

COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT: SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE 2020/21

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CONTENTS

Contents

CONTENTS.....	3
Executive summary	4
Introduction	9
Summary of Activities	9
Priority 1 2020/21	10
Priority 2 2020/21	11
Recommendation.....	11
Additional Activities	11
Crime Overview.....	13
National picture	13
Total Crime.....	14
Victim Profile.....	15
High Harm Crime & Community Safety Issues.....	17
Domestic Abuse	17
Activities.....	21
Modern Slavery	21
Violence	23
Child Exploitation	28
Substance Misuse	29
Public/Personal Harm issues.....	31
Acquisitive Crime	31
Anti-social Behaviour	32
Fire	34
Criminal Damage.....	36
Public Order	37
Hate crime.....	38
Appendix A: Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Thematic Matrix.....	40

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OVERVIEW

Partnership activity has continued under the two priorities in 2020/21, albeit with some necessitated changes to delivery such as a shift to virtual engagement.

Progress under priority 1 (*Community Resilience*) includes the development of the engagement toolkit and the Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Inclusion toolkit. There has been an excellent community response to the challenges relating to Covid-19 in South Cambridgeshire and there is an opportunity to capitalise on this community engagement under priority 1 into the next year.

Progress under priority 2 (*priority areas being driven by data and professional judgement*) has included the production of quarterly data reports, management of the priority area selection process through the Tasking and Co-ordination Group (T&CG) and ongoing work in the priority areas, particularly through place-based PSG meetings. Work under this priority should continue into the next year.

HIGH HARM ISSUES – KEY FINDINGS

- **Domestic Abuse:** Domestic abuse incidents were up slightly in 2020 compared to 2019, although IDVA referral numbers did not show a notable rise on the last year. Geographic analysis showed variation, with a high concentration of incidents in some wards. Domestic abuse data should continue to feed into the data work under priority 2 to ensure that high risk areas are picked up.
- **Violence:** Police recorded crime data shows a long-term trend of increases in Violence Against the Person offences, driven by an increase in Stalking and Harassment offences (possibly linked to changes in recording practices). Victim data (2019) showed that those who experienced violent offences were more likely to be younger compared to those who experienced non-violent offences.

Data on assault-related ambulance call-outs to South Cambridgeshire residents and Addenbrooke's data on assault-related admissions both showed a reduction in 2020 compared to 2019. Data on assault-related ambulance call-outs should continue to be regularly monitored and fed into discussions at the T&CG during the quarterly data reviews.

- **Substance abuse:** Police recorded crime showed an increase in drug offences in 2020, which follows on from year-on-year increases since 2016. Recent increases have been linked to increased policing activity both locally and nationally, so are not necessarily indicative of an increase in offending. In 2020, 105 South Cambridgeshire residents were in treatment for substance misuse, a 30% increase on 2019. This issue should be monitored in 2021/22, particularly in light of the potential negative impacts of the pandemic on vulnerability to substance misuse which have been highlighted nationally.
- **Modern Slavery:** The number of modern slavery offences in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough has more than tripled in the past 3 years. South Cambridgeshire accounted for 15% of these offences in 2020, up slightly from 2019.

High Harm Issues - South Cambs

Domestic Abuse

Police Recorded Domestic Abuse Incidents 2020

1,371
2019

1,540
2020

Domestic abuse incidents were slightly up in South Cambridgeshire in 2020

Victims

15% of police recorded victims of crime in South Cambridgeshire had experienced at least one domestic abuse-related offence in the year 2019



IDVAs

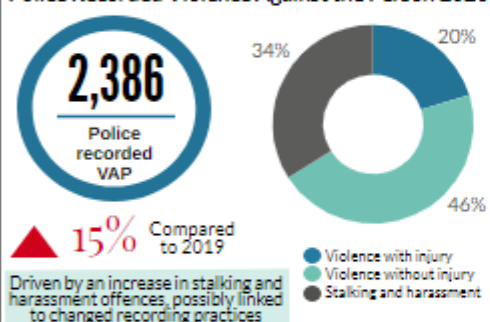
South Cambridgeshire IDVA referrals



Violence

Violent Crime

Police Recorded Violence Against the Person 2020



Violence-related health data

Assault-related ambulance call outs - 2020



101
Call outs

Top Wards:

- Histon & Impington (13%)
- Cambridge (10%)
- Milton & Waterbeach (10%)



Average monthly assault related arrivals at Addenbrookes ED:

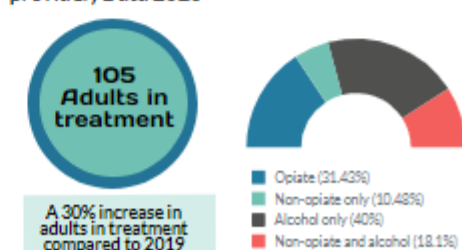
44%
Compared to 2019

Substance Misuse

Police recorded Drug Offences per year



Change Grow Live (drug & alcohol service provider) Data 2020



Data Notes:
Police Recorded Crime Data 2018-2020; Police Victims data for 2019
Police recorded Domestic Abuse Incident data 2019-2020
IDVA (Independent Domestic Violence Advisor) service referral data 2019-2020
Ambulance Trust call out data 2019-2020
Addenbrooke's Assault-related arrivals data 2019-2020
Change Grow Live (CGL) treatment data 2019-2020

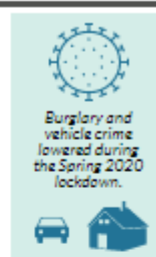
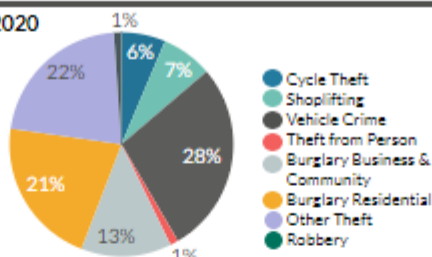
PUBLIC/PERSONAL HARM – KEY FINDINGS

- **Acquisitive crime:** Acquisitive crimes saw some of the largest falls during the first national lockdown due to reduced opportunities for offending. Consequently, 2020 saw reduction in total offence count for key acquisitive crime types including dwelling burglary, vehicle crime and shoplifting.
- **Anti-social behaviour:** Anti-social behaviour spiked in April 2020, partly linked to reported breaches of Covid-19 lockdown restrictions which were classified as ASB. Geographic analysis showed notable variation with high ASB areas aligning with the current priority areas.
- **Fire:** Fire service data showed little change in 2020, indicating that lockdown restrictions have not had a notable impact the level of fires in South Cambridgeshire. Deliberate fires accounted for around a fifth (19%) of fires in South Cambridgeshire in 2020, a lower proportion than in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole (30%).
- **Public Order:** Public Order offences were up in 2020 with a spike in offences in July which reflects patterns seen nationally.
- **Hate Crime:** Police data showed a slight upward trend in hate crimes, however, numbers remain low and increases are below those seen nationally. Willingness to report as well as recording practices make it difficult to draw conclusions about this issue from police data alone.

Public/Personal Harm - South Cambs

Acquisitive Crime

Police recorded Acquisitive Crime 2020

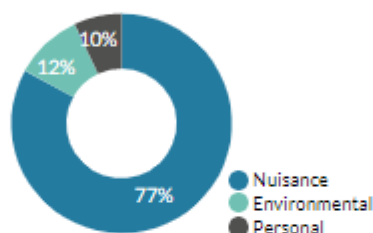


Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)

Police recorded ASB incidents 2020



▲ 4%
compared to 2019

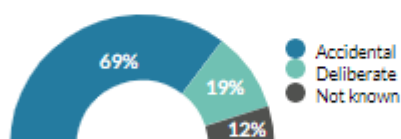


Wards with highest ASB count in 2020:

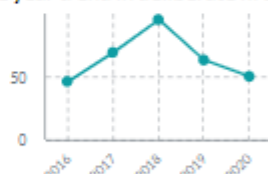
- Milton & Waterbeach (11%)
- Cambourne (9%)
- Histon & Impington (9%)
- Fen Ditton & Fulbourn (8%)
- Harston & Comberton (7%)

Fire

Fire service recorded fires January to November 2020



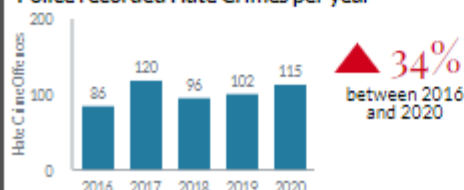
Five year trend in deliberate fires*



*December 2020 projected based on previous 11 month average

Hate Crime

Police recorded Hate Crimes per year

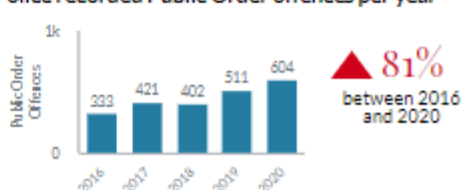


▲ 34%
between 2016 and 2020

In 2020 South Cambridgeshire had the second lowest count of hate crimes out of all the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough districts after East Cambridgeshire

Public Order

Police recorded Public Order offences per year



▲ 81%
between 2016 and 2020

National data shows public order offences account for just 7% of all notifiable offences but 53% of hate crimes

Data Notes:
Police Recorded Crime Data 2016-2020 and Police Recorded ASB Incidents 2019-2020
Fire and Rescue service - Fires 2016-2020

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the CSP;

1. Retains both current priorities, as when they were adopted they were considered longer-term priorities and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, has and likely will continue to interrupt or slow delivery.
2. Build on the changes that have been made to ways of working throughout the year, in order to continually enhance effectiveness, for example, through the continued evolution of the PSG process and cross-agency working with the Cambridgeshire County Council Think Communities approach.
3. Gather the lessons learnt from the Covid-19 response and use them to support work under the community resilience priority – facilitating communities to help themselves and others in solving issues of local importance.

INTRODUCTION

This document will provide a summary of the key crime and community safety issues in 2020 as well as summarising the CSP activities and progress against the current priorities. Analysis has been grouped under the headings of 'High Harm Issues' and 'Public/Personal Harm' to allow the assessment of trends and emerging issues under these different crime types. This document will help to inform the CSP activity for 2021/22.

UNDERSTANDING THE WIDER CONTEXT – COUNTYWIDE VIEW

The South Cambridgeshire CSP is one of six within the police force area, alongside county thematic groups that makes up the County Community Safety Board. This Countywide approach, initially created to manage the community safety agenda within a two-tier area, now encompasses the unitary authority of Peterborough City Council. It enables a much more developed joined-up approach to community safety, particularly around thematic areas such as safeguarding, domestic abuse, substance misuse and offending. The complexity of the overall community safety agenda is best tackled in a matrix management approach (see Appendix A for the countywide matrix) allowing for agencies to lead or support where appropriate. This allows the South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership to be heavily involved in delivery and strategies whilst freeing up the CSP itself to tackle local issues.

COVID-19

The impact of Covid-19 and the measures to tackle it on individuals and communities is yet to be fully understood. The routine data sources used for the purposes of CSPs has already started to provide insight into the short-term impacts but the longer-term impacts are not yet clear. National data released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on crime up to September 2020 shows how variable the impact of the measures have been. For example, violence against the person, as measured by recorded crime, showed little change compared to robbery and theft offences which were dramatically down on the previous year's volume (See Figure 2).

Further, public sector services have had to alter their delivery mechanisms and continue to have to operate in 'crisis' mode at the time of writing, although there are multi-agency recovery plans currently being developed.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

South Cambridgeshire CSP has been working under two priorities for 2020/21, the activities carried out relating to these priorities are summarised below.

Response to Covid-19

Data on the community response to Covid-19, organised through the South Cambridgeshire District Hub, has been analysed for this assessment. Records illustrate a widespread response to needs with a large number of co-ordinated volunteers engaged. Support co-ordinated included emergency food provision, prescription collection, shopping and welfare support. This response highlights the existing strengths (and networks) of community groups within South Cambridgeshire. There is an opportunity to harness the positive community action seen during the Covid-19 pandemic to ensure

ongoing support as the country moves into the recovery phase and as the longer-term impacts of the pandemic become apparent. This is particularly relevant under priority 1 (outlined below) which is focused on communities helping themselves and each other.

PRIORITY 1 2020/21

It is recommended that for 2020/21 the Partnership prioritises a thematic issue in developing the toolkit within the Transformation Topic that focuses on communities helping themselves and each other. This priority can be summarised as ***Community resilience - Areas where communities are galvanising energy into action and can share their experiences with others to tackle issues of local importance.***

Initial proposals of areas to learn from include:

- i) Gamlingay
- ii) Bassingbourn
- iii) Sawston & Linton

Update

Development work has been conducted on two toolkits under this transformation topic priority:

1. Engagement toolkit

The engagement toolkit has been developed and is in the process of being loaded onto the SCDC website. The SCDC comms team are engaging an animator to produce video and visual content for the toolkit. OPCC funding is extended to September 2021, with some flexibility on which elements of the toolkit are allocated funding. The toolkit will continue to grow and expand as required.

2. Gypsy, Roma and Traveller (GRT) Inclusion toolkit

Nominated Parish Councillors have started their GRT cultural awareness training (mandatory prior to attending workshops) and the initial workshops are scheduled for 2nd-4th March 2021. All workshops to be completed by the end of March in time for usual Traveller summer movement.

Covid-19 has impacted on the toolkit development process, particularly in community engagement for toolkit 1 with in-person engagement not possible. This priority will need to continue into 2021/22 with consideration given to how communities are able to implement and trial the toolkit once available.

PRIORITY 2 2020/21

It is recommended that priority areas are driven by data and informed by professional judgement and will be organised under the following headings:

Emerging - Areas where multiple issues are presenting and/or where escalating issues have been identified.

Preventing - Growth areas and/or existing communities where vulnerabilities are predicted to be an issue for the future.

Sustaining - Areas where work has been / is being done to tackle known issues and supported to improve future resilience is provided

Update

Priority 2 resulted from the Data Group work which was conducted between September 2019 and February 2020. Work under this priority continued throughout 2020/21 with analysis conducted by the Cambridgeshire Research and update reports produced in June (light touch due to Covid-19), September and December 2020. These reports were used to inform discussions at the Tasking & Co-ordination group and to update (where required) the selected priority locations. A summary of the priority areas active in 2020/21 is presented overleaf.

Work under this priority has been dynamic with changes adopted where there have been opportunities to enhance effectiveness. Examples include, the addition of new datasets into the risk assessment matrix or decision-making process and changes to the PSG such as introducing a separate meeting for youth/family issues. It is recommended that this iterative approach is continued into the next year to maximise effectiveness in tackling local issues of importance.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that both of these current priorities are retained due the impact of Covid-19 and the fact that they are longer-term priorities.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

- Survey - A police and partners survey was completed in the summer of 2020 to help understand the primary areas of concern for communities in South Cambridgeshire and gather information about resident's recent experiences relating to community safety. The survey results were presented the board in November 2020.
- Information campaigns – Information campaigns shared for many issues including; Scams, domestic abuse, hate crime, and burglary.

