7	28.4	22.6	20.0
	Over 65 years	11.9	12.3	6.8	3.4
One family and no others		69.0	66.1	72.4	73.7
	Married/cohabiting couple - with children	23.8	23.6	31.4	39.6
	All over 65 years	9.5	9.2	6.8	2.3
Household characteristics	No-one in employment	27.5	28.2	21.0	12.2
Economic activity (16-74 years population)		East Cambridgeshire % of total	Ely Town % of total	Ely South Ward % of total	Cambourne % of total
Economically active	Working	72.8	72.2	76.0	81.2
Economically inactive	Retired	13.5	13.4	10.8	4.1
Qualifications (16+ years population)		East Cambridgeshire % of total	Ely Town % of total	Ely South Ward % of total	Cambourne % of total
No qualification		20.9	17.6	12.0	6.3
Level 4+		29.0	36.4	40.1	50.1

Source: 2011 UK Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

*Note the totals may not add to 100% as not all categories have been listed.

Ely South is known to have had a high level of new development in the time leading to the 2011 census, with an increase of 92% between the censuses in 2001 and 2011 (906 to 1,743 households). A comparison with the district and Ely may highlight differences in the composition of new developments in the area and help to predict the demography of people who typically move into these new communities.

Cambourne is the largest new settlement within the county with a population of 8,186 recorded in the 2011 Census, and is now estimated to have exceeded 10,000. Although this is approximately double the size of the planned Ely North development, data from the 2011 Census may help to provide a picture of who is moving into large-scale new developments in Cambridgeshire, and it has therefore also been included in Table 1.

As shown in Table 1, the demographic of new developments is generally much younger than in the district or town of Ely as a whole, with more school aged children, a higher percentage of 20 to 44 year olds who are of child bearing age, and fewer people aged 45-64 and over 65. Cambourne and Ely South ward have an obviously younger population and much higher percentage of families with children, something that is likely to be replicated within the planned new developments in the district. The younger population structure is also reflected by the health of the population, with only 10.4% of people in Ely South listed as having a long-term activity limiting illness, whereas 15.4% of the population of East Cambridgeshire falls within this category.

The employment and education status of residents in the new communities are also distinct from the established areas. A higher percent of people in the new community areas in Table 1 are employed and fewer households are listed as having no-one in employment (21% in Ely South, compared to 38.2% in Ely). Qualifications are more abundant with 40% of residents in Ely South ward holding a level 4 qualification or higher, compared to 36% in the town of Ely as a whole, and 29% in the district. Although at a glance these distinctions might indicate that there are fewer issues, such as health that usually affect elderly residents, the population within new developments still has needs, albeit focussed on the younger generation.

The ethnic composition of the town of Ely and Ely South ward are similar. Looking at the composition of the Cambourne population we see that new development areas can be quite different to the surrounding areas, with in particular a lower percentage of residents identifying as White-British: South Cambridgeshire reported 87% White: British residents during the 2011 census compared to 75% for the town of Cambourne. As the Ely North developments progress it is recommended that the Partnership monitor the diversity of new residents to ensure that any activities, out-reach and community engagement is culturally sensitive and inclusive. It was highlighted in the Quarter 2 strategic assessment that community cohesion in the district would benefit from expanding and continuing existing community engagement efforts to this ends, and this particularly applies to the new development areas also.

As widely acknowledged, Wedlock⁴ argues that those local areas that have a high sense of community, political trust and a sense of belonging generally show significantly lower levels of 'all' reported crime. It is therefore advised that efforts to promote community cohesion are prioritised within the partnership to try to increase a sense of belonging and thus decrease crime rates.

⁴ Wedlock (2006) *Crime and Cohesive Communities*, Home Office.

In 2013, the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)⁵ was published, detailing the wide range of housing issues across the five districts within Cambridgeshire, in addition to Forest Heath and St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk. The report captured the types of people moving into social housing and for what reasons, which may help identify the needs of the people that move into affordable housing historically.

