

FENLAND COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT:

EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES
VERSION 1.0
APRIL 2016



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DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

The purpose of this strategic assessment is to provide the Fenland Community Safety Partnership (FCSP) with an understanding of the crime, anti-social behaviour, and substance misuse issues affecting the district. This will enable the partnership to take action that is driven by clear evidence.

This document and previous strategic assessments can be accessed on the Cambridgeshire Insight pages here <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/fenland>

DOCUMENT SCHEDULE

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

Document	Key theme	Analysis & Writing	Presentation
1	Safety of children & young People	June and July	July 2015
2	Domestic abuse & Unhealthy relationships	July to September	October 2015
3	Adult Exploitation	October to December	January 2016
4	<i>Empowering communities</i>	January to March	April 2016

ADDITIONAL DATA

The interactive community safety atlas provides some of the main crime and disorder issues at ward level up to 2014/15. The atlas allows the user to review the data directly on the map or in a chart. It can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Crime/atlas.html>

The Pyramid of Crime: victim offender interactive profile, is presented at district level and can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Crime/Pyramid/html%205/atlas.html?select=12UD>. It will be updated shortly.

2015/16 REVIEW

Key Findings

Overall Fenland recorded a small increase of 5.5% in total crime (with 5,664 recorded between April 2015 and March 2016). This equates to an increase of 293 offences from 5,371 in 2014/15. The main increases were in violence without injury, shoplifting, non-dwelling burglary (shed/garage).

Increases were seen in recording of crimes with a vulnerability marker, in particular, child sexual exploitation (CSE), modern day slavery and domestic abuse. These increases in recorded crime are considered a positive step in the way we record, understand and prevent crimes that tend to be highly under-reported.

Summary:

- Domestic abuse between adults - rate remains higher in Fenland than other areas.
- Labour exploitation - the known volume indicates that there is still a problem.
- Hate crime - remains under-reported and therefore the true nature and volume is unknown.
- Personal property crime - overall long term decreases continue. Within this however, there are variations and some recent small increases.
- Child sexual exploitation – recent work needs embedding. Further the knowledge in the community and with young people is still likely to be limited.

Recommendations

The Partnership is making progress in tackling serious and complex issues that require ongoing activity in order to have a sustained positive outcome. The increase in recorded cases of known child sexual exploitation and modern day slavery are examples of where new practice needs to be embedded within multi-agency working.

It is recommended that Fenland Community Safety Partnership (FCSP) maintains the current set of priorities for a further year prioritised (domestic abuse between adults, children and young people, adult exploitation and empowering communities). This will enable the Partnership to work towards long term outcomes, have a sustained level of awareness of key issues within communities and help build resilience in Fenland.

KEY FINDINGS

Overview

Fenland has an ageing population. This means that as the population size increases, the proportion of people in the older age groups will increase. Whilst police data shows that older people are not the most vulnerable age group for victimisation it must be remembered that not all victims report

crimes to the police and that some people are unaware they have been victimised. The impact of being a victim varies from person to person, but can often be substantial for older people.

Isolation and loneliness are common problems in older generations. Furthermore, self-referral of abuse within older people is low, while physical abuse and referrals from NHS staff and care homes remains high.

Rogue trading/ Scams

Around 14% of all rogue trading in Cambridgeshire occurs in Fenland with the incidents evenly split between roof work and garden landscape work. Whilst the numbers are lower in Fenland than South Cambridgeshire, it is highly likely that there is an issue with under-reporting locally.

Scam offenders are more difficult to uncover than rogue traders as offenders can be anywhere, often abroad. Of the reported cases, most individuals that have been contacted are residing within the north of the county, but it is not known how many people have been targeted, or may have become actual victims.

Cybercrime older people

There has been a substantial increase of computer and internet use in people over 65 years old in the last ten years. National data indicates that cyber crime has also increased. This puts people with little or no knowledge about personal online safety at risk. Whilst there has been a greater general increase in the awareness of internet safety it is unclear if residents of Fenland are aware of the risks or how to improve personal safety.

Volunteering

There are a number of community groups already working with the elderly and/or vulnerable residents, including The Bobby Scheme, Volunteer Police Cadets, Time Credits, and Golden Age events. Of the 45 members currently signed up to the Time Credits scheme in Wisbech, only two are aged over 65. Encouraging elderly people to volunteer within their community may help to decrease some of the symptoms of loneliness and isolation.

A recent survey in the county identified that 38% of respondents were either interested or very interested in working with vulnerable older people in their community. That said, there is a misconception of what is required if people sign up to be a volunteer. After 'time', around 45% of people identified either 'unwillingness amongst some communities' or 'understanding what is expected' as a barrier to volunteering.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to empower local communities the Partnership will need to invest in increasing the resilience and skills of residents. The following recommendations provide the Partnership with options for how to do this. Some of this work should be co-ordinated with the Fenland Strategic Partnership which is also working on increasing resilience.

Cybercrime / Rogue trading

- The Partnership should establish what local awareness raising aimed specifically at older people is already taking place through libraries and community centres.

- The use of the Home Office tool should be considered alongside existing provision.
- The street surgeries should be used as a means of disseminating information to the general public using existing materials where possible.
- Interactions through events should be considered an opportunity to gather feedback on what residents are saying about their knowledge and precautions in regard to online safety (again the Home Office tool could be used).

Elder Abuse

- Increasing awareness of less obvious types of abuse and decreasing social isolation through avenues such as volunteering, may empower elderly people to disclose incidents of abuse themselves.

Volunteering

- It is recommended that the Partnership works to encourage elderly people to volunteer within their community, as this may help to decrease some of the symptoms of loneliness and isolation.
- Future Partnership work should include monitoring the success of the Link:Age Intergenerational project in East Cambridgeshire, with the plan to discuss adopting a similar project within Fenland. Whilst teaching older generations about the associated risks online, young people, who typically spend more time online, reinforce their own ideas of staying safe and how to spot signs of exploitation.
- It is recommended that the Partnership works with the varied community groups already working with vulnerable and elderly people in Fenland to help raise awareness, pool ideas and encourage sharing of information to empower the community.
- The Partnership needs to encourage the advertising of volunteering opportunities, and raising awareness of community groups through targeted platforms such as Streetlife.com, which appears to be used by an older demographic. The site helps people discover what is happening locally within their community, and is free to join.
- The Partnership should invest time with existing community groups may identify exactly what type of volunteer they are looking for, and what is required to be a volunteer. Clearer understanding of what is required but also what the outcomes are may also help to increase willingness to volunteer within communities. In the first instance this should be targeted to one or two groups that are willing to develop their capacity but require expertise or support that the Partnership could provide or commission.
- Residents of Cambridgeshire do show an interest in working with the elderly, but marketing of these opportunities in a collaborative approach is something the Partnership may be able to help with by establishing an overall Volunteer Strategy.

INTRODUCTION

For 2015/16 the Fenland Community Safety Partnership (FCSP) has prioritised domestic abuse between adults, children and young people, it has also taken on a new theme to improve awareness and reporting of adult exploitation. The CSP also recognises that reduced resource means the FCSP need support by empowering communities to help deliver key messages. This final report focuses on this last priority by examining the vulnerabilities associated with an ageing population, one that might also show signs of pockets of isolation.

Whilst Fenland has a number of diverse communities where the Partnership could add value, the topic has been chosen with care to reflect an area that has not recently received scrutiny from the Partnership. It is considered particularly timely due to the predicted demographic changes.

The previous documents provided substantial data and information that informed the action plan for this year. This report also covers a review of 2015/16 for the Partnership to enable the priorities for 2016/17 to be agreed.

BACKGROUND

Whilst an individual's age does not necessarily indicate a level of vulnerability, there is a perception that older people are more vulnerable to a range of safety concerns. This can lead to them being targeted specifically because of their age. Age is a known risk factor for isolation and loneliness, which in themselves can make a person more vulnerable to being a victim of crime, or reducing the likelihood of it being reported. There are some specific crimes that are often targeted at the elderly and these are covered within this report.

With the likelihood of Fenland's ageing population in the future preventative work established now has the opportunity to reduce the number of victims both immediately and into the future.

Isolation and loneliness have been identified as major concerns within the older population and can be linked to mental health issues. Whilst recognising that isolation and loneliness are related, an evidence review conducted by Age UK¹ uses the following distinct definitions:

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

A survey conducted by Age UK in 2014² reveals that over 1 million older people say they are always or often feel lonely. Furthermore 41% of people aged 65 and over in the UK feel out of touch with the pace of modern life and 12% say they feel cut off from society.

¹ <http://www.ageuk.org.uk/Documents/EN-GB/For-professionals/Research/Age%20UK%20Evidence%20Review%20on%20Loneliness%20July%202014.pdf?dtrk=true>.

Both Age UK and the Care Network provide a number of support services, including befriending and care/community navigators to signpost and inform the elderly on a number of useful services, and have representatives at the Fenland Golden Age events, details of which are provided later in this report.

It is recommended that the Partnership explores ways to raise awareness of less obvious types of abuse within older generation to increase disclosures. As shown above, self-referral of abuse within older people is low, while physical abuse and referrals from NHS staff and care homes remains high. It is hoped that with increased awareness and decreasing social isolation through avenues such as volunteering, elderly people may feel more empowered to disclose abuse themselves. As has been discussed previously disclosures to health is an information gap therefore some older people who do not wish a criminal justice outcome may be seeking support elsewhere. In terms of action, the Partnership could use existing material at events such as Golden Age to promote awareness.

DEMOGRAPHY

AGE STRUCTURE

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

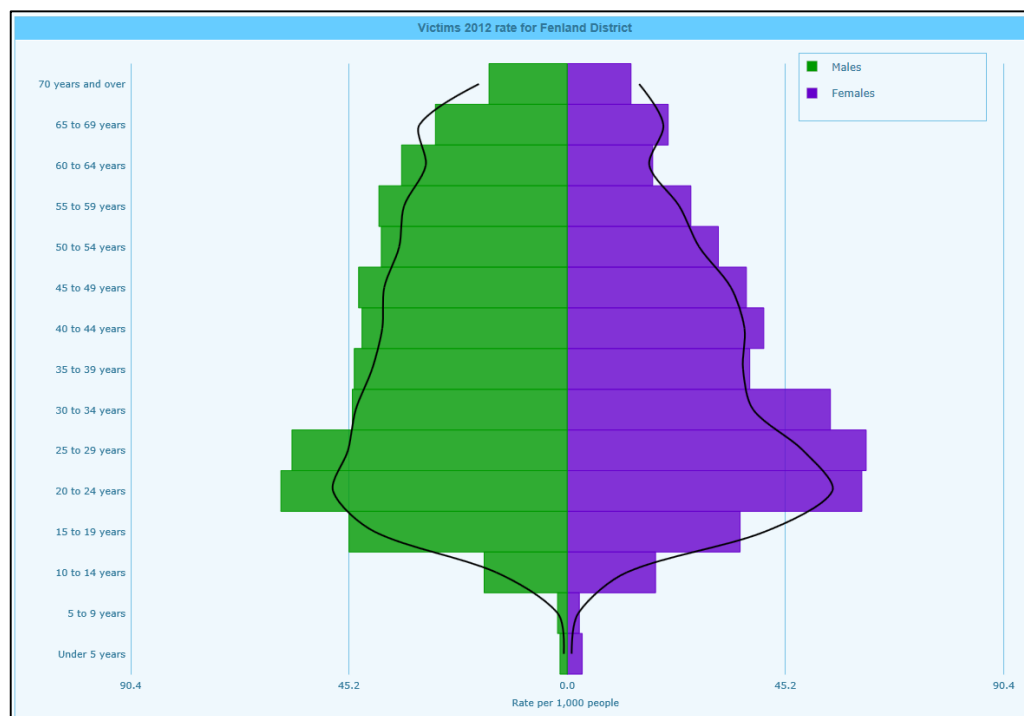
- the lowest growth rate forecast is for the 0-4 years category, with a growth of just 200 (3.5%) by 2036
- 21% (20,700) of the current population is estimated to be within the 5-24 age range, and 50.7% (49,000) are estimated to be within the 25-64 range
- 22.6% (22,200) of the current population are estimated to be 65+ years; by 2036 this is forecast to have increased to over 29% (34,700)
- 75-84 year olds are forecast to increase by 57.5% in the next 20 years
- The fastest growth is forecast for the 85+ years category with an increase of 46.9% in the next 10 years, and a growth of 131.3% from 3,200 to 7,400 by 2036.

