



Cambridgeshire
Research
Group

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE CRIME AND
DISORDER REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP
STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT
JANUARY 2015



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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 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). The approach used for the strategic assessment follows the SARA¹ model. Scanning was carried out to inform a meeting with key officers in the district and the main areas of concern were agreed for further analysis. A variety of data sources are used in both the scanning and analysis stages.

STRUCTURE OF THE DOCUMENT

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 subsequent action plan is then maintained and updated on a monthly basis by the partnership Tasking and Co-ordination Group.

ADDITIONAL DATA

The Cambridgeshire Research Group has created an interactive community safety atlas, which can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/crime/atlas.html>

It provides data for some of the main crime and disorder issues in the district at ward level. It is publicly available and shows 6 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.

¹ Scan, analyse, respond and assess (SARA)

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

<http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Crime/Pyramid/html%205/atlas.html?select=12UE>

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

Previous strategic assessments can be downloaded from the Cambridgeshire Insight pages here.

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The relative crime rate in South Cambridgeshire is low. It has the second lowest rate of crime per 1,000 population compared to other districts in Cambridgeshire and its rate is significantly below that of the East of England and England as a whole. Recommended priorities have to be set in accordance with this context.

PRIORITIES AND KEY FINDINGS

Below are the key findings. Recommendations for consideration by the Partnership are given in italics under relevant headings.

Total crime

- In the short term, South Cambridgeshire has had an increase of 7.1% for total crime in the twelve months ending November 2014, when compared to the same period the previous year. This needs to be set in the context of a longer term reduction in total crime of 24.1% since 2008/09.
- Police recorded crime has increased by 322 offences in the year ending November 2014 compared to the previous year.
- The rate of total crime is 31.9 per 1,000 population in South Cambridgeshire which is the second lowest in the County after East Cambridgeshire (30.7 per 1,000 population) while the most similar group² (MSG) average is 34.9 per 1,000 population. South Cambridgeshire is at the fifth position out of fifteen within its MSG (last year it was in position 2) where one is the best performance.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Partnership continue with the priority of reducing crime with a focus on dwelling burglary.

Burglary

- The long-term trend (last six years) shows a reduction in both dwelling and non-dwelling burglaries. However, for the year ending November 14, there was an increase in dwelling burglary offences of 22.4% (CADET Nov 14)
- Nationally, there has been a reduction in 7% for dwelling burglary.

² Most similar group of other local authorities for performance comparison purposes for South Cambridgeshire is shown in Appendix 4

- The rate of burglary in South Cambridgeshire is 6.6 per 1,000 dwellings and it is at the second worst position within its MSG.
- For South Cambridgeshire the winter months tend to produce a seasonal increase in dwelling burglary offences. The period Nov 2013 through to April 2014 was particularly high. It is reported that a criminal group from outside the area has been responsible for the last series of burglaries; they are now in custody.

Recommendation

Considering the performance position against the MSG and also the noticeable seasonal trends for dwelling burglary, it is recommended that Partnership focus (particularly during winter months) on tackling dwelling burglary. In particular the performance position should be revisited at the end of the winter months.

Violent crime

- The recent increase in police recorded violent crime is almost certainly due to changes in crime recording practices. In comparison, other data such as the number of violent incidents attended by the ambulance trust and presentations for violent injury at Addenbrookes Emergency department show little change.
- Performance data shows an increase of 43% in violence against the person offences, for the year ending November 14. Further, looking at sub-groups, there was a 23% increase recorded for violence with injury and 62% increase in violence without injury offences.

Recommendation

It is a possibility that the significant changes in recording practice may mask more local changes in violent crime; the Partnership should therefore continue to monitor violent crime. To this end it is also recommended that the Partnership continues to support full data sharing around issues such as licencing, and supports work to find a solution for the current issues affecting the sharing of Ambulance Trust data.

It is also recommended that the partnership support the vulnerable victims of violent crime as outlined below.

Sexual offences

- Sexual offences are relatively low in volume; just 3% of all crime in South Cambridgeshire, however, there has been an increase by 79% recorded in the volume of sexual offences in year ending November 14 compared to last year. This increase is taken as positive, due to an increase in willingness of victims to come forward and report these crimes to the police.
- In South Cambridgeshire for every 10 offences 6 occurred within last six months and 4 were historic offences (6months and over).

Recommendation

As part of a wider priority for supporting vulnerable victims of crime it is recommended that, due to the increasing number of victims coming forward, the partnership seeks to ensure that victims have the appropriate level of support available.

Domestic Abuse

- South Cambridgeshire has the lowest rate of domestic abuse in the County.
- There has been an increase of 7% in the year ending November 14 in the number of recorded incidents of domestic abuse as more victims are encouraged to come forward.
- Out of all recorded domestic violence incidents 12% involved physical harm to the victim
- The wards of Bourne and Longstanton recorded the higher rate of domestic abuse.

Recommendation

As part of a wider priority for supporting vulnerable victims of crime it is recommended that the partnership seeks to ensure that victims have the appropriate level of support available.

Rural Crime

- Overall, rural crime has shown an increase by 2% in the year 13/14 compared to the previous year in South Cambridgeshire.
- A larger increase can be seen for burglary offences and also for Fuel theft.

Recommendation

Although the topic of rural crime was considered as part of the scanning it is recommended that the partnership does not prioritise rural crime.

Rogue traders

- The rate of recorded cases of rogue trading recorded by Trading Standards for South Cambridgeshire was similar to that of other districts in the County.
- For 17% of the 24 cases of rogue trading recorded for the district the amount taken was above £10,000.
- Approximately 88% of victims were elderly people. Approximately a third of the cases related to either the gardening or roofing trades.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Partnership focus on promoting legitimate traders in order to aid the prevention of rogue trading.

Anti-social behaviour (ASB)

- Compared to the rest of the County the rate of police recorded ASB for South Cambridgeshire is low.
- In line with the county, the rate of police recorded ASB in South Cambridgeshire has dropped from 41 incidents per 1,000 population in 2007/08 to 15 incidents in 2014/15.

Environmental ASB

- The number of environment ASB incidents (noise, fly tipping, graffiti etc.) recorded by South Cambridgeshire District Council has increased compared to the previous year. Broadly this type of call for service accounts for 38% of all calls received.
- Some of the environmental ASB incidents indicated a seasonal trend for instance dog fouling, noise (domestic) and fly-grazing incidents occur more in summer months whereas abandon vehicles are seen more in winter months.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Partnership has a focused priority within ASB which develops new ways of working and includes the new ASB powers. Considering the seasonal trends in environmental ASB partnership priorities the months to target new emerging issues such as fly grazing.

More detailed data is needed from district council to study the trends in detail along with geographical locations. Shared understanding of work is required using multi-agency involvement, engaging with data improvement projects such as 'Cambridgeshire Open Data' Project.

SCANNING

The following section provides a brief overview of the scanning element of the strategic assessment process³. It enables the partnership to understand the information considered by the Officer Support Group prior to identifying the key topics for inclusion in the full assessment.

OVERVIEW

It should be noted that South Cambridgeshire district has had good improvements in recent years in recorded crime levels. However, some crime types have increased this year. Total crime has increased by 4.5% comparing year ending August 2014 with the previous year. Violence against the person, as recorded by the police, has increased by 35.3% in volume comparing year ending August 2014 with the previous year. Some good reductions can be seen across the South Cambridgeshire district particularly in anti-social behaviour (21.2%).

SCANNING OF PERFORMANCE

It should be noted that some percentage changes reflect very small numbers. Further, the volume of recording of some crime types is greatly influenced by police activity and increases in some crime types can be seen as positive in these cases.

In the long-term total crime has seen a reduction of 27% in the past 5 years. However, in the past 12 months there has been a slight increase in total crime.

³ The Scanning document was presented in August and hence the data shown here is until August

Table1: Scanning of the police recorded data

Crime Type	Change: April 14 to Aug 14	Change: Year (Sept 13 to Aug 14)	Volum e (Sept 13 to Aug 14)	Compared to MSG (Rolling 12 months to August 14 to rolling 12 months to September 13)	Comments
Total crime	UP 7.9% (148)	UP 4.5% (207)	4,788	Position has deteriorated, from 1 st to 4 th position in its MSG**. Crime rate has been increased from 29.7 to 31.6 per 1,000 <u>population</u> .	There is an increase in crime offences. This could be connected to the growing population due to new dwellings.
Violence against the person	UP 46.4% (123)	UP 35.3% (211)	809	Position has deteriorated, from 1 st to 6 th in its MSG. Rate has been increased from 3.9 to 5.3 per 1,000 <u>population</u> .	Change in recording practices since November 2013, has seen what is believed to be better recording of violent crimes.
Sexual violence (All sexual offences)	UP 47.1% (16)	UP 93.1% (67)	139	Position has deteriorated drastically from 3 rd to 2 nd worst position in its MSG. Rate has been increased from 0.46 to 0.91 per 1,000 population and it is above MSG average.	Often affected by historic reporting and media stories
Theft from the person	UP 14.3% (1)	UP 36.8% (7)	26	Position has deteriorated from 1 st position to 4 th position. Still below MSG average.	Slight increase
Dwelling burglary	UP 16.1% (20)	UP 28.0% (99)	453	Position has deteriorated drastically from 5 th worst to 2 nd worst in its MSG. The rate per 1,000 households has crossed the upper bound.	Dwelling burglary offences are increasing consistently from last two years.
Robbery	Up *(8)	UP 163.3% (18)	29	Position has deteriorated drastically from 1 st to 2 nd worst in its MSG. The rate has crossed the upper bound.	Robbery offences are increasing, though numbers are low but rate has also increased.
All Criminal damage	UP 17.3% (42)	UP 7.3% (42)	616	Position remained the same at 1 st position in its MSG.	Slight increase
ASB incidents	DOWN 24.8% (-260)	DOWN 21.2% (-500)	2358	NA	long term trend down

*0 incidents were recorded during (April 13 to August 13)

**MSG is the most similar group (according to iQuanta)

MSG groups have been recently changed on the 16th October which was after scanning was complete. The new MSGs are in appendix 4.

OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY SAFETY IN SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE

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

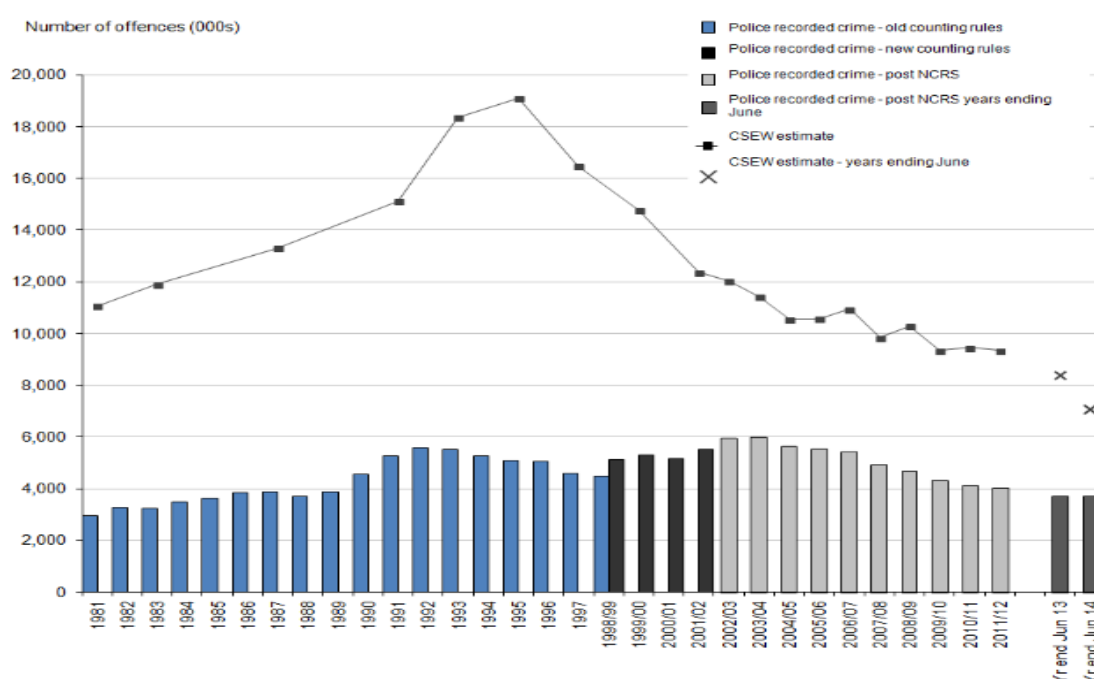
South Cambridgeshire has a population of approximately 149,300 (2012), which is 24% of the County's total. Since the 2011 Census, the population has increased by 0.3%. The district is predicted to grow a further 15% by 2021 and 32% by 2032, with several new settlements planned.

South Cambridgeshire is a rural district, based on the 2011 Census, where 77%⁴ of the district's census output areas⁵ were classed as rural. To have a better understanding of crimes in rural and urban areas, this report has a separate section on rural crime, which analyse any differences in rural and urban areas in term of occurrence of crime offences.

TOTAL CRIME

Nationally, latest figures from Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) show a decrease of 16% in crime against adults for year ending June 2014⁶.

Figure 1: Trends in police recorded crime and CSEW, 1981 to year ending June 2014



Notes:

1. Sources: Crime Survey for England and Wales – Office for National Statistics, Police recorded crime – Home Office
2. Police recorded crime data are not designated as National Statistics.

⁴ Source Cambridgeshire Atlas – Rural urban classification 2011 - <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/interactive-mapping/cambridgeshire-atlas-urban-rural-classification>

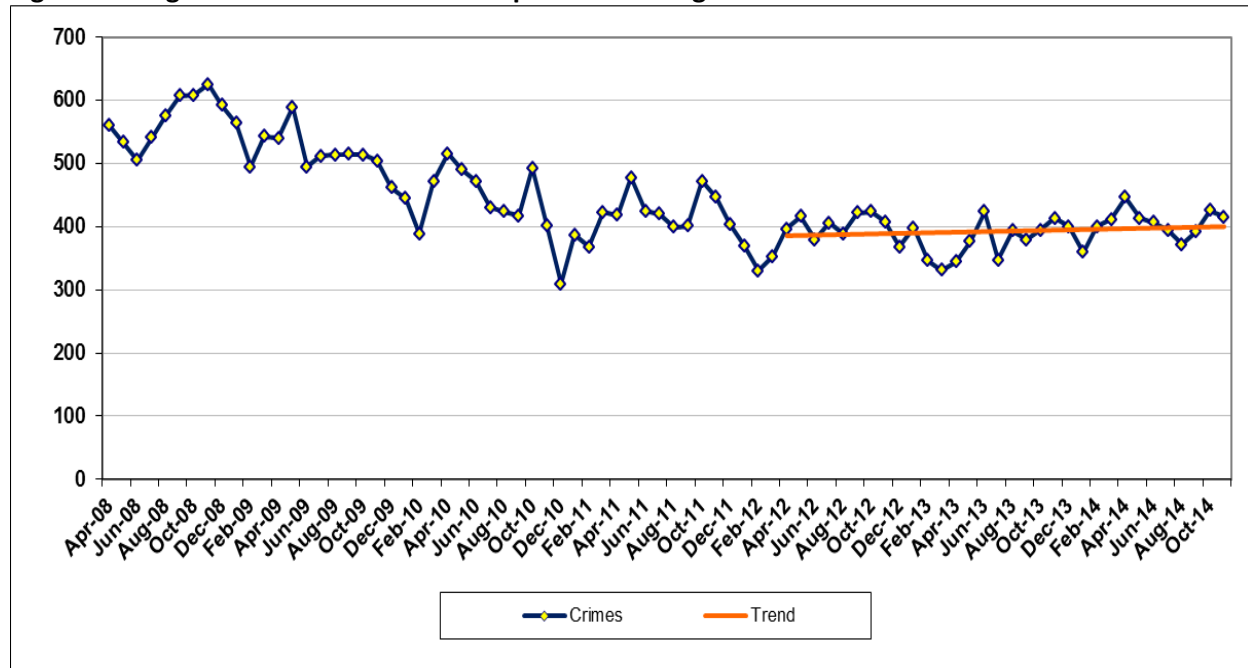
⁵ A census output area is a geographic boundary created by ONS and based on the Census 2011 data where areas are created based on population. On average there are 300 people in an area.

⁶ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-june-2014/stb-crime-stats--year-ending-june-2014.html#tab-Summary>

LONG TERM TRENDS

South Cambridgeshire has seen a long-term reduction in all crime in the last six years. However when looking at the last two years, the trend seems to be slightly increased (refer figure 2). There have been reductions in terms of volume compared to 2013/14 in some crime types, for instance vehicle crime and criminal damage and some increases for instance violent crime and sexual offences.

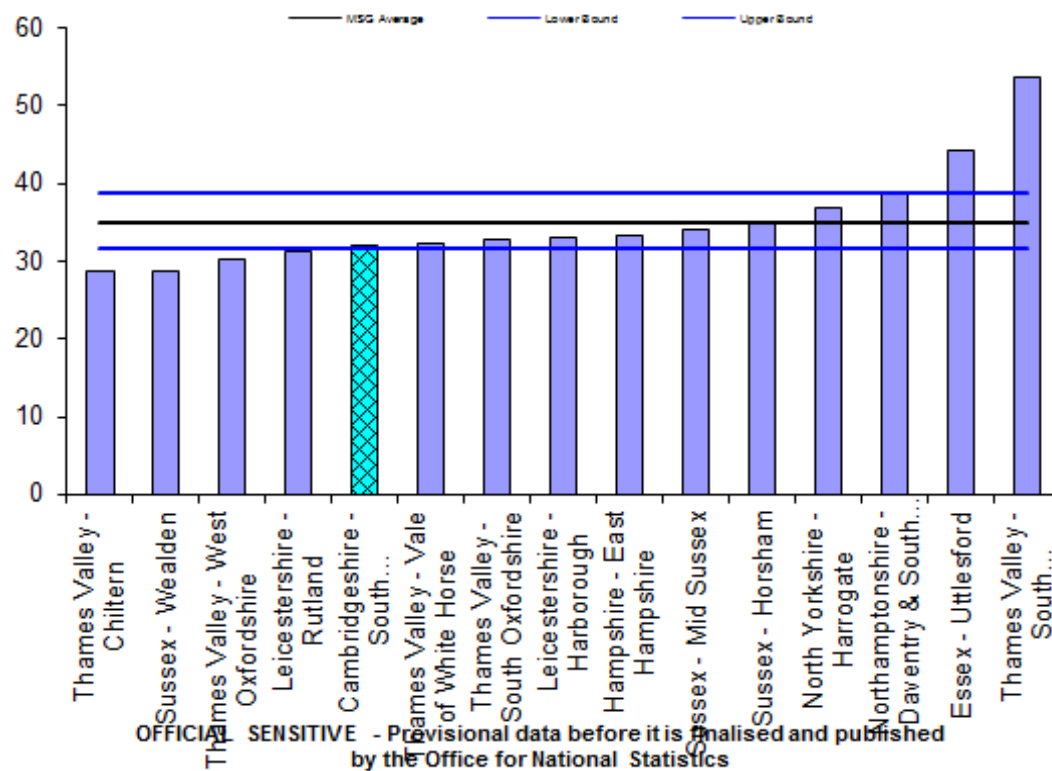
Figure 2: Long-term volume of all crime April 2008 to August 2014



Year Ending November 2014

In the long-term crime is showing a decrease in South Cambridgeshire. When comparing the volume of crime in year ending November 2014 to the previous year an increase by 7.1% (322 offences) is recorded (CADET Nov14). This is in line with the Constabulary who in the same time saw an increase by 7.4%. In the long term since 2008/09 South Cambridgeshire has seen a reduction of 24.1% which is quite similar to reduction seen nationally (21%) in total crime. A large part of this reduction could be due to reductions in vehicle crimes both nationally and locally. In South Cambridgeshire, a 40% reduction recorded in vehicle crimes since 2007/08 and Cambridgeshire has seen a reduction of 44% in vehicle crime offences.

