



Cambridgeshire
County Council



**EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE
COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP**

EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

END OF YEAR STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2019/20

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KEY FINDINGS

East Cambridgeshire remains an area of low crime. This is in line with the recent stabilisation of national crime rates.

Whilst total police recorded crime has increased slightly locally, the rate remains fairly constant (6% increase from when comparing 2017 to 2019). This is in line with the national Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) which indicates a stabilising of total crime. However, this masks the changes that have been taking place in individual crime types, and does not highlight where some groups of people are more vulnerable to crime.

Locally, data shows a mixed picture with both increases in subgroups of police recorded crime and decreases in others. Given the low numbers for the district, caution must be taken when interpreting these changes.

Nationally there has been a focus on the increase in serious violence. Within Cambridgeshire work has been ongoing looking at responding to the serious violence strategy and tackling County Lines. The East Cambridgeshire CSP has remained integrated into these delivery structures and the local priority of tackling those issues that cause most harm.

The strategic direction of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Public Sector Board (CPSB) is towards more place-based working, which requires high quality data and evidence to inform priorities and operational delivery. This has been recognised by the Think Communities shared group which identified data and evidence as a key priority.

ECCSP have started working with a more place based focus over the last twelve months, with a particular focus on Littleport. Numbers for community safety issues in East Cambridgeshire overall remain low, which makes working in a place-based way an even more effective approach.

Whilst ECCSP have started to work with this focus, there are a number of **countywide community safety groups** that predominately tackle the **‘high’ risk issues and multi-agency interventions**.

County delivery groups exist for the following topics;

- Child Criminal Exploitation
- CCJB Offender Sub-Group
- Drug & Alcohol Misuse Delivery Board
- Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Delivery Group
- Mental Health Delivery Board
- Organised Crime & Modern Slavery Delivery Group
- PREVENT Delivery Board
- Road Safety Partnership
- Youth Justice Management Board

For this year (2019/20), the Partnership has also been working on a ‘Transformation Topic’ which has seen the roll out of the Community Eyes and Ears Scheme both locally across East Cambridgeshire but also the rest of Cambridgeshire.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Many of the recommendations within the Littleport¹ briefing received by the partnership in 2019 were aimed at supporting local working in Littleport specifically. It is recommended that the partnership consider where responsibility for delivery of place based actions lie.

The partnership should consider how this place based approach to delivery can be replicated across other parts of the district. Outside of the Littleport specific recommendations, some of the recommendations were targeted at the partnership more broadly, these include:

- Shape future activity relating to youth ASB with guidance from youth engagement and the processes supporting development of the East Cambridgeshire District Council youth strategy.
- Engage with the Think Communities data workstream, via the Cambridgeshire Research Group who are supporting the further development of place based profiling via Cambridgeshire Insight.
- The partnership should share the success and limitations to working with this approach, via relevant networks, and take learning from other pilot areas e.g. Oxmoor, Huntingdonshire.
- Look to enable the parish council and the community to co-ordinate and deliver community led work. This could be supported through the development of small grants to schemes and projects that would help deliver against the shared desired outcomes.
- Deliver community resilience events aimed at sharing learning and how resilience can be developed across the rest of the district and county. The partnership should identify key events, such as the annual parish conference.

Whilst focussed, targeted work in Littleport should continue, it is recommended that the partnership ensures that this approach **is sustainable to replicate across other parts of the district**. This will include **identifying other vulnerable places**. This should be led by data and evidence and a similar approach to the data group in South Cambridgeshire should be adopted.

The partnership should consider **local governance arrangements to support place based working and consider whether the establishment of a place based board would help support oversight of place based delivery**. It is recommended that the partnership arrange a workshop for local partners and stakeholders to discuss opportunities in establishing a place based board. Changes to the governance in establishing a place based board must ensure that statutory community safety functions are maintained. These include an annual strategic assessment, domestic homicide reviews and the development of a community safety plan.

If the partnership does consider a move towards a place based board, it should **consider the role within the county wide community safety matrix and how they link to those county wide groups** that predominately tackle the 'high' risk end and multi-agency interventions e.g. Child Criminal Exploitation.

¹ Cambridgeshire Research Group, Littleport area profile briefing, https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Briefing-Paper-Littleport-Public-v1.0_Final.pdf

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

THE AIM OF THIS STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

The aim of the annual strategic assessment is to provide an up to date evidence base for the East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership (ECCSP or The Partnership). ECCSP set strategic priorities as part of three year plan on the back on the 2018/19 strategic assessment and have started delivery against these priorities. This report, therefore, will not look to review existing priorities.

The existing overarching priorities of the CSP are:

- Priority 1: Understanding risk and vulnerability of individuals (people) and locations (places) and helping communities respond to this.
- Priority 2: Working to tackle local issues of high harm

The CSPs in Cambridgeshire have moved away from focusing on specific crime types as priorities over the last few years in order to tackle both causes of crime and the complex interactions between risk factors and levels of victimisation and offending.

The previous annual assessment presented to the partnership (2018/19) was unable to report local police data as robustly as in previous years due to the introduction of Athena and the associated quality assurance process delaying release of data to the county council research team. For this assessment, the research team have been able to access police recorded data up to October 2019. This access to data also **presents an opportunity for the partnership to receive more detailed analysis of police recorded crime in the future.**

Working to the countywide Think Communities agenda, the partnership have started to work to a more place based focus, with piloted delivery in the Littleport area. This document therefore looks to consider how the partnership can expand this approach across the rest of the district. Early conversations have taken place amongst partners about how the governance and delivery structures can be developed to work to a more place based focus. This has included the possibility of exploring the **development of a place based board.**

This document will also describe the statutory requirements of the Partnership and how it currently works. These statutory requirements will need to be carried forward in any future governance arrangements.

WHAT ARE THE STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS OF THE COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP?

The purpose of East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership is to deliver safer communities as set out in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and relevant legislation. In doing this the partnership will co-ordinate community safety activity in East Cambridgeshire at a strategic level.

Table 1 below breaks down some of the key responsibilities of The Partnership.

Table 1: Statutory Responsibilities of the Community Safety Partnership

Statutory CSP Duty	Details	Group
Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs)	In accordance with the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004) as amended and any other relevant statutory guidance	ECCSP
Annual Partnership Strategic Assessment (PSA)	In accordance with the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, as amended, and any other relevant statutory guidance	Produced annually by Cambridgeshire Research Group on behalf of ECCSP
Community Safety Plan	In accordance with the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as amended, and any other relevant statutory guidance	ECCSP
Community Engagement and Consultation	In accordance with the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as amended, and any other relevant statutory guidance	ECCSP
Information Sharing Protocol	In accordance with the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as amended, CSCJB and any other relevant statutory guidance	ECCSP
Reducing Reoffending Strategy	In accordance with the Policing and Crime Act 2009 as amended, and any other relevant statutory guidance	Cambridgeshire Criminal Justice Board Offender Sub Group

HOW THE ECCSP CURRENTLY WORKS

The CSP Board sets the direction and headline priorities for the work of the partnership and oversees the identification of resources for this work, managing risk and reviewing progress. Decisions regarding actions and the allocation of specific resources are delegated to the partnership delivery group.

Figure 1: Summary of annual evidence gathering process of the CSP

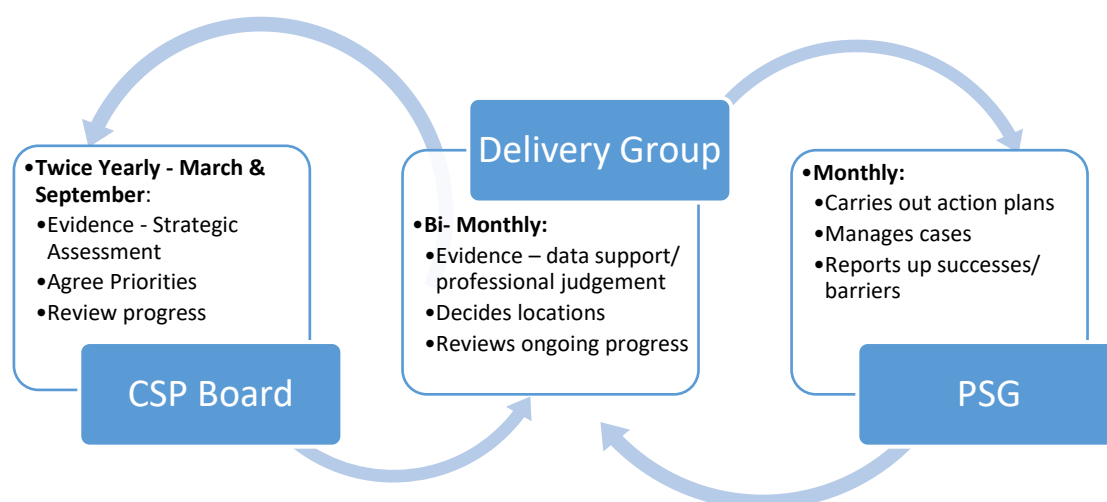


Table 2: ECCSP Structure Summary

	Board	Delivery Group	Problem Solving Group
Core membership	Core board members – including elected members Core officer members	Core officer membership	Core officer membership
Additional members	Invited guests as needed	Invited organisations as needed	Stakeholder involvement to include elected members and residents when action planning specific locations
Interactions between groups	Minutes Annual Review Cross over membership Receive highlight reports and updates from the Delivery Group	Minutes Action Plan Highlight reports to the Board	E-CINs case management documentation Problem solving action plans (OSARA)
Key core duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing crime and disorder (including anti-social behaviour (ASB)). Reducing substance misuse (for East Cambridgeshire this is done through links to the countywide Drug & Alcohol Misuse delivery Board). Reducing re-offending (for East Cambridgeshire this is done through the countywide Integrated Offender Management programme). Facilitating the Community Trigger process. Set up a strategic group to direct the work of the partnership. Regularly engage and consult with the community about their priorities and progress achieving them. Set up protocols and systems for sharing information. Analyse a wide range of data, including recorded crime levels and patterns, in order to identify priorities in an annual strategic assessment. Set out a partnership plan and monitor progress. Produce a strategy/ies to reduce reoffending and substance misuse. Commission domestic violence homicide reviews (DHRs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and manage progress on action plan. Monitor and manage progress on transformation topic. Manage budget Report to Funder e.g. Office of Police and Crime Commissioner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify individuals that require multi-agency support. Case manage areas and individuals where problems have been identified. Escalate issues where resolution not reached at PSG level.

CURRENT PRIORITIES FOR 2019-2020

The current priorities for ECCSP, and objectives under each priority are summarised in the Table 3 below. The 2019-20 action plan in response to these priorities is available in full online².

Table 3: Summary of Priorities and Objectives for East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership 2019-20.

Priority 1: Understanding risk and vulnerability of individuals (people) and locations (places) and helping communities respond to this.	Priority 2: Working to tackle local issues of high harm
1. To continue to promote and encourage reporting through the use of the “Community Eyes and Ears” campaign.	1. Based around Organised Crime and County Lines/Exploitation. This includes understanding the indicators by increasing the use and understanding of the reporting mechanisms that are available.
2. Working with the Problem Solving Group and the Delivery Group, the CSP will provide robust training for all partners to ensure a systematic approach is used when addressing problems using the OSARA (Objective, Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment) model.	2. Working with statutory partners together supported by non-statutory partners, we will attack criminality through judicial systems, supporting vulnerable people with physical interventions such as targeted law enforcements, re-locating vulnerable people out of area for protection.
3. To work to prevent hate crime and respond to hate crimes in our communities.	3. Statutory partners will undergo regular training in identifying serious risk of harm.
4. To engage with the Traveller Communities through our Traveller Liaison Officer with a view to implement site improvements for the wellbeing of children and families.	
5. To work on the Districts Anti-Social Behaviour issues, with a target to maintain the low levels of ASB amongst young people in areas of high volume.	
6. To address Scams and Fraud in the District, working in partnership with CAPASP (Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Against Scams Partnership).	
Crosscutting themes	
<p>We recognise that East Cambridgeshire is a unique and diverse district. For this reason, in every objective that we set we will consider the impacts and needs of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Our Gypsy Roma and Traveller community. 2. Our migrant community and those who English is not their first language. 3. The impact of serious and organised crime types such as county lines and knife crime, recognising that this may not be as obviously visible in our communities. 	

Source: ECCSP

² East Cambridgeshire District Council, ECCSP Action Plan,
<https://www.eastcambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Community%20Safety%20Plan%202019-20.pdf>

Some existing reports have been commissioned by the ECCSP and produced by the Cambridgeshire Research Group (CRG) in relation to ASB amongst young people in areas of high volume (Priority 1, Objective 5) and the Community Eyes and Ears scheme (Priority 1, Objective 1).

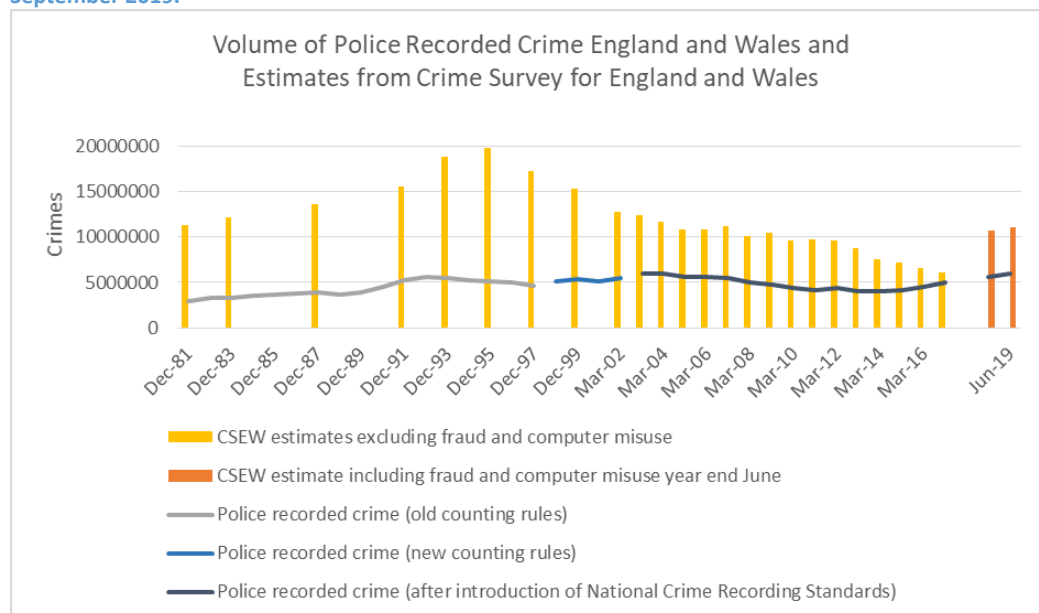
OVERALL CRIME REVIEW

NATIONAL TRENDS IN CRIME OVERALL

Nationally, overall levels of crime have decreased over recent decades but have remained broadly stable in recent years. Whilst there has been no overall change in levels of crime, this can hide variation across specific crime types and more recent increases in crime types.

Figure 2, below, shows increases in reports to the Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW³) with the latest estimates showing a 15% increase. Fraud (specifically bank and credit account fraud), offences involving knives or sharp instruments and a subsection of theft offences (e.g. theft of a motor vehicle and robbery) were all highlighted as showing a notable increase in the most recent ONS publication.

Figure 2: Police recorded crime in England and Wales and Crime Survey of England and Wales estimates, year ending September 2019.



