CAMBRIDGESHIRE RESEARCH GROUP 2019/20
END OF YEAR STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT: ANNUAL REVIEW AND ADOPTING A PLACE BASED BOARD

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Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership is at the end of its three year plan and exploring opportunities to work more closely with the local Living Well Partnership (LWP) to establish a place based board.

Crime and community safety specific key findings

Between December 2018 and November 2019, there was 10,358 police recorded crimes across Huntingdonshire which equated to around **58.4 crimes per 1,000 population.** This is lower than the Cambridgeshire rate of 67.8 crimes per 1,000 population over the same period.

The December 2018 to November 2019 crime count in Huntingdonshire (10,358) was a **5.1% increase on the total number of crimes recorded in the same period in 2016/17** (9,891). This increase in police recorded crime in Huntingdonshire mirrored increases across Cambridgeshire as a whole.

The highest volume of crime in the district occurs in Huntingdon North ward. Whilst this high volume should be expected as this incorporates Huntingdon town centre and the Oxmoor area, the partnership have also focussed here and are trialling an integrated place based approach around this. This was followed by 10.4% in St Neots Eynesbury, 6.0% in St Ives South and 5.0% in St Neots Eatons.

The overall **crime rate for violent offences increased by 15% between 2016/17 and 2018/19 from 12 offences per 1,000 population to 14**. This was slightly lower than levels seen in Cambridgeshire as a whole. Looking at the Cambridge Crime Harm Index (CHI)[1] weighted rate (i.e. the number of imprisonable days associated with these offences per 1,000 population) there was a rise of just under a quarter (24.43%) over the same time period. **This is indicative of a proportionally greater rise in the more serious violent offences**.

There have been long term decrease in the number of recorded ambulance call outs as a result of assault in Huntingdonshire. These decreases mirror trends across the rest of the county. In 2018, there were 119 ambulance call outs for assaults in the district which was a 41.7% reduction to the 204 incidents in 2014.

The overall crime rate for Hate Crime offences remained relatively stable in Huntingdonshire between 2016/17 and 2018/19. When the Cambridge CHI is applied the overall rate decreased by just under a quarter in both Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire, representing **a possible shift towards relatively less harmful racially and religiously aggravated offence types across the county.**

In Huntingdonshire there has been a **20.7% increase in police recorded burglary offences** from 2016/17 to 2018/19, whereas across the force wide area there has only been a marginal increase (2.5%) in the same period.

Since 2017/18 police recorded ASB incident rates in Huntingdonshire have consistently been in the middle of the range of rates shown among Cambridgeshire districts. The change from 2017/18 to 2018/19 shows a **22% decline in the rate of ASB in Huntingdonshire.**

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[1] University of Cambridge, Cambridge Harm Index, https://www.crim.cam.ac.uk/Research/research-tools

In the 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), Huntingdonshire ranked 248/317 of all the local authorities nationally, based on Local Authority Score, where 1 is most deprived.

Barriers to Housing and Services is the lowest ranked deprivation domain (most deprived). The highest scoring rank in Huntingdonshire is Income, closely followed by Employment and Health Deprivation and Disability. Analysis of the indices across the district shows variation across the district.

Huntingdonshire has 2 LSOAs in the 20% most relatively deprived nationally (**H 008A** in Huntingdon West **and H 008B** in Huntingdon North)

Data provided by Change Grow Live (CGL) shows that between 01/10/2018 and 30/09/2019, there were 573 individuals in drug and alcohol treatment that are resident in Huntingdonshire**. Of this 573 total treatments, there were 124 successful completions (21.5%).** This is higher than the successful treatment rate for the whole of Cambridgeshire (15.7%).

There were 1,088 Fires attended by the Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue in Huntingdonshire between December 2016 and November 2019.

The developing Oxmoor strategic assessment showed that demand on children social care services is highest in Huntingdon North ward. This assessment highlighted that there is also relatively **higher demands on services in Yaxley, Ramsey and St Neots.**

The detailed Acorn population segmentation profiles show variation across the district. The Huntingdonshire profile shows a higher proportion of households that are classified within the **Affluent Achievers and Comfortable Communities** when compared against Cambridgeshire as a whole. These profiles bring opportunities for improved targeted engagement across the whole district.

How the partnership works

Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership (HCSP) have explored opportunities to work with the local Living Well Partnership to form a single 'place based board.' Officers from Huntingdonshire District Council have developed a draft list of potential standing agenda items for the board as well as the statutory functions of the HCSP.

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.

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

The Oxmoor project has helped guide local thinking about developing a place based approach. Partners have committed to working to the four grand challenges as adopted by (CPSB). These are:

- Good Place
- Good Start
- Good Health
- Good Work

Priorities

As the partnership is at the end of the three year plan and steps have been taken to develop a place based board in Huntingdonshire to integrate the local Living Well Partnership (LWP), it is recommended that this document is used to **review the existing overarching priorities of HCSP. The partnership may wish to maintain existing priorities until priorities are agreed by the new place based board.**

All partners should help to shape the draft terms of reference of the place based board, ensuring that statutory CSP functions are maintained.

The partnership have worked to adopt the four grand challenges within strategic priorities for the Oxmoor project. The partnership should consider **whether and how these could be adopted more broadly outside of the pilot project and how delivery against these priorities can be replicated across the rest of the district.**

Think Communities

Whilst it is important that the Oxmoor project is experimental in its approach and learning is shared, **the partnership should also note and take learning from other approaches across other parts of the county in working to the Think Communities principles.** The partnership should consider how these approaches can be applied and embedded locally across the whole district.

A strategic assessment alone cannot meet the current demands of the data work stream of the Oxmoor project and the partnership more broadly. Some of this demand is to understand those streets (or even households) that are having the biggest demand on local services. **Analysis within the assessment highlights a potential need for more granular and targeted operational data sharing and analysis that would sit outside this assessment.** Progress has been made in identify future data support but this should be discussed by the partnership.

The partnership should maximise the value of Think Communities place profiling work by:

- Sharing the deprivation, Acorn and Acorn Wellbeing profiles with stakeholders and the community **to develop the shared evidence base and tailor activity around this.** This will help the partnership to use this shared evidence base and work to the Think Communities principle of **empowering and enabling communities to support themselves and encouraging community-led solutions and intervention.**
- Especially reflect upon the detailed Acorn profiles **indicating optimal communication channels** when planning to engage with the community through the discovery phase and defining any digital interventions.

Maintaining and developing key Community Safety functions

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. Information Sharing to Tackle Violence (ISTV) allows monitoring of attendances to local Emergency Departments (EDs) due to assault. It is recommended **that through the opportunities presented through working more closely with health services via a place based board, the partnership should ensure that this data is made available to create a greater understanding of violence locally.**

One of the overarching recommendations within the previous strategic assessment was that **the partnership should also explore engaging with other partnerships such as the Cambridgeshire and**

Peterborough against Scams Partnership, to tackle those high harm issues locally. The place based board should **consider their 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.

INTRODUCTION

THE AIM OF THIS STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT:

The aim of this document is to support Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership (HCSP) in fulfilling their **statutory function of receiving an annual strategic assessment**. This document has particular relevance for two reasons:

1) The partnership have reached the end of their existing three year plan and this document should be used as a basis to help the partnership to set local priorities.
2) The partnership have engaged with the local Living Well Partnership (LWP) to explore opportunities of how the two partnerships can align more closely to work with a more integrated, place-based focus.

This document will help ensure that whilst HCSP is developing a future terms of reference as a place based board, it will continue to meet the statutory functions of a CSP, including ensuring that local priorities are supported by an annual strategic assessment.

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 though, the research team have been able to access police recorded data up to October 2019. This also **presents an opportunity for the partnership to receive more detailed analysis of police recorded crime in the future.**

The previous strategic assessment also included an assessment of the partnerships priority of **targeting those who cause most harm** by including an offender profile. An offender profile has not been included in this document but for key crime types, the overall rate of crime has been assessed against overall harm caused, according to the Cambridge Harm Index. **The Cambridge Crime Harm measures the seriousness of crime harm to victims, and not just the number of officially recorded crimes.** It has been developed in response to this well-known issue and attempts to provide a measure of the seriousness of harm caused to victims by different offences.

REVIEW OF CURRENT PRIORITIES

The partnership currently has 4 strategic priorities that have steered local delivery over the past three years. These priorities are:

- Identifying and Supporting Vulnerable People
- Identifying and Responding to Issues in Vulnerable Places
- Target those who cause most harm
- Target Matters that are of most concern to our Communities

The partnership are now at the end of the **end of their current plan so should consider future priorities.** Local priorities will be determined by the key findings of this assessment and the future governance structure.

NATIONAL TRENDS

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 1, below, shows increases in reports to the Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW) with the latest estimates showing a 15% increase. This has particularly been driven by a 17% rise in "bank and credit account fraud."[2]

Figure 1: National police recorded crime in England and Wales and national estimates from the Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW), year ending June 2019
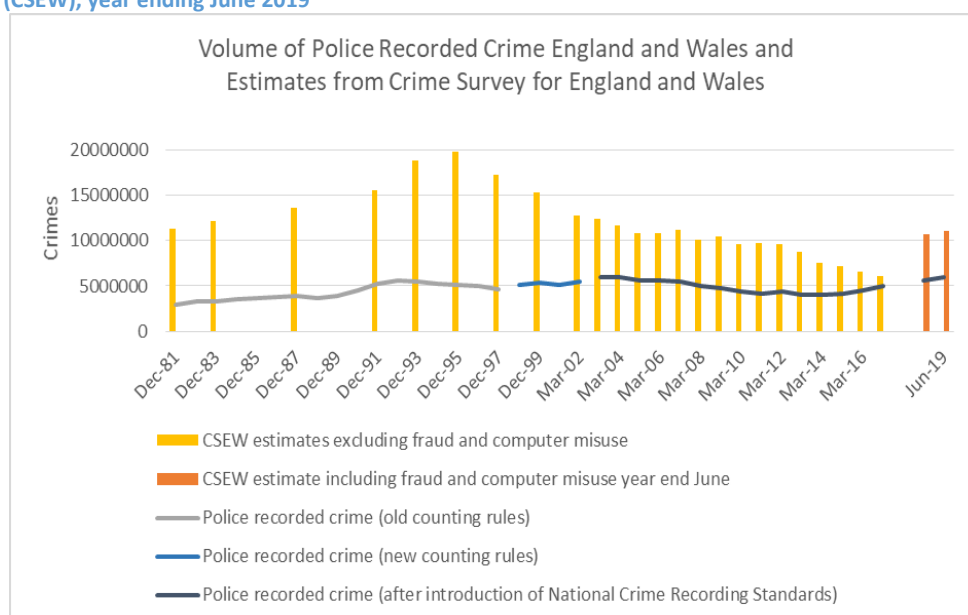
Source: ONS June 2019

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 data shows[3]:

- 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
- a 7% increase[1] in the number of police recorded offences involving knives or sharp instrument

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[2] Office of National Statistics, Crime Survey of England and Wales, year ending June 2019, https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingjune2019

[3] Office of National Statistics, Crime Survey of England and Wales, year ending June 2019, https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingjune2019

Figure 2, below, shows police recorded crimes to Huntingdonshire by month between April 2010 and November 2019. The long term trend in Huntingdonshire reflects **a rise in volume of all police recorded crime since 2014.**

Figure 2: Monthly counts of police recorded crime in Huntingdonshire, April 2010-November 2019.

Long term trend in Police Recorded Crime to November 2019 - Huntingdonshire

Source: CADET Nov 2019
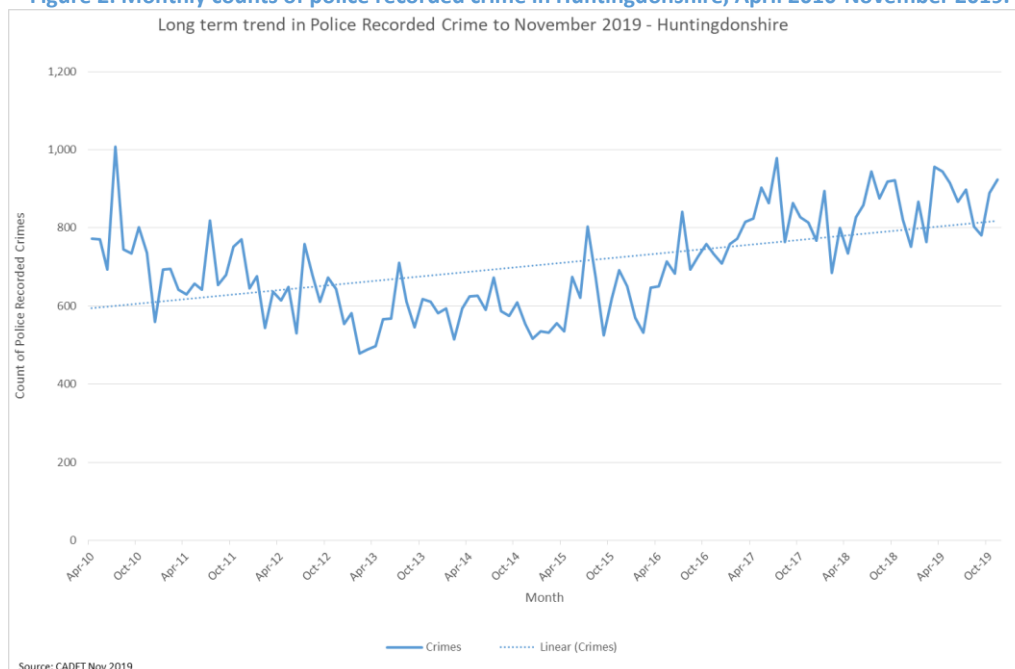
Source: CADET

Between December 2018 and November 2019, there were 10,358 police recorded crimes across the district which equated to around 58.4 crimes per 1,000 population. **This is lower than the Cambridgeshire rate** which was 67.8 crimes per 1,000 population over the same period.

There was a 5.1% increase in the total number of crimes recorded in the same period in 2016/17 (9,891). This increase in police recorded crime in Huntingdonshire mirrored increases across Cambridgeshire as a whole.