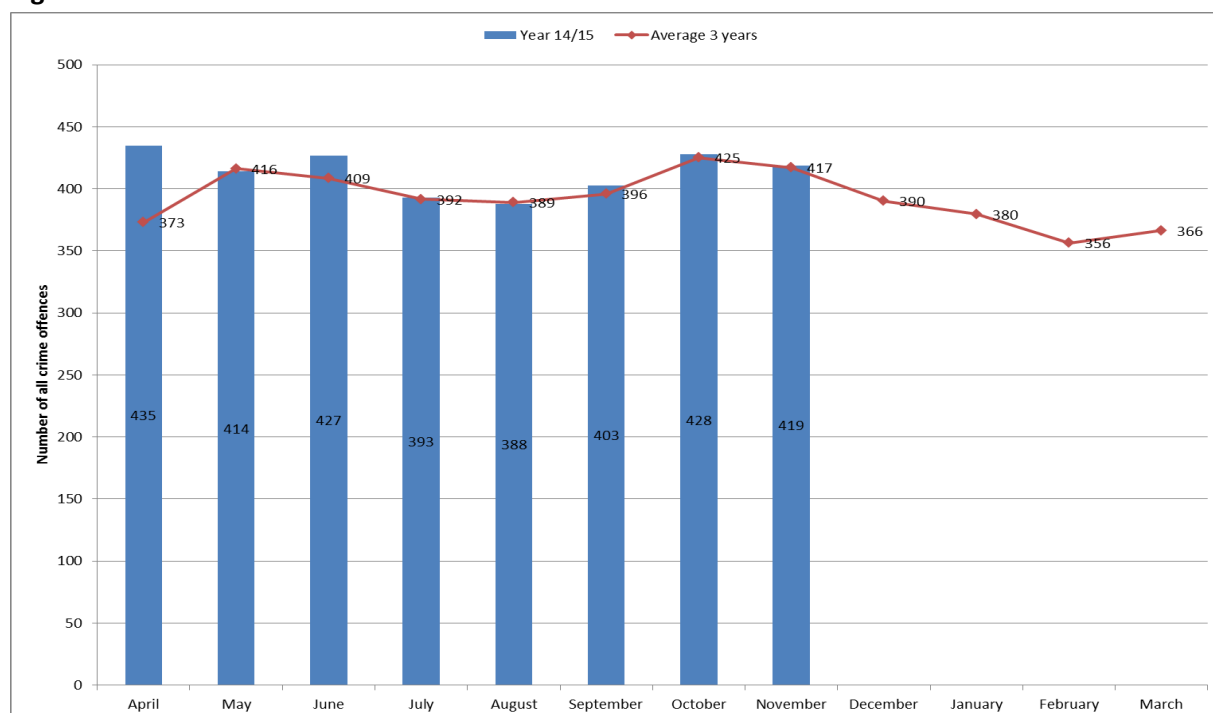
iQuanta Bar Chart MSG (12 months) - Crimes per 1000 Residents
Cambridgeshire - South Cambridgeshire
Crimes
01 Nov 2013 - 31 Oct 2014



South Cambridgeshire has a lower rate of crime than the Constabulary and other districts in Cambridgeshire (apart from East Cambridgeshire, which has a rate of 30.7 per 1,000 population). South Cambridgeshire CDRP has moved to position 5 (last year it was in position 2) in its most similar group for total crime, where 1 is the best performance with the lowest rate of crime (refer chart above). South Cambridgeshire currently has a rate of 31.9 crimes per 1,000 population, compared to the most similar group average of 34.9 crimes per 1,000 population. Nationally, the rate of police recorded crime is 65 per 1,000 population⁷, which is more than double of the rate for South Cambridgeshire.

⁷ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-june-2014/stb-crime-stats--year-ending-june-2014.html#tab-Summary>

Figure 3: Police recorded total crime from 2010 to 2014



Source: Police recorded data 2010 to 2014

Financial year to date 2014/15

Police recorded total crime for the year to date (April to November 14) has shown an increase by 244 crimes when compared to the same period in the previous year. The increase in 2014/15 for year to date is also higher than three-year average of 3,217 crime offences. The month of April 2014 has shown the highest increase by 104 crimes when compared to the last year (refer figure 3). Out of 435 crime offences recorded in the month of April, 26% (115 offences) were of burglary, 22% (96 offences) were of theft & handling and 19% (83 offences) were of violent against the person.

BURGLARY

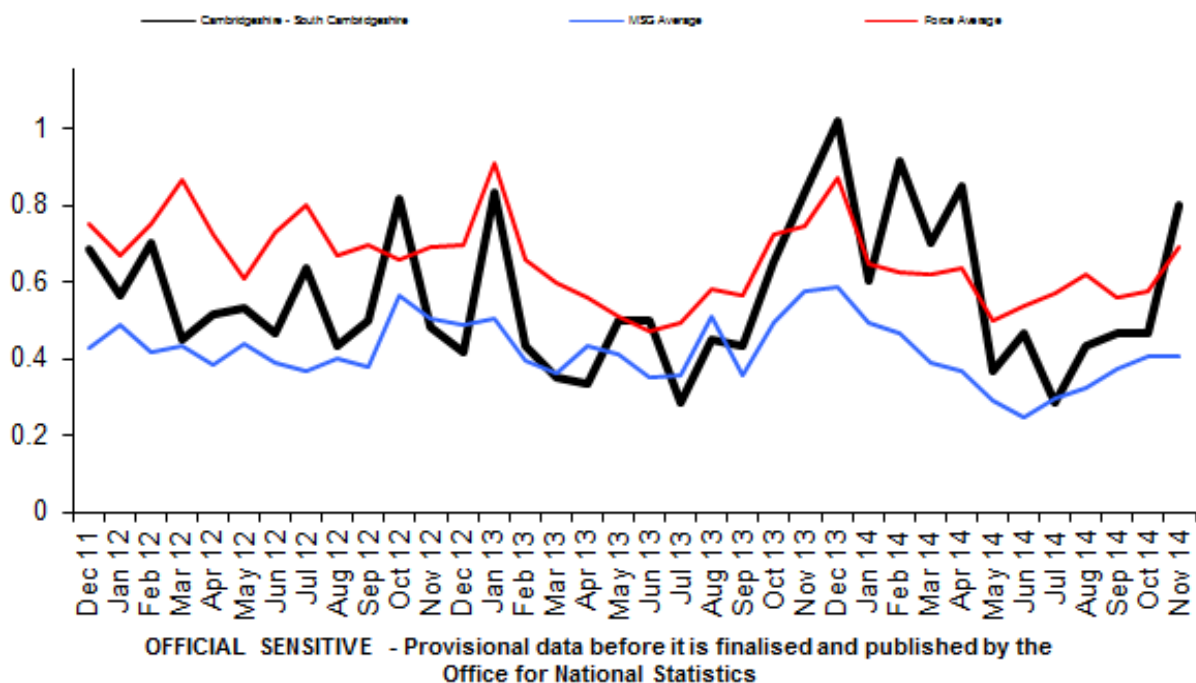
The overall long-term trend is showing a reduction in both dwelling and non-dwelling burglaries in the last five years. However, in the year ending Nov 14, there has been a 22.4%⁸ increase in dwelling burglary and 7.5% reduction in non-dwelling burglary. Nationally, there was a 7% reduction in dwelling burglary and 2% reduction in non-dwelling burglary.

⁸ CADET November 2014

DWELLING BURGLARY

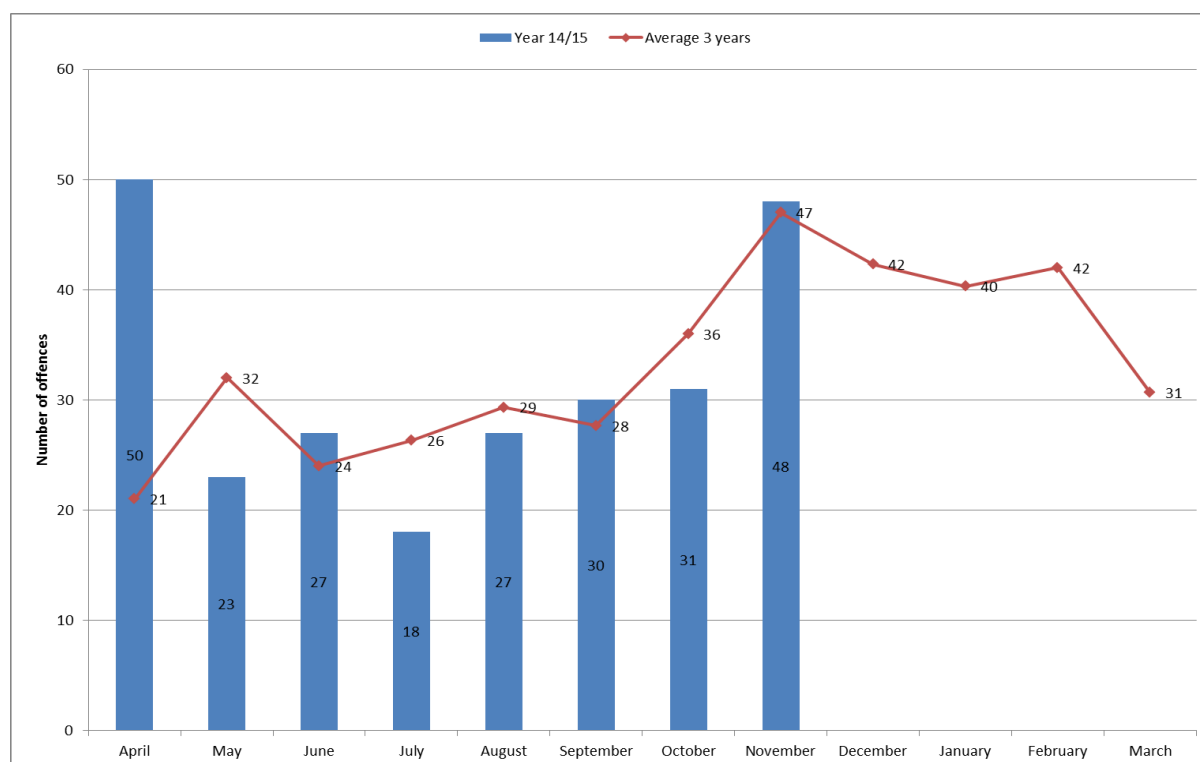
Dwelling burglary has seen fluctuations over the years but progress has been made on reducing the volume. The reduction in dwelling burglary has been supported by a good detection rate. However, the rate of dwelling burglary offences for South Cambridgeshire (7.5 offences per 1,000 households) is the 2nd highest compared to the other districts in the County and above the county's average 6.8 offences per 1,000 households.

iQuanta Comparison Chart - Crimes per 1000 Households Cambridgeshire - South Cambridgeshire Burglary in a dwelling 01 Dec 2011 - 30 Nov 2014



The chart above shows a monthly comparison between South Cambridgeshire, MSG average and force average. Most of the peaks are observed in winter and early spring months. The rate of police recorded dwelling burglary in South Cambridgeshire for the year ending October 2014 is 7.4 per 1,000 dwelling as compared to the MSG average of 4.8 per 1,000 dwelling. South Cambridgeshire is at thirteenth position out of fifteen in the most similar group.

Figure 4: Police recorded dwelling burglary offences from 2010 to 2014



Source: Police recorded data 2010 to 2014

Financial year to date 2014/15

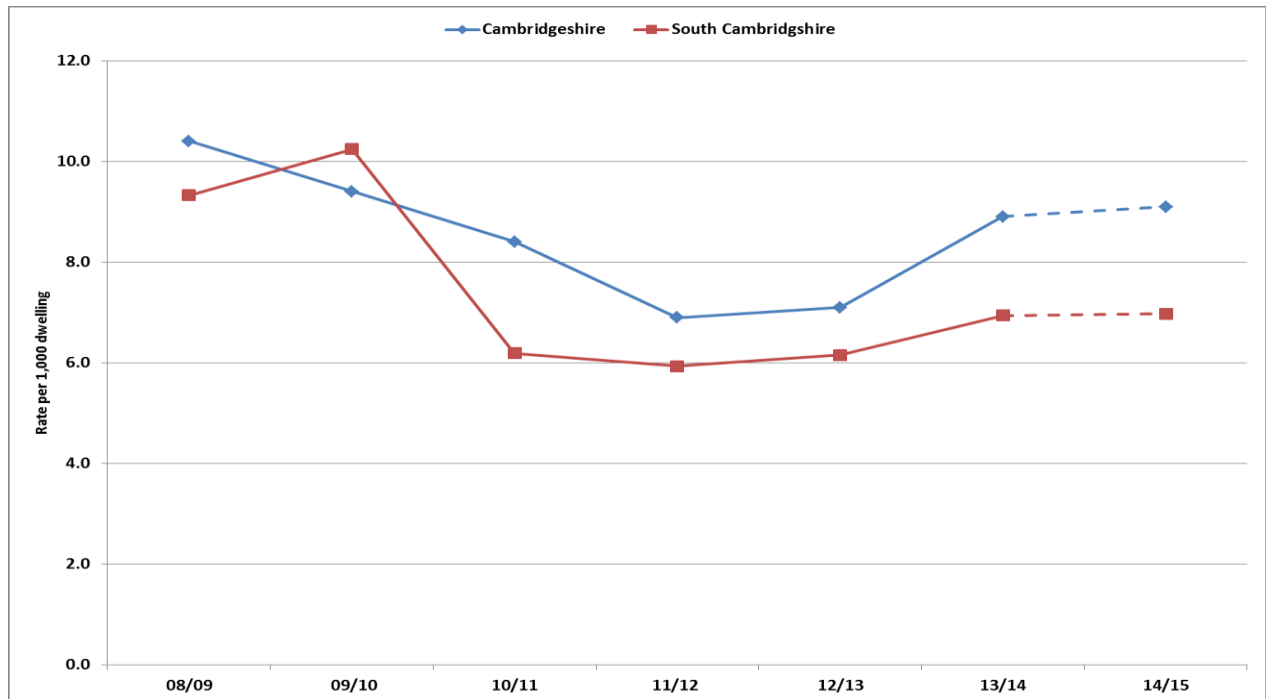
Police recorded dwelling burglary for the year to date in November 2014 has shown an increase of 13 offences when compared to the same period in the previous year. The increase in year to date 2014/15 is higher than the three-year average of 243 offences. The month of April has shown the highest increase by 30 offences when compared to last year (refer figure 4). Some of the summer months in 2014 have lower volume than summer 2013 but the volume rises again as winter starts, which indicates winter seasonality in dwelling burglary.

It is reported that the past burglaries (since March) were carried out by a group of burglars who came from outside to burgle in South Cambridgeshire. The group was involved in 26 burglaries in South Cambridgeshire during a period between March and August 2014. The group is now in custody.

The long-term trend for dwelling burglary in South Cambridgeshire has shown a peak in 2009/10 when it crossed the dwelling burglary rate of County, then it shows a steep decline until 2011/12 and rises again sharply until 2013/14. This year to date 2014/15 has seen an increase by 3.5% when

compared to the same period the last year (refer figure 5). For the last four months of financial year 2014/15, projected figures are used.

Figure 5: long-term trend in dwelling burglary (2008/09-2014/15)



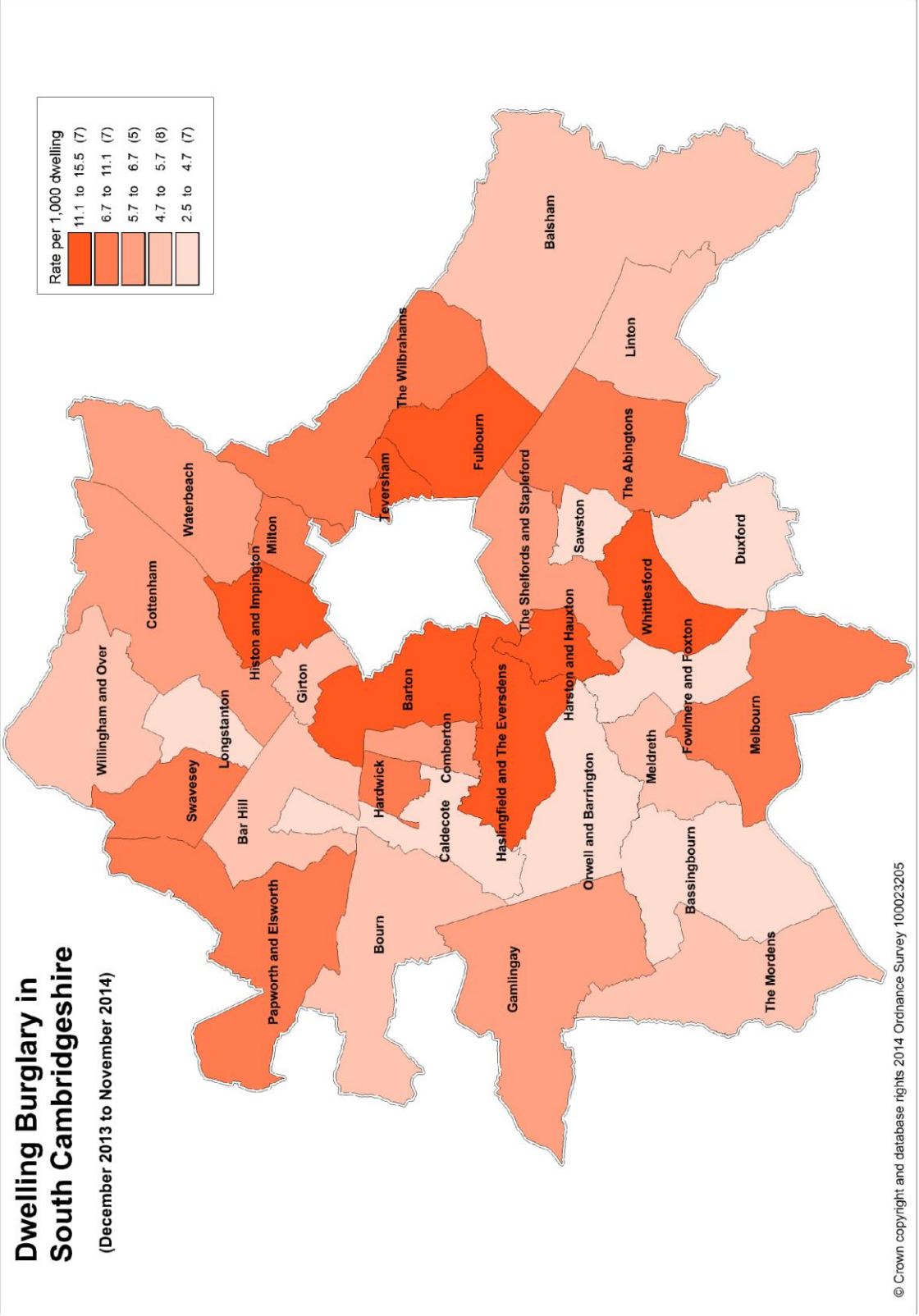
Source: Police recorded data 2008 to 2014

Victims of dwelling burglary

Considering the victims of dwelling burglary in South Cambridgeshire for the full year 2013:

- The average age for all burglary victims in South Cambridgeshire was fifty-two.
- 32% (162) of all victims were aged sixty or over with 5% (21) being aged eighty or over.
- According to the Output Area Social Classification for the areas the victims lived, the largest victim groups fell into the categories of 'village' communities (98) and 'prospering older families' (92).
- Three of the cases of dwelling burglary had a domestic abuse marker.