Source: ONS June 2019

All other main crime types measured by CSEW showed no change, including lower-harm violent offences (for example, violence without injury and assault with minor injury). However, police recorded crime gives more insight into the lower-volume but higher-harm violence that the survey either does not cover or does not capture well. Nationally, police recorded crime data shows:

- a 5% decrease in the number of homicides following a period of increases over the last four years
- a 4% increase in the number of police recorded offences involving firearms

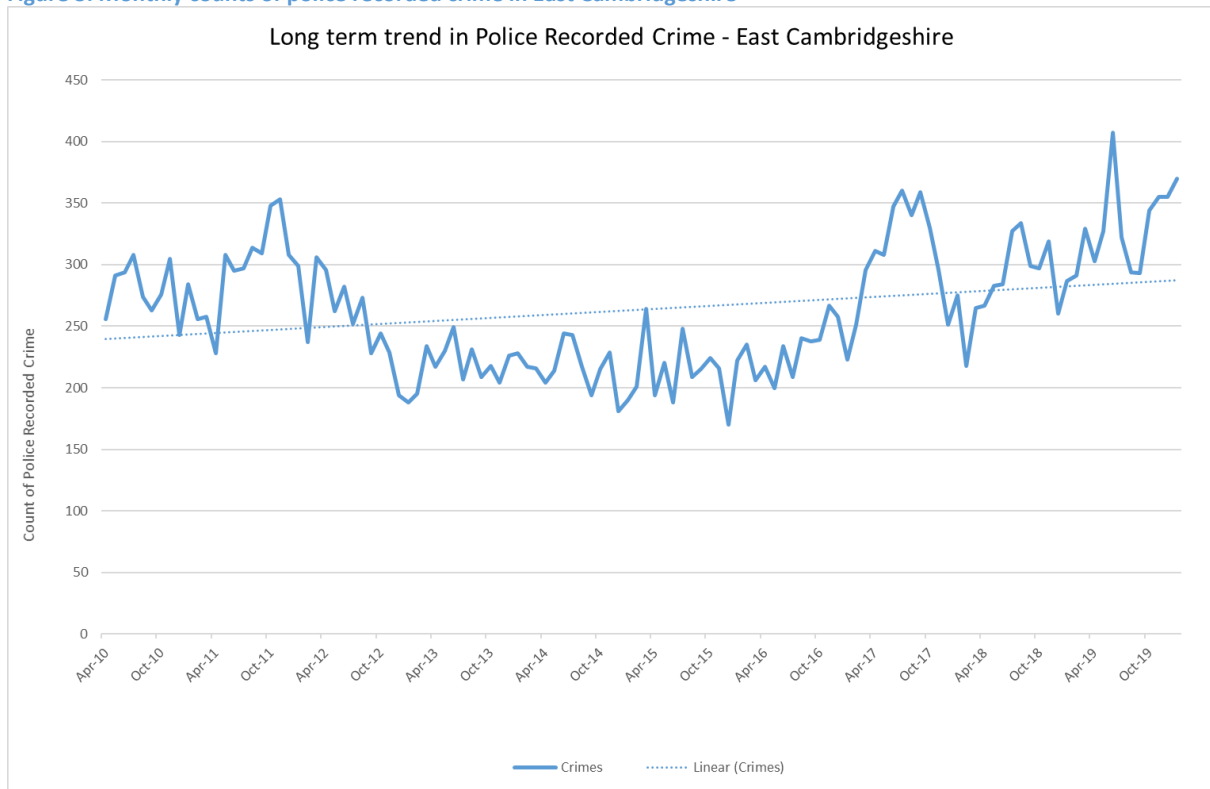
³ Office of National Statistics, Crime in England and Wales, Year ending September 2019, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2019#main-points>

- a 7% increase in the number of police recorded offences involving knives or sharp instrument

LOCAL TRENDS IN CRIME OVERALL

Figure 3 below, breaks down the monthly count of police recorded crime in East Cambridgeshire from April 2010 to November 2019. The long term trend in the overall volume of crime in East Cambridgeshire shows an increase, although changes and improvements to recording practices may have influenced this such that a material increase in crime is not necessarily occurring.

Figure 3: Monthly counts of police recorded crime in East Cambridgeshire

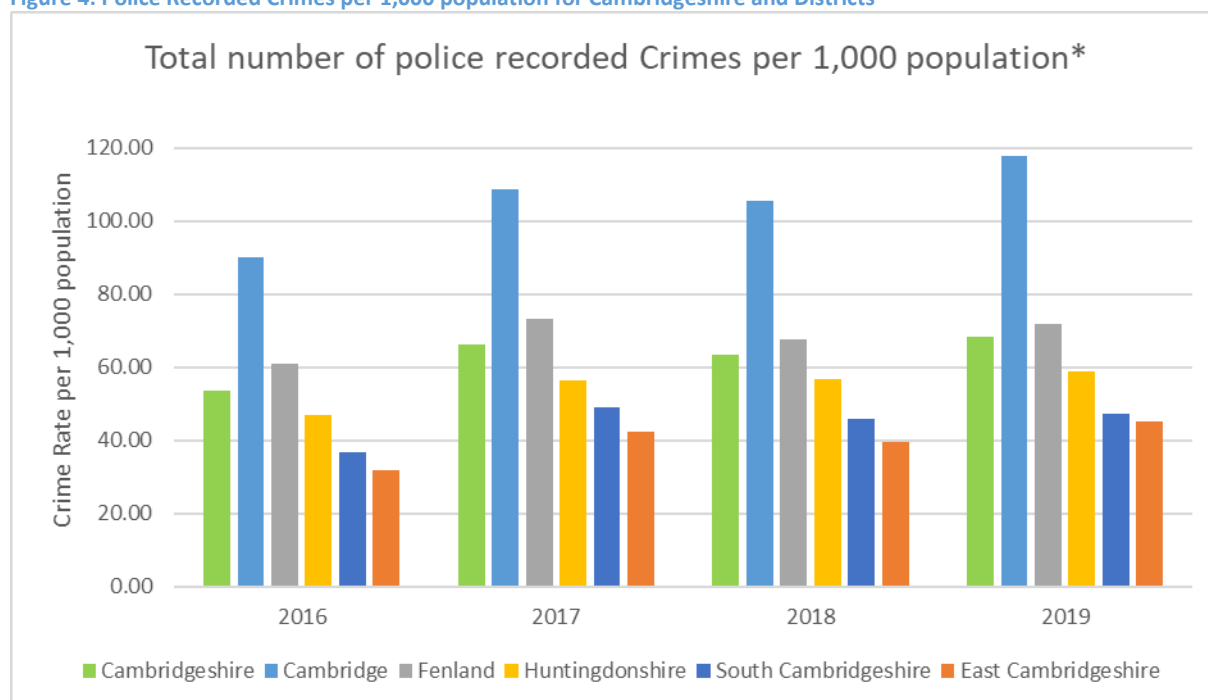


Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/CADET

The overall crime rate in East Cambridgeshire was 45.1 per 1,000 population for 2019, a 6% increase compared to the year 2017. This represents the second highest change in police recorded crime rate for districts across Cambridgeshire.

Figure 4, below, takes this analysis a step further by comparing each of the districts across Cambridgeshire by total crimes per 1,000 population. East Cambridgeshire as a whole remains a low crime area with the lowest volume of crime in Cambridgeshire.

Figure 4: Police Recorded Crimes per 1,000 population for Cambridgeshire and Districts

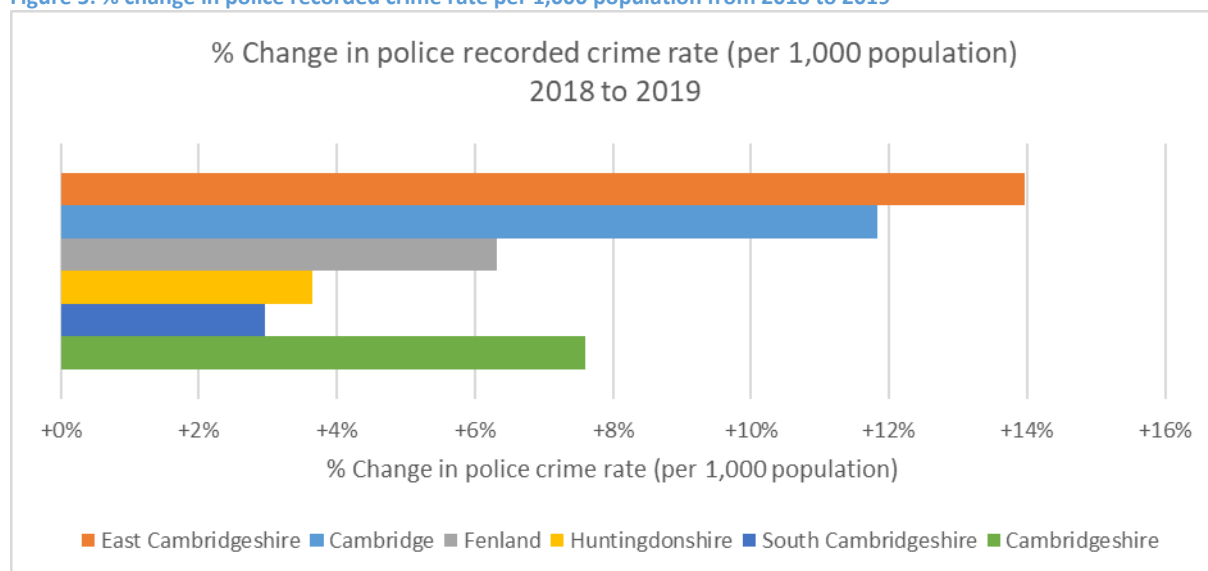


*CRG 2016 population forecast only; not extrapolated.

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/CADET

Figure 5 shows the percentage change in police recorded crime by Cambridgeshire districts from 2018 and 2019 (calendar years). Each of the districts saw an increase in police recorded crimes but this is likely to be due to changes and improvements to recording practices may have influenced this such that a material increase in crime is not necessarily occurring. These increases may also be attributed to the changes in recording via the implementation of Athena. The comparison for East Cambridgeshire showed a 14% increase.

Figure 5: % change in police recorded crime rate per 1,000 population from 2018 to 2019



Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/CADET

Analysis of the change in police recorded crimes between 2017 (before the implementation of Athena) and 2019, shows a smaller increase of 6.4% in East Cambridgeshire.

SCANNING ACROSS KEY CRIME AND COMMUNITY SAFETY ISSUES

This section will review key crime and community safety issues and provide local analysis and insight where possible.

ACQUISITIVE CRIME

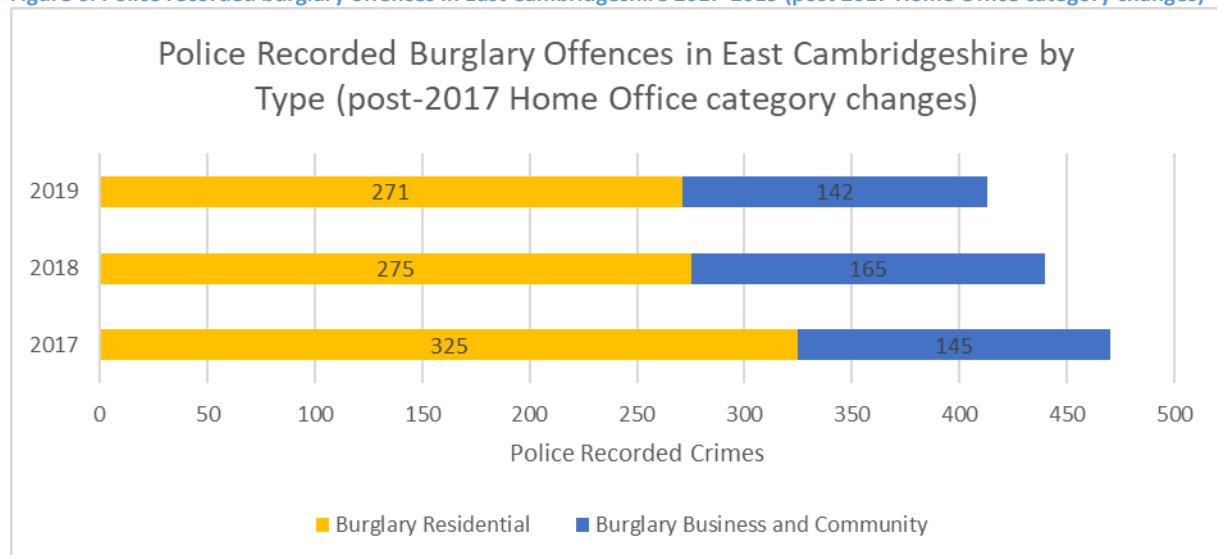
Theft

Analysis of police recorded theft offences showed that between 2017 and 2019 there was 20% decrease in the annual total volume of theft offences in East Cambridgeshire. For the whole constabulary area (Cambridgeshire and Peterborough) this volume decrease was 12% over the same period.

Burglary

Figure 6, below, analyses police recorded burglary offences in East Cambridgeshire between 2017 and 2019. This shows that there was 17% decrease in rate of residential burglaries per household in East Cambridgeshire from 2017 to 2019 (from 9.0 per 1000 households in 2017 to 7.4 per 1,000 households in 2019; based on Cambridgeshire Research Group indicative household estimates)

Figure 6: Police recorded burglary offences in East Cambridgeshire 2017-2019 (post 2017 Home Office category changes)

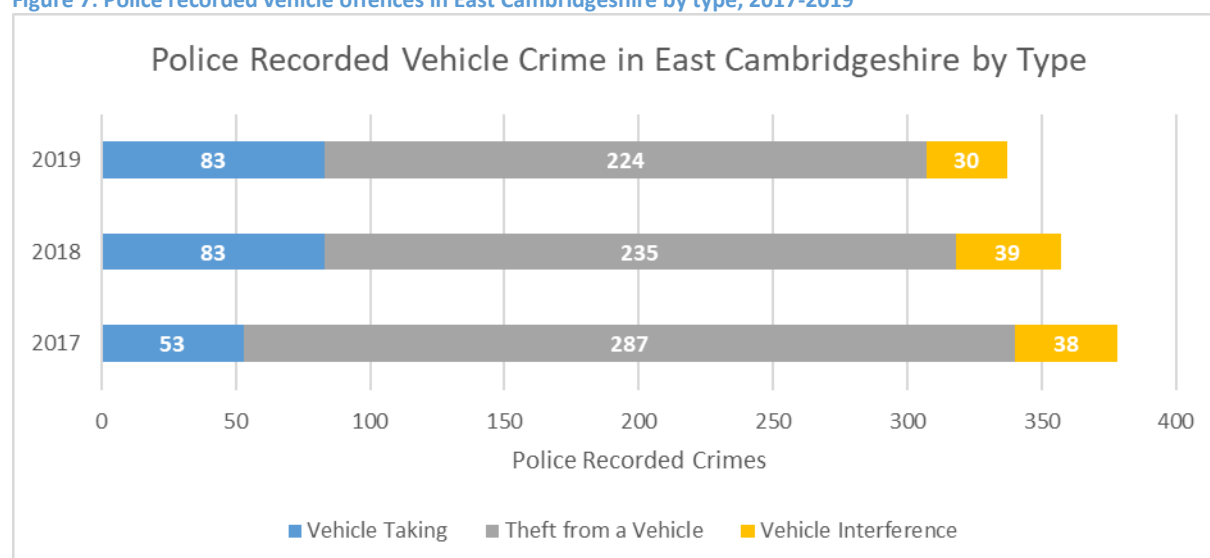


Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/CADET

Vehicle crime

Overall police recorded vehicle crime in East Cambridgeshire decreased by 10.8% between 2017 and 2019 from 378 crimes to 337 (see Figure 7 below for a breakdown). Despite this overall decrease in vehicle crime, there was an increase in recorded crimes of vehicle taking.

Figure 7: Police recorded vehicle offences in East Cambridgeshire by type, 2017-2019



Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/CADET

As Figure 7 above shows, the overall reduction in vehicle crimes in East Cambridgeshire was particularly driven by a reduction in thefts from the person recorded.

Robbery

While the volume of police recorded robbery in East Cambridgeshire is low, a majority of those recorded since 2017 are personal robberies, rather than business robberies. It is important that the partnership note that robbery, whilst being currently low volume, is a high harm crime.

Table 4 breaks down the total police recorded robberies across the district. This shows a slight increase in the total volume from 11 in 2017 to 15 in 2019.

Table 4: Police recorded Robberies in East Cambridgeshire, 2017-2019

	2017	2018	2019
All Robbery	11	14	15
Robbery (Business)	1	2	2
Robbery (Personal)	10	12	13

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/CADET

VIOLENCE

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) has shown a long term decline in violent crime nationally, however this decline has plateaued in recent years. Police recorded Violence Against the Person (VAP) for England and Wales stood at 29 per 1,000 population in the year ending June 2019. In recent years Police recorded crime figures have shown a rise in the lower volume, high-harm crime types (which are generally better captured within police recorded crime data compared to the CSEW)⁴. While risk of being a victim of violent crime is now relatively low at a national level (1.7% of adults estimated as victimised in the year ending March 2018⁵), there are changes to the nature of violent crime that have drawn concern. This is mainly in relation to a rise in violence with injury involving knives, sharp instruments or firearms⁶. Indeed there has been a marked increase in serious violence such as knife crime affecting young people nationally, borne out by information from the health sector treating victims as well as the police recorded crime figures. Key drivers such as county lines activity have been acknowledged⁷.

Figure 8 below shows VAP recorded by Cambridgeshire Constabulary as a rate per 1,000 population for each area. The most recent analysis covers April-Nov 2019 based on data availability at the time of writing. All areas within Cambridgeshire (i.e. excluding Peterborough) have maintained a police recorded VAP rate lower than the latest England and Wales rate of 29 per 1000 population (for year ending June 2019)⁸

Figure 8 shows that there has been year on year increases in police recorded violence in East Cambridgeshire over this period with an increase of 10.3 crimes per 1,000 population to 14.1.