Table 1: Annual count of police recorded crime in Huntingdonshire, December 2016 to November 2019

Year (Dec-Nov)	Total number of crimes in Huntingdonshire	Total number of crimes per 1,000 population in Huntingdonshire	Total number of crimes in Cambridgeshire	Total number of crimes per 1,000 population in Cambridgeshire
Dec 2016 - Nov 2017	9,891	56.2	42,934	66.6
Dec 2017 - Nov 2018	10,050	56.8	41,576	64.1
Dec 2018 - Nov 2019	10,358	58.4	44,194	67.8

Table 2, below, breaks down all police recorded crime in Huntingdonshire between November 2018 and October 2019 in Huntingdonshire by ward. This shows that of all the crimes recorded in Huntingdonshire, 17.0% were recorded in Huntingdon North Ward. This was followed by 10.4% in St Neots Eynesbury, 6.0% in St Ives South and 5.0% in St Neots Eatons.

Whilst it is not surprising that the highest volume of crime occurs in Huntingdon North ward as this incorporates Huntingdon town centre and the Oxmoor estate, the partnership have already focussed resource on Huntingdon North ward (Oxmoor) and a place based approach. If the partnership is to continue working to understanding local issues, **further work may be needed to understand the specific crime and community safety issues in those wards that experience relatively higher volumes of crime, especially in St Ives, St Neots and Yaxley.**

Table 2: Breakdown of police recorded crime in Huntingdonshire by ward, November 2018 to October 2019

Ward	% Police Recorded Crime in Huntingdonshire, November 2018- October 2019
Huntingdon North	17.03%
St Neots Eynesbury	10.45%
St Ives South	6.00%
St Neots Eatons	5.50%
Yaxley	5.01%
Godmanchester & Hemingford Abbots	4.73%
Brampton	4.64%
Ramsey	4.62%
Stilton Folksworth & Washingley	4.56%
St Neots Priory Park & Little Paxton	4.11%
Huntingdon East	3.64%
Holywell-cum-Needingworth	3.49%
St Ives East	3.45%
St Neots East	2.99%
Sawtry	2.68%
Warboys	2.52%
Alconbury	2.21%
Hemingford Grey & Houghton	1.72%
Great Staughton	1.67%
The Stukeleys	1.49%
Fenstanton	1.41%
Kimbolton	1.34%

St Ives West	1.25%
Somersham	1.12%
Buckden	1.06%
Great Paxton	1.04%
Swavesey	0.02%

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.

VIOLENCE

The term 'violent crime' refers to a broad range of offences and includes crime types such as harassment and offences where no injury was sustained, through to grievous bodily harm (GBH) and murder.[4] Analysis of this crime entire category as if it were a homogenous group is not useful and does not produce insight for the Partnership. Therefore this section will pick out those issues that are most significant in terms of risk, harm or volume impact in Huntingdonshire. Further it will pick up key changes and the focus nationally, indicating where Huntingdonshire fits within that.

National trends:

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 crimes 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)[5]. 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 2018[6]), 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 firearms[7]. 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 acknowledged[8].

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[4] Metropolitan Police, Crime Type Definitions, https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data/met/crime-type-definitions/
[5] Office of National Statistics, The Nature of Violence Crime, https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/thenatureofviolentcrimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2018

[6] Office of National Statistics, The Nature of Violence Crime, https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/thenatureofviolentcrimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2018
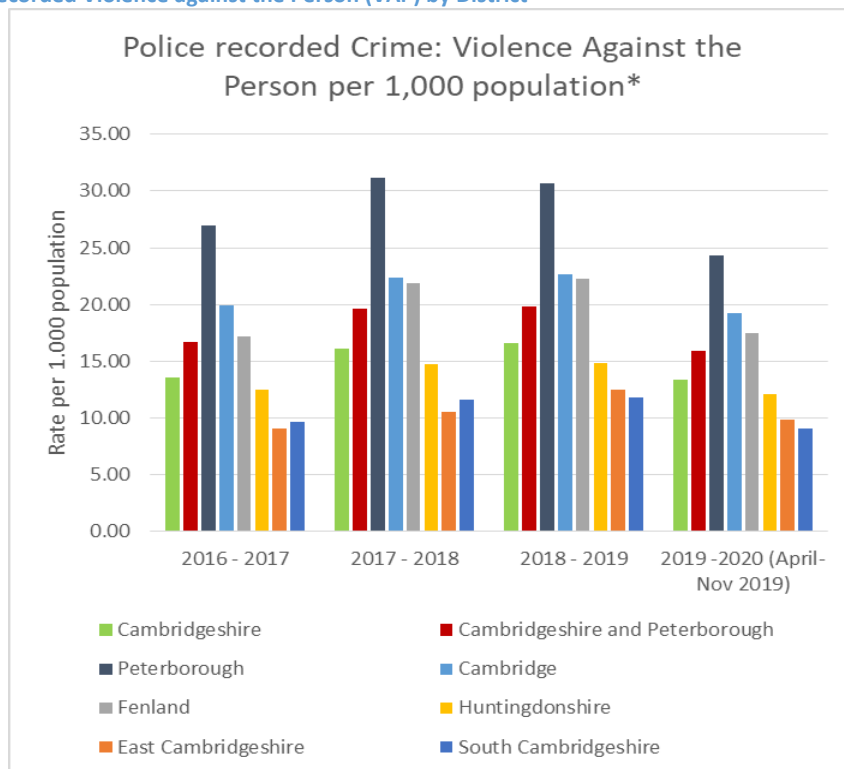[7] Office of National Statistics, Crime Survey of England and Wales, year ending June 2019, https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingjune2019
[8] House of Commons, Youth Affairs Committeee, Serious youth Violence, https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmselect/cmhaff/1016/1016.pdf , 2017-19

The figure below shows the Violence Against the Person (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. (See additional chart below for a detailed list of crimes included in this category). 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 1,000 population (for year ending June 2019)[9].

Figure 3: Police recorded Violence against the Person (VAP) by District

*CRG 2016 population forecast only; not extrapolated

Source: CADET

Across 2017-18 and 2018-19 the rate of police recorded VAP in Huntingdonshire has remained around 14.0 crimes per 1,000 population. Huntingdonshire remains the 3rd lowest rate of VAP crime when compared to other Cambridgeshire districts since 2016-17.

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[9]Office of National Statistics, Crime Survey of England and Wales, year ending June 2019, https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingjune2019

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.

Figure 4: Breakdown of Violence Against the Person (Police Recorded Crime) :Huntingdonshire

Breakdown of Violence Against the Person (Police Recorded Crime): Huntingdonshire
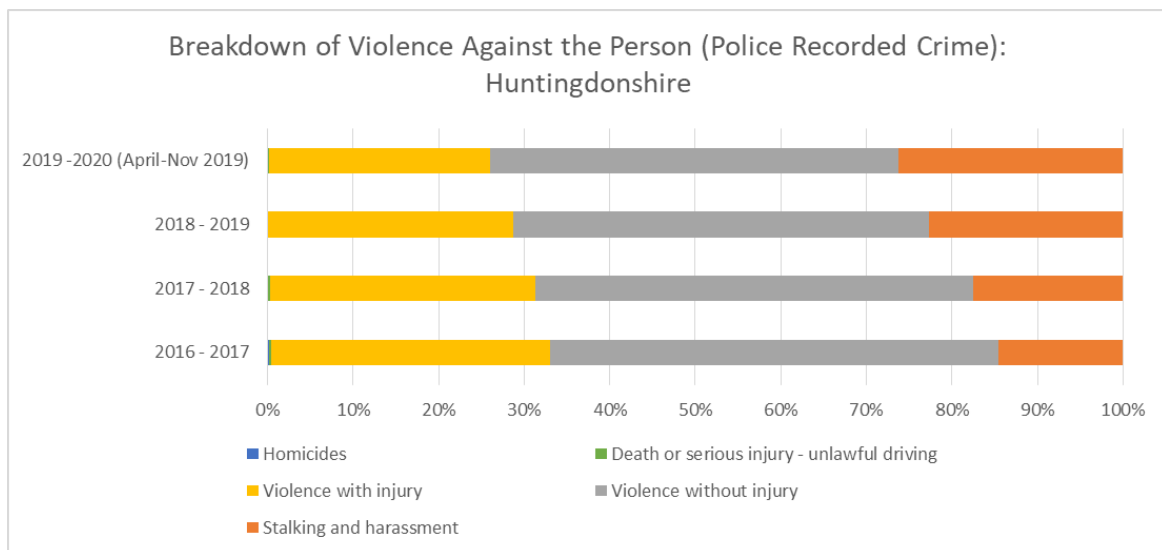
A majority of the police recorded VAP crime in **Huntingdonshire from 2016/17 onwards falls within the violence without injury subcategory**. Stalking and Harassment forms an increasing component of the VAP figures for the district with a 29.5% increase in the volume of these crimes from 2017/18 to 2018/19. This may be due to improved recording practices but the underlying details of this subcategory would need to be examined to understand the nature of this increase.

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.** 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 EDs, 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)[10]. However an increase in knife related serious violence in recent years has been reflected in this data.

Patient flow analysis of Emergency Department attendances carried out by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Public Health Intelligence team gives evidence that a majority of attendances by Huntingdonshire residents occur at Hinchingbrooke or Peterborough Hospital EDs. This analysis includes people attending Emergency Departments for any reason (i.e. not only assault related injuries), a diagram for the CCG area is shown below for wider context.

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[10] Cardiff University, Violence in England and Wales: An A+E Perspective,
https://www.cardiff.ac.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/1477055/Trends-in-violence-in-England-and-Wales_-NVSN-REPORT-2019.pdf

At the time of writing **ISTV data from Peterborough and Hinchingbrook hospitals was not made available to the Cambridgeshire Research Group for analysis to inform this document.**
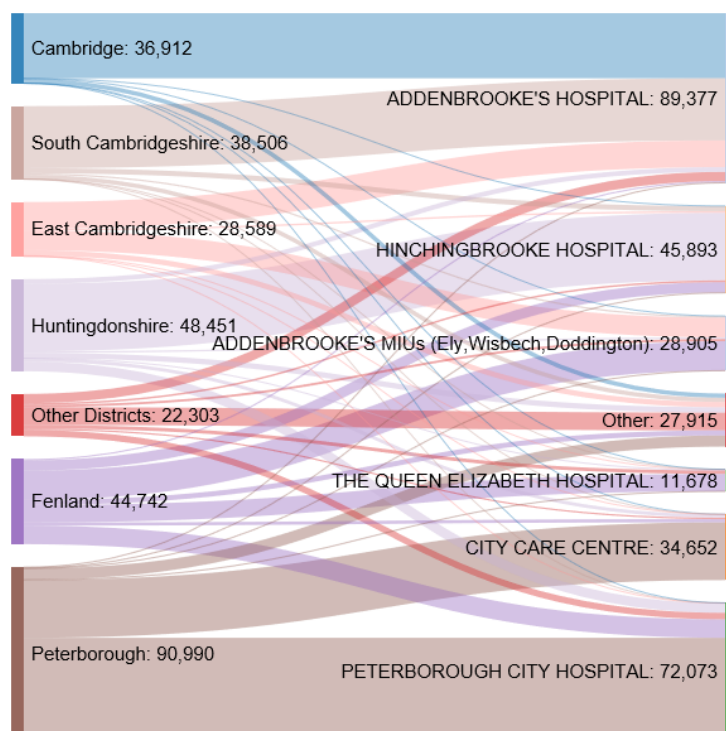
Note: includes all ED attendance types

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

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 3: Ambulance callouts for assault 2014 – 2019*;

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Cambridge	272	286	215	222	200	140
East Cambridgeshire	49	73	55	59	41	32
Fenland	182	221	170	157	143	111
Huntingdonshire	204	197	131	137	119	132
South Cambridgeshire	75	80	82	62	59	42
Unknown & Outside Cambridgeshire	564	616	484	426	391	366
All callouts for Assault (Total)	1346	1473	1137	1063	953	821

*2019 does not include Nov or Dec 2019 data which is awaiting release at the time of writing.

Source: East of England Ambulance Trust

There have been long term decreases in the number of recorded ambulance call outs as a result of assault in Huntingdonshire. These decreases mirror trends across the rest of the county. In 2018, there were 119 ambulance call outs for assaults in the district which was a 41.7% reduction to the 204 incidents in 2014. There were 132 incidents between January and October 2019, showing an increase on 2018.

Violence- Harm in Huntingdonshire

The crime recording category of 'Violence Against the Person' comprises a wide range of offences which vary considerably in terms of severity and consequent harm to the victim, for example, from assault without injury to assault causing grievous bodily harm. As such, the monitoring of overall crime counts is limited in the insight it can provide when considering the impact of harm to society resulting from these offences.

> The Cambridge Crime Harm Index (Cambridge CHI)[1] has been developed by Sherman (2016) in response to this well-known issue and attempts to provide a measure of the seriousness of harm caused to victims by different offences. The Cambridge CHI score is calculated based on the Sentencing Guidelines for England and Wales using the 'starting point' number of days in custody for each offence, should it have been committed by a first time offender.

In order to gain a greater insight into levels of harm resulting from violent offending in Huntingdonshire, the Cambridge CHI[11] has been applied to the most prevalent offence types within the 'Violence Against the Person' offence category (accounting for 88% of all offences in this category). Table 3 lists the total crime counts (November 2016 – October 2019) and the Cambridge CHI score for each offence type and highlights the variation in harm between offences from a score of 1 for 'Common assault and battery' (equating to a single day's imprisonment) to a score of 1,460 for 'Assault – GBH'.

Table 3: Cambridge CHI score and crime count for the 7 most common violence against the person offences in Huntingdonshire, November 16 – October 19

Offence type	Cambridge CHI Score	Total offences (Nov 16 – Oct 19) in Huntingdonshire
Common assault and battery (incl. attempts)	1	3,301
Assault – occasioning actual bodily harm (incl. attempts)	10	1,736
Sending letters etc with intent to cause distress or anxiety (incl. attempts)	10	713
Harassment (incl. attempts)	10	543
Threats to kill	10	336
Owner or person in charge allowing dog to be dangerously out of control in any place in England or Wales (whether or not a public place) injuring any person or assistance dog (incl. attempts)	2	179
Assault – GBH cause grievous bodily harm (incl. assault police and attempts)	1460	155

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[11] University of Cambridge, Cambridge Harm Index, https://www.crim.cam.ac.uk/Research/research-tools

The Cambridge CHI weighted rate was calculated by multiplying the total number of offences by the Cambridge CHI score for each of the offences in table 3, then calculating the rate per 1,000 population. Table 4 shows that the overall crime rate for these violent offences increased by 15% between 2016/17 and 2018/19 from 12 offences per 1,000 population to 14, slightly lower than levels seen in Cambridgeshire as a whole. Looking at the Cambridge CHI weighted rate (i.e. the number of imprisonable days associated with these offences per 1,000 population) shows a rise of just under a quarter (24.4%) over the same time period, **indicative of a proportionally greater rise in the more serious violent offences**. A similar pattern of increasing severity in violent offending can also be seen for Cambridgeshire, with the Cambridge CHI rate rising by a third between 2016/17 and 2018/19 countywide.