² TNS survey for Age UK, April 2014.

AGE AND VULNERABILITY

Figure 1 shows the gender and population age break down of those who were victims and those who offended in Fenland, with the black line providing a comparison of the rate of Cambridgeshire as a county.

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



The victims' and offenders' data reveals that Fenland generally has slightly higher rates than the compared to the county as a whole. The peaks for victimisation for both genders is between the ages of 20-29 years, which extends up to 34 years for women.

Whilst the data clearly shows that when broken down by 5 year age groups the older age groups do not show the highest rate of victimisation, there is still a need to protect those older residents from becoming victims. Further with no intervention it is likely that these rates would alter as the demographic changes take place.

ROGUE TRADING

The Cambridgeshire Serious Organised Crime Profile highlights that around 14% of all rogue trading in Cambridgeshire occurs in Fenland with the incidents evenly split between roof work and garden landscape work.³

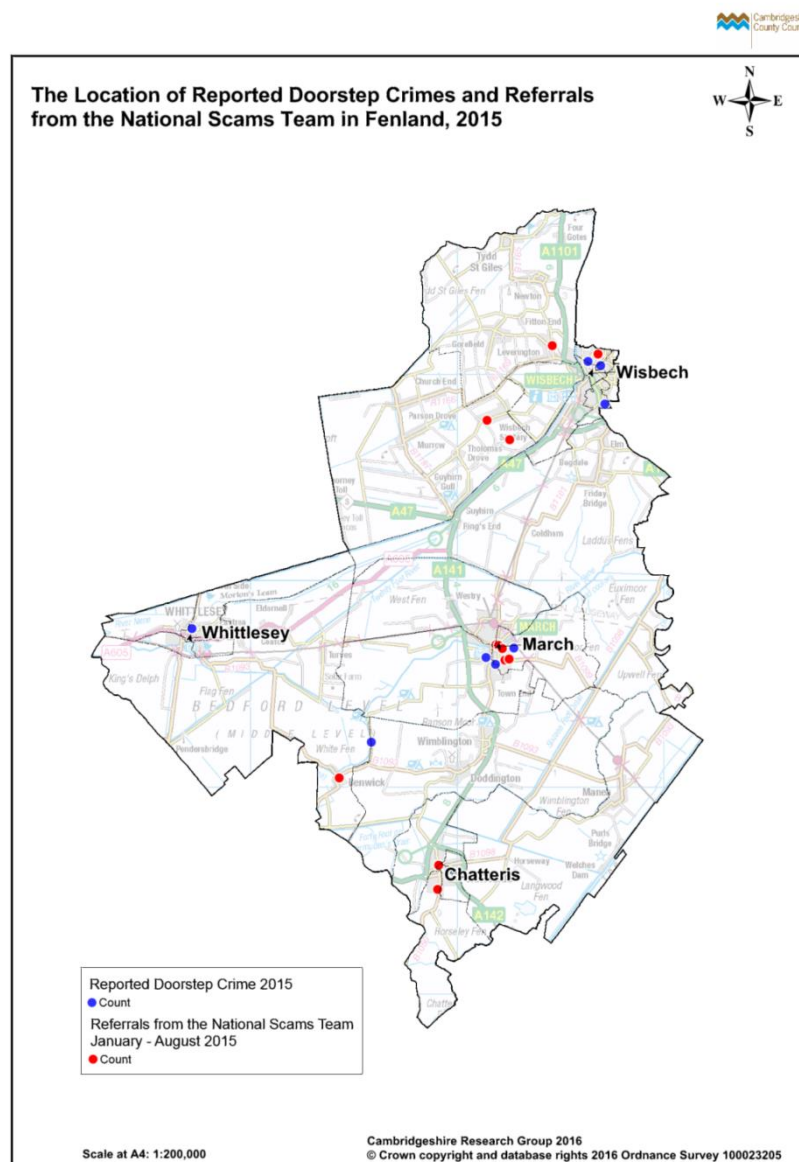
Rogue Traders usually call unannounced, they target vulnerable groups such as older people, or those with health problems such as memory loss which makes them more at risk. Often referred to

³ Serious and Organised Crime Profile, Cambridgeshire Constabulary 2015

as doorstep crime, those who have been approached by a rogue trader are often found to have become the victim of other crimes including distraction burglary.

The below map highlights those the location of reported doorstep/rogue trader crimes scam victims referrals. Whilst the location of potential scams victims does not offer insight into offenders, who could be operating from anywhere in the world, it does highlight that there are residents all across the district that are being targeted by scams. Every year more than three million people in the UK fall victim to scams, losing hundreds, sometimes thousands of pounds. With fewer than five per cent of people in the UK reporting scams to the authorities, this local data is only available on those scams that have been reported by the Citizens Advice Bureau helpline or National Scams Team and there is likely to be residents, particularly those vulnerable that have been scammed without realising.

Figure 2: The location of Reported Doorstep Crimes and National Scams Team Referrals in Fenland, 2015



The case studies below highlight attempted rogue trading and scam activity in Fenland and action that has been taken by officers to prevent potential victims suffering from these types of crime. Whilst the numbers are lower in Fenland than South Cambridgeshire, it is highly likely that there is an issue with under-reporting.

Case studies: Attempted Rogue Trading and Scams in Fenland with responses

1) An elderly couple in Fenland received a knock at the door in January 2016 from a tradesman offering to cut down a tree. The couple, who are both visually impaired, agreed the work needed doing and they agreed a price of £280. Once the work was done the trader followed the couple into their house and demanded an extra £100 on top of the price agreed. The couple felt intimidated and so agreed to pay the extra and later became aware they were being watched from their bedroom doorway as they took the extra money from their cupboard.

A few days later the tradesman returned claiming to have left some logs in the garden and insisted the homeowner follow him into the garden to look at the logs. When they returned a second man was also at the front door, a colleague of the tradesman, and offered to put special acid on the tree stump for a further cost of £280 which the couple paid. Once the two men had left the wife of the homeowner said she had found the second man in their bedroom whilst the husband was outside, but when he saw the wife he made the excuse of looking for his mate and left.

The couple reported this to police and trading standards who are investigating the offences caused.

2) A father and son approached the home of an 86 year old resident in Fenland and offered to do gardening work. The home owner negotiated a price of £250 after telling the traders she did not have the requested £600. She paid cash; the traders then made their excuses and left but did not return and did not carry out the work.

3) Following a knock on the door from a man offering to do outside cleaning work, a Fenland man agreed a price of £50 to jet wash and seal his driveway. The man was then joined by two other males who started the work. After a short while they stopped and told the homeowner the job was bigger than they thought and demanded more money, doubling the original agreed cost. The men were asked to leave and did so, but the homeowner is left feeling worried and afraid that the men might return.

SCAMS

Scam offenders are more difficult to uncover than rogue traders as offenders can be anywhere, often abroad. Scammers contact residents in a variety of ways and most commonly via letter, email, internet or phone. There have been a number of examples of offenders telephoning Cambridgeshire residents claiming to be calling from the county council, possibly with the view of extracting personal information. The case studies in appendix C highlight complex ways in which fraudsters are

attempting to scam residents within the county. Of the reported cases, most individuals that have been contacted are residing within the north of the county, but it is not known how many people have been targeted, or may have become actual victims. It is important to remember that whilst there are potential victims within the county, those targeting residents are likely to be highly organised and could be anywhere.

In other districts temporary scams awareness boards in libraries are being used in the district to help raise awareness. Further work includes introducing permanent Community Protection boards which would include the latest information on scams and attempted rogue trading activity in their area. This could be considered in Fenland.

ONLINE EXPLOITATION OF OLDER PEOPLE

The Partnership had a specific concern over the safety of older people online. Whilst this does not strictly form part of exploitation it is an aspect of exploitation of vulnerable people. This section therefore provides an overview of what concerns are currently being raised nationally. As with all cybercrime, data is very limited, often because people do not realise they have been a victim, or because the report it offence to a bank or service provider directly. This means that the scale of the problem is not known for Fenland.

Cyber crime is an umbrella term and the Home Office report *Cyber crime: A review of the evidence*⁴ defines it as having two distinct activities;

- *Cyber-dependent crime* – offences can only be carried out using a computer or other form of technology. E.g. hacking or spreading viruses
- *Cyber-enabled crimes* – traditional crimes that are increased in scale or reach by use of computer or other technology e.g. fraud, sexual offences

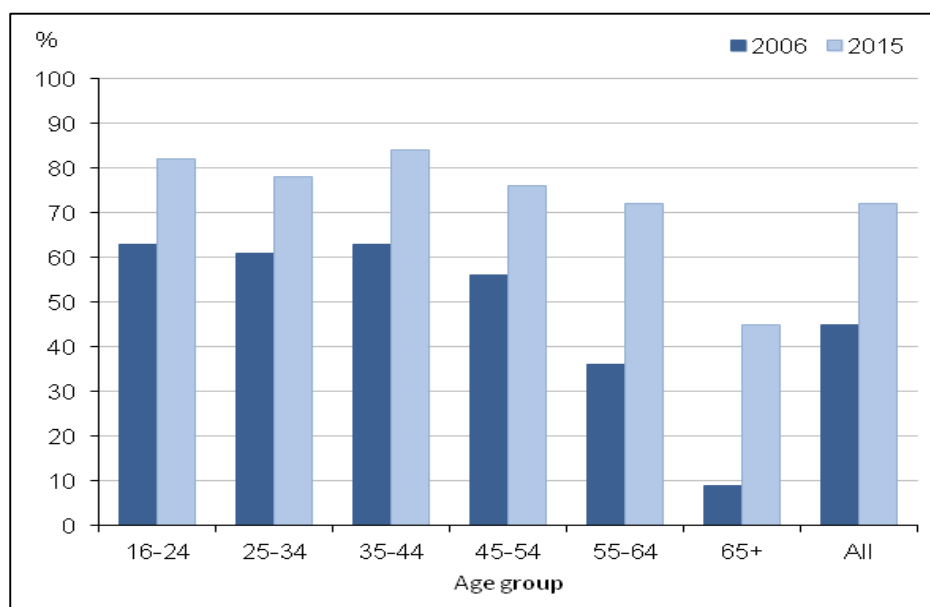
The level of cyber-crime within Fenland is generally unknown but it is believed to be on the increase. A lack of knowledge on the volume of offences is largely due to low levels of reporting and recording. National data suggests an increase in volume of offences in a period when cases are becoming more complex and serious, and understanding of extent is limited.