The local increases in police recorded violence in East Cambridgeshire mirror countywide trends. Across Cambridgeshire as a whole, police recorded VAP increased from 15.8 to 19.2 crimes per 1,000 population.

⁴Office of National Statistics, Violent Crime in England and Wales, year ending March 2018, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/thenatureofviolentcrimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2018>

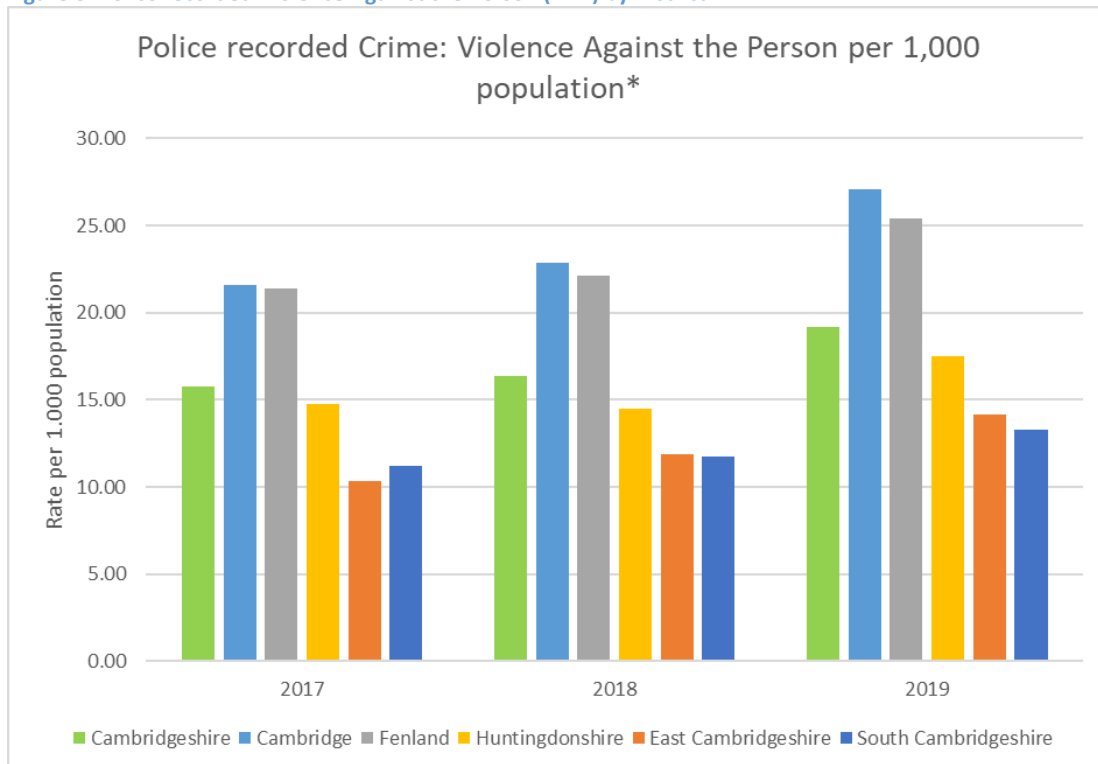
⁵Office of National Statistics, Violent Crime in England and Wales, year ending March 2018, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/thenatureofviolentcrimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2018>

⁶Office of National Statistics, Crime in England and Wales, Year ending September 2019, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2019#main-points>

⁷ Home of Commons, Home Affairs Committee, Serious Youth Violence, <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmselect/cmhaff/1016/1016.pdf>

⁸Office of National Statistics, Crime in England and Wales, Year ending September 2019, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingjune2019#main-points>

Figure 8: Police recorded Violence Against the Person (VAP) by District



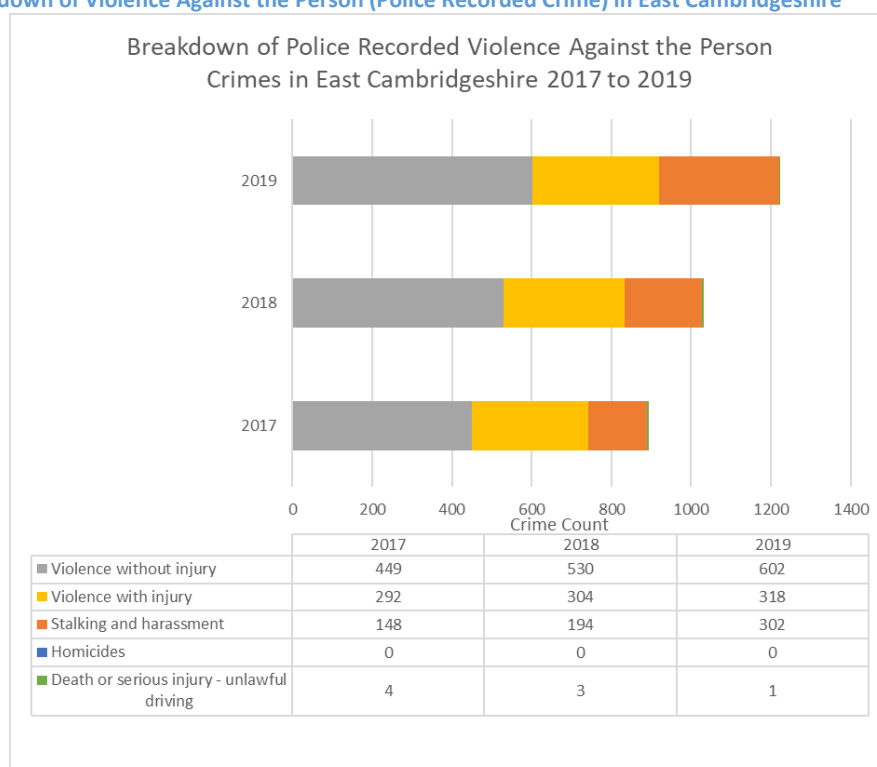
*CRG 2016 population forecast only; not extrapolated

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/CADET

It is important to understand the makeup of the VAP category, which includes a relatively diverse mix of offence types; the key subcategories are shown as an annual breakdown in the figure below.

A breakdown by individual types of violence shows that Stalking and Harassment has been a key element of increase in VAP crime for East Cambridgeshire since 2017. This may reflect changes in recording practices, but the data would need to be assessed in more detail to understand the nature of this increase fully.

Figure 9: Breakdown of Violence Against the Person (Police Recorded Crime) in East Cambridgeshire



Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/CADET

There were no recorded homicides in East Cambridgeshire between 2017 and 2019.

HEALTH DATA TO UNDERSTAND PATTERNS OF VIOLENCE

While police data captures some violent crime it is understood that alternative data sources from the health sector are also needed to build a more complete picture of violence with injury locally.

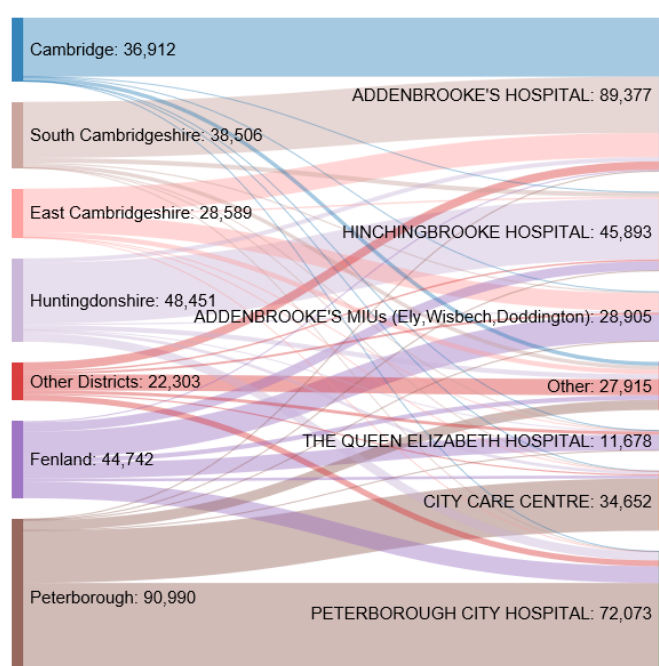
Information Sharing to Tackle Violence (ISTV) allows monitoring of attendances to local Emergency Departments (EDs) due to assault. Likewise monitoring of assault related ambulance callouts can help to build a picture of where and when violence with injury is occurring.

The National Violence Surveillance Network (NVSN) uses anonymised data on patients treated for violence-related injuries at Emergency Departments, Minor Injury Units and walk-in centres across England and Wales. The most recent annual report reflects a long term decrease in overall violence by this measure (decrease of 41% since 2010)⁹. However an increase in knife related serious violence in recent years has been reflected in this data.

Key sites of attendance for East Cambridgeshire Residents (for all reasons) are Addenbrooke's Hospital Emergency Department (ED) and the Minor Injury Units (MIUs) attached to Addenbrooke's (located in Ely, Wisbech and Doddington). Cambridgeshire Research Group is regularly provided with anonymised assault related arrivals data from Addenbrooke's ED (the ISTV data set), shown in the Figure 11 to Figure 13 below. Minor Injury Unit ISTV data is currently not available.

⁹ Cardiff University Crime and Security Research Institute, Violence in England and Wales, [https://www.cardiff.ac.uk/data/assets/pdf_file/0011/1477055/Trends-in-violence-in-England-and-Wales - NVSN-REPORT-2019.pdf](https://www.cardiff.ac.uk/data/assets/pdf_file/0011/1477055/Trends-in-violence-in-England-and-Wales-NVSN-REPORT-2019.pdf)

Figure 10: Emergency Department patient flow diagram – by district and hospital site for 2018/19 (all types of attendance)

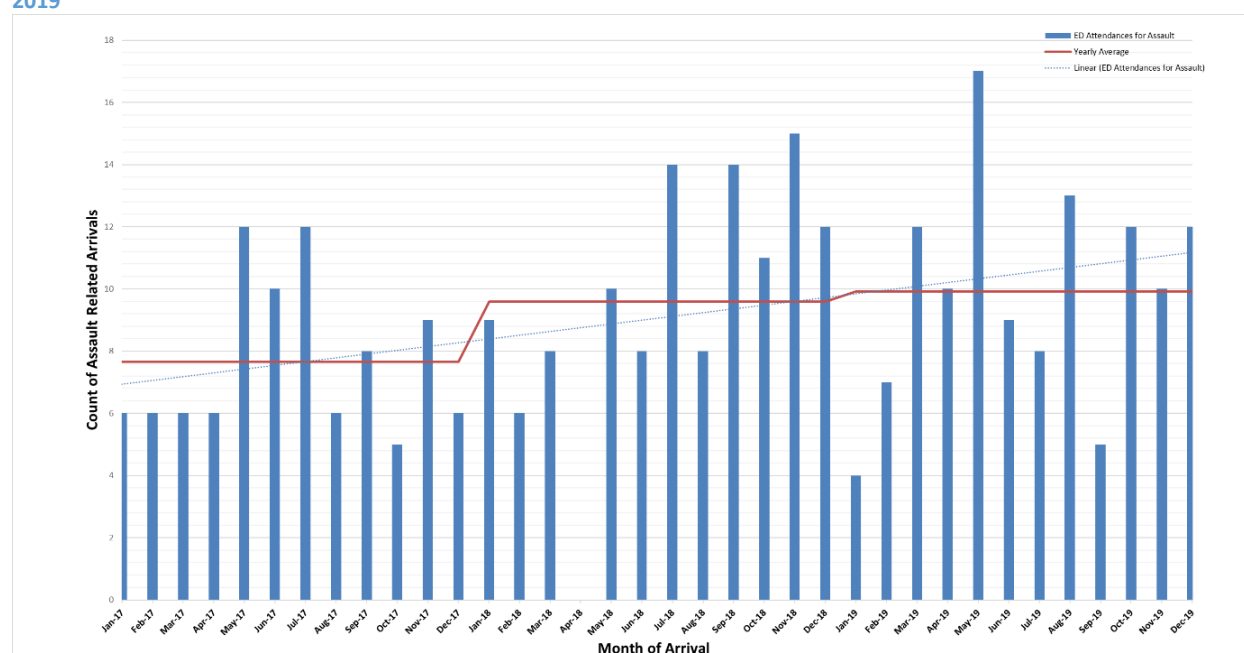


Notes: includes all ED attendance types

Source: ED attendances from CCG Business Intelligence, DSCRO, CandP_SUS, ae_all – Public Health Intelligence Analysis

Based on the above patient flow analysis, the Information Sharing to Tackle Violence (ISTV) dataset from Addenbrooke's hospital is most relevant to East Cambridgeshire. The trend in assault related arrivals at Addenbrooke's ED is shown in the figure below. The yearly average count per month in 2019 is the highest since recording began for this data set.

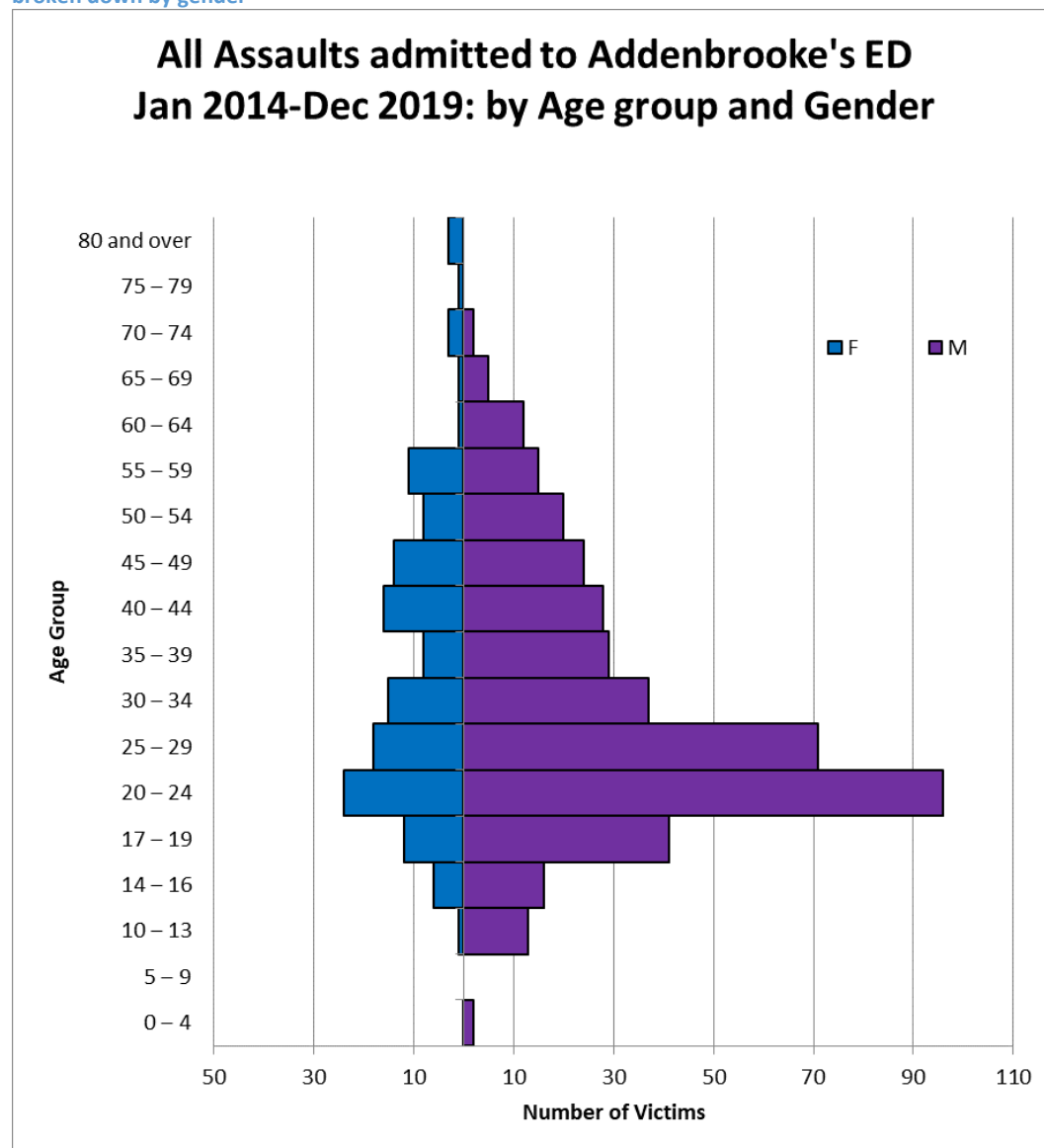
Figure 11: Counts of Emergency Department Arrivals at Addenbrooke's as a result of assault, January 2017-December 2019



Source: Addenbrooke's Hospital Emergency Department

Figure 12 breaks down the total victims of assault admitted to Addenbrooke's by age and by gender for 5 years of ISTV recording. This shows that the most frequent victims of assaults are those males aged 17-34.