The Map below shows the geographical locations where the rate of dwelling burglary is higher. The ward of Fulbourn has the highest rate of burglary (15.5 per 1,000 dwelling) followed by Teversham (14.7 per 1,000 dwelling).



VIOLENT CRIME

This section includes analysis of violent crimes that are of importance to the Partnership when reviewing its priorities for the forthcoming year.

VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON

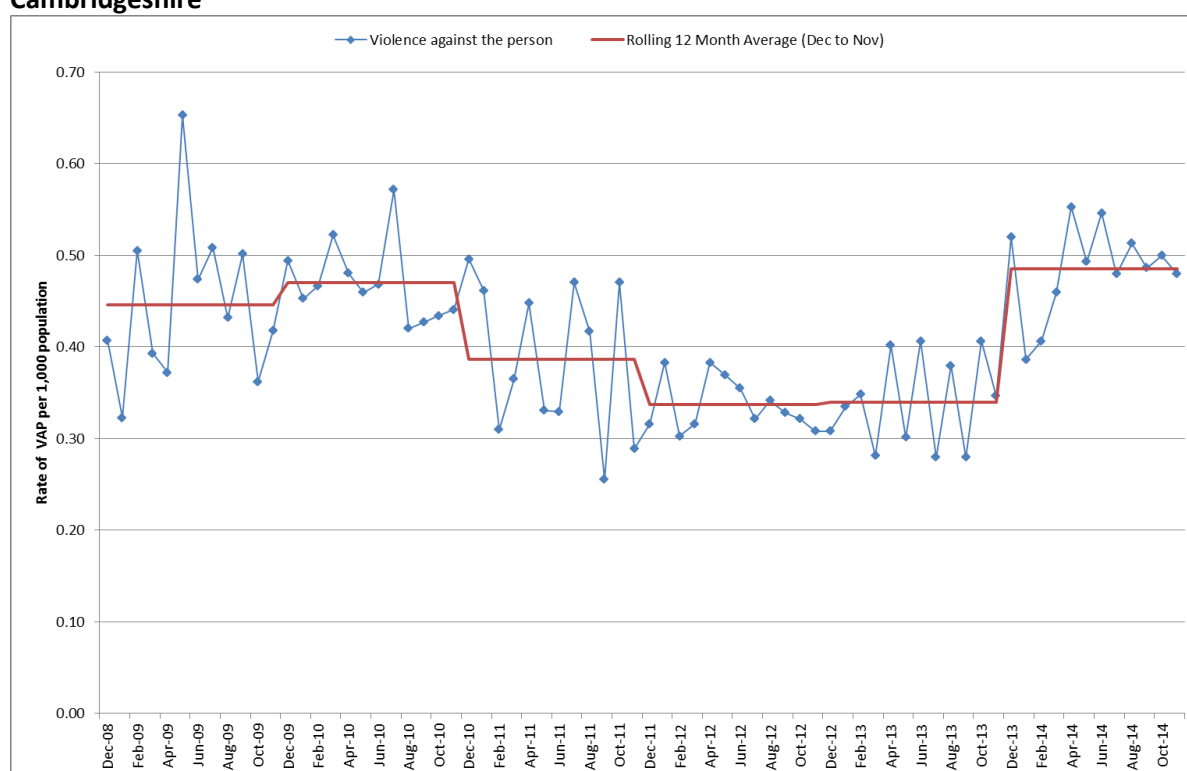
Evidence from the Crime Survey for England and Wales⁹ indicates that violent incidents has decreased by 23% for year ending June 2014, compared to year ending June 2013. This is self-reported victimisation and includes offences not reported to the police. Nationally, the overall level of violence against the person recorded by the police in the year ending June 2014 showed an 11% increase compared to the previous year. This latest rise in violence against the person recorded by the police is in contrast to the falls shown by the Crime Survey and figures on attendances at Accident and Emergency departments due to violent assaults. Possible explanations for this rise include:

- It is known that violent offences are more prone to subjective judgement about whether to record. Therefore, action taken by police forces to generally improve their compliance with the national crime recording standards (NCRS) is likely to have resulted in an increase in the number of offences recorded.
- An increase in the reporting of domestic abuse and subsequent recording of these offences by the police. A recent HMIC inspection expressed concerns about the police response to domestic abuse but noted the majority of Police and Crime Commissioners (PCC) were now showing a strong commitment to tackling it. The report noted just under half of PCCs had made a commitment to increase the reporting of this type of offence. It is thought that this renewed focus may have led to more victims coming forward and allegations treated more sensitively.

Locally, in South Cambridgeshire over the long-term, there is an increase in violence against the person (VAP), by 7% over the past 5 years (Dec-Nov 09/10 to Dec-Nov14/15) in terms of volume. The rate of police recorded VAP per 1,000 population is shown in figure 6. Rolling twelve months average shows a steep increase in the rate of VAP in year ending November 2014(refer figure 6).

⁹ http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_380538.pdf ONS Statistical bulletin: Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending June 2014, page 25

Figure 6: Long-term monthly trend for the rate per 1,000 population of (VAP) in South Cambridgeshire



Source: Police recorded data 2008 to 2014

However, in terms of trend, VAP has seen an increase of 43% over the last 12 months (December 2013 to November 2014) compared to the same period in the previous year. Nationally police recorded violence also saw an increase of 11% comparing the 12 months ending June 2014 with the previous 12 months. Therefore, the level of increase seen in South Cambridgeshire is far higher than that reported nationally. Peaks in the rate of violence against the person offences seen in the months of April and June.

ADDENBROOKES TRENDS

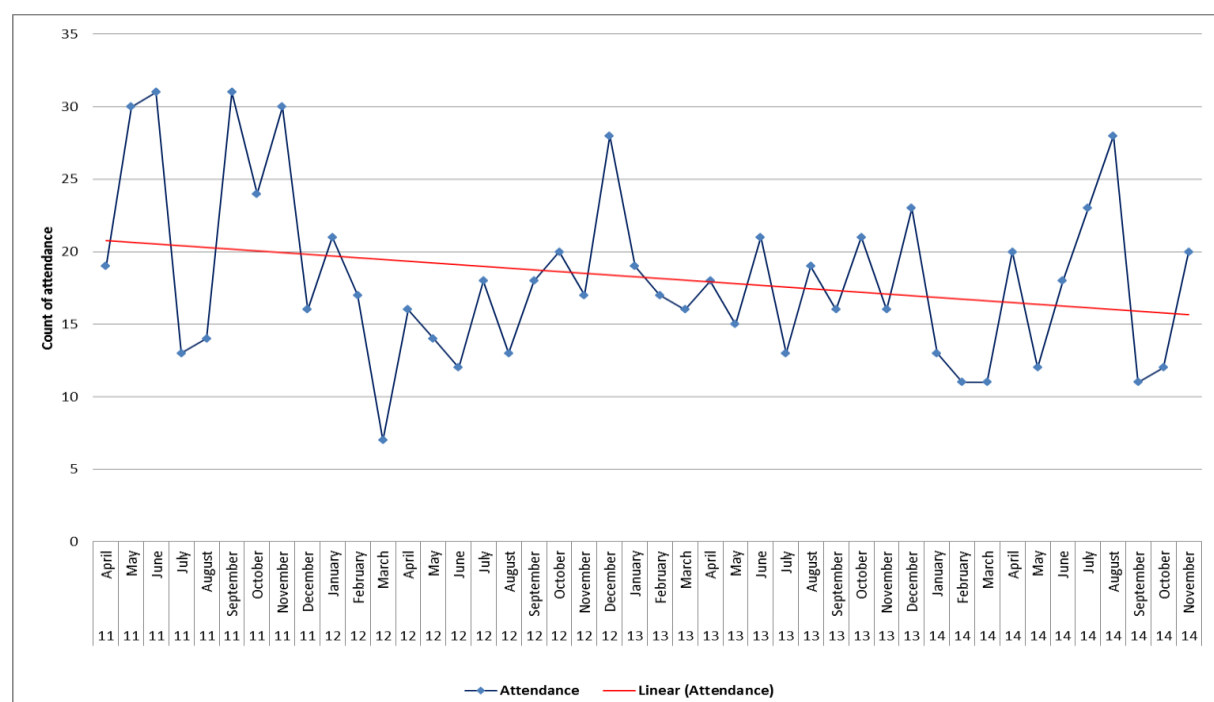
Data is collected from Addenbrookes Accident and Emergency department for assaults presented at the department, in the past 5 years the overall assault data presented at Addenbrookes have recorded a 25% reduction. However, unlike police recorded VAP, data from Addenbrookes hospital is not seeing an increase in attendances in the last year. Nationally the NHS has found that there has been a 5% reduction in hospital admissions for assault when comparing 2013/14 to the previous year.

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. Out of the total assault

victims recorded by Addenbrookes during January to November 2014, 25% lived in South Cambridgeshire.

Figure 7 shows the monthly assault data from Addenbrookes hospital where the assault occurred in South Cambridgeshire. The graph shows a downward trend in the last four years. An unusual peak observed in August. The assault cases have gone down by 12 assaults in January-November 2014 as compared to the same time last year.

Figure 7: Attendances at Addenbrookes A & E where victim lived in South Cambridgeshire (Apr11-Nov14)

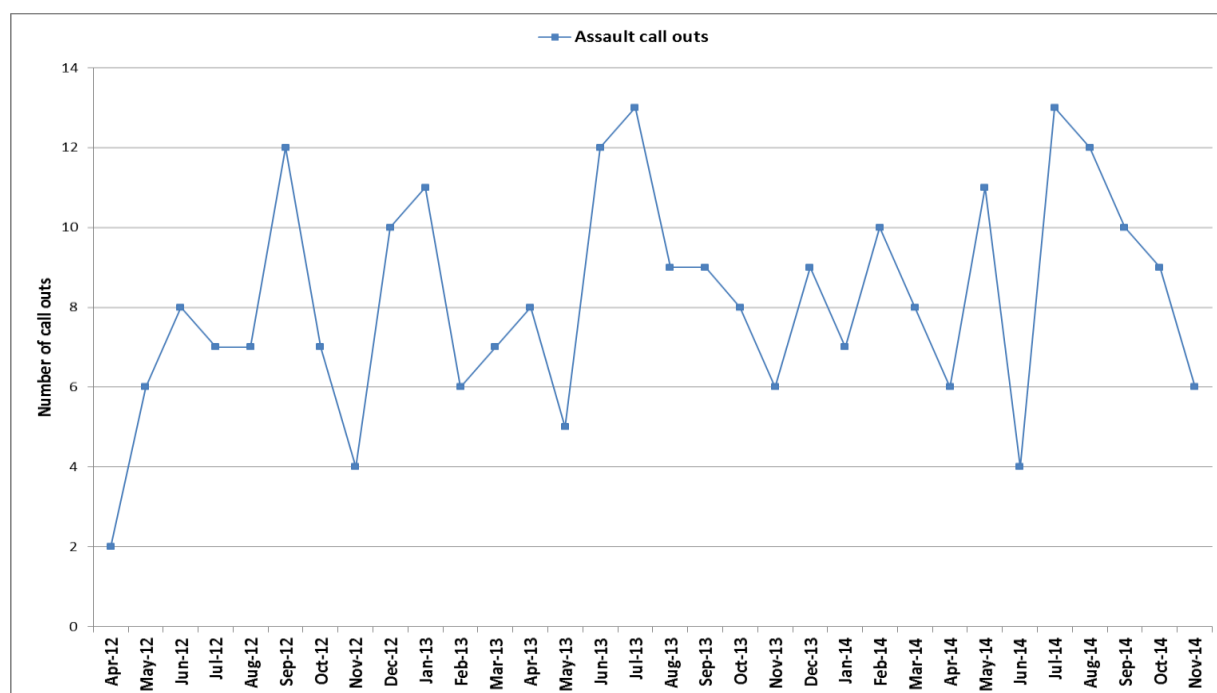


Source: Police recorded data 2011 to 2014

AMBULANCE CALL OUT

Call outs for assault to the East of England Ambulance service is also used to look at the level of violence across the South Cambridgeshire. Since 2013/14 there has been limited location information received and therefore it is only possible to identify the district that the call out comes from. This is a regional problem and work is being done to address the problem it is hoped that this issue will be resolved in the near future.

Figure 8: Ambulance call outs from April 2012 to November 2014



Source: Police recorded data 2012 to 2014

The trend, as shown in the figure 8, shows ambulance call outs from April 2012 to November 2014. Although there is no change when compare year to date from the last year but there is an increase by 34% as compared to the same period in year 2012/13. Out of the total assault call outs during December 13 to November 14, 13% were from South Cambridgeshire.

FURTHER ANALYSIS OF VIOLENCE IN SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE

The constabulary first suggested in July 2014¹⁰ “The issue of most significance is the strict application of the NCRS rules, an increase in recording onto the Crime file system and not a real increase in violence to the level statistics might suggest.” The Constabulary also said, “That it is important to understand that cases can still be appropriately dealt with and lead to successful outcomes whichever system they are recorded on but for the importance of transparency and ease they ought to be recorded as far as possible in the crime recording system.”¹¹

To create the problem profile VAP data was looked at from March 2013 to August 2013 and then compared to March 2014 to August 2014 to try and identify why there had been such a large increase.

¹⁰ Detective Chief Inspector Parker’s briefing

¹¹ Victims feedback is not considered to support this

Overall VAP had increased by 48% in South Cambridgeshire, when comparing March 2014 to August 2014 to the same period. This increase was not consistent across the district. Therefore to show variance in the change in rate of VAP it was mapped at ward level. The map shown on page 28 presents the areas with the highest change in the rate of VAP as dark red and areas which saw a reduction in a light purple. The map also shows the volume of VAP in the 6-month period in 2014 to help put some of the rate increases into perspective. For example in Bourn the change in rate is not higher (1.2 per 1,000 population) as compared to volume of VAP 17 offences. The Abington ward has a change of rate by 2.6 per 1,000 population and have a volume of 6 offences.

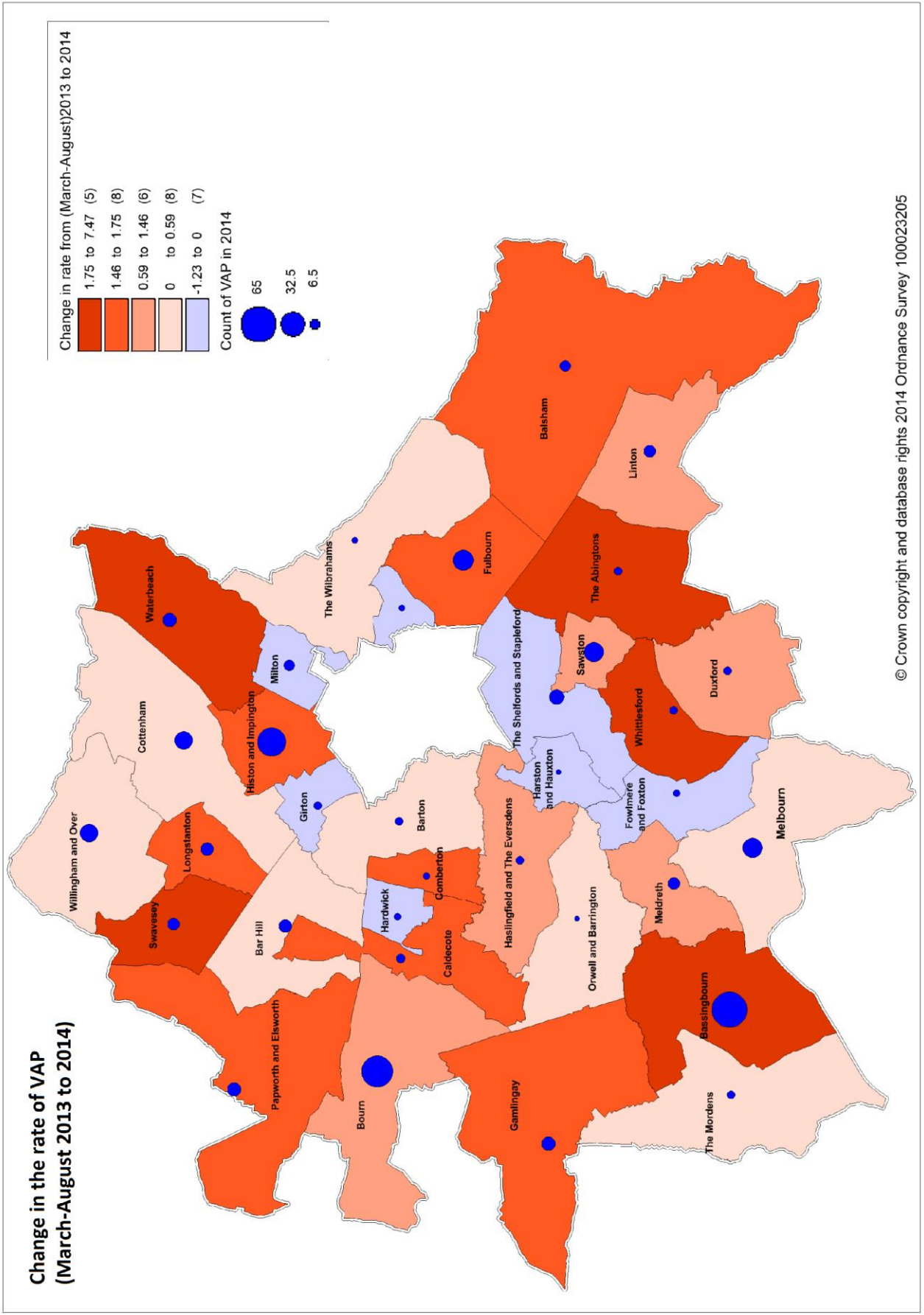
Due to the lack of a consistent increase across the district, it was felt that recording standards are potentially not fully responsible for the increase in VAP. This is because if recording standards were the only element behind the increase in VAP then there would be a more consistent increase across the district. However, the fact that some areas saw decreases and others saw increases implies that there could be an increase in VAP in some areas in the district. Although recording standards could contribute to most of the increase in VAP.