Table 4: Crime rate and rate weighted by the Cambridge CHI score, per 1,000 population, for all of the offences listed in table 3, Huntingdon and Cambridgeshire November 16 – October 19

		2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	Percentage change (2016/17 – 2018/19)
Crime Rate	Huntingdonshire	12.3	12.9	14.2	15.4%
	Cambridgeshire	13.3	14.5	15.8	18.7%
Cambridge CHI weighted rate	Huntingdonshire	467.9	440.6	582.2	24.4%
	Cambridgeshire	530.4	577.3	708.4	33.6%

*Rate calculations based on the Cambridgeshire Research Group 2016 population estimates

ACQUISITIVE CRIME

BURGLARY

Burglary is a relatively well-reported crime type and as such police recorded crime at a national level is showing a 4% decrease in burglary nationally (since March 2017)[12].

In Huntingdonshire there has been a 20.7% increase in police recorded burglary offences from 2016/17 to 2018/19, whereas across the forcewide area there has only been a marginal increase (2.5%) in the same period.

The figures below show the volume of police recorded burglary in Huntingdonshire including the main burglary types, both before and after the changes to the categorisation of domestic and non-domestic burglary applied by the Home Office in 2017[13]. Residential burglary appears to form the main part of the burglary figures for the area in recent years.

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[12] Office of National Statistics, Crime Survey of England and Wales, year ending June 2019, https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingjune2019
[13] Home Office, Counting Rules for Recorded Crime, https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/791088/count-burglary-apr-2019.pdf

Police Recorded Burglary Offences in Huntingdonshire by Type
(pre-2017 Home Office category changes)

Police Recorded Burglary Offences in Huntingdonshire by Type
(post-2017 Home Office category changes)
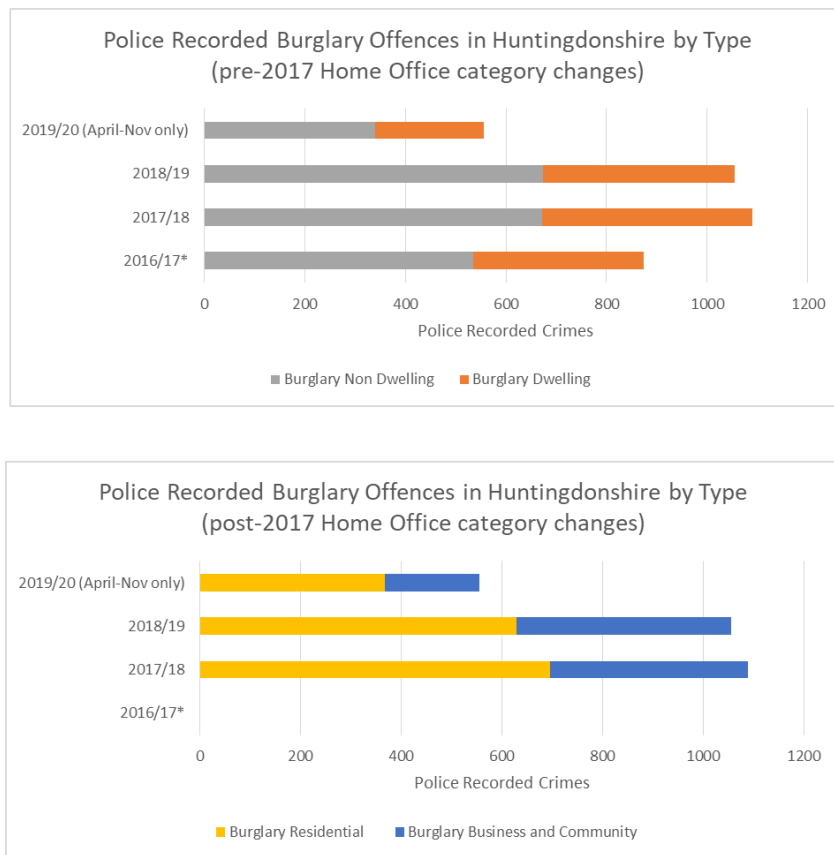
THEFT

National estimates of theft from the CSEW provide insight into the overall trend in a broad range of theft offences. Responses to June 2019 show an 11% increase in theft nationally compared to the year ending March 2017[14].
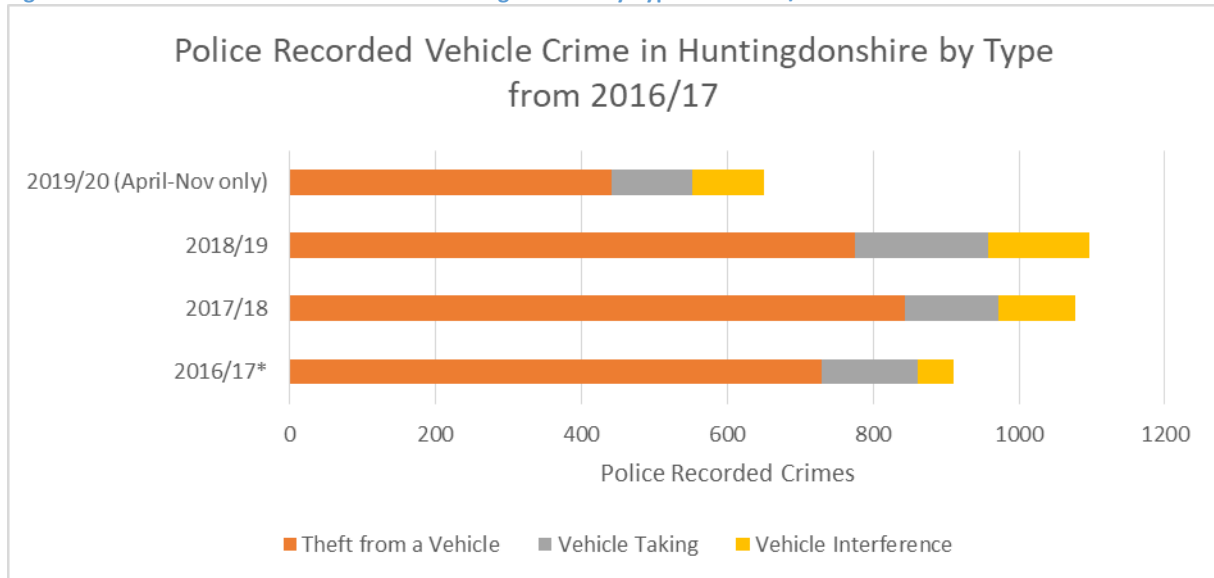
At a forcewide level, the volume of police recorded theft offences was 7% higher for 2018/19 compared to 2016/17. Huntingdonshire has however had a more marked increase of 21.1% in the same period (2016/17-2018/19).

VEHICLE OFFENCES

Vehicle offences are a relatively well-reported crime type and as such police recorded crime at a national level highlights a 3% rise in vehicle offences. This encompasses a 7% rise in the subcategory of "theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle". A breakdown of vehicle crime by type shown in the figure below indicates theft from a vehicle forms a major part of Vehicle crime in Huntingdonshire since 2016/17.

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[14] Office of National Statistics, Crime Survey of England and Wales, year ending June 2019,
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingjune2019

Police Recorded Vehicle Crime in Huntingdonshire by Type from 2016/17

Source: CADET

Comparing 2016/17 with 2018/19 police recorded crime data, theft from a vehicle has seen a 6.3% rise in Huntingdonshire, but this shows relative stability compared to the 36.8% increase in vehicle taking for the same period.

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL RELATED CRIMES

The below chart compares the rate of police recorded of drug offences in Huntingdonshire compared to Cambridgeshire as a whole. These rates include trafficking, simple possession and other drug offences. There has been a long term decline in the total number of drug offences in Huntingdonshire over the past five years with year on year decreases. Despite this, there was a slight increase between November-October 2018/19 when compared to the previous twelve months.

Figure 8: Police recorded drug offences, November 2014- October 2019

Police recorded drug offences in Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire by year*, rate per 1,000 population
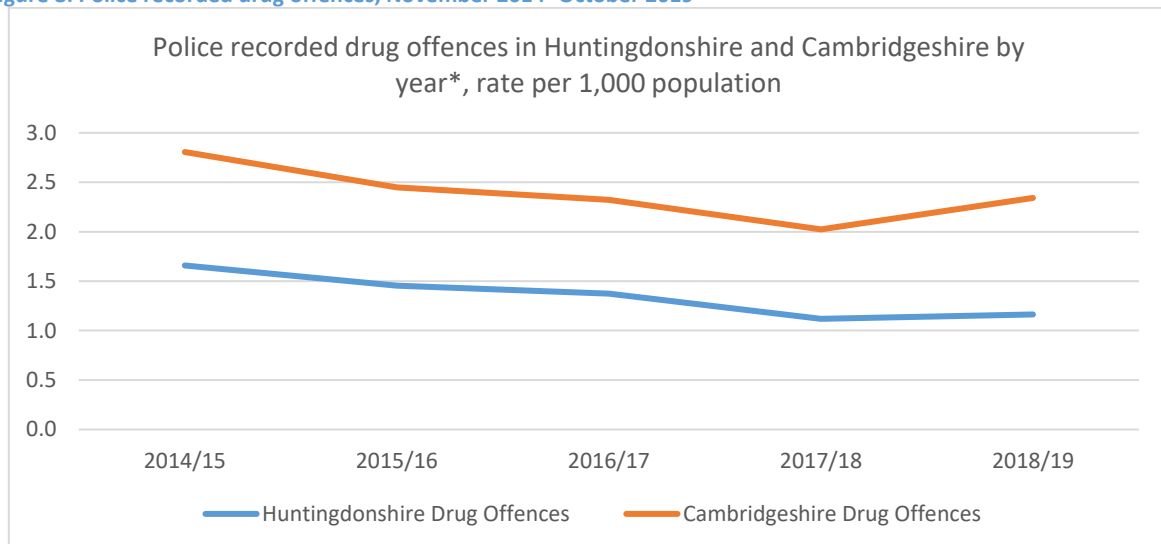
Between November 2018 and October 2019, there were 205 police recorded drug related offences compared to 197 in the same period of 2017/18. The long term decline in police recorded drug offences in Huntingdonshire, with a slight increase in 2018/19, mirrors the countywide trend.

As with police recorded drug offences, there has also been long term decreases in the number of alcohol-related crimes, this being crimes with either an alcohol marker applied or the presence of an alcohol key word. Between November 2018 and October 2019, there was a total of 205 police recorded alcohol related crimes in Huntingdonshire which compares to the 197 in the same period of 2017/18. Local trends in Huntingdonshire mirror county-wide trends.

Figure 9 : Police recorded alcohol related crimes, November 2014- October 2019

Police recorded alcohol-related offences in Huntingodnshire and Cambridgeshire by year*, rate per 1,000 population

— Huntingdonshire Alcohol Related Crimes   — Cambridgeshire Alcohol Related Crimes
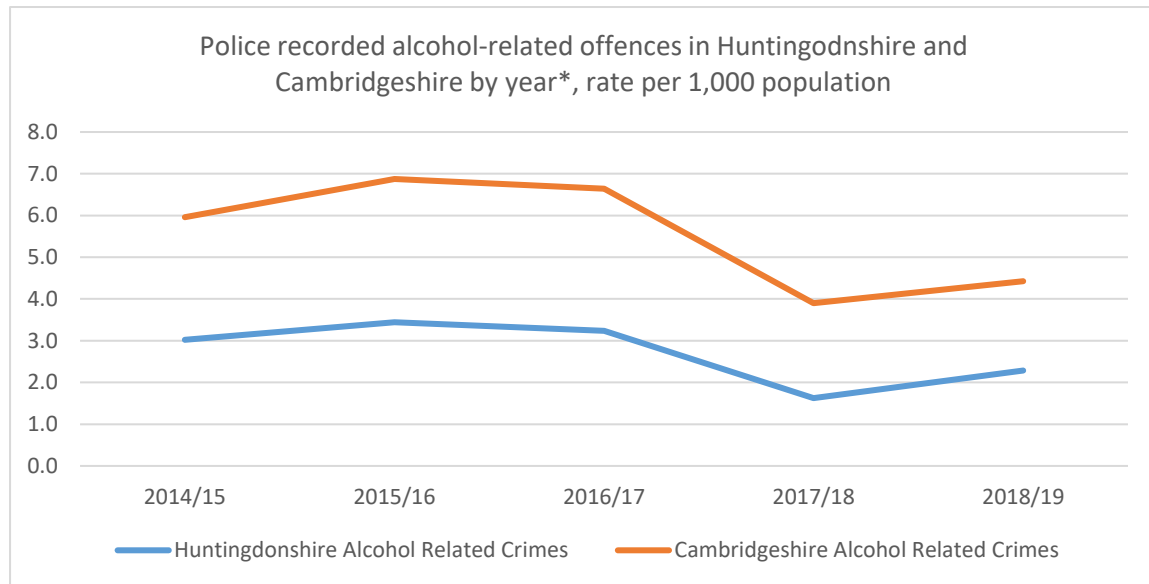
Cohesive communities have been defined as having five key attributes: a sense of community; similar life opportunities; respect for diversity; political trust; and a sense of belonging.[15] A correlation analysis by Wedlock argues that those local areas that have a high sense of community, political trust and a sense of belonging generally show significantly lower levels of 'all' reported crime. One indicator of a less cohesive community is the presence of hate crime. The Crown Prosecution Service defines hate crime as 'any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic.' The personal characteristics referred to encompass one or more of the following:

- Race or ethnicity;
- Religion or beliefs
- Sexual orientation;
- Disability;
- Transgender identity.

Table 5, below, summarises the total count of recorded racially aggravated crimes and crimes with a hate marker applied in Huntingdonshire by financial year. There were year on year increases across the district between 2015/16 and 2016/17 with a slight decrease in the 2018/19 financial year. This trend mirrors force wide recorded counts.

