

COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT – 2018/19

South Cambridgeshire

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January 2019

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

KEY FINDINGS

South Cambridgeshire continues to be a relatively low crime area, with the majority of residents living in rural communities. It is one of the fastest growth areas in terms of housing, with Cambourne continuing to expand and town of Northstowe developing and growing.

This report is unable to report local police data as robustly as in previous years due to the introduction of Athena and the associated quality assurance process delaying release. However, both national data and input from lead officers within the constabulary and other statutory agencies has informed this document, as well as the usual partnership datasets.

Whilst overall levels of crime remain steady, or in some types decreases, serious violence has increased both nationally and locally. The Partnership has been moving away from prioritising 'business as usual' type activity and focusing on the high harm, most vulnerable in the district for the previous couple of years. The data continues to support this model of working, with lead officers reporting a continued increase in the most complex cases coming onto caseloads. Data is suggesting that serious violence is an emerging issue for South Cambridgeshire that is likely to require the Partnership to review its approach.

Tackling underlying causes of crime remains a difficult task requiring a strategic multi-agency approach. One to which the local Partnership can support but is not in a position to lead on in all areas. The Partnership has also taken this year to review the way it is working, including reviewing the Problem Solving Group (PSG) and looking at potential overlaps with the Cambridge City Community Safety partnership (CCSP).

Table 1: Overlap between priorities across police, fire, county council and OPCC

	Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner	Police	Cambridgeshire County Council	South Cambridgeshire District Council
People	Safeguarding the vulnerable Attacking criminality	Child Abuse Child Exploitation Modern Slavery Domestic Abuse Mental Health (cross-cutting theme) Improve quality of investigations Serious sexual offences Dwelling burglary	A good quality of life for everyone The best start for Cambridgeshire's children	Live well
Places	Preventing crime & reassuring the public	Counter-terrorism Tackle root causes of offending Maximise partnership community safety responses Enhanced problem solving approach	Thriving places for people to live	Homes for our future Connected communities
Organisational	Transformation	Force collaboration		Innovative and

focus		e.g. BCH, national specialists Develop agile working, force estates strategy		dynamic organisation
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RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Partnership streamline their action plan for 2019/20 by having an **overarching strategy to build community resilience** through the following priorities:

1. Support vulnerable people: *Supporting those who are most vulnerable and have the highest risk of being victimised.* In particular for 2019/20 the Partnership should;
 - a. Have an effective PSG to identify and support individual people who are considered vulnerable.
 - b. Develop further responses to reduce serious violence in the district, including supporting the county delivery groups
 - c. Continue to deliver the scams prevention work
 - d. Continue to support the countywide work to tackle County Lines

2. Vulnerable places: *Supporting communities within South Cambridgeshire to identify their own needs; the better to shape future development.*
 - a. Use the PSG to identify (e.g. through data such as fires and ASB) particular locations (e.g. village or illegal encampments) that require a partnership response to tackle a particular problem
 - b. Reduce hate crime – particularly completing the work started this year (i.e. hate crime directed at Gypsy, Roma and traveler communities)
 - c. Supporting opportunities for community interventions (watch schemes, volunteer initiatives, grant funding for projects, parish council involvement)
 - d. Support new communities and the growth of South Cambridgeshire

TOPICS

1. Violent crime

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

This year (2018/19) the focus nationally has been on serious violence with the publication of the government's national Serious Violence Strategy in April 2018¹.

The Serious Violence Strategy clearly sets out its message that serious violence is not solely a law enforcement issue. But is to be tackled by local partnerships, health, social care, housing, youth services and the local community. It represents a very significant programme of work involving a range of Government Departments and partners, in the public, voluntary and private sectors.

It highlights the following four areas:

- Tackling County lines and drugs misuse
- Early intervention and prevention
- Supporting Communities and Local Partnerships
- Effective Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Response

ISSUES

Risk of victimisation of violent crime

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW)² has estimated that 1.7% of adults aged over 16 had been the victim of a violent crime in the year to March 2017 (data released February 2018). The data shows how small a proportion of the population are at risk of becoming a victim of violence. It should be noted that as in previous years the rate of violence per 1000 population for South Cambridgeshire remains consistently lower than the national average³. Nationally there has been an overall decrease in total violence over the long term as shown by the Crime Survey for England and Wales, however, there has been a shift toward more serious violence. The key change within national violent crime statistics most recently released is in terms of higher-harm types of violence. In particular an 8% increase in the number of police recorded offences involving knives or sharp instruments and a 15% rise in admissions to hospital in England for assaults involving a sharp instrument has been highlighted⁴.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/serious-violence-strategy>

²

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/thenatureofviolentcrimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2017>

³ <http://cambridgeshire.wpengine.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/South-Cambridgeshire-2016-Strategic-Assessment.pdf>

⁴

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2018#whats-happened-to-the-volume-of-crime-recorded-by-the-police>

The police recorded 1.2 million (1,167,998) violence against the person offences in the year ending March 2017², an increase of 18% compared with the year ending March 2016 (992,246 offences):

- violence without injury accounted for 41% (474,006 offences)
- violence with injury accounted for 40% (465,765 offences)
- stalking and harassment accounted for 19% (226,754 offences)
- death or serious injury – unlawful driving accounted for 0.06% (749 offences)
- homicide accounted for 0.06% (724 offences)

Source: ONS - The nature of violent crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2017

Serious violence with injury

South Cambridgeshire remains a safe district in terms of violence, particularly as recorded through police crime data. However, it is worth noting that there has been a small number of serious violent offences over the previous 18 months, outlined below.

- 28th October 2017 – Murder in Cambourne after a fight at the pub
- 8th November 2018 – Suicide of elderly man triggered a domestic homicide review, which is in progress
- 5th December 2018 – Domestic homicide of female resident of Cambourne⁵ for which a second domestic homicide review has been commissioned
- 7th January 2019 – assault with a bladed weapon in Cambourne
- 24th January 2019 – Affray: 2 young people involved police and ambulance attended.

In order to gain a greater understanding of the more serious violence, not associated with domestic abuse, the Research Group investigated the national data and theories and local data. Information Sharing to Tackle Violence (ISTV) continues to support monitoring of trends in violence locally by capturing attendance of Addenbrooke's hospital Emergency Department (ED) due to assault. There has been an increase in assault related arrivals in recent years, the proportion of which result in a hospital admission increasing over the monitoring period. Without further investigation it is hard to infer too much from this trend. However, nationally research has previously indicated that injury resulting in admission could be used as a proxy for severity of the assault. There has also been a marked increase in ED attendance due to stabbing, as shown in the figures below.

⁵ Domestic abuse is discussed in section 2

Figure 1: Trend in assault related arrivals at Addenbrooke's ED since 2014

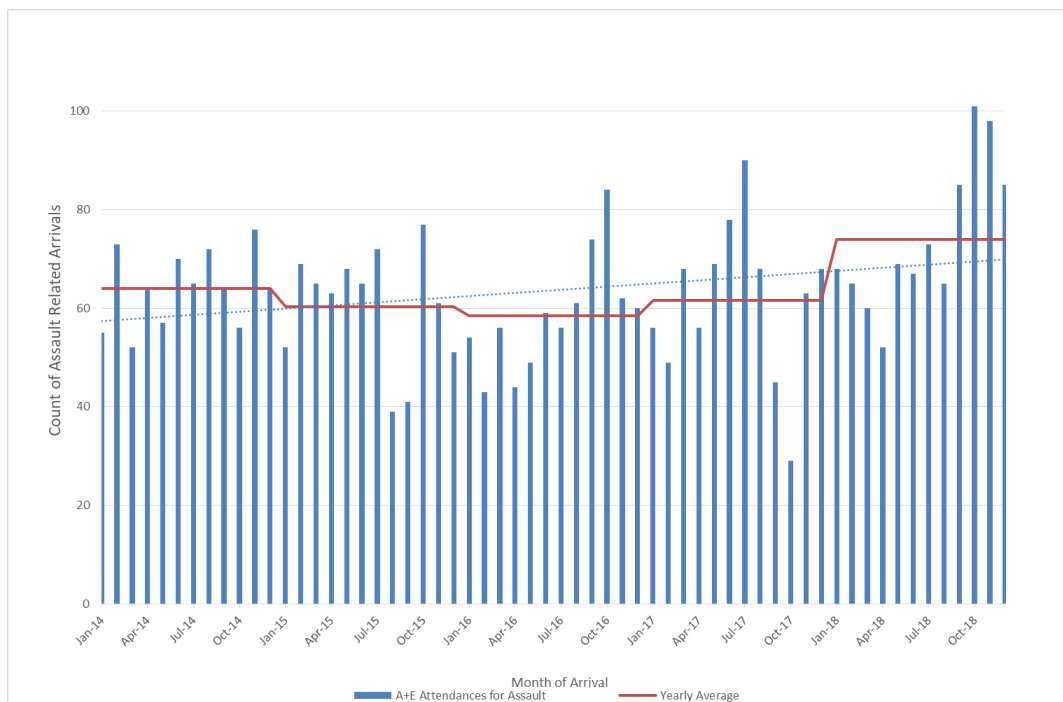


Figure 2: Trend in the percentage of Assault related arrivals at Addenbrooke's ED resulting in hospital Admission