COMPUTER AND INTERNET USE

National data tells us that computer and internet use have increased over time. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) provides a comparison of computer use between 2006 and 2015 by age group. It shows that the biggest increase in use was seen in the over 65 year olds, followed by the 55-64 year olds. In 2015, 72% of adults in Great Britain used a computer every day, up from 45% in 2006, while only 10% of adults had never used a computer in 2015. Of those adults aged 16 to 24, only 1% had never used a computer, while 32% of adults aged 65 and over had never done so.

⁴ McGuire and Dowling (2013) *Cyber crime: A review of the evidence* – research report 75

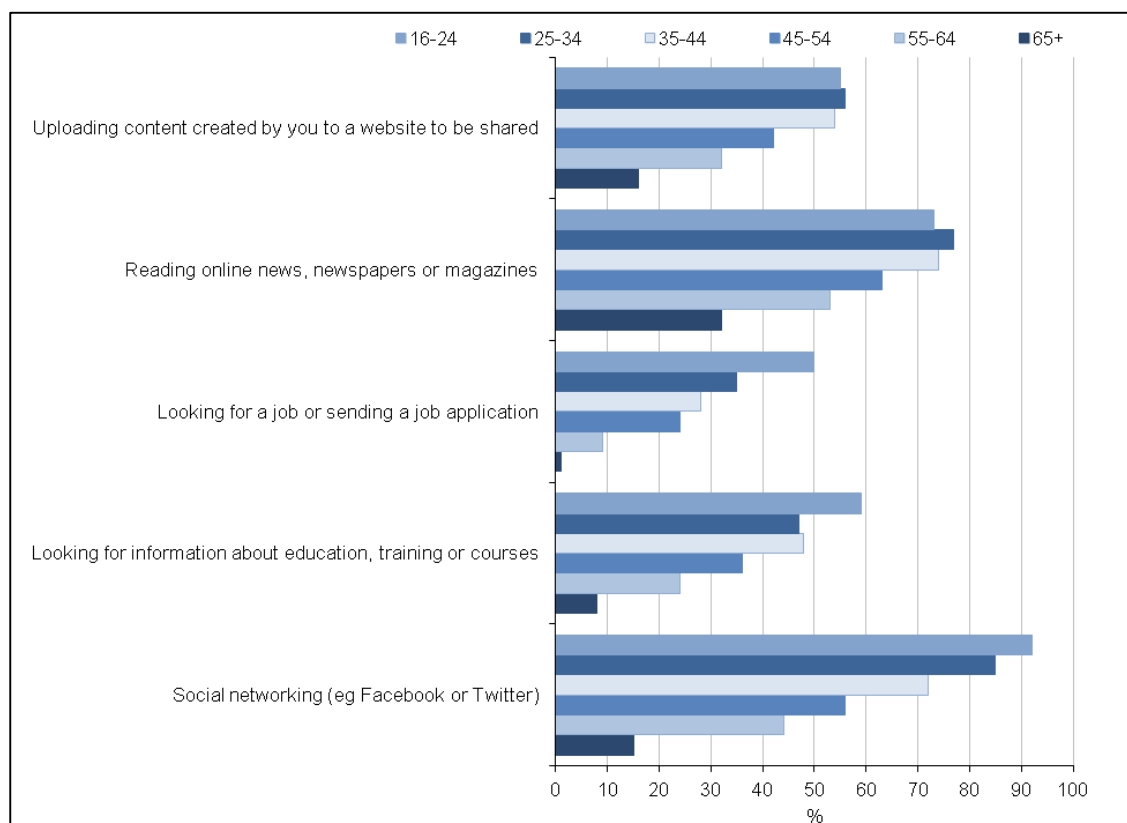
Figure 3: Daily computer use by age group, 2006 and 2015, Great Britain



Source: Office for National Statistics

It is clear that without the right information the older age group can be vulnerable online to fraud, theft and harassment. It should not be assumed however, that a person's age is the only factor determining vulnerability.

Figure 4: Internet activities by age group, 2015, Great Britain



Source: Office for National Statistics

FRAUD AND CYBER CRIME

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) gives an indication of how internet use is changing the nature of property crime. For example, for 2014/15 the CSEW showed that 4.6% of plastic card owners were victims of plastic card fraud in the previous year, a much higher rate of victimisation than traditional offences such as theft from the person (0.9%). In addition, the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) recorded nearly 600,000 offences reported to them by victims in the year ending March 2015. This compares with 79,000 victims of theft from the person recorded by the police over the same period.

LOCAL PICTURE

Whilst cybercrime has the ability to create both victims and offenders in Fenland, it is an international issue and offenders anywhere in the world can commit cybercrime against Cambridge residents. Therefore our focus on researching cybercrime is necessarily victims in Cambridgeshire and districts.

Between April 2015 and December 2015, there were a total of 42 crimes in Fenland that had a cybercrime marker applied. This is an increase from the three crimes recorded between October 2013 and September 2014. Despite a relatively large increase, this is due to a change in recording practices by the police. One of the key issues with cybercrime is that victims often do not report the crime. One of the reasons for this is that the classification of the crime is dependent on the victims account and they often do not know or understand what exactly has happened to them. The constabulary are now more proactively monitoring it through their performance systems and have recently completed a Force-wide profile to inform the work of the new Fraud and Cyber Investigation Unit (FCIU). The profile on cyber crime produced revealed the following findings:

- Under-reporting of cyber crime remains a substantial issue for police locally and nationally,
- Investigating cyber crime poses a number of challenges, for instance the complexity and ever-developing nature of new technology, the sophistication of some cyber offences, and the likely increases in volume of this crime type as use of technology to commit crime, and propensity for the public to report it;
- The majority of cyber crime was harassment (38%), followed by sexual offences (31%) and then fraud (19%);
- Use of the cyber crime (online) marker was highly variable, with only 40% receiving the tag;
- For males aged over 60, fewer than 10 victims were noted for each category of cyber crime (i.e. harassment, sexual offences, fraud and theft);
- Similarly, females aged over 60, fewer than 10 victims were noted for each category of cyber crime (i.e. harassment, sexual offences, fraud and theft);
- The volume of offences examined is relatively low when broken down by geography, caution should be used when drawing conclusions. For Fenland, the rate of sexual offences with a cyber crime element were higher per 1,000 population than other areas of Cambridgeshire.

Other local data sources are lacking, enquiries with Trading Standards did not produce any data relating to online theft/fraud.

REDUCING PERSONAL RISK

There are numerous companies, charities and organisations offering advice, products or freeware and support to reduce the chances of becoming a victim of cyber crime. There are link from the government website www.gov.uk to getsafeonline.org which has materials for use and direct advice for individuals. Schools start teaching online safety from Primary age, the question remains however, about how all the current advice is getting through to an older population who are less likely to be in work. The Home Office (which also has a website <https://www.cyberstreetwise.com/>) has released a self-assessment tool to help people identify their current level of awareness and safety.

Figure 5: Example of Home Office Self-assessment tool for online safety

Question		Answer (0-10)	Scale Please use a scale of 0–10, where:
1	To what extent you have heard of, and know what's involved in, the following crime or activity associated with criminals:	Where people are tricked into sharing personal information or data following telephone or face-to-face conversations	10
2	Thinking about things that you may or may not do, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following:	I always log out of websites when I am finished on them, even on my home computer	10
3	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following:	I never open the door to, or purchase from, door-to-door salesmen or charities	1
4	Thinking about your attitude towards certain situations, to what extent do you agree or disagree that:	If it's something I really want I won't worry about where it comes from	0
5	Thinking about how you interact with other people, to what extent do you agree or disagree that:	I can easily be persuaded to go along with the plans of others	10
6	Thinking about your attitude towards certain situations, to what extent do you agree or disagree that:	I always challenge what people tell me if it doesn't seem right	10
7	Thinking about your general lifestyle, to what extent do you agree or disagree that:	If someone I know recommends something to me I would trust their judgement	0

SEGMENT NAME
C3 - Relatively Savvy

SEGMENT
C3

Reset

Within Fenland there is no evidence that older people are or are not following online safety advice. Further investigation is required to see which messages they are receiving and whether they are following the advice.

ONLINE SAFETY – YOUNG PEOPLE

While the internet is a valuable tool for children to learn, communicate, develop and explore the world around them, it often leaves them vulnerable to risks and experiences they may find upsetting. The internet provides children with the opportunity for a separate identity in which they can be who they want and take risks that perhaps they would not take offline.

With over 90% of children in the UK having access to the internet, it makes them more accessible to online offenders. Online child sexual abuse is defined by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children as “the use of technology to manipulate, coerce or intimidate a child, to engage in sexual activity that is abusive and/or degrading in nature”. Online CSE can include the grooming of children, and production, distribution or possession of indecent images of children. Online interactions can also lead to further abuse, and online CSE can lead to offline CSE⁵.

⁵ CEOP: Threat Assessment of Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, June 2013.

Exploitation will involve an imbalance of power and lack of choice as a result of vulnerabilities. Interactions can therefore be misunderstood by children, or others, as consensual due to a lack of immediate recognition, or understanding, by the child of abusive or exploitive conduct⁶.

It is accepted that different types of CSE have occurred within the county for some years; however the proliferation in mobile technology serves to accelerate and complicate the issue by making it easier for offenders to recruit and communicate with potential victims. It also means that perpetrators of more organised forms of CSE can be some distance away (outside the County), making it harder to protect vulnerable children.

Serious sexual exploitation is not the only risk for children and young people. Identity theft, harassment and bullying also pose a risk. The media has highlighted several cases of online or cyber bullying.

Mother refuses to give up fight for justice two years after her 'cyber-bullied' teenage daughter committed suicide and vows to prove online trolls WERE to blame

Mail Online: 16th September 2015

Cyberbullying 'worse than face-to-face' abuse, suggests global research

BBC newsbeat: 22nd September 2015

Online trick 'led to teenage boy's suicide'

The Telegraph: 8th June 2015

Bullying and body image are big issues for 15-year-olds, according to new study

BBC newsbeat: 8th December 2015

In Fenland the following results were published from the 2014 Health Related Behaviour Survey⁷ in relation to internet safety:

- 84% of pupils responded that they have been told how to stay safe while online whilst just 53% said that they always follow the advice that they have been given.
- 56% of pupils responded that they spent at least 3 hours using the internet on the day before the survey.
- 79% of pupils responded that they have a profile online for Facebook/Twitter/Bebo etc. 51% said this profile is set to friends-only and not public.
- 43% of pupils responded that they have found school lessons about personal safety 'quite' or 'very' useful, while 8% have found them 'not at all' useful and 9% could not remember any.

It is noted that intergenerational learning, particularly surrounding online safety, is hugely beneficial to both the younger and older generation alike; whilst teaching older generations about the associated risks online, young people, who typically spend more time online, reinforce their own ideas of staying safe and how to spot signs of exploitation. Details of current intergenerational work within Cambridgeshire, and associated partnership recommendations are provided in the Case Study later in this report.

⁶ Jutte et al. (2015) How safe are our children? NSPCC.

⁷ The Schools Health Education Unit, The Health-Related Behaviour Survey, 2014.