Table 5: Police recorded Hate Crime by Cambridgeshire Constabulary, 2015/16 to 2019/20 financial year

District	Financial Year				
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20*
Cambridge	141	272	251	257	175
East Cambridgeshire	29	44	37	31	10
Fenland	34	71	70	59	58
Huntingdonshire	78	99	138	120	95
Peterborough	262	468	532	391	321
South Cambridgeshire	58	97	115	92	51

Cambridgeshire	340	583	611	559	389

Between April and September 2019, there were 95 police recorded racially aggravated crimes and crimes with a hate marker applied in Huntingdonshire. There have been increases over the past five years in the number of police recorded hate crimes across the district with a peak in 2017/18.

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[15] Wedlock, Crime and Cohesive Communities, Home Office, 2006
*not full financial year

Hate Crime- Harm in Huntingdonshire (CHI methodology in violence harm section)

To further explore patterns of severity in hate crime the Cambridge CHI[16] has been applied to a selection of crime types which are racially or religiously aggravated as detailed in table 6. This list is not exhaustive and as such only represents a subset of hate crime, however, it can still provide insight into the total impact of harm resulting from these offences over the past three years. The harm score varies substantially across offences from the lowest score of 10 for racially or religiously aggravated common assault or beating up to 547.5 for racially or religiously aggravated wounding or grievous bodily harm. The most common offence type recorded between November 2016 and October 2019 was racially or religiously aggravated intentional harassment, alarm or distress which carries a harm score of 42.

Table 6: Cambridge CHI score and crime count for a selection of racially or religiously aggravated offences in Huntingdonshire November 16 – October 19

Offence type	Cambridge CHI Score	Total offences in Huntingdonshire (Nov 16 – Oct 19)
Racially or religiously aggravated intentional harassment, alarm or distress	42	152
Racially or religiously aggravated common assault or beating	10	32
Racially or religiously aggravated assault or assault occasioning actual bodily harm	182	22
Racially or religiously aggravated fear or provocation of violence	42	17
Racially or religiously aggravated wounding or grievous bodily harm	547.5	4

Table 7 below shows that the overall crime rate for this group of offences remained stable in Huntingdonshire between 2016/17 and 2018/19. When the Cambridge CHI is applied the overall rate decreased by just under a quarter in both Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire, **representing a shift towards relatively less harmful racially and religiously aggravated offence types across the county.**

Table 7: Crime rate and rate weighted by the Cambridge CHI score, per 1,000 population, for all of the offences listed in table 6, Huntingdon and Cambridgeshire November 16 – October 19

		2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	Percentage change (2016/17 – 2018/19)
Crime Rate	Huntingdonshire	0.48	0.33	0.48	1.20%
	Cambridgeshire	0.59	0.49	0.55	-5.99%
Cambridge CHI weighted rate	Huntingdonshire	33.21	18.63	25.24	-24.00%
	Cambridgeshire	31.53	22.81	23.69	-24.84%

[16] University of Cambridge, Cambridge Harm Index, https://www.crim.cam.ac.uk/Research/research-tools, *Rate calculations based on the Cambridgeshire Research Group 2016 population estimates

This section of the assessment will review those crime and community safety and other local issues that contribute towards vulnerability. **It should be noted at this early stage that the county council research group have produced a report to help develop an understanding of vulnerability in South Cambridgeshire with the aim of sharing lessons county-wide.** This provided a number of challenges but the partnership should note the findings of this work. The challenges included:

1) The national definition of an adult requiring safeguarding as described by the Care Act 2014 (see below) is broad and is open to interpretation.

2) Services work to differing understandings of vulnerability and different thresholds for service delivery. What was clear was that where an assessment has been made that an adult is at risk a referral to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Board is needed. This multiagency board has responsibility for safeguarding and is well connected with other delivery groups, and partnership boards across the county.

Examples of definition of vulnerable adults;

Example 1

The Care Act 2014, which covers England, defines the person who should be subject of a safeguarding enquiry as an adult who:

- has needs for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs) and;
- is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect; and;
- as a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect.

Example 2

The Department of Health defines a vulnerable adult as a person aged 18 years or over who is or may be in need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness, and who is or may be unable to take care of him or herself, or unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or exploitation.

Source: Boland B, Burnage J, Chowhan H; Safeguarding adults at risk of harm. BMJ. 2013 May 14346:f2716. doi: 10.1136/bmj.f2716.

The paper highlights **that being at risk of victimisation due to an individual's residential postcode, for example, does not take into account any factors of resilience pertaining to the individual or within the household.** This means that broad definitions and grouping end up being used to describe the 'types' of things that make people vulnerable, rather than actually being able to develop a robust tool for all circumstances.

Becoming or being vulnerable to victimisation or offending behaviour does not necessary mean that the issue atomically is a safeguarding risk, or would meet the threshold for safeguarding. **However, being at risk puts potential victims/ offenders within the domain of 'prevention'.**

It is recommended from the South Cambridgeshire paper that when an area has come to attention or is raised as a concern an area profile is produced and that the potential factors associated with vulnerability are considered in relation to the wider picture.

This section will review some of those community safety issues which often **affect or target those most vulnerable.**

DOMESTIC ABUSE

Levels of domestic abuse tend to be tracked using national datasets – in particular the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW). Further, although a crime of coercive control has recently been created domestic abuse is not 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 harder. **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. It will provide a local picture for the CSP and update the latest figures, whilst providing the national context.

Nationally, in the year ending March 2019, an estimates 2.4 million adults aged 16 to 74 years experienced domestic abuse in the last year (1.6 million women and 766,000 men).

Local prevalence

The domestic abuse crime rate for the Cambridgeshire Force area is 7.6 crimes per 1,000 population.

- Overall the CSEW reported no change in the prevalence of domestic abuse in the last year (ending March 2019).
- Changes seen in police recorded domestic abuse varied by district
- In the most recent complete financial year Huntingdonshire recorded a slight decrease, however the year to date (April to November) numbers are more in line with 2 years ago.

Figure 2: There was no change in the prevalence of domestic abuse in the last year

Prevalence of domestic abuse in the last year for adults aged 16 to 59 years, England and Wales, year ending March 2005 to year ending March 2019
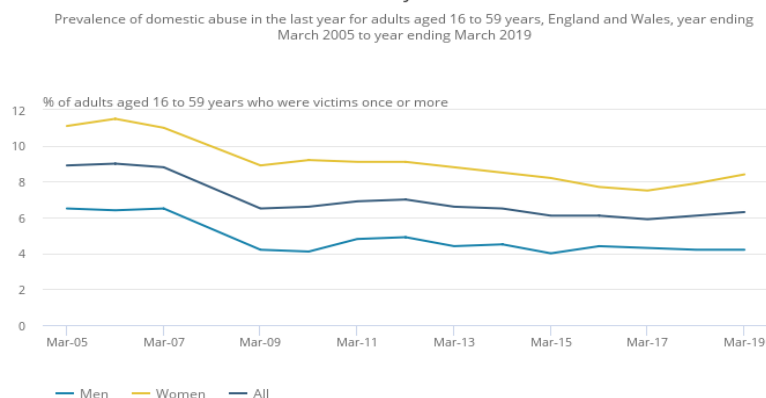
Source: Office for National Statistics - Crime Survey for England and Wales

Nationally, police recorded crimes have increases in regards to domestic abuse but this is currently being accounted for through increased reporting to and improved recording by police.

LOCAL POLICE RECORDED DOMESTIC ABUSE INCIDENTS AND CRIMES

Police recorded crimes with a domestic abuse marker applied continues to increase across Huntingdonshire but this can be attributed to be due to improved recorded practices. In 2010/11, there were 2.6 police recorded crimes per 1,000 population but this has increased to 6.3 in the most recent year (including a decrease from 7.4 in 2017/18).

Table 8: Huntingdonshire police recorded domestic abuse crime and incident data 2010/11 to 2019/20

Financial Year	Total number of incidents in Huntingdonshire	Rate of incidents per 1,000 population in Huntingdonshire	Total number of crimes in Huntingdonshire	Total number of crimes per 1,000 population in Huntingdonshire
2010/11	2,103	12.4	448	2.6
2011/12	2,017	11.9	450	2.7
2012/13	1,976	11.6	523	3.1
2013/14	2,160	12.6	650	3.0
2014/15	1,977	11.5	694	4.0
2015/16	2,028	11.6	810	4.6
2016/17	2,110	12.0	1,069	6.1
2017/18	2,286	12.9	1,305	7.4

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[17]ONS, Domestic Abuse overview, https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/domesticabuse inenglandandwalesoverview/november2019

2018/19	2,043	11.6	1,258	6.3
2019/20 (Apr-Nov)			1,205	

Whilst the total number of police recorded crimes in Huntingdonshire have increased over the past decade, recorded incidents have remained much more stable. In 2018/19, there were 11.6 domestic abuse incidents per 1,000 population which was actually lower than the same period in 2010/11 (12.4).

There is currently one Domestic Homicide Review in progress in Huntingdonshire with the pre-panel due to meet at the time of writing.

CHILDREN SOCIAL CARE IN HUNTINGDONSHIRE

The strategic assessment on Developing Oxmoor in 2019/20 provided an overview of social care demand in the Oxmoor area but a need was identified by the project to understand those streets (or even households) that are having the biggest demand on local services so that more targeted interventions can be delivered as well as those common triggers to social care.

The Oxmoor report looked at those individuals accessing Children Social Care Services in the hyper-local Oxmoor area but this section takes a step back and looks at Huntingdonshire wards as a whole.

DEMAND ON SOCIAL CARE

Table 9, below, shows that the highest demand on Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council children's social care services for each ward in Huntingdonshire. This shows that the highest demand on services comes from Huntingdon North ward and this areas was explored in more detail in the Oxmoor strategic assessment.

Table 9: Count of Children Social Care service users by ward, Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council, snapshot as of 31 March 2019

Ward	Children Social Care Total	Early Help Total	Education. Health and Care Plan Total
Huntingdon North	120	108	125
Yaxley	53	76	114
St Neots Eynesbury	54	55	98
Ramsey	59	40	83
St Neots Eatons	33	38	67
St Neots Priory Park and Little Paxton	26	39	59
Godmanchester and Hemingford Abbots	42	29	50
Huntingdon East	29	25	62
Brampton	31	20	56

Warboys	23	21	58
St Ives South	29	35	24
Sawtry	19	16	42
St Neots East	21	21	35
St Ives East	24	16	36
Stilton, Folksworth and Washingley	15	22	32
Hemingford Grey and Houghton	14	15	35
Holywell-cum-Needingworth	20	6	34
Alconbury	17	8	25
Fenstanton	8	12	25
The Stukeleys	13	5	26
St Ives West	11	12	16
Great Staughton	<5	6	24
Somersham	8	<5	19
Great Paxton	6	5	19
Buckden	7	<5	20
Kimbolton	11	5	11

Outside of Huntingdon North Ward, there is also notable demand on children social care services in Yaxley, Ramsey and St Neots. One of the key recommendations from the Oxmoor strategic assessment was:

A strategic assessment cannot meet the current demands of the data work stream of the project which is to understand those streets (or even households) that are having the biggest demand on local services. Analysis within the assessment highlights a potential need for more granular and targeted data sharing that would sit outside this assessment. For this, there is a requirement for the data work stream to arrange for the data governance frameworks to be put in place, with a clear purpose. This purpose and data needs should be defined alongside the relevant project work stream and relevant services.

Whilst the above recommendation was aimed specifically at the data needs of the Oxmoor project, the ambition for the CSP/place based board to work in a similar way across Huntingdonshire as a whole, which a more hyper-local, place based focus on service demand, the recommendation will be relevant in the wider partnership arena.

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. There are[18]:

• Older people who 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.

• Socially isolated individuals as they 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.

• 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.

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 10, below, breaks down police recorded cybercrime in Huntingdonshire and across Cambridgeshire as a whole over the past five years. In 2014/15, there was just 45 police recorded cybercrimes in Huntingdon in 2014/15 and this increased to 138 in 2018/18. 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.

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[18] 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

Year	Police recorded cyber-crime in Huntingdonshire	Rate per 1,000 population	Police recorded cyber- crime in Cambridgeshire	Rate per 1,000 population
2014/15	45	0.21	285	0.35
2015/16	63	0.29	368	0.46
2016/17	93	0.43	513	0.64
2017/18	75	0.34	391	0.49
2018/19	138	0.63	736	0.92

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.

One of the overarching recommendations within the previous annual strategic assessment (18/19) was that **the partnership should also explore engaging with other partnerships such as the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough against Scams Partnership, to tackle those high harm issues locally.**

HCSP encouraged individual organisations to link in with CAPASP and is currently exploring whether HCSP should be formally represented in CAPASP.

SUBSTANCE MISUSE

Since 1 October 2018, Change Grow Live (CGL) were commissioned to deliver adult drug and alcohol services across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. This service replaced inclusion. CGL provide free, confidential support and advice to anyone affected by drugs or alcohol. The service offers a wide range of holistic, clinical and psycho-social interventions through one to one key work, support groups, counselling and substitute prescribing. Service users can gain support from peer mentors and peer led activities within the service, and also access services for any low to moderate mental health support needs.

Data on service treatment has been provided to the Cambridgeshire Research Group from CGL. This data covers the period 01/10/2018 to 30/09/2019 and the districts come from where the client is resident, rather than where in the county they access treatment services.

Table 11: Numbers of clients in CGL treatment by district of residence

		Cambridge	South Cambridgeshire	Fenland	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire
Total number in treatment		1,093	70	494	174	573
Number in treatment by substance	Opiate	507	29	241	91	224
	Non-opiate only	118	12	62	15	67
	Alcohol only	338	22	157	59	194
	Non-opiate and alcohol	130	7	34	9	88
Successful completions		148	7	80	18	124

Table 11, above, shows that between 01/10/2018 and 30/09/2019, there were 573 individuals in treatment that are resident in Huntingdonshire. **Of this 573 total treatments, there were 124 successful completions (21.5%).** This is higher than the successful treatment rate for the whole of Cambridgeshire (15.7%).
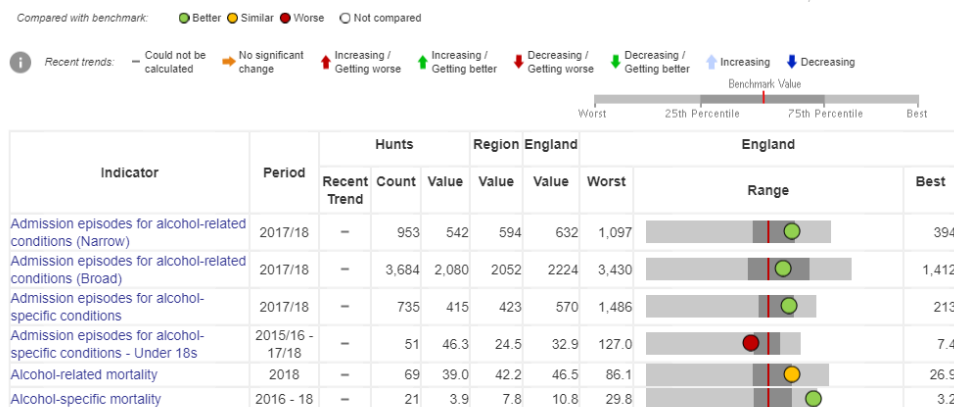
HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS ALCOHOL RELATED CONDITIONS

Figure 7 below, takes data from the Public Health England (PHE) local health profile for Huntingdonshire. The full profile can be accessed here: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles but figure 7 summarises some of the key indicators.