There are at least 315 affordable homes planned on the Ely North development, so by identifying potential needs of new communities, the East Cambridgeshire CSP can try to ensure that sufficient preparations are underway to meet needs of future residents. Many of the persons moving into affordable housing may be classified as those most at need within the county and may be particularly vulnerable to crime.

As a housing sub-region, 40% of “household reference persons” recently moving into social housing were aged under 30. As is shown later in this report, as a whole the population in East Cambridgeshire is ageing. It is therefore important to note that people moving into social housing, as is true within new developments more generally, do not typically represent the ageing population of the district.

The previous tenure of recently moved social tenants was recorded within the SHMA. In East Cambridgeshire over a quarter of households moved from another social rented property (27%). After this, living with family and renting privately were the most common previous tenures (22% and 21%, respectively).

The SHMA also recorded the reason recently moved social tenants left their previous home. Table 2 shows, as a reason, moving to independent accommodation was the most common reason for moving from the last home (19%), followed by overcrowding (18%). Overcrowding was the most common reason in East Cambridgeshire, Fenland, South Cambridgeshire and Forest Heath.

The key reasons listed by tenants for leaving their previous home are a reminder that tenants in socially rented housing often have very complex needs, and potentially place high levels of demand on support services. The following list is a sample from the table in the SHMA that make this point unequivocally:

- Left home country as a refugee
- Discharged from prison/ hospital. Other institution
- Eviction or repossession
- Domestic violence
- Asked to leave by family or friends
- Racial harassment
- Other problems with neighbours
- Property unsuitable because of ill-health/ disability

⁵ <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/housing/shma/shma-current-version>.

The above list collectively amounts to 27.6% of the reasons for leaving a previous home, and therefore careful consideration will help to identify what specific needs new social housing tenants may have. It is immediately clear that there are a large number of vulnerable people in social housing, and therefore measures to reduce isolation and increase opportunities for accessing support would contribute to safeguarding. As examined in the strategic assessment for quarter 2 2015/16⁶, higher levels of community cohesion are associated with lower levels of crime and ASB, and as discussed above, cohesive communities are more resilient and therefore require less support long term. Therefore it should be a priority for the partnership to undertake activities that will maximise cohesion through community engagement, especially in the early stages of development as doing so will help cultivate a resilient self-sustaining community that has less need of interventions for problems like hate crime and ASB.

Table 2: Reason for recently moved social tenants leaving previous home, Cambridge sub-region

	Number	Percentage
Permanently decanted from another property owned by this landlord	136	1%
Left home country as a refugee	11	0.1%
Discharged from prison/ hospital. Other institution	28	0.3%
Loss of tied accommodation	102	1%
End of assured shorthold tenancy	362	4%
Eviction or repossession	335	4%
Domestic violence	355	4%
Non-violent relationship breakdown	476	5%
Asked to leave by family or friends	683	7%
Racial harassment	14	0.2%
Other problems with neighbours	282	3%
Property unsuitable because of overcrowding	1,625	18%
Property unsuitable because of ill-health/ disability	790	9%
Property unsuitable because of poor condition	270	3%
Couldn't afford rent or mortgage	288	3%
To move near school/ friends/family	312	3%
To move nearer to work	65	1%
To move to accommodation with support	88	1%
To move to independent accommodation	1,748	19%
Other	1,003	11%
Under-occupation	138	2%
Unknown	32	0.3%
Total	9,143	100%

Source: CORE 2009/10-2011/12

⁶ <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/east>

The SHMA identified that East Cambridgeshire had the highest housing association rents in the sub-region, whilst Fenland had the lowest. Furthermore, by priority band, Cambridge has the highest number of households in Band A, the highest level of housing need, but East Cambridgeshire has the highest proportion (75%).”⁷ This further exemplifies that some of the people moving into affordable housing may be of particularly high need and increased vulnerability, and would therefore benefit from targeted interventions facilitated by support from the partnership.