Summary of Priority Areas

Orchard Park (Histon & Impington)

Emerging

Concerns: Crime and ASB hotspots, financial need.

Activities: Area specific PSG held in addition to inclusion in PSG's focused on all priority areas. Area specific data analysis completed. Liaison with newly appointed Community Connector.

Date adopted: February 2020

Northstowe (Longstanton)

Preventing

Concerns: New growing community with need to mitigate risk.

Crime, ASB and domestic abuse. Police concerns.

Activities – PSG, linking in with existing Northstowe community group.

Date adopted: February 2020

Cambourne

Emerging – Sustaining

Concerns: Crime, ASB, deliberate fires. Specific concerns around domestic abuse and violent crime.

Activities: Cambourne focused PSG. Decision made to create a youth specific PSG due to children in contact with multiple agencies. Area moved to *Sustaining* after some reduction in issues e.g. deliberate fires.

Date adopted: February 2020

Priority Areas

2020/21

Willingham

Sustaining - Discharged

Concerns: Need for an exit strategy and monitoring to ensure continued success.

Activities: Area specific PSG held with good attendance. Excellent community response to Covid-19. Data and anecdotal impacts showed notable reduction in issues in Willingham leading to the discharging of this area.

Date adopted: February 2020 **Date discharged:** September 2020

Milton & Waterbeach

Emerging

Concerns: Crime, ASB, deliberate fires, financial need.

Activities: Scoping to set up a place-based community group. Liaison with newly appointed Community Connector.

Date adopted: September 2020

Fen Ditton & Fulbourn

Emerging

Concerns: Crime, ASB, domestic abuse, deliberate fires and financial need

Activities: This is a new emerging area of concern so work is now commencing to scope the local issues through more detailed data analysis and engaging with partners.

Date proposed: February 2021

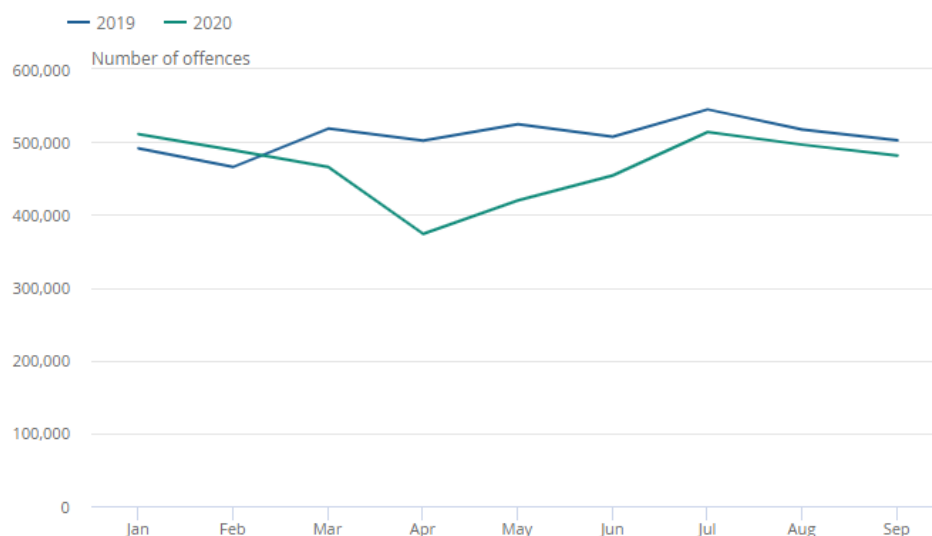
CRIME OVERVIEW

NATIONAL PICTURE

The overall level of crime fell markedly during the first national lockdown (as displayed below), however, in the period July – September crime has increased to close to the levels seen in 2019¹.

Figure 1: Total police recorded crime, England and Wales, January to September 2019/2020 (Source: ONS)

England and Wales, monthly figures (January to September 2019 and January to September 2020)

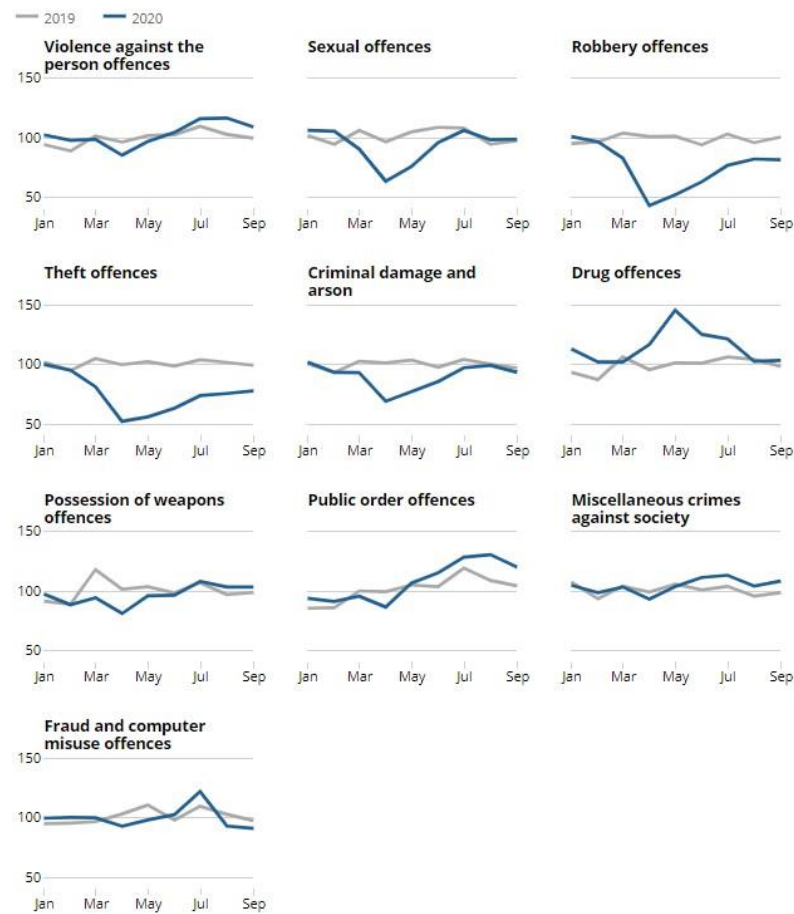


National data shows variation in the impact of the first national lockdown on different crime types. Figure 2 (below) displays monthly national police recorded crime levels, indexed to the 2019 monthly average, and highlights the notable variation between crime types, affected by the opportunities for crime and levels of policing activity. Whilst theft and robbery saw dramatic reductions in April 2020, violence saw just a small reduction and drug offences increased. Certainly the country remaining in a variety of restrictions during this year will have had an impact on opportunities for crime.

1

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2020#trends-in-police-recorded-crime>

Figure 2: Police recorded crime returning to levels similar to the 2019 average England and Wales, January to September 2019 and January to September 2020 (Source: ONS)
England and Wales, January to September 2019 and January to September 2020

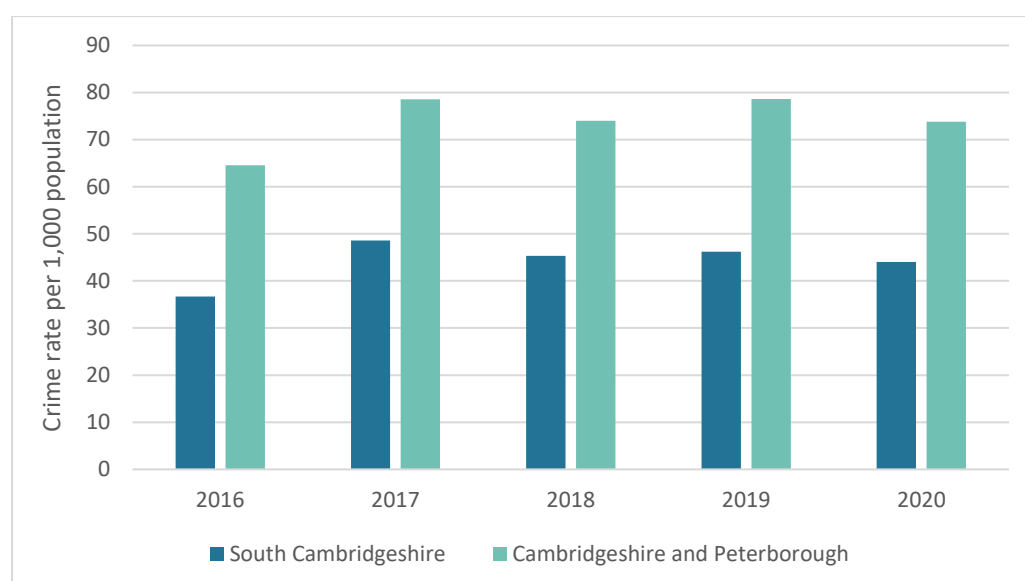


Source: Office for National Statistics - Police recorded crime

TOTAL CRIME

South Cambridgeshire is a relatively low crime area with the crime rate per 1,000 population consistently below that of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole, as illustrated in Figure 3. In 2020 there were 44 offences per 1,000 population in South Cambridgeshire, down very slightly from 46 offences in 2019.

Figure 3: Crime rate per 1,000 population²



VICTIM PROFILE

Police recorded crime data for 2019 was used to inform a victim needs assessment produced by the Cambridgeshire Research Group in 2020³. This data on victims who experienced an offence in Cambridgeshire or Peterborough in 2019 has been utilised to provide a high level victim profile for South Cambridgeshire and to add additional insight, where applicable, throughout the assessment.

The rate of victimisation for South Cambridgeshire in 2019 was 31 victims per 1,000 population, below the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough average of 43 victims per 1,000 population. The map below shows the rate of victimisation by LSOA and illustrates the variation at a small area level with generally higher rates in the north of the district.

² Rate calculated from ONS annual population estimates:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>

³ https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/VOSNA-2020-Report_Final.pdf

Figure 4: Map showing victim rate (police recorded crime) per 1,000 population in 2019 by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)

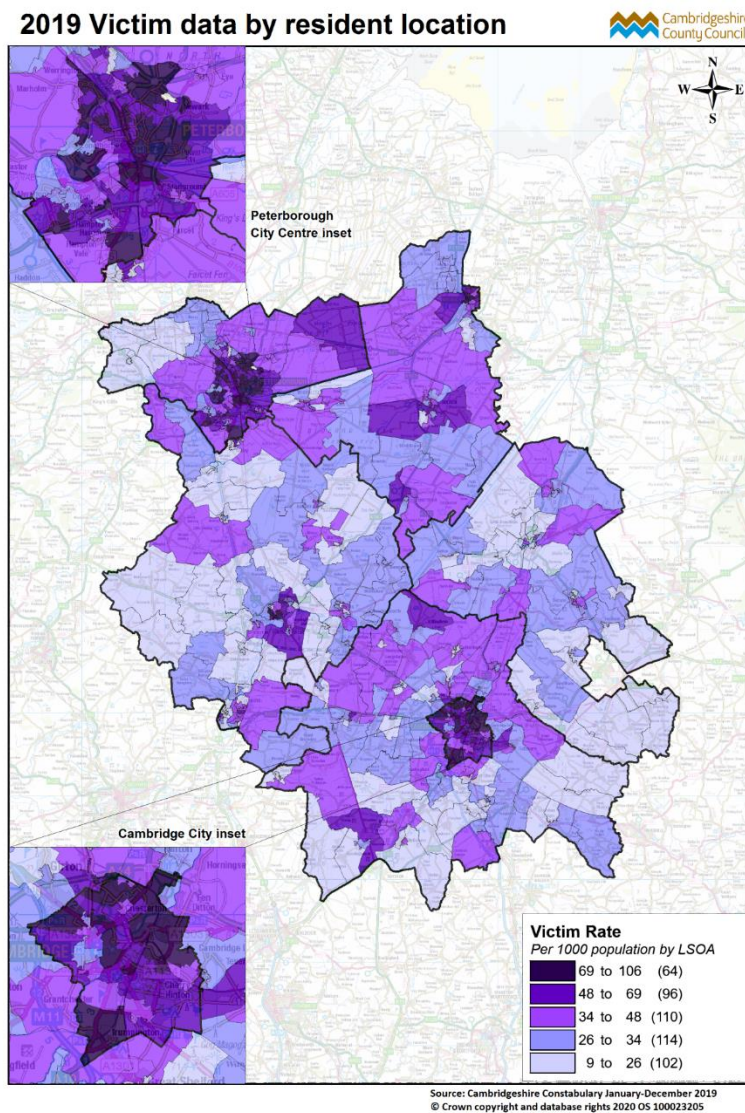
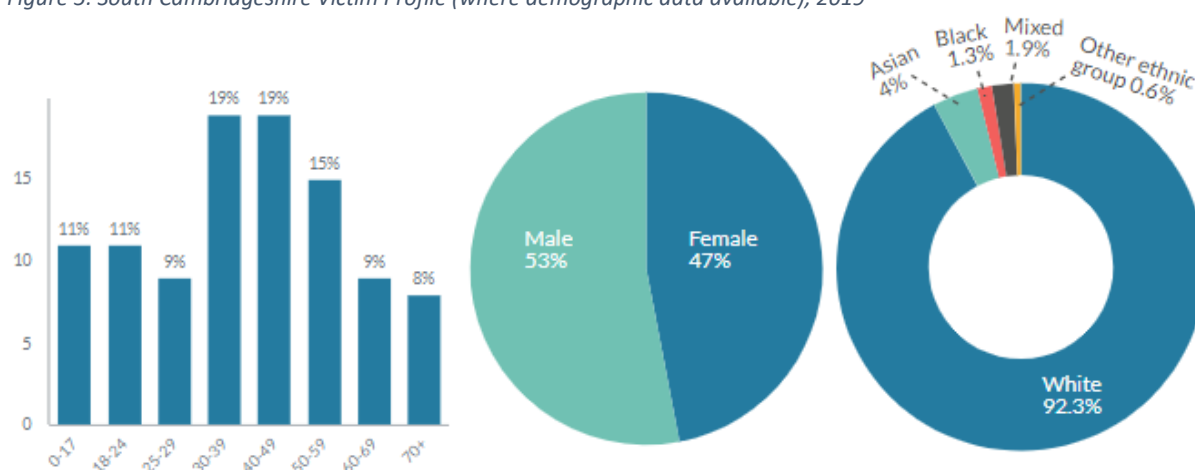


Figure 5 (below) shows the demographic profile of victims who were South Cambridgeshire residents. It should be noted that there were gaps in the demographic data particularly for ethnicity which was either not stated or unknown for 36% of victims. Lesser data gaps were also present for age (3%) and sex (3%). The most common age groups for victims in South Cambridgeshire were 30-49, in line with the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough age profile. The ethnicity breakdown of victims reflects the general South Cambridgeshire population with the majority of victims (92%) being white.

Figure 5: South Cambridgeshire Victim Profile (where demographic data available), 2019



HIGH HARM CRIME & COMMUNITY SAFETY ISSUES

DOMESTIC ABUSE

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) found that in the year ending March 2020 there was a slight decrease in the number of adults who had experienced domestic abuse compared to the previous year, whilst conversely the number of police-recorded domestic abuse offences had increased⁴. This pattern is consistent with recent years and is likely linked to increases in reporting of offences and improved recording.