Figure 11 shows that Huntingdonshire has a better rate of admissions for alcohol-related conditions when compared to the national average and has a similar rate of alcohol-related mortality and a better rate of alcohol-specific mortality.

The one key indicator from the PHE profile that Huntingdonshire scores worse than the national average for hospital admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions amongst under-18s.

Figure 11: Local alcohol profile for Huntingdonshire, key indicators.

Source :

https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles/data#page/1/gid/1938132984/pat/6/par/E12000006/ati/101/are/E07000011/iid/91380/age/1/sex/4

IDENTIFYING AND RESPONDING TO ISSUES IN VULNERABLE PLACES

Over the course of the three year plan, the partnership have worked to take a holistic view of place and respond to local issues. A key example of delivery against this priority is via the Oxmoor project but the partnership have also received a place based assessment on Yaxley.

ANTI-SOCIAL 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 incidents[19]. 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 at national and county level. A table of the latest estimates based on this survey are shown below.

Table 12: 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

Police recorded ASB in Huntingdonshire district as a whole has also shown a long term decline, as shown in the chart of monthly figures below since April 2017. The neighbouring Cambridgeshire districts are on a similar trajectory at present.

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[19]Office of National Statistics, Crime Survey of England and Wales, year ending June 2019,
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingjune2019
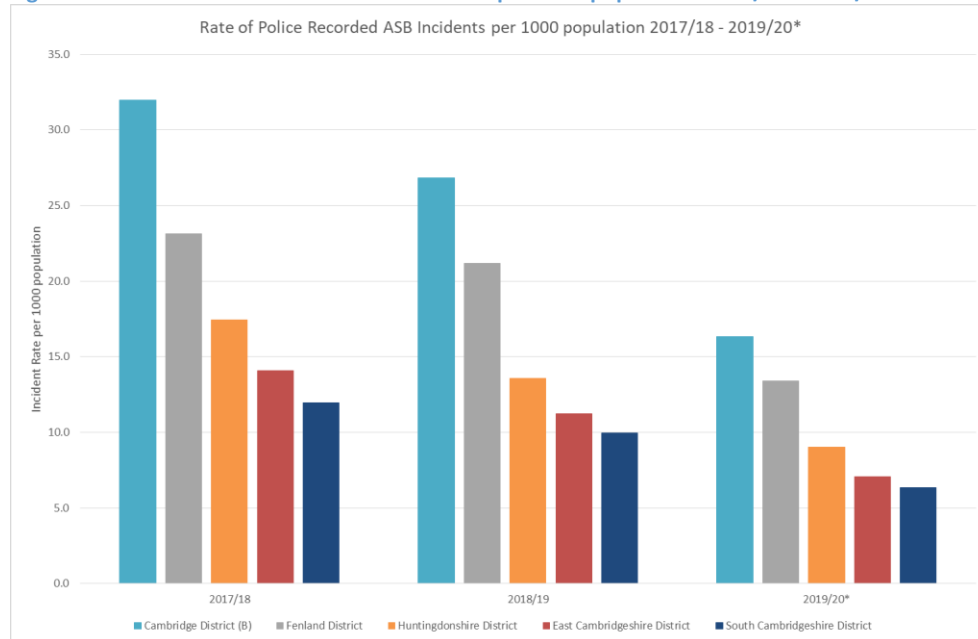
Table 13: Volume of Police Recorded ASB incidents by District since April 2017 – with trend for Huntingdonshire.
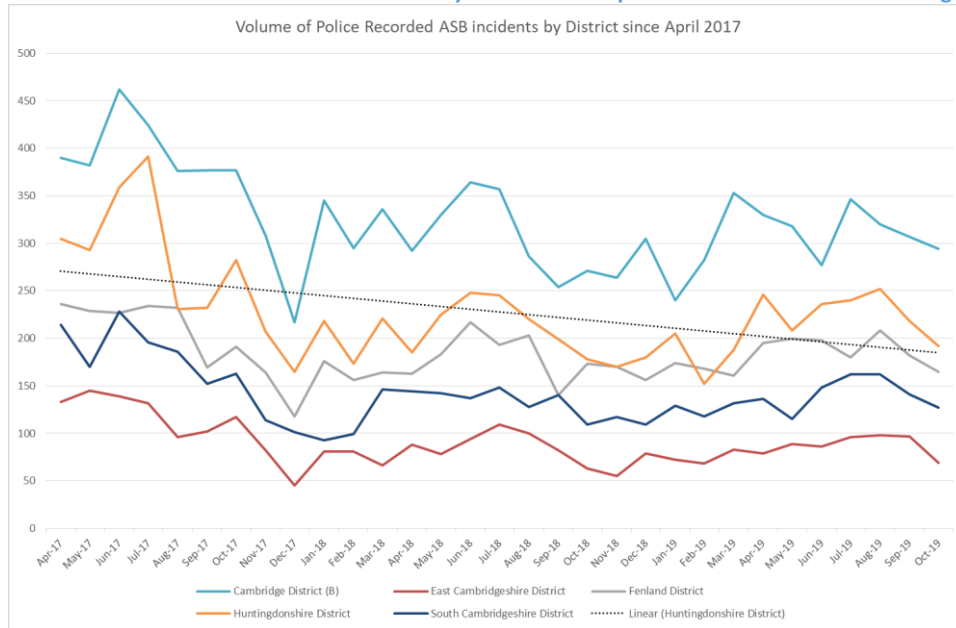
Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/ Cambridgeshire Research Group

Since 2017/18 police recorded ASB incident rates in Huntingdonshire have consistently been in the middle of the range of rates shown among Cambridgeshire districts. The change from 2017/18 to 2018/19 shows a 22% decline in the rate of ASB in Huntingdonshire.

Figure 12: Rate of Police Recorded ASB Incidents per 1000 population 2017/18 - 2019/20*

*2019/20: April to October 2019 data only.
Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/ Cambridgeshire Research Group

The most recent police recorded ASB data (covering April to Oct 2019) is broken down to incident count by Huntingdonshire ward below. **This highlights Huntingdon North, St Neots Eynesbury and St Ives South as wards with higher incident volumes in this financial year to date**. Huntingdon North encompasses Oxmoor, which was the focus of a strategic assessment in 2018/19[20].

| Ward	Count of Police Recorded ASB Incidents 2019/20 (April to Oct only)
Huntingdon North	289
St Neots Eynesbury	140
St Ives South	136
Yaxley	100
Ramsey	84
Brampton	83
St Neots Eatons	83
St Neots Priory Park and Little Paxton	79
Godmanchester and Hemingford Abbots	70
Huntingdon East	65
Great Staughton	55
Warboys	54
Stilton, Folksworth and Washingley	50
Hemingford Grey and Houghton	47
St Neots East	39
St Ives East	34
Sawtry	31
Holywell-cum-Needingworth	25
Fenstanton	21
Kimbolton	21
St Ives West	20
Somersham	16
The Stukeleys	16
Alconbury	13
Buckden	13
Great Paxton	8

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/ Cambridgeshire Research Group

It should be noted that a Public Space Protection Order has recently been put in place in St Ives. This was approved by Huntingdonshire District Council licensing team on 4th December and is due to go live in February.

The type of ASB incidents reported to the police appears to be relatively stable comparing incident data from Huntingdonshire in 2018/19 with 2019/20 data available so far. **Nuisance type incidents**

forms the majority of police recorded ASB in Huntingdonshire, followed by Environmental and Personal category incidents (see the figures below).
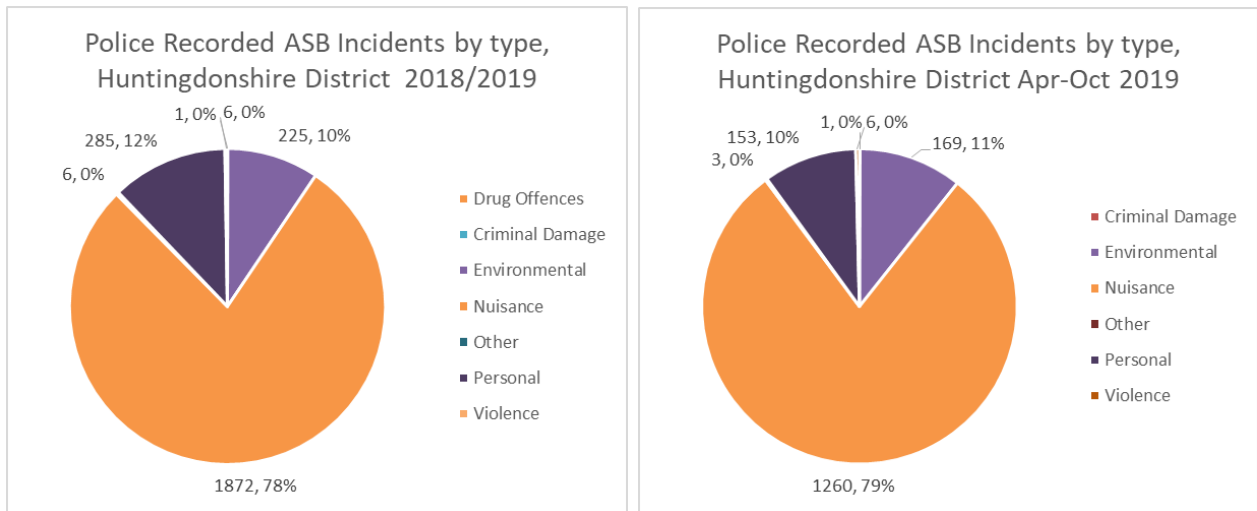
Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/ Cambridgeshire Research Group

FIRE

There were 1,088 Fires attended by the Cambridgeshire Fire and rescue in Huntingdonshire between December 2016 and November 2019. The period between December 2017 and December 2018 averaged the highest number of fires, at just over 32 per month. This can be attributed to the increase in fires in the summer of 2018, this hot dry summer increased fires nationally (Home Office, 2019)

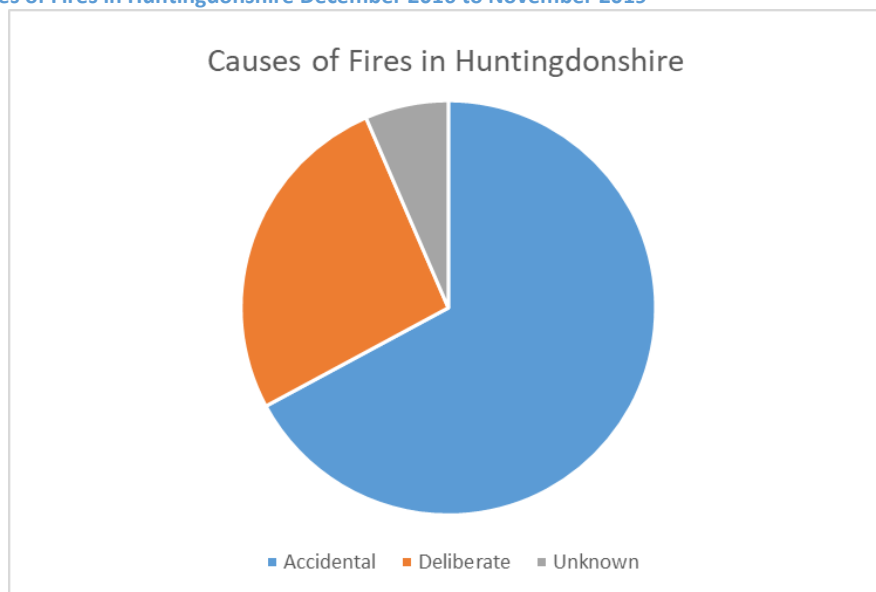**Figure 14: Count of all Fires in Huntingdonshire by month, December 2016 to November 2019**
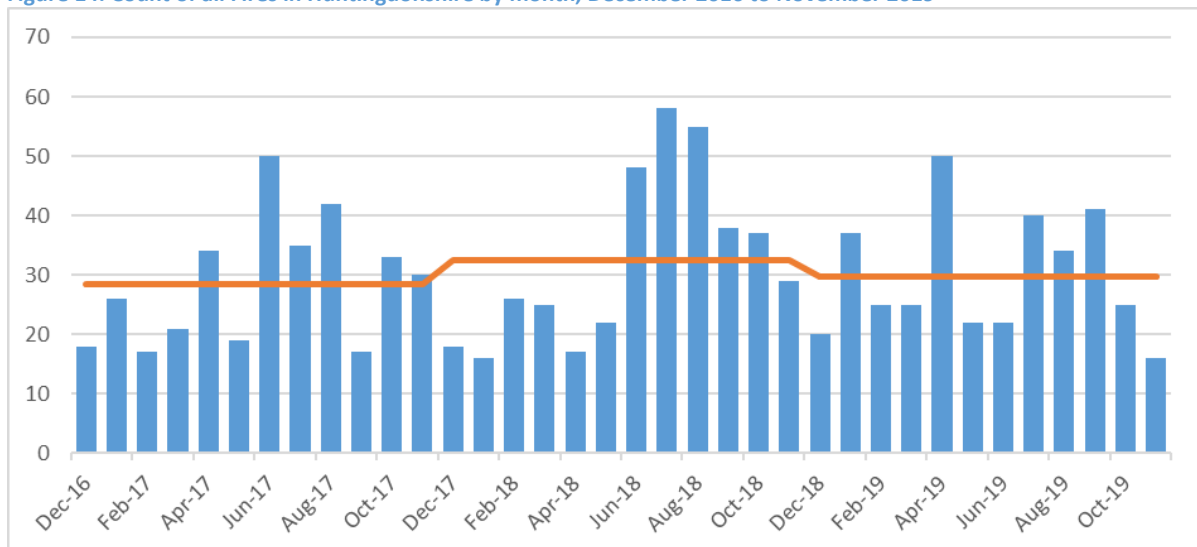
Ward level analysis provides a clearer understanding of the locations of fires within the district, which is illustrated in Figure 14. In the December 2016-December 2017 period there were 44 fires in Huntingdon North, this is the highest across the three years. Nationally the period between June 2018 and June 2019 saw the highest increase in the number of fires, however some wards in Huntingdonshire such (Huntingdon North and Yaxley) had more fires in the previous year. It should be noted that time periods used for district and national analysis do not cover the same time periods therefore the findings are not strictly comparable.