The highest rate (16.3 per 1,000 population) and volume (65 offences) were recorded in the ward of Bassingbourn. Fulbourn ward has a volume of 22 offences but recorded a higher rate (5.2 per 1,000 population) than other wards. Bourn ward has recorded a higher volume (53 offences) but a rate of 4.5 per 1,000 population.

Further comparing the sub groups of VAP; violence without injury and violence with injury they both increased by approximately 76% in the 6-month period (March to August) in the two years. However, when looking at increases each month, it is varied. Month of April recorded the highest volume in both the years and April and May recorded the highest percentage change.

Table 2: Change in VAP at ward level

Ward Name	VAP March to August 2013	VAP March to August 2014	change	Percentage change	Rate per 1,000 population (March to August 2014)
Bassingbourn	43	65	22	51.2	16.3
Histon and Impington	27	45	18	66.7	4.0
Bourn	36	53	17	47.2	4.5
Waterbeach	3	12	9	300.0	2.5
Sawston	14	23	9	64.3	3.2
Papworth and Elsworth	5	13	8	160.0	2.5
Fulbourn	18	26	8	44.4	5.2
Balsham	0	8	8	0.0	1.7
Swavesey	3	10	7	233.3	4.1
Gamlingay	5	12	7	140.0	2.5
Longstanton	6	12	6	100.0	3.8
The Abingtons	0	6	6	0.0	2.6
Linton	5	10	5	100.0	2.1
Whittlesford	0	5	5	0.0	1.8
Caldecote	2	6	4	200.0	2.4
Comberton	0	4	4	0.0	1.7
Duxford	1	4	3	300.0	1.4
Haslingfield and The Eversdens	2	5	3	150.0	1.9
Bar Hill	7	10	3	42.9	2.0
Meldreth	8	10	2	25.0	3.6
Cottenham	17	19	2	11.8	2.3
Willingham and Over	18	20	2	11.1	2.8
Melbourn	21	23	2	9.5	4.2
Orwell and Barrington	1	2	1	100.0	0.8
The Mordens	4	5	1	25.0	2.1
Barton	4	5	1	25.0	2.0
The Wilbrahams	3	3	0	0.0	1.1
The Shelfords and Stapleford	15	14	-1	-6.7	1.9
Fowlmere and Foxton	5	4	-1	-20.0	1.7
Hardwick	5	4	-1	-20.0	1.5
Milton	10	8	-2	-20.0	1.7
Girton	7	5	-2	-28.6	1.1
Teversham	8	5	-3	-37.5	1.7
Harston and Hauxton	5	2	-3	-60.0	0.8



There was an increase by 51% in victims of violence, between 2013 and 2014, which was expected due to the increase in offences. In year 2013, 61% of the victims were female and 39% male while in year 2014, 54% of victims were female and 45% were male, an increase in the male victims is observed. Out of all, 10% victims were aged between 20 to 24 years. In year 2014, 56% of the offences recorded as violence without injury, compared to 37% of common assault recorded in 2013. In year 2014, 43% of victims were a victim of violence with injury, compared to 48% of victims of assault with injury last year.

When comparing the difference between offenders in 2013 and 2014, some small differences were found. In 2013, 76% of offenders were male and 24% were female, compared to 2014 when there were a slightly higher proportion of female offenders' (25%) and 75% male offenders. There were 163 offenders in year 2013, which accounted for 299 crimes and in 2014; there were 173 offenders, which accounted for 451 crimes. Offenders were most commonly aged between 40 to 44 years old, in 2013 they made up 8% of offenders, and in 2014 it had risen to 16% of offenders. The second most common age group was those aged 24 to 28 years old and they accounted for around 15% of all offenders of VAP.

Geographic analysis did not reveal substantial hotspots in South Cambridgeshire. A small hotspot was found around the mental health hospital at Kneesworth (Bassingbourn) which offers medium and low secure accommodations. They provide a full range of specialist services within mental illness, learning disability, personality disorder, brain injury, and autism spectrum disorders.

Figure 9: Police recorded violence against the person offences from 2010 to 2014



Source: Police recorded data 2010 to 2014

Financial year to date 2014/15

Police recorded violence against the person for year to date November 2014 has shown an increase of 199 offences when compared to the same period in the previous year. The increase in year to date 2014/15 is also higher than three-year average of 468 offences. The month of September has shown the highest increase by 36 offences when compared to last year (refer figure 9). The month of April and August recorded the highest volume (83 offences in each month). The figures from CADET indicate an increase of 43% in violence against the person in year ending November 14. When looking at sub-groups 23% increase recorded for violence with injury and 62% increase in violence without injury offences.

SEXUAL OFFENCES

There has been an increase in the force area (Cambridgeshire & Peterborough) in sexual offences, which mirrors the national picture. Sexual offences form a group of offences that are substantially under-reported; therefore, typically increases in reporting of these crimes are seen as positive. It is difficult to obtain reliable information on the volume of sexual offences, as it is known that a high proportion of offences are not reported to the police and changes in recorded figures may reflect changes in reporting or recording rate rather than actual victimisation. The number of recorded sexual offences in South Cambridgeshire is increasing and now accounts for 3% of all recorded crime compared to 2% last year.

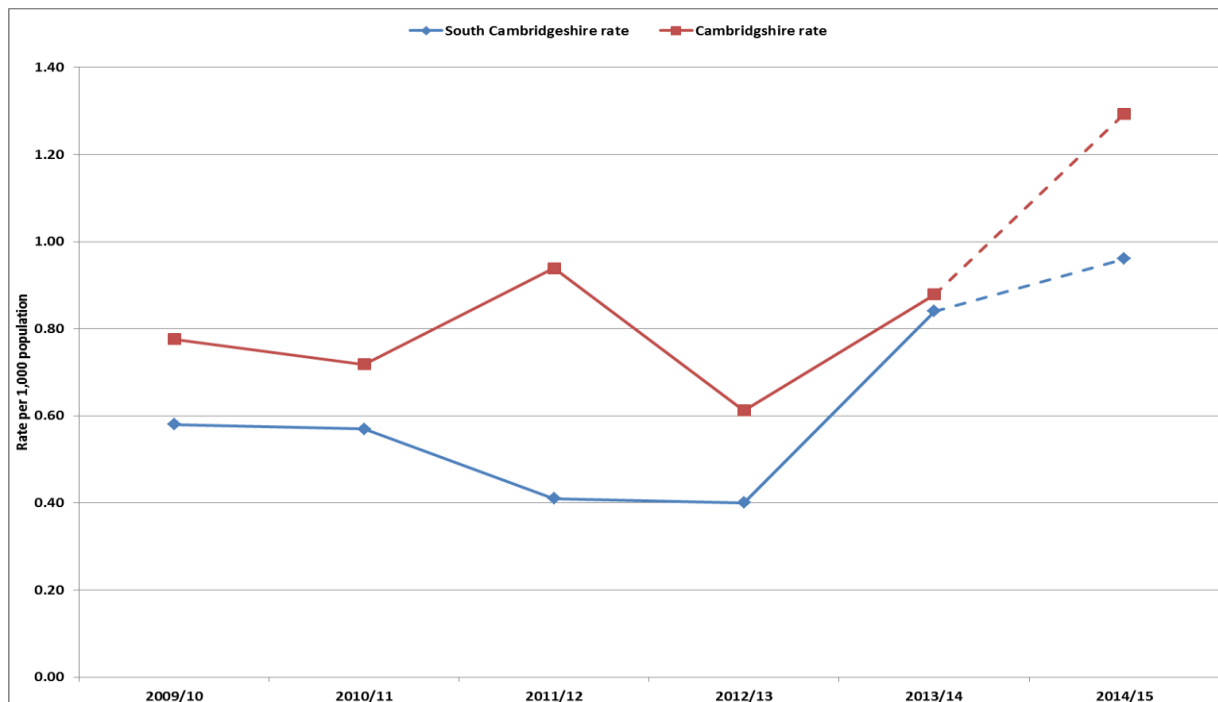
The Office of National Statistics (ONS) stated there are two main factors behind the increase in police reported sexual offences.

- 1) An increase in willingness of victims to come forward and report these crimes to the police
- 2) An improvement in crime recording by the police for these offences

Under reporting in sexual offences is still considered to be significant. The Crime Survey for England and Wales 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'.¹² Therefore, the 79% increase of sexual offences in South Cambridgeshire is likely to be a sustaining under estimate of the true volume.

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

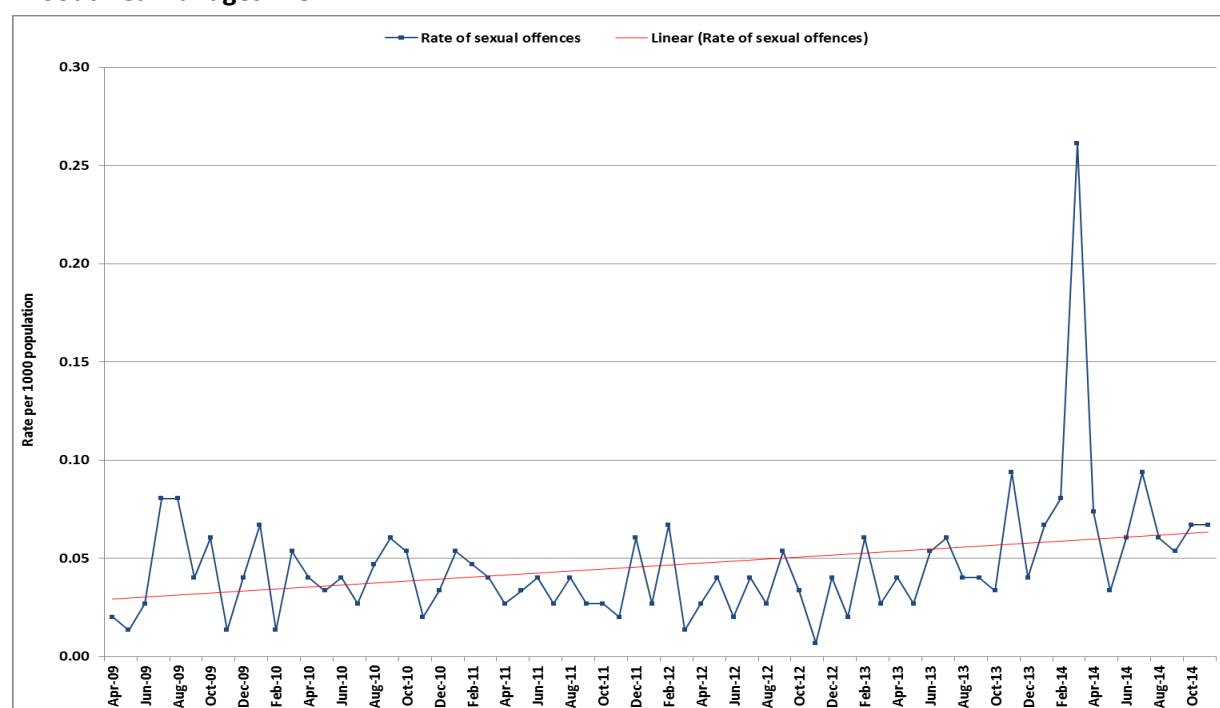
Figure 10: Long-term trends for police recorded sexual offences rate 2009/10 to 2014/15 in South Cambridgeshire



Source: Police recorded data 2009 to 2014

Figure 10 provides the rate of sexual offences for South Cambridgeshire over the last six financial years. Overall, the rate has seen an increase; although so has Cambridgeshire's. However, it remains lower than the rate for Cambridgeshire. In terms of volume, South Cambridgeshire has recorded a 79% increase in sexual offences in the last 12 months that is an additional 63 offences. The Constabulary has recorded a 55% increase in the last 12 months whereas nationally a 21% increase recorded with year ending June 2014.

Figure 11: Long-term monthly trend for police recorded sexual offences rate from Apr 09 -Nov 14 in South Cambridgeshire



Source: Police recorded data 2009 to 2014

Figure 11 presents the long-term trend for the rate of sexual offences, from April 2009 to November 2014, in South Cambridgeshire. Trend line shows an upward trend for rate of sexual offences. The increase is likely to have been triggered by an increase in confidence in the reporting process following Operation Yewtree and other celebrity related cases. An unusual peak is observed in the month of March 14 with 39 offences in a month. It is observed that three different local village colleges reported 21 offences; many of them were historical offences.

Table 3: Shows the time lag in reporting sexual offences

Time period	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire
Less than 6 months	62%	65%
6 months to 2 years	18%	13%
2 years to 5 years	4%	5%
5 years +	16%	17%

Source: Police recorded data 2009 to 2014

Table 3 presents the time lag between reporting and the occurrence of offences. In South Cambridgeshire 62% of sexual offences occurred within the last 6 months and 23% of sexual offences were reported which occurred over a year ago. This indicates that out of every ten victims, six reported the cases that occurred in the last 6 months and four reported historic cases (6 months and over).

Table 4: Shows first five wards with high rate of sexual offences (Dec 13 to Nov 14)

Ward name	Proportion	Rate per 1,000
Histon and Impington	10%	0.10
Gamlingay	9%	0.09
Bassingbourn	7%	0.07
Bourn	7%	0.07
Melbourn	7%	0.07

Source: Police recorded data 2009 to 2014

Table 4 presents the first five wards where the most sexual offences occurred. Histon and Impington has recorded 10% of the total sexual offences reported in South Cambridgeshire for a period of rolling 12 months to November 14 followed by Gamlingay (9%). The village colleges existing in both the wards contribute to the higher number of offences.

Services delivered within the Cambridgeshire Constabulary Force area to help victims of sexual offences include;

- The Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) services including Independent Sexual Violence Advocacy Service (ISVAS)
- Increase in 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)
- Introduction of Domestic Abuse Investigations and Safeguarding Unit (DAISU) leading to increase in disclosure of sexual offences.

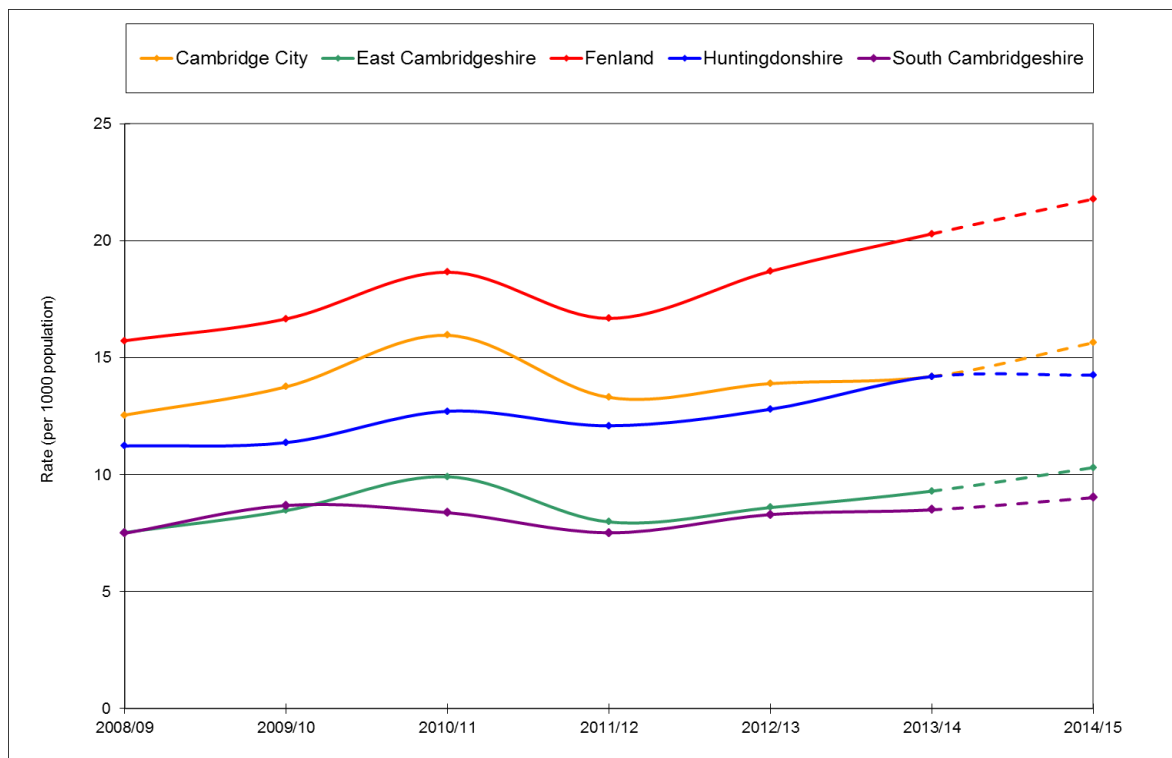
DOMESTIC ABUSE

Domestic abuse can be sexual and non-sexual and can be carried out by a partner, ex-partner, or family member. The British Crime Survey 2011/12 includes a self-completion module on intimate violence. This covers emotional, financial, and physical abuse by partners or family members, as well as sexual assaults and stalking experienced by 16-59 year olds. Women are more likely than men to have experienced all types of intimate violence. Overall, they found that 7.3% of women and 5% of men had experienced domestic abuse in the last year.

Current trends (refer figure 12) show an increase across the County in the volume of police-reported incidents. The highest percentage change from last year (2013/14) can be observed in East Cambridgeshire 10.5% followed by Cambridge City 10.3%. The total figure for Cambridgeshire

increased by 6.0%. This increase can be seen in a positive way because generally individuals affected by domestic abuse do not report their experiences to the Constabulary, increase in reporting suggests that people have gained confidence and are coming forward to report crime of domestic violence. South Cambridgeshire recorded the lowest rate (per 1,000 population) of domestic abuse within the County (9.0 per 1,000 population).