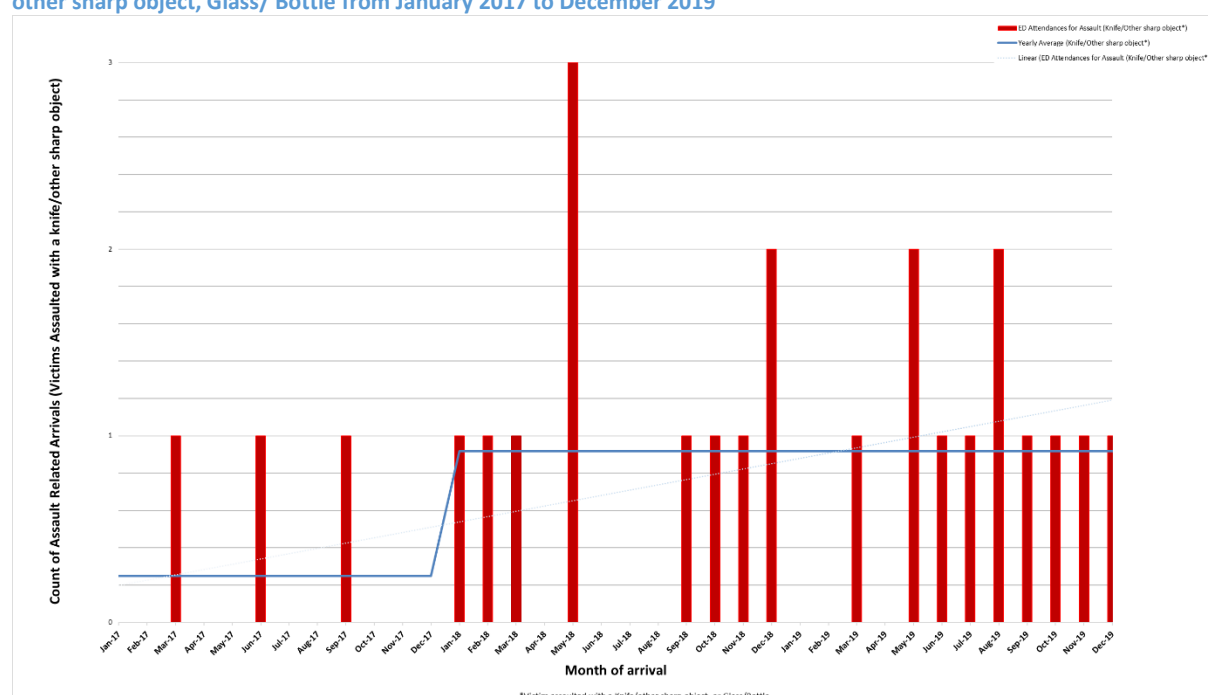
Figure 12: Total Emergency Department Arrivals at Addenbrooke's as a result of assault, January 2014-December 2019, broken down by gender



Source: Addenbrooke's Hospital Emergency Department

Where possible, the weapon reported to have been used in the assault is also recorded as part of the ISTV data set. Figure 13 below shows the trend of increase in assault related arrivals at Addenbrooke's ED where a knife, other sharp object, glass or bottle has been recorded as the weapon used.

Figure 13: Assault related arrivals at Addenbrooke's Emergency Department where weapon type is recorded as Knife/ other sharp object, Glass/ Bottle from January 2017 to December 2019



Source: Addenbrooke's Hospital Emergency Department

Anonymised data regarding East of England Ambulance Trust callouts for assault have been provided to the Cambridgeshire Research Group and are broken down by district in the table below.

Table 5: Ambulance callouts for assault 2014 – 2019*;

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cambridge	272	286	215	222	200	175
East Cambridgeshire	49	73	55	59	41	40
Fenland	182	221	170	157	143	128
Huntingdonshire	204	197	131	137	119	145
South Cambridgeshire	75	80	82	62	59	54
Unknown and Outside Cambridgeshire	564	616	484	426	391	438
All callouts for Assault (Total)	1,346	1,473	1,137	1,063	953	980

Source: East of England Ambulance Trust

East Cambridgeshire has maintained a low volume of ambulance callouts for assault since 2014, relative to other districts, as shown in Table 5. These counts also indicate a trend of overall decrease for these callouts from 2014 to 2019.

HATE CRIME

National figures for police recorded hate crime reflect a long term rise which has largely been attributed to improved recording practices. However, additional short term spikes in hate crime have been identified as following 'trigger' events, for example the EU referendum. In recent years police recorded hate crime has been increasing across Cambridgeshire as a whole, which could be attributed to improved reporting and recording processes. Regardless of this increase, East Cambridgeshire district has maintained a relatively low rate of police recorded hate crime (per 1,000 population) when compared to other districts in Cambridgeshire since the year ending November 2016.

Table 6 below, summarises the total count of recorded racially aggravated crimes and crimes with a hate marker applied in Cambridgeshire, by district and by financial year. While the figures provided here illustrate this overall trend in police recorded crime, willingness of victims to report can have an impact of these figures.

Table 6: Police recorded Hate Crime by Cambridgeshire district, April 2017 to December 2019

District	Financial Year				
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*
Cambridge	141	272	251	257	245
East Cambridgeshire	29	44	37	31	27
Fenland	34	71	70	59	78
Huntingdonshire	78	99	138	120	134
Peterborough	262	468	532	391	452
South Cambridgeshire	58	97	115	92	79
Cambridgeshire	340	583	611	559	563

*April to December 2019 only

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/CADET

Cambridgeshire Constabulary have recently produced a problem profile on Hate Crimes across Cambridgeshire. This analysis acknowledged that while hate crimes are being recorded in more populous areas, such as Littleport and Soham, Ely City has few recorded hate crimes (for the year to November 2019 which was analysed). While there are some limitations to the available data in this analysis, hate crimes **targeting (actual/ perceived) race or sexual orientation** formed the majority of those recorded.

Some additional analysis of recorded hate crimes against taxi drivers has also been carried out by Cambridgeshire Constabulary, although the data was inconclusive on the details of this concern due to low numbers. However, this did support indications that taxi drivers have not been reporting hate crimes against them to date. **If ECCSP intend to work with taxi drivers in the district regarding the Eyes and Ears Campaign, there may be opportunity to link with colleagues in Cambridgeshire Constabulary tackling issues of hate crime affecting this group elsewhere at the same time.**

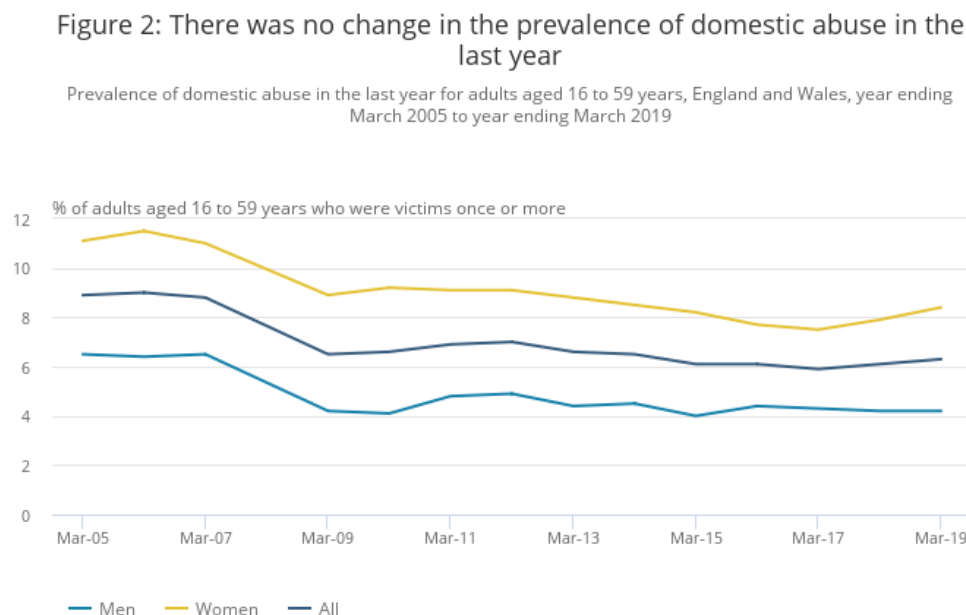
DOMESTIC ABUSE

Due to the high level of under-reporting to the police, the prevalence and trends of domestic abuse tend to be tracked using national datasets – in particular the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW). Furthermore, although a crime of coercive control has recently been created (due to changes in the law in 2015) domestic abuse is not a single crime. In fact, many crimes may be associated; including violence against the person, criminal damage; stalking, burglary etc. This makes monitoring and understanding domestic abuse crimes and victimisation hard. **In Cambridgeshire, the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership leads on developing an evidence base, strategy and action plan for preventing and tackling it. Therefore, this section of the report will not**

seek to duplicate all the work available there and will instead provide a local picture for the CSP and update the latest figures, whilst providing the national context.

Overall the CSEW reported no change in the prevalence of domestic abuse nationally in the last year (ending March 2019). The prevalence rate for police recorded domestic abuse in the Cambridgeshire Force area is 7.6 crimes per 1,000 population.

Figure 14: National prevalence of domestic abuse in England and Wales year ending March 2015 to year ending March 2019



Source: Office for National Statistics - Crime Survey for England and Wales

Police recorded domestic abuse crime has increased nationally, this is currently being accounted for through increased reporting to and improved recording by police¹⁰.

Changes seen in police recorded domestic abuse has varied by district within Cambridgeshire. In the most recent financial year East Cambridgeshire has had a higher rate of incidents per 1,000 population than previously recorded for the district (11.1 incidents per 1,000), as well as a higher crime rate (6.4 per 1,000 population). This data is outlined in the Table 7 below.

¹⁰Office of National Statistics, Domestic Abuse Overview, November 2019, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/domesticabuseinenglandandwalesoverview/november2019#main-points>

Table 7: East Cambridgeshire police recorded domestic abuse crime and incident data

Year (April - March)	Total number of incidents	Rate of incidents per 1,000 population	Total number of crimes ¹¹	Total number of crimes per 1,000 population
2010/11	820	9.8	173	2.1
2011/12	669	8.0	179	2.1
2012/13	661	7.9	195	2.3
2013/14	730	8.6	226	2.7
2014/15	766	9.0	276	3.2
2015/16	877	10.2	327	3.8
2016/17	769	8.9	414	4.8
2017/18	871	10.1	479	5.5
2018/19	965	11.1	555	6.4
2019/20 (Apr-Nov)			466	
Domestic abuse incidents: Defined as any incidence of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults, aged 16 and over, who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality.				
Domestic abuse crimes: There is no specific criminal offence of domestic violence. Rather there are several possible offences for which perpetrators can be prosecuted. These can range from murder, rape and manslaughter through to assault and threatening behaviour and coercive or controlling behaviour. ¹²				

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/ Cambridgeshire Research Group

ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB)

At a national level, police recorded ASB incidents have been in decline in recent years. However, a national focus on improving crime recording practices may have contributed to this as more incidents are recorded as crimes instead of ASB incidents¹³. As an alternative source of information on this topic, CSEW provides estimates of adults experiencing or witnessing anti-social behaviour (ASB) in their local area summarised at national and county level. A table of the latest estimates based on this survey is shown below.

Table 8: CSEW Estimate of Percentage* saying there is a very/fairly big problem in their area

There is a very/ fairly big problem with....in the area'	England (%)	Cambridgeshire (%)
High level of perceived anti-social behaviour	7	10
Rubbish or litter lying around	28	22
People using or dealing drugs	20	19
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	12	15
Teenagers hanging around on the streets	14	15
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	12	19
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	8	10
Abandoned or burnt-out cars	3	1

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

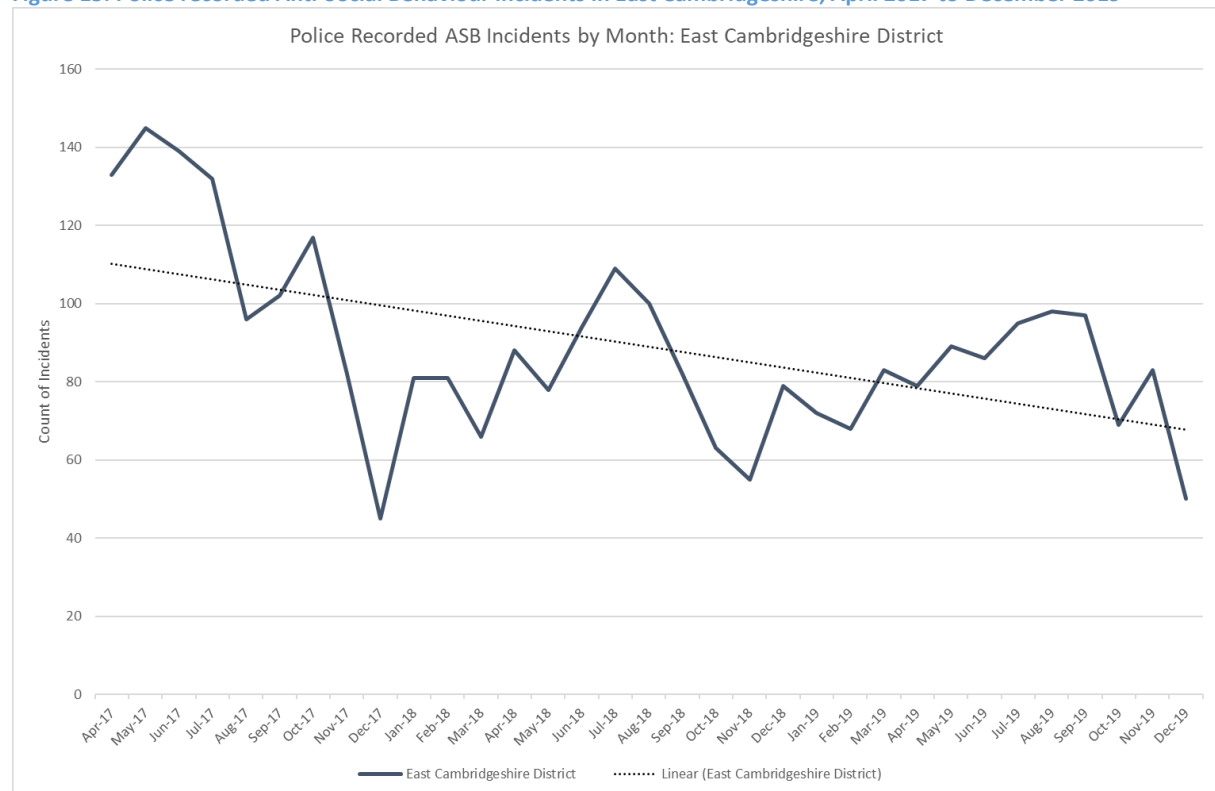
Source: ONS/Crime Survey for England and Wales, year ending June 2019

¹² Strickland P, Grahame A, Domestic Violence in England and Wales Briefing Paper, November 2018, <https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN06337/SN06337.pdf>

¹³ Office of National Statistics, Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending June 2019, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingjune2019>

As the Figure 15 shows, the overall volume of police recorded ASB in East Cambridgeshire is reducing over time.

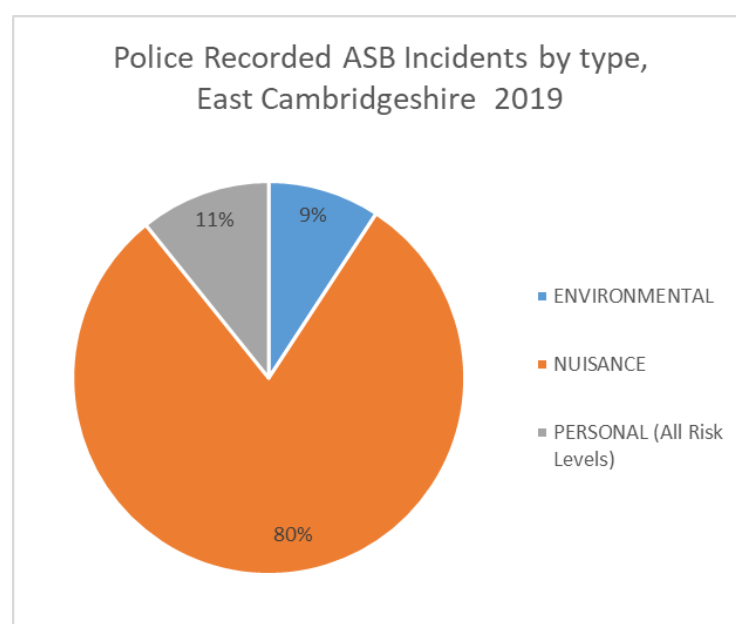
Figure 15: Police recorded Anti-Social Behaviour incidents in East Cambridgeshire, April 2017 to December 2019



Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary

While the overall volume may be low, Youth ASB remains persistent in the district with 25% of incidents recorded involving youth (i.e. having a youth keyword in the record) during 2019. Overall the type of ASB recorded remains mostly within the Nuisance category, which in 2018 formed 76% of incidents, compared to 80% in 2019 (shown in Figure 16).