ELDER ABUSE

The Cambridgeshire Safeguarding Adults Board (CSAB) has existed since 2003 and brings together representatives of the main agencies in the statutory, voluntary and independent sector, responsible for working with and providing services for vulnerable adults. The board is made up of representatives from 29 member organisations⁸ ranging from NHS Foundation Trust, Cambridgeshire County and District Councils, and Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

2014 was a significant year for safeguarding adults, with the implementation of The Care Act 2014: setting out a clear legal framework for how local authorities and other statutory agencies should protect adults with care and support needs, at risk of abuse or neglect.

Each year the CSAB publishes an annual report, which details the number of safeguarding referrals made within Cambridgeshire. The most recent published report is for the financial year 2014/15⁹. At the time of writing, data for 2015/16 report is currently being updated. It is recommended that once published, the partnership reviews the 2015/16 report for current findings and emerging issues. Findings from the 2014/15 report include:

- The number of referrals has increased year on year although in 2014/15 there has been a very slight reduction (1.6%) from 1,377 to 1,355.
- Of these referrals, 57.6% (780) of people were aged 65 or over.
- As shown at Figure 6, the most commonly reported type of abuse continues to be physical abuse (48%) which has been consistently high over the past three years. This is one of the easiest forms of abuse to identify and is commonly the type of abuse in situations where one service user has hit out at another service user.

Figure 6: Types of abuse reported, 2014/15

	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	Trend
Discriminatory abuse	0%	1%	0%	↓
Emotional/Psychological abuse	11%	11%	13%	↑
Financial abuse	11%	10%	9%	↓
Institutional abuse	4%	2%	2%	↔
Neglect and/or acts of omission	21%	22%	22%	↔
Physical abuse	46%	49%	48%	↓
Sexual abuse	7%	5%	6%	↑

Source: Cambridgeshire Safeguarding Adults Board, Annual Report 2014/15

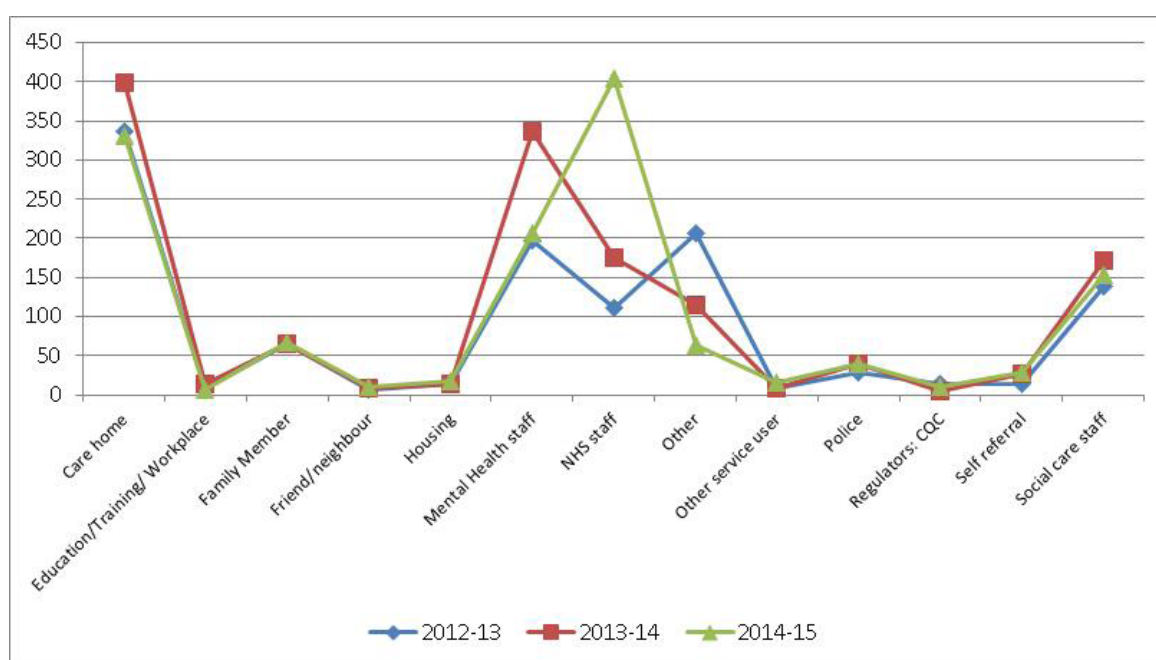
⁸ As of March 2015.

⁹

http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/4010/safeguarding_adults_board_annual_report_2014-15.

- As Figure 7 below shows, in 2012/13 the highest number of referrals made was by care home staff. With the overall increase in the number of referrals in 2013/14 the pattern of referrals is very similar, with the care home sector (399) and mental health staff (337) making the most referrals. This reflects the number of incidents involving service users with dementia, mental health issues and learning disabilities.
- Self-referral of abuse within older people remains low.
- In 2014/15 there was an increase in the number of referrals from NHS staff from 176 in 2013/14 to 404 reflecting increased awareness. In 2014/15, there was a reduction in the 'other' category from 114 to 63 which may suggest that people reporting abuse are more accurately recording their role, particularly those in the NHS.

Figure 7: Source of referral, 2014/15



Source: Cambridgeshire Safeguarding Adults Board, Annual Report 2014/15

- The number of referrals where 'Other Vulnerable Adults' are recorded as the alleged perpetrator is the highest (495, 36.5%).

The next highest category is Social Care Support or Service Provider – Private Sector (362), followed by relative and family carer (197). The report addresses the importance of continuing to find ways to address abuse where the alleged perpetrator is a member of staff particularly in the private sector.

COMMUNITY RESPONSE

There are a number of community groups already working with the elderly and/or vulnerable residents. The section below details provides further information on some of the community development work currently active in Fenland and the county as a whole.

The Bobby Scheme

The Bobby Scheme secures homes of victims aged 60 and over and non-victims aged 65 and over or disabled residents. The Bobbies fit security equipment into the homes of the elderly but also give safety advice which helps victims feel safe in their own homes again. They offer the same service to non-victims for a small donation. Since October 2012, the scheme expanded its support to victims of domestic abuse also, helping people to feel safe and allowing them and their children to remain in their own homes rather than go into refuge.¹⁰

In 2015 the scheme visited and improved the security of 185 residents in Fenland. Of these there were:

- 48 victims aged 60 years and over, and
- 90 people at risk aged 65 years and over, or vulnerable or disabled
- 47 Domestic abuse victims with 78 children at home.

The Bobby Scheme works in partnership with the Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service and carried out a home fire security check at every person they visited and fitted smoke alarms where necessary.

Volunteer Police Cadets

Cambridgeshire boasts a number of Volunteer Police Cadet units across the force area, with the aim of having a unit within each district by the end of 2016. Cadets from two Wisbech units successfully completed their 13-week training course in February this year, which covered topics on crime prevention, local policing, and being a good citizen. Now that training is complete, cadets, all aged between 13 and 18, will devote at least 3 hours per month to volunteering in their local communities to support community safety.

Case study: Link:Age Intergenerational project in Soham

Recent partnership work in East Cambridgeshire has made positive steps to both raise awareness of crime with the elderly, and also bridge the gap between the young and old. Link:Age is an intergenerational social action project launched in January 2016 by Cambridgeshire Constabulary and the Cambridgeshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. The project made initial partnership links with Cambridgeshire County Council's Trading Standards' department who have trained Soham Volunteer Police Cadet Unit with an accredited Scams and Fraud Education (SAFE) package, endorsed by a number of organisations such as Neighbourhood Watch, The Bobby Scheme, The Royal British Legion, The Care Network and Littleport Timebank. This training provided the Cadets with a basis on which to initially interact and approach elderly and more vulnerable groups, as well as how to give practical crime prevention advice.

As part of their monthly volunteering, the Cadets have lined up various projects to help the elderly community, such as helping create memory boxes with the Care Network, assist with grave maintenance for The Royal British legion, and a litter pick with the Time Bank. It is the intention that Link:Age will be extended to other Cadet units within the county as model that connects the strengths of older adults and the younger generation within our communities.

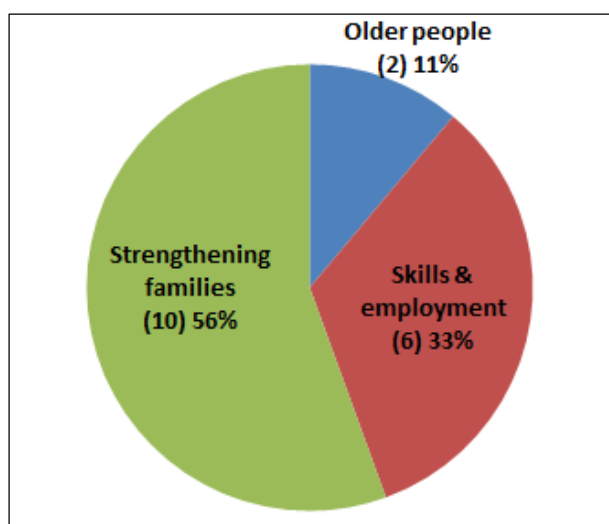
Time Banking and Time Credits schemes

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

Time Banking schemes funded by Cambridgeshire Housing Society (CHS) Group are active across the county, and help on offer includes things like shopping, beauty treatments, decorating, learning crafts like knitting and calligraphy¹¹. There is a similar Time Credits scheme run by Spice, funded by Cambridgeshire County Council and CHS Group, which is already running in Wisbech and is set to fully expand to March and Chatteris this June¹².

There are currently 18 active partner organisations signed up to Time Credits scheme in Wisbech, with a breakdown of those organisations provided below at Figure 8. As shown there are only two organisations that work primarily with the elderly.

Figure 8: Breakdown of active organisations signed up to Time Credits in Wisbech, by theme of organisation



Further research conducted as part of Cambridgeshire County Council's Business Planning Consultation 2015, has identified that 37.9% of respondents who took part in an online survey were either interested or very interested in working with vulnerable older people in their community, the highest proportion for any of the suggestions.

Further details are provided later in this report, but it highlights that there may be a desire for people to volunteer with the elderly, which may help to increase the capacity of at least the two elderly organisations currently seeking volunteers via Time Credits.

¹¹ <http://www.timebanking.org/location/littleport-timebank/>.

¹² March and Chatteris are currently trading Time Credits through Adult Learning only and these stats are reported under Wisbech figures. The Public Health CHILL (Chatteris Connected for Cognitive Health in Later Life) Project will become active in April.

