

# SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

VERSION 1.1 - FINAL  
JANUARY 2017

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Document Details	
Title:	South Cambridgeshire 2016/17 Community Safety Strategic Assessment
Version	1.1
Date Published:	February 2017
Description:	The purpose of this document is to provide the South Cambridgeshire Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership with an understanding of key community safety issues affecting the district.
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On behalf of:	The document has been produced by the CRG, on behalf of South Cambridgeshire Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership and is available to download from <a href="http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/south">http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/south</a>
Geographic Coverage:	South Cambridgeshire
Time Period:	Data up to December 2016, historical data where appropriate.
Format:	Word/PDF
Status:	Final
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## KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### KEY FINDINGS

#### Overview

In 2016, there were a total of 5,726 police recorded crimes in South Cambridgeshire. This was an increase of around 18% on the previous year. There was an overall increase of 13% in the number of police recorded Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (ASB) in 2016 to 2,522. It is important to understand that the overall increase in crime has been driven in part to improved police recording of certain crimes such as violent crime.

#### Protect the vulnerable

**Domestic violence** has become a national priority and national focus has now turned to the wider violence against women and girls (VAWG) agenda since the government released their VAWG strategy in March 2016. The change in legislation and the criminalisation of coercive control have placed specific focus on this area of domestic abuse as well. Over the long term, the rate of police recorded domestic abuse incidents has increased in South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire as a whole. These increases are down, in part, to changes in police recorded practices. In South Cambridgeshire there was a 34% rise in the total number of police crimes with a domestic abuse marker applied between 2015 and 2016. This is slightly higher than the force-wide increase of around 30%.

There is still a strong concern, both nationally and locally, that many residents are still not taking basic precautions to protect their cyber-security. In 2016, there were 61 police recorded crimes in South Cambridgeshire that had a **cyber-crime** marker applied. This was a 52.5% increase on 2015. Again, these increases are in part, based around recording and reporting practices.

Both nationally and locally there are anecdotal reports of increases in **hate crimes** and community tensions. The data indicates that the EU referendum has been a flash point for these. Victims of hate crime are substantially under-represented in police recorded hate crime due to low reporting. In order to increase community resilience and cohesion lower levels of hate crime are needed. South Cambridgeshire has not historically had even medium levels of hate crime and the increase in recorded crimes does not provide enough data to analyse in detail. Between August 2011 and June 2012, there have been year on year increases in the average number of recorded hate crimes per month in South Cambridgeshire from 1.9 recorded hate crimes to 5.8 for the same period of 2015/16.

In 2016, there was 17 crimes in South Cambridgeshire where the **child sexual exploitation (CSE)** marker was applied. This was a slight decrease on 2015 and reported numbers continue to be low. There is national concern around cyber-enabled exploitation. The 2016 Health Related Behaviour Survey found that of the pupils surveyed, 93% of pupils responded that they have been told how to stay safe while online whilst just 59% said they always follow the advice they have been given.

#### Tackle dwelling burglary

Overall, police recorded dwelling burglary has increased slightly in South Cambridgeshire over the past 12 months after a significant decrease in 2015. Dwelling burglary is seasonal by nature and there has been increases in recent months with the last four months of 2016 being higher than the

average count for the year. In 2015, there were around 5.5 dwelling burglaries per 1,000 households in South Cambridgeshire but this increased to 6.4 in 2016.

### **Improve our understanding of our increasingly diverse community and build resilience**

In 2016, South Cambridgeshire had an estimated population of 153,890<sup>1</sup>, this is an increase of 1% since 2015. The district has a predominantly White British population however it is also home to large non-UK European, and Asian communities.

In the 2015/16 period, South Cambridgeshire received the majority of its National Insurance Number (NiNO) registrations from citizens of the European Union (1,063 registrations – a 3.4% increase on 2014/15). This is followed by registrations from those whose country of origin is in Asia (150 registrations – a 10.2% increase on 2014/15). Romania, Poland and Italy have been the countries of origin to provide the highest numbers of registration since 2014/15 and remain so for 2015/16.

There is a county wide community resilience strategy that has been released since the last strategic assessment. The County Council's vision and framework for community resilience was to focus on six key areas, each of which defined key achievements to be delivered by 2020: Communication, People helping people, Council Members acting as community leaders, county council workforce – through the provision of training and an apt recruitment, community spaces and partnership working. The knowledge of local partnerships surrounding what local communities want and need can be crucial in helping to drive the direction of this strategy.

### **Other existing and emerging issues**

Whilst police recorded violence has increased over the last 5 years, there have been long term decreases in the number of attendances at Addenbrooke's A+E for assault, where South Cambridgeshire residents are most likely to attend. Analysis of the police data indicated that improvements in recording were substantially responsible for the increase. Analysed alongside the ambulance and A&E data suggests that the volume and rate of violence in South Cambridgeshire is not increasing at this time.

Both locally and nationally, there was a spike in the number of hate crime offences around the time of the EU referendum. There was a large increase seen in hate crime per week around the time of the EU referendum compared to the same period the year before. The data indicates that increases were recorded in the lead up to the referendum; and the week after the vote took place saw almost half as much again recorded by the police. Data shows that even up to two months later the reporting level remained higher than the previous year. There have been decreases locally since these rises in figures but there was a clear correlation in reporting numbers and the timing of the vote.

In December 2016, numerous reports of historic child abuse in UK football clubs gained prominence in the media. A man currently residing in South Cambridgeshire has recently been arrested for his involvement in historic offences.

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<sup>1</sup> Cambridgeshire Research Group (2017) *2013 based Population Estimates and Forecasts* (rounded to the nearest 10)

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## RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the partnership maintains the current priorities protect the vulnerable, tackle dwelling burglary and improve our understanding of our increasingly diverse community and build resilience. In particular consideration should be given to the following.

### *Protect the Vulnerable*

Over the last twelve months, the partnership has explored a number of ways to help those individuals in South Cambridgeshire that are most vulnerable.

#### **Domestic Abuse**

- There are clear links between domestic abuse and the wider VAWG agenda. The Partnership should give consideration to which aspects of VAWG might benefit from additional partnership support. This will need to be done once the countywide assessment is made available (likely to be in March 2017).
- One of the key principles behind this national strategy is the role of partnerships in tackling VAWG: the recognition that the multi-faced and complex nature of VAWG would require a multi-agency approach. This Partnership has already agreed to do awareness raising of domestic abuse, consideration of which other aspects of VAWG could be included in the work is recommended.

#### **Cybercrime /Child Sexual Exploitation**

- The partnership should focus on prevention of cybercrime through awareness raising of cyber security.
- In particular, this message should be a focus in relation to cyber-enabled **child sexual exploitation** and the cyber activity of children and young people.
- Awareness of revenge porn and the dangers of sharing sexual content should also be raised- particularly amongst children & young people and parents/carers.

#### **Hoarding**

It is recommended that the partnership support the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Adults Boards joint Multi-Agency Protocol for Working with People who display Hoarding Behaviours. The protocol highlights the importance of partnership working here and the CDRP is in a good place to not only spot signs of hoarding but put measures in place to help those who may be vulnerable.

### *Dwelling Burglary*

The partnership has worked over the past twelve months to tackle dwelling burglary as a priority through funding stocks of crime prevention items and engaging with residents at events. It is recommended that the partnership continue to work to tackle this. The Partnership should monitor the impact of the targeted work in villages to see if this method has the desired impact.

### *Improve our understanding of our increasingly diverse community and build resilience*

This should be viewed as a long term and ongoing priority. There are clear areas of overlap with the CDRP priorities with the County Council's Community Resilience strategy, in particular 'people helping people', 'communications' and 'community spaces'. Working in partnership with

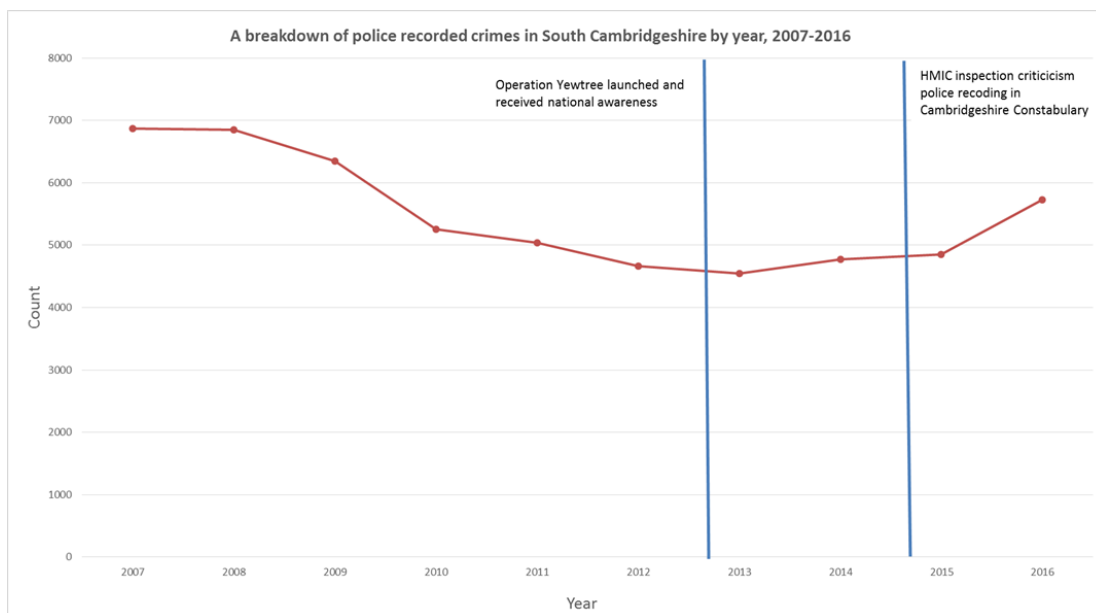
Cambridgeshire County Council could deliver added value in the area of community resilience. The Partnership should be mindful not to create duplication of work and to clearly establish which partner is leading on delivery of individual work streams.

The County Council Community Resilience Strategy could be used, therefore, to help to identify areas for improvement and best practice at a local level that can be used to feed into a community board. Recommendations and discussion may provide an opportunity for the CDRP to help shape the countywide approach to community resilience locally. Understanding the behaviours, motivations and knowledge of local people and what they want will help direct the local, county, voluntary sectors and what is required.

## OVERVIEW

In 2016, there were a total of 5,726 police recorded crimes in South Cambridgeshire which was an increase of around 18% from the previous year. As shown in Figure 1 below, volume of total crime in South Cambridgeshire has seen long term reductions despite the recent rise. One of the key crimes that have caused these overall increases is violence against the person, which saw an increase of 38.3%. Analysis suggests that this increase are due to changes in police recording practices, in particular subsequent to the HMIC inspection in 2014, rather than an increase in actual violent incidents. This goes some way to explain overall increases in recorded crime in South Cambridgeshire.