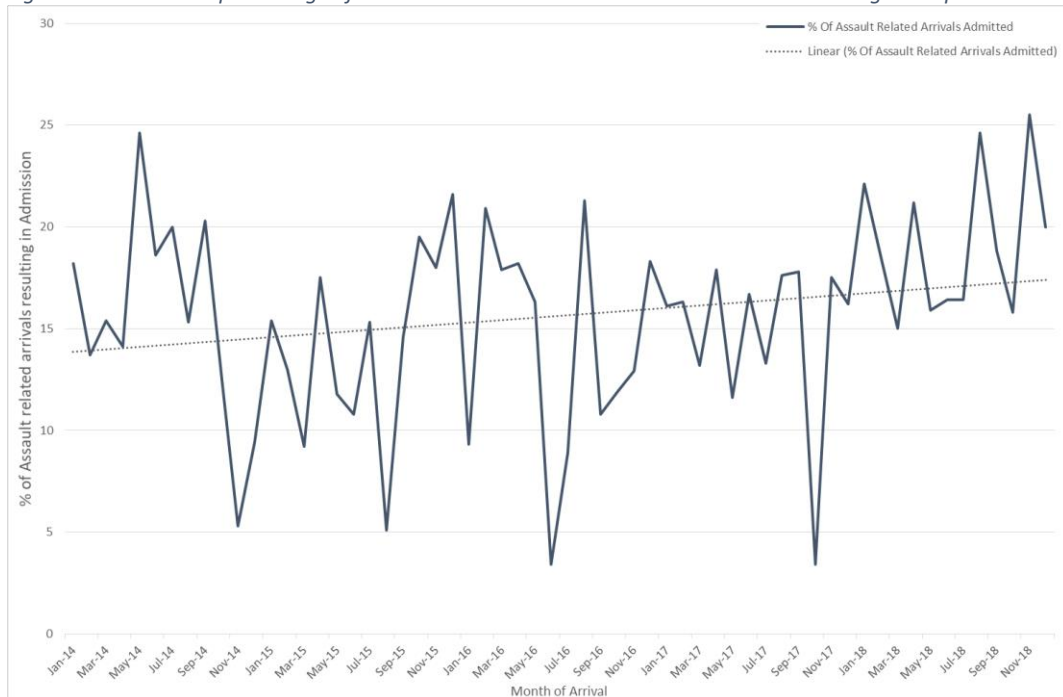
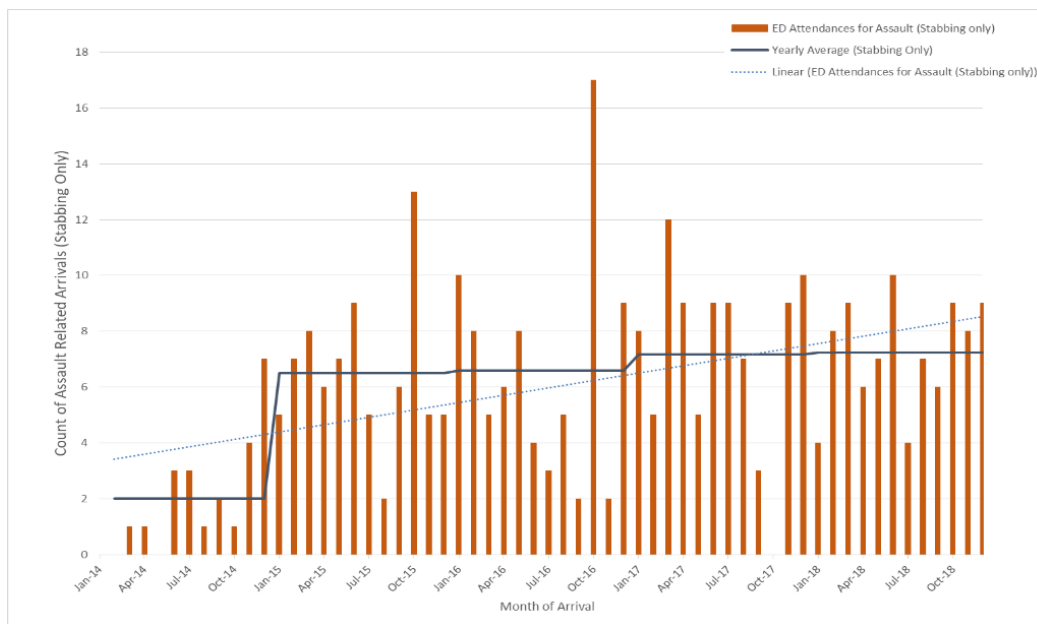


Figure 3: Trend in assault related arrivals for stabbings* only at Addenbrooke's ED since 2014



*Victim assaulted with a Knife/other sharp object, or Glass/Bottle

Location

Table 2 shows where the assaults recorded by Addenbrooke's ED took place (as reported by the victim to receptionists), which have been categorised to highlight where an increasing number of assaults are taking place. 39% of incidents occurred in a public place in 2018, which has been the most common location type in each of the past five years. The proportion of assaults occurring in either the home (not necessarily victims home) or in a licensed premise has been rising since 2015 and stood at 15% and 16% respectively in 2018. The number of assaults occurring in educational establishments (such as schools) has also been on the rise in recent years, up 44% in the past year.

It should be noted that some of the rises may be due to better recording of incident location by A&E receptionists.

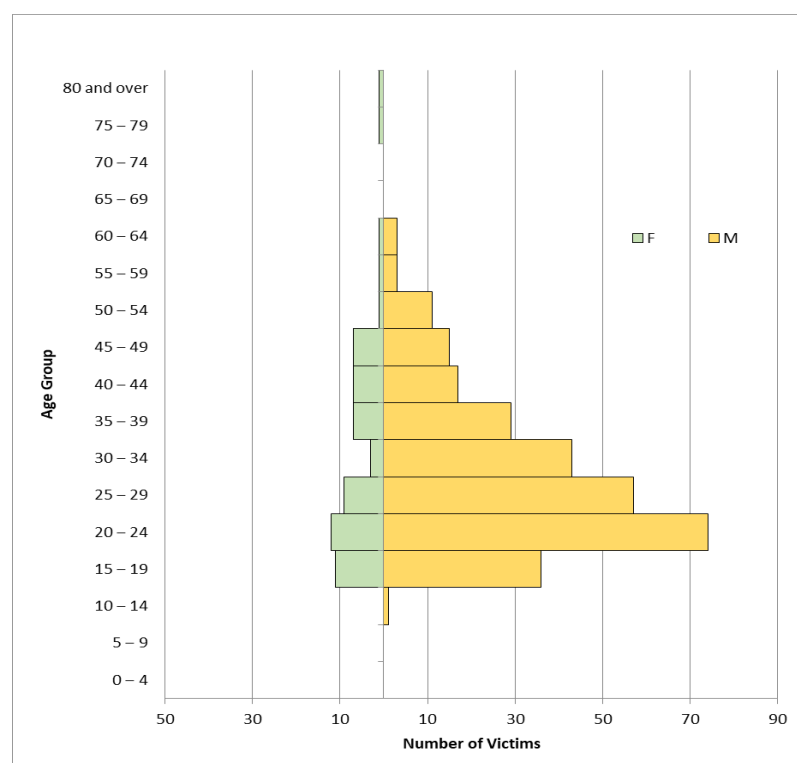
Table 2: Incident Location Type (as described by victim) by number of assaults each year

Incident Location Type	Year of arrival				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Countryside	1	1	1	2	2
Educational Establishment	13	21	12	27	39
HMP	1	3	6	1	11
Home	126	76	91	102	134
Licensed premise	118	76	77	86	143
Medical Establishment	12	23	16	27	21
Police Station	0	1	0	1	0
Public Building	14	11	11	24	53
Public Place	327	281	321	278	343
Public Transport	5	1	1	1	2
Workplace	18	19	17	21	17
Other / unknown	133	210	149	169	123
Total	768	723	702	739	888

Victims

In terms of victims of stabbing overall, the age and gender of those arriving at Addenbrooke's ED from 2014 to 2018 are predominantly Males in their 20s, as shown in the figure below.

Figure 4: The number of victims by stabbing involving a knife/other sharp object or glass/bottle, by age and gender, 2014-2018



The Addenbrooke's ED data can also be examined for the location of residency of the victim. In 2018, 72.6% of the victims that were treated gave a postcode of residency in Cambridgeshire. This is the lowest proportion out of the five years of data, with 77% of victims having residency in Cambridgeshire in 2014. Around half (48%) of those victims within Cambridgeshire were resident within Cambridge City, which accounts for 35% of all victims treated for assault at Addenbrooke's ED. A further 29% of those victims within Cambridgeshire were resident in South Cambridgeshire in 2018 (21% of all victims treated were resident in South Cambridgeshire). This proportion is the lowest out of the five years of data.

South Cambridgeshire Residents

Of the 186 victims from South Cambridgeshire, it is hard to distinguish how many of those assaults occurred in South Cambridgeshire. Around one-third (33.9%) of the victims from South Cambridgeshire were assaulted in a public place, with a further 18.3% assaulted in or around a licensed premise. These proportions are similar to the breakdown of location type for assaults across all victims recorded in the Addenbrooke's ED data set.

Ambulance Callouts for Assault

Local Ambulance callouts for assaults can also indicate the areas where violence with injury has been occurring. As the table below shows, the count of ambulance callouts to South Cambridgeshire for Assault remains low relative to other districts in Cambridgeshire.