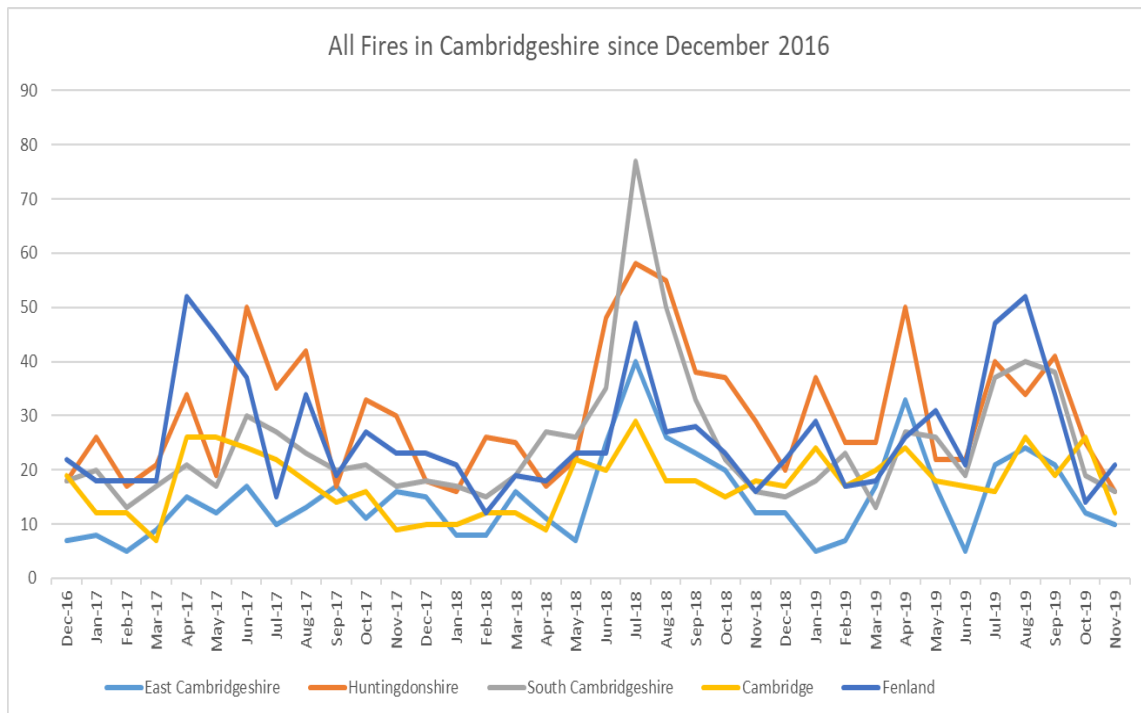Count of All Fires in Huntingdonshire Wards by rolling year totals
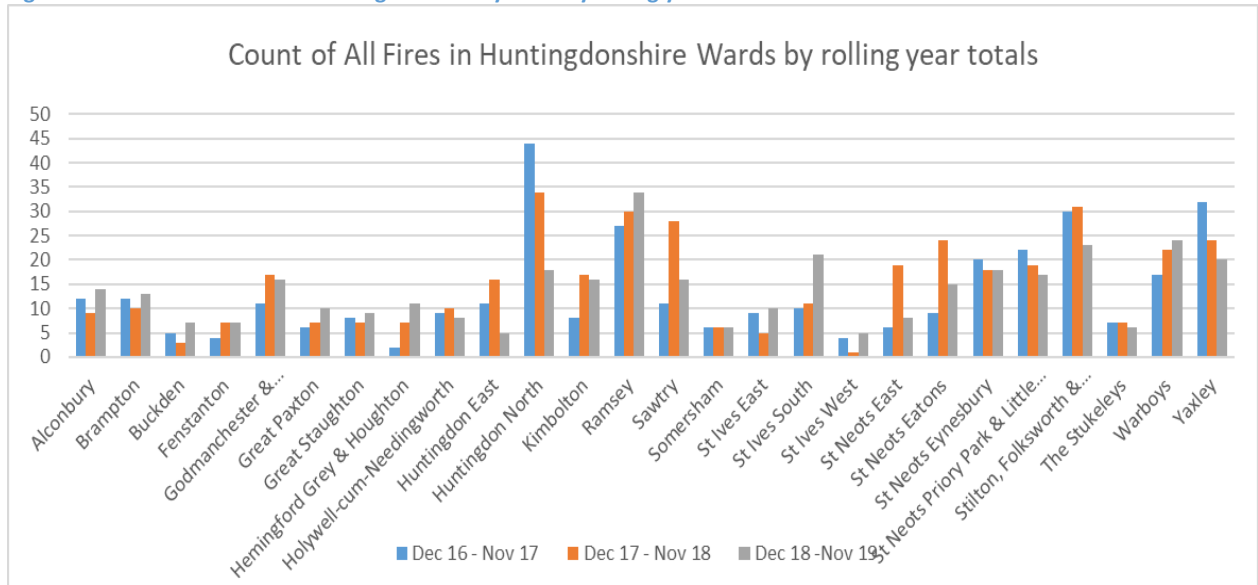
Since December 2016, 67.1% of Fires attended by the Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue service in Huntingdonshire were recorded as accidental, 26.4% were deliberate and 6.5% had an unknown cause.

Figure 16: Causes of Fires in Huntingdonshire December 2016 to November 2019

Causes of Fires in Huntingdonshire

Huntingdonshire figures on all fires mirror incident numbers across the rest of the county, with peaks over the summer months, particularly in 2018 which saw a national increase.

The below map highlights all fires since December 2016 at LSOA level in Huntingdonshire. The yellow markers on top illustrate the latest years' data, these are placed at the central point of each LSOA rather than specific incident location.

Count of Fires in Huntingdonshire LSOA's

© Crown copyright and database rights 2019 OS 100023205

ARSON AND CRIMINAL DAMAGE

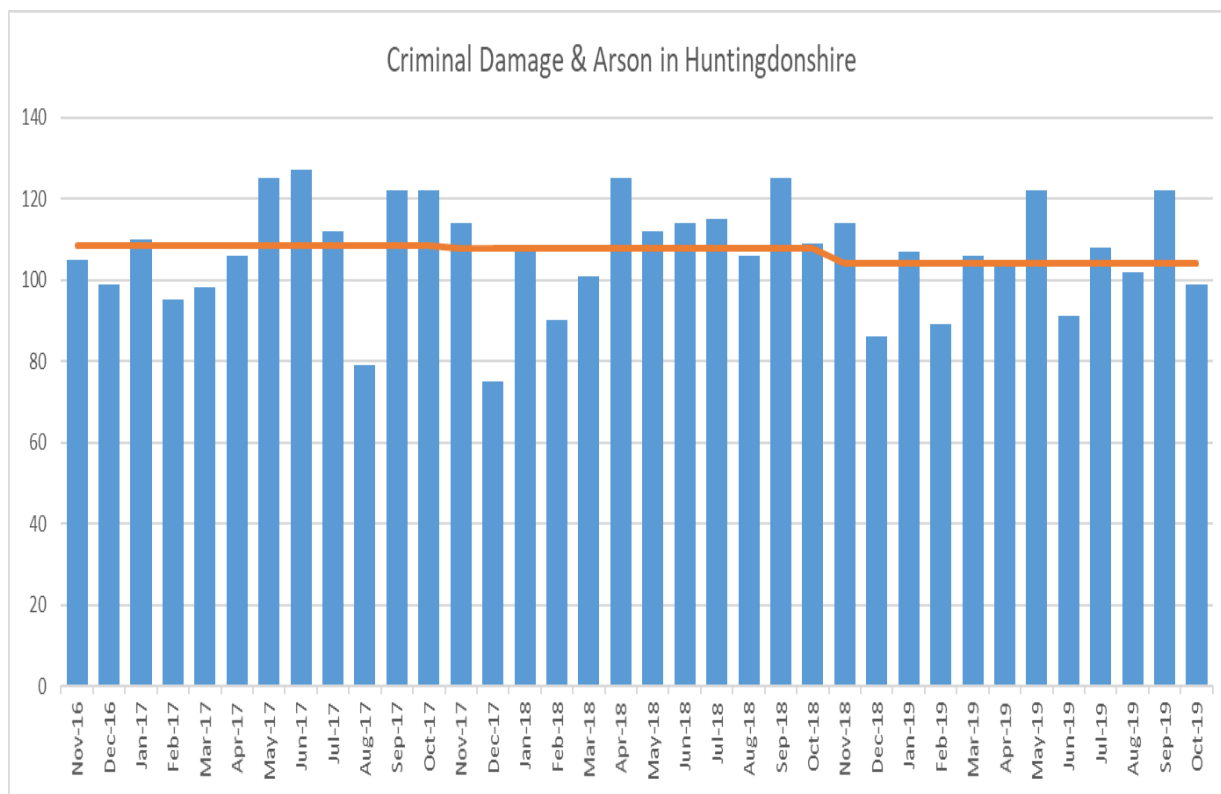Overall, Criminal Damage and Arson in Huntingdonshire has not changed significantly over the last three years. The orange line in the below chart indicates the yearly average figures, which has ranged between annual averages of 104-108 incidents since November 2016.

Figure 19: Police recorded Arson and Criminal Damage in Huntingdonshire, November 2016 to October 2019

The map below shows police recorded Criminal Damage and Arson crimes in Huntingdonshire wards for the November 2019 – October 2019 period. This highlights areas within Huntingdonshire that have had a higher number of Criminal Damage and Arson incidents. The areas with the highest number of incidents include St Neots Eynesbury, Huntingdon North, Stilton, Folksworth & Washingley, Yaxley.

Figure 20: Police recorded criminal damage and arson in Huntingdonshire wards
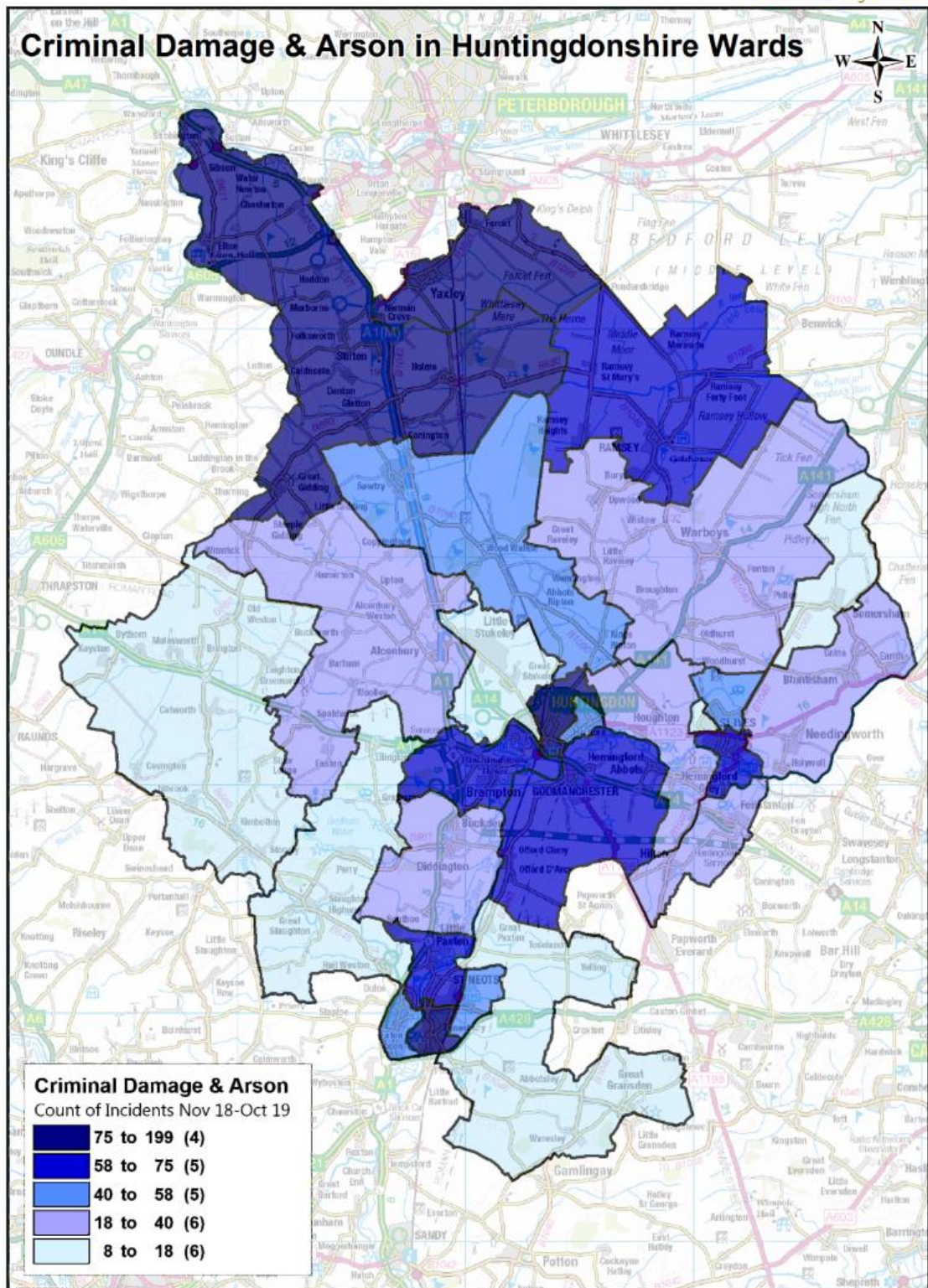
Arson Harm (full methodology in violence harm section)

Table 16 displays the substantial difference in severity for arson offences depending on whether or not the offence endangered life from a Cambridge CHI score of 18.75 up to 2,190. This variation evidences the value of exploring patterns of offences at a more granular level and considering the associated level of harm when reporting on crime counts and rates.