**Figure 1: Total Police recorded crimes in South Cambridgeshire, January 2007-December 2016**



Source data: Cadet

Appendix A (figure D) shows that the increase locally is also seen nationally with a 7.7% increase in the total number of police recorded crimes between October-September 2014/15 and October-September 2015/16. National analysis, including a comparison of police recorded crime against

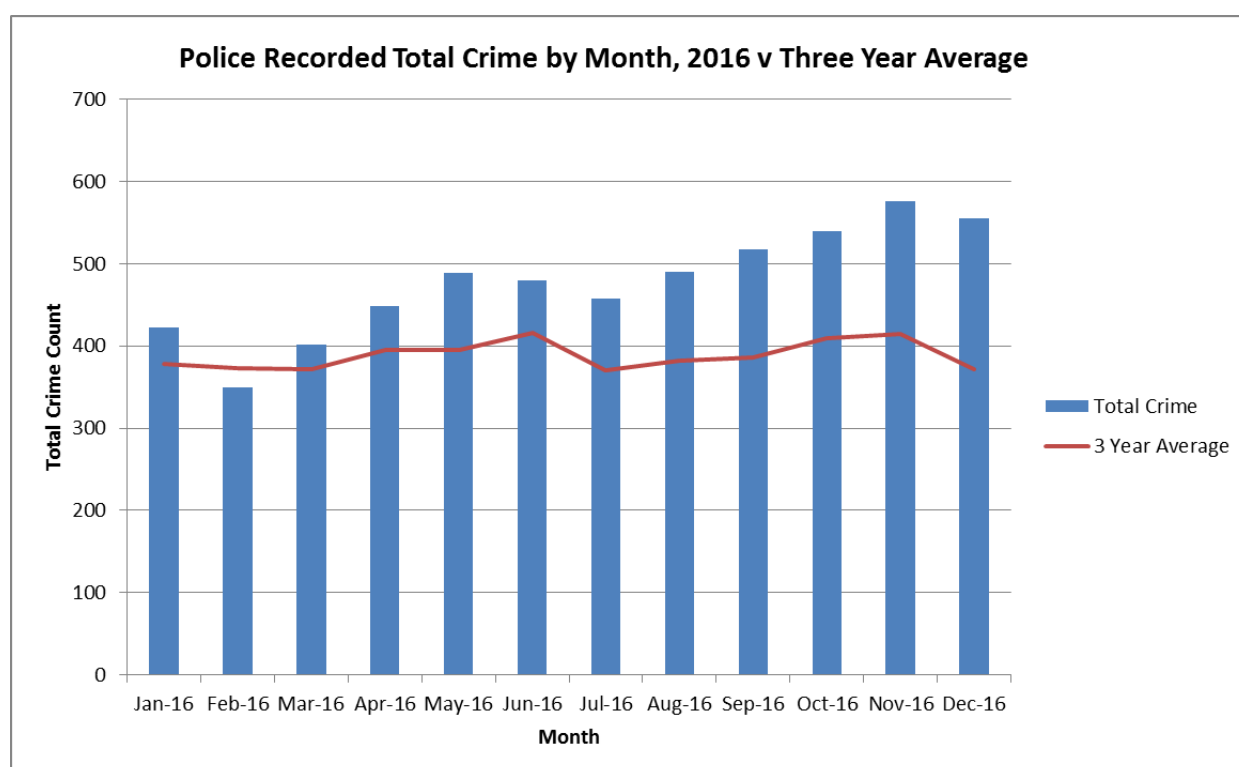
reports to the Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW) have been included within the appendix of this document. Overall the CSEW shows that crime continues to decrease nationally.

South Cambridgeshire, is ranked 6th out of the 15 (where 1st has the lowest crime rate) most similar areas statistical areas, as according to iQuanta between in 2016. This is a worse position than at the same time in the previous year. This could be due to South Cambridgeshire's increase in crime being higher than the other partnerships or that some other partnerships showed reductions in crime rate. South Cambridgeshire has a crime rate of 31.0 crimes per 1,000 population which is lower than the most similar area average of 41.5. In 2016, there was an average of 477 crimes per month in the district which is higher than the average for the previous three years of 388 crimes.

Crime rates in the district are highly variable with only some types of offences having a seasonal pattern (figure 2). Large rural areas like South Cambridgeshire often show wide fluctuations throughout the year, particular in certain crime types such as dwelling burglary. However, in 2016 the total number of crimes exceeded the 3-year average in all months apart from February.

Table 1 offers a breakdown of those wards within the district with the highest percentage increases and decreases in total crime between 2015 and 2016 as well as an overview of how the 2016 levels compare to the 5-year average for each ward.

**Figure 2: Police recorded total crime by month (Jan - Dec 2016) compared to the three year average. (Source: CADET)**





**Table 1: Wards with the greatest change in volume (%) of total crime between 2015 and 2016**  
(Source: NORA)

Ward	Total Crime				
	Jan 15-Dec 15	Jan 16-Dec 16	% Change	5year average	% Change (5yr average)
Bassingbourn	194	321	65	260	19
Papworth and Elsworth	118	185	57	183	1
Balsham	70	109	56	130	-19
Mordens	51	74	45	70	5
Histon and Impington	444	638	44	551	14
Duxford	111	103	-7	109	-6
Gamlingay	151	127	-16	161	-27
Whittlesford	89	68	-24	93	-37
Girton	112	79	-29	118	-49
Teversham	71	46	-35	82	-79

There was an increase in the number of police recorded anti-social behaviour Incidents (ASB) in 2016. For 2015 2,232 were recorded incidents within the district which increased by 13% for 2016, a return to similar levels as those seen in 2014.

Table 2 offers a breakdown of those wards within the district with the highest percentage increases and decreases in incidents between 2015 and 2016 as well as an overview of how the 2016 levels compare to the 5-year average for each ward.

**Table 2 Wards with the greatest change in volume (%) of ASB incidents between 2015 and 2016**  
(Source: NORA)

Ward	Jan-Dec 2015	Jan-Dec 2016	% Change	5year average	% Change (2016 vs 5yr average)
Longstanton	41	73	78	69	5
Milton	69	122	77	115	6
Mordens	12	21	75	25	-21
Papworth and Elsworth	70	108	54	117	-8
Wilbrahams	48	67	40	62	8
Swavesey	41	31	-24	54	-74
Fowlmere and Foxton	30	22	-27	28	-29
Harston and Hauxton	22	15	-32	28	-89
Hardwick	34	21	-38	40	-92
Orwell and Barrington	32	19	-41	28	-47

### *Opportunities for Crime Reduction*

Analysis by Chief Inspector James Sutherland has highlighted a marked concentration of crimes in a small number of streets across the district and believes that there are opportunities to focus resources and achieve significant reductions in crimes. South Cambridgeshire Police are therefore undertaking a number of steps which have been outlined in the below update<sup>2</sup>:

- 1. A management review of the top 5% of 'hot' streets to understand the issues that may be causing crime, removing those locations where a) the causes are understood and b) the causes do not require an immediate intervention (e.g. shop lifting at a large supermarket with adequate security)*
- 2. For all other streets within the top 5% the identification of a plan holder (normally a PCSO) with an individual PCSO holding up to half a dozen plans.*
- 3. The tasking of the PCSO, in collaboration with their Neighbourhood Sergeant, Crime Reduction Officer and others, to devise a plan to tackle the underlying causes of crime within that street. Interventions will be based on proven ('what works') interventions and may include: hot spots policing & working with partner agencies and the local community to resolve issues.*
- 4. The plan holder will be responsible for the implementation of the plan but the whole of South Cambridgeshire Local Policing Command and the wider partnership will be responsible for contributing to its' successful implementation.*

## PRIORITY 1: PROTECT THE VULNERABLE

The constabulary now routinely mark whether the victim of a crime was vulnerable or not, and whilst there is still some considerable discussion over defining vulnerable, it is a useful indicator of the levels of vulnerability seen within this agency. For 2016 approximately 25% of the crimes were noted to have a vulnerable victim (1,352 of 2,726 crimes).

## DOMESTIC ABUSE

This section of the report focuses on understanding the complex nature of domestic abuse (DA) in order for the Partnership to decide on what activity will add the most value in the district. Domestic abuse between two adults is a local priority in South Cambridgeshire due to the significant harm to victims and their families.

Domestic abuse has been a national priority for a number of years and there have been substantial changes to how it is viewed by the public and legal system, from legislation to enforcement and in the judicial process. In response to: the focus on DA; several changes to the legal definition<sup>3</sup>; and the launch of the Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy) there is now a County level needs assessment currently in preparation by the County-level Domestic Abuse Partnership Manager (due

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<sup>2</sup> Chief Inspector James Sutherland, Briefing Paper- Crime Concentration and Evidenced Based Policing in South Cambridgeshire, August 2016

<sup>3</sup> The current UK definition of domestic abuse (appendix G in full) includes a range of behaviours including coercion, threatening behaviour, violence or sexual abuse. Domestic abuse can include some or all of these behaviours over time can vary.

for release early this year), and another assessment planned for later in the year to be produced by Public Health.

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## EXISTING AND EMERGING ISSUES.

### *Coercive Control*

In December 2015, a legal definition for coercive control was published and included in the definition of domestic abuse. The number of prosecutions for coercive control have been low at this stage as awareness of the changes is still growing, and it can be difficult to evidence.

- Coercive behaviour is described as a continuing act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten victims.
- Controlling behaviour is explained as a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

### *Tough Love*

Theatre-based education has been used well in the District. Following feedback from Chelsea's Choice, which raised awareness of CSE in schools, it was identified that that domestic abuse was not as well covered. Therefore, Tough Love is due to be shown in March across South Cambridgeshire schools and at community events. Tough Love covers a number issues specifically surrounding domestic abuse and coercive control including:

- What makes a healthy relationship
- What makes an unhealthy relationship
- What is coercive control
- What is domestic abuse
- What is consent
- Peer pressure sexting
- Where to go for help and advice

### *Child-Parent Violence (CPV)*

In 2015, the Home Office published an 'Information Guide' on adolescent to parent violence and abuse (APVA)<sup>4</sup>, which provides general advice for practitioners. APVA may also be referred to as 'adolescent to parent violence (APV)' 'adolescent violence in the home (AVITH)', 'parent abuse', 'child to parent abuse', 'child to parent violence (CPV)', or 'battered parent syndrome'. Throughout this report we will refer to child to parent violence or abuse as CPV, which will include child, adolescent and adult child CPV targeted towards one or both parents. The level of impact that CPV can have on the victim and their wider family is significant.

There is currently no legal definition of CPV, however, the report details that it is increasingly recognised as a form of DA<sup>5</sup>. Whilst the legal definition states DA can only be recorded from the age

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<sup>4</sup>[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/420963/APVA.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/420963/APVA.pdf).

<sup>5</sup> Wilcox, P. (2012) Is parent abuse a form of domestic violence? *Social Policy and Society*.

of 16, as is shown with CPV in particular it often involves children under 16 years old, and there can be overlap with other vulnerability markers in childhood.

It is widely recognised that young people who become involved in crime at the earliest ages, particularly before the age of 14, tend to become the most persistent offenders, with longer criminal careers<sup>6</sup>. Perpetrators of CPV are therefore more likely to continue offending as they age, thus targeting young people with awareness raising and prevention interventions is imperative. ParentLine Plus (2010) explain that children who learn to use violence as a strategy are more likely to use violence in future and hence the financial impact on the criminal justice sector, health services, domestic violence, housing and other services will be serious as evidenced for example in the links between CPV and other violence in the public sphere. Investing into interventions to reduce CPV at an early stage could potentially result in cost savings across statutory agencies over the long-term. Investing into a more holistic approach to intervention also enables authorities to work together to tackle the problem of CPV, reducing duplication of effort and thus potentially saving more immediate costs to services who are already working with those affected by CPV.

The Home Office Information Guide informs that CPV entails a pattern of violent and abusive behaviours including psychological or emotional and verbally threatening behaviours as well as physical violence, property damage and financial abuse. These behaviours can take form in a number of ways, details of which are shown later in this report within the findings from the largest European study on CPV.

CPV has a range of complex risk factors, with no clear explanation for this behaviour. Some perpetrators of CPV are from families that have a history of DA, whilst others are not. Abuse can also be targeted to parents by adult children and is therefore also identified as elder abuse. In some instances, CPV can also result in homicide.

In accordance with the Crime and Victims Act 2004, when the victim of a murder was either in an intimate relationship with the perpetrator, or was a member of the same household, a Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) led by the CDRP, is conducted to explore the circumstances of their death. Standing Together Against Domestic Violence (Standing Together) is a UK charity which has been involved with chairing over 40 DHRs, including 41% of all London DHRs from January 2013 to May 2016. A recent seminar hosted by Cordis Bright, Hestia, Standing Together and the University of Greenwich, revealed that out of 30 DHRs conducted by Standing Together, 26% of these were family-related

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#### VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS (VAWG) STRATEGY

In 2016, the Home Office released their strategy for ending violence against women and girls (VAWG). The United Nations defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.jrf.org.uk/sites/default/files/jrf/migrated/files/sp93.pdf>.

public or in private life."<sup>7</sup> There are clear links between Domestic Abuse and the wider VAWG agenda.

One of the key principles behind this national strategy is the role of partnership in tackling VAWG: the recognition that the multi-faced and complex nature of VAWG would require a multi-agency approach. The government's ambition is to significantly improve awareness of issues relating to VAWG and for these issues to become 'everybody's businesses across agencies, professions and the wider public. Locally, this strategy has translated to the commissioning of a county-wide VAWG needs assessment by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. The Partnership have received some early recommendations from this assessment, but the full report will be released early this year. It is possible that there will be additional actions that could come from that analysis that the Partnership wish to consider. At this stage the evidence continues to support the Partnership's work protecting the vulnerable. Victims within the VAWG agenda are particularly vulnerable as the abuse often takes place at home within their own families where agencies have no knowledge of or find it hard to intervene.