PROMOTING NEW DEVELOPMENTS THROUGH PLANNING

INFRASTRUCTURE

Planning for new developments should promote physical accessibility and inclusion, something detailed within the government’s Planning Practice Guidance⁸. It is widely recognised that too often the needs of users, including disabled people, older people and families with small children, are considered too late in the planning process. By considering the impact of the design when building new developments, residents may benefit sooner from economic, social and environmental benefits that create a sense of belonging to a community.

Funding towards infrastructure from developers is well established and available via Section 106 and The Community Infrastructure Levy. This is further explained on the East Cambridgeshire District Council website⁹:

“Under S106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as amended, contributions can be sought from developers towards the costs of providing community and social infrastructure, the need for which has arisen as a result of a new development taking place. This funding is commonly known as ‘Section 106’”.

The more recent Community Infrastructure Levy introduced in 2008, expands to the wider area beyond the boundaries of the development, allowing councils to charge developers for additional roads in the surrounding area, for example. Although both funding streams are used for building community centres and other facilities such as schools and shops, there have been well documented examples in which these building are lower in the priority list, often leading to feelings of isolation in the infancy of a new community, or “new town blues” as it is often referred¹⁰.

This notion of lack of infrastructure that may lead to feelings of isolation and low satisfaction is supported by the findings of the East Cambridgeshire Survey of New Developments report¹¹ that was published by Cambridgeshire Research Group in 2010. Five areas were identified where there was a high rate of building in new housing developments over a period of approximately 2 years: Ely

⁷ <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/housing/shma/shma-current-version>.

⁸ <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/design/what-planning-objectives-can-good-design-help-achieve/>.

⁹ <http://www.eastcambs.gov.uk/finance/section-106-grant-funding>.

¹⁰ Goh, S. and Bailey, P. (2007) The effect of the social environment on mental health: Implications for service provision in new communities, Cambridgeshire PCT. <http://www.futurecommunities.net/socialdesign/201/new-town-blues>

¹¹ <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/housing/housing-2015/new-homes-communities-2015/new-homes-communities-data-2015/new-housing>.

(North and West), Littleport, Soham and Sutton. Information was gathered via postal survey; just under 1,500 surveys were sent to households in these areas and 31% were returned, which is a very high rate of return for a postal survey; indicating the strength of feeling and desire to be heard by new communities. The report highlights the residents' opinion on the best and worst things about living in a new development within East Cambridgeshire, although the report is slightly dated. It is noted that this was a free text section, and respondents could write up to 3 best and 3 worst things.

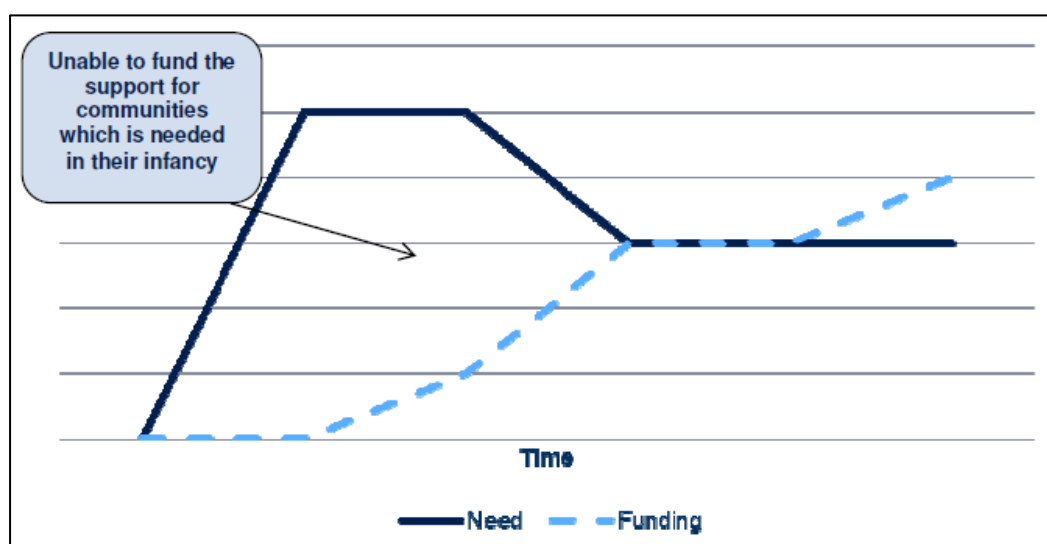
Although quietness and the attractiveness of the area were cited as the best things about new developments in East Cambridgeshire, the following are the six worst aspects reported, of which four are linked to lack of infrastructure:

1. Lack/quality of shops (38%)
2. Too much traffic (23%)
3. Development not finished (20%)
4. Lack of entertainment/leisure facilities (19%)
5. Poor public transport (19%)
6. Lack/quality of facilities (14%)

The joint worst thing recorded about the new development at Littleport, was lack of shops and anti-social behaviour, specifically from younger people. Although anti-social behaviour was not listed as one of the worst things in the new developments collectively, it is noted that a lack of facilities and growing isolation may lead to boredom and as a result increased anti-social behaviour. Moreover, a lack of facilities does not allow communities to bond and become resilient, thus increasing their need. The new developments are therefore recommended to be an area of focus for the CSP.

Figure 3 below is a stylised graphic indicating the gap often identified in new communities whereby residents' needs, as new communities become established, outweigh the available funding to support new communities. The pressures that result from gaps in service provisions can have serious impacts for community cohesion, as Ted Cantle has pointed out, with pressures often tackled after tensions have developed¹². This situation is extremely counterproductive to making successful new communities.

Figure 3: Illustration of funding gap in new communities



Source: CCC Strategy for Supporting New Communities, 2015

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) of New Communities, 2010,¹³ suggests that there are specific areas where outcomes in new communities are poorer:

- More people consider drunk or rowdy behaviour to be a problem and there is increased anti-social behaviour
- Fewer people participate in regular volunteering or a civic activity
- People are less satisfied overall with the local area.

The partnership therefore has a key role in managing how this gap in provision is bridged as new communities emerge with the aim of reducing some of the outcomes outlined above.

Cohesion should be promoted, both within the new community, but also between the new residents and existing residents living in neighbouring communities who will be affected by the new development, and who perhaps even initially opposed plans to build. It is these residents that live in 'parallel' with new residents that Ted Cantle¹⁴ explains can be of most need of interventions to increase cohesion, as they can feel threatened by the change they perceive new residents might

¹² Cantle, T. (2004) The End of Parallel Lives? The Report of the Community Cohesion Panel
<http://tedcantle.co.uk/pdf/TheEndofParallelLives.pdf>

¹³ <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/cambridgeshire-jsna/new-communities>

¹⁴ Cantle, T. 2004, The End of Parallel Lives? The Report of the Community Cohesion Panel
<http://tedcantle.co.uk/pdf/TheEndofParallelLives.pdf>

bring. This is especially the case in areas of high deprivation, where there is a perception of competition for resources like healthcare and low-skilled employment.

The case study below provides some of the key planning milestones demonstrated in the building of the new settlement of Cambourne in South Cambridgeshire. The original planning application was submitted in 1992 and consent was granted two years later for 3,000 homes plus community and sports facilities, retail and employment. This typifies some of the issues that may be faced in building the new developments in East Cambridgeshire, but also highlights some examples of engagement such as the online 'Cambourne Forum' that could be adopted for other developments and support cohesion.

Case study: Cambourne

Engagement

- Consultation took place in traditional methods (prior to internet).
- South Cambridgeshire District Council recognised that the adjoining parish councils of Bourn and Caxton needed support in dealing with the very large planning applications (Bourn largely opposed: "People in Bourn don't like Cambourne because it took their name.")
- Engagement with local members was described as good, but had the distinct advantage that the then Leader of the District Council was also the local member for Cambourne.