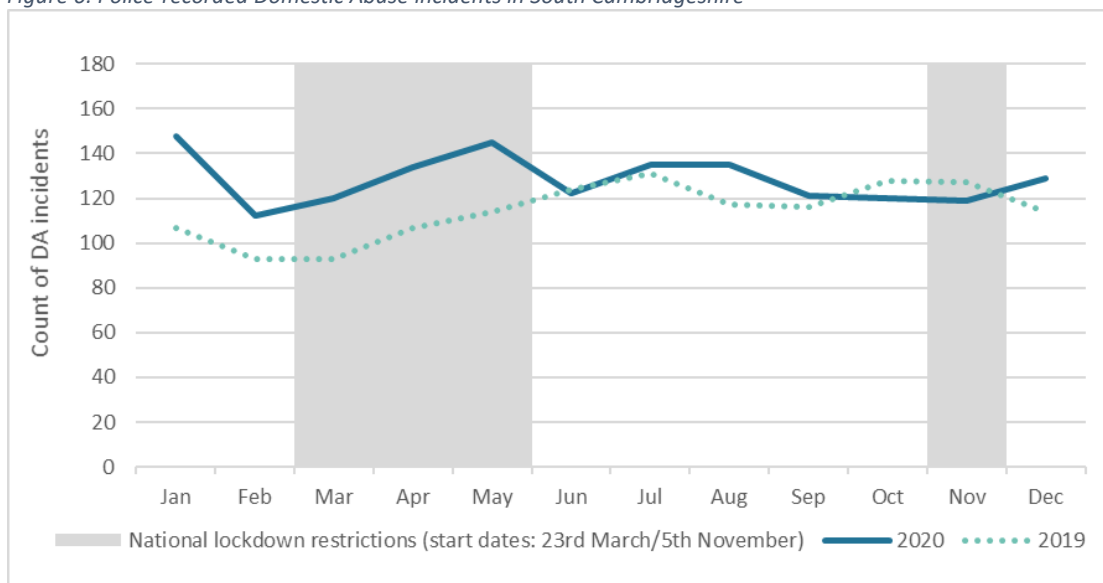
National data for the time period around the first national lockdown shows that police recorded offences which were linked to domestic abuse increased by 7% between March and June 2020. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) cautions, however, that due to ongoing steady increases in recent years it is not possible to directly link this increase to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Local police recorded incident data, as displayed in Figure 6 (overleaf), shows that the level of domestic abuse incidents has been slightly higher in 2020 when compared to 2019.

4

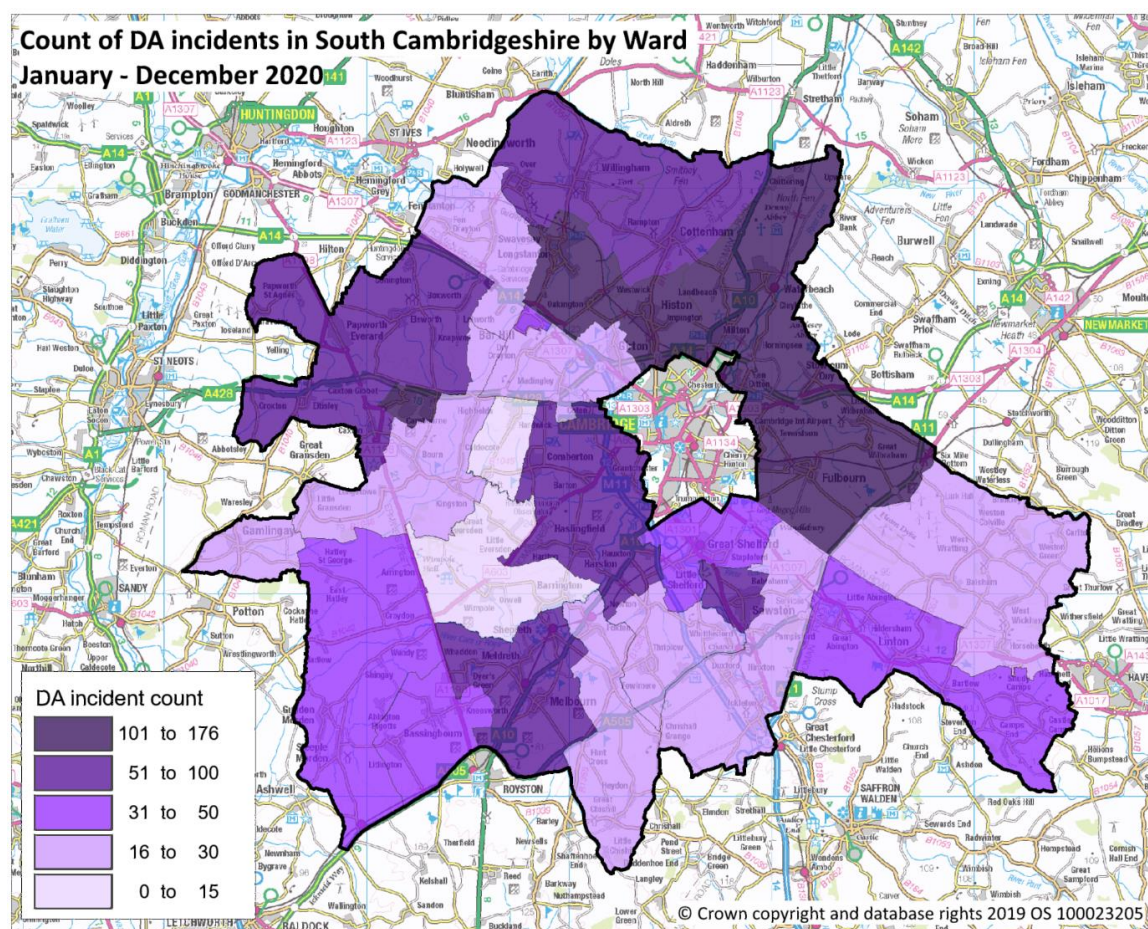
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/domesticabuseinenglandandwalesoverview/november2020>

Figure 6: Police-recorded Domestic Abuse incidents in South Cambridgeshire



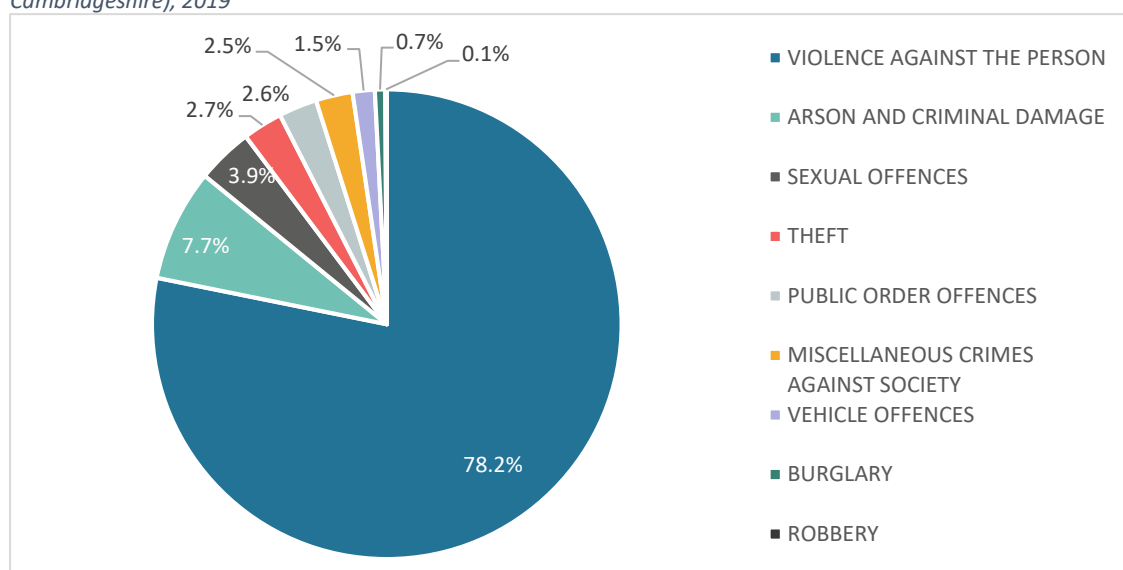
The map below shows the incident count for 2020 by ward and indicates that the highest levels of domestic abuse were recorded in Cambourne, Milton & Waterbeach, Fen Ditton & Fulbourn and Histon & Impington. Domestic abuse incident data has been newly included in the latest quarterly data review and all of the wards listed above are current priority areas. It is recommended this data continues to feed in to the quarterly reviews to ensure high risk areas are picked up as they emerge.

Figure 7: Thematic map of DA incident count by Ward, Jan-Dec 2020



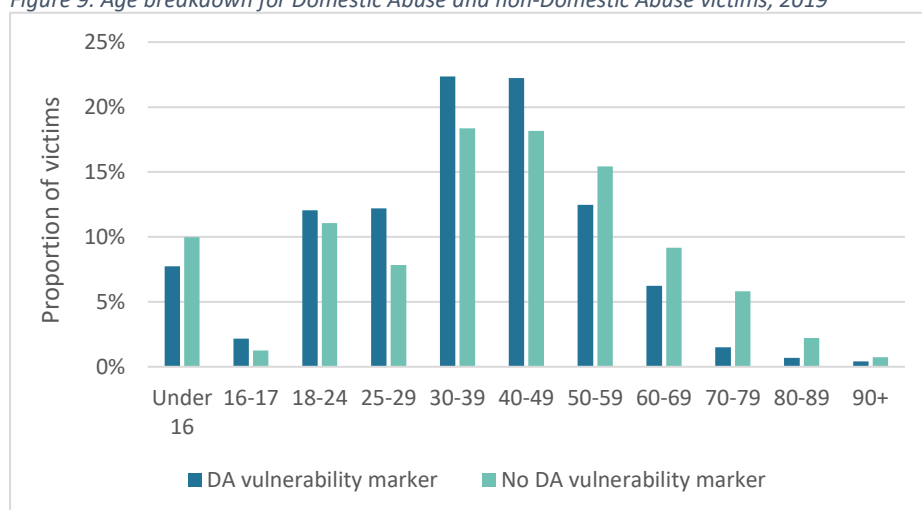
Police recorded victim data for 2019 showed that 15% of South Cambridgeshire victims of crime had experienced at least one domestic abuse-related offence in the year, this is in line with the proportion of all victims across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (16%). The chart below shows the crime type breakdown for all domestic abuse-related offences experienced by South Cambridgeshire resident victims in 2019. Violence Against the Person accounted for the majority of offences (78%), within this offence category over half of offences were Violence Without Injury (52%), with 25% Violence with Injury and 23% Stalking and Harassment. The remaining 22% of offences were spread across a wide range of crime types with Arson and Criminal Damage being the next most common crime type experienced (8%).

Figure 8: Breakdown in crime type for domestic abuse-related offences experienced by victims (resident in South Cambridgeshire), 2019



Analysis of demographic data, where available, showed victims of domestic abuse were predominantly female (71%), in line with constabulary wide data. The figure below shows the age breakdown for victims who had experienced domestic abuse compared to those who had not, victims of domestic abuse-related offences were more likely to be aged 25-49.

Figure 9: Age breakdown for Domestic Abuse and non-Domestic Abuse victims, 2019



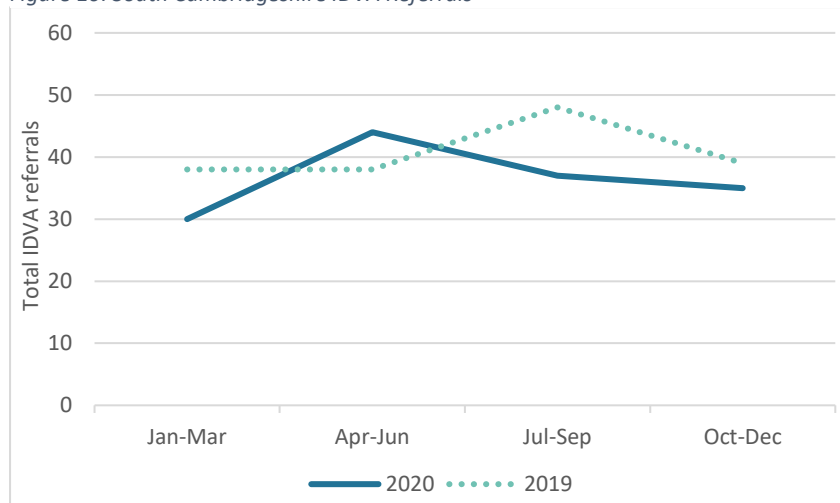
Changes since April 2020

Understandable concern has been voiced in the media about the impact of lockdowns, as used as a measure to tackle the spread of Covid-19, and the scale and seriousness of domestic abuse.

Nationally, an increase in demand has been observed for domestic abuse support services. The National Domestic Abuse Helpline saw a 65% increase in calls/contacts and a 700% increase in website visits in April-June, compared to January-March 2020⁵. It is not yet clear whether these increases represent simply a higher number of victims or whether they are attributed to lockdown impacting on the severity of abuse experienced and/or the coping mechanisms available to victims.

Locally the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership (DASV) have monitored levels of reporting and access to services throughout this year. Through this monitoring it has been found that whilst there was a small initial decrease during the first lockdown and subsequent rise as those measures were relaxed, the overall level of high-risk referrals to the Independent Domestic Violence Advisers (IDVAs) which support high risk cases, has now returned to a stable level for Cambridgeshire.

Figure 10: South Cambridgeshire IDVA Referrals



South Cambridgeshire specific data shows a slight peak in referrals in April-June 2020, however, figures have dropped to below 2019 levels in the second half of the year⁶.

Services have adapted to the current requirements and there is now a blended approach to delivery allowing for online where possible.

New Domestic Abuse Bill 2020

The Domestic Abuse Bill has now passed from the House of Commons and is under consideration in the House of Lords. If successful, it is expected to become law in April 2021. The Bill places a statutory duty on local authorities regarding the provision of safe accommodation for victims of Domestic Violence.

⁵<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/domesticabuseinenglandandwalesoverview/november2020>

⁶ Individuals can have repeat referrals so the total number of referrals may be higher than the number of unique victims

Four duties are proposed:

1. Tier 1 local authorities will be required to convene a multi-agency Local Partnership Board (LPB) to support them in performing certain specified functions.
2. A duty on Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) to produce the Statutory Guidance;
3. A duty for Local Authorities to have regard to Statutory Guidance in exercising the above functions; and,
4. A duty on Tier 2 district, borough and city councils and London Boroughs to co-operate with Tier 1 authorities.

Activities

A domestic abuse campaign was run on social media and the SCDC website due to an increase in reports during Covid-19 and information was disseminated amongst partners and the communities supporting Covid-19 efforts across the county.