The interim findings of the VAWG needs assessment indicate the following recommendations:

- It is recommended that all relevant local strategy, policy, assessment of need, and commissioning reflects VAWG needs, and that this is monitored as a county-level strategy.
- It is recommended that a review of the learning, and of relevant actions arising from previous domestic homicide reviews (DHRs), is commissioned at a strategic county-level in line with best practise.
- It is recommended that Cambridgeshire and Peterborough [stakeholders] progress activities at a strategic level to develop a common and coordinated approach to school-based VAWG prevention interventions, in accordance with best practise and Home Office recommendations.

A standardised strategy for developing community capacity has been agreed by the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Governance Board (county strategic board) to direct all aspects of local delivery.

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#### VAWG SERVICE TRANSFORMATION FUND

In response to their 2016 VAWG strategy, the Home Office have pledged to increase funding to VAWG services by £80m. From 2017, this funding will also support the launch of a £15m, three-year VAWG Service Transformation Fund to aid, promote and embed the best local practise and ensure that early intervention and prevention become the norm. Bids into this fund must be for new innovations rather than to fund existing services.

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#### OVERVIEW OF TREND

Over the long term, the rate of police recorded domestic abuse incidents has increased in South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire as a whole. The data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW, 2015) reports a slight decrease between 2002/03 and 2008/09. Since 2008/09 the trend

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<sup>7</sup> World Health Organisation, Violence against women: Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Against Women Factsheet, <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/>, November 2016

has been level. It is thought that the long term increase locally is due to improved police recording or more incidents being reported to the police, rather than an increase in actual levels of abuse.

In South Cambridgeshire there was a 34% rise in the total number of police crimes with a domestic abuse marker applied between 2015 and 2016. This is slightly higher than the force-wide increase of approximately 30%. In 2016, there was a total of 694 domestic abuse related crimes within the district. It should again be noted that these increases are likely to be due to increased reporting and a greater professional awareness of the issue. Positive work, both local and nationally, has helped to promote this awareness and this work should continue.

The majority of domestic abuse victims are females, although it is important to note that across the force area there has been an increase in reporting from male victims. However, it is likely that there may still be a considerable number of hidden male victims. The 2013/14 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW 2015) suggests that 8.5% of women and 4.5% of men were victims of domestic abuse within the previous year, with 6.8% of women and 3.0% of men experiencing a type of partner abuse. It is important to note that, due to the often private nature of domestic abuse, the majority of incidents will not come to the attention of the police (CSEW 2015).

The domestic abuse problem profile for Cambridgeshire force area also identifies an increase in reporting from ethnic minority groups, especially in those of “other white background”, “other Asian”, “Asian Bangladeshi” and “Black African”. Underrepresentation of ethnic minority groups has been identified in data and highlights a need for a targeted response.

## HOARDING

In the 2015 South Cambridgeshire strategic assessment, it was shown how Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service have highlighted the risks that hoarding is posing to residents in the County. Some of these cases require a substantial resource from multiple partners and in some cases carry a very significant risk of harm. Each case is different and the complex nature of this issue highlights why the Partnership should continue to prioritise supporting and protecting vulnerable residents.

It is estimated that between 2-5% of all adults in the UK show signs of hoarding disorder. ‘Hoarding’ is the excessive collection and retention of any material to the point that it impedes day to day functioning (Frost & Gross, 1993). Pathological or compulsive hoarding is a specific type of characterised by:

- Severe “cluttering” of the person’s home so that it is no longer able to function as a viable living space.
- Acquiring and failing to throw out a large number of items that would appear to hold little or no value and would be considered rubbish by other people.
- Significant personal distress or impairment of work or social life (Kelly O (2010) What is hoarding? Journal of Hoarding)

There are a number of general characteristics that partners should be aware of in spotting the signs of Hoarding.<sup>8</sup> These include:

- Fear and Anxiety
- Unrelenting standards
- Excessive attachment to possessions
- Indecisiveness
- Poor insight- hoarders will typically see nothing wrong with their activity and the impact that it has
- Mentally competent- able to make rational decisions separate from hoarding.
- Large number of pets
- Socially isolated
- Extreme clutter
- Lack of self-care
- Churning- hoarders may move items from one part of their property to another, without actually disregarding anything
- Long term pattern of collecting and saving and inability to throw away

The Care Act 2014 recognises hoarding as one of the manifestations of self-neglect and requires all public bodies to safeguard people at risk. To deal with the risks effectively requires a collaborative and integrated approach between agencies.

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Adults Boards have developed a joint Multi-Agency Protocol for Working with People who Display Hoarding Behaviours. The protocol offers guidance to any professions that work for agencies that have signed up to the protocol. Agencies that have signed up to the protocol include Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service, Cambridgeshire County Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council.

The protocol can be viewed here:

[http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/4869/cambs\\_and\\_peterborough\\_multi\\_agency\\_protocol\\_for\\_working\\_with\\_people\\_who\\_display\\_hoarding\\_behaviours](http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/4869/cambs_and_peterborough_multi_agency_protocol_for_working_with_people_who_display_hoarding_behaviours)

The CDRP action plan for 2016/17 includes a plan to help fund and deliver Hoarding Training in February 2017. This training was delivered to staff from SCDC and local Registered Social Landlords, and included officers from Environmental Health, Housing and Sheltered Housing. The feedback was very positive about the training and the next step is set up a focus group or summit to help strengthen the local approach to Hoarding issues, linking to the countywide protocol.

Referrals can currently be made to the Health & Environmental Services team at South Cambridgeshire District Council who then look to work in partnership with the Fire & Rescue Service to arrange a joint visit of the individuals home to assess the risk of fire and wider environmental issues. The individual referrals can come from external agencies such as voluntary groups or charities and these are logged by the Health & Environmental Services. There are currently 35 individuals known to Health & Environmental Services but it is recognised that each case can involve a lot of officer time and resources after initial engagement as there are often underlying, complex issues which led to and are the cause of the hoarding.

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<sup>8</sup> Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Multi-Agency Protocol for Working with People who display hoarding behaviours, Cambridgeshire Safeguarding Adults Board and Peterborough Safeguarding Adults Board, March 2016

Two of the key elements of the protocol are information sharing between agencies and multi-agency meetings. The protocol outlines that for agencies to work collaboratively and effectively to reduce hoarding behaviour, information sharing is key and highlights the various informal information sharing agreements in Cambridgeshire under the Cambridgeshire Information Sharing network. The protocol also highlights what multi-agency meetings should look like in respect of hoarding and the process that which they should take.

**Case Study A:** There was a case where a scam victim that the Community Protection Manager from the county council met, along with a Crime Reduction colleague from the Police, had a number of bread bags and other such plastic bags under his stairs and a piles of paperwork around his house. There was a concern that this may be a hoarding case. The officers arranged for a revisit by a Fire Officer and he fitted smoke alarms and discussed fire safety with the gentleman in question. There were still a lot of empty bread bags under the stairs, and lots of papers on the sofa in the living room; however I am told this did not pose a great risk in terms of fire safety. This is clearly an example of a multi-agency response.

## CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a form of child abuse and one that can manifest itself in many different ways. It has become an issue of priority both locally and nationally. In 2016, there were 17 crimes in South Cambridgeshire where the CSE marker was applied.

While those who have worked with children for many years will testify that CSE is far from a new phenomenon<sup>9</sup>, what has changed is the level of professional and public awareness generated by a series of high profile investigations and criminal trials. Cases in Rotherham, Rochdale, Derby, Oxford and other towns and cities have uncovered not only the previously hidden scale of the problem but also a particular pattern of abuse. Data on the extent of Child Sexual Abuse in South Cambridgeshire specifically is limited but we can draw on county wide and national research and highlight triggers of vulnerability to help identify the extent and how it can be addressed.

The partnership were offered a briefing on Child Sexual Exploitation in August 2015 which can be accessed here <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CDRP/south>. South Cambridgeshire records low levels of crime, including sexual offences. However, It is important to bear in mind that a large number of crimes against children and young people are not reported to the police, and often children and young people do not know what they have experienced is a crime. This is particularly true if the type of criminal behaviour has been normalised within a peer group or community. Children at risk of CSE aren't always able to recognise signs of CSE and grooming, particularly due to the nature of the grooming process, and instead often believe they are in genuine relationship with the individual who exploits them<sup>10 11</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> The Sexual Exploitation of Children: It Couldn't Happen Here, Could IT?, Ofsted 2014

<sup>10</sup> Beckett and Warrington. (2014) Suffering in Silence: Children and unreported crime, Victim Support and University of Bedfordshire,

<sup>11</sup> CEOP Threat Assessment of Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse



## **Case Study B – Child Sexual Exploitation: Online grooming**

**The Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership were presented with a local case study, provided by the Cambridgeshire Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB).**

**This case study has been removed from the public version of the document as the case study includes identifiable sensitive information.**

Examples of good practice are now coming through for tackling CSE. Training staff should be seen as a first step in tackling and preventing it. Working directly with children and their families and with the wider communities is also vital if CSE is to be prevented.

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#### CHILD ABUSE IN UK FOOTBALL CLUBS

In December 2016, numerous reports of historic child abuse in UK football clubs gained prominence in the media. At the time of writing, 98 clubs from all tiers of the game had been involved in some way and the police had identified 83 potential suspects<sup>12</sup>. Whilst these reports have been predominantly referred to as *child abuse* cases, the presence of an abuse of trust on the part of a much older perpetrator in a group/club environment would suggest that many of these reported cases display characteristics typical of CSE. Consequently, the Partnership should be aware that whilst many of these allegations are historic, both victims and perpetrators could reside within the district and the nature of this type of abuse means that there is a chance that it is current as well as historic.

##### **Case Study C: Historic Child Abuse Allegation in South Cambridgeshire**

In 2016, a number of historic cases of child abuse in football came to national prominence.

This linked to a Cambridgeshire man being arrested in January 2016 on suspicion of indecency with children and indecent assault. The accused had previously worked for Cambridge United and Histon FC.

Cambridgeshire Constabulary have said that they were working with the Football Association, local children's safeguarding boards and councils as part of their county-wide investigations.

The police have publically encouraged anybody with concerns surrounding abuse to contact the police on 101 or the NSPCC.

The Serious Organised Crime Profile highlights that CSE can happen anywhere and some activity is organised crime, although this method of exploitation seems less prevalent in Cambridgeshire perhaps because intelligence is limited or the offenders are not local.

The profile also highlights that known CSE in Cambridgeshire often occurs amongst those offenders that are motivated by power and status, and groups are formed amongst males of a similar age or ethnicity. Members that work in occupations linked to the night-time economy (e.g. taxi and fast food outlets) have the opportunity to facilitate the grooming process. South Cambridgeshire differs from other parts of the force-wide area, such as Cambridge City and Peterborough in the sense that there is no night-time economy, no taxi ranks and no joint care homes, areas in which CSE can imbed.

It is much likely that any cases of CSE in South Cambridgeshire are based around inappropriate relationships, the 'boyfriend' model of exploitation or peer exploitation rather than an organised

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<sup>12</sup> BBC News (15<sup>th</sup> Dec 2016) *Football child sex abuse claims: What has happened so far?:*  
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/football/38211167>

network of individuals involved in the trafficking of young individuals. The partnership should recognise this as the most common form of exploitation and discuss whether they could add value to raising awareness of this.

It should be noted that the Serious and Organised Crime Profile and action coming from that are focused on only the last category: 'organised/networked sexual exploitation'. Prevention work and raising awareness is being co-ordinated through Operation Makesafe at this time. Data, both in terms of police recorded crime and suspected or anecdotal information on other types of CSE in South Cambridgeshire is currently lacking.