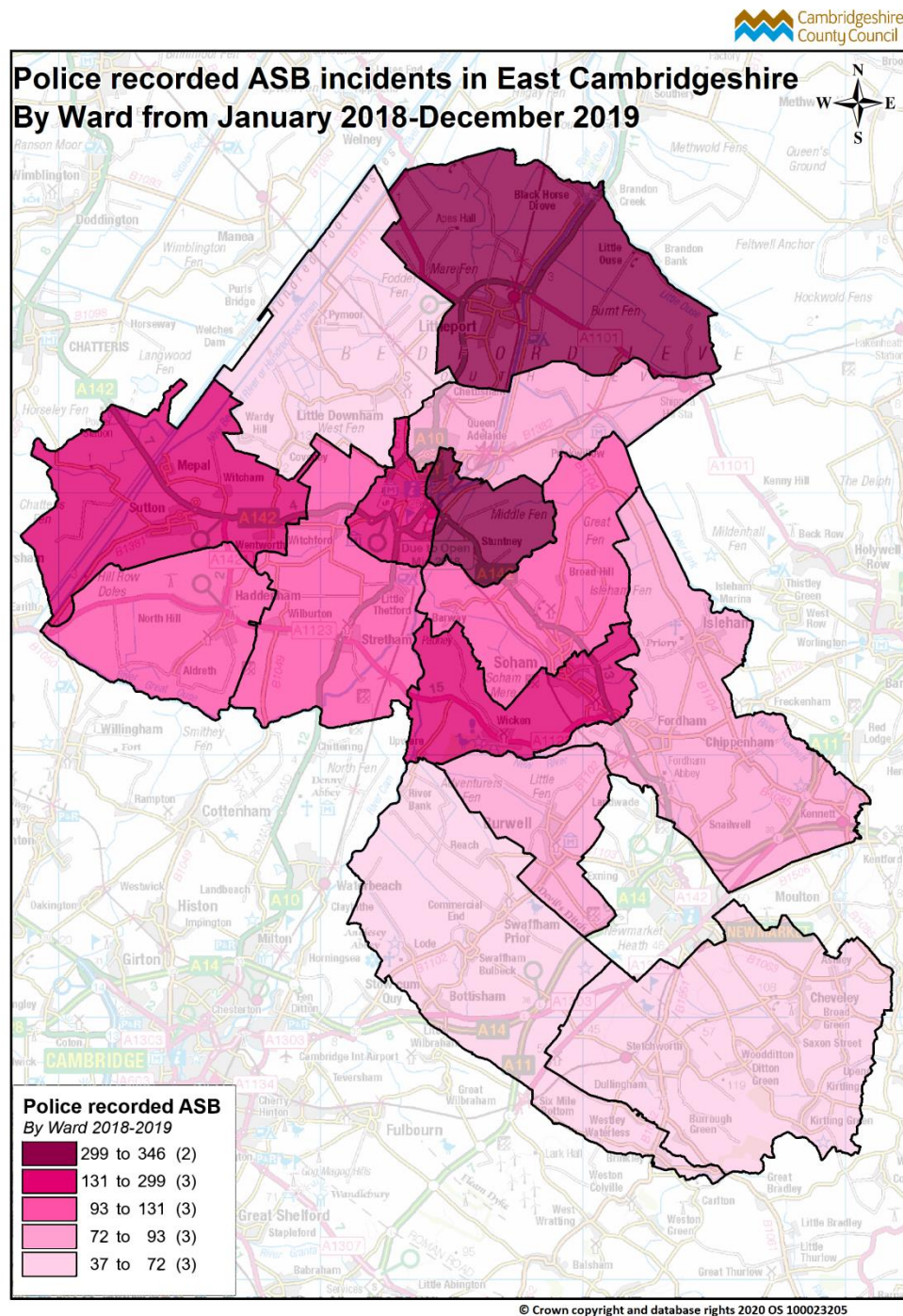
Figure 16: Police Recorded ASB Incidents by type, East Cambridgeshire 2019



Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary

The location of the ASB incidents recorded has been mapped as shown in the figure below and shows that there has been a greater proportion of ASB incidents taking place in Littleport and Ely West wards. However the change in volume from 2018 to 2019 highlights increases in Soham South, Soham North and Stretham. The most marked decreases for the same period are seen in Littleport and Ely East.

Figure 17: Map of police recorded ASB incidents in East Cambridgeshire by Ward Jan 2018 - Dec 2019



Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/ Cambridgeshire Research Group

Table 9: Count of police recorded ASB incidents and volume change by East Cambridgeshire Ward

Ward	Count of All ASB incidents Jan-Dec 2018	Count of All ASB incidents All ASB Jan-Dec 2019	Volume Change 2018-2019
Soham South	50	81	+31
Soham North	42	63	+21
Stretham	51	70	+19
Fordham & Isleham	38	50	+12
Downham Villages	15	22	+7
Bottisham	32	37	+5
Burwell	44	45	+1
Haddenham	46	47	+1
Ely West	145	144	-1
Ely North	38	34	-4
Sutton	73	69	-4
Woodditton	30	24	-6
Littleport	191	155	-36
Ely East	171	128	-43

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/ Cambridgeshire Research Group

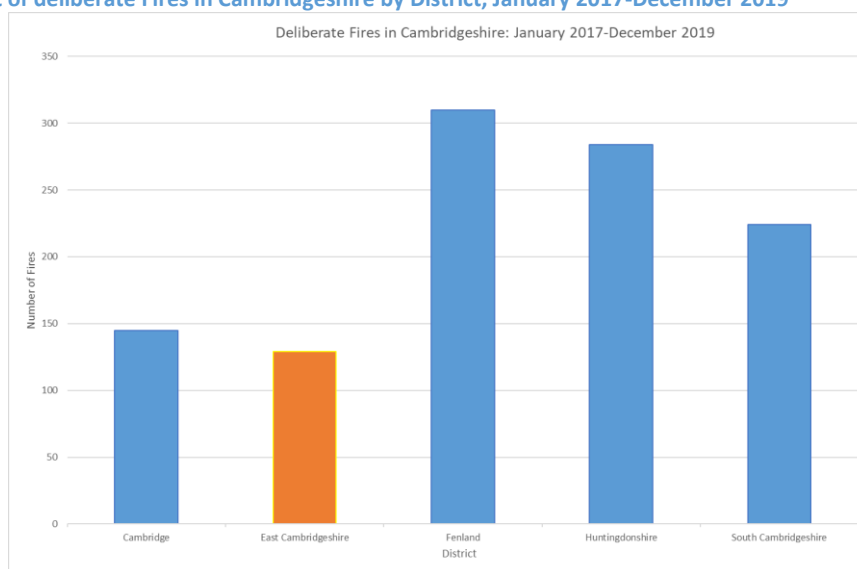
FIRES

From January 2017 to December 2019, 61% of fires attended by the Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue service in East Cambridgeshire were recorded as accidental, 24% were deliberate and 15% had an unknown cause. This section will firstly consider **deliberate fires** followed by **accidental fires**.

Deliberate Fires

Figure 18, below, shows that East Cambridgeshire has the lowest volume (129) of deliberate fires of the five districts across Cambridgeshire between 2017 and 2019.

Figure 18: Count of deliberate Fires in Cambridgeshire by District, January 2017-December 2019



Source: Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service

A breakdown of the total count of deliberate fires by East Cambridgeshire wards (also mapped below) shows that the highest volume of incidents came in Littleport ward, where the partnership have worked to a place based focus to try and tackle anti-social behaviour related issues. The partnership should note that the next highest volumes of deliberate fires for this period have been recorded in Stretham and Soham South wards.

Table 10: Total count of recorded deliberate fires by East Cambridgeshire wards, January 2017 to December 2019.

Ward	Count of Deliberate Fires: January 2017-December 2019
Littleport	23
Stretham	19
Soham South	14
Sutton	12
Bottisham	11
Downham Villages	9
Fordham & Isleham	9
Woodditton	8
Haddenham	7
Soham North	6
Ely North	4
Ely East	3
Burwell	2
Ely West	2

Source: Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service

Figure 19: A map of all deliberate fires in East Cambridgeshire by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), 2017-2019

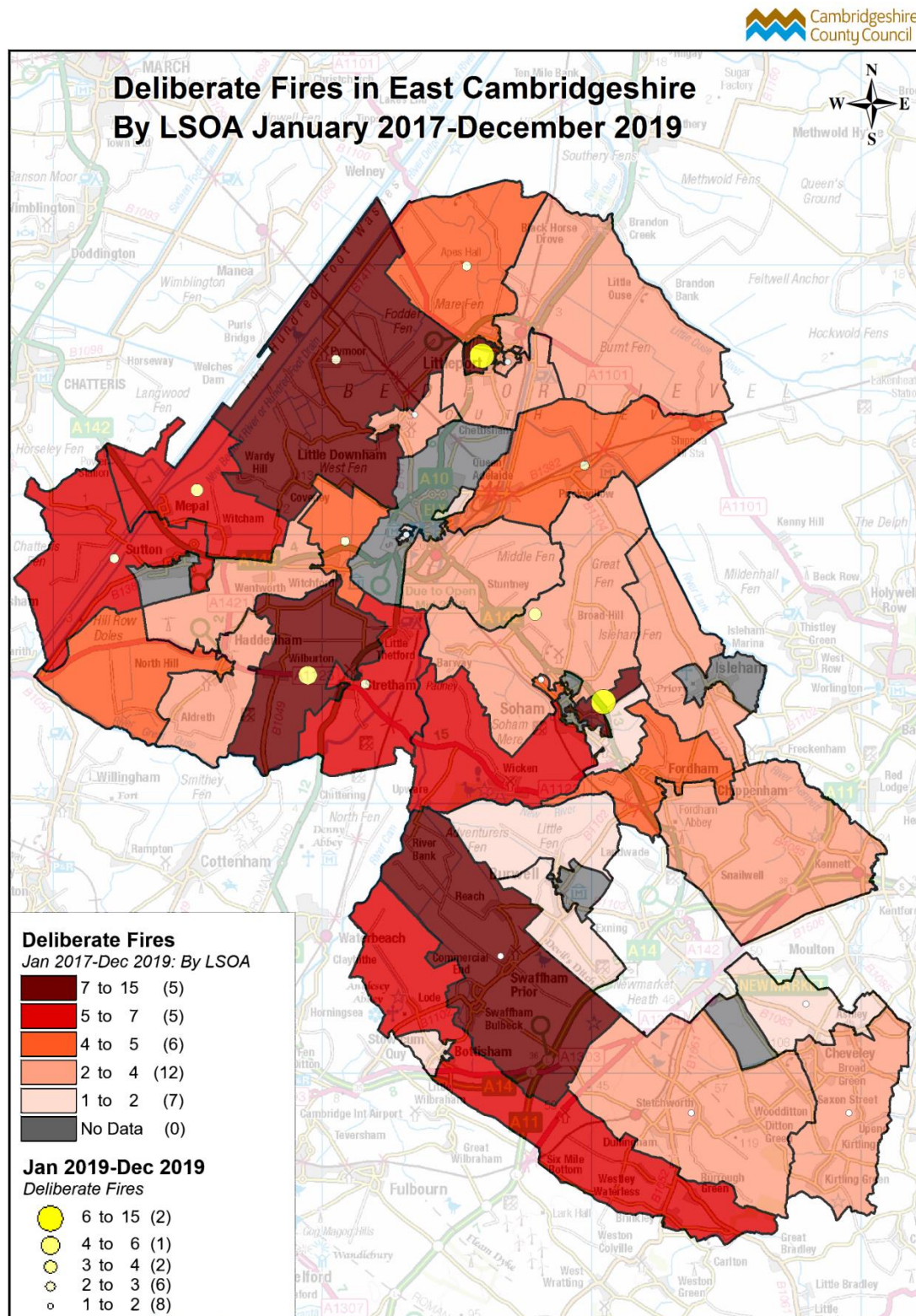
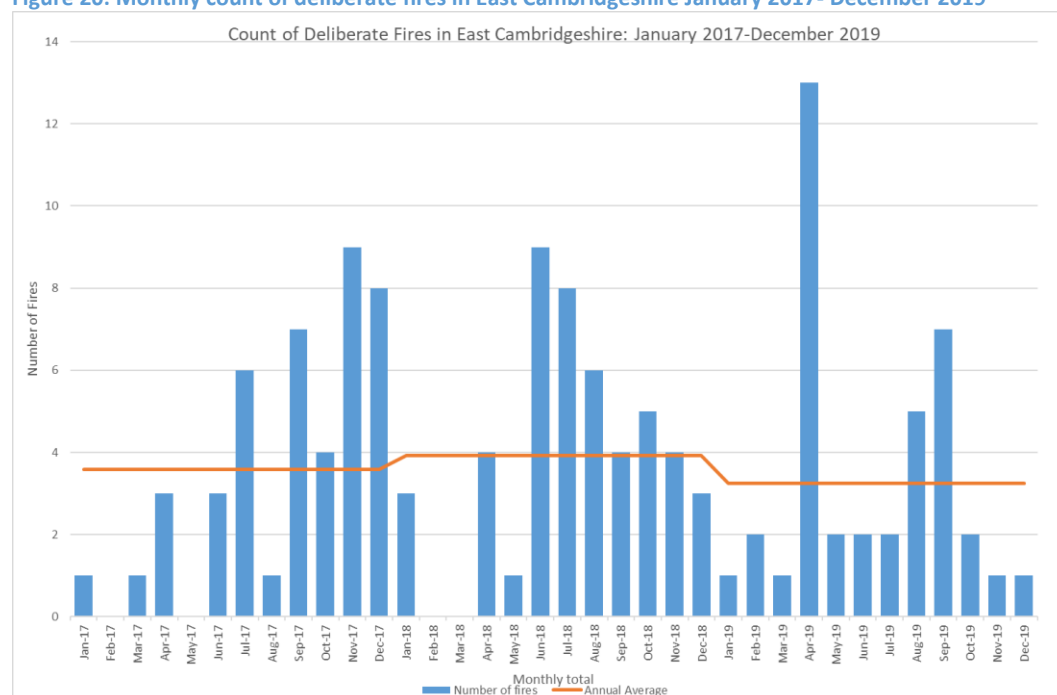


Figure 20 breaks down the total deliberate fires over the three years by month. For the peak in deliberate fires recorded in April 2019, a majority occurred in Soham (8 were located in Soham South ward and 1 in Soham North ward).

Figure 20: Monthly count of deliberate fires in East Cambridgeshire January 2017- December 2019

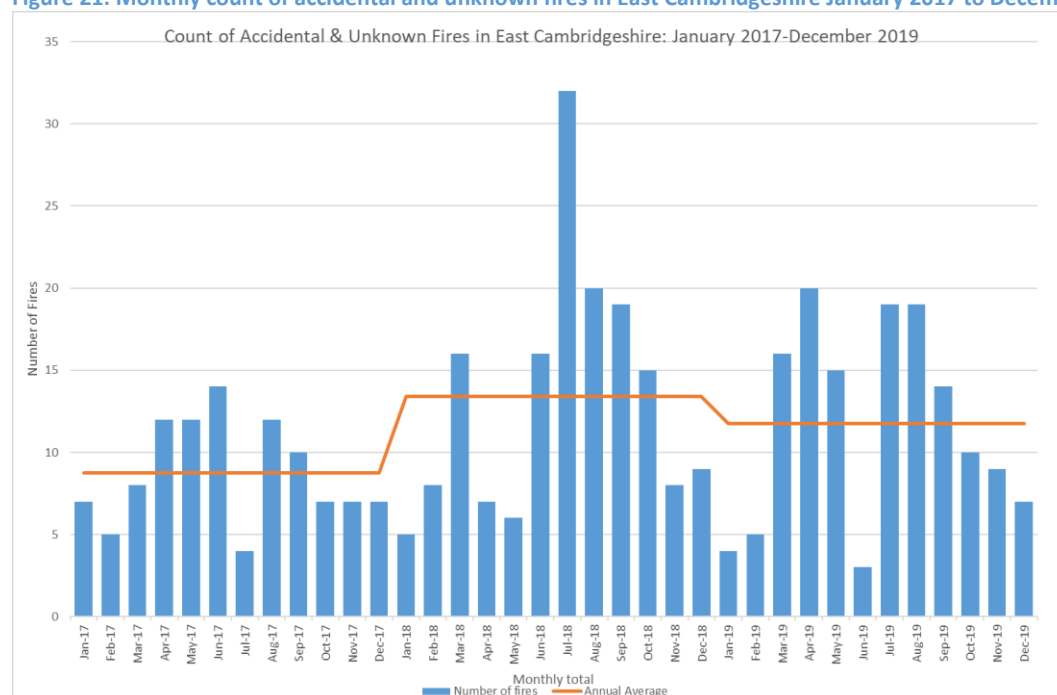


Source: Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service

Fires with an accidental or unknown cause

Fires with an **accidental or unknown cause** recorded by Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue service are shown in the figure below. The counts indicate an increase in the monthly average since 2017, but that the higher peak figures of 2018 have not been reached or surpassed in the most recent year.