There have been four DHR's active in South Cambridgeshire in 2020/21. The current status of the reviews are as follows:

- DHR 1 – Action plan complete
- DHR 2 – Action plan created and final report ready for Home Office
- DHR 3 – Decision made to proceed with full DHR. First meeting with partner agencies completed
- DHR 4 – Author assigned, first meeting with partner agencies scheduled

The outcomes from these reviews as well as the impacts of the upcoming legislative change in this areas should be taken into account as South Cambridgeshire CSP develops its action plan in 2020/21.

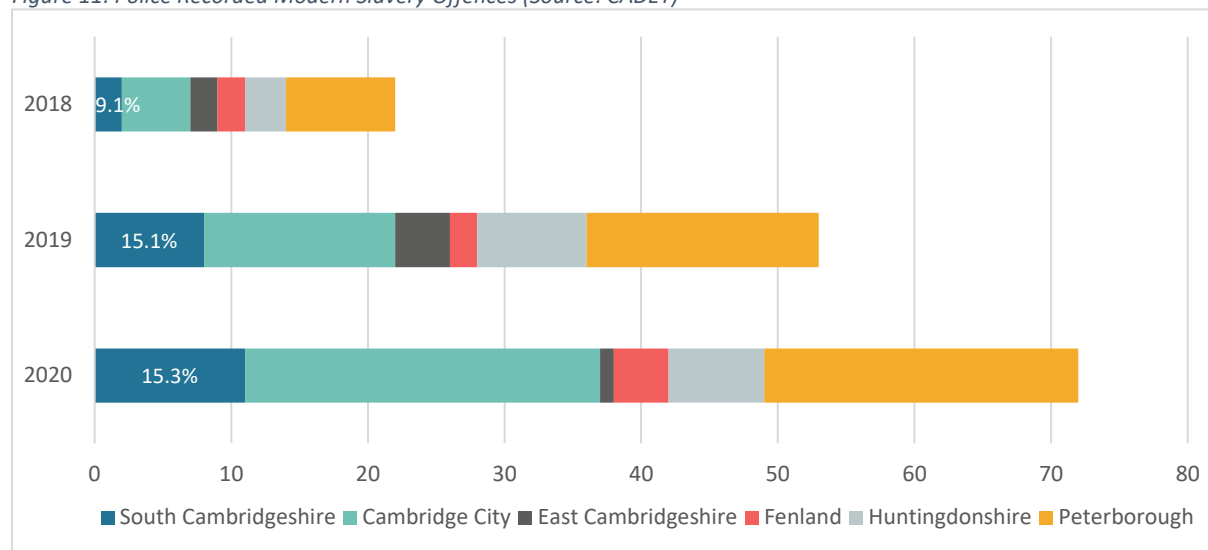
As of January 2021 a centralised Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) process was agreed in principle across the County, subject to funding agreement being reached between statutory partners. The process will be managed through the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership in order to resource a DHR when the need arises.

MODERN SLAVERY

Confirmed cases of Modern Slavery are quantified by police recorded crime at a local level. The number of modern slavery offences recorded in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough have more than tripled in the past 3 years. This increase is likely linked to increased awareness around modern slavery, improved recording and increased police activity.

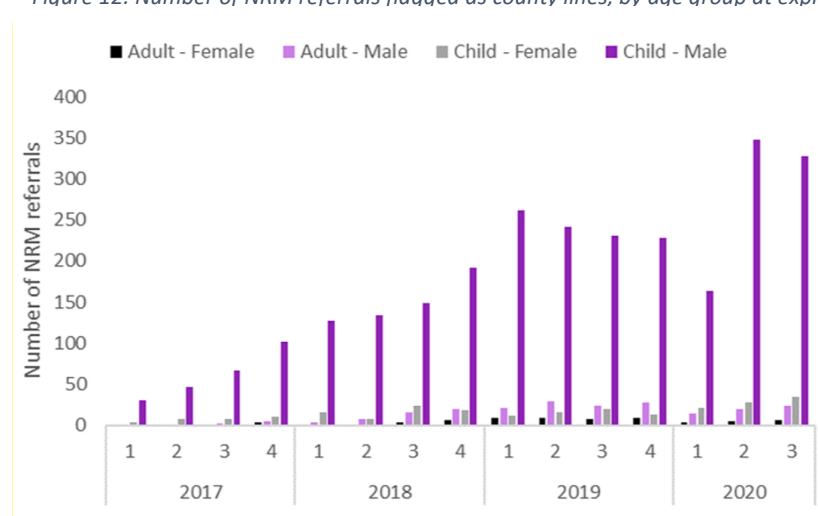
Figure 11 (overleaf) displays the district breakdown and shows that Cambridge City and Peterborough account for the majority of offences. South Cambridgeshire accounted for 15.3% of modern slavery offences in 2020, up slightly from 9.1% in 2018.

Figure 11: Police Recorded Modern Slavery Offences (Source: CADET)



Reporting in August 2020, Cambridgeshire Constabulary confirmed that the volume of investigations regarding Modern Slavery was relatively stable, with an impact of Covid-19 not seen on this issue to date. Referrals of potential victims to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), are also a valuable indicator⁷. While local level statistics for this are not currently available, key demographics are provided in national analysis of NRM referrals. Referrals involving County Lines exploitation are increasingly involving males under 18 as shown in the figure below.

Figure 12: Number of NRM referrals flagged as county lines, by age group at exploitation and gender (Source: Home

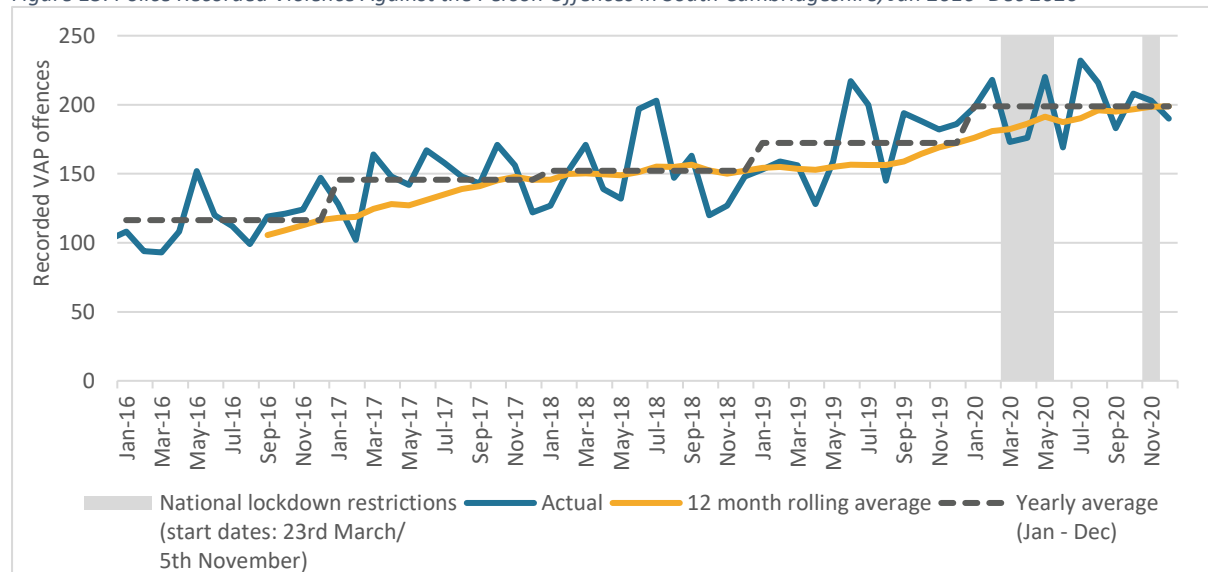


⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/modern-slavery-national-referral-mechanism-and-duty-to-notify-statistics-uk-quarter-3-2020-july-to-september/modern-slavery-national-referral-mechanism-and-duty-to-notify-statistics-uk-quarter-3-2020-july-to-september>

VIOLENCE

In the most recent national statistical release (year ending September 2020), the Crime Survey for England and Wales estimated total violence to be similar to recent years, with police recorded Violence Against the Person having increased 4% compared to the previous year⁸. A long-term trend of increase in VAP for South Cambridgeshire is shown in Figure 13 (below), with steady increases since 2015 and a 15% increase in volume comparing 2020 to 2019. While both national lockdowns saw a drop in VAP offences, a peak (totalling 232 offences) between lockdowns in July 2020 is evident in South Cambridgeshire.

Figure 13: Police Recorded Violence Against the Person Offences in South Cambridgeshire, Jan 2016- Dec 2020

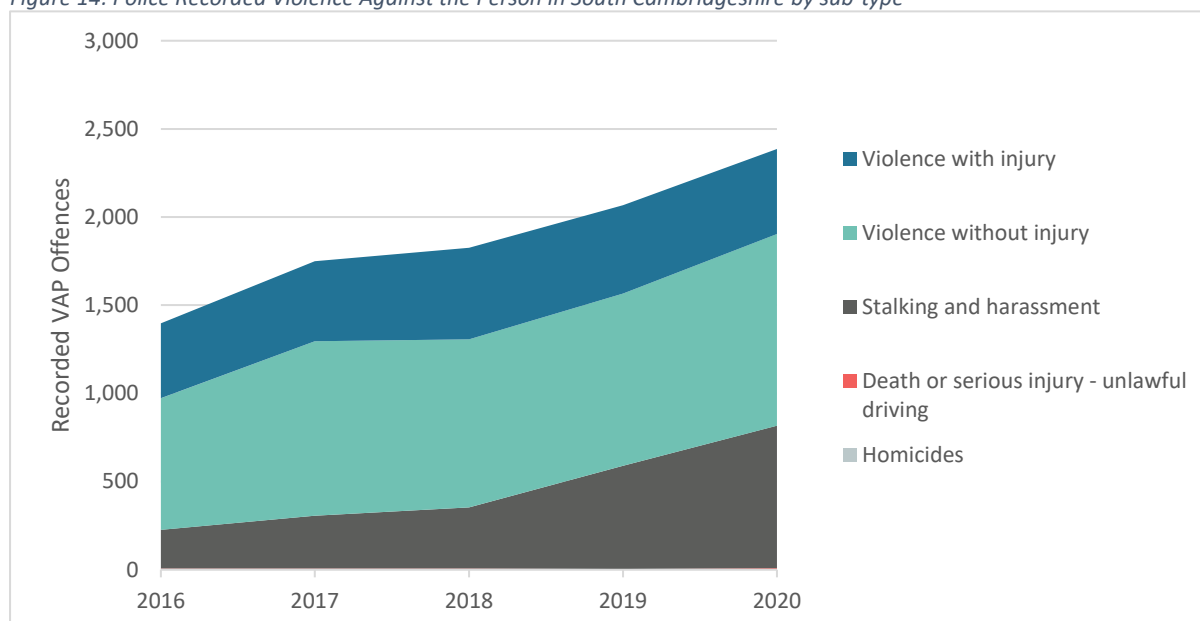


A breakdown of annual police recorded VAP crime counts is shown in the Figure 14 (overleaf).

8

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2020#trends-in-police-recorded-crime>

Figure 14: Police Recorded Violence Against the Person in South Cambridgeshire by sub-type



In 2020 stalking and harassment offences formed 34% of VAP crime in South Cambridgeshire, compared to 28% of VAP in 2019. Stalking and harassment has been a driver of the overall increase in this crime group. This may be linked to changing recording practices⁹, however support services have highlighted increased cyberstalking since the start of the Covid-19 pandemic and the experiences of victims being impacted by lockdown¹⁰. Violence without Injury forms a major proportion (46%) of VAP crime for 2020, equating to a rate of 6.83 crimes per 1,000 population in South Cambridgeshire¹¹. Violence with Injury recorded by police occurred at a rate of 3.03 crimes per 1,000 population in 2020.

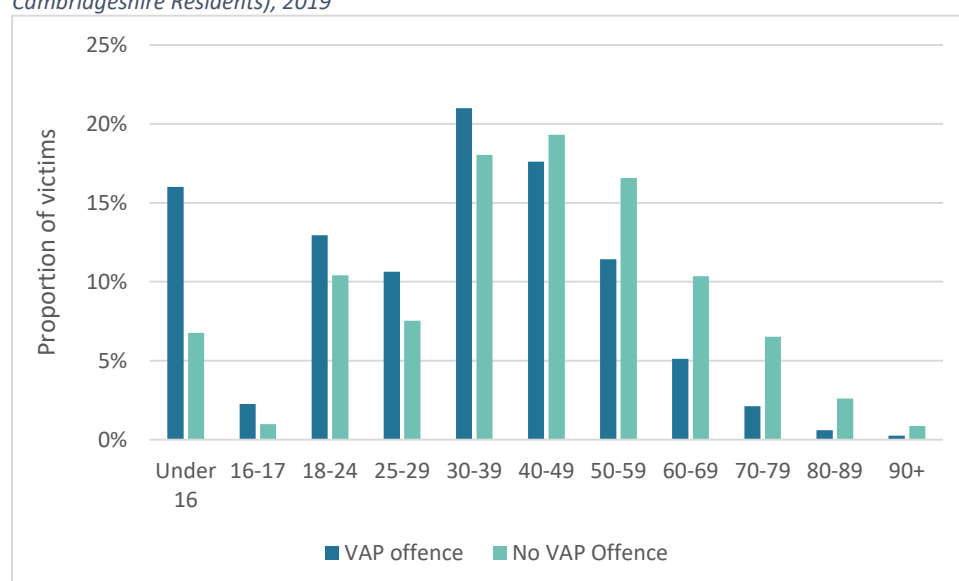
Police recorded victim data for 2019 has been analysed to provide insight into the demographic profile of those who experience violent offences. Of the 4,964 South Cambridgeshire resident victims of crime in 2019, 1,537 (31%) had experienced at least one Violence Against the Person offence. Demographic data, where available, has been analysed (data on age and gender was missing for 3% of victims). Figure 15 (below) shows the age breakdown for victims of Violence Against the Person offences compared to those who had not experienced Violence Against the person in 2019. This highlights that those experiencing violence were typically younger. Under 18's accounted for 18% of the total victims of VAP offences in 2019 compared to just 8% of victims who had not experienced a violence offence. This may be in part because children are less likely to be the victims of certain acquisitive crime types such as burglary or vehicle crime, more detailed analysis would be required to fully understand these patterns.

⁹ The ONS explains the changes to recording as follows: "Since April 2018 there has been a change to the Home Office Counting Rules whereby in a course of conduct amounting to either stalking, harassment or controlling and coercive behaviour, this offence will be recorded in addition to the most serious additional offence involving the same victim or offender. This is expected to cause an increase in offences recorded against harassment and stalking."

¹⁰ <https://paladinservice.co.uk/nsaw-paladin-bulletin/>

¹¹ Calculated using ONS Mid-2019 population estimate, which is the latest published.