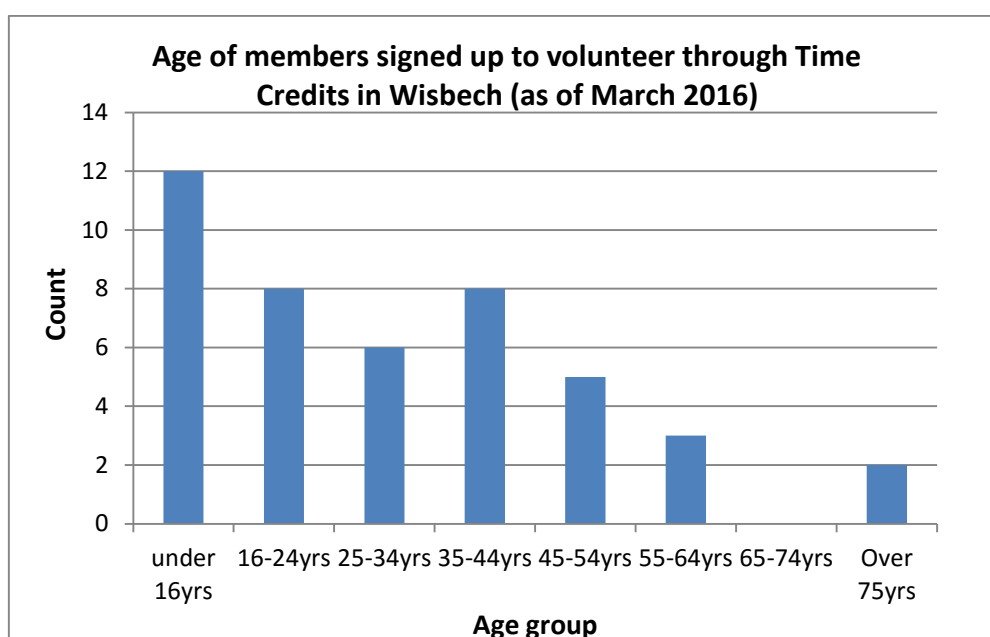
45 members are currently signed up to volunteer in Wisbech via Time Credits, of which there were:

- 22 (49%) who have not previously regularly volunteered
- 17 (38%) who are currently unemployed
- 5 (11%) Black or Minority ethnic
- 11(24%) who state they have a disability.

The age of members was also recorded (one undisclosed) which as Figure 9 shows, over a quarter are under 16. Interestingly, only two members are aged over 65.

It is recommended that the partnership works to encourage elderly people to volunteer within their community, as this may help to decrease some of the symptoms of loneliness and isolation detailed above. Furthermore, volunteering is a great way to share knowledge: retired people have huge range of skills that may be of use in various community groups, but may also learn more about community safety as a result of mixing in larger social circles.

Figure 9: Age of members signed up to volunteer through Time Credits in Wisbech, as of March 2016



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

Reported benefits of Time Credit¹³ and Time Banking¹⁴ schemes include, but are not limited to:

- Integration: meet new people and mix with other residents
- Learning and skill development

¹³ <http://www.justaddspice.org/our-work/scale-impact>.

¹⁴ <http://www.timebanking.org/what-is-timebanking/what-are-the-benefits-of-timebanks/>.

- Make a difference to the lives of others
- Earn credits to spend on activities that may not have been accessible otherwise.

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

Golden Age events

Fenland District regularly hosts Golden Age events for over 60’s across the district, in which a range of partners, including Age UK and Care Network, as well as representatives from organisations such as the fire service and Neighbourhood Watch, provide residents with a range of useful information and practical advice.¹⁵ It is an opportunity for the elderly to socialise and may work to combat some feelings of isolation and loneliness within individuals. Organisations benefit from providing outreach services to a large number of the older population in just one morning event. Events such as these help to bring people together and also provide education to some of the most vulnerable in society.

Although the events are not solely based on community safety and includes advice on energy savings and sports for example, these events provide organisations with an opportunity to raise awareness which lowers the risk factors that link to community safety. The lowering of risk factors is also true of other diversionary groups that bring individuals together through an activity, such as knitting, where individuals share experiences and learn of ways to increase personal safety as a result of socialising in broader social circles.

University of Third Age

The University of the Third Age (U3A) movement is a UK-wide organisation, offering the opportunity retired and semi-retired people come together to learn, not for qualifications but for “the sheer joy of discovery”¹⁶. Members share their skills and life experiences, with established groups in Cambridge, but also across Fenland in Wisbech¹⁷, March¹⁸ and Chatteris¹⁹. Courses on offer range from sewing, bird watching and languages, to more modern classes on home computing, digital photography and how to use an iPad.

There is a varied array of community groups working with vulnerable and older people in Fenland, and it is recommended that the Partnership works with these organisations to help raise awareness, pool ideas and encourage sharing of information to empower the community.

CURRENT ATTITUDES TO VOLUNTEERING

¹⁵ <http://www.fenland.gov.uk/goldenage>.

¹⁶ <http://www.u3a.org.uk/>.

¹⁷ <http://u3asites.org.uk/code/u3asite.php?site=248&page=2>.

¹⁸ <http://u3asites.org.uk/code/u3asite.php?site=150&page=2>.

¹⁹ <http://u3asites.org.uk/code/u3asite.php?site=504&page=2>.

As part of Cambridgeshire County Council's most recent Business Planning Consultation, Councillors have advocated a longer term approach that seeks to both inform and engage with the public around the issues and challenges that the organisation faces. In particular, the County Council has moved questions that focus on the community's capacity to mitigate against some of the worst impact of the cuts being made to services as well as support the Council in its long term aim to prevent or delay people from requiring support. Reviewing the results of this consultation may help assess the current barriers to volunteering, and where the partnership may need to allocate resource to increase this community resilience. Findings from the 2015 consultation²⁰ are summarised below.

Community engagement: Wisbech Heritage Craft Market, September 2015

In September 2015, members of County Council staff and a local councillor participated in a day of community engagement in Wisbech. Staff talked with over 100 people at the Heritage Craft Market, discussing their awareness of the County Council's budget challenge, their initial reaction to the budget cuts and what they thought of the plans to cope with the cuts.

46% of the public were unaware of the budget issue prior to meeting with County council staff, and a further 11% reported to only having little awareness of the issue. Generally there was a very positive response to the suggestion that increased community action and volunteering could help to support local services. For example, people thought that it was possible for libraries to be staffed by volunteers, with one respondent stating: *"Volunteering is a good idea as it increases feelings of wellbeing and helps the community"*.

There was a mixed response when asked if people were personally willing to volunteer, with some people citing family/work commitments, or other volunteering as a barrier. There was a considerable discussion about where new volunteers would actually be drawn from. People identified the young as well as the recently retired as being groups to target and one person recognised the skills amongst recently retired people. Several mentioned unemployed and suggested that an element of service should be linked to benefit entitlement.

The participation of elderly people in community projects appears to be a way to improve community resilience but also has the benefits of combatting isolation and loneliness, as shown above.

Online Consultation

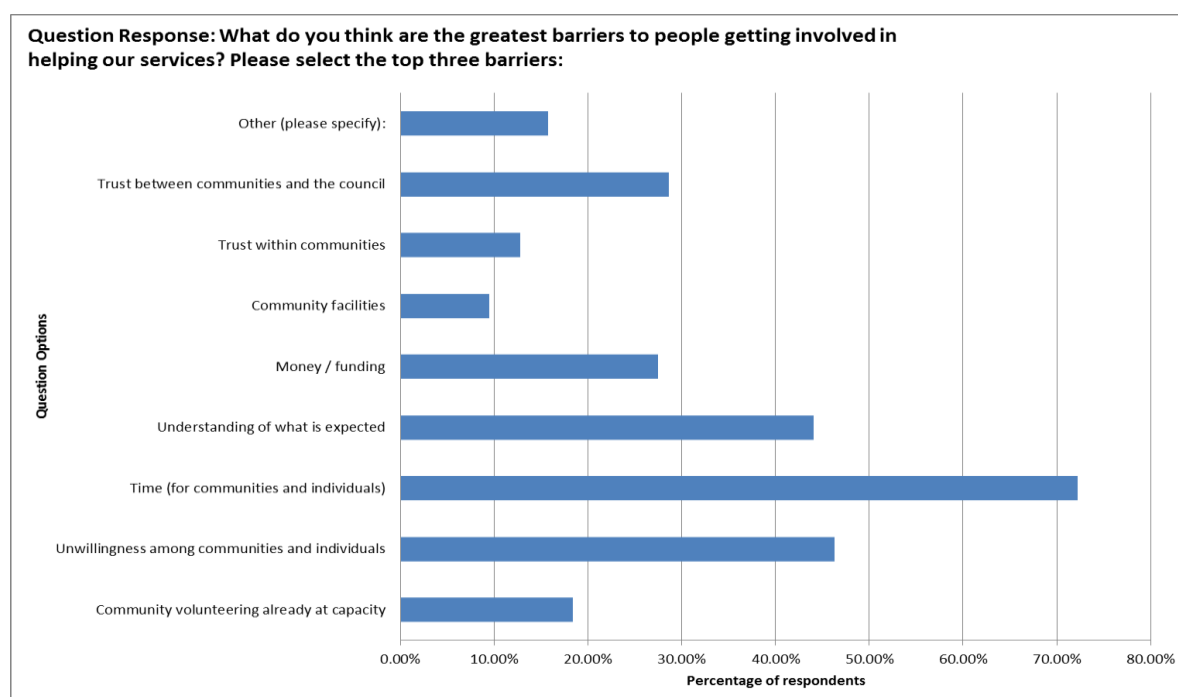
In total, 668 members of the public responded to the online survey, which first included viewing a factual animation on YouTube. Respondents were later asked to consider whether it was appropriate to ask residents to become more involved in their communities and to support the Council to provide services, 79.4% felt it was a good idea.

Respondents were asked to consider what barriers there might be to people getting involved in helping the Council provide services. Eight closed options were provided, with the option for respondents to add an additional 'other' response. As shown below, 72% of people identified that

²⁰ http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/4410/section_5_-_consultation_reportpdf.pdf

‘time’ was the biggest barrier to getting involved and around 45% of people identified either ‘unwillingness amongst some communities’ or ‘understanding what is expected’ as a barrier.

Figure 10: Barriers to people getting more involved in their local community

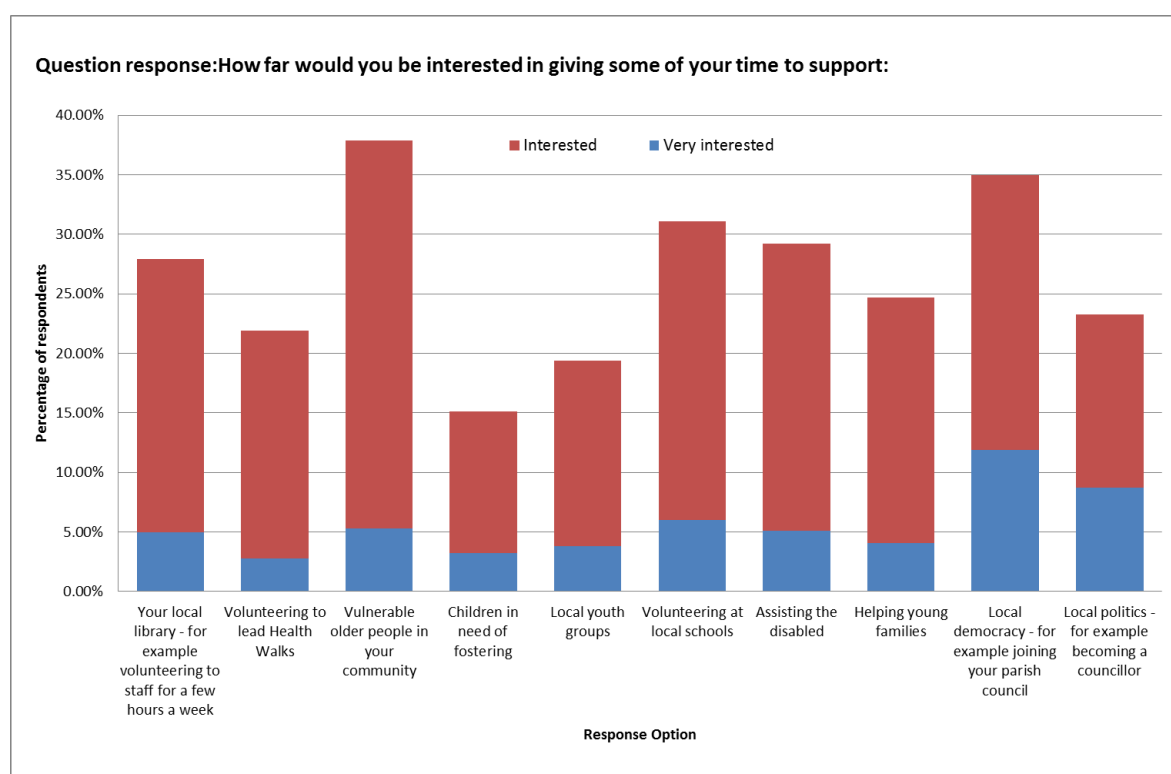


Source: Cambridgeshire County Council 2015 Business Planning Consultation

It is noted that 106 respondents left further comments, which focused on the general reluctance of people to engage, sometimes due to general apathy, but sometimes due to a lack of awareness of how and where to get involved, and frustrations around the degrees of bureaucracy involved in volunteering to support some services. People reflected on the general lack of awareness of what to do and of the impact: *“People are not [a]ware that they could/should get involved and what this would mean to them, their community and the council”*. It was noted that consistent communication from the Council was needed, with one stating that there was a *“lack of communication. Social media publicity is free but under used by the council”*. 8.3% commented on the need for a sense of reward, with stories of success to push for involvement in schemes.