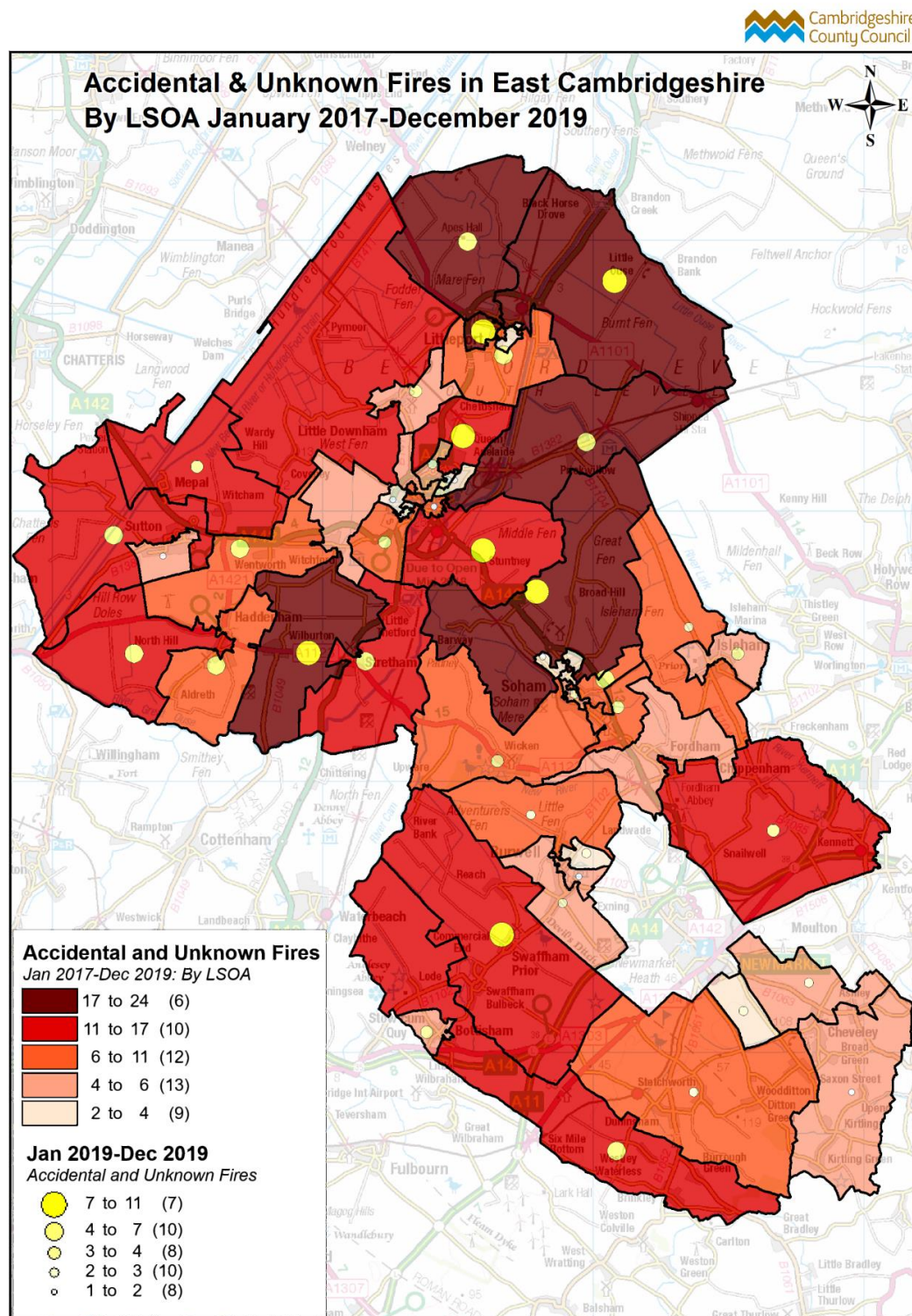
Figure 21: Monthly count of accidental and unknown fires in East Cambridgeshire January 2017 to December 2019



Source: Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service

The map in Figure 22 below highlights the areas where fires with an accidental or unknown cause have occurred across 3 years of records as well as for just the last calendar year (2019). The Wards of Littleport, Stretham and Bottisham have had the highest counts to date.

Figure 22: Accidental and Unknown Fires in East Cambridgeshire by LSOA in East Cambridgeshire

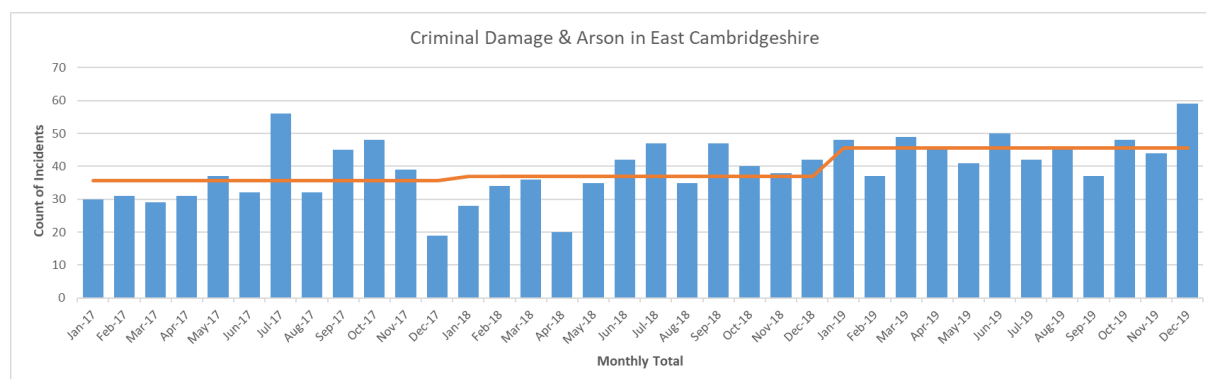


CRIMINAL DAMAGE (INCLUDING ARSON)

While fire service data may include deliberate and accidental fire incidents, police data captures arson (the act of deliberately setting fire to property, including buildings and vehicles) specifically, and groups this with criminal damage for monitoring (criminal damage being the intentional and malicious damage to the home, other property or vehicles, including graffiti).

The breakdown between this is 5.1% Arson, and 94.9% Criminal Damage for 2019. This is up from 2017 when Arson accounted for 3.7% and 2018 when it accounted for 4.7%. The crime counts within this category are also shown in Table 11 below.

Figure 23: Police recorded Criminal Damage and Arson in East Cambridgeshire, January 2017 to December 2019



Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/CADET

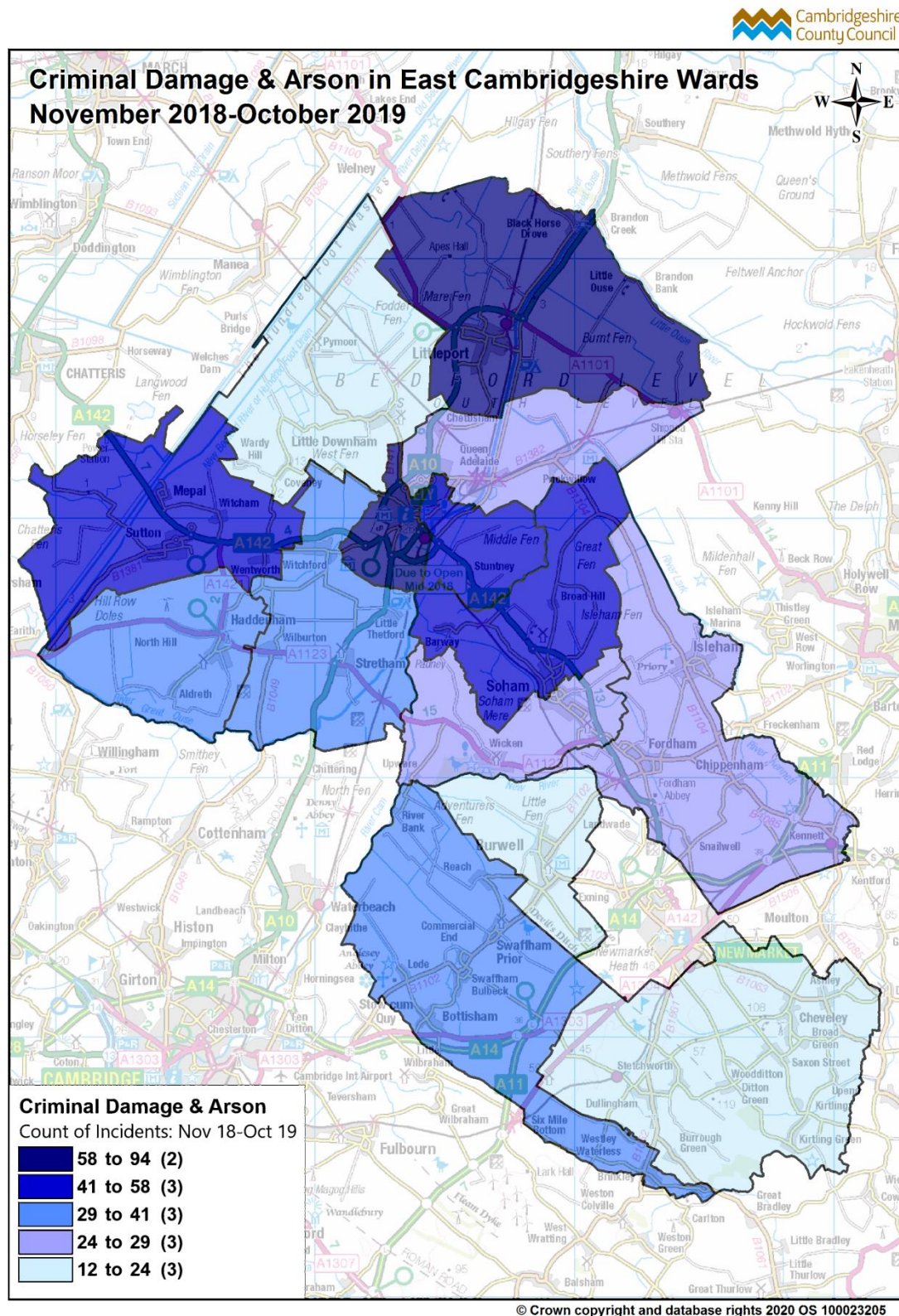
Table 11: Total counts of police recorded criminal damage in East Cambridgeshire by year and type

Offence group	2017	2018	2019
All Criminal Damage	461	470	554
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	81	79	88
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	32	34	34
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	167	182	189
Criminal Damage Other	163	153	212
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	<5	0	<5
Arson	17	22	28

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/CADET

The criminal damage and arson data available to the Research Group at the time of writing (covering November 2018 to October 2019) has been mapped to East Cambridgeshire wards in the figure below. This highlights Littleport and Ely North as areas with higher incident volumes.

Figure 24: A map of police recorded criminal damage and arson in East Cambridgeshire by ward, November 2018-October 2019



Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/ Cambridgeshire Research Group

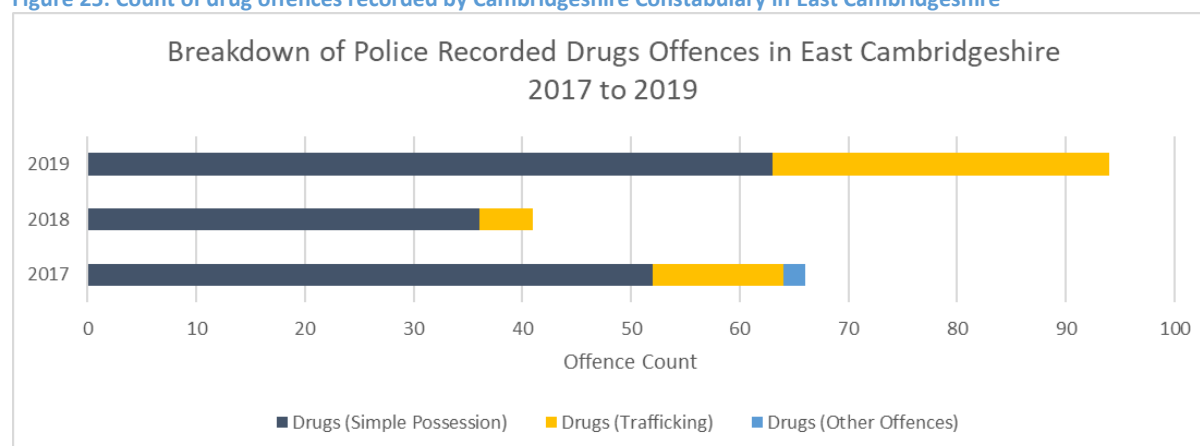
SUBSTANCE MISUSE

The most recent update on drug misuse in adults from the Crime Survey for England and Wales¹⁴ indicated a consistent prevalence rate of recreational drug use since 2011. Between 8.2% and 9.4% of adults aged 16 to 59 had responded saying they had taken a drug in the last year (since 2009/10). This survey has highlighted a recent increase in Class A drug use nationally, primarily attributed to powder cocaine and ecstasy use among 16 to 24 year olds¹⁵.

A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment was published in 2016/17 with the aim of providing an overview of legal and illicit drug and alcohol misuse needs in the Cambridgeshire population¹⁶, however updates to this are not currently available.

The chart below shows the total volume of drug related crime recorded by Cambridgeshire Constabulary in East Cambridgeshire for information. However, police recorded crime figures of this type are recognised as predominantly being driven by police activity rather than the level of crime occurring as a whole.

Figure 25: Count of drug offences recorded by Cambridgeshire Constabulary in East Cambridgeshire



Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/CADET

Change Grow Live (CGL) is the current commissioned provider of substance misuse treatment in Cambridgeshire. CGL have provided Cambridgeshire Research Group with a breakdown of the total clients engaged in treatment as well as successful treatment completions by their district of residence. Table 12 below shows the total number of clients in treatment with CGL. This shows that in 2019, there were 180 individuals in treatment with 16 successful completions (8.9%). **This is lower than the successful treatment rate for the whole of Cambridgeshire (15.7%).**

¹⁴ Home Office, Drugs Misuse: Findings from the 2018/19 Crime Survey for England and Wales, September 2019, https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/832533/drug-misuse-2019-hosb2119.pdf

¹⁵ Home Office, Drugs Misuse: Findings from the 2018/19 Crime Survey for England and Wales, September 2019, https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/832533/drug-misuse-2019-hosb2119.pdf

¹⁶ Cambridgeshire Public Health Intelligence, <http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Drugs-and-Alcohol-JSNA-2016.pdf>

Table 12: Clients in treatment and successful completions by district of residence (January to December 2019)

		Cambridge	South Cambridgeshire	Fenland	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Peterborough
Total number in treatment		1,109	81	491	180	602	1,524
Number in treatment by substance	Opiate	510	31	236	93	227	826
	Non-opiate only	114	15	64	10	72	136
	Alcohol only	351	26	160	66	212	369
	Non-opiate and alcohol	134	9	31	11	91	193
Successful completions		142	8	100	16	120	344

Source: Change Grow Live

Of the clients in treatment from East Cambridgeshire, **the majority (52%) were in treatment for Opiates only and 37% for Alcohol only.** It should be noted that the proportion in treatment for Opiates only in East Cambridgeshire is higher than that for the whole of Cambridgeshire (45%), as well as being the highest compared to other Cambridgeshire districts.

Further insights from this data and other data sources would be required to understand the different makeup of the clients in treatment for East Cambridgeshire i.e. how this figure is distinct for East Cambridgeshire residents.