The Health Related Behaviour Survey (HRBS) 2016 provides some indications of experiences and opinions of children and 12-13 and 14-15 years olds in school (year 8 and 10). Questions are asked about sexual experience and online activities. In South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City the following results were published from the 2014 survey in relation to sexual relationships:

- 10% (9% in Cambridgeshire) of pupils responded that they are either in a sexual relationship or have had sex in the past.
- 6% of pupils responded that they have gone further than they would like after drinking alcohol or drug use. 8% said they are 'not sure' if they have.
- 28% of boys and 31% of girls responded that they worry about relationships with boyfriends/girlfriends 'quite a lot' or 'a lot'.
- 8% (of pupils responded that there are no adults they can really trust, while 25% said there are one or two they can trust.

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#### CHELSEA'S CHOICE

Chelsea's Choice is a theatre production aimed at raising awareness of CSE amongst all year 9 students across Cambridgeshire. In 2015/16 the tour comprised of 52 performances held across all Cambridgeshire Districts and reached a range of audiences including young people in educational institutions (including secondary and post-16), community members, those with special educational needs, and professionals. Approximately 6,000 young people, 500 professionals and 70 parents/carers/grand-parents attended performances in Cambridgeshire. Chelsea's Choice toured South Cambridgeshire (and Cambridge city) in February/March 2016.

In 2016, the Research Group produced a summary of the performance and how it had been received. A number of key issues were raised by professions within this report and these are summarised below:

- Chelsea's Choice focuses on the girls' story. There needs to be work developed to raise awareness for boys
- There is a lack of adults for young people to talk to if they have questions or concerns about their relationships
- There needs to be greater awareness raising with the community generally and with specific groups e.g. different professionals working with young people; groups who do not speak English or where English is not a first language
- Need to look at the needs of young people living in care homes and staff working there as they are a high risk group

- Need to develop work with parents so they are both aware of the issues and risks but also know how to support young people
- Need to ensure follow up work makes the issues relevant to local ie focussing on risks associated with social media
- Need to look at issues that can be addressed at a much younger age (Primary School)

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## TOUGH LOVE

The success of Chelsea's Choice has led to the commissioning of Tough Love which was highlighted in the domestic abuse section of this report. Whilst the main themes of this production are centred on themes of domestic abuse and coercive control, the story is centred on the lives of an unhealthy relationship of two individuals aged 15 and 16. Tough love tackles themes of control which were resonant in Chelsea's Choice and CSE itself.

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## REFERRAL PATHWAYS/MASH

Like many counties, in Cambridgeshire multiple aspects of CSE are tackled by different partnerships to ensure that existing cases are promptly dealt with whilst future incidents are prevented.

The Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) is a partnership made up of a number of different agencies from the Police, Local Government, Community service, and charity sectors. Their main aims are to ensure the safeguarding of both vulnerable adults and children and missing people and to tackle domestic abuse (DV) through carrying out multi-agency risk assessments of possible victims – the form for this is available online. Through adopting a collaborative, partnership approach to tackling such issues, the hub are able to share information about cases and therefore avoid duplication of efforts. This improvement in efficiency optimises the services offered to victims and survivors. Further information may be found in their online leaflet<sup>13</sup>.

In Cambridgeshire, ensuring the safeguarding of children within organisations to prevent further cases of CSE is predominantly the responsibility of the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB). Through working with and encouraging collaboration between various agencies in the social care, education, leisure, young peoples' services, and the voluntary sectors, they raise awareness of issues affecting children and young people in the county. This is achieved in part through the delivery of training courses to raise awareness of subjects such as child sexual exploitation, Domestic abuse, and neglect. The organisation is currently leading on tackling CSE and therefore have embedded ways of working. Consequently, it is recommended that the lead remains with the LSCB but continues to be supported by the Partnership through the delivery of prevention and awareness work around CSE.

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<sup>13</sup> Cambridgeshire MASH leaflet (online)  
[http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/lscb/download/downloads/id/244/mash\\_leaflet.pdf](http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/lscb/download/downloads/id/244/mash_leaflet.pdf)

## HATE CRIME

In 2016, the Research Group produced a briefing paper to the CDRP on the issue of Hate Crime to offer insight into the scale of hate crimes in across Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire specifically.

The briefing highlighted that between August 2011 and June 2016, there have been year on year increases in the average number of recorded hate crimes per month. Between August 2011 and July 2012, there was an average of just 1.9 recorded hate crimes per month but this increased to 5.8 for the same period of 2015/16. The increase in the monthly average of crimes for 2015/16 has been particularly driven by increases in March (8) and May (8) although it should be noted that the total counts of crime are still reasonably low. Increases in recording are considered positive.

The full briefing paper on Hate Crime designed for the CDRP is available here

<http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/ bespoke-analyses/hate-crime>

### ***EU Referendum***

In June 2016, the UK held a referendum on whether to remain within in the European Union. During this time, and immediately after the vote on the 23rd June, there were perceived increases in tension within some communities. Both national and local data now supports that there are increased tensions.

National data from all police forces (shown in table 3 below) highlights the large increase seen in hate crime per week around the time of the EU referendum compared to the same period the year before. The data indicates that increases were recorded in the lead up to the referendum; and the week after the vote took place saw almost half as much again recorded by the police. Data shows that even up to two months later the reporting level remained higher than the previous year.

**Table 3: Recorded Hate Crimes by the police in England, Wales and Northern Ireland June-Aug 2016<sup>14</sup>**

Period	2015	2016	Year to Year Rise
<b>Week 1 (Pre- referendum)</b>	1092	1391	27%
<b>Week 2 (Post referendum)</b>	1255	1827	46%
<b>Week 3</b>	1281	1623	27%
<b>Week 4</b>	1226	1658	35%
<b>Week 5</b>	1249	1863	49%
<b>Week 6</b>	1131	1787	58%
<b>Week 7</b>	1202	1470	22%
<b>Week 8</b>	1250	1394	12%
<b>Week 9</b>	1197	1384	16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10883</b>	<b>14397</b>	<b>32%</b>

Source: [http://www.report-it.org.uk/files/blank\\_2\\_1.pdf](http://www.report-it.org.uk/files/blank_2_1.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> Note - these figures may have changed since earlier releases due to retrospective reporting or recording of hate crimes

The number of hate crime offences in 2015/16 nationally for the five centrally monitored strands were as follows<sup>15</sup>:

- 49,419 (79%) were race hate crimes;
- 7,194 (12%) were sexual orientation hate crimes;
- 4,400 (7%) were religious hate crimes;
- 3,629 (6%) were disability hate crimes; and
- 858 (1%) were transgender hate crimes.

**Table 4: Counts of hate crime for Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire (including Peterborough), and percent increase from previous year**

Year	South Cambridgeshire District Count	% increase from previous year	Cambridgeshire County & Peterborough	% increase from previous year
2011	25		279	
2012	20	-20.0	348	24.7
2013	24	20.0	308	-11.5
2014	42	75.0	470	52.6
2015	46	9.5	583	24.0
2016	86	87.0	921	58.0

Source: Cadet, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

## CYBER CRIME

### CYBER CRIME AND INTERNET FRAUD

The Partnership had a specific concern over the safety of older people online. 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 they either report the offence to a bank/service provider directly or to Action Fraud. This means that the scale of the problem is not known for South Cambridgeshire, but it is believed to be on the increase (as is the national trend).

### LOCAL AND NATIONAL PICTURE

In 2016, there were 61 police recorded crimes in South Cambridgeshire that had a cyber-crime marker applied. This was a 52.5% increase on 2015. Despite this increase, there is still a major issue surrounding under reporting with many victims unsure of where and how to report. Action Fraud is the UK's national reporting centre for fraud and cybercrime where victims should report fraud if they have been scammed, defrauded or experienced cybercrime.

In 2015, the Office of National Statistics trialled the inclusion of cybercrime in the annual Crime Survey for England and Wales for the first time. The ONS estimated that there were 2.46 million cyber incidents and 2.11 million victims of cybercrime in the UK in 2015. A national assessment on cybercrime by the National Crime Agency highlighted a national shortfall in reporting as over the

<sup>15</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/559319/hate-crime-1516-hosb1116.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/559319/hate-crime-1516-hosb1116.pdf)

same period, there was only 16,349 cyber dependent and approximately 700,000 cyber-enabled incidents reported to Action Fraud over the same period.

The nature of cybercrime dictates that whilst offences can be carried out by perpetrators from all over the world, victims and offenders can reside in Cambridgeshire. The below case study highlights this.

#### **Case Study D: Cyber Crime in South Cambridgeshire**

In January 2017, a man from Cottenham (South Cambridgeshire) who used malicious computer software to spy on unknowing victims by using their personal webcams was jailed for three years.

The perpetrator was able to download all files held on his victims' computers including personal pictures, videos and identity documents. In addition, he secretly installed software on victims' computers that streamed live images taken by their webcam to his own computer to view.

A number of victims were identified, who the perpetrator had never met.

Source: <http://www.cambridge-news.co.uk/news/cyber-pervert-watched-women-via-12528678>

The 2016 Health Related Behaviour survey found that 60% of the year 8 and year 10 pupils in South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge questioned responded that they spent at least 3 hours using the internet on the day before the survey. Of the respondents, 93% of pupils responded that they have been told how to stay safe while online whilst 59% said they always follow the advice they have been given. Clearly, as individuals spend more and more time online, there are more and opportunities for them to fall victim of cyber-enabled crimes.

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#### **REVENGE PORN**

Revenge Porn is the 'sharing of private, sexual materials, either photos or videos, of another person without their consent and with the purpose of causing embarrassment or distress.'<sup>16</sup> The images are sometimes accompanied by personal information about the individual. In 2015, the law changed around this activity, making it a specific offence for this practice and those found guilty of the Crime could face a sentence of up to two years in prison.

After it became an offence to share private sexual photographs or films without the subject's consent in April 2015, children as young as 11 are among more than 1,000 alleged victims of revenge porn who reported it in the first year of the law coming into effect. Analysis of a Freedom of Information request by the BBC showed that:

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<sup>16</sup> Revenge Porn: The Facts,  
[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/405286/revenge-porn-factsheet.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/405286/revenge-porn-factsheet.pdf)

- There were 1,160 reported incidents of revenge pornography from April 2015 to December 2015
- Three victims were 11 years old with some 30% of offences involving young people under 19
- The average age of a revenge porn victim was 25
- Around 11% of reported offences resulted in the alleged perpetrator being charged, 7% in a caution and 5% in a community resolution
- Some 61% of reported offences resulted in no action being taken against the alleged perpetrator. Among the main reasons cited by police include a lack of evidence or the victim withdrawing support
- Facebook was used by perpetrators in 68% of cases where social media was mentioned in reports. Then came Instagram (12%) followed by Snapchat (5%)

In 2015, the Ministry of Justice released an awareness campaign titled 'Revenge Porn: be aware before you share.'<sup>17</sup> The impact that revenge porn can have on the victim can be severe and it should be treated as seriously as any other cyber-dependent crime.

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## RESPONDING TO CYBER CRIME

Over the last twelve months, both the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and Cambridge City Community Safety Partnership have organised conferences on cybercrime and how to stay safe online. Both of these events have been centred on what individuals and businesses can do to protect themselves. Three key messages for residents were delivered to residents around raising basic cyber awareness at the Cambridge Community Safety Partnership conference:

- Install security software
- Use strong passwords
- Download software updates

In December 2015, the police element of the Safety Zone programme was delivered. This was a project which delivered a personal safety session to 250 year 5 and 6 pupils in South Cambridgeshire and included information on internet safety. There is still a concern, both locally and nationally, that many people do not take basic precautions in regards to cyber security.

Cambridgeshire Constabulary have launched the Fraud and Cyber Investigation Unit (FCIU) in order to better tackle fraud and cyber-related crime within Cambridgeshire. The unit provides a specialist response to the advances in technology that impacts across all crime types and almost all crimes we are presented with today. It consists of a 'cyber' team and a 'fraud' team made up of a number of specially trained officers who work to prevent you from becoming victims of cybercrime, protect vulnerable groups, and pursue those engaged in cybercrime. A cyber security advisor has been appointed who will be responsible for providing advice and support to local businesses.

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<sup>17</sup> Revenge Porn: The Facts,  
[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/405286/revenge-porn-factsheet.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/405286/revenge-porn-factsheet.pdf)



The Partnership has made good progress on tackling scams and rogue traders this year. This section will highlight those areas of activity between April and September. It should be noted that there has been regular feedback to the task and co-ordination group at the monthly meetings and the tracker provides further details.