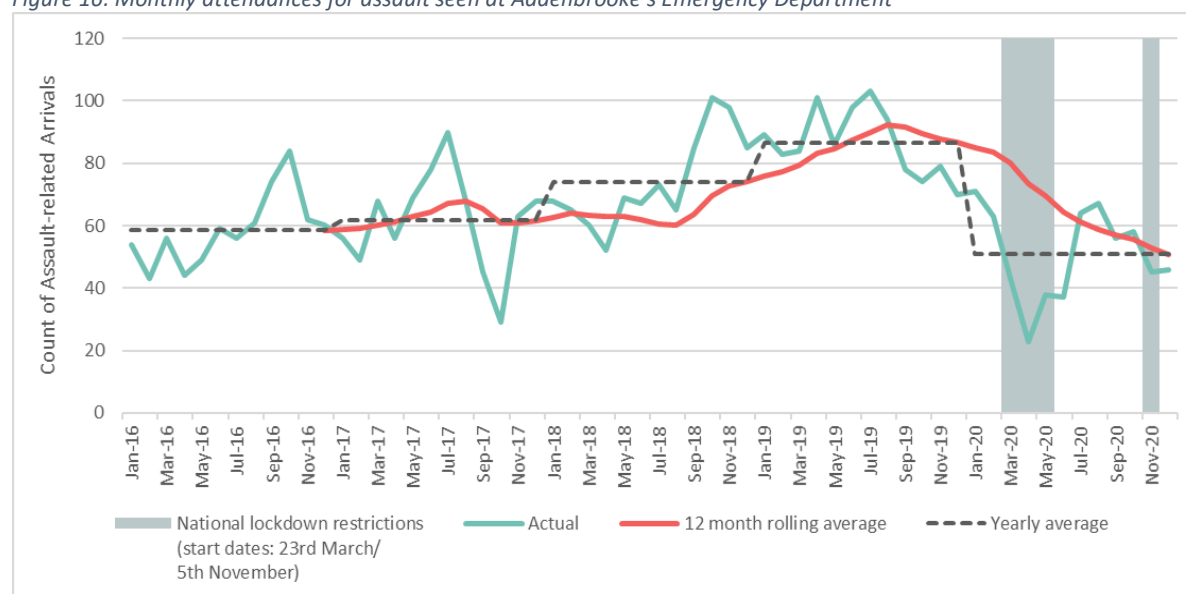
Figure 15: Age breakdown for Violence Against the Person and non-Violence Against the Person victims (South Cambridgeshire Residents), 2019



Females accounted for 52% of victims of violent offences, compared to 45% of victims who had not experienced a violent offence.

Heath service data is important in understanding patterns of violence with injury as not all violent incidents are reported to police. Addenbrooke's Emergency Department has been collecting and sharing data about the number and location of assaults for a number of years. Below the trend is outlined, showing a marked drop in assault-related arrivals through March-June 2020 as the impact of the Covid-19 restrictions are seen. The yearly average is also markedly lower than previous levels recorded in this data set.

Figure 16: Monthly attendances for assault seen at Addenbrooke's Emergency Department

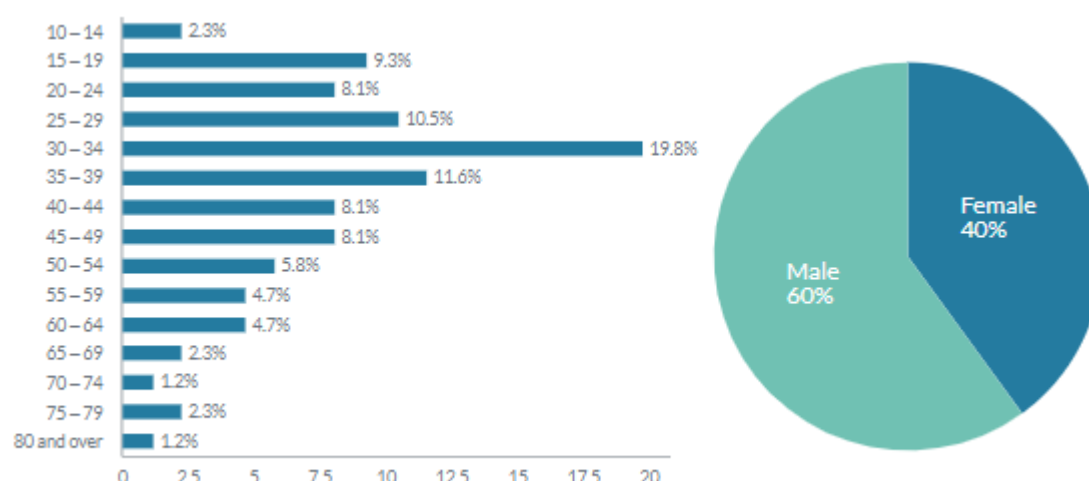


The East of England Ambulance Trust is now working with the Cambridgeshire Research Group to provide anonymised ambulance callout data relating to assaults at a more local level. There were a total of 101 assault-related ambulance call outs recorded in South Cambridgeshire in 2020, down 19% on the previous year.

Geographical analysis has been conducted on this data at a ward level. The three wards with the highest levels account for a third of all assault-related call outs in South Cambridgeshire; Histon & Impington with 13 call outs and Cambourne and Milton & Waterbeach each with 10. Compared to 2019 Cambourne has seen a notable reduction whilst the number in Milton & Waterbeach has increased. The Ambulance Trust data is being reported alongside the quarterly data risk matrix and feeding in to discussion at the T&CG about high priority geographical areas. Histon & Impington, Cambourne and Milton & Waterbeach are all currently priority areas with work ongoing in these locations.

Demographic data, where available, has been analysed and is presented in Figure 17 (below). For the call outs in 2020, age was recorded for 91% and sex was recorded for 85%. Males accounted for the majority of callouts at 60% and the most common age group for patients was 30-34 which accounted for a fifth of call outs.

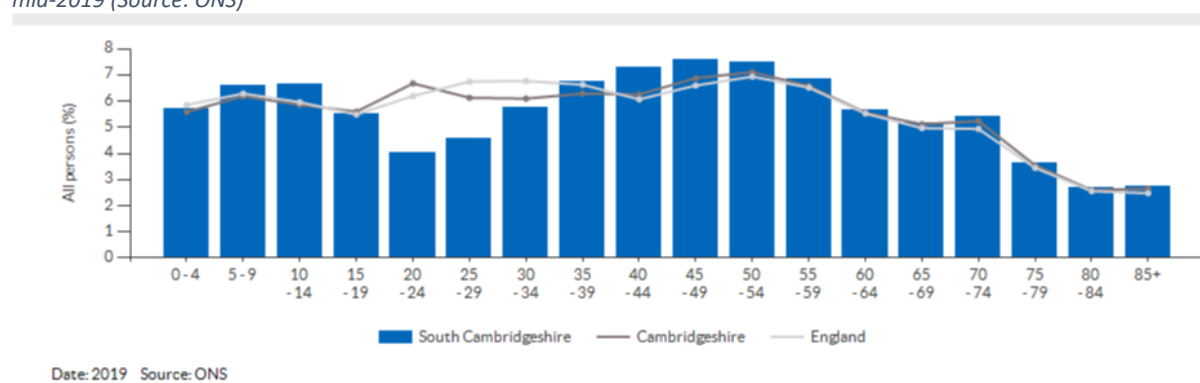
Figure 17: Demographics (where known) for assault-related ambulance callouts in South Cambridgeshire, 2020



Ambulance data here broadly reflects key demographic points from national analysis of assault related demands on health services, with the exception of an older age group featuring more frequently in the local 2020 data¹². For example, national figures highlighted that in the year ending December 2019 the age group 18-30 years had the highest injury rate, followed by 11-17 years. However, patients aged 30-34 featured more frequently in the local ambulance callout data, even though the local population estimates show South Cambridgeshire has a lower proportion of people in this age group compared to England as a whole (see the figure below).

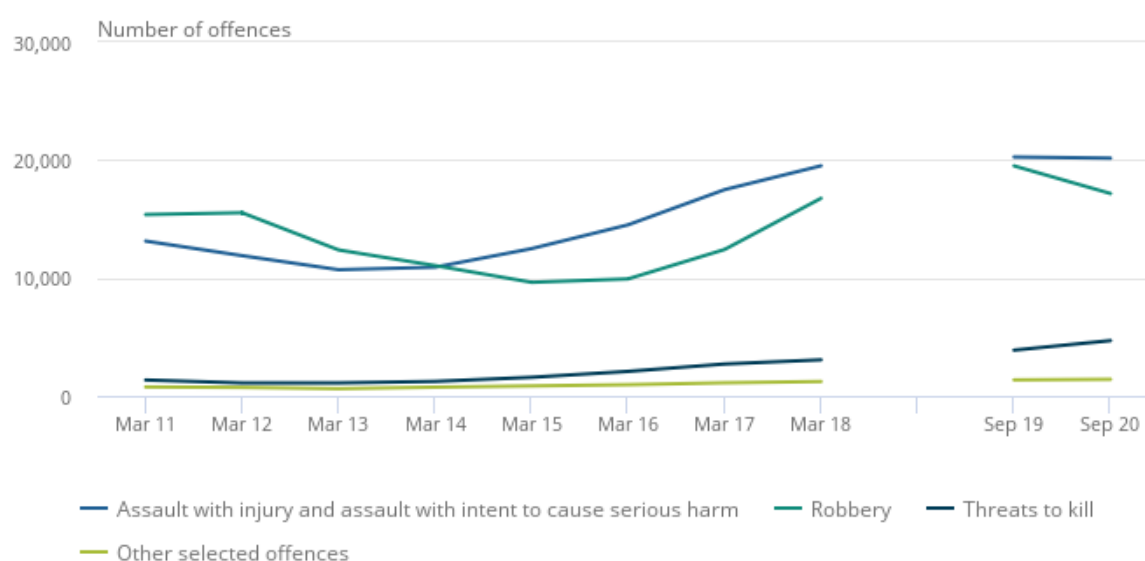
¹² services included a sample of 111 NHS , EDs, MIUs and Walk-in Centres in England and Wales data from EDs and walk in centres across England and Wales, see https://www.cardiff.ac.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/2288520/Violence-in-England-and-Wales-2019_NVSN-Annual-Report.pdf

Figure 18: Estimated population by 5 year age group in South Cambridgeshire compared to England and Cambridgeshire, mid-2019 (Source: ONS)



Knife crime has been largely reported as increasing nationally for several years, with variations in the extent of this across the country. However, ONS has reported a national 3% decrease in offences involving knives or sharp instruments recorded by the police in the year ending September 2020, compared to the previous year. This has been attributed to the impact of the first national lockdown in 2020 on robbery offences in particular, as illustrated by the figure below.

Figure 19: In England and Wales, Crimes involving knives or sharp instruments decreased in the latest year, driven by a decrease in robbery offences involving knives (ONS/ Home Office).

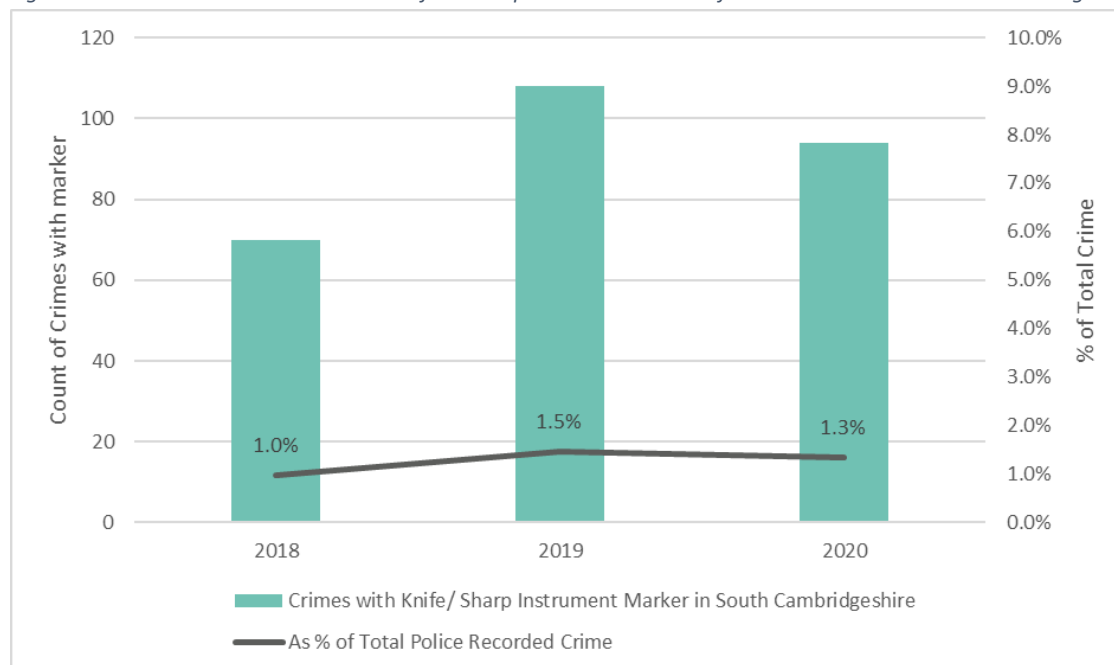


Annual national analysis of health data reflects a shift in the demographics of how those needing treatment following assault with a knife or sharp object. From 2015/16 to 2018/19 there has been an increase in volume and severity of injury but also a decrease in average age. A shift towards more girls being injured was also observed through this data¹³. Local data across various sources would be needed to understand the demographics of those requiring treatment following assault with a knife and meaningful comparisons.

¹³ https://www.cardiff.ac.uk/data/assets/pdf_file/0009/2288520/Violence-in-England-and-Wales-2019_NVSN-Annual-Report.pdf

Locally we can refer to police recorded crime with a 'Knife or sharp instrument' marker, indicating that systems have identified a so-called 'sharp instrument keyword' in the record. These figures are displayed in the chart below and show that crimes with this marker make up just 1% of offences recorded in South Cambridgeshire.

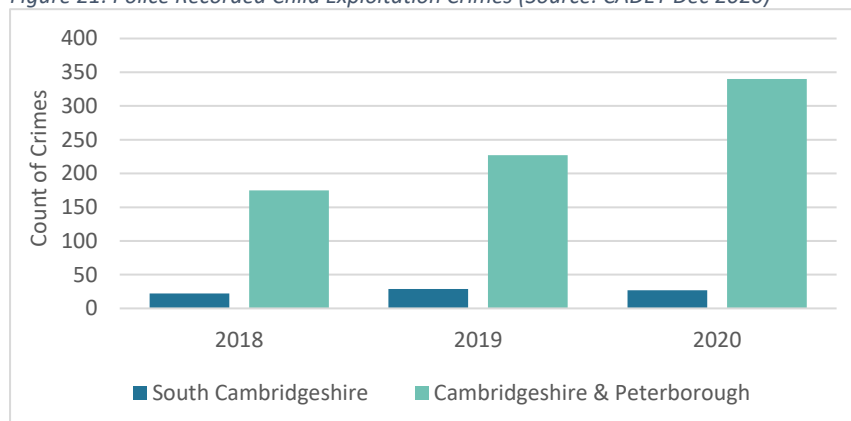
Figure 20: Police recorded crime with a knife or sharp instrument marker from 2018 to 2020 in South Cambridgeshire



CHILD EXPLOITATION

Constabulary-wide analysis of the impacts of Covid-19 showed a marked reduction in Child Sexual Exploitation crimes recorded during the first national lockdown, however, figures outside of the lockdown period indicate a general rise overall; shown in the figure below.