OFFENDING

The Cambridgeshire Research Group has been commissioned to undertake a needs assessment analysing data to understand offenders and victims across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. This is due to be published in May 2020, and as such the CSP is advised to refer to the up to date analysis of data for this in due course.

This assessment will include high level data analysis of victims and offenders across the county. **The Cambridgeshire Research Group will present the key findings of this assessment to ECCSP later in the year (2020/21).**

CONCERNS AFFECTING YOUTH IN EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE

East Cambridgeshire District Council began a consultation process to inform the development of a district-wide youth strategy in summer 2019. This has included consulting with young people as well as organisations that work with young people in East Cambridgeshire. The strategy being developed is intended to be brought to committee during 2020/2021. The provisional analysis of consultation feedback indicates several themes that are highly relevant to the ECCSP responsibilities. A non-exhaustive list of these themes includes young people experiencing peer pressure around drugs and alcohol, fears around knife crime and online safety concerns.

The ECCSP will need to be kept informed of the outcomes of this consultation and the district-wide youth strategy developments in order to effectively support this.

At a county level, an adolescent needs assessment is currently in progress, to inform the development of a new a system-wide strategy to support our Children and Young People in Cambridgeshire. Among the key outcomes to be covered by this are being 'safe from harm and from harming others', and as such the ECCSP should keep up to date as to the progress of this work.

CONCERNS AFFECTING GYPSY, ROMA AND TRAVELLER COMMUNITIES

It is recognised that there is a lack of data to help understand the needs of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities, both nationally and locally. This is not least due to the fact that key data sources do not capture ethnicity in a way which includes Gypsy, Irish Traveller and Roma categories as standard. **As such any community safety issues affecting these communities locally are difficult to evidence with the data currently available.**

While this data gap is not unique to East Cambridgeshire, the CSP could seek to understand what is being recorded across member agencies at present in order to provide a baseline of evidence to support any future steps in the existing action plan. It recommended that the CSP adopt the South Cambridgeshire 'data group' model to inform the delivery group and should consider understanding local traveller needs as focus of this data development.

Professionals working with these communities in East Cambridgeshire and are able to provide insights have been consulted for this document. Key themes arising include:

- Issues surrounding integration and discrimination and low willingness to report hate related incidents.
- Impact of poor educational outcomes on the life course.
- Health outcomes are significantly worse amongst the traveller community.

The partnership should consider engaging directly with the countywide Gypsy and Traveller Health Team to best understand local health issues amongst the community. Similarly, the partnership should note the importance of the local Traveller Liaison officer in understanding local traveller needs and supporting delivery against the CSP action plan.

SCAMS, FRAUD AND CYBER CRIME

A scam is a type of fraud. Action Fraud describes fraud as being ‘when trickery is used to gain a dishonest advantage, which is often financial, over another person.’ **Whilst anybody can be a victim of a scam or fraud, those most vulnerable in the community are often targeted by scammers.**

Financial scamming is a problem that can affect everyone but certain groups within our communities are more vulnerable to becoming a victim of a scam. These are described in the table below¹⁷:

Figure 26: Groups more vulnerable to becoming a victim of a scam

	<p>Older people are targeted more often by certain scams such as doorstep, mail, telephone and investment scams. Older people who have no other form of social support are more likely to listen to a sales pitch. This type of contact is more likely to expose older people to scammers.</p>
	<p>Socially isolated individuals are often invisible to local services and their involvement in scams may remain hidden. Loneliness amongst those that are socially isolated may encourage someone to respond favourably to an approach from a scammer.</p>
	<p>Those with Dementia and cognitive impairment may lack financial literacy skills and judgement meaning that they may be targeted by scammers. Dementia causes a fluctuation of mental capacity, which can make it difficult for people to understand risk and apply caution to decision making. This makes people with dementia at increased risk of responding to a scam.</p>

¹⁷ Financial Scamming: Our campaign and research to date, The National Centre for Post-Qualifying Social Work and Professional Practice and The Chartered Trading Standards Institute, <https://www.tradingstandards.uk/media/documents/policy/research/scam-booklet-final-draft.pdf>

Increasingly, scams are becoming cyber enabled. Cybercrime is an 'umbrella' term for lots of different types of crimes which either take place online or where technology is a means and/or target for the attack. From this, it can be broken down into two broad categories- cyber-dependent crimes and cyber enabled crimes. Cyber-enabled crimes are traditional crimes that are increased in their scale or reach by the use of computers, computer networks or other ICT. Unlike cyber-dependent crimes, they can still be committed without the use of ICT. Example of cyber-enabled crimes include:

- Fraud (including mass-marketing frauds, 'phishing' e-mails and other scams, online banking and e-commerce frauds).
- Theft (including theft of personal information and identification-related data).
- Harassment.
- Sexual offending against children (including grooming, and the possession, creation and/or distribution of sexual imagery).

Table 13, below, breaks down police recorded cybercrime over the past five years in East Cambridgeshire and across Cambridgeshire. In 2015, there were just 22 police recorded cybercrimes in East Cambridgeshire, this increased to 76 by the end of 2019. These increases are likely to be, in part, accounted to increased awareness of cybercrime, both professionally and amongst the community. Despite the fact that this is a relatively low volume crime, the level of harm, especially on those most vulnerable, can be high.

Table 13: Police recorded crimes with a cyber-marker applied or with and online crime or cyber-enabled keyword in East Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire

Year	Police recorded cyber- crime in East Cambridgeshire	Rate per 1,000 population	Police recorded cyber- crime in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	Rate per 1,000 population
2015	22	0.25	311	0.37
2016	38	0.44	369	0.43
2017	31	0.36	516	0.61
2018	25	0.29	379	0.45
2019	76	0.88	779	0.92

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/CADET

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough against Scams Partnership (CAPASP)

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough against Scams Partnership (CAPASP) was established in December 2019. CAPASP is a county-wide partnership of public, private and voluntary sector organisations committed to working together to stop scams, including cybercrime and doorstep crime across the county.

Last year it was recommended that East Cambridgeshire CSP join Cambridgeshire and Peterborough against Scams partnership. Since then they have joined the partnership and are working to support local delivery against the county-wide plan. The East Cambridgeshire Community Eyes and Ears scheme is a key part the local plan to raise scams awareness.

FIRES AND FALLS: SAFE AND WELL VISITS

Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue service offer 'safe and well' visits to the most vulnerable residents across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The visits assess six key elements within the home:

- Fire safety in the home - including cooking, general safety and escape plans.
- Falls prevention - including simple remedial action such as replacing lightbulbs or taping down loose carpet.
- Alcohol use.
- Advice on staying well and warm.
- Crime reduction - Advice on making the property more secure in addition to advice to make residents less vulnerable to scams or fraud.
- Smoking - Advice and support to stop smoking.

Table 14, below, shows the total number of visits delivered by the fire service between 2017 and 2019. In East Cambridgeshire, there has been a year on year increase in the number of visits from 344 in 2017 to 616 in 2019.

Table 14: Total Safe and Well visits per district 2017-2019

District	2017	2018	2019	Total
Cambridge City	482	496	617	1,595
East Cambridgeshire	344	438	616	1,398
Fenland	740	605	907	2,252
Huntingdonshire	1006	1119	1679	3,804
Peterborough	1124	1626	878	3,628
South Cambridgeshire	525	914	894	2,333

Source: Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service

COMMUNITY EYES AND EARS - ADDITIONAL DATA

The aim of the Community Eyes and Ears scheme is to raise awareness across a range of crime and community safety issues. Some of these issues are monitored and tackled by countywide groups that predominately tackle the 'high' risk end and multi-agency interventions. These issues include:

- Radicalisation
- Modern Slavery
- Children and Adults at risk of abuse and neglect
- Child Exploitation

In November 2019, the Cambridgeshire Research Group produced a briefing for the ECCSP delivery group to help outline how the partnership can link in with these groups to help tackle these high harm issues and how the Community Eyes and Ears scheme can help form part of county wide delivery plans.

As part of this briefing paper, the Cambridgeshire Research Group also identified key data and intelligence gaps both locally in East Cambridgeshire and across the district in understanding these issues of high harm.

THINK COMMUNITIES

Across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough progress is being made in developing the 'Think Communities' (TC) approach.¹⁸

The TC approach favours collaboration between local agencies and communities directly where it makes sense to do so. In some areas, this may lead to the development of 'place based boards'. These boards will bring together a variety of partnership structures pertinent to some areas within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. In other areas a more 'hyper-local' approach is being taken. This means recognising small communities that are often self-defined communities existing within larger geographic areas. This is often driven from within the communities themselves, which have actively chosen to tackle a concern or proactively establish community assets or activities.

The approach has a vision formulated around three key streams;

- **People:** Resilient communities across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough where people can feel safe, healthy, connected and able to help themselves and each other.
- **Places:** New and established communities that are integrated, possess a sense of place, and which support the resilience of their residents.
- **System:** A system wide approach in which partners listen, engage and align with communities and with each other, to deliver public service and support community-led activity.

Following the shift to looking at more holistically at place (e.g. Littleport) rather than crime types and as part of the approach to the transformation topic, the Partnership has invested officer time and resources into considering both how it works and what information it uses throughout its decision-making processes.

The key principles that each of the partner organisation have agreed to work to as part of this agenda are:

- Empower and enable communities to support themselves and encourage community led solutions and intervention.
- Work with communities to harness their local capacity targeted towards those in the community requiring the most help.
- Support active, healthy communities to play a clear and evidenced role in improving people's lives, thereby preventing, reducing or delaying the need for more intrusive and costly public services.
- Align resources to create multi-agency support which can flexibly meet the changing needs of our communities.
- Be prepared to be experimental in approach, in order to deliver individual local solutions and support ideas that can be replicated.

¹⁸ Cambridgeshire County Council, Think Communities,
<https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/council/communities-localism/community-resilience>

EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE COMMUNITY EYES AND EARS

The Community Eyes and Ears scheme (CE&ES) seeks to strengthen communities and their resilience by providing them with the knowledge to identify risk and seek help from both within the community and, where necessary, relevant services. There are two key elements:

- Engagement to raise awareness and signpost support for community safety issues in the community.
- A training programme, aimed at identifying appropriate persons in the community to effectively 'champion' issues and offer early support to potential vulnerable persons.

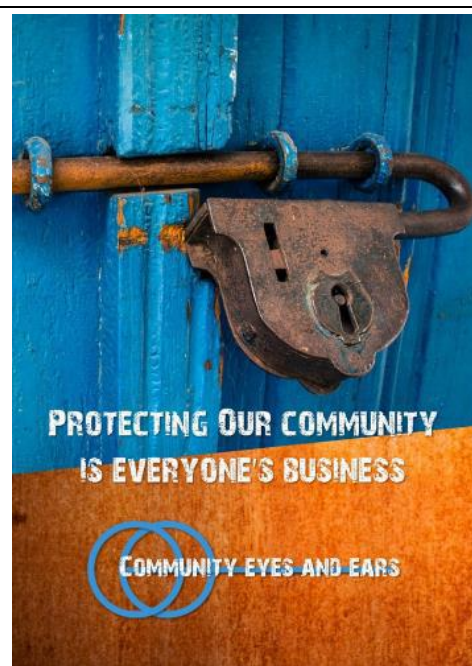
The CE&ES forms part of ECCSP's transformation project as funded by the Office of Police and Crime Commissioner.

Marketing materials have been developed for the scheme including a booklet which currently covers the key community safety issues outlined in the figure below.

Figure 27: Community Eyes and Ears Booklet summary

Issues covered by the Community Eyes and Ears Booklet:

- **Radicalisation**
- **Hate Crime**
- **Modern Slavery**
- **Cyber Crime**
- **Scams and Fraud**
- **Children and Adults at risk of abuse and neglect**
- **Child Exploitation**
- **Domestic Abuse**
- **Fires and Falls**
- **Dementia And Loneliness**



The Cambridgeshire Research Group produced a briefing paper for ECCSP delivery group in November 2019. This briefing paper set out to:

- Review the scope of the existing Community Eyes and Ears Scheme.
- Understand how the community safety topics encompassed by the Community Eyes and Ears Scheme to date can be monitored in future.
- Understand where the Community Eyes and Ears Scheme fits into the wider local community safety landscape and action plans.
- Highlight possible gaps and ways to build upon the Community Eyes and Ears scheme going forward.

EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE: LITTLEPORT

Littleport has been a focus for some time for a number of agencies and work is ongoing. More recently it has also been a 'Think Communities' pilot area which is focussed around tackling youth related Anti-Social behaviour.

The partnership are already engaged in some of the key principles of Think Communities including **working to a place based focus, developing community resilience and working directly to co-create 6 solutions with community groups, such as the parish council.** This is reflected in the development of a shared community plan.

The demographic profile of Littleport summarised in the Littleport briefing produced by Cambridgeshire Research Group was a key first step in the partnership applying the 'place based' principles of working. Many of the key indicators included in this report are available via **Cambridgeshire Insight custom area reporter**, allowing the partnership to instantly profile any bespoke area across the district.

It is important that to support the success of this agenda across the county, the partnership shares their learning and success stories.

PLACE BASED PROFILING

As mentioned, over the past 12 to 28 months the partnership have started to work to tackle local issues in specific places, most notably in Littleport. The partnership have been supported in this by receiving a bespoke place based briefing on Littleport.

This briefing helped the partnership to gain an overall understanding of place, or those places that bring high demand on services as well as creating a shared evidence based with the local community.

As part of the Think Communities agenda, the Cambridgeshire Research Group are working to improve place based profiling. As part of this profiling work, deprivation and household segmentation reports have been released for East Cambridgeshire on [Cambridgeshire Insight](#).

INDICES OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION 2019

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD 2019) is the official measure of relative deprivation for small area geographies called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs), in England. Lower Layer Super Output Areas are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. The Minimum population of an LSOA is 1,000 and the mean is 1,500. There is a total of 32,844 LSOAs nationally.

The IMD is a valuable dataset in identifying need in small geographies and gives headline demand across seven key domains.

Key Findings

- East Cambridgeshire is ranked as the second least deprived of the five districts across Cambridgeshire for overall Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD Score)
- There are 3 LSOAs in the top 30% most deprived in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, and none in the 0-20% most deprived nationally or when comparing across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- There are 7 LSOAs in the district that are in the top 10% least deprived nationally.

- The **Barriers to Housing & Services domain ranks the lowest (most deprived)** out of the domains in East Cambridgeshire when ranked against all other local authorities nationally (46/317).
- The Health Deprivation & Disability domain ranks the highest (least deprived) in the Local Authority rankings (288/317), closely followed by the Crime domain (286/317).
- Only 2 LSOAs across the district have been ranked as more deprived since 2015. These were in Stretham and Burwell ward.
- Both the Income Deprivation Affective Children Index and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index subdomains show lower levels of relative deprivation in East Cambridgeshire.

District Overall Context- National Ranking

East Cambridgeshire is ranked 272 of 317 local authorities nationally, based on Local Authority Score, where 1 is most deprived. This means that East Cambridgeshire is the 45th least deprived of the 317 English Local Authorities nationally. This compares to South Cambridgeshire which is 301 (16th least deprived), Cambridge City which is 210 (107 least deprived), and Fenland and Peterborough that rank 80th and 51st respectively (237 and 266 out of 317). East Cambridgeshire has become relatively less deprived since the IMD 2015 as it previously ranked at 254/317 (the 63rd least deprived of the English Local Authorities).

Domain Rankings

The individual domain rankings present an absolute value for the lowest ranked and highest ranked domains in the district. The ranks are based on comparisons between all of the local authority nationally - there are 317 local authorities.

Table 15 below shows the deprivation domains for East Cambridgeshire by rank (out of 317 nationally) where the lower the rank the more deprived the domain (1 is the most deprived) is compared to other local authorities nationally:

Table 15: Deprivation domains for East Cambridgeshire by rank (1 is the most deprived)

Domain		National Local Authority Rank / 317
Income		259
Employment		274
Education, Skills and Training		195
Health Deprivation and Disability		288
Living Environment		216
Crime		286
Barriers to Housing and Services		46
Income Sub-domains	IDACI (Income Deprivation affecting children)	278
	IDAOPI (Income Deprivation affecting Older People)	211

In East Cambridgeshire, Barrier to Housing and Services ranks significantly lower than the other domains, ranking over 100 less than the next domain (Education, Skills and Training), showing it is the most deprived domain by rank. Health Deprivation and Disability is the highest ranking domain in East Cambridgeshire, closely followed by Crime domain.