### *Awareness raising*

The Partnership has been particularly active in this area of work. Throughout the year there has been a programme of work and some examples of this are highlighted below. Some activities are business as usual for the team now.

A variety of engagement sessions and scams awareness displays have been carried out in the district including;

1. Older residents in the Community Room, Orchard Close, Girton on 27/04/2016.
2. Dementia Friends group (as part of Dementia Awareness Week) at Cambourne Library on 04/05/2016.
3. EngAGE group at Willingham Library 31/05/2016

During July 2016 Scams Awareness Month took place. The key message this year is “Listen to your gut feeling”. Leaflets, posters and information cards were made available in all libraries and sent out to GP surgeries, pharmacies and children’s centres. Press releases, twitter feeds and facebook messages focused on the following;

- Phone scams
- Online scams
- Mail Scams
- Doorstep scams

Scams Training has been delivered to the Police Cadets as part of their role are now part of the Friends Against Scams project, this is extending the reach into communities and raising further awareness.

### *Training and development*

Training was provided to frontline staff, particularly in libraries, as well as work to develop well informed post office staff across the district. The training has allowed staff to develop their own local awareness raising tools such as community protection displays. 37 local South Cambridgeshire post offices now agreed to hand out scams awareness information to customers collecting their pensions. In addition, the advice and guidance provided to the post masters on how to spot possibly scam victims and then how to support or refer as appropriate.

The Partnership is working with volunteers within the community who are better placed to regularly support and remind their more vulnerable neighbours on what to look out for and how to avoid the financial harm caused by rogue trader scams. Thirty Four No Cold Calling Zones are now run by volunteers and a further six places have been supported to have their own Good Neighbours Stop Rogue Traders schemes.

### Victim Support/ Investigations

Multi-agency work has taken place to investigate and support a local resident who had been referred by her local post office. Seven bin bags of scam mail was removed from the property and support provided to the victim. Officers sifted for personal items and collated details of the scammers and the information was sent to National Scams Team for further investigation.

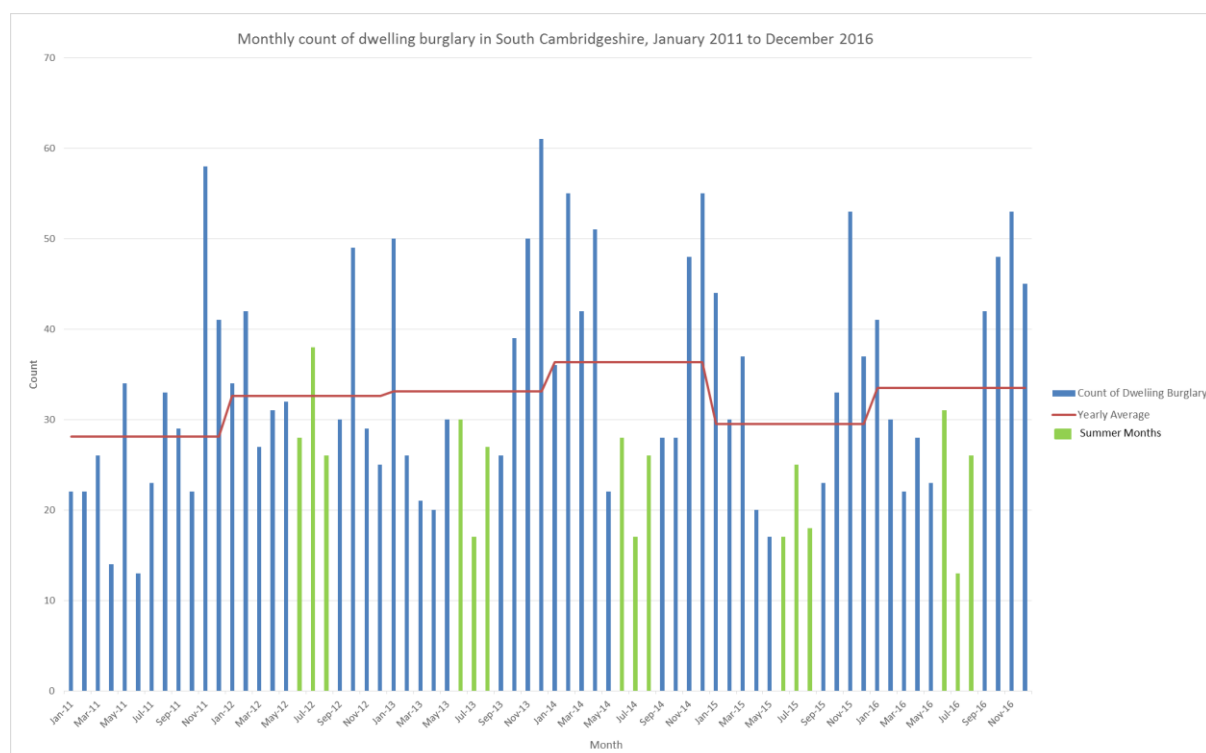
## PRIORITY 2: TACKLE DWELLING BURGLARY

The Partnership made tackling dwelling burglary a priority for 2016/17. The level of offences for this crime type have fluctuated over the years, but in the last five years the average per month for any given year have not returned to the low level seen in 2011/12. The district has undergone some substantial changes over the last 10 years, population growth linked to birth rates, immigration, housing development and infrastructure changes to support the growth. It is worth noting that whilst the number of burglaries has not remained at the lowest hoped for level, the rate per 1,000 households has remained similar over the period.

### TREND

Overall, police recorded dwelling burglary has increased slightly in South Cambridgeshire over the past 12 months after a significant decrease in 2015. It should be noted that the latest four months of available data were all higher than the average count for the calendar year as a whole. Dwelling Burglary is a force-wide priority and there have been a degree of fluctuations in levels in South Cambridgeshire in recent years.

**Figure 3: Total police recorded dwelling burglaries in South Cambridgeshire, April 2010- December 2015**



The increase in the volume of dwelling burglary over the last twelve months cannot solely be explained by an increase in the number of households, as the rate of crimes per 1,000 households in South Cambridgeshire has also increased (albeit the increase is relatively small). When comparing South Cambridgeshire to its most similar statistical areas, the district is ranked 12<sup>th</sup> out of 15<sup>th</sup> (where 1<sup>st</sup> is the lowest rate of crime).

**Table 5: Rate of Dwelling Burglary in South Cambridgeshire, 2011-2016**

Year	Rate of Dwelling Burglary per 1,000 Households
2011	5.5
2012	6.3
2013	6.2
2014	6.8
2015	5.5
2016	6.4

\*adjustments have been made to population estimates based on housing completions across the district

## DWELLING BURGLARY OFFENDERS

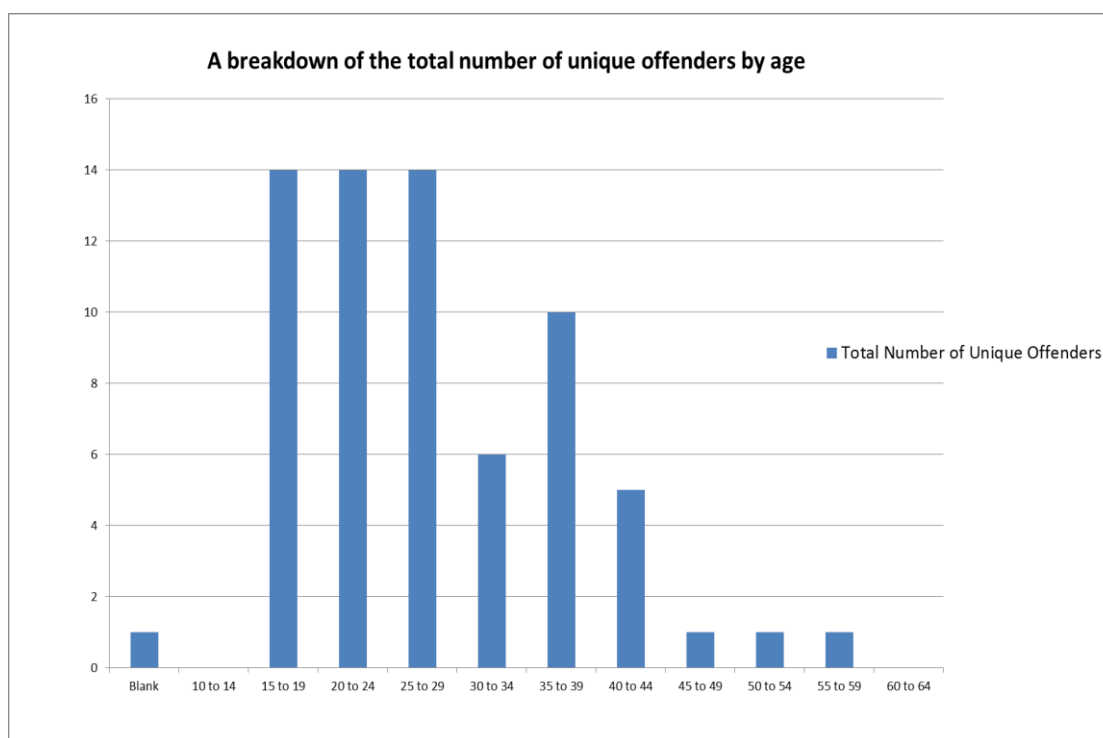
Between November 2013 and October 2016, there were a total of 2,846 recorded crimes that were linked to burglary of which 1179 were within a dwelling. Of these recorded crimes, there were a total of 381 crimes where an offender or suspect has been linked. Of these 381 records, there were 194 linked **offenders only**.

Within the records of those offenders, there were a number of duplicate offenders where there had been cases of repeat offending. After removing the suspects of crimes and then those duplicate records of individual offenders, we were left with 67 unique individual offenders associated with the burglary offences. The analysis generated a similar profile of offender as previous research;

- Of the 67 individual recorded offenders, 59 (88.1%) were male.
- The age of linked offenders ranged from aged 15-58 with the highest volume of offenders offending between the ages of 15 and 30. Figure 4, below, offers a breakdown of the total number of offenders by 5 year age groups.
- 48/67 individuals were white British (72%). With unknown data for 16% (11/67)
- The nationality of the offender was not recorded on any of the unique records.

The removal of duplicate offenders records causes slight problems in the reporting of the age of offenders and repeat offenders commit crimes and different ages and the removal of repeat offenders may delete records of their ages of different points of offending. In this study, the record of that each repeat offender commit at the youngest age was kept when duplicates were removed.

Figure 4: Breakdown of individual offenders in South Cambridgeshire by age



#### SUMMARY OF ACTION

Cambridgeshire Constabulary have recently launched the 'Bad Wolf' test which is designed to raise awareness around protecting properties against dwelling burglary. This is an online quiz for residents to get an idea of just how safe their properties is and how well it is protected against burglary. Individuals responses are scored against a matrix and anyone who gets the straw rating (the lowest) is given an email contact address and encouraged to get in contact with Cambridgeshire Police so that they are given the opportunity to have an officer from South come out and do a free full home security survey.

Community engagement surrounding work has been delivered through Operation Hunter which used funding from the CDRP to make shed and window alarms and timer switches available to residents at cost price, with products available after a publicised police engagement visit to a village or parish.

#### PRIORITY 3: IMPROVE OUR UNDERSTANDING OF OUR INCREASINGLY DIVERSE COMMUNITIES AND BUILD COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

The Partnership should frame this priority around the following headings in the year ahead 1. Community Resilience and 2. Diverse Communities. The following section highlights where changes or development within the district or partner agencies will impact on the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership. In particular, create a greater understanding within the Partnership of overlapping work between partners and identify areas for added value.

## DIVERSE COMMUNITIES

This is a long term piece of work for the partnership. Early stages are building a picture of what communities are in the district and getting to know their needs. This will include engagement work going forward.