Figure 21: Police Recorded Child Exploitation Crimes (Source: CADET Dec 2020)



Figures for South Cambridgeshire did not increase in 2020 so the district now accounts for a smaller proportion of CSE offences in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Analysis of the South Cambridgeshire victim's data showed that 19 victims had experienced an offence with a marker for Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) in 2019. Of these victims, 15 were children aged 10-15 and they were predominantly female.

SUBSTANCE MISUSE

Community Safety Partnerships are advised to assess information relating to substance misuse in the partnership area when setting priorities. Detailed data regarding drug and alcohol-related hospital admissions is not currently available or routinely shared with the partnership, though this kind of information sharing is supported by the relevant regulations¹⁴. The national statistics that are the closest match to the data advised in the regulations are available to county level only. These show that since 2018/19 Cambridgeshire had a higher rate of hospital admissions where drug misuse is a factor compared to the regional and national rate (see Figure 22 below). A long term trend of increase in the rate of hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions is also shown in national statistics, as per Figure 23, albeit the rate remains below that seen nationally.

Figure 22: Rate of hospital admissions where drug-related mental and behavioural disorders were a factor, 2013/14 - 2019/20 (Source: NHS Digital)

Admissions per 100,000 population by year

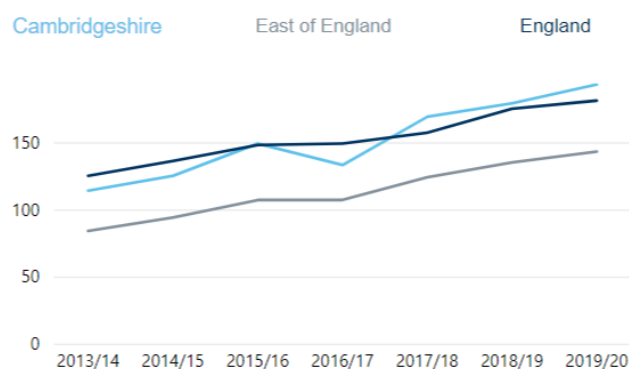
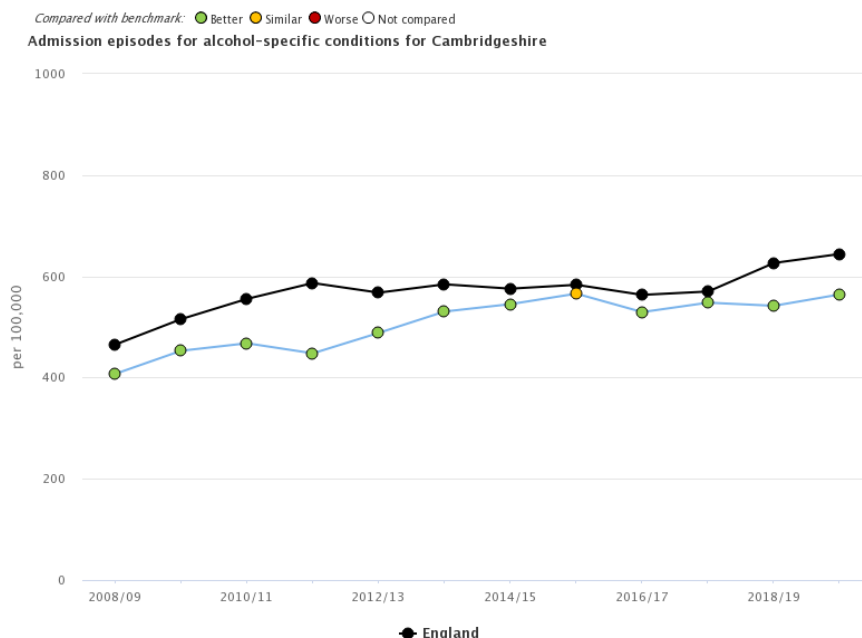


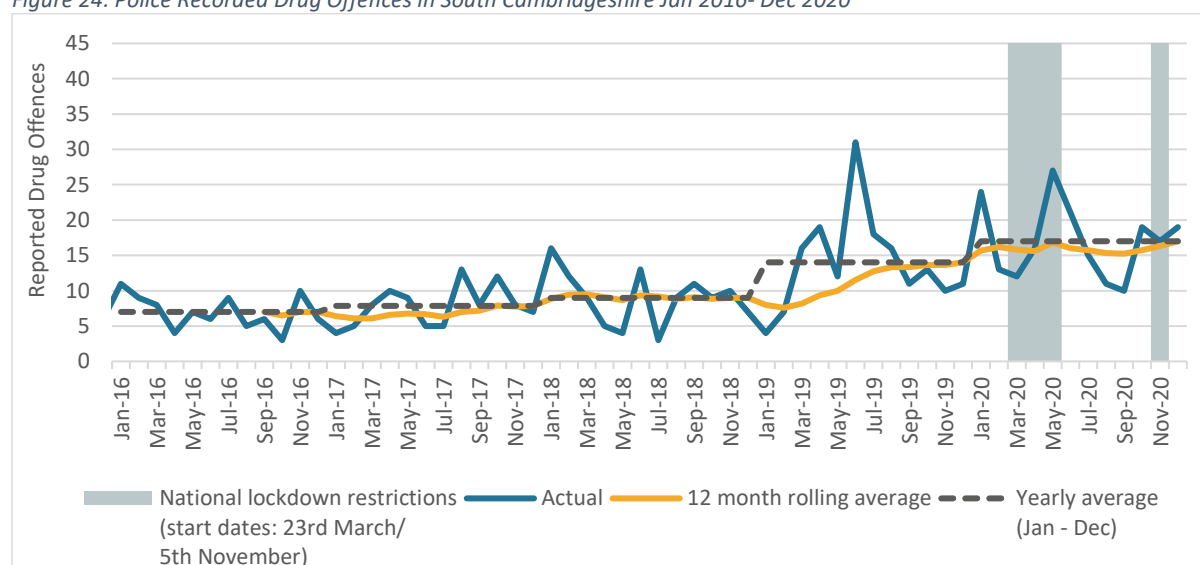
Figure 23: Rate of admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions in Cambridgeshire compared to England 2008/09 - 2019/20, (Source: Public Health England)



¹⁴ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2007/1831/made> These Regulations relate to the duty to share depersonalised information amongst relevant authorities in a local government area under section 17A of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998

National Statistics highlight a 16% increase in police recorded drug offences in the year to September 2020, attributed to proactive police activity. This increase has been reflected locally in South Cambridgeshire, as shown in the figure below.

Figure 24: Police Recorded Drug Offences in South Cambridgeshire Jan 2016- Dec 2020



Figures from the drug and alcohol services provider covering South Cambridgeshire (Change Grow Live/CGL) show that in the year ending Dec 2020, 105 adults were in treatment, of which 40% were in treatment relating to Alcohol misuse. This represents a 30% increase in the total number of adults in treatment in South Cambridgeshire compared to 2019, whilst overall numbers for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough remained fairly stable.

Table 1: Clients resident in South Cambridgeshire and in treatment or successfully completed treatment in the year ending December 2020. This does not reflect the location of treatment service necessarily. (Source: CGL)

		South Cambridgeshire
Total number in treatment		105
Number in treatment by substance	Opiate	33
	Non-opiate only	11
	Alcohol only	42
	Non-opiate and alcohol	19
Successful completions		17

The impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on substance misuse have yet to be fully understood, as at the time of writing the country remains under lockdown restrictions. Concerns have been raised globally about likely impacts, including disruption to drug supply chains through border restrictions leading to street shortages and reducing drug purity as well as heightened financial strain increasing individual's vulnerability to drug use¹⁵. Similarly, there are concerns relating to alcohol dependency including increased barriers to support services and triggers relating to the pandemic leading to dependency¹⁶. The partnership should monitor the short and long-term impacts.

¹⁵ <https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/06/1066992>

¹⁶ <https://www.bmj.com/content/369/bmj.m1987>

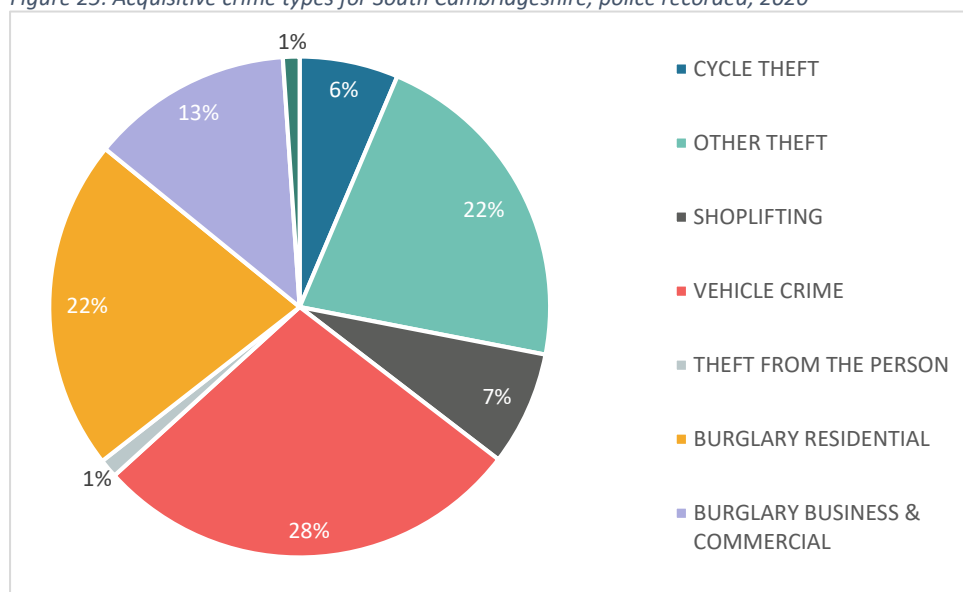
PUBLIC/PERSONAL HARM ISSUES

ACQUISITIVE CRIME

Acquisitive crime is a broad category, including crimes which range considerably in terms of personal harm from offence types such as burglary and robbery to lower harm offences such as shoplifting. National data, as illustrated in Figure 2, highlights a wide variation in the impact of the Covid-19, and the associated restriction on movement, on levels of crime. Acquisitive crimes saw some of the greatest falls during the first lockdown, attributed to reduced opportunities for offending.

Figure 25 (below) shows the breakdown in offence types for acquisitive crime in South Cambridgeshire in 2020. The most common acquisitive offence types were vehicle crime (28%), residential burglary (22%) and 'other theft' (22%). Compared to the constabulary-wide (Cambridgeshire and Peterborough) breakdown, the proportion of residential burglary was higher in South Cambridgeshire with a lower proportion of cycle theft and shoplifting, likely reflective of the more rural nature of the district. Analysis showed little change in these percentages over the last five years.

Figure 25: Acquisitive crime types for South Cambridgeshire, police recorded, 2020



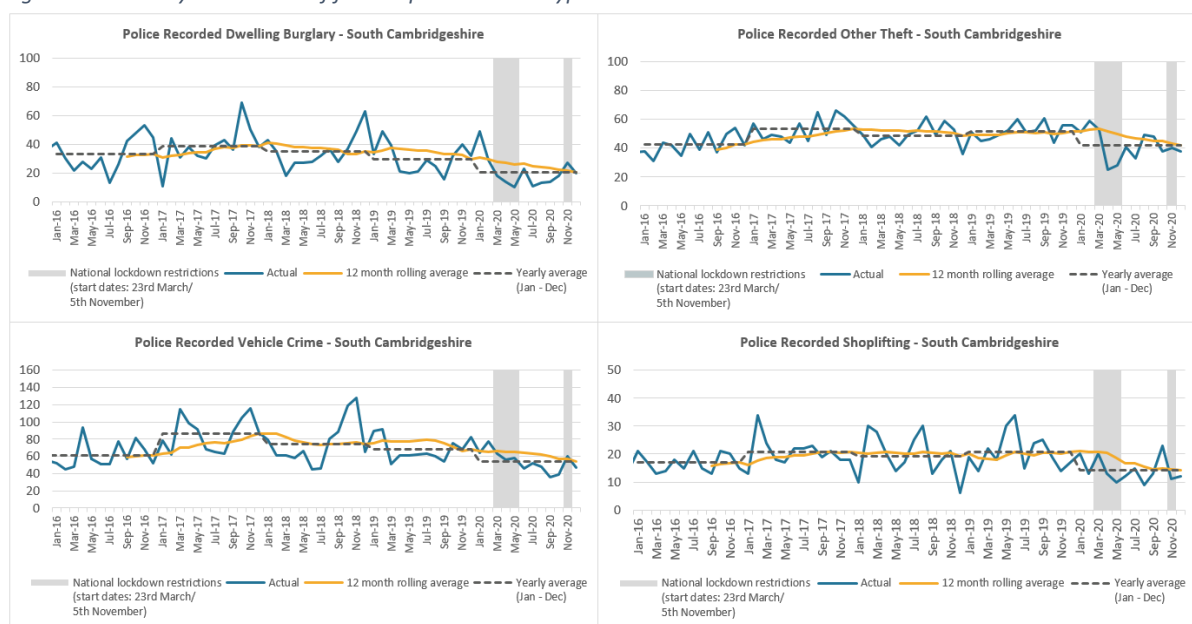
The total volume of these acquisitive offences fell 12% between 2016 and 2020 in South Cambridgeshire, likely driven by lower levels of offences during the first national lockdown. Figure 26 (overleaf) shows the monthly offence counts (2016-2020) for four of the key acquisitive crime types in South Cambridgeshire¹⁷. All four offence types recorded the lowest monthly average in 2020 out of the past 5 years.

Unsurprisingly, dwelling burglaries dropped markedly during the national lockdown, with the offence count for May 2020 80% lower than that recorded in January 2020. It is likely that the 'stay

¹⁷ Burglary recording categories were changed from April 2017. The classification was changed from 'Dwelling Burglary' and 'Non-Dwelling Burglary' to 'Burglary Residential' and 'Burglary Business & Community'. The new 'Burglary Residential' category includes all buildings within the property boundary e.g. sheds, garages etc.

at home' order and shift to home working for a large proportion of the working age population provided a 'suitable guardian' for dwellings, thus reducing the opportunity for offences. After the initial lockdown was lifted, monthly levels remained below the monthly averages recorded between 2016 and 2019, indicative of the pandemic having an ongoing impact on residential burglary levels. Long-term impacts of potential changes to lifestyles and working patterns will need to be monitored into the future. The pattern for vehicle crime has broadly mirrored that of residential burglary in 2020, albeit with slightly less of a reduction during lockdown.