Analysis of individual Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) across East Cambridgeshire

The tables below show the National and Local Decile Rank for the IMD in the most deprived and least deprived LSOAs in East Cambridgeshire. **There are no LSOAs within the bottom 3 most deprived deciles on the national IMD**, and only 3 in the local IMD ranking. This is particularly good, showing that **East Cambridgeshire has no LSOAs in the top 20% most deprived areas nationally or locally**. There are substantially more LSOAs in the top 3 least deprived areas, and 7 in the 10th decile, or the least deprived decile, both nationally and locally.

Lowest scoring LSOAs (more deprived):

In general, the north-east of the district is ranked as most deprived. LSOAs East Cambridgeshire **001C** (Littleport East), and East Cambridgeshire **003G** (Ely North) are scored as having the highest overall levels of deprivation in the district on the local IMD deciles (3).

Table 16: Lowest scoring LSOAs (more deprived):

2011 LSOA Name	2018 Ward Name	IMD 2019: National Decile Rank (where 1 is most deprived)	IMD 2019: Local Decile Rank (where 1 is most deprived)
East Cambridgeshire 003G	Ely North	4	3
East Cambridgeshire 001C	Littleport East	4	3
East Cambridgeshire 001E	Littleport West	5	3

Highest scoring LSOAs (least deprived):

In comparison, East Cambridgeshire **002D** (Sutton), **003F** (Ely North), **004F** (Ely South), **004G** (Ely South), **007C** (Isleham), **008B** (Burwell), and **011B** (Cheveley) rank the highest on the local IMD deciles (10).

Table 17: Highest scoring LSOAs (least deprived):

2011 LSOA Name	2018 Ward Name	IMD 2019: National Decile Rank (where 1 is most deprived)	IMD 2019: Local Decile Rank (where 1 is most deprived)
East Cambridgeshire 008B	Burwell	10	10
East Cambridgeshire 003F	Ely North	10	10
East Cambridgeshire 002D	Sutton	10	10
East Cambridgeshire 004G	Ely South	10	10
East Cambridgeshire 011B	Cheveley	10	10
East Cambridgeshire 004F	Ely South	10	10
East Cambridgeshire 007C	Isleham	10	10

UNDERSTANDING VULNERABILITY IN PLACE

The Partnership has started to tackle vulnerable places but to date, this approach has been centred predominantly on Littleport. It is the role of the CSP to ensure that this approach is sustainable across the district as a whole to support need in other communities.

Part of the partnerships response to this should be to use data and evidence to identify those places of higher need and vulnerability. The 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation is a useful data source to start the local understanding of this but should be used alongside other data sources.

In 2019/20, as part of their countywide transformation topic, South Cambridgeshire CSP agreed that a data group would be set up, along the lines of a task and finish group, in order to review data sharing and make recommendations for future working. The South Cambridgeshire Data Group was established as a 'task and finish group' operating from September 2019 and due to finish February 2020. **The aim of this group was to improve community safety responses through greater sharing**

of data and improve the range and use of data to gain insight into vulnerability in the South Cambridgeshire District Council area.

As part of this data work, the Cambridgeshire Research Group was able to support the partnership identify places within the districts that experience multiple crime and community safety issues and would benefit from a place based approach. **It is recommended that ECCSP adopt a similar approach in 2020/21, with the support of the Cambridgeshire Research Group.**

CONSIDERING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PLACE BASED BOARD

As the partnership look to further develop place based working across the district, consideration should be given to the development of a place based board. Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership have already considered this by looking to merge the local CSP and Living Well Partnership (LWP). There are local challenges to following this approach in East Cambridgeshire, notably as the local LWP covers both East Cambridgeshire and Fenland.

With this in mind though, it is recommended that local partners organise a workshop to understand how they can best work to place. Within this, it is important that the partnership considers how to deliver the key, sometimes statutory function of a community safety partnership.

The Huntingdonshire partnership should also consider their local delivery role within the context of the countywide community safety delivery groups. County delivery groups exist for the following topics;

- Child Criminal Exploitation
- CCJB Offender Sub-Group
- Drug & Alcohol Misuse Delivery Board
- Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Delivery Group
- Mental Health Delivery Board
- Organised Crime & Modern Slavery Delivery Group
- PREVENT Delivery Board
- Road Safety Partnership
- Youth Justice Management Board

These groups predominately tackle the 'high' risk end and multi-agency interventions (Appendix C)

APPENDIX A: RECOMMENDATIONS SPECIFIC TO LITTLEPORT FROM THE LITTLEPORT AREA PROFILE

- 1) Continue to develop community engagement in Littleport and look to co-create solutions with the community via the Parish Council and community meetings as well as community focus points such as schools and healthcare providers.
- 2) Engage with young people in Littleport to further understand and ultimately address their concerns about feeling safe within the community.
- 3) Work directly with housing providers that have raised concerns of having few alternative interventions for dealing with ASB among young people and look to offer solutions to refer the young people and their families for more positive support around their behaviour.
- 4) Note and share the community profile of Littleport with the community to develop the shared evidence base and tailor activity around this. The partnership should especially reflect upon the detailed Acorn profile indicating optimal communication channels when planning to engage with the community.
- 5) Use the evidence within this assessment and gathered through community engagement to support service planning. For example, the partnership can refer to the seasonality and peak time analysis of ASB issues.
- 6) Identify whether there is a core group of young people in Littleport who are congregating and involved in ASB and if there is therefore a group dynamic to consider. The partnership needs to be mindful that the effectiveness of interventions around young people's behaviour can be influenced by whether the interventions are tailored to tackle problematic behaviour in established groups or more disparate individuals.
- 7) Ensure partner delivery against the shared community plan with Littleport Parish council. The Parish Council will co-ordinate the community led work and, and the CSP should ensure that effective measures are put in place to support this plan.
- 8) Be open to having a single conversation with the community regardless of the matter and taking the necessary steps to ensuring that the community/resident receives the assistance they require. This has already been shown in the Littleport community meetings.
- 9) Share positive outcomes with the community via relevant communications channels highlighted in this report and work directly with the community on this.

Additional wider recommendations from this report which also apply to Littleport:

- Shape future activity relating to youth ASB with guidance from this youth engagement and the processes supporting development of the East Cambridgeshire District Council youth strategy.
- Look to enable the parish council and the community to co-ordinate and delivery community led work. This could be supported through the development of small grants to schemes and projects that would help deliver against the shared desired outcomes.

Source: https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Briefing-Paper-Littleport-Public-v1.0_Final.pdf

The DNA of our approach

The Think Communities movement is growing organically across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, and is changing the relationship between the public sector and our communities. It is creating the right conditions for the public sector system to consider what it can do together that they can't do apart, and so help to improve outcomes, manage risk, build resilience, and manage and delay demand.

Our citizens are at the heart of collective decision making, with a greater emphasis on place-based delivery to ensure there is a deep understanding of local needs, challenges, assets and opportunities.

We are building new relationships, founded on trust, transparency and accountability – putting the system in a much stronger and more resilient position to tackle our collective Grand Challenges.

What
do we want to achieve?

People

Resilient and connected citizens across Cambridgeshire, with residents responsible for shaping their futures and accessing opportunities

Principles, challenges and our approach

At the centre of this approach are the grand challenges that, as a public sector system, have been identified as a common agenda and shared vision.

It is recognised that through embedding the Think Communities principles across the system and by learning, connecting and delivering we can collectively improve the outcomes of our residents

Places

Communities united by a sense of place, where services match need, and opportunities exceed expectations

System

Responsive, adaptive, creative services, structured simply and accessibly, that respond swiftly to evidence-need and community and citizen-led inputs, agnostic about who takes the lead

Why
are we doing this?

How
will we do it?

Connecting

Building a movement across the system by identifying opportunities and activity; pushing their ambition and breaking down the silos that traditional practice has created

Learning

With a great deal of energy and activity across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and beyond it is important to learn - creating a culture of being truly open to trying things and learning from them, understanding the conditions of success and sharing this far and wide

Find out more

As we are quite early on in our journey, we really want to hear from others that are doing similar work or who want to learn more about our examples so please do get in touch

thinkcommunities@cambridgeshire.gov.uk

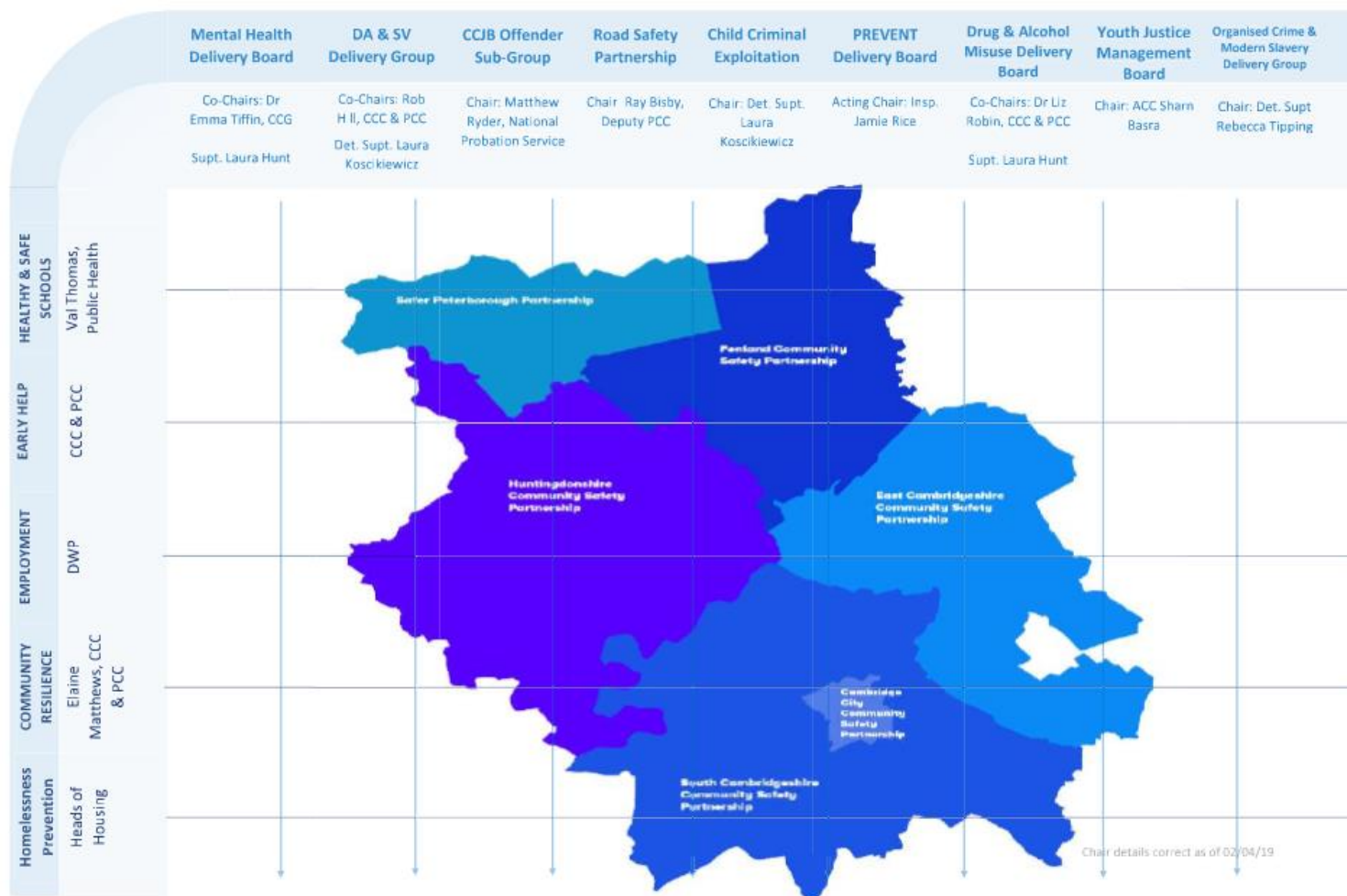
Delivering

Different parts of the system leading on work that will unlock and enable the systemic change that is required to further evolve the relationship between the public sector and communities

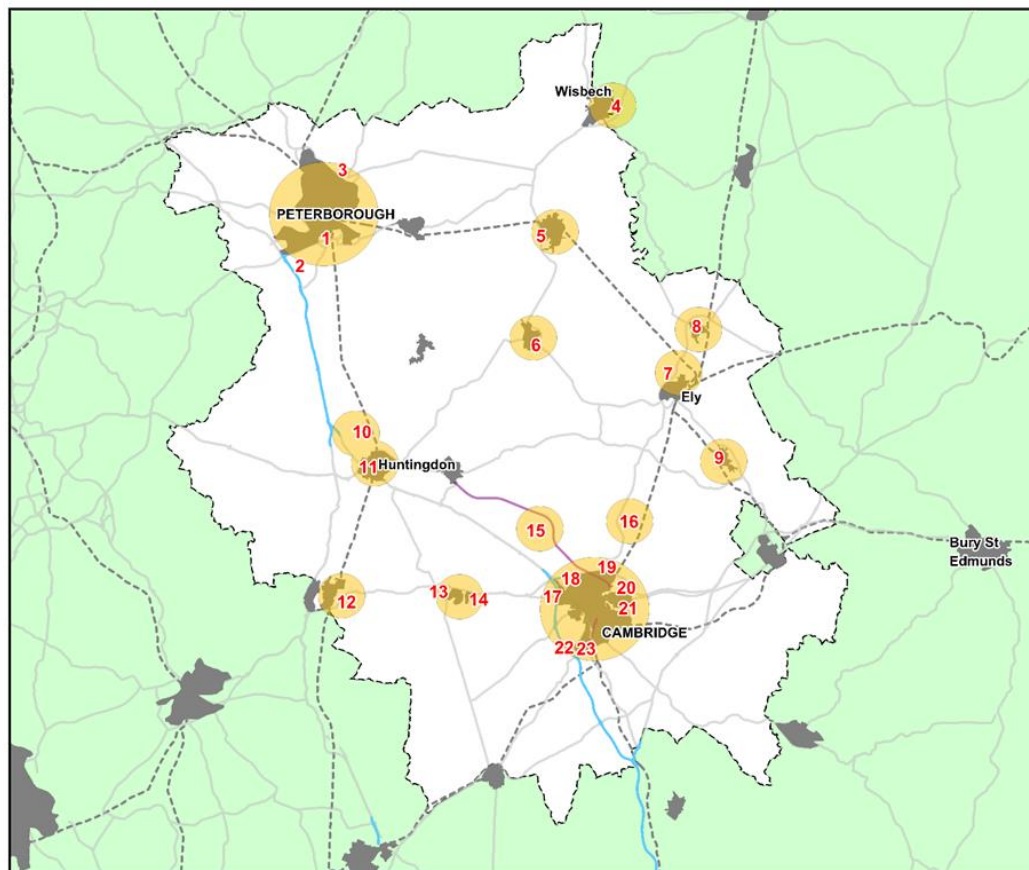


APPENDIX C: CAMBRIDGESHIRE COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP MATRIX

PARTNERSHIP MATRIX



APPENDIX D: CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND PETERBOROUGH MAJOR DEVELOPMENT SITES



Site	Total number of homes	Dwellings completed (2019)
1 Hampton Urban Extension	3632	1612
2 Great Haddon Urban Extension	5300	0
3 Norwood	2300	0
4 East Wisbech	1450 (550 in Kings Lynn & West Norfolk)	0
5 West March	2000	0
6 South Chatteris	1000	0
7 Ely (North)	3000	37
8 Littleport	1850	0
9 Soham	2100	0
10 Alconbury Weald	5000	275
11 Ermine Street (South) Huntingdon	1050	0
12 St Neots East (Wintringham Park and Loves Farm 2)	1479 (Loves Farm) 3820 (Wintringham Park)	1438 (Loves Farm)
13 Cambourne West	2350	0
14 Bourne Airfield New Village	3500	0
15 Northstowe	10000	431
16 Waterbeach New Town	9000	0
17 Cambridge North-West (University Site)	1849 (Cambridge) 1151 (South Cambs)	798 (Cambridge) 38 (South Cambs)
18 NIAB (Darwin Green)	1746 (Cambridge) 1000 (South Cambs)	168 (Cambridge)
19 Cambridge Northern Fringe East (AAP)	Potential for 7600	
20 Cambridge East (north of Newmarket Road)	1300	0
21 Cambridge East (north of Cherry Hinton)	420	0
22 Trumpington Meadows	567 (Cambridge) 623 (South Cambs)	494 (Cambridge) 322 (South Cambs)
23 Glebe Farm, Clay Farm and Bell school	317 Glebe Farm (Cambridge) 270 Bell School 2186 Clay Farm	317 Glebe Farm (Cambridge) 238 Bell School 1944 Clay Farm

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APPENDIX E: REFERENCES

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