## POPULATION

In 2016, South Cambridgeshire had an estimated population of 153,890<sup>18</sup>, this is an increase of 1.03% since 2015. The district has a predominantly White British population however it is also home to large non-UK European, and Asian communities. The complete ethnicity profile of the district may be found in (Table 6)

**Table 6 Ethnicity profile of South Cambridgeshire (Source: ONS (2011)<sup>19</sup>)**

### Ethnicity

Category	SCDC 2011	(%)	Cambs 2011 (%)	E&W 2011 (%)
White British	129,812	87.3	84.2	80.5
White Irish	1,094	0.7	0.8	0.9
White Gypsy/Irish Traveller	485	0.3	0.2	0.1
Other White	7,396	5.0	7.1	4.4
British Indian	2,210	1.5	1.2	2.5
British Pakistani	465	0.3	0.4	2.0
British Bangladeshi	217	0.1	0.4	0.8
British Chinese	1,189	0.8	1.1	0.7
Other Asian	1,459	1.0	1.1	1.5
British Black African	760	0.5	0.6	1.8
British Caribbean	341	0.2	0.3	1.1
British Black Other	167	0.1	0.2	0.5
Arab	253	0.2	0.2	0.4
Other Ethnic Group	383	0.3	0.3	0.6
White & Black Caribbean	552	0.4	0.4	0.8
White & Black African	270	0.2	0.2	0.3
White and Asian	991	0.7	0.6	0.6
Other Mixed	711	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: ONS, 2011 Census.

<sup>18</sup> Cambridgeshire Research Group (2017) *2013 based Population Estimates and Forecasts* (rounded to the nearest 10)

<sup>19</sup> Table from South Cambridgeshire District Council (2016) *South Cambridgeshire Area Profile: Key Statistics (October 2016)*  
[https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/key\\_statistics\\_october\\_2016.pdf](https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/key_statistics_october_2016.pdf)

## NINO Registrations

For 2015/16 South Cambridgeshire received the majority of its National Insurance Number (NiNO) registrations from citizens of the European Union (1,063 registrations – a 3.4% increase on 2014/15). Followed by registrations from Asia (150 registrations – a 10.2% increase on 2014/15). Specifically, Romania, Poland and Italy provide the highest numbers of registration since 2014/15 and remain so for 2015/16. The top 10 countries of origin for registrations can be found in the table below.

**Table 7: Top 10 countries of origin for NiNO registrations in 2015/16.**

2015/16 rank	Country of Origin	2015/16 NiNO count	Comparison to 2014/15 ranking (previous rank if changed)	% change in registrations since 2014/15
1	<b>Romania</b>	<b>212</b>	=	<b>9.4%</b>
2	<b>Poland</b>	<b>167</b>	=	<b>4.2%</b>
3	<b>Italy</b>	<b>92</b>	=	<b>-2.2%</b>
4	Spain	83	▲ (5)	4.8%
5	Bulgaria	79	▼ (4)	-10.1%
6	Hungary	74	▲ (8)	14.9%
7	Portugal	70	▼ (6)	-7.1%
8	India	66	▼ (7)	-4.5%
9	France	53	▲ (10)	17.0%
10	Lithuania	44	▲ (11)	0.0%

## LOCAL PLAN

The Local Plan<sup>20</sup> is a set of policies and land allocations against which planning applications are assessed. It addresses subjects such as sustainable development, climate change and, locally, issues such as housing development need, and levels of employment. The plan, and subsequent updated versions, sets out the statutory development plan for the district. This includes the Northstowe Area Action Plan 2007<sup>21</sup> (plans for a proposed new town north of Cambridge), as well as a proposed expansion to Camborne<sup>22</sup> (2,350 new homes and an investment of over £45 million into facilities).

Since the Local Plan was first submitted various amendments have been proposed. In November 2016 possible amendments included one to incorporate the outcome of the new Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA).

The plan shows the significant level of development that will be taking place in the future. Villages will be expanded and new towns will come on line, impacting the population spread and density and quite possibly the demographic make-up too. The population of South Cambridgeshire is estimated to increase from 148,800 in 2011 to 194,500 in 2031<sup>23</sup>.

<sup>20</sup> South Cambridgeshire District Council (2013) *Local Area Plan*  
[https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Proposed%20Submission%20Document%20-%20Chapter%201%20Introduction\\_0.pdf](https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Proposed%20Submission%20Document%20-%20Chapter%201%20Introduction_0.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/northstowe-area-action-plan>

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/new-facilities-and-2350-homes-approved-cambourne>

<sup>23</sup> Research Group mid 2013 population forecasts - <http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population-and-demographics/population-forecasts>

## GYPSY AND TRAVELLER COMMUNITY AND THE GTAA

According to the 2011 Census (ONS, 2011), White Gypsies and Travellers make up 0.3% of South Cambridgeshire's population. Consequently, provision for accommodation sites/yards are taken into account in planning policy for the district. This is achieved through the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA)<sup>24</sup>. In Cambridgeshire, the 2016 GTAA was completed between November 2015 and February 2016 following a revision to the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) which included a new definition of Travellers for planning purposes<sup>25</sup>. Current authorised provision of accommodation sites/yards can be found in Table 8; when the GTAA was carried out, there were no sites that were tolerated for planning purposes. The assessment identified 11 GT households that met the new definition in South Cambridgeshire. 184 households that were deemed 'unknown' as it was unclear as to whether they met the new definition, whilst a further 81 were identified that did not meet the definition. The additional need identified by the GTAA can be found in Table 9.

**Table 8 Total amount of authorised provision of Gypsy and Traveller sites/yards in South Cambridgeshire (from GTAA, 2016).**

Category	Sites/Yards	Pitches/Plots
Private with permanent planning permission	51	323
Private sites with temporary planning permission	2	3
Public sites (Council and Registered Providers)	2	32
Public Transit Provision	0	0
Private Transit Provision	0	0
Travelling Showpeople Provision	2	31

**Table 9 Outcome of the 2016 GTAA: Additional need for Gypsy and Traveller Households in South Cambridgeshire 206-2036 (from GTAA, 2016).**

Status	Total
Travelling	-9
Unknown	0-68

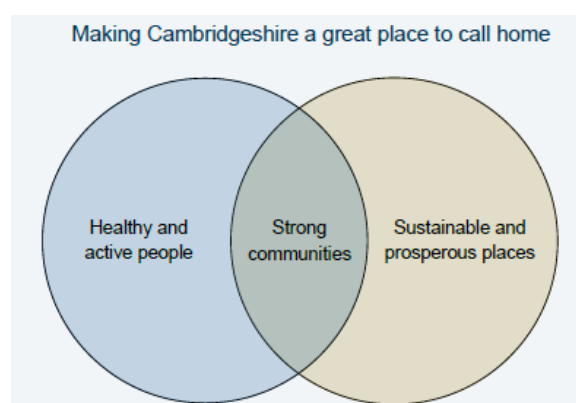
<sup>24</sup> Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2016)  
[https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2016\\_10\\_05\\_cambridgeshire\\_gtaa\\_final\\_report\\_0.pdf](https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2016_10_05_cambridgeshire_gtaa_final_report_0.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> New traveller definition: "Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependants' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such." (PPTS, Department for Communities and Local Government (2015)  
[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/457420/Final\\_planning\\_and\\_travellers\\_policy.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/457420/Final_planning_and_travellers_policy.pdf) )

### CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL COMMUNITY RESILIENCE UPDATE

In early 2016, Cambridgeshire Public Services Board (CPSB) discussed a paper outlining the County Council's strategy for building resilient communities – *Stronger Together*<sup>26</sup>. The County Council's planned activity was discussed, as well as opportunities for work across the partnership. The document outlined the Council's vision for the future which is set within the wider context of business planning and pressure to resources and focussed on what the Council aims to achieve. The vision for future planning is:

**Figure 5: Cambridgeshire County Council's vision for future resilience**



Source: Stronger Together Cambridgeshire County Council's Strategy for Building Resilient Communities, October 2015.

The Council's vision and framework for community resilience was to focus on six key areas, each of which defined key achievements to be delivered by 2020:

- **Communication** – improving the collection of local communication, knowledge, and information to ensure activities and services are accessible on a very local level e.g. through *Community Hubs*.
- **People helping people** – strengthening community support networks through improving the recruitment and management of local volunteers in order to coordinate and optimise opportunities.
- **Council Members** – as community leaders, members should play an important role in engaging communities on a local level as well as acting as an advocate for the community.
- **Our workforce** – through the provision of training and a apt recruitment process, members of Council staff will learn to tackle issues using a strength-based approach.
- **Community spaces** – engagement should take place in shared community spaces, such as libraries or children centres, where council team, partners, organisations from the voluntary sector and community groups may all work together.
- **Partnerships** – through working in partnership with community stakeholders, the County Council may be able to develop a successful strategy to enhance community resilience. At present this mainly focuses on the role of the County Council and LGSS (Local Government

<sup>26</sup> [http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/4176/community\\_resilience\\_strategy](http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/4176/community_resilience_strategy).



Shared Services), however, in the future, this may also be extended to include organisations from statutory, voluntary, and business sectors.

There are clear areas of overlap with the CDRP priorities, in particular ‘people helping people’, ‘communications’ and ‘community spaces’. Working in partnership with Cambridgeshire County Council could deliver added value in the area of community resilience. The Partnership should be mindful not to create duplication of work and to clearly establish which partner is leading on delivery of individual work streams.

In a Council update to Chief Officers in December 2016<sup>27</sup>, it was discussed that the priorities for the year ahead are:

### ***1. Community hubs***

Consult with the public to further develop a hub model of community spaces which would be the first port of call for the local community, rationalising the use of existing buildings such as libraries and children’s centres, and joining with Partners where possible around local community spaces. Similar models exist within the County already, for example the Ramsey Hub in Huntingdonshire which opened in 2011 and host a range of statutory services. A generic idea of a community hub model is found at Appendix x.

### ***2. Cambridgeshire Communities Innovation fund<sup>28</sup>***

Launched in late 2016 in partnership with Cambridgeshire Community Foundation. This is a fund for the voluntary, community and social enterprise sectors, and any other public sector organisation in Cambridgeshire with big ideas for transformative preventative work. The fund is open throughout 2017, and is currently looking for proposals which aim to achieve the following:

- Increased capacity within communities to help others, so that people and communities become more resilient
- Reduce the need for people to use Council services
- Demonstrate the social value of the actions undertaken, and the impact on outcomes for the most vulnerable people in our communities.

### ***3. Communities Board***

The County Council also aims to create of a Communities Board across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. This will bring together key partners at a strategic level, maximising opportunities to collaborate and pooling ideas and resources together to build stronger communities, for example the development of Community hubs.

This report should be used, therefore, to help to identify areas for improvement and best practice at a local level that may feed into this Community Board. Recommendations and discussion may provide an opportunity for the CDRP to help shape the countywide approach to community resilience. Understanding the behaviours, motivations and knowledge of local people and what they want will help direct the local, county, voluntary sectors and what is required.

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<sup>27</sup> From: Sarah Ferguson, Service Director, CCC – 14/12/2016.

<sup>28</sup> <http://www.cambscf.org.uk/ccif.html>.

## BACKGROUND CONSIDERATIONS

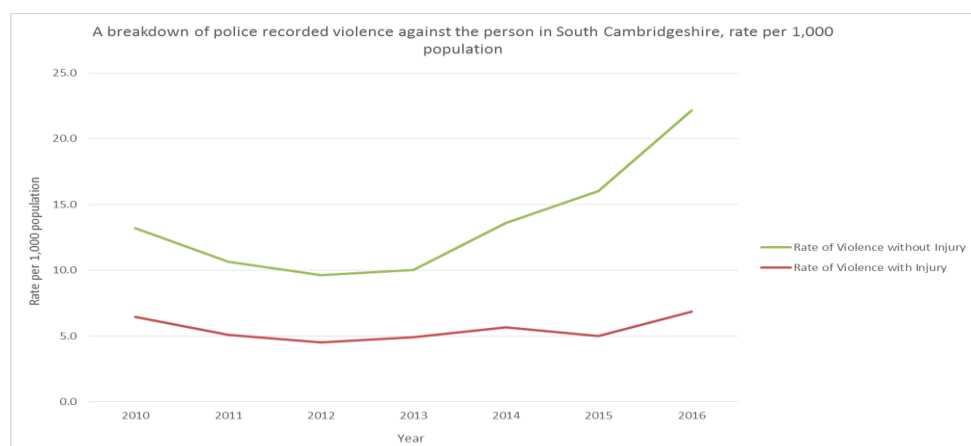
### VIOLENCE

The volume of police recorded violence in the district increased by 38% in 2016 when compared to the previous year. This overall increase in levels of violence is driven by an increase in recorded violence against the person, without injury. This rise could be attributed to increased reporting of those violent crimes that do not inflict injury as well as improved recording. In November 2014, HMIC published 'Crime Data Integrity: Inspection of Cambridgeshire Constabulary' which found that some incidents were not accurately recorded as crimes. The report included a number of recommendations such as *'within three months, the force should put in place a process that enables it to capture and share good practice and to correct failures in NCRS compliance, as identified by the audit regime.'*<sup>29</sup> In 2016, there was a 39.2% increase in those violent crimes which did not result in injury in South Cambridgeshire.

