



Sexual Offences Deep Dive

Fenland

2025

Final V1.1

The Policy and Insight Team (PIT) is a multi-disciplinary team that fulfils the research function for Cambridgeshire County Council. The team continues to take on a range of work commissioned by other public sector bodies within both Cambridgeshire and beyond.

We publish publicly available data and reports on our dedicated website:

[Cambridgeshire Insight \(http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/\)](http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/)

For more information about the team phone 01223 715300.

Document Details

Title: Sexual Offences Deep Dive

Date Published: 2025

Description: A deep dive report on sexual offences in Fenland

Language: English. Please contact the research group for translations in other languages (policyandinsight@cambridgeshire.gov.uk)

Produced by: The Policy and Insight Team, Cambridgeshire County Council (the PIT)

Additional Contributions:

- Cambridge Rape Crisis
- Cambridgeshire Constabulary
- East of England Ambulance Trust

On behalf of: The document has been produced by the PIT, on behalf of Fenland CSP and is available to download from [Cambridgeshire Insight](#)

Geographic Coverage: Fenland

Time Period: 2021 to 2024

Format: PDF

Status: Final v1.1

Usage Statement: This product is the property of the Policy and Insight Team, Cambridgeshire County Council. If you wish to reproduce this document either in whole, or in part, please acknowledge the source and the author(s).

Disclaimer: Cambridgeshire County Council, while believing the information in this publication to be correct, does not guarantee its accuracy nor does the County Council accept any liability for any direct or indirect loss or damage or other consequences, however arising from the use of such information supplied.

Table of Contents

Document Details	2
Table of Contents	3
1. Executive Summary	4
1.1. Recommendations	5
1.2. Summary of Key Findings.....	6
2. What sexual offences are occurring.....	8
2.1. National Context	8
2.2. Local Context	11
3. What is known about the victims and suspects.....	17
3.1. Victims	17
3.2. Suspects	19
3.3. Suspect – Victim Relationship.....	21
4. Where and when sexual offences are occurring	22
4.1. Where sexual offences are occurring	22
4.2. When sexual offences are occurring	23
5. What works in terms of preventing and reducing sexual violence.....	24
6. Glossary.....	28
Appendix A: Technical Notes.....	29
A.1 East of England Ambulance Trust Data	29
A.2 Suspects and Victims Analysis Methodology	29
A.3 Address Base Analysis	30
A.4 Population Estimates.....	31
Appendix B: Figure Technical Notes.....	31
References.....	32

1. Executive Summary

The 2024 Fenland Strategic Assessment highlighted concerning trends for police recorded sexual offences in Fenland. Although sexual offences had decreased slightly by 2% between 2023 and 2024, the 2024 count was still higher than that seen in 2021 and 2022. Overall, there had been a 20% increase in sexual offences between 2021 and 2024 (+55 offences). This is in comparison to an 11% increase in sexual offences in Cambridgeshire. Furthermore, the overall 2024 rate of sexual offences in Fenland was 3.1 per 1,000 population, and this was higher than the Cambridgeshire rate of 2.5 and highest in comparison to all five districts (See A.4 Population Estimates). Given the generally higher level and the increases recorded, it poses some specific questions for the partnership as to the causes of the higher level.

The 2024 Fenland Strategic Assessment thus recommended the Fenland Community Safety Partnership (CSP) to commission a deep dive report in sexual offences to further explore sexual offences in Fenland and to identify areas where the Fenland CSP can add value to prevent future sexual offences.

Due to the limited data available for sexual offences, this report analyses predominantly police data from January 2021 to December 2024 with a focus on 2024. East of England Ambulance Trust (EEAST) is also analysed, but hospital data on sexual assaults related to Fenland from CUH, NWAFT, and QEHL was not available from respective providers.

Crime data recorded by the constabulary is reported to the community Safety Partnership (CSP) based on the date of when the crime was reported. This is to ensure comparability with national reporting and analysis. However, crimes can be recorded by the police at any time, meaning that within the annual data set there will be historic crimes. Across the last four years, historic offences accounted for 22% of all sexual offences. A historic offence is an offence which occurred over a year prior to the recorded date.

At the request of Fenland Community Safety Partnership, this report will focus on sexual offences which occurred recently, and recent sexual offences in this report are defined as those reported within 12 months of the offence start date.