Respondents were provided with the following ten ideas, and asked how far they would be interested in giving some of their time to support each. For all proposed options, the majority of respondents were either not at all interested or not interested in taking part, with over 60% of respondents selecting these in each suggestion (for some, over 85% selected this).

Figure 11: Response to different County Council volunteering ideas



Source: Cambridgeshire County Council 2015 Business Planning Consultation

As shown, 37.9% of respondents were either interested or very interested in working with vulnerable older people in their community. This was the highest proportion for any of the ten suggestions. Females were more interested in this activity, with 43.2% expressing an interest, compared to 30.1% of males.

There are recommendations to be drawn from these findings. Firstly, the Partnership can work encourage the advertising of volunteering opportunities, and raise awareness of community groups through targeted platforms such as Streetlife.com, which is appears to be used by an older demographic. Street Life is an online social network helping connect neighbours to talk about their area, share practical advice, skills and resources. The site helps people discover what is happening locally within their community, and is free to join.

Secondly, there appears to be a misconception of what is required if people sign up to be a volunteer. Investing some time with existing community groups may identify exactly what type of volunteer they are looking for, and what is required to be a volunteer. Clearer understanding of what is required but also what the outcomes are may also help to increase willingness to volunteer within communities. Residents of Cambridgeshire do show an interest in working with the elderly, but marketing of these opportunities in a collaborative approach is something the Partnership may be able to help with by establishing an overall Volunteer Strategy.

Fenland is a rural district with four main market towns and a number of geographically dispersed villages. The population is more diverse than ten years ago with a proportion of the population being transient in nature supporting the local agricultural industry.

The Partnership has tackled several serious and high risk crimes within the previous 12 months including Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), domestic abuse, and human trafficking/ modern day slavery.

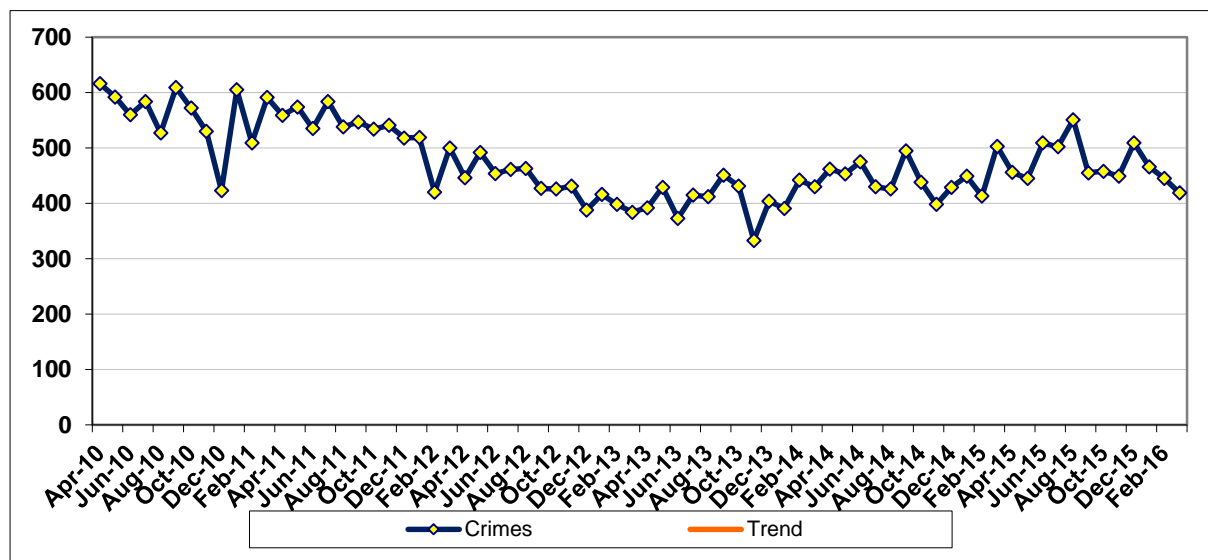
Overview of Crime

This section of the document compares police recorded crime in the financial year April 2015 to March 2016 with the same period in the previous year.

Overall Fenland recorded an increase of 5.5% in total crime (with 5,664 recorded between April 2015 and March 2016). This equates to an increase of 293 offences from 5,371 in 2014/15. The largest volume increases over this period were;

- Violence without injury – 241 crimes
- Shoplifting – 65 crimes
- Burglary non-dwelling – 64 crimes (of which 84% was shed/garage burglary)

Figure 12: Total crime recorded by Cambridgeshire Constabulary by month – Fenland



Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary - CADET

Changes in the emphasis on vulnerability have led to increased recording and sharing of information on several key issues;

- Child Sexual Exploitation – 20 crimes recorded compared to 4
- Safeguarding of vulnerable adults – 36 crimes recorded compared to 27

- Domestic abuse – 649 crimes recorded compared to 567

These increases are as a result in increased activity and more accurate use of markers within the Constabulary IT systems, but highlight the importance of these issues.

Violence

An overall increase in violence is driven by an increased volume of crimes described as ‘violence without injury’. This category of violent crime involves and overlaps with other crime types, such as domestic abuse, exploitation and ongoing disputes. The volume in 2015/16 accounted for 15% of total crime in the district.

Child Sexual Exploitation

The volume of known organised CSE is very low, but this Partnership has been focused on this topic for over a year and is beginning to understand the various models of grooming. It is likely that– the ‘boyfriend’ model of exploitation or peer exploitation is more prevalent than the data suggests at this time.

Fenland Community Safety Partnership, Children and Young People’s Area Partnership and the Drug and Alcohol Team have worked together to bring a tour of Chelsea’s Choice to Cambridgeshire in Autumn 2015.

‘Chelsea’s Choice’ tells the story of three students who discover the diary of a girl called Chelsea. Chelsea’s story is played out and examined by the three students who, along with their teacher, attempt to understand what happened to Chelsea and how it could have been prevented. The play explored:

- Healthy relationships
- Internet safety
- Grooming
- Substance use
- Identifying risky situations
- Sexual exploitation

The programme has toured nationally and been commissioned by 24 Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCB), including Cambridgeshire. The play was highly rated by young people, school staff, and other professionals working with young people.

So far only one year group (year 10) has watched this and therefore the knowledge has not yet been embedded within the community.

A follow-up report²¹ by Fenland District Council and the LCSB has been produced, evaluating the effectiveness of the Chelsea's Choice play and the workshops and focus groups that followed the performances. The following key findings were identified:

- Over 1,000 students viewed the production across the 6 establishments²² and of this 80% of students completed and returned the surveys provided.
- 10 vulnerable individuals have been identified as being at risk of CSE or associated risk-taking behaviour.
- On average, knowledge of child sexual exploitation increased by about 50%.
- 97% of students considered that it was a good way to raise awareness of CSE.
- The two avenues of support that increased the most after watching the performance were talking to the police and charities.
- As a collective, the young people knew what CSE was, but did not necessarily understand the process and/or signs and symptoms of a CSE until watching the play.

Exploitation/ Modern Day Slavery

The scale and nature of exploitation is difficult to define with complete accuracy as crimes are well hidden, the victims are not always willing to come forward and the perpetrators are often highly organised.

The CSP continues to support the Operation Pheasant safeguarding residents in Houses in Multiple Occupancy working in partnership with Police, Council, Fire and Rescue and HMRC. As part of the awareness raising for exploitation the Partnership are looking to launch a hard hitting media campaign highlighting labour and sexual exploitation using short videos and social media. Businesses will also be engaged and asked to promote this project in the most appropriate manner.

The CSP is also looking at developing an e-learning package which can be used by the public to improve their knowledge and awareness.

Exploitation within Fenland was covered in the Quarter 3 Strategic Assessment 2015/16²³, a summary of which has been provided below.

²¹ <http://www.fenland.gov.uk/article/11474/Play-helps-identify-teenagers-at-risk-of-sexual-exploitation>.

²² Sir Harry Smith (Whittlesey), Thomas Clarkson Academy (Wisbech), Cromwell School (Chatteris) and Neale Wade Community College (March), College of West Anglia and Fenland Learning Base.

²³ <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/fenland>.

Figure 13: Fenland Quarter 3 Strategic Assessment 2015/16 Summary

Key findings from the assessment include:

- Labour exploitation is a substantial issue locally, including the exploitation through housing.
- The Partnership is effectively tackling labour exploitation. Knock on effects of crime and ASB also appear to be reducing in key locations.
- There are changing patterns in migration: Romania and Bulgaria are now (2014/15) within the top five countries for National Insurance Number registrations for Fenland.

Recommendations include:

- Raising awareness of sexual and labour exploitation with front line health (sexual health workers, GP's) and housing staff; businesses; young people, in particular within schools where a high number of children have English as their second language.
- Improve intelligence sharing from front line community workers and health workers and provide key referral pathways to front line staff.

In order to achieve these recommendations, suggestions for how the **Fenland Community Safety Partnership can assist** include:

- Consider linking work with 'Work Based Health' initiative.
- Engage countywide boards on issues of wider engagement and support. e.g. Safeguarding of Vulnerable Adults (SOVA), Local Children's Safeguarding Board (LCSB).
- Effectively monitor progress by recording and sharing key housing measures such as; the number of referrals made into Op Pheasant, number of properties visited, number that were HMOs

Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse continues to pose a concern for the district with a total of 649 domestic abuse related crimes and 1,798 incidents recorded in 2015/16. A breakdown of domestic abuse incidents reported for the financial years 2014/15 and 2015/16 is provided at Figure 14, detailing the number of incidents reported within in Fenland parish. Wisbech has decreased by 1 offence, whilst Whittlesey and March have the highest increase in both proportion and volume of incidents reported, and are therefore recommended for focussed partnership work on reducing victimisation.