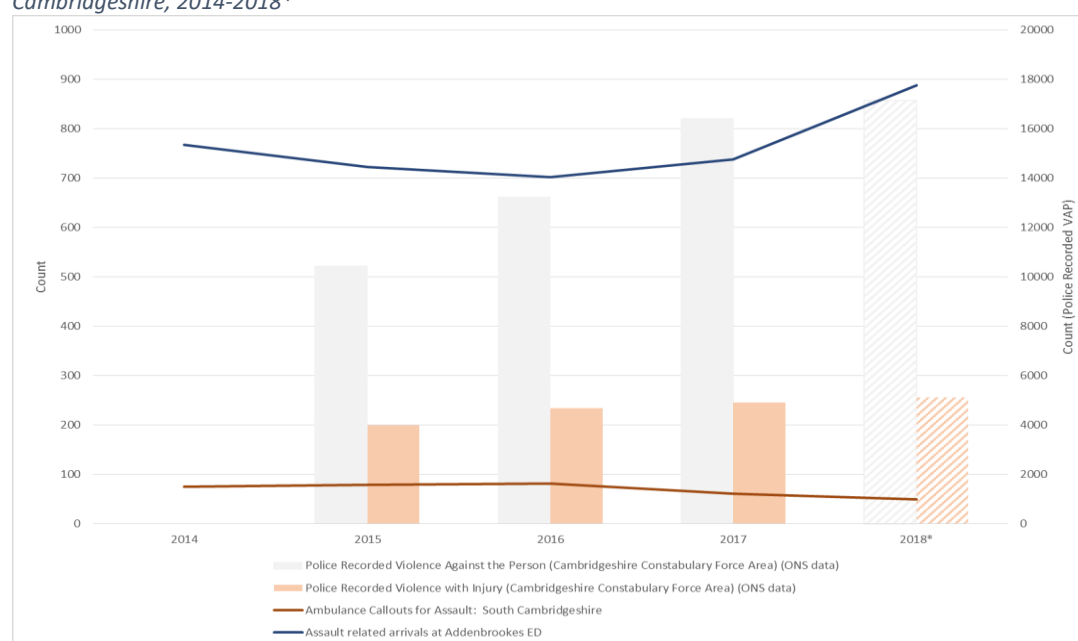
Table 3: Ambulance callouts for assault 2014 – 2018;*

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Cambridge	272	286	215	222	184
East Cambridgeshire	49	73	55	59	38
Fenland	182	221	170	157	132
Huntingdonshire	204	197	131	137	104
South Cambridgeshire	75	80	82	62	53
Unknown & Outside Cambridgeshire	564	616	484	426	353
All callouts for Assault (Total)	1346	1473	1137	1063	864

*2018 does not include Dec 2018 data which is awaiting release at the time of writing.

The chart below shows annual counts for assault related arrivals at Addenbrooke's ED, Ambulance callouts for assaults in South Cambridgeshire and Police recorded violence against the person (and subcategory of violence with injury) in Cambridgeshire police force area. It does appear that there is a small decline in ambulance callouts for assault in South Cambridgeshire, contrary to the upward shift in the other indicators shown here. However the police recorded crime and ED data indicates a trend of increase in violence as a whole.

Figure 5: Chart comparing recorded violence from key data sources, highlighting ambulance callouts to South Cambridgeshire, 2014-2018*



*2018 covers Jan-Nov 2018 Ambulance Callout data, as the December data is awaiting release at the time of writing. 2018 Police recorded VAP and Violence with Injury across the Cambridgeshire force area is to year ending September 2018 only (this is the latest data release available at time of writing) (Equivalent 2014 statistics are not available).

INTERVENTIONS

The table below provides a brief overview of the response from the Partnership to the serious violence strategy this year.

Table 4: Current or intended activity

Action	Reference in Strategy	Lead Agency	Link to CDRP Plan 2018/19
Increasing awareness of the threat of county lines gangs amongst practitioners and the wider community	P.49/50	SCDC	Guidance for practitioners (Home Office, July 2017) to be shared with PSG
		Police	3.3 Publicise and deliver community production/s in most appropriate location/s – Community performance of play going into schools in Cambourne January 2019
		Police	3.3 Deliver member briefings and comms for parishes / residents on county lines
			2.2 Community safety event <i>could also</i> highlight national campaign (spring 2018), including anonymous reporting via Crimestoppers

			<i>1.1 Deliver localised communications to ensure residents, communities, parishes and voluntary sector can recognise and report incidents or concerns about county lines (not currently included within list)</i>
Increase awareness of the threat of county lines gangs with young people	P.51	SCDC	3.3 Delivery of County Lines production in village colleges across South Cambs, aligned to and supported by relevant thematic countywide delivery group
Sharing information between hospitals and the CDRP (Information Sharing to Tackle Violence)	P.73	CCC	Assault data is shared by Addenbrooke's Emergency Department NHS Foundation Trust on a monthly basis with the Research group and used for this strategic assessment and the Cardiff Model to tackle specific problems within the night time economy.
Raising awareness of risks of carrying knives #knifefree	P.73	Police	2.2 Community safety event to highlight issue, with South Cambs context (national campaign launched March 2018)

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are recommended to the Partnership;

- The partnership should not adopt a priority focusing on 'violence' as a generic heading. This would be too broad to tackle and the evidence does not suggest that all violence is a serious problem in South Cambridgeshire.
- The Partnership should consider how within the priorities of vulnerable people and community resilience it can reduce serious violence. The following are possible actions;
 - Interventions in secondary schools to address risk-taking behaviour, carrying weapons and gangs (including County Lines)
 - Further development of information sharing to identify people at risk and referral pathways
 - Awareness raising with front line staff and the community

2. Domestic Abuse

ISSUES

National data suggests there has been little change over recent years in the prevalence of domestic abuse, primarily through the CSEW. Currently estimated at 21% of all people will have experienced domestic abuse since the age of 16 years. Which breaks down as 16.4% experienced some sort of partner abuse and 8.4% experienced abuse by a family member.

Although police recording of domestic abuse incidents has increased that will in part reflect both changes in the definition of domestic abuse, public awareness of what constitutes it and police recording of it. At a national level, to the year ending June 2018, there was a 22% increase in the total number of domestic abuse-related offences recorded by the police.

Trend in reporting

The table below presents the data as recorded by Cambridgeshire Constabulary for South Cambridgeshire district. It shows a small increase in the number of recorded incidents, although not a large increase in the rate of incidents. The changes in the recording of crimes, as mentioned above, account for a large proportion of the increase in the police recorded crimes. This has been detailed in previous reports⁶. Further changes in the offences and the definition in domestic abuse creates a situation where over the years the numbers are in fact reflecting slightly different things.

Table 5: South Cambridgeshire recorded domestic abuse crime and incident data

Year (April-March)	Total number of incidents	Rate of incidents per 1,000 population	Total number of crimes	Total number of crimes per 1,000 population
2010/11	1,215	8.2	294	2.0
2011/12	1,105	7.4	251	1.7
2012/13	1,096	7.3	328	2.2
2013/14	1,127	7.5	388	2.6
2014/15	1,145	7.6	453	3.0
2015/16	1,191	7.8	564	3.7
2016/17	1,367	8.8	738	4.8
2017/18	1,381	8.9	856	5.5

NB: figures may differ from previous publications where data has been updated and population estimates/forecasts have been re-calculated.

Domestic Homicides

This year there have been two domestic homicides reviews initiated in South Cambridgeshire. The Partnership have followed the protocols and appointed a chair and author for the reviews. Although both cases involved intimate partner violence, the nature of the two cases appear to be quite different. However, until the reports are completed and signed off by the Home Office the Partnership cannot put into place any recommendations.

INTERVENTIONS

Currently the Partnership has not prioritised actions beyond the following for 2018/19 activity;

- Continued engagement with the countywide delivery group
- Publicised the existing county provided material (loveheart campaign)
- Domestic Homicide Reviews – 2 initiated this year

⁶ <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/communitysafety/topics/domestic-abuse/>

- Tough Love productions (a play to raise awareness in young people) funded by the Office for the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) were delivered the week commencing 24th September 2018 to 100-200 pupils per performance:
 - Impington VC
 - Swavesey VC
 - Comberton VC
 - Cambourne VC x 2
 - Linton VC
 - Cottenham VC and Astrea Centre
 - Bassingbourn VC
 - 1 x community performance (30ppl)

RECOMMENDATIONS

The partnership will follow the existing protocols for the Domestic Homicide Reviews and work with the County Partnership to embed any recommendations that come from them.

The Partnership should consider the following actions for the forthcoming year that would focus on engaging with organisations that are represented on the Partnership;

- DA champions – Encourage each organisation to identify their champion for county meetings and that would enable greater buy-in and impact from the County led action
- Each board member to promote within their respective organisations to increase awareness raising
- Each board member to confirm that their respective organisations has a Domestic Abuse employee policy
- The partnership should consider whether it wishes to support the County wide White Ribbon Campaign.

3. Hate Crime and Cohesion issues

ISSUES

Whilst the level of hate crime reported to the police, both locally and nationally, remains low, the increase over the last two years has been well documented⁷. Nationally in recent years the levels of racially or religiously aggravated assault with and without injury have risen significantly with 2018 seeing the highest recorded figures on record for both. The impact of hate crime varies but can be quite substantial, particularly where it is ongoing.

The Partnership has invested time this year in conducting focus groups and running an online survey to investigate the levels of hate crime in the district. These have met with mixed success. They have highlighted the assumptions being made and wide variety of experiences that residents of the district have.

⁷

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwales/appendixtables>

The results of the three focus groups highlighted that discrimination and hate crime are going unreported across South Cambridgeshire. For example, the group with learning difficulties described incidents that constitutes hate crimes in the form of violence as well as verbal abuse. The Muslim and Gypsy and Traveller groups both describe lower level discrimination in the form of access to services as well as attitudes and reactions from members of the public in certain situations as a result of their minority grouping. It should be noted that although another session was run via the Cambridge City Mosque there were no South Cambridgeshire residents in attendance and therefore the total number of participants was low.