Table 15: Cambridge CHI score and crime count for arson offences in Huntingdonshire November 16 – October 19

Offence type	Cambridge CHI Score	Total offences in Huntingdonshire (Nov 16 – Oct 19)
Arson endangering life (incl. attempts)	2,190	27
Arson not endangering life (incl. attempts)	18.75	142

The overall crime rate for arson during the past three years was similar in Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire, as displayed in table 16, with both areas seeing a small decrease in 2017/18 and then a larger increase in 2018/19. Conversely in Huntingdonshire the Cambridge CHI weighted rate increased in 2017/18 then decreased in 2018/19, with an overall reduction in harm of over 20% during the three year period, despite the crime rate increasing by 11%. Cambridgeshire as a whole saw a consistent rise of approximately 20% in both the crime rate and the Cambridge CHI weighted rate during the same time period.

Table 16: Crime rate and rate weighted by the Cambridge CHI score, per 1,000 population, for all of the offences listed in table 16, Huntingdon and Cambridgeshire November 16 – October 19

		2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	Percentage change (2016/17 – 2018/19)
Crime Rate	Huntingdonshire	0.3	0.3	0.3	10.71%
	Cambridgeshire	0.3	0.3	0.4	20.00%
Cambridge CHI weighted rate	Huntingdonshire	116.6	140.6	92.6	-20.54%
	Cambridgeshire	92.5	114.9	110.3	19.28%

*Rate calculations based on the Cambridgeshire Research Group 2016 population estimates

As mentioned, the partnership have worked to tackle local issues in specific places over the course of the three year plan. The partnership have been supported in this by receiving place based strategic assessments.

These assessments have helped the partnership to gain an overall understanding of place, or those places that bring high demand on services. 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 and the headlines of this work for Huntingdonshire are summarised in this section of the report.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE PLACE BASED PROFILES: INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION (IMD)

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.

For more information, please refer to the **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough IMD 2019 Summary Document**, produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence. This document is available at

https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Cambridgeshire-Summary-Report-for-IMD-2019-1.0.pdf

The Indices is made up of 7 key domains including: Income, Employment, Health Deprivation & Disability, Education, Skills & Training, Crime, Barriers to Housing & Services and Living Environment.

KEY FINDINGS

- Huntingdonshire is ranked as the 3rd most deprived of the five districts across Cambridgeshire for overall Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD Score)
- The **Barrier to Housing and Services** is domain ranks the lowest (most deprived) out of the domains in Huntingdonshire when ranked against all other local authorities nationally (**117/317**).
- The **Income domain** is ranked as the highest (least deprived) in the Local Authority rankings (**250/317**), closely followed by the Employment (**245/317**) and Health & Disability domain (**242/317**).
- Huntingdonshire has 2 LSOAs in the 20% most relatively deprived nationally (**H 008A** in Huntingdon West **and H 008B** in Huntingdon North). These were the same two LSOAs that were also in the 20% most relatively deprived nationally in 2015
- There is very little difference between the deprivation domain scores when comparing the urban and rural classified LSOAs in Huntingdonshire.
- Within Huntingdonshire, income deprivation affecting older people (IDAOPI) is more prevalent than that with children (IDACI), but only by one decile rank (IDAOPI =8, IDACI = 7 where 1 is the most deprived).
- 25 LSOAs have become more relatively deprived by 1 decile since 2015, whilst 9 LSOAs in Huntingdonshire have become less relatively deprived by 1 decile nationally.

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. The table below shows the deprivation domains for Huntingdonshire 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 17: Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019. Huntingdonshire LSOA average rank compared against all local authorities nationally by domain.

Domain		National Local Authority Rank / 317
Income		250
Employment		245
Education, Skills and Training		175
Health Deprivation and Disability		242
Living Environment		222
Crime		208
Barriers to Housing and Services		117
Income Sub-domains	IDACI (Income Deprivation affecting children)	234
	IDAOPI (Income Deprivation affecting Older People)	268

In Huntingdonshire, **Barriers to Housing and Services is the lowest ranked domain (most deprived). The highest scoring (least deprived) rank in Huntingdonshire is Income**, closely followed by Employment and Health Deprivation and Disability.

ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS (LSOA) ACROSS HUNTINGDONSHIRE

The tables show the most deprived and least deprived LSOA's in Huntingdonshire

Lowest scoring LSOAs (more deprived):

In general, the centre of the district is the most deprived. LSOAs Huntingdonshire **008A & 008B (Huntingdon North)** have the most deprivation present in the district on the local IMD deciles (2).

| LSOA name (2011)	Ward	National IMD (where 1 is most deprived)	Local IMD (where 1 is most deprived)
Huntingdonshire 008A	Huntingdon North	2	2
Huntingdonshire 008B	Huntingdon North	2	2

There are **5/106** LSOAs in the lowest 3 deciles (1-3) and **56/106** LSOAs in the highest 3 deciles (8-10). It is clear therefore that Huntingdonshire has substantially more LSOA's in the higher deciles, than the lower deciles. The most deprived deciles are in the centre of the district.

In comparison, Huntingdonshire 016B (Fenstanton) 014D (Godmanchester & Hemingford Abbots), Huntingdonshire 007A (Holywell-cum-Needingworth),009C (Huntingdon East), 005D (Ramsey), 006C (Somersham), 013B (St Ives South), 018D, 019C & 020E (St Neots Priory Park & Little Paxton) and 012C (The Stukeleys) rank the highest on both the local and national IMD deciles (10).

Highest scoring LSOAs (least deprived):

LSOA name (2011)	Ward	National IMD (where 1 is most deprived)	Local IMD (where 1 is most deprived)
Huntingdonshire 016B	Fenstanton	10	10
Huntingdonshire 014D	Godmanchester & Hemingford Abbots	10	10
Huntingdonshire 007A	Holywell-cum-Needingworth	10	10
Huntingdonshire 009C	Huntingdon East	10	10
Huntingdonshire 005D	Ramsey	10	10
Huntingdonshire 006C	Somersham	10	10
Huntingdonshire 013B	St Ives South	10	10
Huntingdonshire 018D	St Neots Priory Park & Little Paxton	10	10
Huntingdonshire 019C	St Neots Priory Park & Little Paxton	10	10
Huntingdonshire 020E	St Neots Priory Park & Little Paxton	10	10
Huntingdonshire 012C	The Stukeleys	10	10

Figure 21: Breakdown over Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 overall decile by Huntingdonshire LSOA
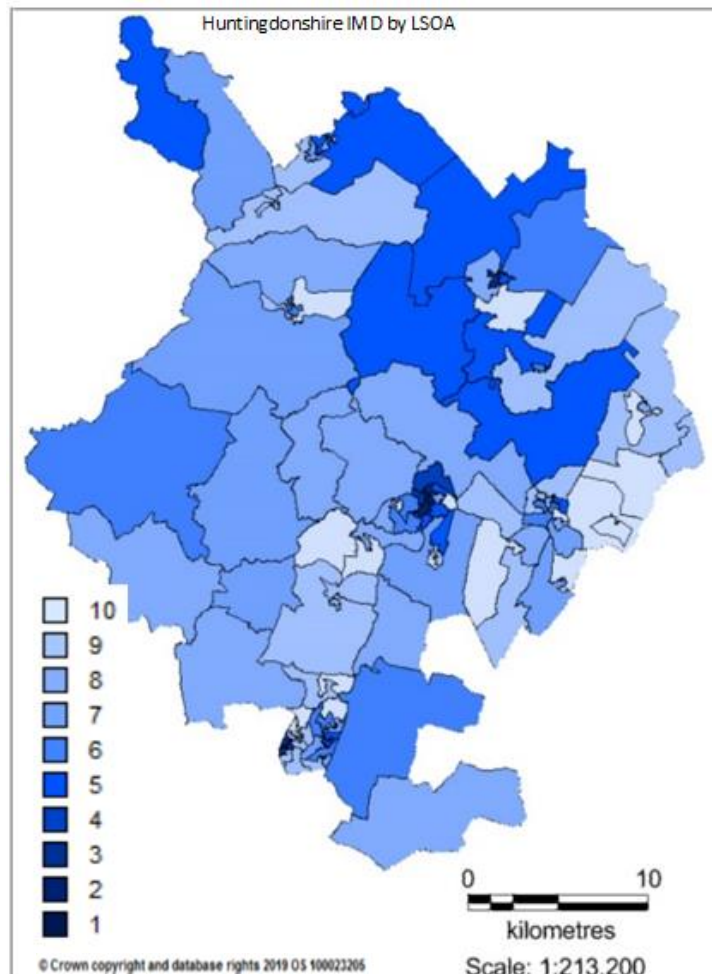
HUNTINGDONSHIRE PEOPLE PROFILES: ACORN

Acorn is a geodemographic tool, developed by CACI, which utilises data on demographics, social factors, and population and consumer behaviour to segment the UK population into distinct categories.[21] It provides detailed information about different group's lifestyles, behaviours and attitudes and is utilised by public and private sector organisations to **better understand and engage with specific communities**. ACORN delivers a bespoke profile based on a group of postcodes so the partnership should note this as a key data source in understanding any bespoke area.

The six headline population categories within ACORN are:

- 'Affluent Achievers'
- 'Rising Prosperity'
- 'Comfortable Communities'
- 'Financially Stretched'
- 'Urban Adversity'
- 'Not Private Households'

Each of these categories are further split into 18 sub-groups and 62 sub-types, giving very detailed insights into specific areas. The **full, detailed profiles and the group definitions will be shared with the partnership, outside of this assessment.**

The following section summarises the headlines for the Huntingdonshire Acorn and Acorn Wellbeing Profiles. The full profiles will be shared separately. Market town Acorn Profiles are available here:

Acorn: https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/socio-demographic-segmentation/acorn-community-profiles/

Acorn Health and Wellbeing: https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/socio-demographic-segmentation/acorn-well-being-profiles/

HEALTH AND WELLBEING INSIGHT

Wellbeing Acorn is a similar geodemographic tool, designed specifically for health and wellbeing issues. It segments the population into four groups: 'Health Challenges', 'At Risk', 'Caution' and 'Healthy'. The insights gained from this profile has helped to add value to the Good Health work stream of the Oxmoor project as it can be a challenge to provide health data outcomes for such a bespoke geography. Again, the full profile will be shared separately with the partnership.

HOW CAN THE ACORN PROFILES SUPPORT THE PARTNERSHIP MORE BROADLY?

The full ACORN profiles are available on Cambridgeshire Insight. On the back of this, the partnership should:

- Share the profiles with stakeholders and the community to develop the shared evidence base and tailor activity around this. This will help the partnership to use this shared evidence base and work to the Think Communities principle of empowering and enabling communities to support themselves and encouraging community-led solutions and intervention.

[21] What is Acorn? Including Acorn User Guide, https://acorn.caci.co.uk/

- Especially reflect upon the detailed Acorn profiles indicating optimal communication channels when planning to engage with the community through the discovery phase of any future projects.

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE DISTRICT PROFILE

ACORN PROFILE

Figure 22, below, shows the headline profile for Huntingdonshire when indexed against the profile for Cambridgeshire as a whole. The district has a higher proportion of households that are classified within the **Affluent Achievers and Comfortable Communities** when compared against Cambridgeshire as a whole. **What the partnerships should recognise though is that within this, there is variation across the district, as shown within the previous Oxmoor strategic assessment and market town profiles on Cambridgeshire Insight.**

Figure 22: Huntingdonshire Overall Acorn Profile
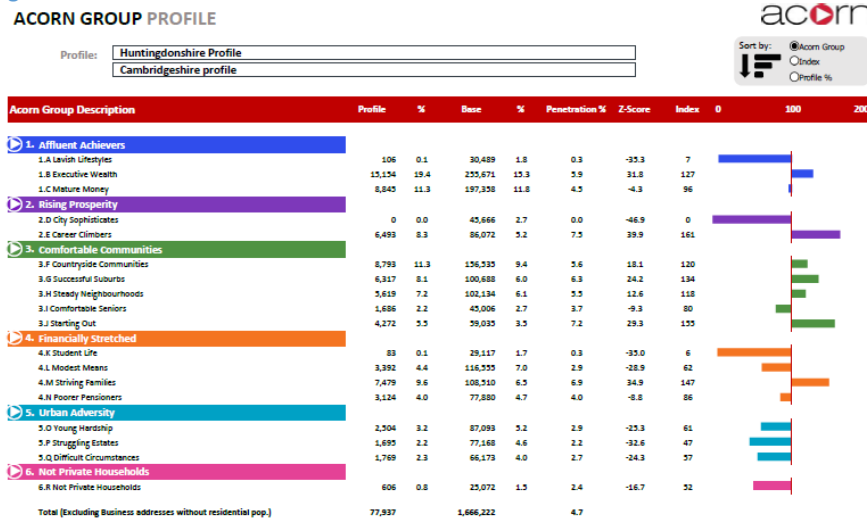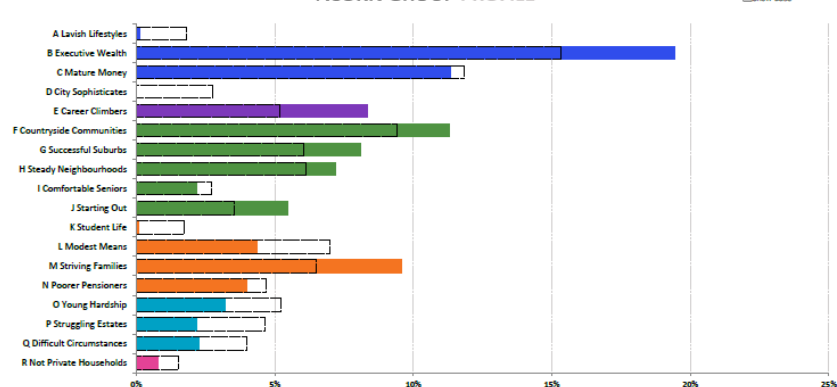
Within the Affluent Achievers grouping, there is a higher proportion of 'Executive Wealth' and within Comfortable Communities Group, there is a higher proportion of 'Starting Out' households.

The Executive Wealth group are described as *'wealthy families living in larger detached or semi-detached properties either in the suburbs, the edge of towns or in semi-rural locations. While these*

are generally family areas there are also some empty nesters and better-off retired couples. Many families own their home but a good number may still be repaying a mortgage.'