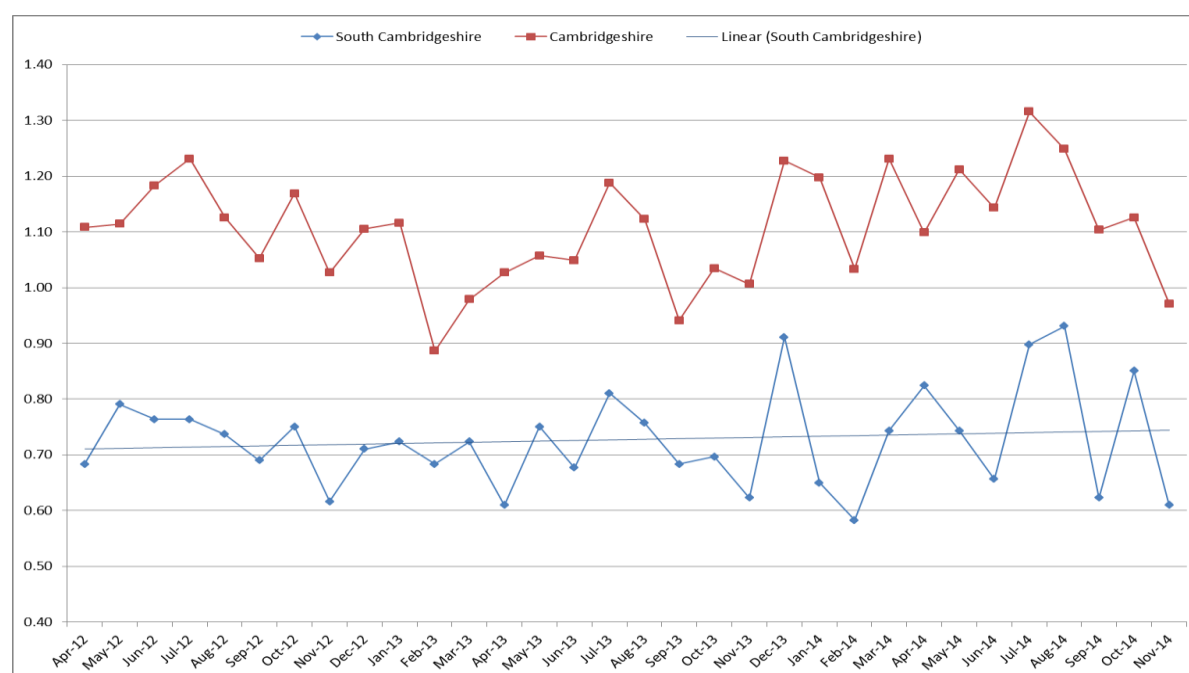
Figure 12: Trends in the rate of police recorded domestic abuse incidents 2008/09-2014/15



Source: Police recorded data 2008 to 2014

For year to date (April – November 2014) a total of 1,347 incidents have been recorded in South Cambridgeshire, compared to 1,261 incidents in the same period in the previous year this is a 7% increase. Cambridgeshire recorded an increase by 11% in the volume of domestic abuse incidents. Out of the total recorded incidents of domestic abuse 79% were domestic incidents and 12% were physical harm incidents.

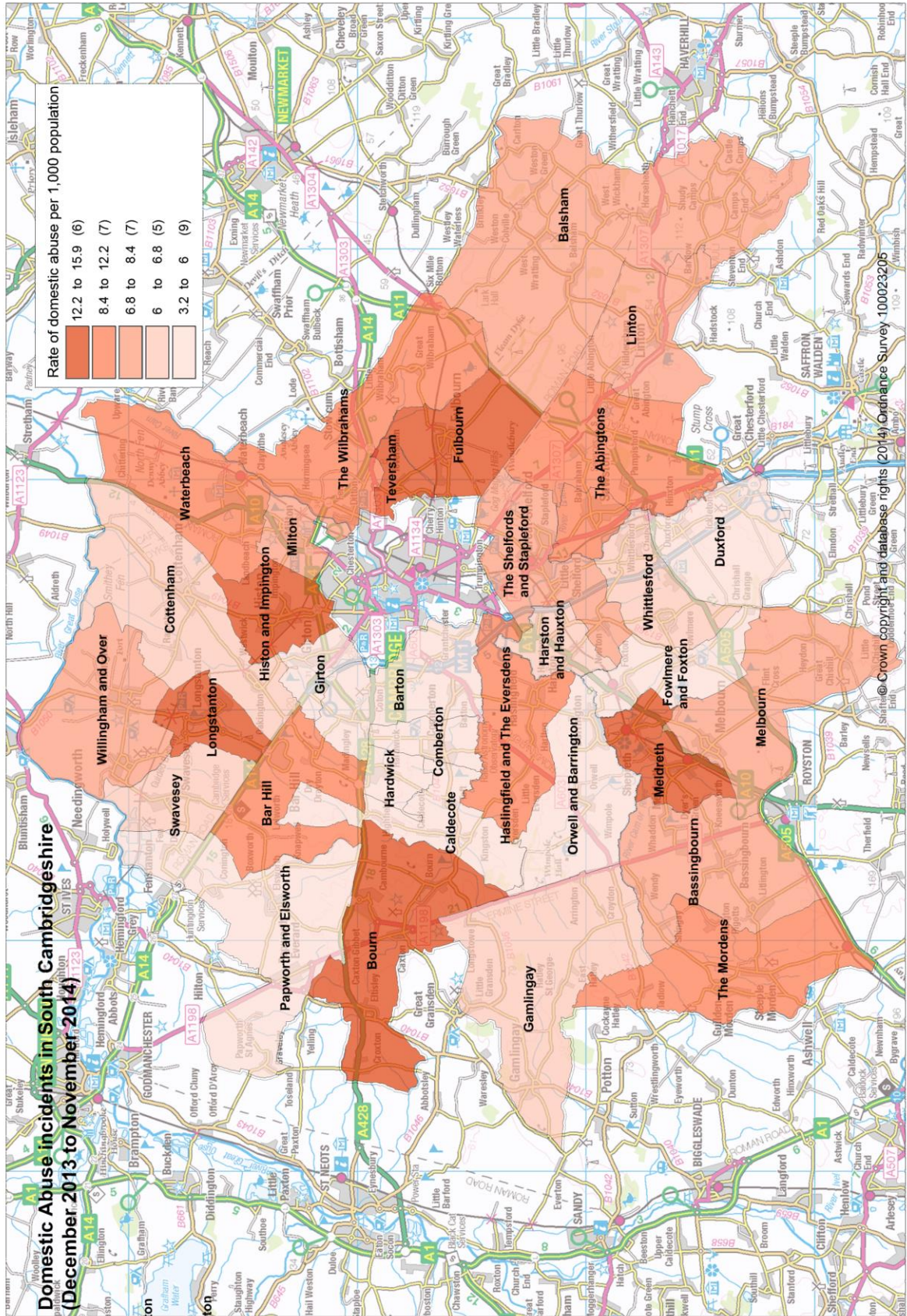
Figure 13: Monthly trends for police recorded incidents of domestic abuse (Apr-12 to Nov14)



Source: Police recorded data 2012 to 2014

Figure 13 shows a monthly trend for domestic abuse incidents in South Cambridgeshire for a period of April 12 to November 14. Peaks are noticed in the month of August 2014 and December 2014. The trend line is showing an upward trend which is in line with County's trend.

The map on page 37 shows the rate of domestic abuse incidents by ward. The ward of Bourne recorded the highest rate of domestic abuse incidents followed by Longstanton.



REPEAT VICTIMISATION

The Cambridgeshire Research Group is currently completing a research work on repeat victimisation¹³ in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough on behalf of the Police and Crime Commissioner. The report focuses on repeat victimisation of adults aged 16 year and over in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Police recorded local data for all victims in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, for a period of calendar year 2011 to 2013, is used to examine the extent of repeat victimisation. Data analysis identified 9,088 unique victims, who were victimised 21,533 times over the three years period.

The research split victimisation into two categories, those who have been victimised four or more times in the past three years, and those who have been victimised between two and three times in the past three years. It's important for the partnership to be mindful of these victims, as they are some of the most vulnerable victims in the district and ones who might need additional help and support. The table below shows the wards which had the higher proportion of repeat victimisation.

Table 5: First six wards with highest rate of Repeat victimisation in South Cambridgeshire (2011-2013)

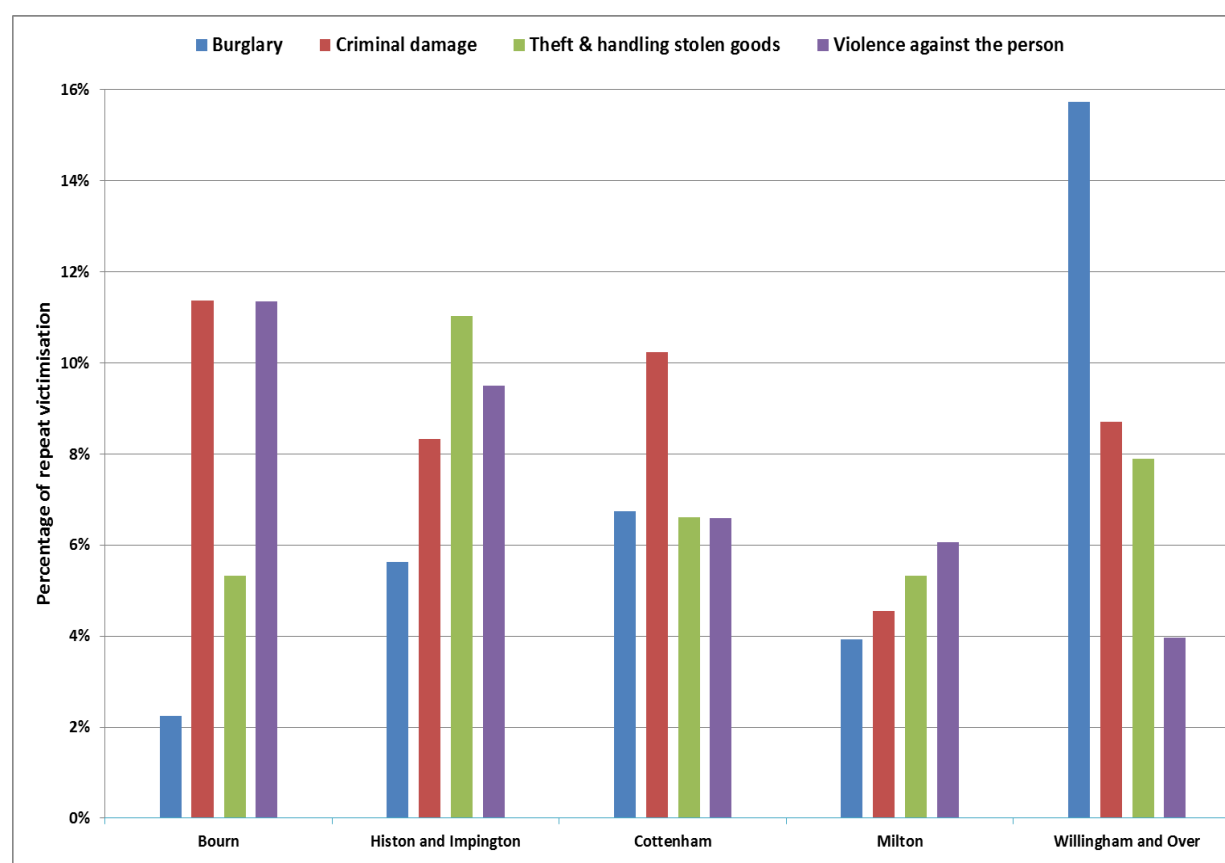
Ward name	Repeat victimisation (less than four times)	Repeat victimisation (four or more times)	Total repeat victimisation	Rate per 1,000 population
Willingham and Over	7%	11%	8%	16.1
Milton	5%	5%	5%	15.9
The Wilbrahams	3%	0%	3%	15.3
Caldecote	2%	9%	3%	15.1
Teversham	3%	0%	3%	13.8
Histon and Impington	10%	8%	10%	12.9

Source: Police recorded data 2011 to 2013

Histon and Impington accounted for 10% of the total repeat victimisation in South Cambridgeshire. While the highest recorded rate of repeat victimisation can be seen in Willingham and over as 16.1 per 1,000 population, compared to the South Cambridgeshire district rate of 9.6 per 1,000 population. Histon and Impington have the highest proportion of repeat victims (10%) who have been victimised between 2 and 3 times while Bourne recorded the highest volume of repeat victims (14%) who have been victimised four or more times in three years (10.5 per 1,000 population).

¹³ Repeat victimisation in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

Figure 14: First five wards where higher repeat victimisation is recorded with crime type



Source: Police recorded data 2011 to 2013

Figure 14 presents the first five wards having higher repeat victimisation according to different crime types. Repeat burglary offences were recorded most in Willingham & over (16%); percentage of repeated criminal damage offences were recorded in Bourn (11%), repeated theft and handling stolen goods were recorded most in Histon & Impington (11%) and repeated violence against the person offences were recorded highest in Bourn (11%). In Bourn victims were most likely to be a repeat victim of violence against the person, perhaps this connects to domestic violence, although it is not known how many are victims of domestic violence from this data.

In South Cambridgeshire repeat victimisation is almost similar amongst males and females. It was noticed that 50% of the repeat victims were females. In South Cambridgeshire highest repeat victimisation was observed (refer table 6) in the age group of 35- 44 years (22%) followed by 16-24 years (19%) unlike in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough where the highest victimisation is observed in 25-34 years and 35-44 years of age with 21.5% in both age groups. Nationally, victimisation is highest in 16-24 years of age. Under reporting is observed in younger people below the age of 24

years, which was reported in a separate analysis by the research group as “Under reporting of crime in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.”¹⁴

Table 6: Repeat victimisation by age group in South Cambridgeshire

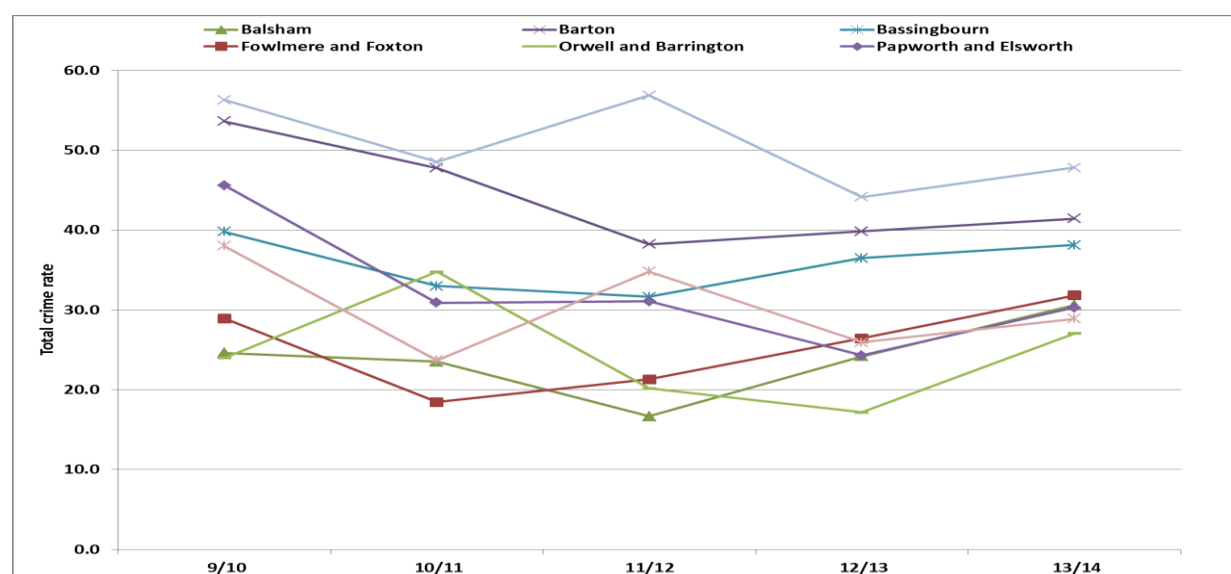
Age groups	Total repeat victimisation (excluding businesses)	Proportion
16 or less	49	3%
16-24	279	19%
25-34	247	17%
35-44	315	22%
45-54	257	18%
55-64	143	10%
65-74	75	5%
75+	50	3%

Source: Police recorded data 2011 to 2013

RURAL CRIME

The rate and volume of total crime has increased varying in different areas in South Cambridgeshire. When compare the total crime of year 2013/14 to previous year there is an increase by 2% in rural areas¹⁵ and sub urban areas, and a 5% decrease in urban areas.

Figure 15: All crime rate in rural wards in South Cambridgeshire, which has shown an increase when compared to 13/14 to 12/13



Source: Police recorded data 2009 to 2013

¹⁴ <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/bespoke-analyses>

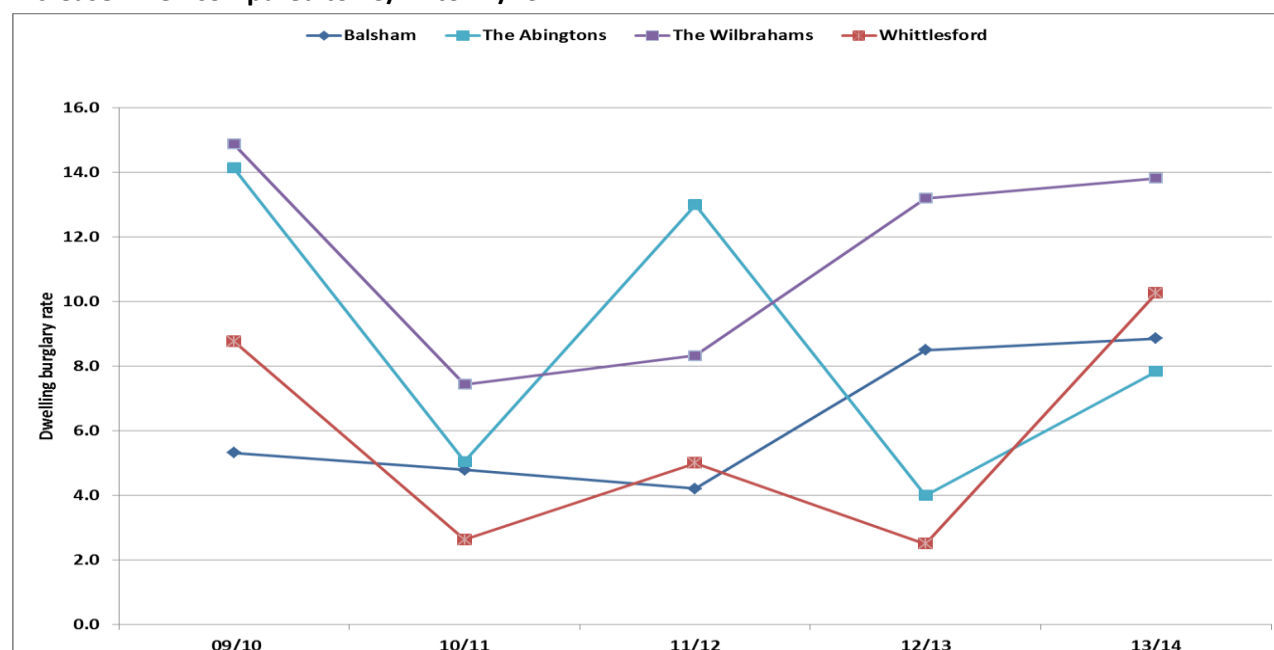
¹⁵ Based on Office of National Statistics 'Urban-rural classification', 2011

The graph in figure 15 shows the wards in rural areas, which have shown an increase in total crime rate from the previous year (2012/13). Out of fourteen rural wards in South Cambridgeshire, eight wards have shown an increase and six have shown a decrease. The maximum increase can be seen in Orwell and Barrington followed by Balsham (refer Appendix 1).