The purpose of the focus groups was to enable us to understand the most appropriate questions to ask, as well as providing richer data in the form of detailed conversations.

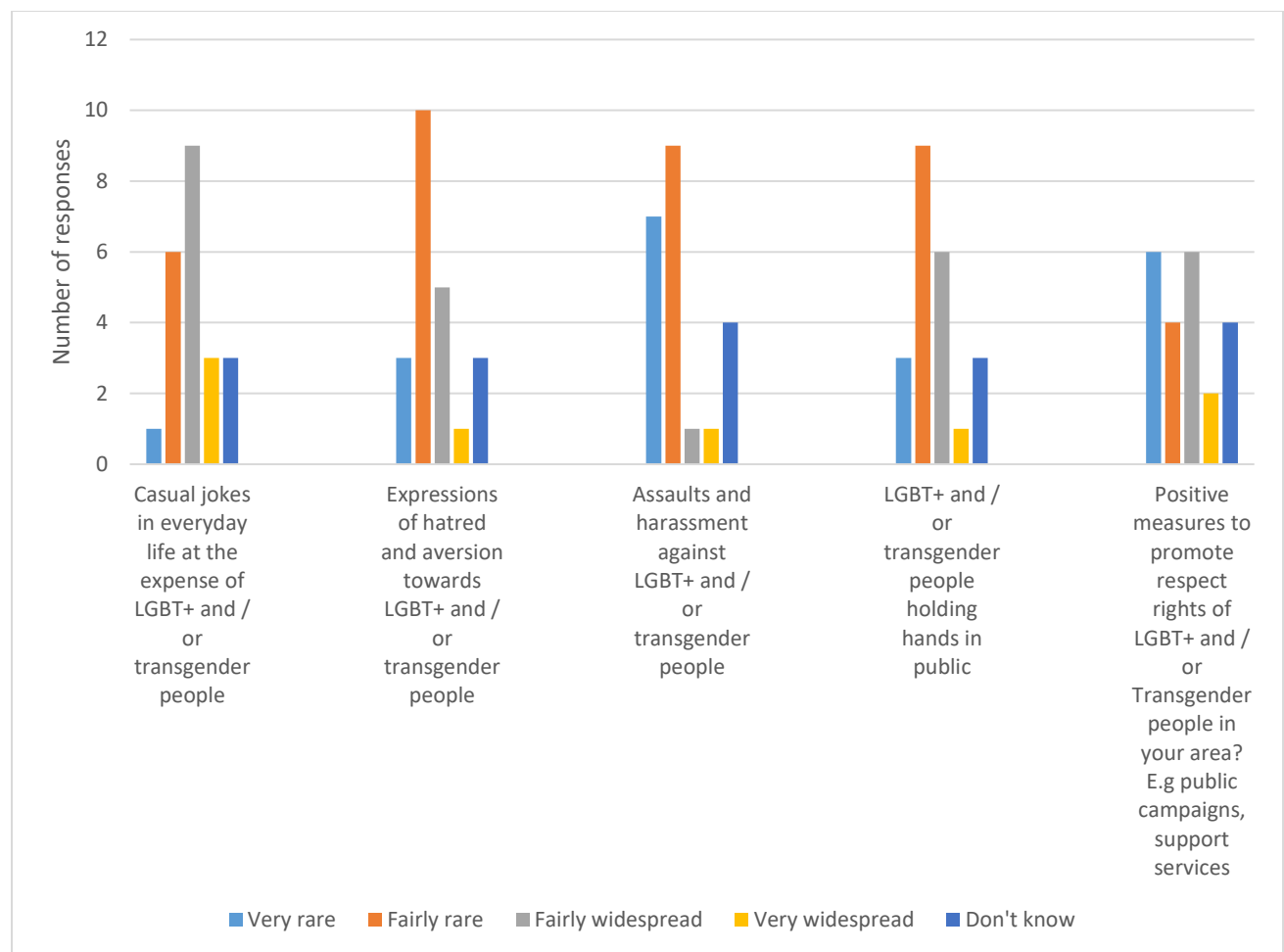
In the case of the learning difficulty group some of the experiences revealed to us were referred to relevant authorities to tackle head on. This can be considered a direct positive consequence of running the focus group.

There was considerable effort expended to organise focus groups but the uptake was not as high as we would have liked. It is possible there could be other ways in which to engage with residents and achieve the objective.

As a result of the low level interest in focus groups from various communities but particularly the LGBT+ community, an online survey was created with input from various LGBT+ charities and other relevant advisors.

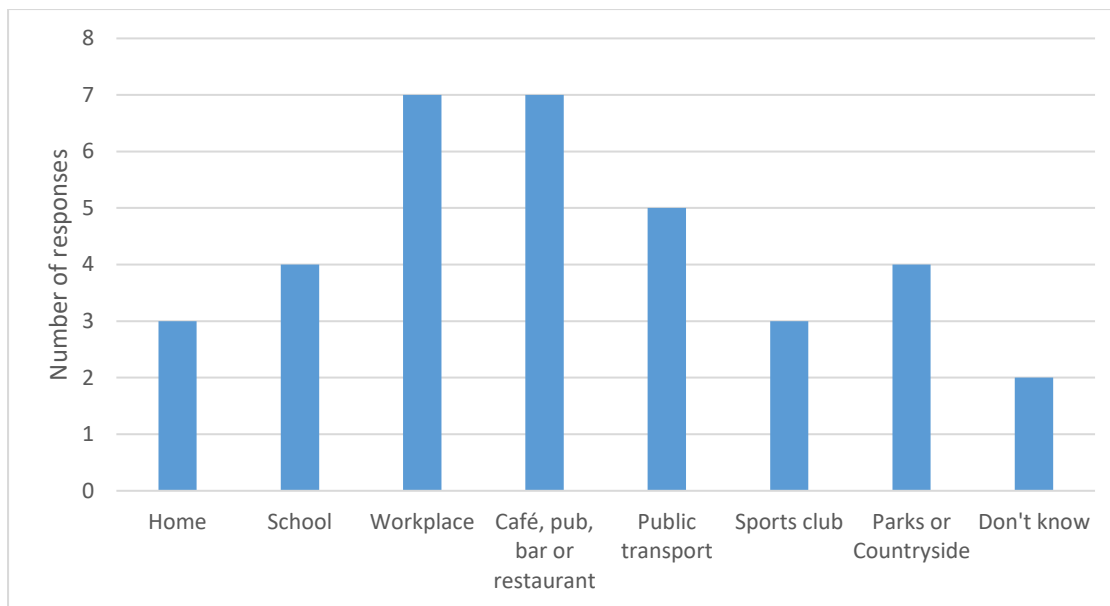
This proved more successful with 22 completed surveys to date from South Cambridgeshire residents which has given great insight into the issues of discrimination, harassment and hate crime facing the LGBT+ community. The survey was opened in October 2018 and can be run for a longer period to gain a higher response rate. Due to the low sample size, the results indicate that respondents generally feel there is a degree of discrimination toward them with 45% claiming they had experienced discrimination in the past 12 months. Almost 65% claimed to have been harassed in the past 5 years. In terms of hate crime the instances are rarer but 16% reported having been assaulted in the past 5 years as a result of their sexual orientation or gender identity.

Figure 6: How widespread are the following? (Source: LGBT+ Survey Results)



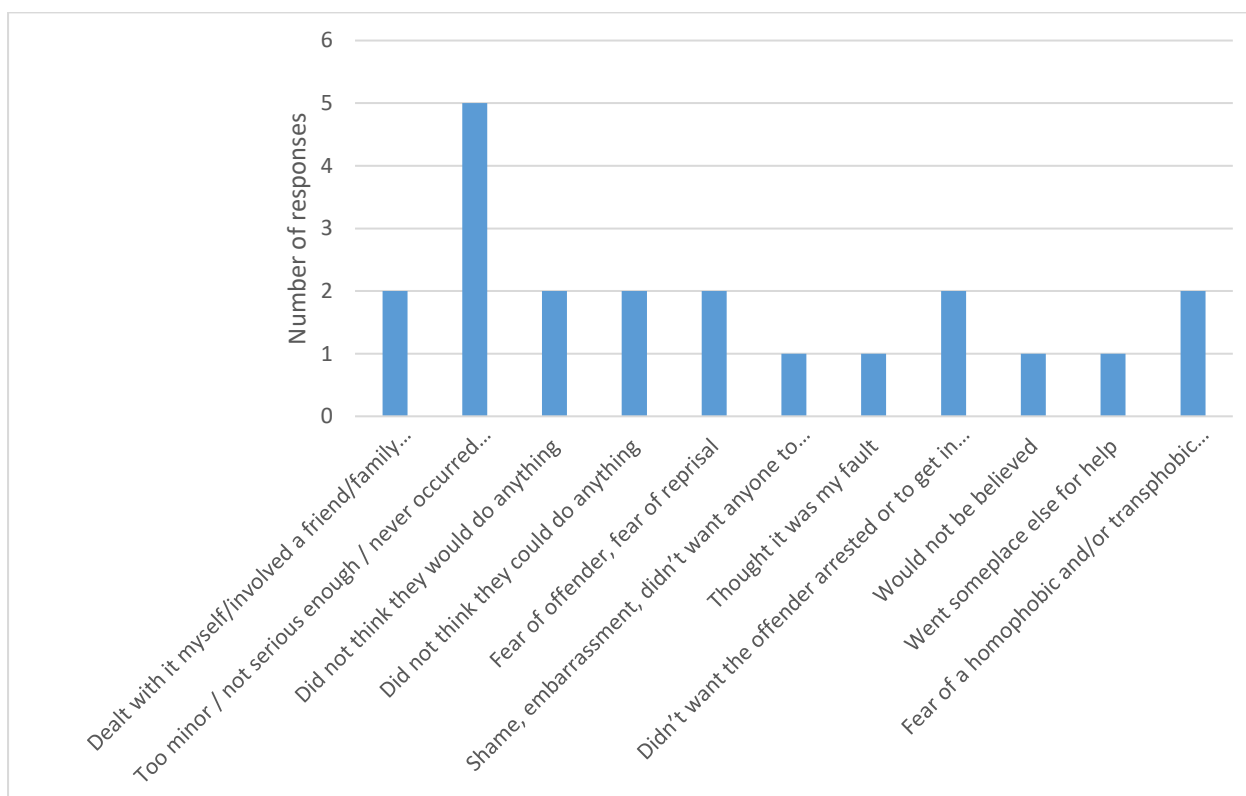
The results should be considered with the context that approximately 25% of respondents admit to avoiding holding hands with a same sex partner and 50% will avoid certain places for fear of being targeted. This means there is a perception among many that they could be targeted and therefore will alter their behaviour to avoid harassment, discrimination or hate crime.