The report is structured into the following sections: what sexual offences are occurring, what is known about the victims and suspects, where and when sexual offences are occurring, and lastly what works in terms of preventing and reducing sexual violence.

1.1. Recommendations

Recommendations can be divided into the following categories: victims, suspects, and system.

Victims

- Given that Fenland is largely rural, in-person accessibility is often a barrier for accessing support services. To address this gap, Cambridge Rape Crisis Centre (CRCC) is working to ensure support services are brought closer to more rural areas.
 - It is recommended that other services are encouraged to increase in-person accessibility to Fenland – especially given that Fenland has the highest rate (3.1 per 1000 population) in Cambridgeshire and all districts.
 - It is recommended that the Fenland CSP proactively reach out to services to bridge this accessibility gap.
- The majority of victims were female. Analysis of victim's ages showed that almost half of the cohort were aged between 10 and 19 years old. It is recommended that the Fenland CSP works with schools, sixth forms, and colleges to develop support systems for young victims.

Suspects

- For recent sexual offences, 89% of suspects in Fenland were male. Just under a third of suspects were aged between 10 and 19 years old at the time of the offence (30%). It is recommended that the Fenland CSP engage with schools, sixth forms, and colleges for preventive education programmes.
- It is recommended that preventive education programmes incorporate amendments to Sexual Offences Act (2003) that reflect developments in technology.

System

- Accessing sexual assault data from hospitals is very difficult, and despite networking, reaching out, and freedom of information requests, hospital data on sexual assaults was not available from Cambridge University Hospitals (CUH), North West Anglia Foundation Trust (NWAFT), and Queen Elizabeth Hospital King's Lynn (QEHKL).
 - It is recommended that partners consider ways to increase appropriate data sharing - this could include primary and secondary care providers, public health, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), and others.

1.2. Summary of Key Findings

The key findings below can be divided into what sexual offences are occurring, what is known about the victims and suspects, where sexual offences are occurring, and when sexual offences are occurring.

What sexual offences are occurring

- There had been a 20% increase in total sexual offences (recent and historic) in Fenland between 2021 and 2024 (+55 offences). This is in comparison to an 11% increase in sexual offences in Cambridgeshire.
 - Furthermore, the overall 2024 rate of total sexual offences in Fenland was 3.1 per 1,000 population, and this was higher than the Cambridgeshire rate of 2.5 and highest in comparison to all five districts.
- The number of total sexual offences in Fenland saw a 2% decrease between 2023 and 2024 (-8 offences).
 - The decrease was driven by a -30% decrease in rape offences (-39 offences) despite a 15% increase in 'other sexual offences' (+31 offences).
- However, instead of a decrease between 2023 and 2024, there was an 11% increase in recent sexual offences that have been reported within 12 months of the offence start date.
 - This was driven by a 23% increase in 'other sexual offences' (+39 offences) and a smaller decrease in rape offences (-18%, -13 offences).
 - Rape offences consistently make up a smaller proportion of recent sexual offences (30%, 25%, 30%, 22% for years between 2021 and 2024 respectively) compared to total (recent and historic) sexual offences (34%, 31%, 38%, 27% for years between 2021 and 2024 respectively). This possibly reflects the difficulty of reporting rape offences within a year compared to more than a year.
- Within recent sexual offences, the two largest categories for 'other sexual offences' were 'sexual assault on a female', which made up 30% of all recent 'other sexual offences', and 'exposure', which made up 12% of all recent 'other sexual offences'.
- The increase in 'other sexual offences' for both total and recent sexual offences may have been impacted by the amendments to the Sexual Offences Act (2003).
 - For example, 'Sharing or threatening to share intimate photograph or film to cause alarm, distress or humiliation, or for sexual gratification' is a new offence introduced through these amendments (College of Policing, 2024), and this is the joint fourth highest category at 4% for 'other sexual offences' for recent sexual offences.

- A domestic abuse (DA) marker can be added to any offence by the police. It is worth noting that there is a potential level of inconsistency in the application of the marker.
 - In 2024, out of the 269 recent sexual offences, 14% had a DA marker (37 offences). Previous proportions of DA offences for recent sexual offences ranged between 19-20% between 2021 to 2023, and 14% in 2024 is the lowest proportion of DA marked sexual offences since 2021.
 - It is not immediately clear as to why the proportion of recent sexual offences is lower in 2024. Given that at the time of publishing this report, 2025 is not completed – there may be more recent sexual offences reported by the end of 2025 for 2024 and the 14% DA marker proportion for 2024 may draw closer to proportions of the 19-20% range by the end of 2025.