Development

- Dualling of the A428 (then known as the A45) was promised as part of the highway improvements. The developers had improved the road immediately outside Cambourne, but there was a "missing link" where single carriageway remained between Cambourne and Cambridge. That missing link was eventually finished in 2007.
- Building first started in 1998. A Community Development Officer and a Sports Development Officer were appointed when building commenced and the value of their work was extolled by planning officers and councillors alike. They remained until 2012.
- Sports Centre was due to be built on completion of the 2,000th house, but was three years late, by which time 3,000 homes had been completed.
- A community website – www.cambourneforum.net allows for debate among Cambourne residents and is well used.
- Today there is an expanding village centre, with a large Morrisons supermarket and a number of other shops, including a chemist, restaurant, pub, Post Office and estate agents.
- There are four primary schools. The secondary school Cambourne Village College was built in 2013, however, and is located on the edge of the village because it was an "add-on" rather than an integral part of the original design.

Governance and Accountability

- At the start of the development a management company was set up. It was wound up following the formation of the parish council.
- The S106 agreement required the formation of a Parish Council on completion of the first 1000 houses. However, the first Parish Council was not finally set up until June 2004. The current Clerk has been in post since May 2005.
- A Residents Association was formed with the aim of organising social activities.

Source: <http://www.lgiu.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Localism-and-new-communities.pdf>

As noted within the quarter 2 strategic assessment 2015/16, cohesive communities have been defined as having five key attributes: A sense of community; similar life opportunities; respect for diversity; political trust and a sense of belonging. Longevity of residence can often drive a sense of belonging and community, which is another reason why early interventions to increase community resilience and reduce crime are paramount.

Research conducted for the County Council's Strategy for Supporting New Communities, 2015, reveals that social networks help form a cohesive community that is resilient and more likely to intervene if they see problem behaviour taking place (known as 'collective efficacy'), such as intervening if they see a child being harmed in the street. There is also a link to lower crime and anti-social behaviour, and lower perceptions of crime and disorder (Young Foundation, 2012).

Whilst community buildings facilitate development of social networks by providing opportunities for formal community groups to meet and grow, there is a range of other community engagement work that could effectively support new developments.

Social networks and online engagement

With an absence of community space within the new developments on-line forums may motivate new residents to create community opportunities for themselves, or to venture further into the wider community to socialise, encouraging integration with the existing so-called 'parallel' community.

By understanding the needs of the population within new developments, the Partnership may be able to utilise social media and online videos to reach an audience who may normally self-exclude from community engagement. As the community matures, this model may even develop to be peer led, whereby those with an interest in media may be able to volunteer their time to create interesting and educational content to aid engagement. However, it is important to recognise that the most vulnerable within a community may not have access to online information, or may lack the skills or desire to do so and further analysis on how to maximise the appropriateness and efficacy of online strategies is recommended.

Time Banking and Time Credit schemes

Time Banking or Time Credit schemes (as we will refer to them) are set up to encourage individuals to volunteer within their local community. In exchange for their time, participants can either withdraw equivalent support when they need (Time Banking), or earn a credit that can be redeemed at a number on a number of leisure activities (Time Credits).

A Time Banking scheme funded by Cambridgeshire Housing Society (CHS) Group is already active in Littleport, and help on offer includes things like shopping, beauty treatments, decorating, learning crafts like knitting and calligraphy¹⁵. There is a similar Time Credits scheme run by Spice in Cambridgeshire, funded by Cambridgeshire County Council and CHS Group, which is already running across other parts of the county and is due to be launched in Ely in April 2016.

¹⁵ <http://www.timebanking.org/location/littleport-timebank/>.

Involvement encourages those who may not usually participate in volunteering activities to trade their time for a 'credit' that can be used on a wide range of services, activities and days out in the UK, or 'banked' for support that could include learning a new skill.

Reported benefits of Time Credit¹⁶ and Time Banking¹⁷ schemes include, but are not limited to:

- Integration: meet new people and mix with other residents
- Learning and skill development
- Make a difference to the lives of others
- Earn credits to spend on activities that may not have been accessible otherwise.