Figure 7: Which locations do you fear? (Source: LGBT+ Survey Results)



As with most minority groups there is an issue of not reporting the hate crime, discrimination or harassment. In the LGBT+ community the reasons vary but many report not feeling like it was serious enough, that the police wouldn't take it seriously, of shame and embarrassment and some individuals are not 'out' in their everyday lives so feel they cannot report the crime. The following graph shows the results of those who have experienced harassment in the past 12 months and the reasons why they did not report the issue or crime to the police or third party.

Figure 8: Why didn't you report? (Source: LGBT+ Survey Results)



In summary, with the absence of reliable crime figures it is unclear whether the rise in hate crime reporting has continued. It is clear however that many hate crimes do go undetected by police for various reasons and that the amount of reported crime is only indicative of the true extent.

INTERVENTIONS

The primary intervention implemented this year has been the work led by Police with regard to Gypsy and Traveler communities. The breakdown in communication and therefore relationship between communities and police had led to fear and mistrust from the community toward the police. In order to resolve some of these issues Paul Rogerson proposed a working group of professionals that work with the community and Police officers that frequently work with the community. The result of the initial meeting was positive with different perspectives and ideas being shared among the group. For example, part of the reason for the deep mistrust between the traveler community and the police is the lack of understanding for why the Police have to take certain actions when entering a GRT site or encampment. Police need to ask everyone their names, their children's names and who lives where is considered an invasion of privacy from the GRT community. However, from the Police's perspective this is a necessary safeguarding practice to make sure children are properly cared for and are who they say they are.

This initial meeting has led to a working group being set up, a deeper understanding of practice and protocol between Police and local services. The option of further meetings is available to plan strategically how to improve and manage the relationship between Police and the GRT community in future.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue to supported initiatives that will improve community cohesion and resilience in the agreed three areas by the task and coordination group (Cambourne, Orchard Park and Milton/Fen Road)
- Examine practice in Fenland and Peterborough to ascertain if there are viable interventions for the task and co-ordination group to discuss
- Tackle local problems in specific ways such as the commitment to inform local businesses in Cottenham of their responsibilities to serve all customers and not to discriminate against the GRT community
- Continue to monitor the online survey for further responses and open the survey up to other perceived minority groups

4. Acquisitive Crime

ISSUES

With the introduction of Athena, Cambridgeshire Constabulary have had a major change in data processes. This has impacted the ability to publish and share data as there has been a higher requirement for quality assurance processes. During this time the routine data sharing with the

Research Group has been paused. Some national Home Office Returns have been submitted, although that data is still being treated as draft.

Using the national data as an indicator for acquisitive crime the following summary has been produced by the Office for National Statistics with data up to and including June 2018⁸;

1. The Crime survey for England and Wales (CSEW) reported an increase of 8% in total theft offences. (Non-police data)
2. Police recorded data reported a 2% increase in burglary
3. Police recorded data reported a 7% increase in vehicle offences
4. Both burglary and vehicle offences are thought to be generally well-reported by victims and well-recorded by the police, therefore these increases are considered likely to be genuine.

INTERVENTIONS

Cambridge Constabulary are producing a vehicle crime video which will be shared with partners and then made publicly available. This will help raise awareness and promote ways in which to reduce the risk of becoming a victim.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This year the action plan focused on promotional material rather than resource intensive operations to tackle burglary and vehicle crime. At the time of writing the video had not been published and therefore the impact is not yet known.

The partnership should consider whether this is an area in which it can truly add further value in terms acquisitive crime as a separate priority. The majority of the activity is 'business as usual' interventions, and mechanisms exist for the approach to be multi-agency and timely. Tackling more complex multi-agency issues that focus on the root causes of crime in the forthcoming year might yield great results.

It is recommended that this priority is discharged as it is now business as usual work.

5. Issues of Offending

ISSUES

Adult Offending

Nationally there have been reports of considerable issues with probation services. Both the NPS (National Probation Service) and local CRCs (Community Rehabilitation Companies) are reportedly

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<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingjune2018>

struggling to rehabilitate and manage the risk of offenders.⁹ Both services are struggling with resources and the ability to involve the voluntary sector in the rehabilitation of clients.

Caseload data from BeNCH (Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire) CRC provides an image of the number of offenders on the caseload on a given date. The latest snapshot from May 2018 suggests that there has been a reduction in the number of offenders from South Cambridgeshire being monitored by the CRC from 243 in February 2017 to 157. Most significantly, the number of male offenders has reduced from 219 to 136. The number of females has remained consistent. This means the percentage of female offenders has risen from 10% to 13%. Despite this percentage increase in female offenders, South Cambridgeshire still has the lowest percentage of female offenders in the county.

The reason for the reduction in the number of offenders on the CRC caseload is unclear but it should be pointed out that the numbers are reflective of a point in time and do not reflect how many offenders monitored by BeNCH CRC over time. This trend data can be seen in table 6.

The ratio of offences in each offence category are largely unchanged with acquisitive crime remaining at 25% from 26% in Feb 2017 and violent offences also remaining at similar levels from 36% in 2017 to 35% in May 2018. South Cambridgeshire also has the lowest percentage of offenders deemed at high risk of re-offending at just 5%. Conversely South Cambridgeshire has the highest percentage of offenders deemed at low risk of re-offending in future.

Table 6: Re-Offending Risk (Source: BeNCH CRC, May 2018)

	Cambridgeshire		Cambridge City		East Cambridgeshire		Fenland		Huntingdonshire		South Cambridgeshire		Peterborough		Constabulary	
OGRS 3 Score																
Low <25	287	28 %	46	18 %	31	35 %	78	29 %	74	30 %	58	37 %	21	32 %	49	30 %
Medium 25-40	212	21 %	41	16 %	21	24 %	69	26 %	45	18 %	36	23 %	10	17 %	32	19 %
High 41-79	414	41 %	12	50 %	32	36 %	95	35 %	10	44 %	55	35 %	27	41 %	68	41 %
Very High 80+	95	9 %	38	15 %	4	5 %	27	10 %	18	7 %	8	5 %	63	10 %	15	10 %

The issues experienced by South Cambs offenders are not measurable over time as the assessment process changed from 2017 to 2018. However, the most recent assessment results still present a variety of issues among the cohort. South Cambridgeshire offenders generally have a lower level of need compared with other districts in the county. For example, South Cambridgeshire CRC clients have the lowest level of child issues with 13% compared with the highest level of 27% in East Cambridgeshire. South Cambridgeshire has the lowest level of offenders with a disability with 32%

⁹ <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprobation/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2017/12/HMI-Probation-Annual-Report-2017-2.pdf>

but the joint highest with a learning difficulty at 10%.

Despite the relatively low level of need in comparison with other districts, there are a significant percentage of offenders in South Cambridgeshire who are experiencing issues which are related to their offending. For example, 36% of offenders have experience of domestic abuse (both perpetrating and receiving) and 20% have accommodation issues which include being homeless or not settled in permanent accommodation.

The table below shows highlights where South Cambridgeshire is performing relative to other districts.