DWELLING BURGLARY IN RURAL WARDS

The rate of dwelling burglary has increased varying in different areas in South Cambridgeshire. The rates of last five years were compared. When compare the dwelling burglary offences of year 2013/14 to last year there is a decrease by 9% in rural areas, an increase by 21% in sub urban areas and 53% increase in urban areas (refer Appendix 2).

Figure 16: Dwelling burglary rate in rural wards in South Cambridgeshire which has shown an increase when compared to 13/14 to 12/13



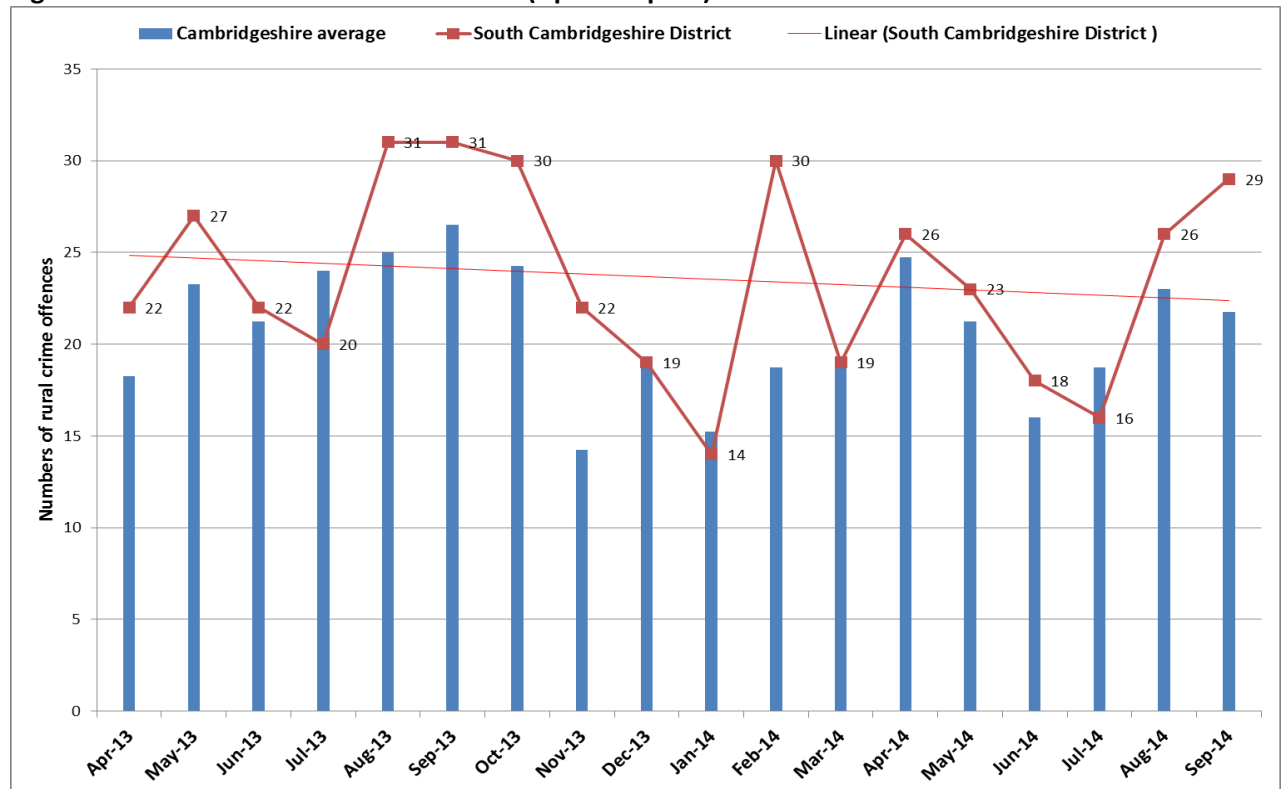
Source: Police recorded data 2009 to 2013

The graph in figure 16 shows the wards in rural areas which have shown an increase in the last year. Out of fourteen wards six wards have shown a decrease, four have shown an increase and four remained same. The maximum increase can be seen in Whittlesford followed by the Abingtons.

RURAL CRIME RECENT DATA

Rural crime offences were extracted by using Locus type as agriculture and searching MO text with keywords such as tractor, field, farm, horse, quad, agriculture, and cow excluding fuel which was done separately. In the financial year 2013/14 total of 1,070 crimes related to rural areas were extracted and for year to date (until September 2014) a total of 586 crimes related to rural areas were extracted.

Figure 17: rural crime trends for all crimes (Apr13-Sept14)

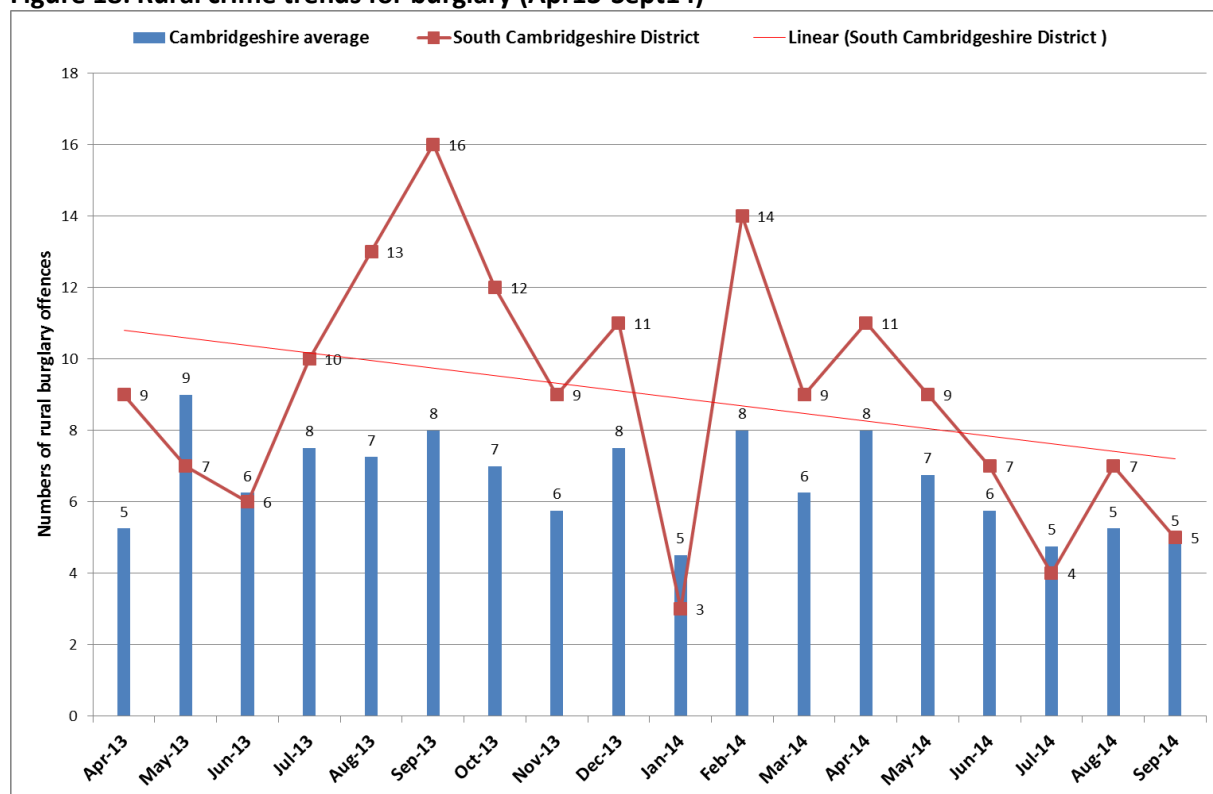


Source: Police recorded data 2014/15

*Cambridgeshire average is the average of four districts except Cambridge city as it has no rural wards

The peaks for rural crime in South Cambridgeshire are higher at some places than the average of Cambridgeshire. The trend line (refer figure 17) is showing a downward trend for all crimes in rural areas of South Cambridgeshire from April 2013 to September 2014. Peaks can be seen in the month of August, September then in October and February.

Figure 18: Rural crime trends for burglary (Apr13-Sept14)



Source: Police recorded data 2014/15

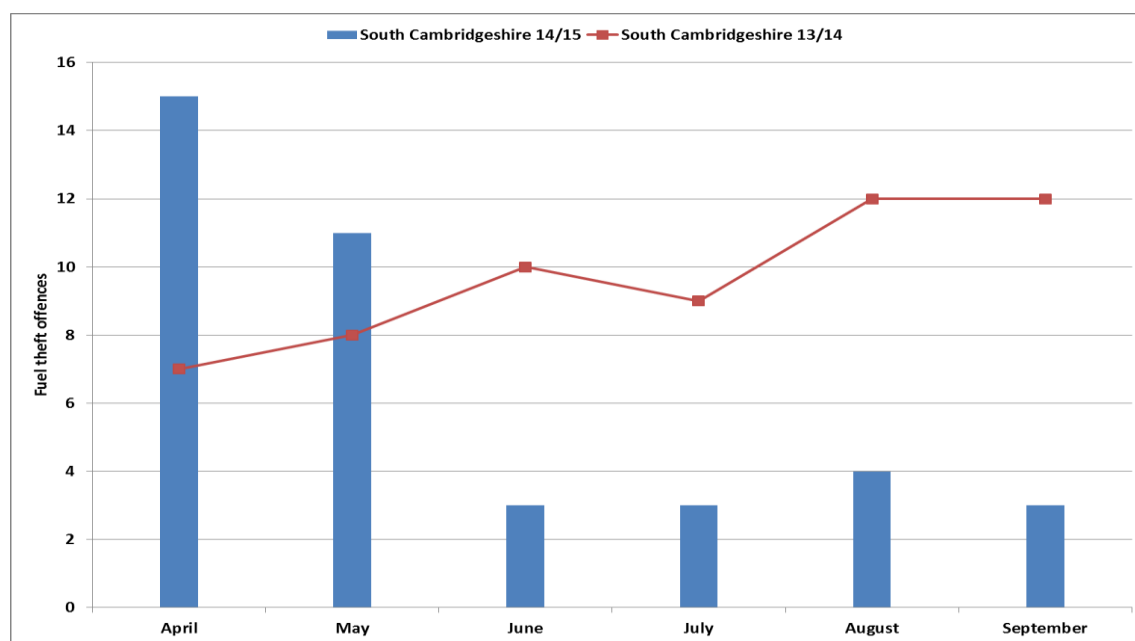
*Cambridgeshire average is the average of four districts except Cambridge city as it has no rural wards

There are large fluctuations in burglary offences. Overall, the volume of burglary offences in South Cambridgeshire is higher than the Cambridgeshire average (refer figure 18). Trend line is showing a steep downward trend for burglary offences in South Cambridgeshire. Peaks can be seen again in the months of August, September, and February.

Fuel theft

Rural crime which is related to fuel theft was extracted. The Home Office (HO) Main Group description with “Theft and handling stolen goods” along with keywords from the MO text like diesel, fuel, petrol, heating oil and oil were used. In the financial year 2013/14 total of 557 fuels related thefts were extracted and for year to date (until September 2014) a total of 159 fuels related thefts were extracted.

Figure 19: Fuel theft trends for rural crimes in South Cambridgeshire (Apr 13-Sept 14)



Source: Police recorded data 2013/14

When compared to 2013/14 fuel theft offences were more than double in the month of April and higher in the month of May and then fell down (refer figure 19). In 2013/14 the offences were higher in the month of August and September.

ROGUE TRADING

Rogue Traders usually call unannounced, they target vulnerable groups such as older people, or those with health problems such as memory loss which makes them more at risk. The numbers of rogue traders in South Cambridgeshire has gone down by 53% compared to last year. This may reflect timely prevention measures introduced by Trading Standards and Cambridgeshire Police. Table 7 presents the volume of rogue traders across County.

Table 7: Rogue trading victims across Cambridgeshire County (January to October 2014)

District	Rogue trading victims	Proportion	Rate per 1,000 population
Cambridge city	25	24%	0.20
East Cambridgeshire	8	8%	0.09
Fenland	12	12%	0.13
Huntingdonshire	35	34%	0.20
South Cambridgeshire	24	23%	0.16

Source: Trading Standards and Cambridgeshire police

According to recent data, provided by Trading Standards and Cambridgeshire Police (January-October 2014), rogue traders are estimated to have cost households in Cambridgeshire an amount

of £116,546 and in South Cambridgeshire at least £65,025¹⁶. The severity of cases is very variable as can be seen in the table 8 below, in 17% of the cases the amount taken was above £10,000. Some cases (33%) had no details about the level of money involved. At least 4% of all cases involved a repeat victim. The amount is recovered only in 4% of the cases.

Table 8: Rogue trading victims January - October 2013 by severity in South Cambridgeshire

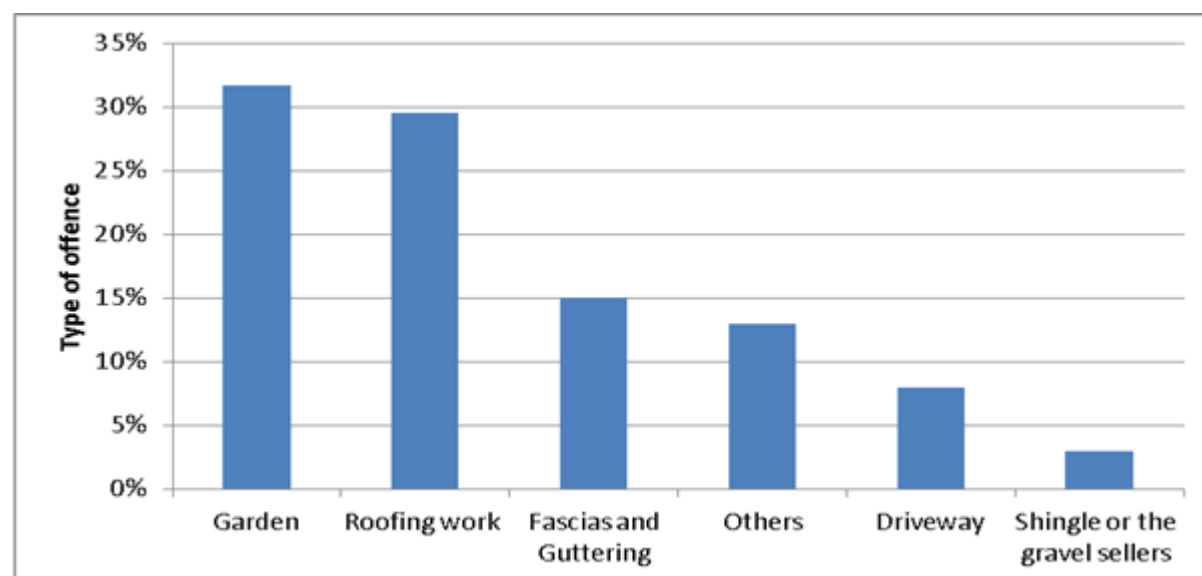
Amount Involved	Less than £500	Less than £1,000	£1,000 to less than £10,000	More than £10,000
Proportion of cases	38%	4%	8%	17%

Source: Trading standards and Cambridgeshire police

Around 88% of the victims were elderly people and among those 25% were recorded as Elderly and vulnerable. Amongst rogue trader victims 46% were females, 42% males and in 13% of the cases gender is not known. At least 50% of the cases were occurred with 80 years and above people. The highest percentage of cases (17%) was seen in March and August each month, potentially highlighting that this is a more vulnerable time of year for victims of rogue traders. 38% of cases occurred between May and July. A quarter of the cases occurred on Fridays and Tuesdays each weekday and 21% on Mondays.

Rogue trading, is spread out across the district, although the wards that recorded the highest level of reported rogue trading (8%) in each ward, were Comberton, Cottenham, Histon, Milton, Over and Sawston. The highest type of offence reported by rogue traders were garden related work (32%) followed by roofing work (29%).

Figure 20: The type of offence recorded by rogue trade victims



Source: Trading standards and Cambridgeshire police

¹⁶ Based on the value of the rogue trade when reported to Trading Standards

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB)

This section covers recorded anti-social behaviour by the Police and South Cambridgeshire District Council.

OVERVIEW

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) does not occur uniformly across the district and geographic hotspots exist. ASB is affected by an individual's perceptions and experiences. What is considered anti-social to one person is not by another.