The 'starting out' group are described as *'Younger couples in their first home, starting a family, and others who are at an early stage of their career form a substantial proportion of the households in these areas. Some are still renting but most will be buying their home with a mortgage.'*

ACORN WELLBEING PROFILE

Huntingdonshire district has a **lower proportion of individuals within the 'Health Challenges' and 'At risk' broad categories and a higher proportion within the 'Healthy' and 'Caution' categories.** This shows an overall positive picture for the district but the partnership should again note variation across the district.

Figure 23: Huntingdonshire district Acorn wellbeing profile
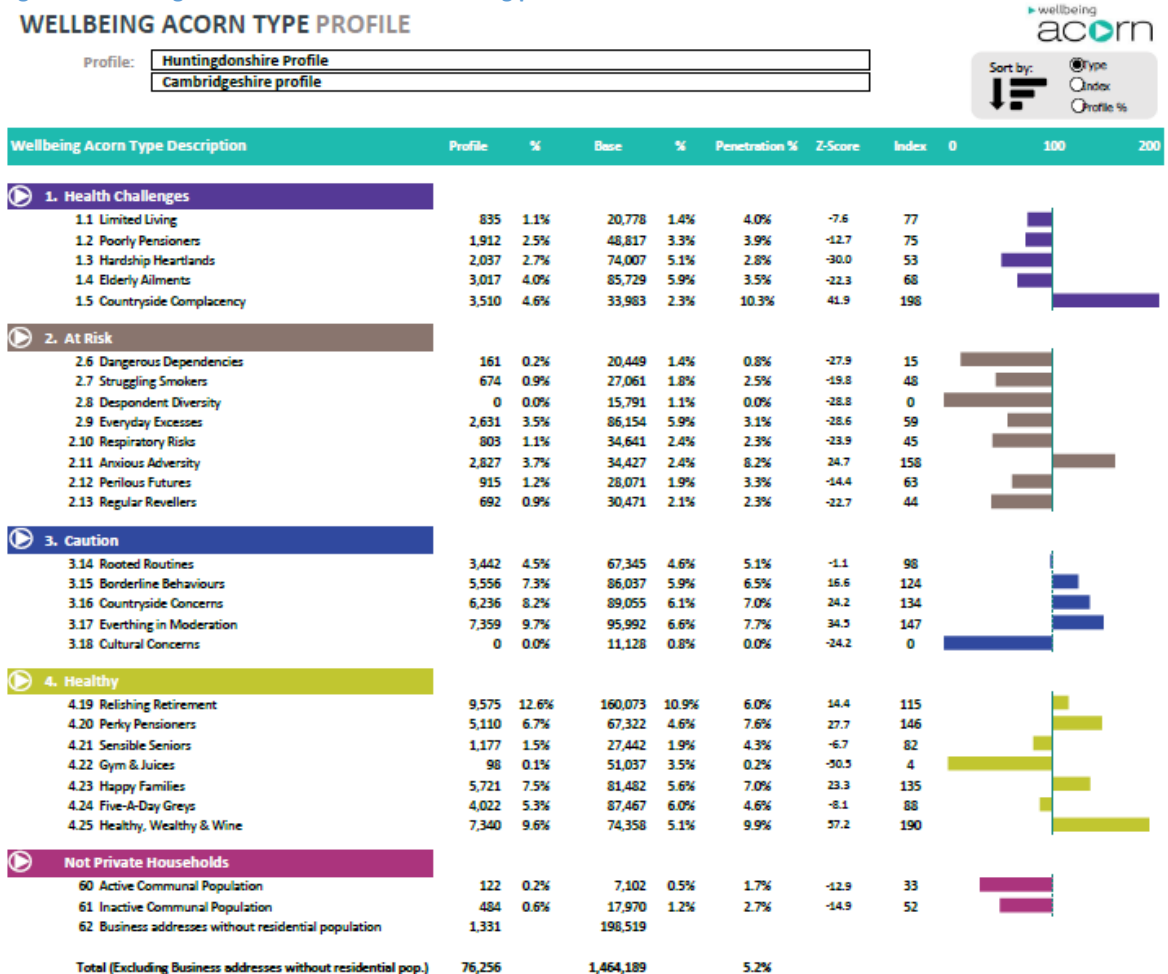
Within the 'caution' category, Huntingdonshire has a higher proportion of households classified as 'everything in moderation, 'countryside concerns' and 'borderline behaviours' when compared to Cambridgeshire as a whole. Of all the sub-categories, it is the country-side complacency category that Huntingdonshire the highest positive index variation against the Cambridgeshire average. These **rural and semi-rural neighbourhoods contain some of the poorest communities outside our towns and cities**. Over 40% of the households in this type have an annual income that is below £20,000 and many are renting their homes from the local authority or housing associations.

CACI estimate that within 'countryside-complacency households', the number of prescribed medicines **is some 30% above average with the number of conditions being around 25% above average.** Residents within these households don't consider themselves to be particularly happy. However, they tend to score above average on mental wellbeing with more people than expected achieving above 32 on the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being scale.

THINK COMMUNTIES AND TRANSFORMATION PROJECTS

The aim of Think Communities[22] is to create a shared vision, approach and priorities for building Community Resilience across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough partner organisations. The partner organisations include

- o Cambridge City Council
- o **Cambridgeshire County Council**
- o East Cambridgeshire District Council
- o Fenland District Council
- o **Huntingdonshire District Council**
- o Peterborough City Council
- o South Cambridgeshire District Council
- o **Cambridgeshire Constabulary**

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 encouraging 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.

The Think Communities strategic group have agreed two priorities. These are:

- Workforce
- Data, Evidence and Insight

OXMOOR PROJECT

The Oxmoor project is already demonstrating some of principles of this agenda. The findings from the engagement activities conducted with members of the community indicate that there are already a number of community-led solutions in place such as Grub Hub and the Older People Project which are viewed positively by residents and appear to be helping to foster a sense of community in the area.

Through the discovery phase, the **project has aimed to empower and enable communities to support themselves and encouraging community-led solutions and intervention**.

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[22] Think Communities Partnership, https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/asset-library/imported-assets/Think%20Communities%20Approach.pdf

The Think Communities work stream have and continue to work to design tools to support hyperlocal, place-based working. This includes creating a 'custom area profile tool' on Cambridgeshire Insight, developing an online, open datastore which will be structured at LSOA level and creating bespoke Acorn profiles for other parts of the district and county. The Oxmoor project now has clear links into the county-wide Think Communities data work stream.

The Oxmoor project has established four work streams based on the four grand challenges as set by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Public Sector Board (CPSB, Appendix B)

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DATA GROUP

For the South Cambridgeshire 2019/20 action plan it was 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 is 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.
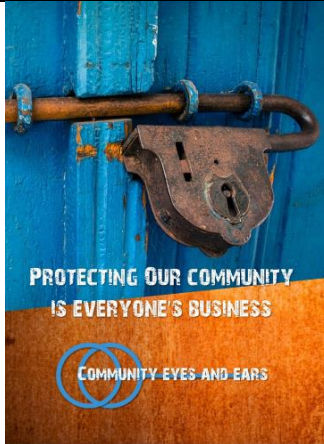
EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE COMMUNITY EYES AND EARS

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.

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 24: Community Eyes and Ears Booklet (August 2019 Edition)

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

In terms of the future development of the scheme, in November 2019 the Cambridgeshire County Council Communities and Partnership Policy and Service Committee agreed to adopt the 'Community Eyes and Ears' initiative as the model for community safety resilience across the County[23]. This emphasised its alignment with the Think Communities[24] approach 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.

FENLAND: WISBECH

The approach in Wisbech is based on the idea that by bringing people working in a specific place together they can take a collective approach to problem solving around an open referral system of issues that have been brought to the agencies (public and VCS) attention.

Regular meetings (triage meetings) will be held at the Boathouse centre in Wisbech to which people can bring requests for support. A common problem-solving approach will be used to develop appropriate solutions for people.

This approach is designed to enable staff to co-ordinate support at the earliest possible opportunity and avoid people falling into crisis by going beyond addressing the presenting issue to really understanding how best partners can help people by using the Think Communities approach.

CAMBRIDGE: SOUTHERN FRINGE

In the Cambridge Southern Fringe area, partners are investigating the assumptions made around new communities and increased demand. The aim is that this work will help support this area but also that learning will be shared with other new communities.

A map of major development sites across Cambridgeshire has been included in Appendix D of this document.

ESTABLISHING A PLACE BASED BOARD

Officers at Huntingdonshire District Council have begun developing a draft terms of reference for a place based board with closer working between HCSP and the local Living Well Partnership (LWP). Within this, it is important that the partnership considers to deliver the key, sometimes statutory function of a community safety partnership. These responsibilities include:

- Reducing crime and disorder (including anti-social behaviour (ASB)

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[23] Cambridgeshire County Council Meeting Details, https://cambridgeshire.cmis.uk.com/ccc_live/Meetings/tabid/70/ctl/ViewMeetingPublic/mid/397/Meeting/1040/Committee/44/SelectedTab/Documents/Default.aspx

[24] The Think Communities Approach: https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/council/communities-&-localism/community-resilience/

- Reducing substance misuse (for Huntingdonshire this is done through links to the countywide Drug & Alcohol Misuse delivery Board)
- Reducing re-offending (for Huntingdonshire 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

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)

DATA, EVIDENCE AND INSIGHT

As mentioned, the Think Communities strategic group have established data, evidence and insight as priority area of focus, including looking to establish a multi-agency resource that couple support partnership working across the county, including projects such as the Oxmoor project. Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence service have developed a draft proposal in response to this which will be taken to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Public Sector Board (CPSB).

With this in mind, it is important that the HCSP identify what data and evidence support that they require in the future, both to identify local strategic priorities but also develop local tactical/operation delivery. The partnership should understand the data needs of the Oxmoor project specifically and consider how the data needs of this project can be replicated to support deliver across the whole district.

APPENDIX A: REFERENCES

CACI, What is Acorn? Including Acorn User Guide, https://acorn.caci.co.uk/

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Home Office, Counting Rules for Recorded Crime, https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/791088/count-burglary-apr-2019.pdf

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University of Cambridge, Cambridge Harm Index, https://www.crim.cam.ac.uk/Research/research-tools

Wedlock, Crime and Cohesive Communities, Home Office, 2006

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?

GRAND CHALLENGE
Giving people a good start

GRAND CHALLENGE
Ensuring that people have good work

GRAND CHALLENGE
Creating a place where people want to live

GRAND CHALLENGE
Ensuring that people are healthy throughout their lives

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 out examples so please do get in touch
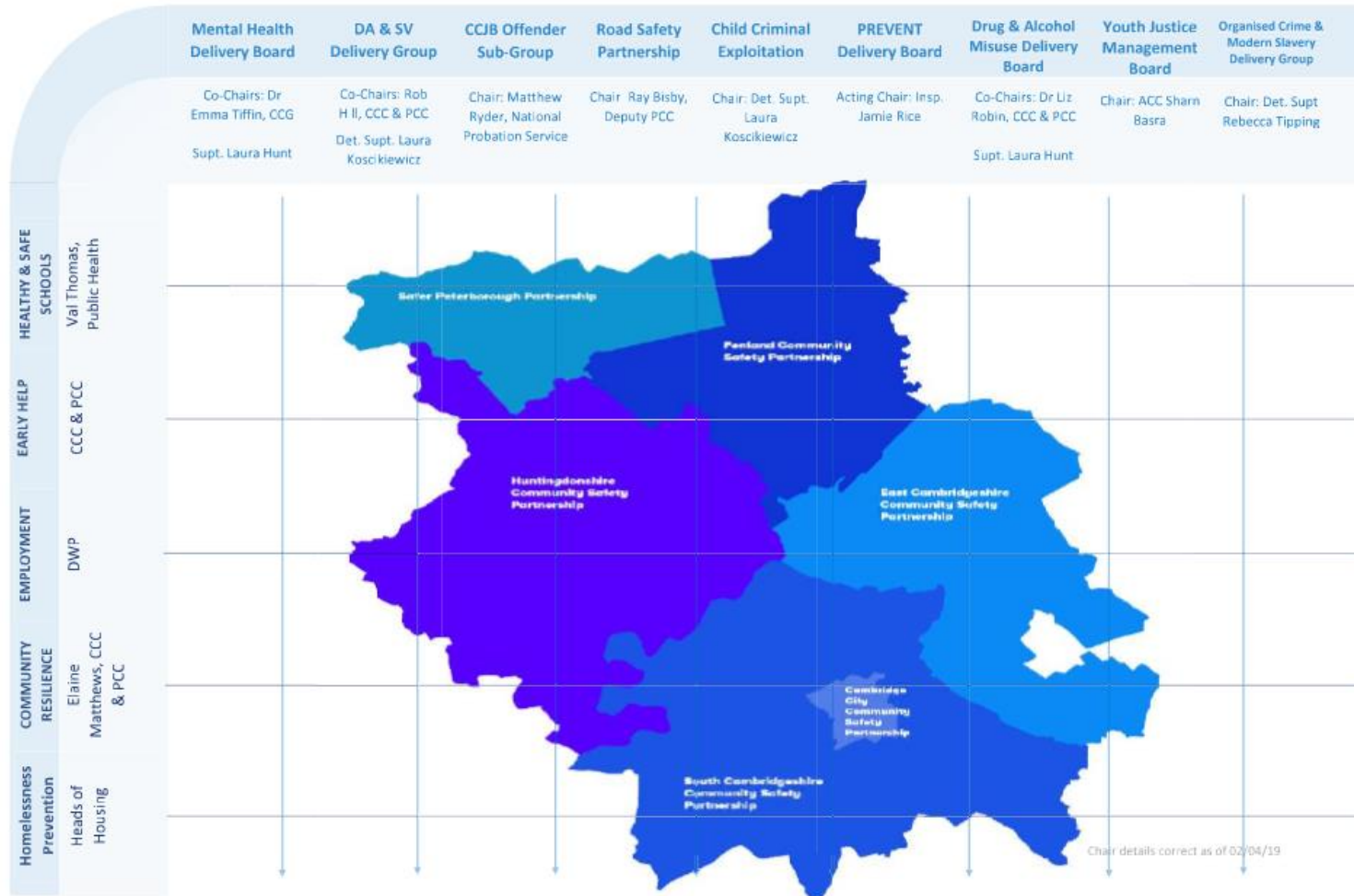
thinkcommunities@cambridgeshire.gov.uk

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

PARTNERSHIP MATRIX

	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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