Table 7: Offender Issues (Source: BeNCH CRC Data, May 2018)

		Cambridgeshire		Cambridge City		East Cambridgeshire		Fenland		Huntingdonshire		South Cambridgeshire	
	Number of Offenders	1008		250		88		269		244		157	
Gender	Male	853	85%	212	85%	73	83%	223	83%	209	86%	136	87%
	Female	155	15%	38	15%	15	17%	46	17%	35	14%	21	13%
Issues	Child Issues ¹⁰	166	16%	41	16%	24	27%	43	16%	38	16%	20	13%
	Suicide / self harm ¹¹	65	6%	13	5%	4	5%	12	4%	26	11%	10	6%
	DV Issues ¹²	353	35%	90	36%	38	43%	80	30%	89	36%	56	36%
	Accommodation - Status - Homeless or not settled ¹³	193	19%	60	24%	18	20%	40	15%	44	18%	31	20%
Disability	Yes	359	36%	101	40%	29	33%	89	33%	90	37%	50	32%
	No	503	50%	114	46%	38	43%	152	57%	119	49%	80	51%
Disability Description	Learning Difficulties	70	7%	15	6%	9	10%	13	5%	17	7%	16	10%
	Mental Illness	284	28%	83	33%	27	31%	60	22%	76	31%	38	24%

Further data from BeNCH CRC provided in September 2018 details the number of offenders sentenced in each year that are managed by the Cambridgeshire office. The table below shows the period January 2015 to September 2018. The trend below for South Cambridgeshire indicates that there is an increase in offenders being sentenced and placed under supervision generally. Within this there are certain offence types that are increasing more than others. For example, the number of

¹⁰ Equates to where the offender description "Includes "Child Concerns" or "Risk to Children" or "Child Protection" or "Looked After Child" or "Common Assessment Framework"

¹¹ Includes "Suicide/Self Harm" – this is where the assessor has determined that there has been an attempt or thoughts of an attempt"

¹² Equates to where the offender description includes "Domestic Abuse Victim" or "Domestic Abuse Perp" or "Domestic Abuse History"

¹³ Not settled in permanent accommodation - Includes "Homeless, unsettled accommodation, transient accommodation"

offenders being sentenced for motoring offences has increased significantly from 2017 to 2018 despite only having figures until September 2018. This is reflective nationally with a 3% increase year on year in vehicle offences, due largely to a 10% increase in the subcategory of “theft or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle”.¹⁴ Other offences types such as violence and acquisitive offences have risen consistently from 2015 and are set to rise again in 2018.

Table 8: Offence Categories for South Cambridgeshire Probation Clients (Source: BeNCH CRC, September 2018)

South Cambridgeshire					
NOMS Offence Cat	2015	2016	2017	Jan - Sep 2018	Grand Total
Acquisitive	5	12	21	19	57
Drugs	2	5	7	8	22
Motoring	3	5	7	21	36
Other	1	6	13	14	34
Sexual			1		1
Violence	9	16	38	27	90
Grand Total	20	44	87	89	240

A sample of the top 10 most frequent offences in South Cambridgeshire is shown below:

Table 9: Most frequent offences committed by South Cambridgeshire Offenders 2018 (Source: BeNCH CRC, September 2018)

Main Category Description Top 10	Total
Common and other types of assault	13
Driving etc after consuming alcohol or taking drugs	12
Malicious wounding and other like offences (misdemeanours)	12
Offences against Public Order (Summary)	9
Misuse of Drugs (Custom and Excise/Misuse of Drugs Acts)	7
Driving Licence Related Offences	5
Stealing from shops and stalls (shoplifting)	4
Burglary in a dwelling	3
Burglary other than in a dwelling	3
Other forgery etc	3
Other frauds (Category)	3
Other summary offences (excluding motoring)	3

Cambridgeshire Youth Offending Service

The most recent figures suggest a reduction in the number of first time entrants (FTE). Figures from the recent Offender Needs Assessment 2017 showed that in the year 2016 (January to December) there were 36 FTEs. In comparison, in the year Oct 17 to September 18 there were just 24 FTEs recorded in South Cambridgeshire. This reduction appears to follow a general downward trend from 75 FTEs in 2012.

¹⁴<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2018>

The most common age for a first time offence remained aged 16 as was the case in 2017. This is also consistent across all districts in Cambridgeshire.

Of note is that higher than average ratio of female to male first time entrants in South Cambridgeshire. In South Cambridgeshire females account for almost 30% of FTEs. East Cambridgeshire has the next highest ratio with 15%.

Despite the highest ratio of female to male FTEs relative to other districts in the county, the numbers of female FTEs have still reduced from 9 in 2016 to 7 in 2018 and male FTEs still outnumber female FTEs significantly.

Table 10: Cambridgeshire First Time Entrants Oct 17 to Sep 18 (Source: YOS, Oct 17 to Sep 18)

	Cambridgeshire		Cambridge City		East Cambridgeshire		Fenland		Huntingdonshire		South Cambridgeshire	
Number of FTE	132		26		17		33		32		24	
Gender:												
Male	112	85%	24	92%	15	88%	28	85%	28	88%	17	71%
Female	20	15%	2	8%	2	12%	5	15%	4	13%	7	29%

Offence Types

Most young first time entrants to the justice system commit one offence but several in South Cambridgeshire committed more than one offence. For this reason it is difficult to measure the actual first offence of an FTE. For example, a young person convicted of committing arson and criminal damage at the same time would only show up once in the list of first time entrants but they have committed two offences. For this reason the following table shows all offences committed by first time entrants.

Table 11: FTE Offences (Source: YOS, Sep 17 to Oct 18)

Offence Type	Number of Offences	%
Violence against the person	11	31%
Theft and handling Stolen Goods	5	14%
Robbery	4	11%
Other	3	9%
Drugs	3	9%
Motoring Offences	2	6%
Non Domestic Burglary	2	6%
Public order	2	6%
Criminal Damage	1	3%
Sexual Offences	1	3%
Vehicle Theft / Unauthorised Taking	1	3%

INTERVENTIONS

The majority of the tackling re-offending work is delivered at a county or force level, through the delivery groups, such as reducing re-offending delivery group. Locally the PSG tackles specific low level/risk offending. Overall the number of South Cambridgeshire offenders that are open to Integrated Offender Management cohort remains low.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the partnership continues to support the delivery of work at a County level where appropriate and it aligns with the local priorities. Further it is recommended that the Partnership review the delivery and ascertains if there are local gaps. The task and Co-ordination Group can review to establish if there is any added value the Partnership can give to local delivery.

6. Serious Organised Crime

6.1 Modern Slavery (MS)

ISSUES

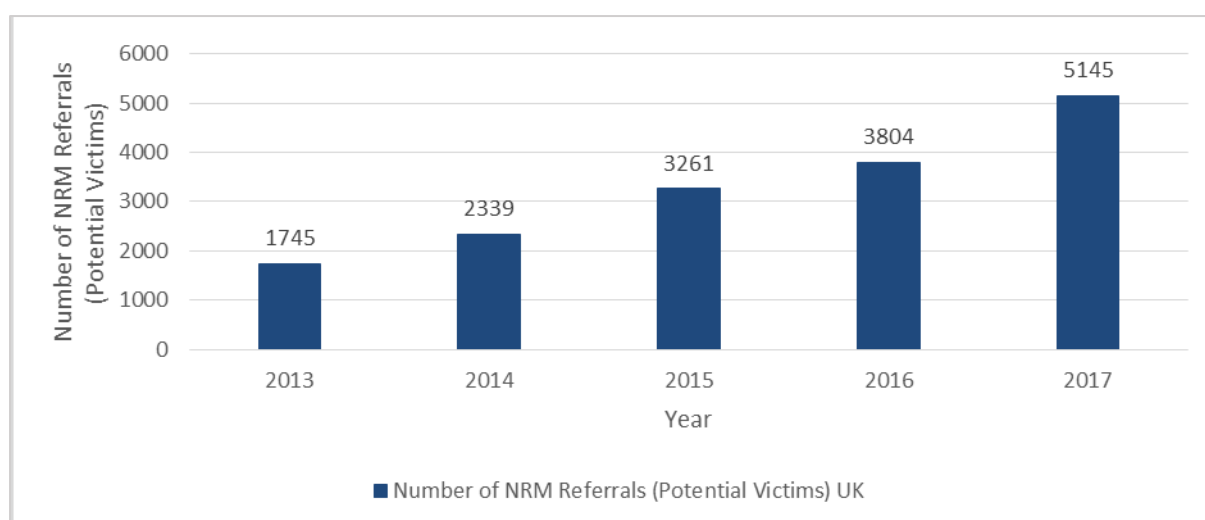
This Partnership has been proactively tackling the issues of modern slavery by running training for staff and raising awareness in the community. Police led operations in the district have resulted in the recording of offences and freeing of victims in the past. This section provides a brief update on the knowns. It should be remembered that this remains a much hidden crime. It remains a Cambridgeshire Constabulary force priority.

Potential modern slavery activity can be highlighted by referral of possible victims to the National Referral Mechanism¹⁵, statistics for which are shown below (referring agencies encompass police, local government, governmental agencies and voluntary sector).

¹⁵

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/652366/2017_uk_annual_report_on_modern_slavery.pdf

Figure 9: Number of NRM Referrals (i.e. Potential Victims of Modern Slavery) UK 2013-2017 (Source: NCA 2017)



The NRM statistics provide annual referring agency summaries for local analysis, including that for the 25 potential victims referred by Cambridgeshire Constabulary in 2017 as shown in Table 12 below.

Table 12: Proportions of potential Victims referred via the NRM with Cambridgeshire Constabulary as referring agency in 2017, by claimed exploitation type and nationality (Adults and Minors) (Source: NCA 2017)

		Albania	Czech Republic	Lithuania	Romania	United Kingdom	Vietnam	Total
Claimed Exploitation Type	Labour Exploitation	0%	4%	8%	48%	12%	4%	76%
	Sexual Exploitation	4%	0%	0%	0%	8%	4%	16%
	Unknown Exploitation	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	4%	8%
	Total	4%	4%	12%	48%	20%	12%	100%

Whereas the above statistics may be indicative of potential MS activity, confirmed cases of MS is quantified by police recorded crime. The Modern Slavery Police Transformation Programme (MSPTP) annual report¹⁶ describes a national database of modern slavery operations to March 2018. At the report publication, there were 568 live modern slavery operations occurring nationally with 97.7% led by local forces and 2.3% led by police regional organised crime units (ROCs). A steep rise in police operations relating to modern slavery since 2017 was also noted.