For overall violent crime, South Cambridgeshire is ranked 4th of its 15 most similar areas (where 1 is the lowest crime rate) in terms of the number of crimes per 1,000 population. The district has an overall rate of 8.62 crimes per 1,000 population which is lower than the most similar area average of 10.6 crimes.

Figure 6 below, shows that this increase in crimes that are classified as 'violence without injury' that are driving overall volumes of violent crime. Despite this overall increase in volume, as a rate per 1,000 residents, both main groups of violent crimes are low in South Cambridgeshire. In 2015, there was 2.1 recorded Violence with Injury crimes per 1,000 population in South Cambridgeshire and 4.6 violence without injury. Nationally, there was around 7.0 'Violence with Injury' and 8.4 'violence without injury' related crimes per 1,000 population.

**Figure 6: A breakdown of Violent Crime, rate per 1,000 population**

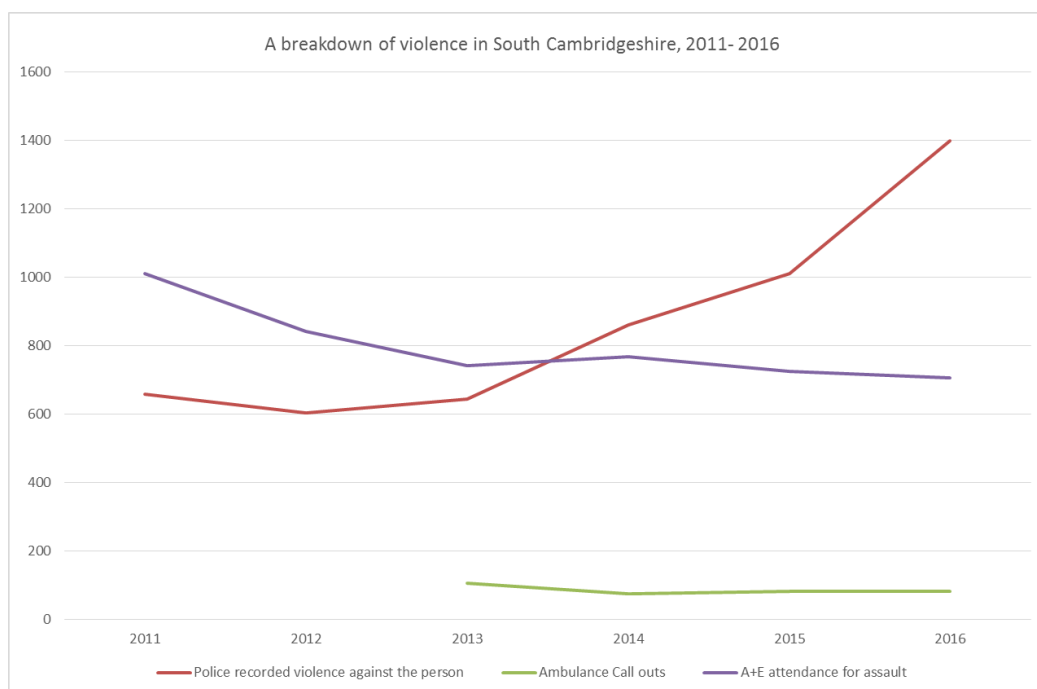


<sup>29</sup>Crime Data Integrity: Inspection of Cambridgeshire Constabulary, November 2014, <http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/wp-content/uploads/crime-data-integrity-cambridgeshire-2014.pdf>

Violence without Injury includes a range of crime types including racially or religiously aggravated harassment, threats to kill, assault without injury and modern slavery. Although rates of this crime type are low, it should be acknowledged that there has been a relative rise and the partnership may wish to decide whether or not it is an issue that they feel they should tackle. There are clear links between this crime type, which is increasing significantly, to other crime types and these overlaps between violence without injury and violence crime and an overarching priority tackling both sets of issues may be deemed as appropriate.

Whilst police recorded violence has increased over the last 5 years, there have been long term decreases in the number of attendances at Addenbrookes A+E for assault, where South Cambridgeshire residents are likely to attend. Similarly, the number of ambulance call outs to South Cambridgeshire for assault are also in decline. These declines, in A+E attendances for assault and ambulance call outs for assaults would indicate that increases in police recorded violence are an issue of recording.

**Figure 7: A breakdown of violence in South Cambridgeshire by year: police recorded violence against the person, ambulance call outs to South Cambridgeshire and Addenbrooke's A+E attendances for assault**



## APPENDIX A. DATA SOURCES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

**Figure A: All Crime in South Cambridgeshire, 2015-16, Source: CADET (Cambridgeshire Constabulary)**

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crimes								
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	No Crime	
	From	To	From	To			Current FYTD	% of total
	Jan-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Dec-16				
All Crime	4,852		5,726		874	+ 18.0%	346	7.1%
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	4,852		5,726		874	+ 18.0%	346	7.1%
Crimes with a vulnerable victim	1,011		1,352		341	+ 33.7%	64	5.6%
Burglary Dwelling	354		402		48	+ 13.6%	62	16.7%
Child Abuse	96		120		24	+ 25.0%	14	12.4%
Child Sexual Abuse	0		18		18	No Calc	3	14.3%
Child Sexual Exploitation	20		17		-3	- 15.0%	0	0.0%
Domestic Abuse	518		694		176	+ 34.0%	39	6.7%
Human Trafficking	0		0		0	No Calc	0	No Calc
Cyber Crime	40		61		21	+ 52.5%	9	15.5%
Safeguarding of Vulnerable Adults	52		87		35	+ 67.3%	5	6.3%
Victim Based Crime	4,467		5,191		724	+ 16.2%	311	7.0%
All Violence Against The Person	1,010		1,397		387	+ 38.3%	100	8.3%
Homicides	1		0		-1	- 100.0%	1	100.0%
Violence with injury	315		431		116	+ 36.8%	28	7.7%
Violence without injury	694		966		272	+ 39.2%	71	8.5%
Modern Slavery	9		0		-9	- 100.0%	1	100.0%
All Sexual Offences	126		147		21	+ 16.7%	20	13.9%
Serious Sexual Offences	100		117		17	+ 17.0%	13	11.5%
Rape	37		48		11	+ 29.7%	5	10.9%
Sexual Assaults	61		52		-9	- 14.8%	6	12.2%
Other Serious Sexual Offences	2		17		15	+ 750.0%	2	11.1%
Other Sexual Offences	26		30		4	+ 15.4%	7	22.6%
All Robbery	25		18		-7	- 28.0%	0	0.0%
Robbery (Business)	4		3		-1	- 25.0%	0	0.0%
Robbery (Personal)	21		15		-6	- 28.6%	0	0.0%
Theft Offences	2,647		2,845		198	+ 7.5%	165	6.8%
Burglary Dwelling	354		402		48	+ 13.6%	62	16.7%
Burglary Non Dwelling	639		529		-110	- 17.2%	21	4.7%
Burglary Shed/Garage	429		338		-91	- 21.2%	2	0.7%
Burglary Commercial	209		189		-20	- 9.6%	19	10.9%
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	1		2		1	+ 100.0%	0	0.0%
Shoplifting	124		203		79	+ 63.7%	6	3.8%
Theft from the Person	28		22		-6	- 21.4%	3	13.6%
Theft of Pedal Cycles	168		212		44	+ 26.2%	3	1.7%
Vehicle Crime	669		733		64	+ 9.6%	18	3.0%
Vehicle Taking	74		108		34	+ 45.9%	12	12.9%
Theft from a Vehicle	570		593		23	+ 4.0%	6	1.2%
Vehicle Interference	25		32		7	+ 28.0%	0	0.0%
All other theft offences	665		744		79	+ 11.9%	52	8.1%
Making off without payment	121		179		58	+ 47.9%	9	5.6%
Theft in a Dwelling	59		52		-7	- 11.9%	6	14.0%
Other theft offences	485		513		28	+ 5.8%	37	8.5%
All Criminal Damage	659		784		125	+ 19.0%	26	4.0%
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	106		108		2	+ 1.9%	3	3.3%
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	45		59		14	+ 31.1%	0	0.0%
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	301		318		17	+ 5.6%	11	4.3%
Criminal Damage Other	181		278		97	+ 53.6%	9	3.8%
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	3		1		-2	- 66.7%	0	No Calc
Arson	23		20		-3	- 13.0%	3	15.0%
Other Crimes Against Society	385		535		150	+ 39.0%	35	7.7%
All Drugs Offences	121		84		-37	- 30.6%	1	1.8%
Drugs (Trafficking)	29		21		-8	- 27.6%	0	0.0%
Drugs (Simple Possession)	91		63		-28	- 30.8%	1	2.4%
Drugs (Other Offences)	1		0		-1	- 100.0%	0	No Calc
Possession of Weapons Offences	20		30		10	+ 50.0%	4	14.8%
Public Order Offences	180		333		153	+ 85.0%	20	6.9%