Within their Strategy for Supporting New Communities report, Howard and Humble (2015) detail that: "Building a learning culture in a community is central to the well-being, resilience and sustainability of communities (Scottish Government, 2012). Low skills are linked with poor health, crime and low social cohesion and also impact on the productivity and competitiveness of business and local economies (Adult Learning and Skills Strategy Framework 2012-2020)."

Given the benefits attributed to such schemes, the partnership may want to consider how they could support the expansion of the Littleport Time Bank and Ely Time Credit schemes to other areas, particularly those with high levels of house building; encouraging the use of these schemes would promote the formation of community groups and help build a resilient community¹⁸ with new and existing residents alike. Joint working between the schemes may also be advantageous if consultation between the schemes revealed that their goals are complimentary.

¹⁶ <http://www.justaddspice.org/our-work/scale-impact>.

¹⁷ <http://www.timebanking.org/what-is-timebanking/what-are-the-benefits-of-timebanks/>.

¹⁸ <http://www.justaddspice.org/get-involved/get-started-with-time-credits>.

CHANGING DEMOGRAPHY

AGE STRUCTURE

East Cambridgeshire has a growing but ageing population. By 2036, the proportion of children and young people that make up the population is forecast to decrease while the proportion of older people increases:

- the lowest growth rate forecast is for the 0-4 years category, with a 10.7% increase by 2036
- 26.5% (23,100) of the current population estimated to be within the 45-64 age range
- 19.4% (16,900) of the current population are 65+ years; by 2036 this is forecast to have increased to over 25% (28,200)
- 75-84 year olds are forecast to increase by 78.8% in the next 20 years.
- the fastest growth is forecast for the 85+ years category with a 143.5% increase from 2,300 to 5,600 people by 2036.

AGE AND VULNERABILITY

Figure 4 shows the gender and population age break down of those who were victims and those who offended, in East Cambridgeshire, with the black line providing a comparison of the rate of Cambridgeshire as a county.