Figure 14: Domestic abuse incidents reported in Fenland by parish in 2014/15 and 2015/16

Parish	2014-15	2015-16	Year-on-year change
Chatteris	185	188	Up 1.6% (3 offences)
March	420	463	Up 10.2% (43 offences)
Whittlesey	248	274	Up 10.5% (26 offences)
Wisbech	874	873	Down -0.1% (-1 offence)
Total Fenland	1727	1798	Up 4.1% (71 offences)

The Partnership has prioritised domestic abuse for this year and is currently delivering on a specific action plan to reduce victimisation and increase access to services for victims. As part of the national Domestic Abuse awareness campaign the Fenland CSP arranged four high level events in key

locations within the market towns using the New Horizons vehicle as a Hub. The objective was to raise awareness about reporting mechanisms as usual but the events were focussed on the hidden types of abuse highlighting:

- Same sex relationships
- Inter family abuse (e.g. Sibling on parent)
- Financial
- Controlling behaviour
- Disabilities

Due to the sensitivity of the subject matter, it is accepted that these events do not always result in engagement with huge populations but, with the high visibility shown at these events and the support from domestic abuse front line workers, the interaction with the public was excellent. This led to over 10 people seeking advice and guidance of their current situation and possibly leading to several domestic abuse disclosures.

Familial domestic abuse (occurring between adult family members not in an intimate relationship, e.g. siblings, parent/child) currently accounts for a quarter of police recorded abuse it is still a concern. National data suggests there is still under-reporting of this type of abuse. Further, services are not currently designed or set up to provide the most appropriate support for familial abuse as intimate partner/ex-partner abuse. It is recommended that this priority continue for a further year to allow for full delivery on the action plan and a greater understanding of the impact of these initiatives to be gained.

Cohesion

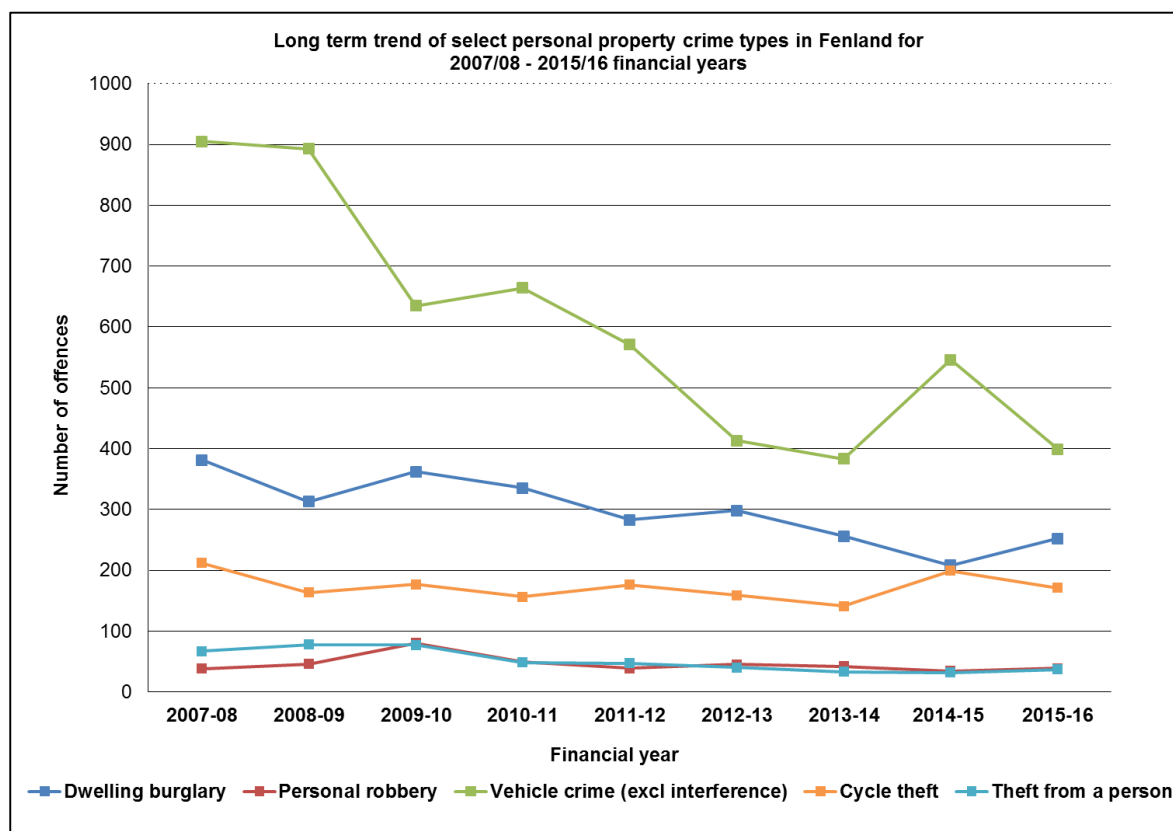
Under-reporting of hate crime remains a significant problem for agencies. With victims often reluctant to come forward for many reasons, including fear of reprisals, low confidence in the police to effectively deal with the issue, embarrassment or feeling that it is 'not a police matter'. There is also concern, both locally and nationally, that hate crimes linked to disability are severely under-reported. There was an overall increase of 16% in the number of police recorded crimes that had a hate crime marker applied between 2014/15 and 2015/16. However, this is an increase from 24 to 29 crimes and therefore should not be seen as an accurate reflection of the true volume of victimisation.

At the time of writing there was no data available as to the effectiveness or otherwise of the third party reporting scheme for hate crime within Fenland. There is an evaluation underway which aims to visit all third party reporting centres signed up to the "Fenland Together: Stop the Hate - Report It to Sort It" scheme launched in March 2015. Initial feedback indicates that the scheme may benefit from another round of media publicity now the scheme is established which may help promote the reporting centres and raise awareness to those who may need them. The reporting document may also benefit from adaptation to make the reporting of incidents a more efficient and faster process.

Personal Property Crime

The long term trends in a selection of police recorded property crime types are shown in Figure 15.

Figure 15: Long term trend of select personal property crimes types in Fenland for the financial years 2007/08 to 2015/16



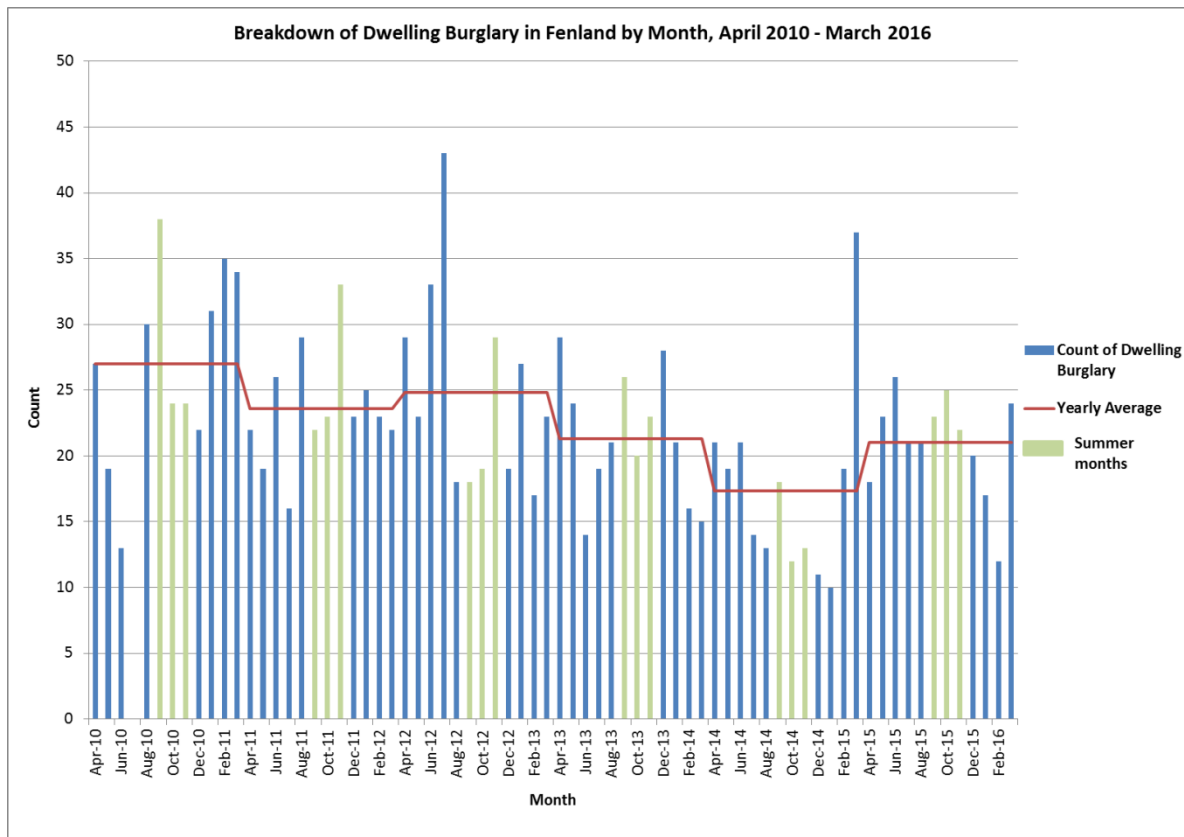
Vehicle crime showed the biggest change with a decrease of 27% (147 offences) from the 2014/15, although it is noted that 2014/15 was a peak in recorded vehicle crime. Cycle crime also decreased (28 offences).

In 2014/15, there were a total of 31 police recorded thefts from the person and this increased to 33 in the same period 2015/16 which equates to 0.3 crimes per 1,000 population. This remains a very low volume crime in Fenland. Nationally there remains the debate on whether crimes of theft are 'moving online'.

Dwelling Burglary has decreased by 21.2% in Fenland comparing 2015/16 with 2014/15. Shed/garage burglaries recorded an increase of 27.6%.

Figure 16 shows the long term trend of dwelling burglary in Fenland is down, despite the increase in 2015/16, which translates to a rate of 5.9 dwelling burglaries per 1,000 households in the most recent financial year.

Figure 16: Total Police Recorded Dwelling Burglaries in Fenland by Month, April 2010 to March 2016



APPENDIX A. DATA SOURCES AND REFERENCES

On behalf of the Fenland Community Safety Partnership, the Research group would like to thank all partners who have supported the process by providing data, information or analysis.