Figure 26: Monthly breakdown of four acquisitive crime types

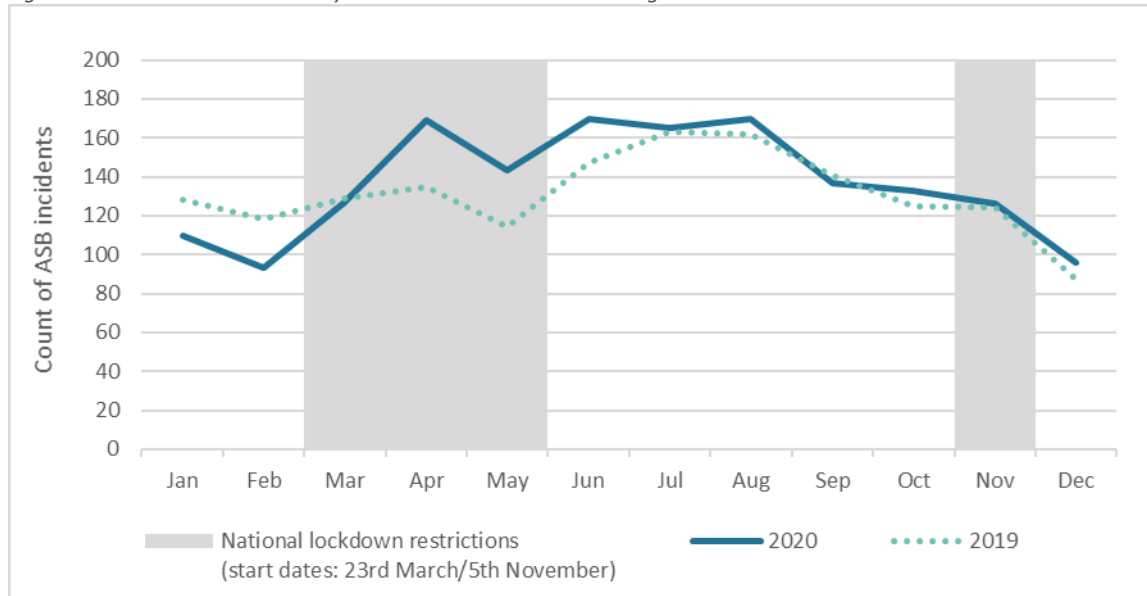


ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Trend data for the past two years of police recorded ASB incidents (Figure 27 below) shows there were some notable monthly fluctuations in 2020, however, these broadly reflected trends seen in 2019. Overall, the total incident count for 2020 was slightly up from 2019, driven by a spike in April 2020 during the initial national Covid-19 national lockdown. This is consistent with national data¹⁸, which showed police recorded incidents were 45% higher in April-June 2020 compared to the same period in 2019. This elevation in ASB incidents in the spring/summer period nationally has been linked to public reports of Covid-19 restriction breaches and dip sampling of incidents recorded in South Cambridgeshire in April 2020 supports this explanation. No similar spike in ASB incidents was seen during the second national lockdown in November 2020.

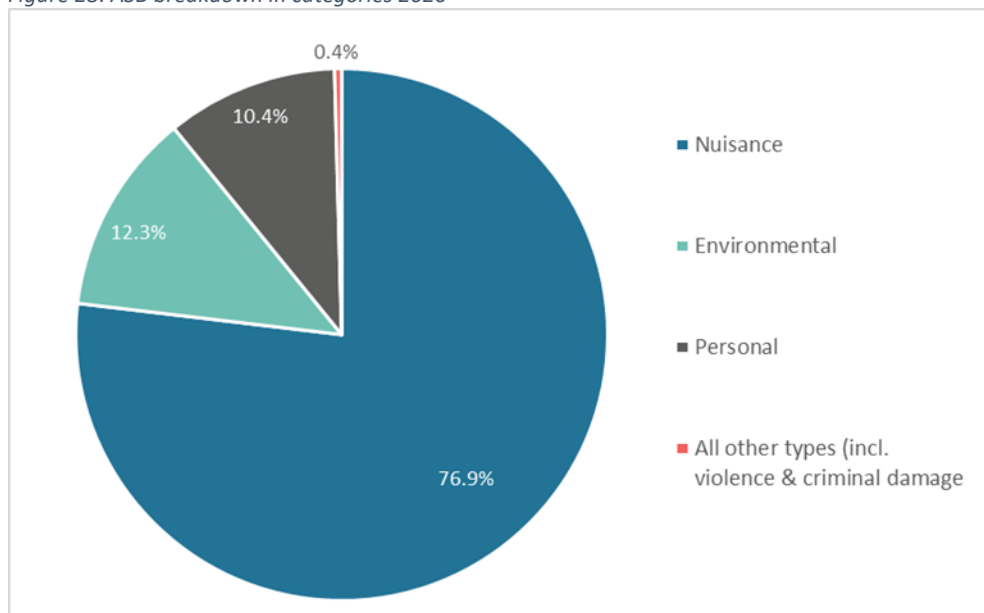
¹⁸ Excluding Greater Manchester Police and the British Transport Police

Figure 27: Police recorded monthly ASB incidents – South Cambridgeshire



Analysis of the classification types of incidents in 2020 shows that 'nuisance' accounts for the vast majority of ASB at 77%. There was no notable change in the classification breakdown in 2020 compared to 2019.

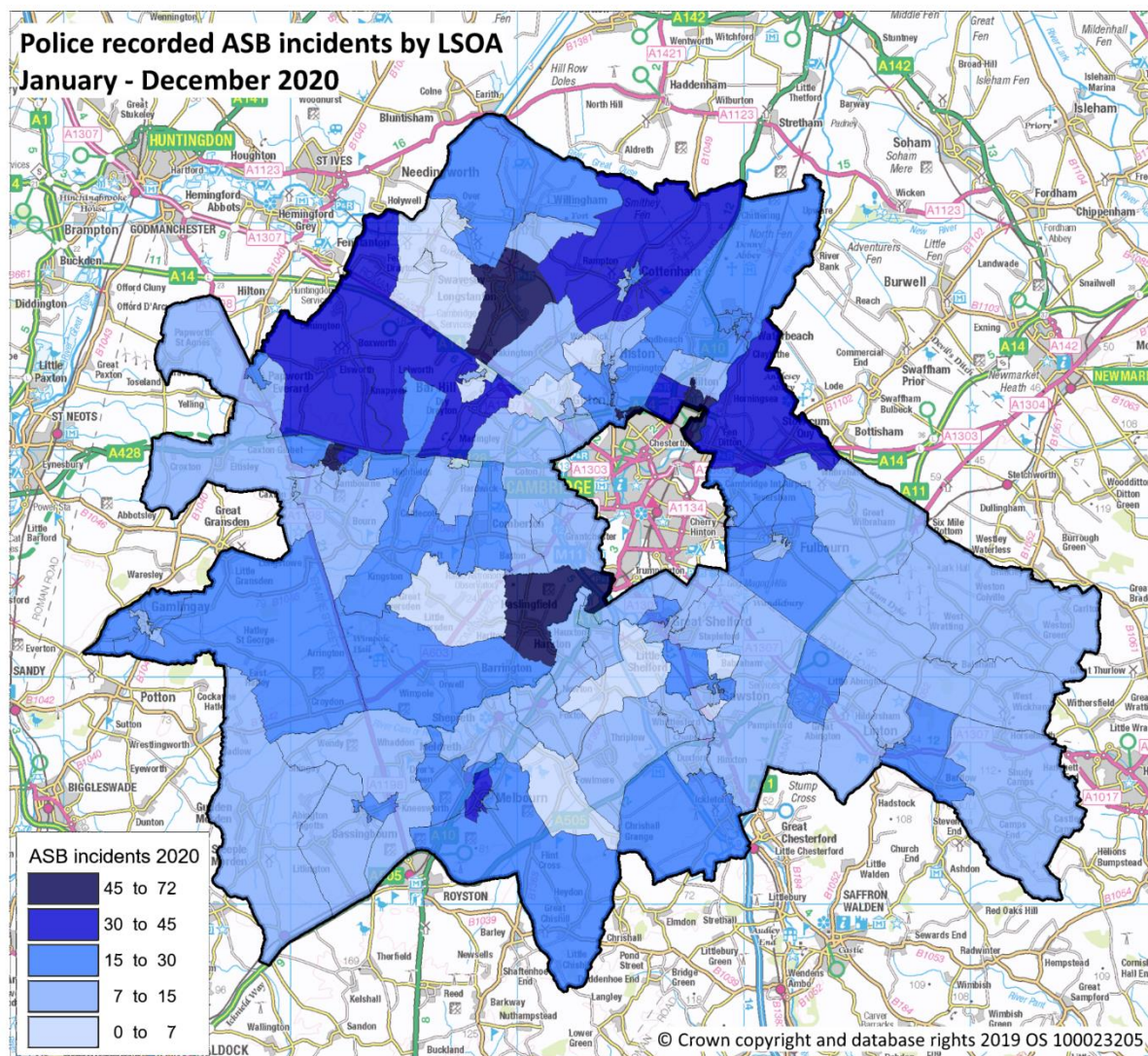
Figure 28: ASB breakdown in categories 2020



Ward level analysis shows that Milton & Waterbeach ward had the highest level of ASB accounting for 11% of all incidents in 2020, followed by Cambourne (9%) and Histon & Impington (9%).

The thematic map below shows more local level detail by displaying the count of ASB incidents by LSOA. This map shows that LSOAs covering Longstanton/Northstowe, Cambourne, Orchard Park, Milton and Haslingfield/Trumpington had the highest incident levels of ASB in 2020. Aside from Haslingfield/Trumpington all of these locations are covered by the current priority areas for the CSP.

Figure 29: Thematic map of total ASB incident count, by LSOA, 2020



FIRE

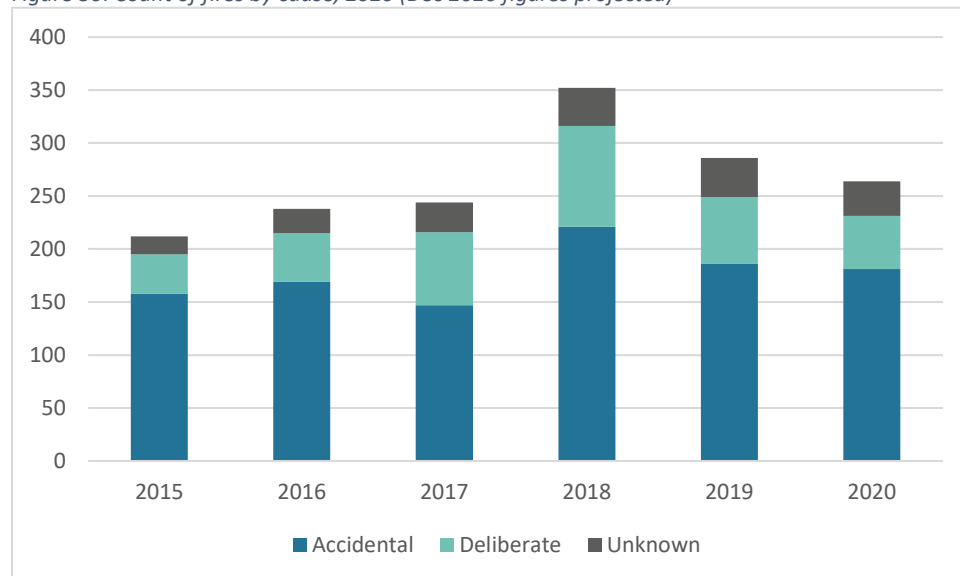
The fire service recorded 242 fires in South Cambridgeshire between January and November 2020. Data for December 2020 was not available at the time of writing so figures for December have been projected for the following analysis based on the average of the previous 11 months, indicating a total of 264 fires for the full calendar year. Of the 242 fires recorded up to November 2020, the majority were accidental (69%), with 19% deliberate and 12% with the cause unknown. For Cambridgeshire & Peterborough as a whole, deliberate fires accounted for a higher proportion at 30%.

Analysis of the monthly trend for 2020 shows a similar pattern to 2019 indicating that lockdown restrictions have not had a notable impact on fires in the district. This is in line with the latest published national statistics on incidents attended by the fire and rescue service in England in the

year ending June 2020, which noted that anticipated increases in dwelling fires due to increased time spent at home had not materialised during the first national lockdown¹⁹.

Figure 30 (below) displays the number of fires recorded in South Cambridgeshire over the past 5 years and the breakdown in recorded cause. This illustrates a peak of 352 total fires in 2018, where the highest proportion of deliberate fires was also recorded at 28%.

Figure 30: Count of fires by cause, 2020 (Dec 2020 figures projected)

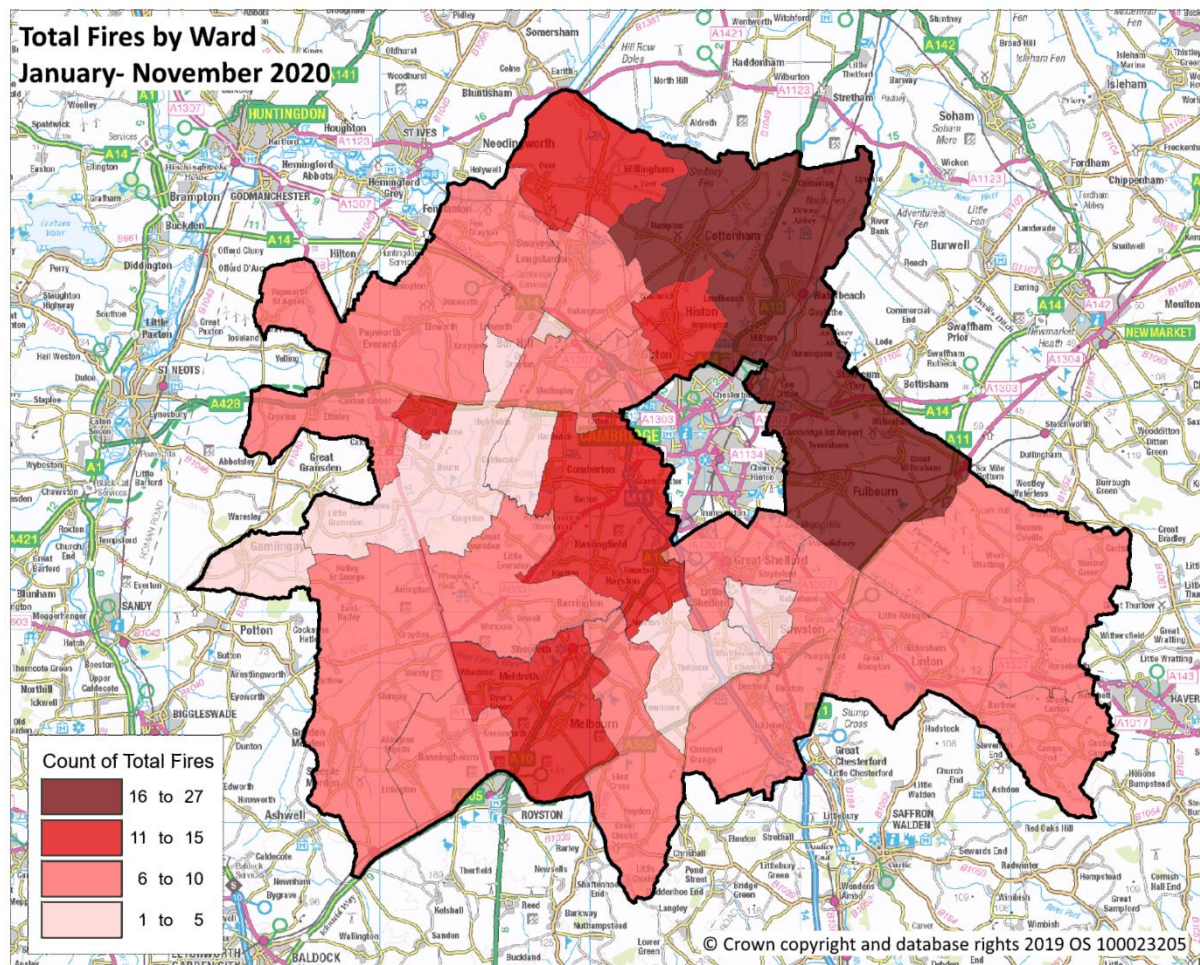


The map below displays the count of total fires by ward for 2020. Milton & Waterbeach and Fen Ditton & Fulbourn had the highest volume overall, accounting for 19% of all fires recorded in South Cambridgeshire between them. These wards are both recommended as priority areas in the latest quarterly data review. Cottenham ward had the third highest count of total fires and second highest count of deliberate fires.