Figure 4: Victim rate per 1,000 people by population age and gender

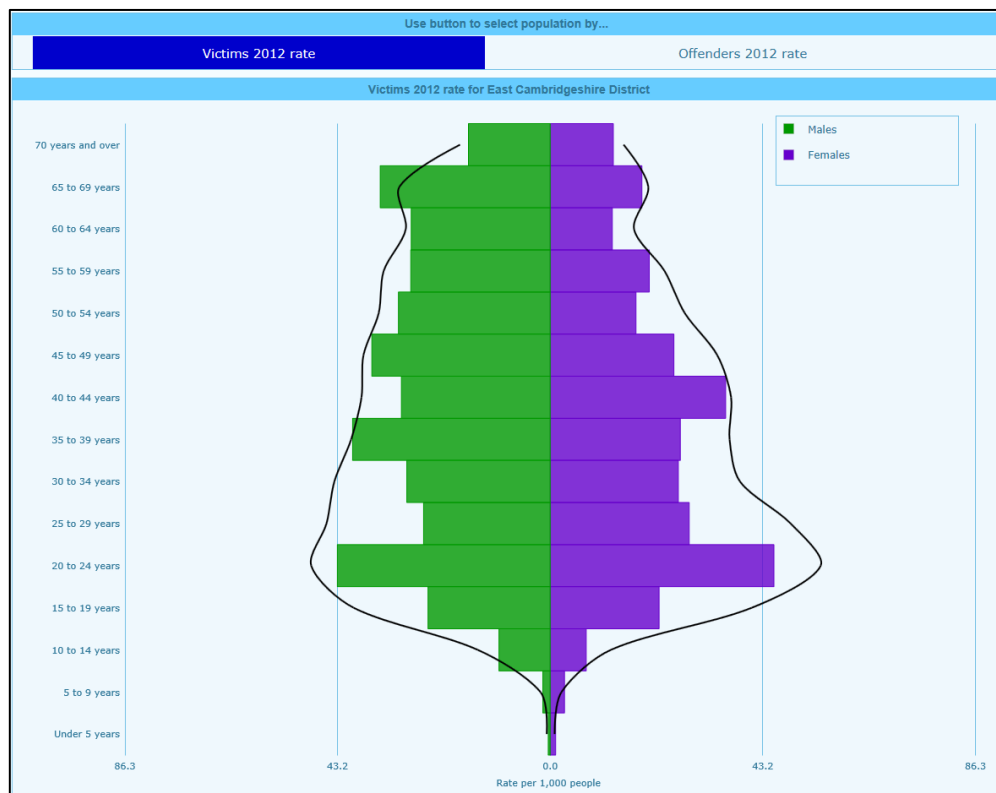
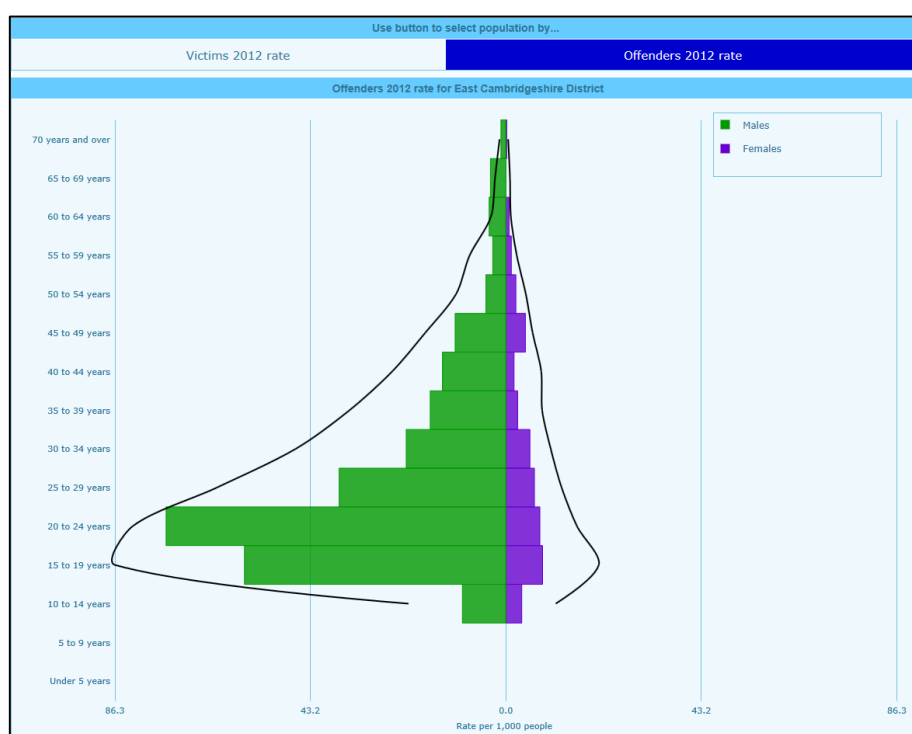


Figure 5: Offender rate per 1,000 people by population age and gender



Source: Victim and offender gender and age pyramid 2012, Cambridgeshire Insight.

The victims' and offenders' data reveals that East Cambridgeshire generally has lower rates compared to the county as a whole. The peaks for both victimisation and offending is in the 20-24 year age group; however, the rate of male victims in the 65-69 age group is actually higher than the county rate, at 34.5 male victims per 1000 people. This identifies a priority group for the partnership to work with, raising awareness of the types of crime that this age group may be exposed to.

The offender pyramid shows that there are low levels of offenders who are elderly, although it is noted that the 60-64 and 65-69 age categories see a slightly higher male offender rate than the 55 to 59 age group (rising from 2.9 to 3.7 and 3.4, respectively).