NATIONAL TREND

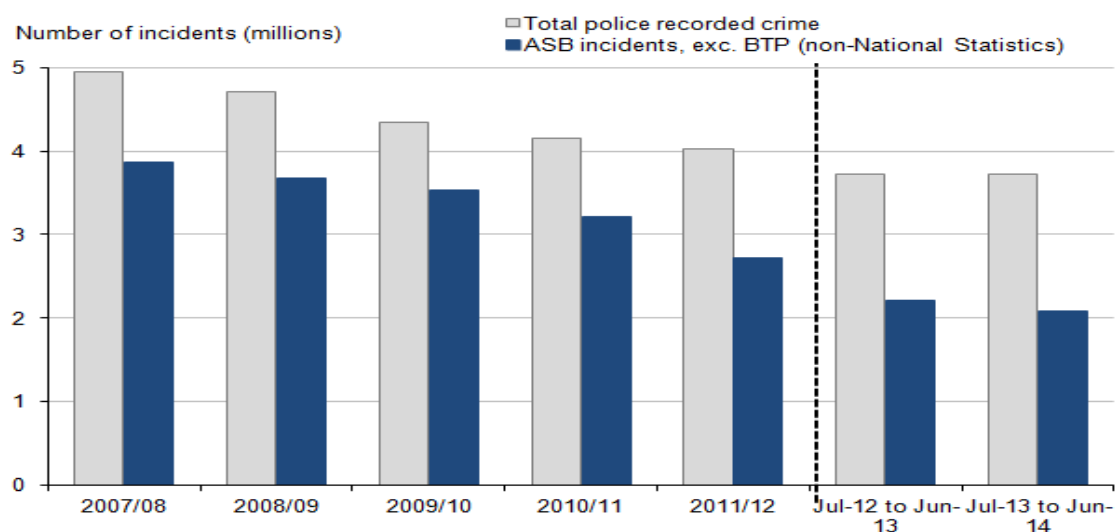
Nationally, a steady decline in ASB has been observed in recent years. The data demonstrating a downward trend seems consistent but there are questions regarding the accuracy of the data. However, ASB incident data are not currently accredited National Statistics. In particular, a review by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) in 2012, found significant variation in the recording of ASB incidents across police forces. It is observed that occasionally police forces may be duplicating some incidences of a singular ASB incident where multiple reports by different callers have been made. Some of the issues in reporting as identified by HMIC are:

- forces failing to identify crimes, instead wrongly recording them as ASB;
- reported ASB not being recorded on force systems, for instance if the victim had reported it directly to the neighbourhood team or via email (as opposed to by telephone);
- reported ASB being recorded as something else, such as suspicious behaviour;

The volume of police recorded crime and ASB show year on year decreases since 2007/08 (refer figure 21)¹⁷. Nationally, in the last year police recorded anti-social behaviour has reduced by 6%. While locally for South Cambridgeshire the reduction is by 16% and a reduction of 8% is recorded in Cambridgeshire.

¹⁷ The Crime in England and Wales Report Ending June 2014

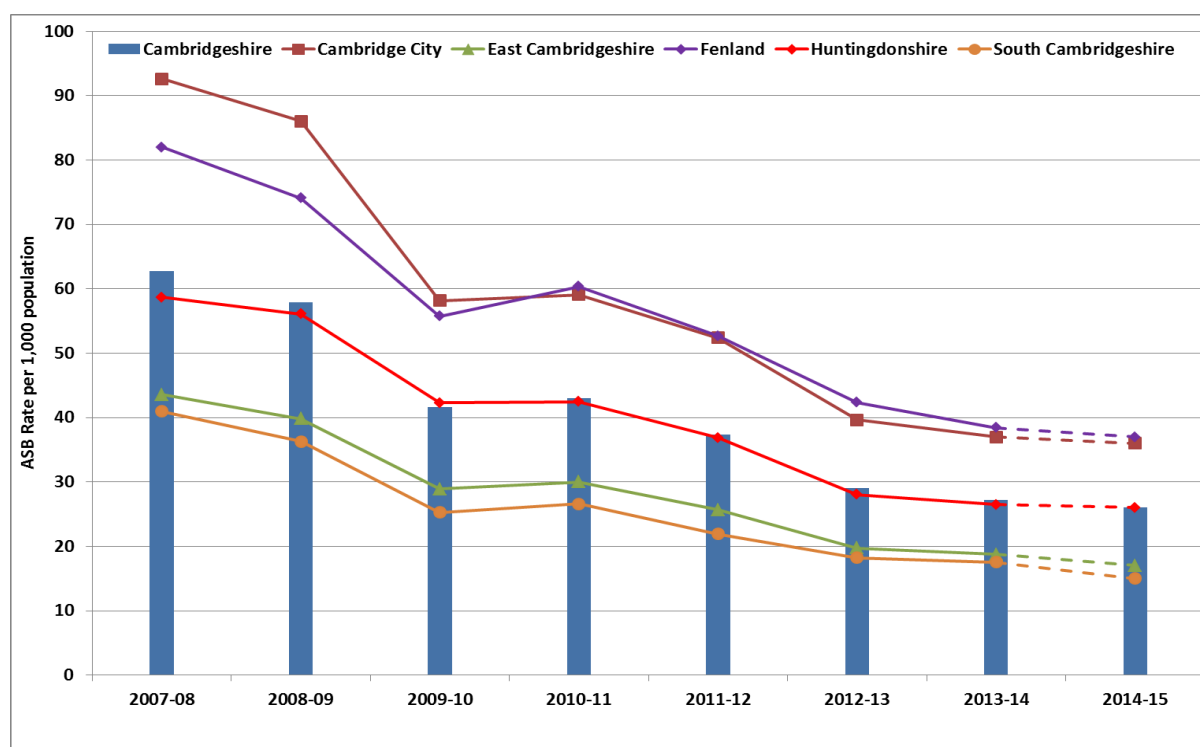
Figure 21: Police recorded crime and anti-social behaviour incidents, 2007/08 to year ending June



LOCAL TREND

South Cambridgeshire recorded a year on year reduction in the rate of ASB incidents. The rate of ASB in South Cambridgeshire is lowest in the County (15 incidents per 1,000 population) as compared to Cambridge city with 36 incidents per 1,000 population in 2014/15 (projected refer figure 22).

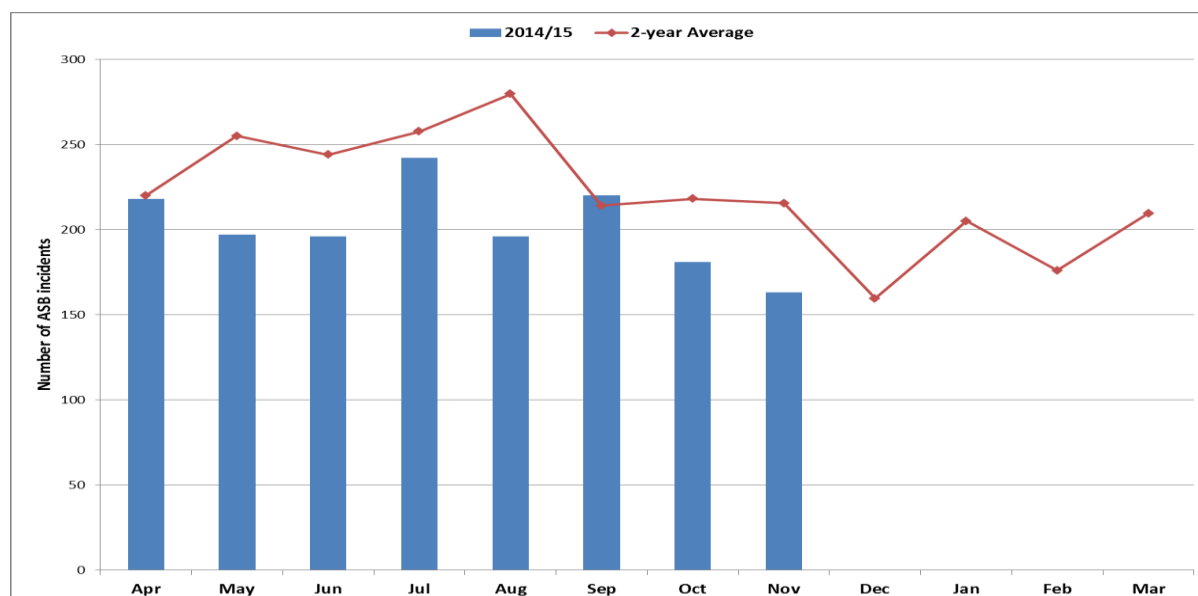
Figure 22: long-term trend showing change in the rate of ASB from 2007/08 to 2014/15



Source: Police recorded data 2007 to 2014

All five districts recorded a reduction in ASB incidents in the year 2014/15. The rate of ASB in South Cambridgeshire is recorded dropped from 41 incidents in 2007/08 to 15 incidents in 2014/15.

Figure 23: Police recorded total ASB incidents trend from 2012/13 to November 2014/15



Source: Police recorded data 2012 to 2014

Financial year to date 2014/15

The graph in figure 23 shows the last two years average trend (2012/13 to 2013/14) as a line and the current 2014/15 as bars. For year to date of 2014/15 a reduction of 316 incidents were observed as compared to the same period last year. The number of incidents has decreased from 1929 to 1613 incidents and it still remains below the 2-year average (1904 incidents).

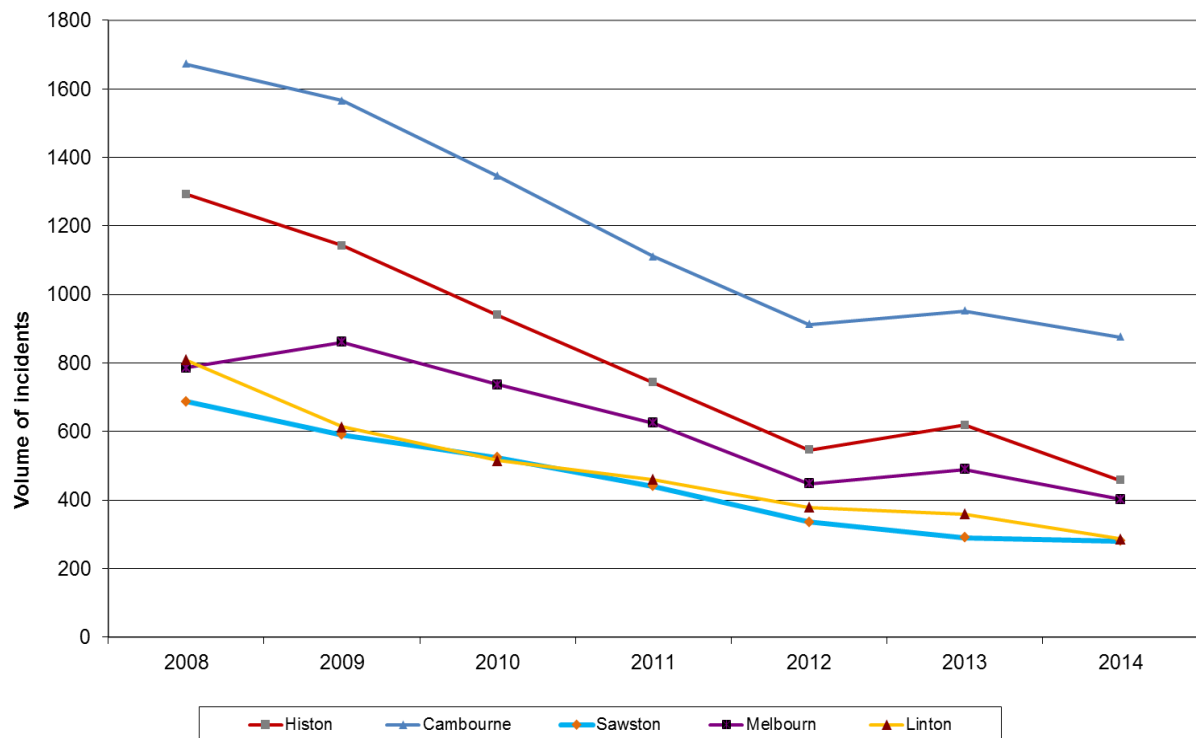
Table 9: Presents the first ten wards with high volume of ASB incidents (Dec13-Nov14)

Ward Name	Volume	Proportion	Rate per 1,000 population
Bourn	237	15%	50.75
Histon and Impington	136	8%	27.20
Cottenham	82	5%	32.67
Willingham and Over	82	5%	16.91
Sawston	80	5%	7.29
Fulbourn	75	5%	29.88
Melbourn	73	5%	30.93
Bassingbourn	57	4%	7.03
The Shelfords and Stapleford	56	3%	20.14
Waterbeach	53	3%	21.90

Source: Police recorded data 2012 to 2014

Table 9 reveals that Bourn is the ward where highest volume of ASB is reported. It should be noted that rate depends on the population of the ward and therefore provides a better idea of crime incidents. For instance, rate of ASB in Cottenham is 33 per 1,000 population and volume is 82 incidents while Histon and Impington has a rate of 27 ASB incidents per 1,000 population and a volume of 136 incidents.

Figure 24: Long-term trend of police recorded ASB by Neighbourhood



Source: Police recorded data 2008 to 2014

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(refer figure 24). When compare to last year the maximum reduction is observed in Histon (30%) and minimum reduction is reported in Sawston (3%).

ENVIRONMENTAL ASB

Data from South Cambridgeshire district council for the period between December 2013 and November 14 is displayed in Table 10. 38% of the calls received by South Cambridgeshire district council were Enviro-crime and 21% were street cleaning related calls.

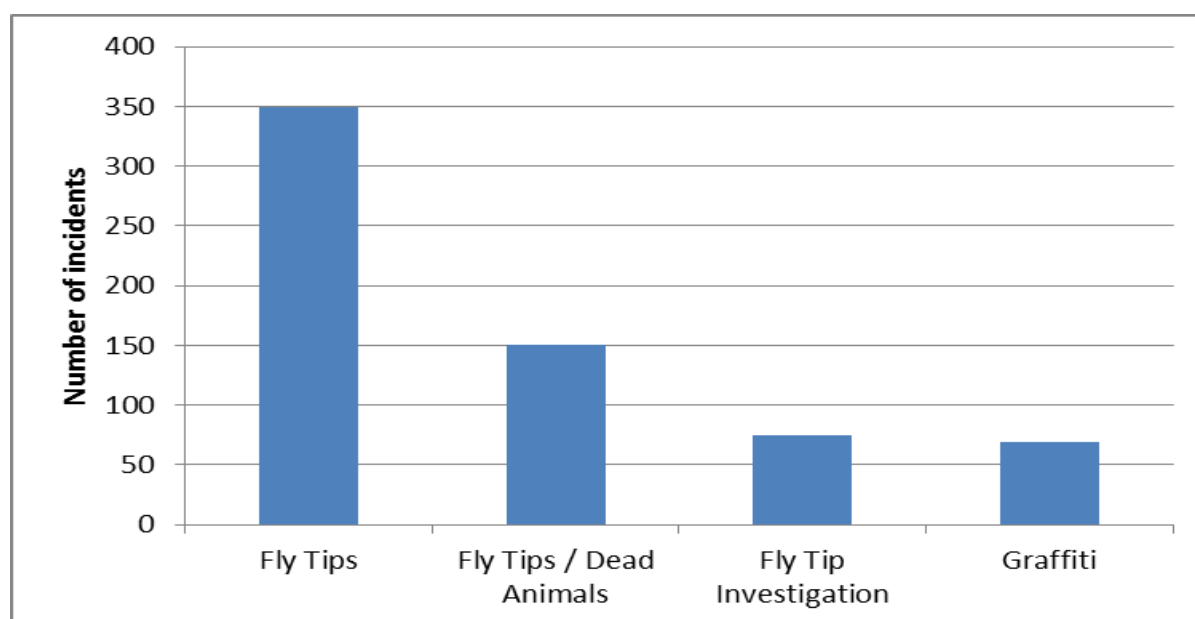
Table 10: Data from South Cambridgeshire district council (Dec 13 –Nov 14)

Category	Total calls	% of total
Enviro-Crime	424	38
Street Cleaning	233	21
Noise Domestic	198	18
Abandoned Vehicles	161	14
Dogs	66	6
Anti-Social Behaviour	38	3
Enforcement	1	0
Total	1,121	100

Source: South Cambridgeshire district council

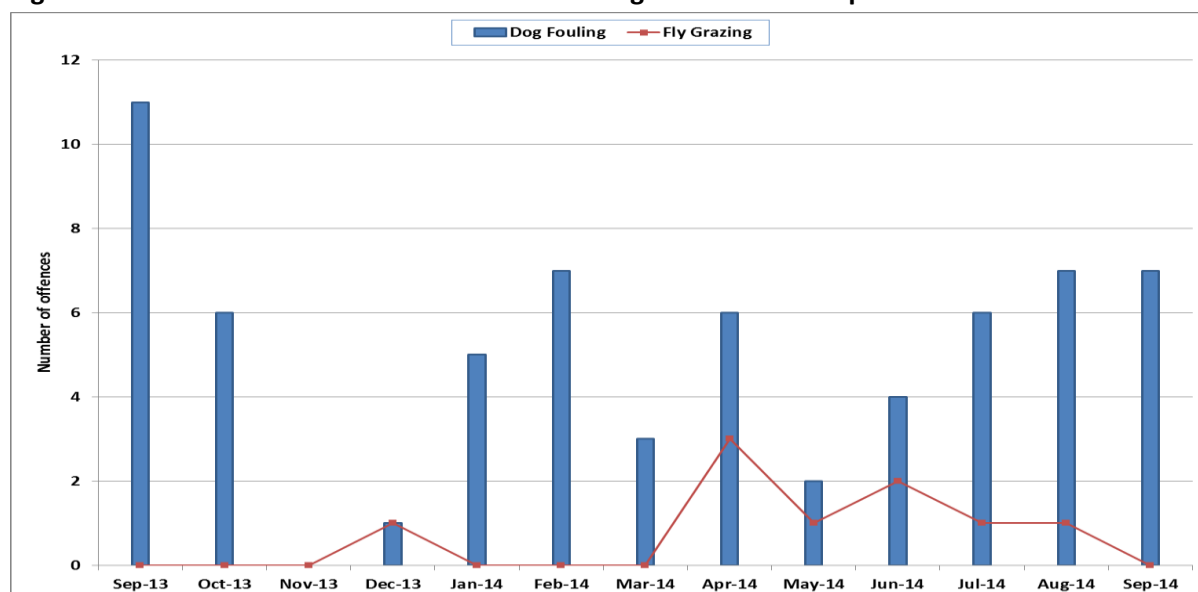
Figure 25 shows that within Enviro-crime the number of incidents, which were related to Fly Tips, were highest followed by Fly Tips / Dead Animals. Out of all Enviro-crime incidents 82% were Fly tipping and 16% were graffiti.