19

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/934387/fire-and-rescue-incident-jun20-hosb3420.pdf

Figure 31: Thematic map of total count of fires (fire service recorded), by ward, Jan-Nov 2020

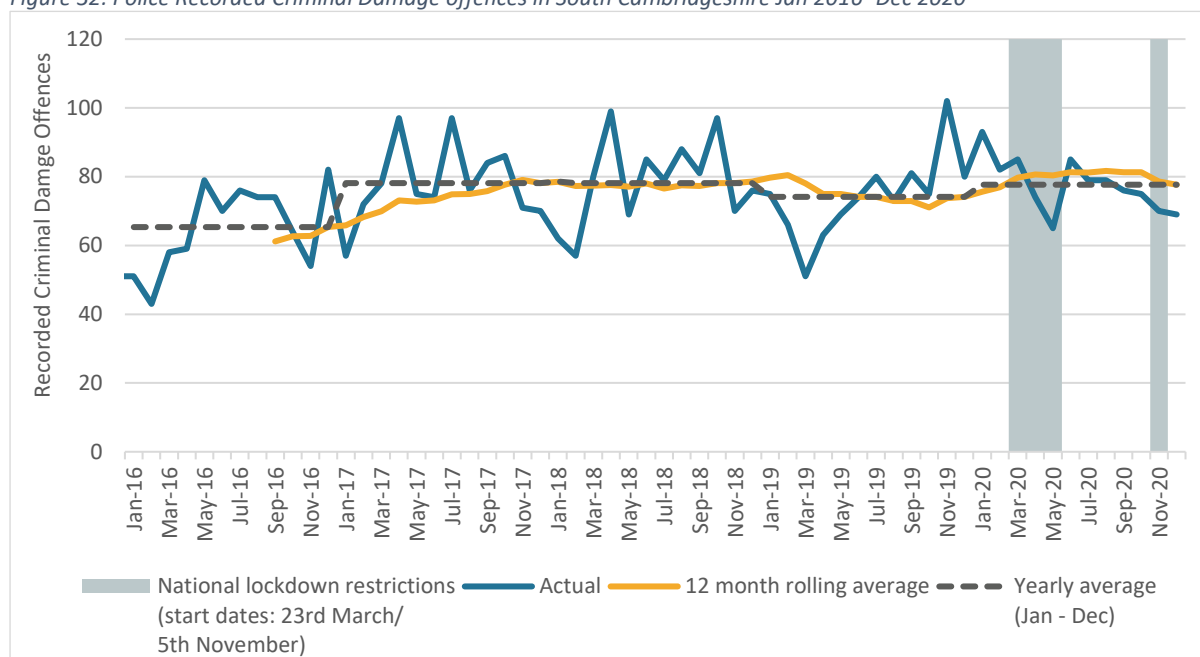


CRIMINAL DAMAGE

The long term trend in criminal damage offences has remained stable in the past five years as illustrated by Figure 32 (below). There was a drop in offences in April/May 2020 which is in line with patterns seen nationally during the first lockdown (see Figure 2), however, the yearly average remained very slightly up compared to 2019.

The criminal damage figures also include arson offences as this constitutes the deliberate damage of property. Arson offences only made up 3% of all criminal damage in 2020, with this proportion remaining consistent over time.

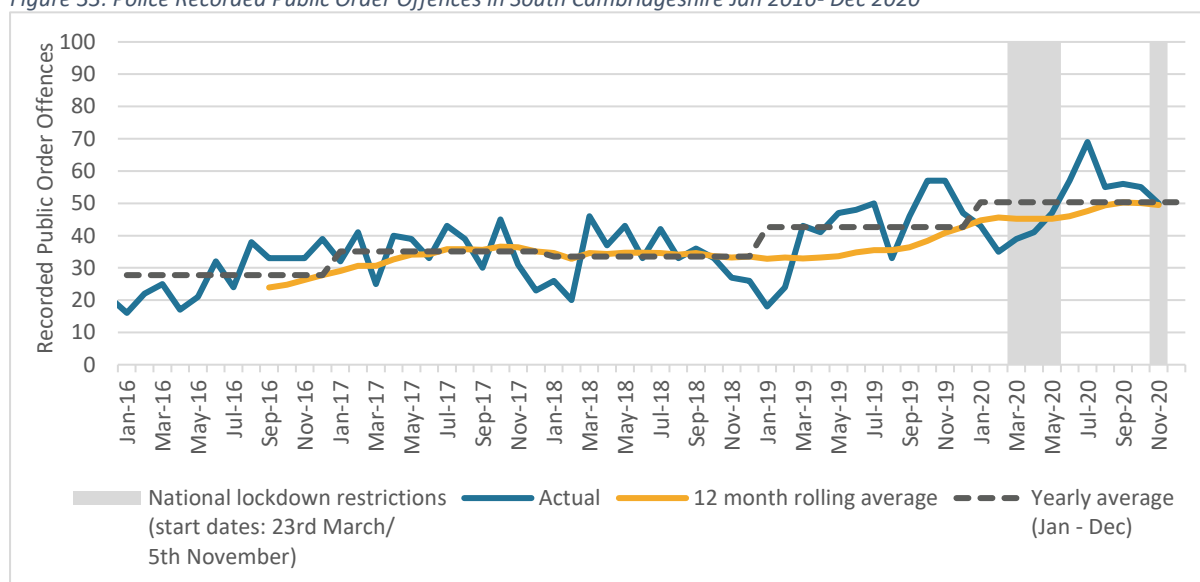
Figure 32: Police Recorded Criminal Damage offences in South Cambridgeshire Jan 2016- Dec 2020



PUBLIC ORDER

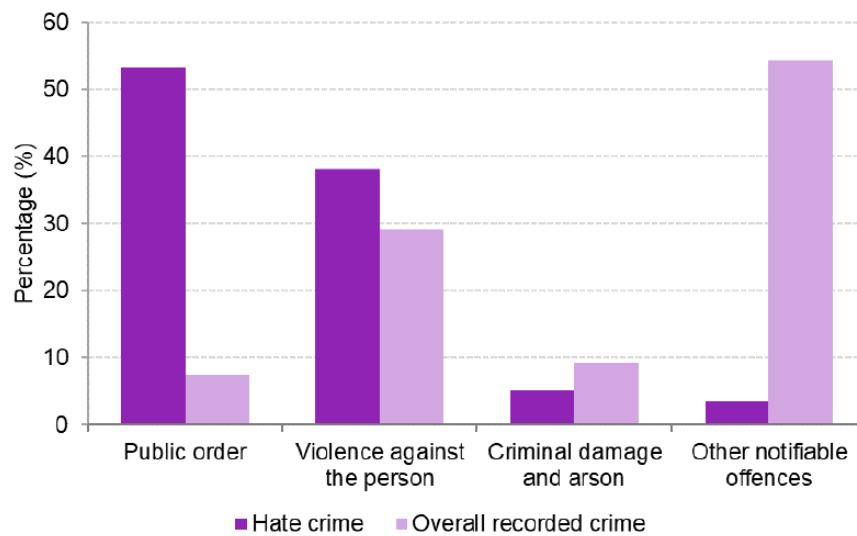
Levels of police recorded public order offences have increased in South Cambridgeshire over the past five years from an average of 28 crimes in 2016 to an average of 50 crimes in 2020. Offences spiked in July 2020 which is consistent with national patterns. The constabulary have created a marker for calls relating to Covid-19, however, at the time of writing the Research Group did not have access to this data so assessing the impact of the Covid-19 restrictions on fluctuations is not currently possible.

Figure 33: Police Recorded Public Order Offences in South Cambridgeshire Jan 2016- Dec 2020



It should be noted that national data for 2019/20 shows that whilst public order offences accounted for just 7% of all notifiable offences, for hate crime offences they accounted for over half (53%). Therefore a substantial overlap in trends between hate crime and public order offences is likely.

Figure 34: Breakdown of hate crimes and overall recorded crime by selected offence types, 2019/20 (Source - Hate Crime, England and Wales, 2019/20⁷)

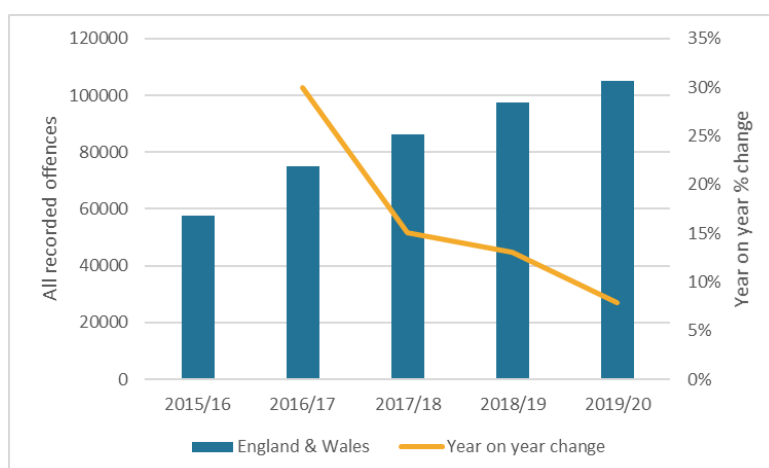


Source: Police recorded crime, Home Office. Figures exclude GMP.

HATE CRIME

Police recorded hate crime continues to increase, this is both locally and nationally. To get a better idea of the level actually experienced by people the Crime Survey for England & Wales (CSEW) is used. However, there is a lag on that data being released, so recent changes will not show. The CSEW combined 2017/18 to 2019/20 surveys estimated there were an average of 190,000 incidents of hate crime a year during this period. This was similar to the previous estimate of 184,000 incidents (combined 2015/16 to 2017/18 CSEW²⁰).

Figure 35: Police recorded hate crime across England and Wales 2015/16 to 2019/20 (Source: Home Office)

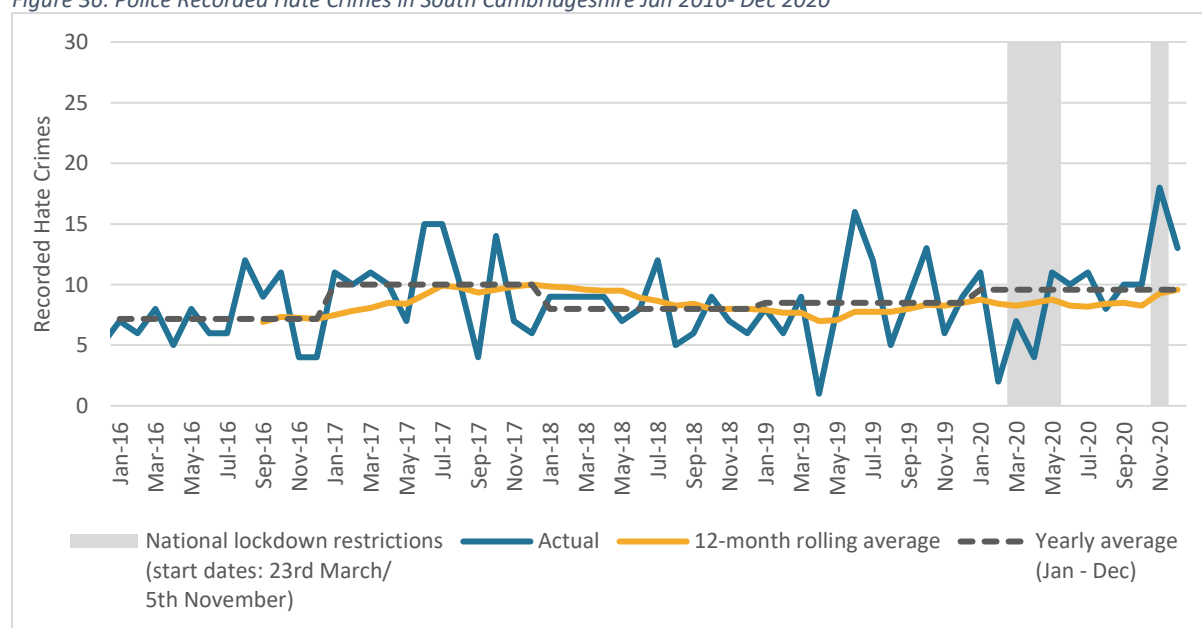


Analysis by Cambridgeshire Constabulary in September 2020 and shared with the Research Group in order to understand the impact of the Covid-19 measures provided the following key findings regarding police recorded hate crime;

- The occurrence of hate crime was 46% lower in 2020 (Jan-Aug), relative to the same period in 2019 (951 and 1753 crimes and incidents, respectively). Most likely this is due to limits on freedom of movement and less interactions in public places.
- As lockdown 1 eased, the occurrence of hate crime rose, and by the post-lockdown period was generally higher than the same period in 2019. Only about 4% (20 of 479 hate crimes and incidents after 15 March 2020) can be directly attributed to the pandemic and pandemic response.
- Cambridge had the highest rate hate crimes per 1,000 residents in both 2019 and 2020, whilst Peterborough had the most in absolute terms.

The more recent analysis by the Research Group examining the data for the last five years shows despite notable monthly fluctuations the overall number of hate crimes occurring in South Cambridgeshire has remained fairly stable. There has been a slight upward trend with the monthly average hate crimes increasing from 7.2 in 2019 to 9.6 in 2020.

Figure 36: Police Recorded Hate Crimes in South Cambridgeshire Jan 2016- Dec 2020



APPENDIX A: CAMBRIDGESHIRE & PETERBOROUGH THEMATIC MATRIX

PARTNERSHIP MATRIX