Isolation and loneliness have been identified as major concerns within the older population and can be linked to mental health issues. Whilst recognising that isolation and loneliness are related, an evidence review conducted by Age UK¹⁹ uses the following distinct definitions:

- **Loneliness:** an individual's personal, subjective sense of lacking desired affection, closeness, and social interaction with others. Although loneliness has a social aspect, it is also defined by an individual's subjective emotional state. Loneliness is more dependent on the quality than the number of relationships.
- **Social isolation:** refers to a lack of contact with family or friends, community involvement, or access to services.

¹⁹ http://www.ageuk.org.uk/Documents/EN-GB/For_professionals/Research/Age%20UK%20Evidence%20Review%20on%20Loneliness%20July%202014.pdf?dtrk=true.

A survey conducted by Age UK in 2014²⁰ reveals that over 1 million older people say they are always or often feel lonely. Furthermore 41% of people aged 65 and over in the UK feel out of touch with the pace of modern life and 12% say they feel cut off from society. This is likely to be especially true of older people in new developments, where they are surrounded young families and activities that may be planned with those groups in mind. It is important therefore that this demographic is not neglected in new developments, perhaps by providing links and connections to the 'parallel' communities that surround the developments that will likely have a much higher proportion of older residents. Doing so would also build some of the relationships between the new and established developments that have been discussed earlier.

Both Age UK and the Care Network provide a number of support services, including befriending and care/community navigators to signpost and inform the elderly on a number of useful services. Fenland District regularly hosts Golden Age events for over 60's across the district, in which a range of partners, including Age UK and Care Network, as well as representatives from the fire service and Neighbourhood Watch, provide residents with a range of useful information and practical advice. It is an opportunity for the elderly to socialise and may work to combat some feelings of isolation and loneliness within individuals. It is recommended that the East Cambridgeshire CSP consider the benefits of organising a similar Golden Age event within the district. Many of the organisations that attend the Fenland Golden Age events have counterparts across the county who may be able to attend in East Cambridgeshire. It is also noted that the organisations benefit from providing outreach services to a large number of the older population in just one morning event. Events such as these help to bring people together and also provide education to some of the most vulnerable in society.

²⁰ TNS survey for Age UK, April 2014.

APPENDIX A. DATA SOURCES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Cambridgeshire County Council (2010) JSNA of New Communities

<http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/cambridgeshire-jsna/new-communities>

Cambridgeshire Research Group (2010) East Cambridgeshire Survey of New Developments

<http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/housing/housing-2015/new-homes-communities-2015/new-homes-communities-data-2015/new-housing>.

Cambridgeshire Research Group, 2013-Based Population Forecasts

Cambridgeshire Research Group (2013) SHMA

<http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/housing/shma/shma-current-version>

Cantle, T. (2004) *The End of Parallel Lives?* The Report of the Community Cohesion Panel

<http://tedcantle.co.uk/pdf/TheEndofParallelLives.pdf>

CORE 2009/10-2011/12

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) Planning Practice Guidance

<http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/design/what-planning-objectives-can-good-design-help-achieve/>

Goh, S. and Bailey, P. (2007) *The effect of the social environment on mental health: Implications for service provision in new communities*, Cambridgeshire PCT

<http://www.futurecommunities.net/socialdesign/201/new-town-blues>

Howard, A. and Humble, C. (2015) *Strategy for Supporting New Communities*, Cambridgeshire County Council

Johnstone, S. (2014) *Localism and New Communities*, LGiU <http://www.lgiu.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Localism-and-new-communities.pdf>

Office for National Statistics (ONS) Measuring national well-being: Life in the UK

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/articles/measuringnationalwellbeing/2016#how-do-we-feel-about-where-we-live>

Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2011) UK Census

Victim and offender gender and age pyramid 2012, Cambridgeshire Constabulary 2012

<http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Crime/Pyramid/html%205/atlas.html?select=12UB>
<http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population-and-demographics/population-forecasts>

Wedlock (2006) *Crime and Cohesive Communities*, Home Office

Young Foundation (2012) *Never Again: avoiding mistakes of the past*