What is known about the victims and suspects

- For recent sexual offences, most victims were female. For age groups, almost half of the victim's cohort were aged between 10 and 19 years old.
- For recent sexual offences, 89% of suspects in Fenland were male. Just under a third of suspects were aged between 10 and 19 years old at the time of the offence (30%).
- Most of the analysis for suspect-victim relationship was completed for Cambridgeshire.
 - For Fenland specifically, 'unknown/not recorded' accounted for the highest proportion at 43%. Intimate partner accounted for the second highest proportion (25%). This was followed by 'Known – other' (22%).
 - The proportion of intimate partner relationships increases when looking at rape offences, with 54%. This is a similar picture to that seen nationally, albeit over different time period.

Where sexual offences are occurring

- For recent sexual offences, 67% of all recent offences occurred in a dwelling of some kind. The data does not lend itself to further details about whether this was the dwelling of the victim, suspect or someone else. However, this is close to national data where 63% of offences occurred in a home between year ending (YE) March 2017 and March 2020.
- For recent sexual offences, 8% occurred either in an education setting or a residential institution. For rape offences specifically, the proportion which occurred within a dwelling increased (81%).
- For both total sexual offences and recent sexual offences, Wisbech South, Wisbech Riverside, and March North have consistently had the highest number of recent sexual offences compared to other wards since 2021.

- For recent sexual offences, Wisbech Riverside had the highest rate in Fenland of 5.2 per 1,000 population for sexual offences, and Wisbech South had the highest count of offences in 2024 with 40.

When sexual offences are occurring

- When analysing the local police data for Fenland, no specific time of day was particularly notable as there was a lot of data gaps.
- Day of the week data was slightly more robust with no data gaps. However, there was no clear pattern as to a particular day or days in which sexual offences happen.

2. What sexual offences are occurring

2.1. National Context

2.1.1. Trends

Increases in police recorded sexual offences over the last decade have been said by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) to be linked to improvements in police recording practices (ONS, 2025). This continued in the year ending (YE) December 2024 with an 8% increase compared to the previous year. More than a third of the sexual offences recorded in YE December 2024 were rape offences (35%); this is a 5% increase compared to the previous year. 20% of sexual offences in YE December 2024 were historical, having taken place more than a year prior to being recorded (ONS, 2025, p. 9).

In the YE December 2024, of those aged 16 and over, 2.1% had experienced actual or attempted sexual assault. This was measured by the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) self-completion module. The CSEW's stand-alone self-completion module allows individuals to complete questions separate to the interviewer, and the data provides important context to police data offences of this nature due to the number of offences that remain unreported to the police (ONS, 2024a).

2.1.2. Comparison of police recorded offences to CSEW estimates

In a previous ONS bulletin about sexual offences for YE March 2022, it was noted that despite the volume of police recorded sexual offences increasing due to improvements in reporting, figures were still lower than CSEW estimates. Therefore,

there is a large proportion of police recorded sexual offences being underreported (ONS, 2024a).