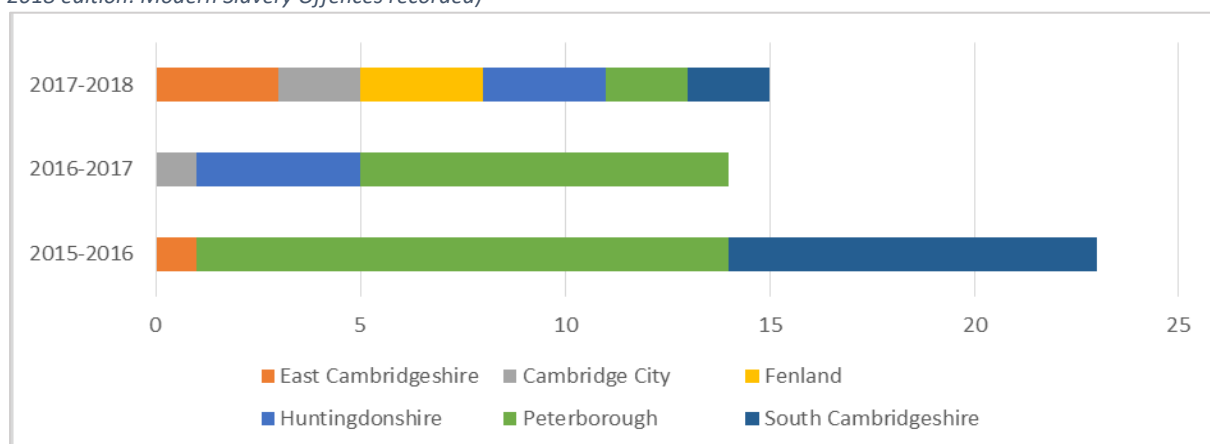
¹⁶ https://www.npcc.police.uk/Publication/MSPTP_Annual_Report_to_310318.pdf

There was an increase in modern slavery crimes recorded in England to the year ending 2016 (i.e. since the new offences were introduced in 2015), from 565 in 2015 to 1721 in 2016¹⁷. In the Cambridgeshire Constabulary area the number of Modern Slavery Offences recorded has reduced, but the districts in which they have been recorded has broadened as shown in the figure below.

¹⁷

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingdec2016>

Figure 10: Police Recorded Modern Slavery Offences in Cambridgeshire (Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary/CADET May 2018 edition: Modern Slavery Offences recorded)



INTERVENTIONS

- The police are currently leading work across the southern half of the police force working with partners to tackle modern slavery
- Awareness raising to take place at the Community Safety Event in March 2019

6.2 County Lines

ISSUES

The proliferation of the drug lines throughout the UK has caused a variety of safeguarding issues, particularly as vulnerable people are targeted in this form of crime. Beyond the community implications of drugs being supplied to an area, violent assault is also strongly associated with this type of crime. Indeed while drugs are acknowledge as a key driver of increased violence, there is evidence that County Lines dealers are more violent than the local user/dealers who have previously ran markets.¹⁸

County lines was addressed directly in the government's national Serious Violence Strategy in April 2018, which included a county lines action plan. This had an emphasis upon awareness raising across frontline practitioners in key sectors including health, housing, education, social care and youth offending.

A national Crime Agency Briefing on the threat update for County Lines¹⁹ (published November 2018), was included in this action plan. This briefing was based on returns from Police forces across

¹⁸ "Good evidence suggests this would drive up violence: County Lines dealers are more violent than the local user/dealers who previously ran markets; and crack-cocaine is the drug most linked to violence." Home Office <https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Violence%20Strategy%20and%20County%20Lines%20Action%20Plan%20-%20Nick%20Hunt.pdf>

¹⁹ <http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/832-county-lines-violence-exploitation-and-drug-supply-2017/file>

England and Wales as well as the British Transport Police²⁰. Some key aspects of this briefing included:

- **High levels of violence associated with County Lines knife carrying**
“The widespread and frequent use of violence and carrying of weapons is noted in 2017 returns.”
- **Carrying weapons widely occurring in County Lines activity**
“Virtually all forces that reported county lines activity also referenced that the individuals responsible were involved with carrying weapons. Knives were mentioned by 85% of forces (35) and firearms were mentioned by 74% of forces (32).”
- **Cuckooing practiced, but also targeting other accommodation types more recently (for example caravan parks)**
- **Children most frequently encountered victims of County Lines exploitation**
- **Emerging issue of companies being complicit e.g. taxis, fast food outlets and car hire firms**
“18% of force returns reference potentially complicit companies providing services to county lines groups, including taxis, fast food outlets and car hire firms. Most concern suspicions of complicity rather than confirmed reports. Such facilitators would generally be used to distance the group from criminality i.e. to hide travel patterns, methods and the identity of county line nominals.”

National Crime Agency Statistics: National Referral Mechanism

The statistics for those already identified as involved in County Lines nationally is available from the National Crime Agency. In cases of potential exploitation, services may refer individuals to the National Referral Mechanism for assessment and support. Referral statistics are collated and reported by the National Crime Agency, and the most recently published national statistical reports highlight that the a key component of referrals for minors was potential labour exploitation, encompassing county lines drug supply²¹.

Cambridgeshire Missing, Exploitation and Trafficked Hub data

More locally a comparison of the 2017/18 financial year with 2018/19 to date, the Cambridgeshire Missing, Exploitation and Trafficked Hub reports engagement with a consistently higher number of individuals affected by Gang Exploitation and CSE in Cambridgeshire. More detailed figures specific to South Cambridgeshire are not available at the time of writing.

School Absence and Exclusion

In terms of young people at risk of involvement in County Lines activity, school absence and exclusion is a potential flag. The DFE collated attendance data is shown below for Secondary Schools serving South Cambridgeshire. The proportion of sessions missed due to Exclusion (without alternative provision) as reported by the DFE is also shown below. The latter has being highlighted as an important area of risk for county lines activities as young people excluded from school are known

²⁰ <http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/832-county-lines-violence-exploitation-and-drug-supply-2017/file>

²¹ <http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/national-referral-mechanism-statistics/2018-nrm-statistics>

to be targeted for exploitation²². A general rise in both absence rates and exclusion rates has been seen across the 3 academic years highlighted here.

Table 13: Overall Absence Rate (% of possible sessions) for Secondary Schools serving South Cambridgeshire 14/15 to 16/17 Academic years.

Establishment Name	Overall % Absence Rate (Sessions) 14/15	Overall % Absence Rate (Sessions) 15/16	Overall % Absence Rate (Sessions) 16/17
Melbourn Village College	5.6	5.3	5.8
Cottenham Village College	4.7	4.5	5.1
Swavesey Village College	5	4.7	5.1
Sawston Village College	5.2	4.8	5
Bassingbourn Village College	5.2	4.5	4.9
Impington Village College	4.8	4.1	4.5
Cambourne Village College	3.6	4.2	4.5
Linton Village College	3.7	3.6	4.1
Comberton Village College	5.3	3.9	4

Table 14: Overall Exclusion Rate (% of possible sessions) for Secondary Schools serving South Cambridgeshire 14/15 to 16/17 Academic years.

Establishment Name	% Sessions Excluded 14/15	% Sessions Excluded 15/16	% Sessions Excluded 16/17
Cottenham Village College	0.08	0.18	0.09
Bassingbourn Village College	0.02	0.04	0.06
Linton Village College	0.04	0.04	0.06
Swavesey Village College	0.03	0.02	0.03
Sawston Village College	0.05	0.03	0.03
Comberton Village College	0.08	0.05	0.03
Impington Village College	0.03	0.03	0.02
Cambourne Village College	0.07	0.05	0.02
Melbourn Village College	0.01	0.01	0

INTERVENTIONS

There has been very little evidence to suggest that there has been substantial increases to date in County Lines activity in South Cambridgeshire. However, it should be noted that as a force priority intelligence is under constant review. The Partnership activity for this year has been in the main to organize the roll out of the play into secondary schools and raise awareness. Some of the activity is covered within the response to the serious violence strategy.

County Lines production (OPCC funding for 2018-19) delivered w/c 21 Jan 2019 to 100-200 pupils per performance:

- Bassingbourn VC x 1
- Comberton VC x 1

²² <https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/County%20Lines%20National%20Summary%20-%20Simon%20Ford%20WEB.pdf>

- Melbourn VC x 1
- Cottenham VC x 1
- Impington VC x 2
- Linton VC x 1
- Cambourne VC x 2

Swavesey and Sawston VCs did not take this production

RECOMMENDATIONS

The CSP should consider if there is a need to support a multi-agency mapping exercise to establish a baseline of where there is greater likelihood of county lines activity locally, engaging existing CSP partner organisations. This could also highlight where there may be strengths and weaknesses in terms of information sharing regards County Lines concerns in the area.