Figure 25: Volume of some of the Enviro-crime and street cleaning related incidents (Dec13 to Nov14)



Source: South Cambridgeshire district council

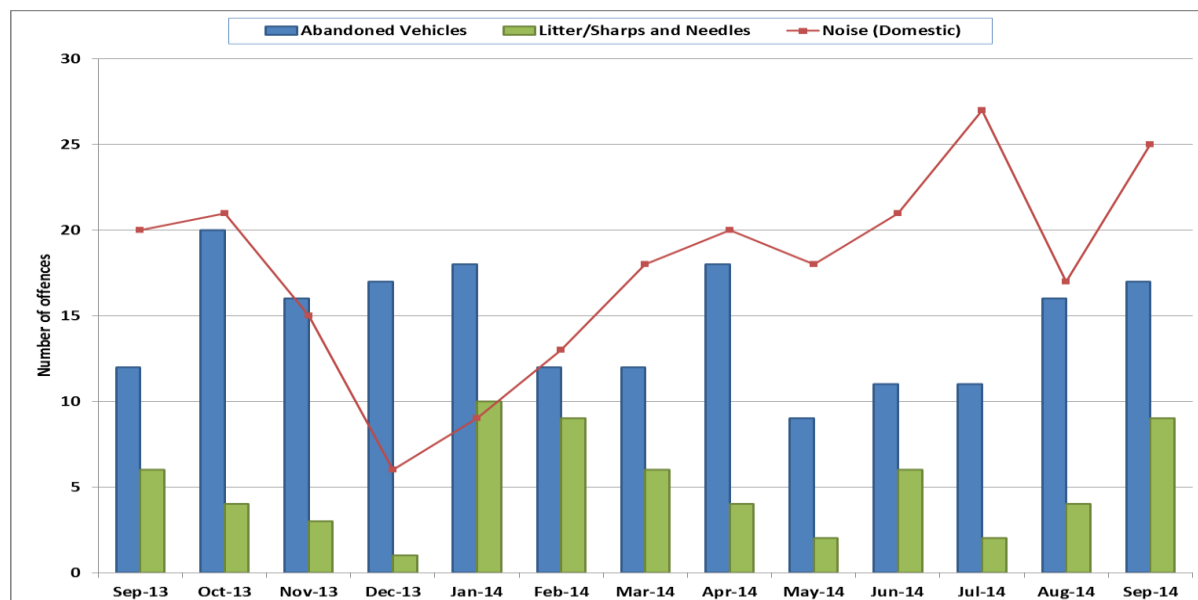
Figure 26: Shows environmental ASB data for rolling 12 months to September 14



Source: South Cambridgeshire district council

The number of incidents of fly grazing is increasing in South Cambridgeshire from 1 incident in December 13 to 3 incidences in April 14 followed by a series of incidents in the following months until September 14, although the numbers are very low. The increase is noticed in summer months. Dog fouling incidents are not showing any specific seasonal trends but were highest in the month of September 13 and are more in summer months.

Figure 27: Showing environmental ASB data for rolling 12 months to September 14)



Source: South Cambridgeshire district council

Figure 27 shows that abandoned vehicle and Noise domestic noise are the two growing issues in South Cambridgeshire. Abandoned vehicles seem to be higher in winter months and Noise is higher in summer month period. This 'noise domestic' includes the noise of barking dogs, DIY, house alarms, loud music, and television. A peak in 'noise domestic' is observed in the month of July which can be related to summer holiday period.

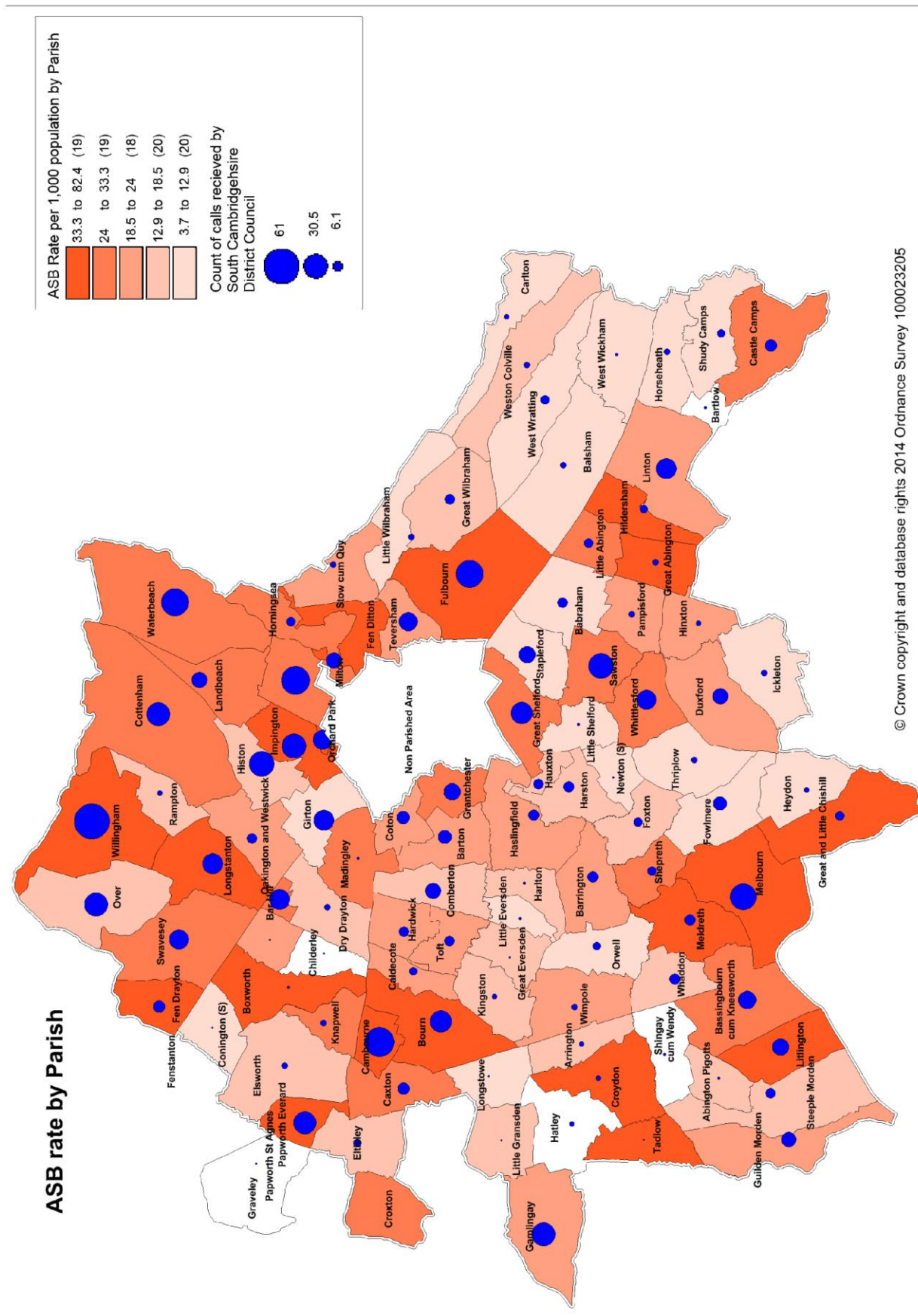
A map is shown on page 53 which shows the rate of ASB by Parish. The highest rate of ASB is recorded in parish Fen Drayton with a rate of 82.35 per 1,000 population and the highest number of calls were received by parish of Willingham.

New ASB powers

As on the 20th October 2014 the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014¹⁸, came into power. It contains some wide ranging reforms around a number of previous acts and can be used by local authorities and the police to tackle anti-social behaviour. The new ASB powers contain measures designed to give victims and communities a say in the way ASB is dealt with. These measures include the Community Remedy and Community Trigger. The reform covers the provision of six new powers which replace 19 that were previously available.

One power is the public space protection order (PSPO). The PSPO is designed to stop individuals or groups committing ASB in a public space. This is done by the local authority putting restrictions in these areas which are deemed suitable for a PSPO.

¹⁸https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/352562/ASB_Guidance_v8_July2014_final__2_.pdf



APPENDIX 1: COMPARISON OF TOTAL CRIME RATE AMONGST WARDS IN SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE (YEAR 09/10 TO YEAR 13/14)

Ward Name	Urban/Rural/Sub-Urban	% difference 13/14 and 12/13	% difference 13/14 and 11/12	% difference 13/14 and 3 years average
Balsham	Rural	27%	83%	52%
Barton	Rural	4%	8%	-4%
Bassingbourn	Rural	5%	15%	12%
Bourn	Rural	-5%	-4%	-1%
Caldecote	Rural	-18%	-8%	-4%
Fowlmere and Foxton	Rural	20%	48%	59%
Harston and Hauxton	Rural	-15%	-35%	-25%
Meldreth	Rural	-7%	-9%	8%
Orwell and Barrington	Rural	58%	34%	-2%
Papworth and Elsworth	Rural	25%	0%	0%
The Abingtons	Rural	-33%	-32%	-31%
The Mordens	Rural	-12%	-31%	-31%
The Wilbrahams	Rural	8%	-17%	-10%
Whittlesford	Rural	11%	-17%	-1%
Total		2%	-1%	0.2%
Bar Hill	Sub Urban	-5%	2%	-3%
Comberton	Sub Urban	14%	-24%	0%
Cottenham	Sub Urban	23%	-11%	-4%
Duxford	Sub Urban	-15%	-25%	-19%
Gamlingay	Sub Urban	-12%	-12%	-19%
Hardwick	Sub Urban	-7%	28%	6%
Haslingfield and The Eversdens	Sub Urban	56%	-6%	24%
Histon and Impington	Sub Urban	21%	5%	6%
Linton	Sub Urban	-14%	-12%	-11%
Longstanton	Sub Urban	-25%	0%	-3%
Melbourn	Sub Urban	-5%	4%	-5%
Sawston	Sub Urban	-28%	-24%	-26%
Swavesey	Sub Urban	36%	45%	37%
Waterbeach	Sub Urban	12%	-9%	1%
Willingham and Over	Sub Urban	-5%	-21%	-12%
Total		2%	-6%	-4%
Fulbourn	Urban	-6%	-5%	-4%
Girton	Urban	5%	19%	4%
Milton	Urban	-1%	-7%	-3%
Teversham	Urban	-17%	-15%	-8%
The Shelfords and Stapleford	Urban	-8%	-3%	-3%
Total		-5%	-4%	-3%

APPENDIX 2: COMPARISON IN DWELLING BURGLARY RATE AMONGST WARDS IN SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE (YEAR 09/10 TO YEAR 13/14)

Ward Name	Urban/Rural/Sub-Urban	% difference 13/14 and 12/13	% difference 13/14 and 11/12	% difference 13/14 and 3 years average
Balsham	Rural	6%	113%	55%
Barton	Rural	0%	0%	4%
Bassingbourn	Rural	0%	43%	20%
Bourn	Rural	-21%	15%	-21%
Caldecote	Rural	-50%	-29%	-40%
Fowlmere and Foxton	Rural	-41%	11%	7%
Harston and Hauxton	Rural	0%	-43%	-20%
Meldreth	Rural	-85%	-50%	-68%
Orwell and Barrington	Rural	0%	-67%	-40%
Papworth and Elsworth	Rural	-6%	60%	4%
The Abingtons	Rural	100%	-38%	9%
The Mordens	Rural	-20%	-33%	-25%
The Wilbrahams	Rural	6%	70%	46%
Whittlesford	Rural	300%	100%	200%
Total		-9%	9%	5%
Bar Hill	Sub Urban	9%	71%	9%
Comberton	Sub Urban	-50%	67%	-21%
Cottenham	Sub Urban	-4%	-8%	6%
Duxford	Sub Urban	-17%	-29%	-6%
Gamlingay	Sub Urban	-50%	-53%	-54%
Hardwick	Sub Urban	-42%	17%	-28%
Haslingfield and The Eversdens	Sub Urban	-25%	-68%	-50%
Histon and Impington	Sub Urban	66%	78%	73%
Linton	Sub Urban	43%	43%	67%
Longstanton	Sub Urban	-25%	-25%	-25%
Melbourn	Sub Urban	40%	27%	20%
Sawston	Sub Urban	50%	300%	80%
Swavesey	Sub Urban	150%	67%	76%
Waterbeach	Sub Urban	117%	117%	105%
Willingham and Over	Sub Urban	64%	-28%	-11%
Total		21%	16%	17%
Fulbourn	Urban	160%	160%	129%
Girton	Urban	7%	7%	-6%
Milton	Urban	58%	-5%	30%
Teversham	Urban	140%	71%	71%
The Shelfords and Stapleford	Urban	16%	53%	55%
Total		53%	44%	49%

APPENDIX 3 CADET YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 2014

South Cambridgeshire		All				Main Menu							
If inaccurate data are entered in the period researcher (e.g. if the end date precedes the start date) all cells will display zero.		Single Month		Numeric Change	Apparent Change	Earlier Period		Later Period		Numeric Change	Apparent Change	No Crime	
		From	To			From	To	From	To			Current FYTD	% of total
		Nov-13	Nov-14			Apr-13	Nov-13	Apr-14	Nov-14				
All Crime		413	415	2	+0.5%	3,070	3,265	195	+6.4%	92	2.7%		
All Crime (excl Adult Sexual Offence)		413	415	2	+0.5%	3,070	3,265	195	+6.4%	92	2.7%		
Crimes with a vulnerable victim		0	79	79	No Calc	0	635	635	No Calc	15	2.3%		
Child Abuse		0	0	0	No Calc	0	50	50	No Calc	0	0.0%		
Child Sexual Exploitation		0	1	1	No Calc	0	1	1	No Calc	0	0.0%		
Domestic Abuse		34	37	3	+8.8%	250	310	60	+24.0%	11	3.4%		
Human Trafficking		0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc	0	No Calc		
Safeguarding of Vulnerable Adults		0	4	4	No Calc	0	26	26	No Calc	1	3.7%		
Victim Based Crime		342	378	-4	-1.0%	2,755	2,957	202	+7.3%	79	2.4%		
All Violence Against The Person		52	72	20	+38.5%	420	608	188	+44.8%	15	2.4%		
Homicide		0	0	0	No Calc	0	1	1	No Calc	0	0.0%		
Violence with injury		26	26	0	=	219	258	39	+17.8%	4	1.5%		
Violence without injury		26	46	20	+76.9%	201	349	148	+73.6%	11	3.1%		
All Sexual Offences		14	9	-5	-35.7%	59	80	21	+35.6%	4	4.8%		
Serious Sexual Offences		10	7	-3	-30.0%	47	52	5	+10.6%	2	3.7%		
Rape		2	4	2	+100.0%	18	20	2	+11.1%	0	0.0%		
Sexual Assault		8	3	-5	-62.5%	28	28	0	No Calc	2	6.7%		
Other Serious Sexual Offences		0	0	0	No Calc	1	4	3	+300.0%	0	0.0%		
Other Sexual Offences		4	2	-2	-50.0%	12	28	16	+133.3%	2	6.7%		
All Robbery		1	1	0	=	7	12	5	+71.4%	0	0.0%		
Robbery (Business)		1	0	-1	-100.0%	2	1	-1	-50.0%	0	0.0%		
Robbery (Personal)		0	1	1	No Calc	5	11	6	+120.0%	0	0.0%		
Theft Offences		269	256	-13	-4.8%	1,882	1,850	-32	-1.7%	45	2.4%		
Burglary Dwelling		50	48	-2	-4.0%	239	248	9	+3.8%	2	0.8%		
Burglary Non Dwelling		52	53	1	+1.9%	406	390	-16	-3.9%	2	0.5%		
Burglary Shop/Garage		27	29	2	+7.4%	222	229	7	+3.2%	1	0.4%		
Burglary Commercial		25	24	-1	-4.0%	184	161	-23	-12.5%	1	0.6%		
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling		0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc	0	No Calc		
Shoplifting		18	16	-2	-11.1%	104	107	3	+2.9%	0	0.0%		
Theft from the Person		1	6	5	+500.0%	14	20	6	+42.9%	2	3.1%		
Theft of Pedal Cycle		19	18	-1	-5.3%	204	171	-33	-16.2%	2	1.2%		
Vehicle Crime		52	41	-11	-21.2%	375	341	-34	-9.1%	4	1.2%		
Vehicle Taking		10	5	-5	-50.0%	54	42	-12	-22.2%	4	8.7%		
Theft from a Vehicle		40	33	-7	-17.5%	298	280	-18	-6.0%	0	0.0%		
Vehicle Interference		2	3	1	+50.0%	23	19	-4	-17.4%	0	0.0%		
All other theft offences		77	74	-3	-3.9%	540	573	33	+6.1%	33	5.4%		
Making off without payment		4	13	9	+225.0%	59	64	5	+8.5%	8	11.1%		
Theft in a Dwelling		11	7	-4	-36.4%	60	58	-2	-3.3%	3	4.9%		
Other theft offences		62	54	-8	-12.9%	421	451	30	+7.1%	22	4.7%		
All Criminal Damage		46	40	-6	-13.0%	387	407	20	+5.2%	15	3.6%		
Criminal Damage to Dwelling		5	7	2	+40.0%	61	59	-2	-3.3%	2	3.3%		
Criminal Damage to Other Building		3	1	-2	-66.7%	28	23	-5	-17.9%	1	4.2%		
Criminal Damage to Vehicle		21	21	0	=	143	176	33	+23.1%	2	1.1%		
Criminal Damage Other		13	7	-6	-46.2%	130	118	-12	-9.2%	9	7.1%		
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage		1	0	-1	-100.0%	1	1	0	No Calc	0	0.0%		
Arson		3	4	1	+33.3%	24	30	6	+25.0%	1	3.2%		
Other Crimes Against Society		31	37	6	+19.4%	315	344	29	+9.2%	13	4.1%		
All Drugs Offences		18	17	-1	-5.6%	203	142	-61	-30.0%	2	1.4%		
Drugs (Trafficking)		3	4	1	+33.3%	19	22	3	+15.8%	0	0.0%		
Drugs (Simple Possession)		15	13	-2	-13.3%	184	120	-64	-34.8%	1	0.8%		
Drugs (Other Offences)		0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc	1	100.0%		
Possession of Weapons Offences		2	1	-1	-50.0%	9	10	1	+11.1%	2	16.7%		
Public Order Offences		8	14	6	+75.0%	78	127	49	+62.8%	8	5.9%		
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society		3	5	2	+66.7%	25	29	4	+16.0%	1	3.3%		
All Racially Aggravated Crime		1	2	1	+100.0%	12	19	7	+58.3%	2	9.5%		
All Racially Aggravated Violence		0	2	2	No Calc	11	17	6	+54.5%	2	10.5%		
All Racially Aggravated Harassment		0	0	0	No Calc	0	1	1	No Calc	0	0.0%		
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage		1	0	-1	-100.0%	1	1	0	No Calc	0	0.0%		
Hate Crime		3	2	-1	-33.3%	19	30	11	+57.9%	2	6.3%		
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offences and Dom		31	43	12	+38.7%	254	399	145	+57.1%	10	2.4%		

New iQuanta Group for South Cambridgeshire

South Cambridgeshire

Essex - Uttlesford

Hampshire - East Hampshire

Leicestershire - Harborough

Leicestershire - Rutland

North Yorkshire - Harrogate

Northamptonshire - Daventry & South Northamptonshire

Sussex - Horsham

Sussex - Mid Sussex

Sussex - Wealden

Thames Valley - Chiltern

Thames Valley - South Buckinghamshire

Thames Valley - South Oxfordshire

Thames Valley - Vale of White Horse

Thames Valley - West Oxfordshire