Figure B: All Crime- Comparison with Most Similar Areas. Source, iQuanta

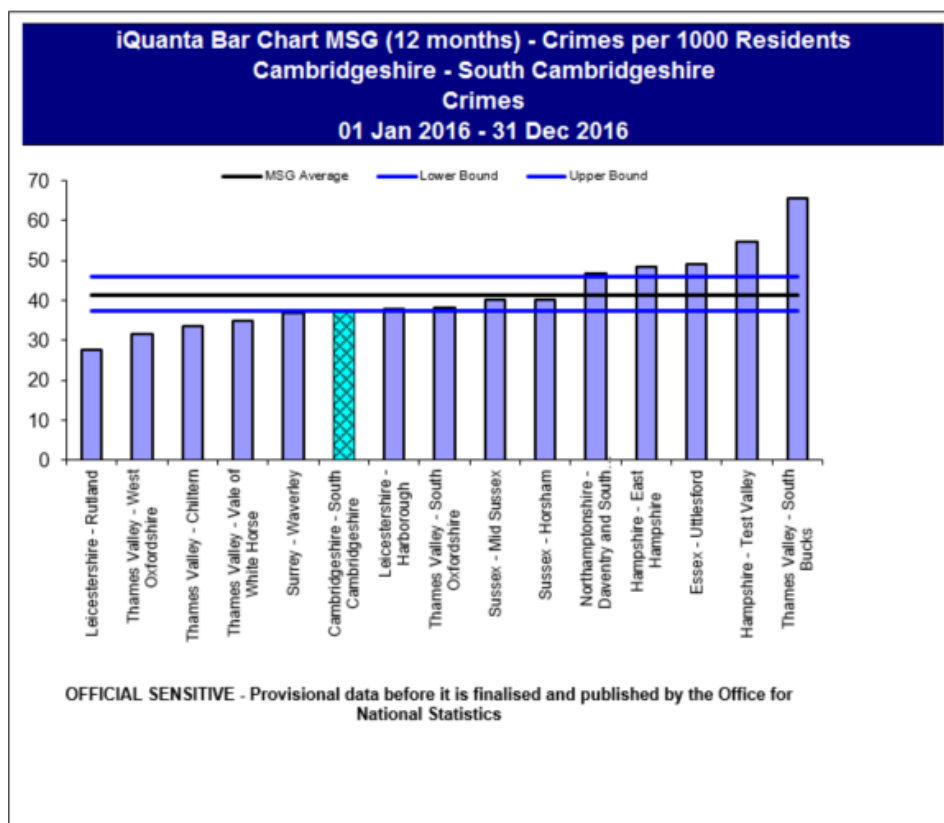
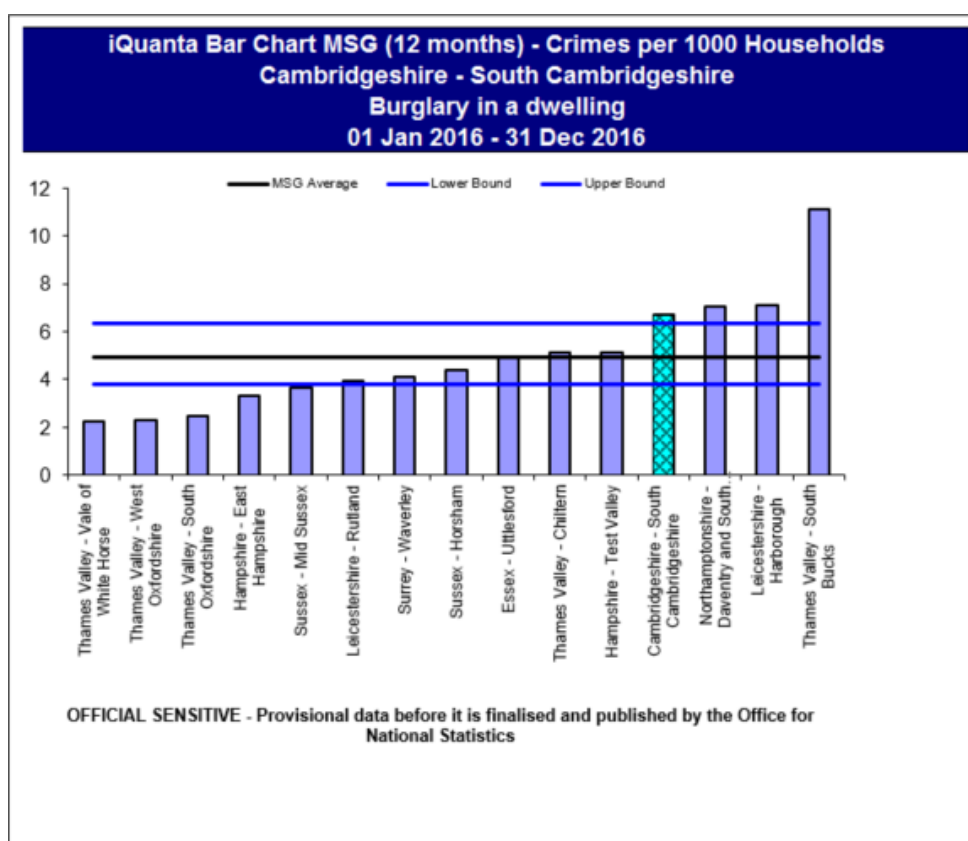
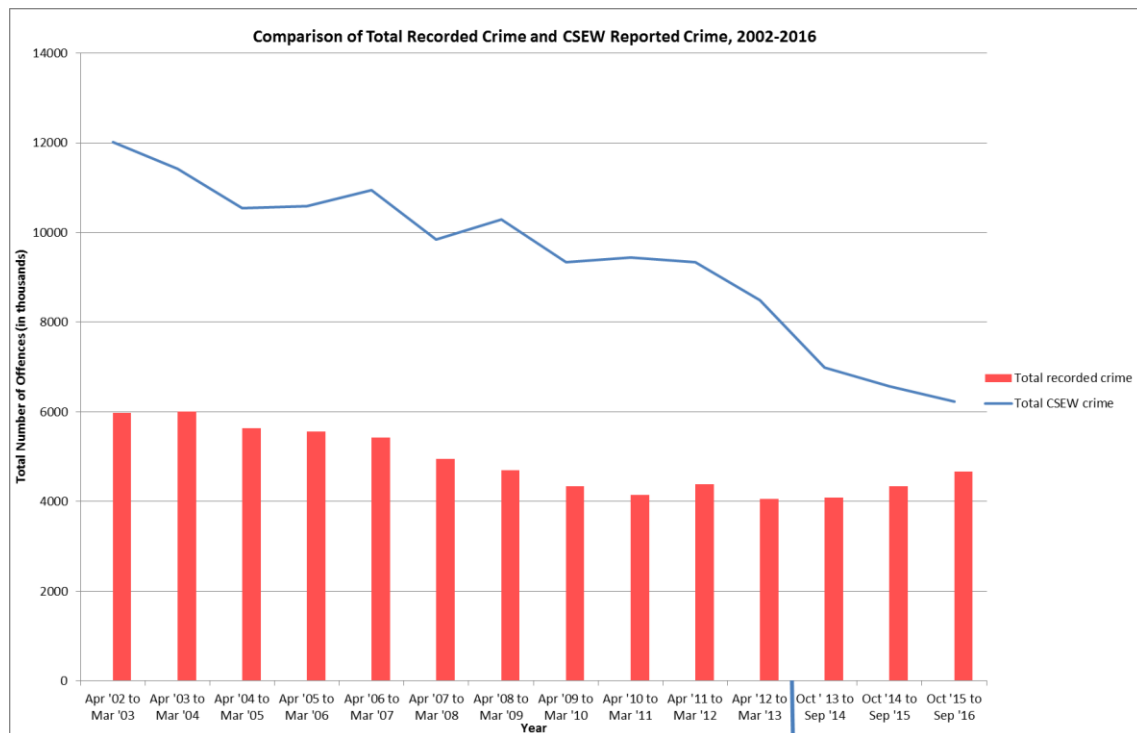


Figure C: Dwelling Burglary, A comparison of most similar areas. Source, iQuanta



**Figure D: A national comparison of police recorded crime against the Crime Survey of England and Wales, Source ONS**



#### ADDITIONAL DATA

The interactive community safety atlas provides some of the main crime and disorder issues at ward level. 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>

## APPENDIX B. OTHER RESEARCH MATERIALS

Figure E: Hate Crime Infographic, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, produce by Cambridgeshire Research Group 2016

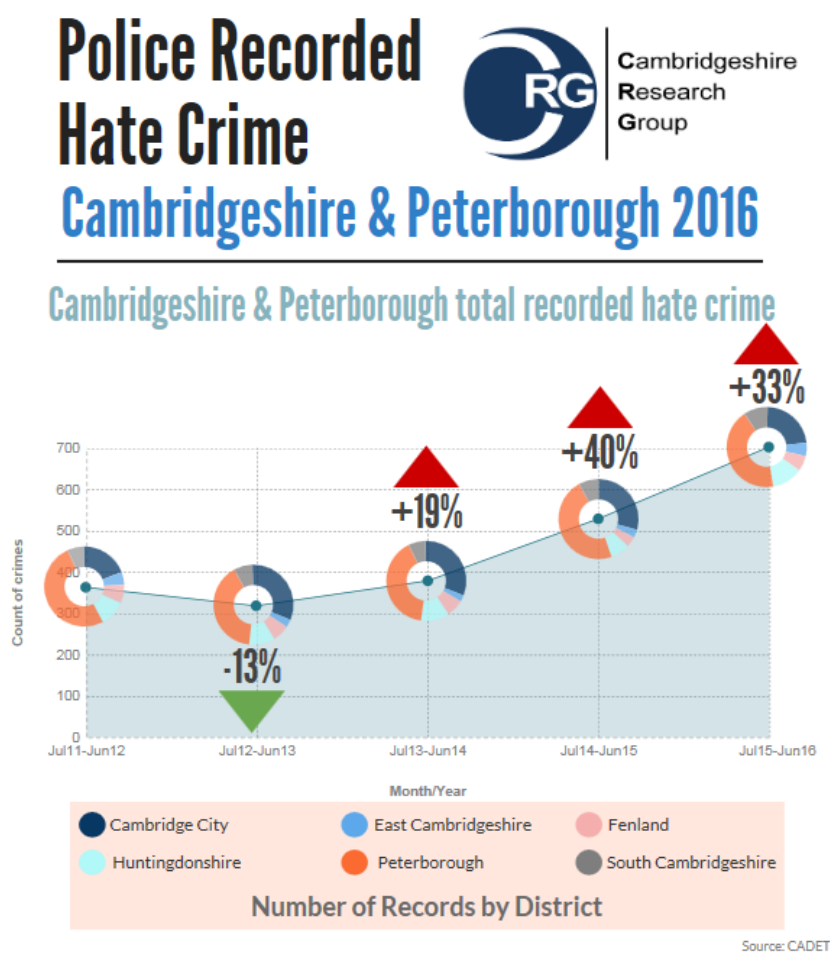
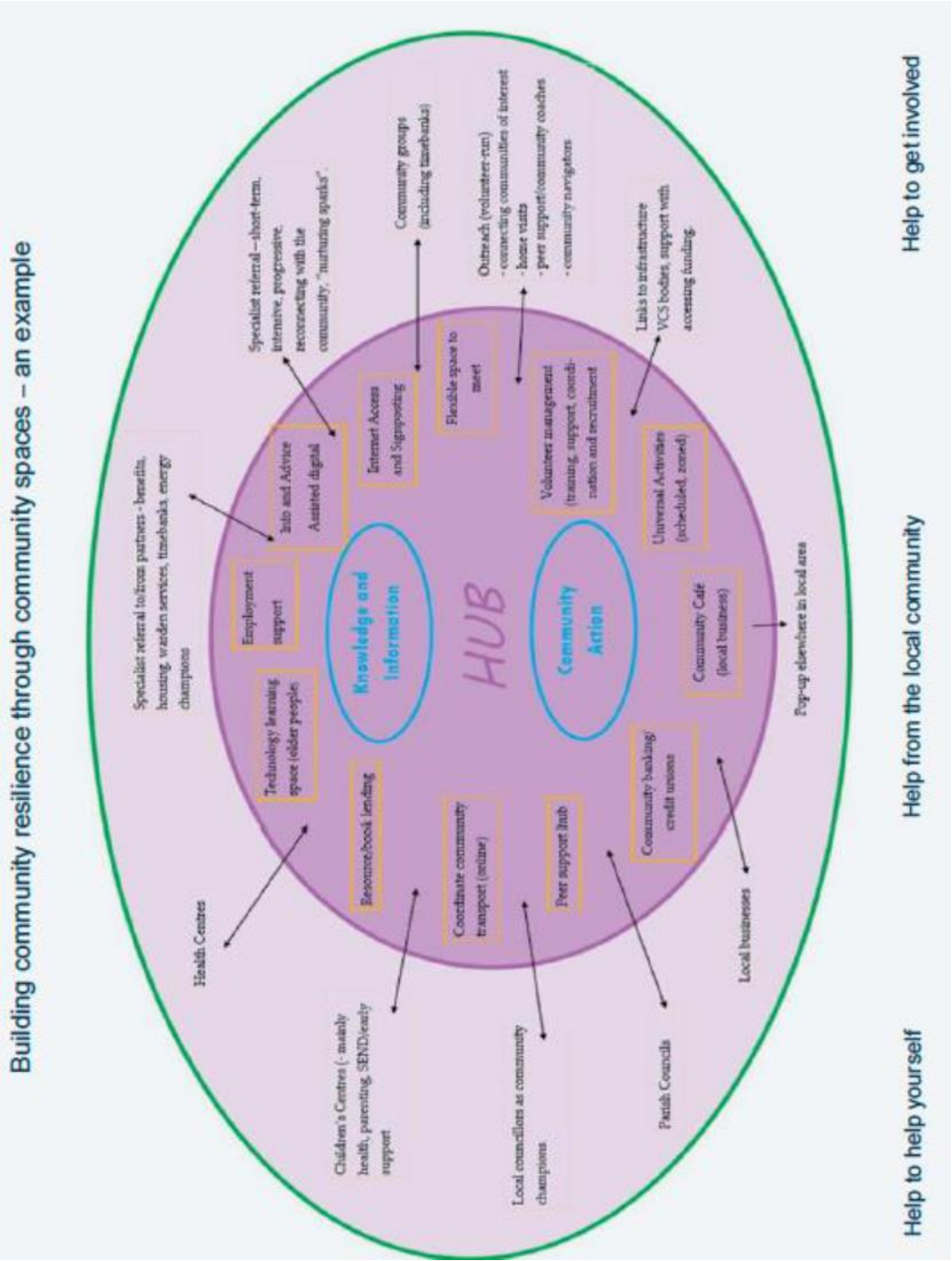


Figure F: Total Household completions by year. The below was used to aid calculation of dwelling burglary rates.

Year ending	Total Completions
31/03/2012	678
31/03/2013	554
31/03/2014	631
31/03/2015	865
31/03/2016	671
Average	680

Figure G: An Example of a Community Hub Model





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