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<http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2015>

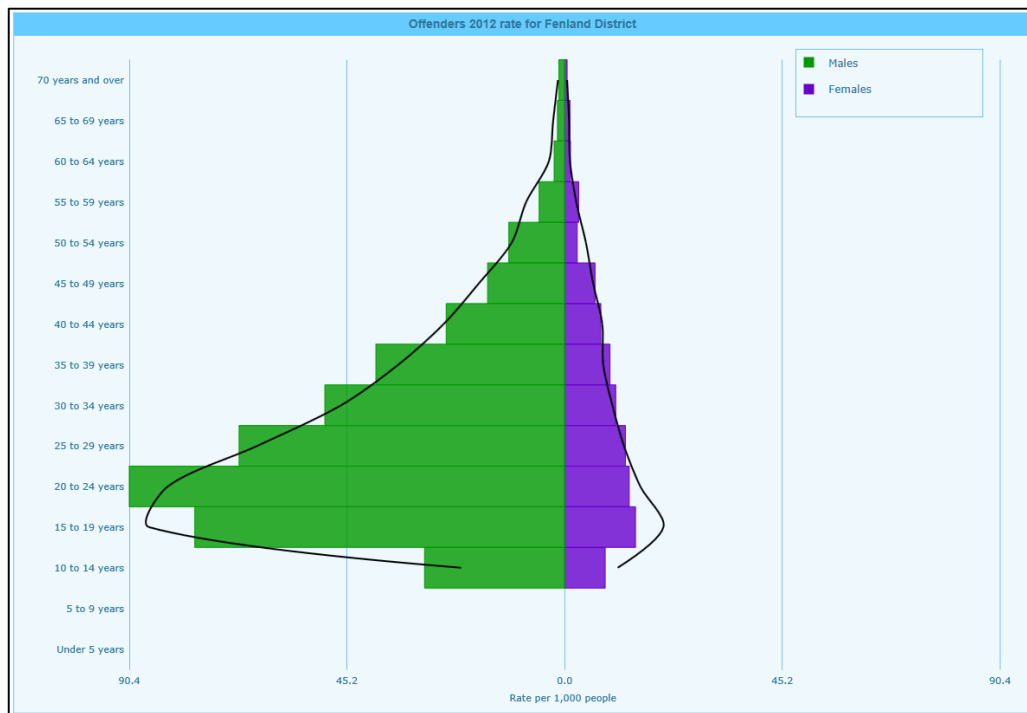
Serious Organised Crime Local Profile, Cambridgeshire Constabulary – 24th August 2015

The Schools Health Education Unit, The Health-Related Behaviour Survey, 2014

TNS survey for Age UK, April 2014

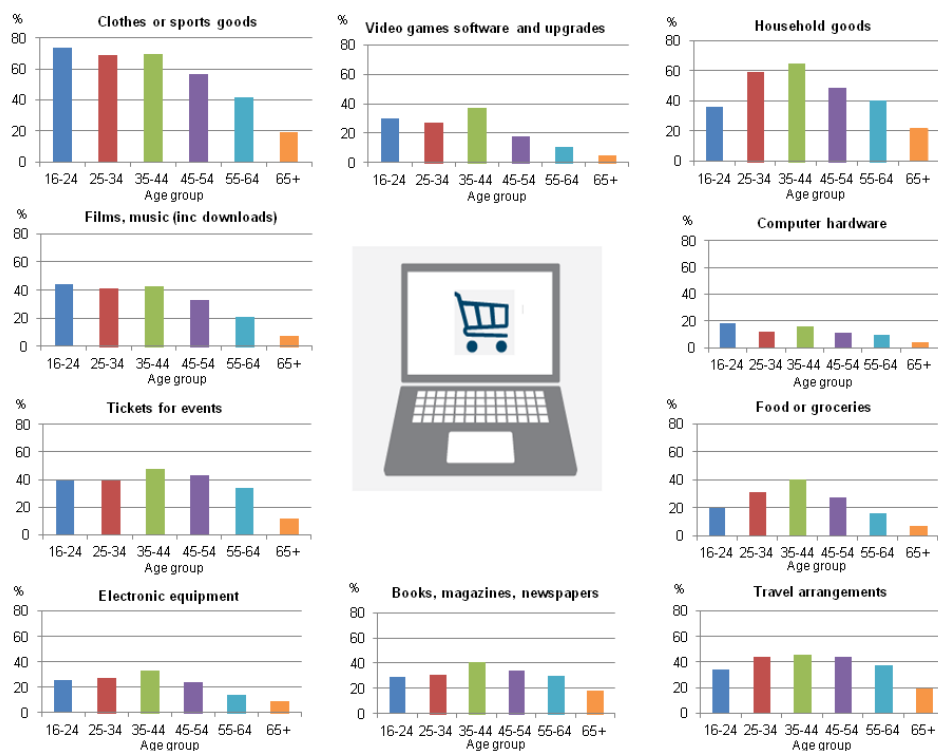
APPENDIX B: SUPPORTING TABLES/FIGURES

Figure 17: Offender rate per 1,000 people by population age and gender



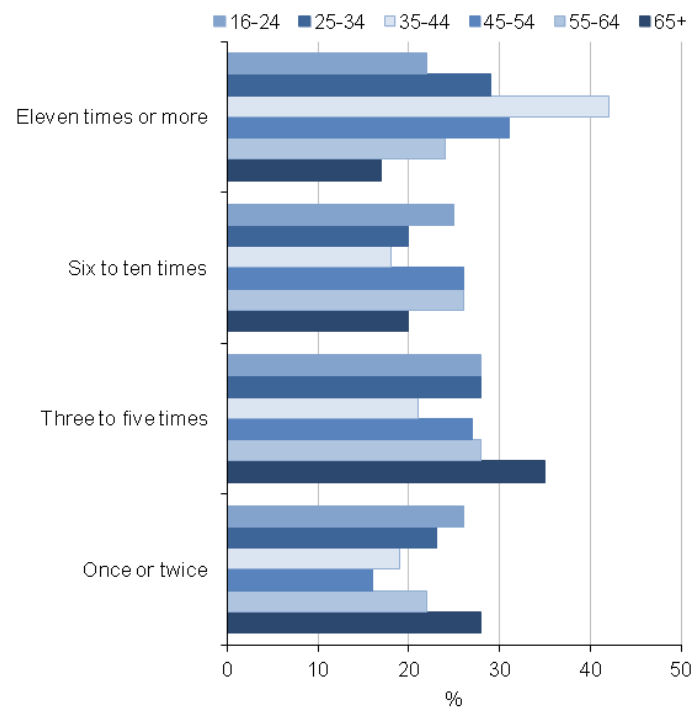
Source: Victim and Offender Gender and Age Pyramid 2012, Cambridgeshire Insight

Figure 18: Purchases made over the internet by age group, 2015, Great Britain



Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 19: Frequency of internet purchasing, by age group, 2015, Great Britain



Source: Office for National Statistics

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crimes						
Select Area:	Vulnerable view only:				Return to:	
<i>Fenland</i>					<i>Main Menu</i>	
If inaccurate dates are entered in the period searches (e.g. if the end date precedes the start date) all cells will display zeros.	Earlier Period		Later Period		Numeric Change	Apparent Change
	From	To	From	To		
	Apr-14	Mar-15	Apr-15	Mar-16		
All Crime	5,371		5,664		293	+ 5.5%
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	5,371		5,664		293	+ 5.5%
Crimes with a vulnerable victim	1,103		1,343		240	+ 21.8%
Burglary Dwelling	208		252		44	+ 21.2%
Child Abuse	105		148		43	+ 41.0%
Child Sexual Exploitation	4		20		16	+ 400.0%
Domestic Abuse	567		649		82	+ 14.5%
Human Trafficking	0		1		1	No Calc
Cyber Crime	7		53		46	+ 657.1%
Safeguarding of Vulnerable Adults	27		36		9	+ 33.3%
Victim Based Crime	4,848		5,158		310	+ 6.4%
All Violence Against The Person	1,203		1,424		221	+ 18.4%
Homicides	0		2		2	No Calc
Violence with injury	552		557		5	+ 0.9%
Violence without injury	651		865		214	+ 32.9%
Modern Slavery	0		0		0	No Calc
All Sexual Offences	141		171		30	+ 21.3%
Serious Sexual Offences	108		144		36	+ 33.3%
Rape	47		61		14	+ 29.8%
Sexual Assaults	56		73		17	+ 30.4%
Other Serious Sexual Offences	5		10		5	+ 100.0%
Other Sexual Offences	33		27		-6	- 18.2%
All Robbery	35		41		6	+ 17.1%
Robbery (Business)	1		2		1	+ 100.0%
Robbery (Personal)	34		39		5	+ 14.7%
Theft Offences	2,580		2,520		-60	- 2.3%
Burglary Dwelling	208		252		44	+ 21.2%
Burglary Non Dwelling	362		426		64	+ 17.7%
Burglary Shed/Garage	196		250		54	+ 27.6%
Burglary Commercial	166		176		10	+ 6.0%
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0		0		0	No Calc
Shoplifting	457		522		65	+ 14.2%
Theft from the Person	32		37		5	+ 15.6%
Theft of Pedal Cycles	199		171		-28	- 14.1%
Vehicle Crime	579		424		-155	- 26.8%
Vehicle Taking	145		123		-22	- 15.2%
Theft from a Vehicle	401		276		-125	- 31.2%
Vehicle Interference	33		25		-8	- 24.2%
All other theft offences	743		688		-55	- 7.4%
Making off without payment	83		75		-8	- 9.6%
Theft in a Dwelling	91		90		-1	- 1.1%
Other theft offences	569		523		-46	- 8.1%
All Criminal Damage	889		1,002		113	+ 12.7%
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	195		234		39	+ 20.0%
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	78		109		31	+ 39.7%
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	334		361		27	+ 8.1%
Criminal Damage Other	226		256		30	+ 13.3%
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0		1		1	No Calc
Arson	56		41		-15	- 26.8%
Other Crimes Against Society	523		506		-17	- 3.3%
All Drugs Offences	256		176		-80	- 31.3%
Drugs (Trafficking)	39		28		-11	- 28.2%
Drugs (Simple Possession)	216		148		-68	- 31.5%
Drugs (Other Offences)	1		0		-1	- 100.0%
Possession of Weapons Offences	26		38		12	+ 46.2%
Public Order Offences	167		195		28	+ 16.8%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	74		97		23	+ 31.1%
All Racially Aggravated Crime	23		25		2	+ 8.7%
All Racially Aggravated Violence	23		22		-1	- 4.3%
All Racially Aggravated Harassment	0		2		2	No Calc
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0		1		1	No Calc
Hate Crime	29		34		5	+ 17.2%
Personal Property Crime	811		652		-159	- 19.6%
Business Crime	0		1,015		1,015	No Calc
Knife/Sharp Instrument	0		100		100	No Calc
Rape incidents (N100 - not reportable to the t	0		11		11	No Calc
Crimes not reportable to the Home Office (90	96		88		-8	- 8.3%
Alcohol-related Violence (excl Serious Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse)	0		182		182	No Calc
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse)	832		981		149	+ 17.9%

Categories coloured white constitute a breakdown of the category in grey immediately above it.

APPENDIX C: TARGETED SCAMS IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Over 50 concerned residents contacted the County Council Customer Service centre to report telephone calls being made from someone stating they worked for the County Council. The caller stated he was investigating an accident and wanted personal details of the resident, including name and address. In some cases he asked for bank details.

Working with colleagues in South Cambridgeshire and other District Councils, Radio Cambridgeshire, local media channels and E-cops alerts, officers were able to advise local residents to watch out for this cold call by 'Dan The Fraudster' and other similar scam calls. By raising wider awareness of these scams, officers aim to reduce the number of more vulnerable people who might not think to check out the identity of the caller.

Case studies: Targeted Scams in Cambridgeshire

- Resident reported a call received by a man stating he was from the county council investigating an accident. Residents stated he was an ex-policeman and caller hung up! No number was displayed.
- Resident reported a phone call from "Daniel Bright" claiming to be from Cambridgeshire County Council Investigation Team at Shire Hall regarding an investigation into an accident at about 13.50. Caller gave the resident a number to call him back on 01353 275369. Caller reported that he sounded foreign.
- Resident was called by someone stating they were from Cambridgeshire County Council, about an accident they had had. No other info available but the resident was advised of current scam calls circulating
- Scam caller said that someone in the resident's home had, had an accident in the last year. When the potential victim confronted them about being from a claims company they restated they were from the Council. The potential victim ended up putting the phone down but felt the council needed to be aware this is going on. Someone could get duped into giving information that is private or worse.