7. Environmental issues

7.1 Fires and Anti-social behaviour

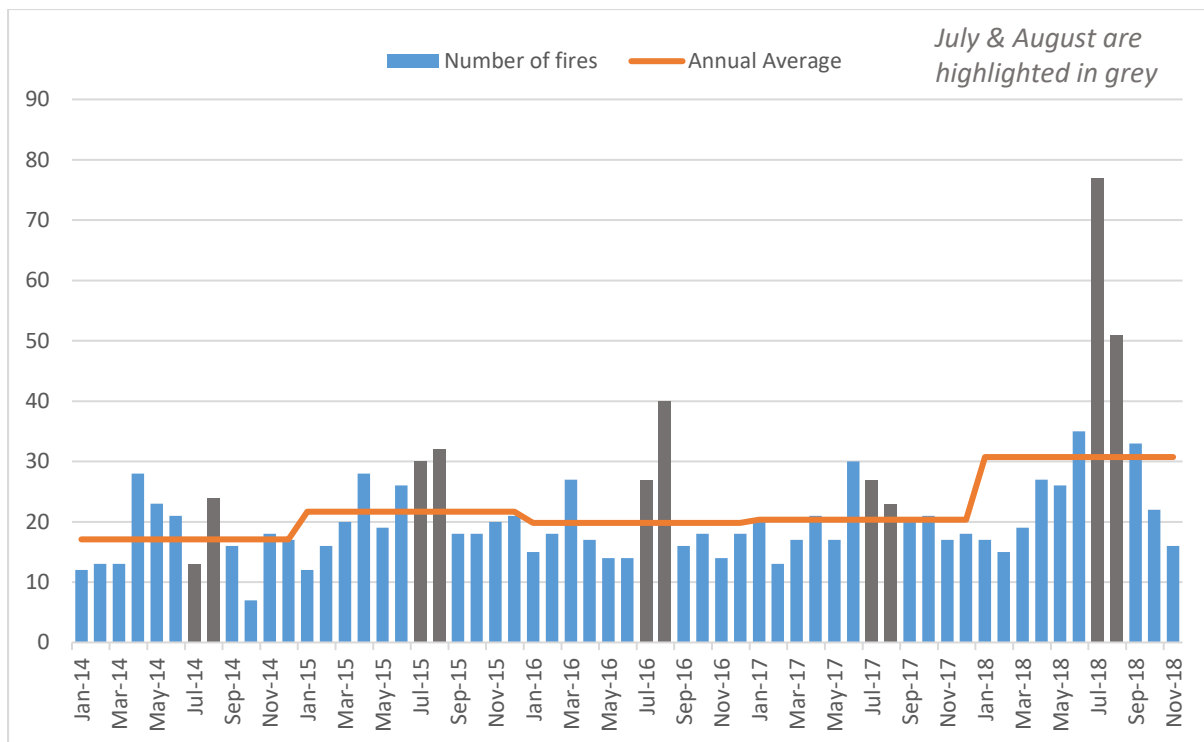
ISSUES

The number of Fires in South Cambridgeshire increased from an average of 20.5 per month in 2017 to 29.3 per month in 2018. This was a 43.1% increase. South Cambridgeshire saw a significant increase in both the number of deliberate fires and accidental fires, as well as rises in the type of fires (outdoor, building & vehicle). Cambourne Parish experienced the highest number of fires, averaging nearly 3 per month in 2018, a large increase from 13 fires in the whole of 2017. There were also large increases in the number of fires in Cottenham, Willingham and Melbourn Parishes.

More specifically CFRS experienced a significant increase in recorded deliberate fires in and around the Cambourne area.

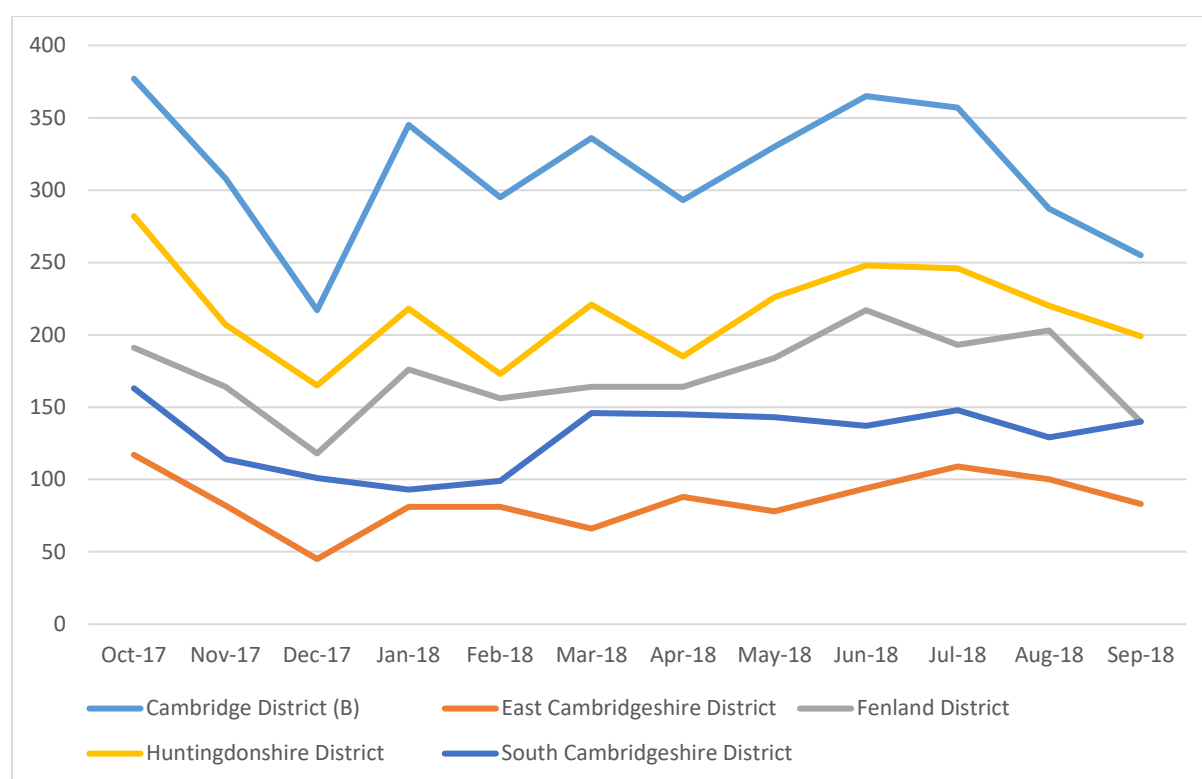
Subsequent analysis of the data supports the conclusion that some of the fires may have been started by young people in parklands where young people may have gathered. This being the case, some of the fires may have been recorded incorrectly. i.e. The fire fires were started in a “campfire” scenario and left unextinguished. These fires would subsequently be discovered by other members of the public who called the Fire and Rescue Service and in lieu of any other credible cause, may have been recording them as deliberate. However, this does not reduce the number of fires overall, only how they are recorded. Firesetting, whether that be inquisitive or deliberate, is a concern to both the Police and the Fire and Rescue Service.

Figure 9: Number of Fires in South Cambridgeshire, recorded by Cambridgeshire Fire & Rescue Service



The volume of anti-social behaviour incidents in South Cambridgeshire remains the second lowest in the County compared to the other districts. Whilst the decreasing trend is positive, the overall total contains several types of ASB. More useful would be to understand which cases and incidents are the highest risk.

Figure 10: Police recorded ASB incident data, by district and month



The number of police recorded anti-social behaviour incidents has fallen in 2018 from 2017. Table 14 shows which wards had the highest number of ASB incidents in the months April to November in 2017 and 2018. Most wards saw a decrease in the number of ASB incidents, however Milton and Waterbeach ward saw a 15% increase, making it the ward with the highest number of ASB incidents. It is worth noting that Cambourne saw the second largest number of recorded ASB incidents between April-November 2018, as well as having the highest number of fires.

Table 15: Number of Police recorded ASB incidents, by Ward

Ward	Apr-Nov 2017 ALL ASB	Apr-Nov 2018 ALL ASB	Change 2017 to 2018
Cambourne	161	123	-38
Histon and Impington	157	76	-81
Milton and Waterbeach	114	131	17
Fen Ditton and Fulbourn	111	77	-34
Melbourn	97	39	-58
Caxton and Papworth	73	57	-16
Over and Willingham	68	61	-7
Harston and Comberton	62	58	-4
Longstanton	56	40	-16
Shelford	50	57	7
Cottenham	48	42	-6
Sawston	47	31	-16
Linton	45	30	-15
Bassingbourn	37	25	-12
Duxford	35	27	-8

Girton	34	26	-8
Whittlesford	32	12	-20
Bar Hill	29	33	4
Hardwick	28	32	4
Caldecote	26	14	-12
Foxton	22	15	-7
Gamlingay	21	21	0
Balsham	19	14	-5
Barrington	19	11	-8
Swavesey	19	7	-12
The Mordens	13	11	-2

Nationally, police recorded ASB incidents decreased by 11% in the year to September 2018, compared to the previous year. However, the Crime Survey for England & Wales (CSEW)²³ estimated that 36% of respondents had experienced or witnessed ASB in their local area in the latest survey year, which was an increase from the previous year (31%). It was also the highest percentage since the data was first collected in the year ending March 2012.

INTERVENTIONS

- Orchard park community cohesion work ongoing via a working group of key partners, including SCDC, police, parish and County. Group has met 3 times.
- Willingham was the focus of a large multi-agency operation to tackle a variety of issues, including ASB, criminality and cohesion. Improvement have been seen since this and community relations have improved.
- Both the Police and the Fire and Rescue Service, both of whom have committed to work in partnership with the local schools in Cambourne in late spring/early summer 2019 to deliver advice regarding not only the dangers of fire setting, but also the criminal ramifications too. The intention is that this joint intervention will deliver a significant reduction in fire-setting in the local area which will be reviewed regularly by the TCG.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that further investigation into the data of fly tipping to understand the issues locally.

It is recommended that consideration is given to Great Shelford as a possible area location for intervention.

²³

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2018>

APPENDIX

Timeline of how the Domestic Abuse laws in the UK have changed over time