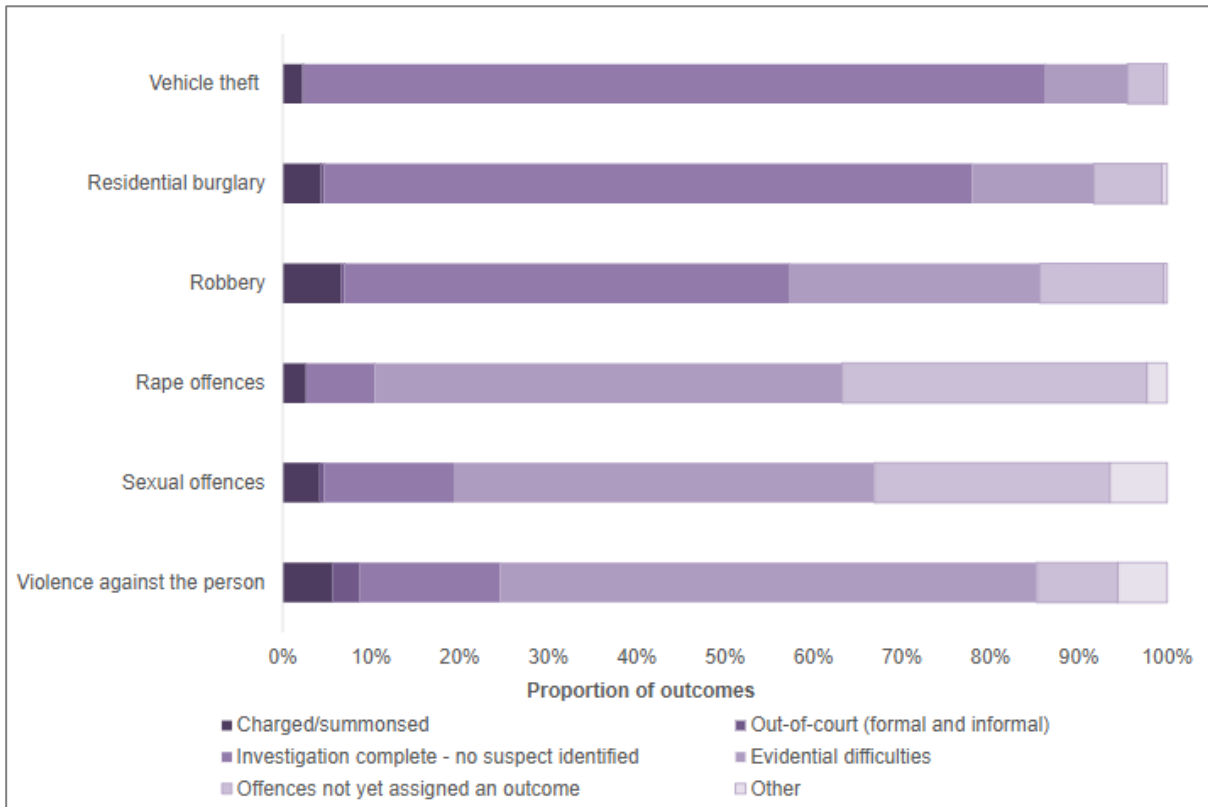
2.1.3. Changes in legislation

The Online Safety Act 2023 included amendments to the Sexual Offences Act 2003, which came into effect at the end of January 2024 (the start of the period analysed in local context section) (Online Safety Act, 2023; Sexual Offences Act, 2003). The two amendments include the introduction of an offence known as virtual or online indecent exposure and the replacement of an offence informally known as 'revenge pornography' with the non-consensual sharing, or threatening to share, intimate film or images of (or what appears to be of) someone (including artificially created images) (College of Policing, 2024a).

2.1.4. Crime outcomes for Sexual Offences

Crime outcome statistics, which are released annually by the Home Office, highlight the varying outcomes and time scales between different offence groups. Figure 1 details the proportions of outcomes by offence group in the YE March 2024, and it shows outcomes for sexual offences alongside the outcomes of rape offences also. Figure 1 shows that 26.6% of recorded sexual offences in YE March 2024 had not yet been assigned an outcome at the end of the year; this compares to 34.4% of rape offences that had not been assigned an outcome over the same period (Home Office, 2024).

Figure 1: Proportion of outcomes by outcome group and offence group in England and Wales, 2023/24 (YE March)



Source: Figure 2.2 in Crime Outcomes in England and Wales 2023 to 2024 bulletin (Home Office, 2025). See Figure technical notes Appendix B: Figure Technical Notes.

In YE March 2024, the median average number of days to assign an outcome to sexual offences was 73; this is similar to 72 days recorded in YE March 2023. For rape offences, the number of days notably increases with an average of 120 days in YE March 2024; this is higher than seen in the previous year at 104 days (Home Office, 2025).

The average number of days to assign an outcome for sexual offences and rape offences is higher than other offence types. For example, robbery is the next highest and has ranged between 24 days to 65 days between YE March 2019 and YE March 2024 with 47 days recorded for YE March 2024. Violence against the person follows with a range of 18 days to 24 days between YE March 2019 and YE March 2024.

2.2. Local Context

2.2.1. Police Data

2.2.1.1. Total Sexual Offences

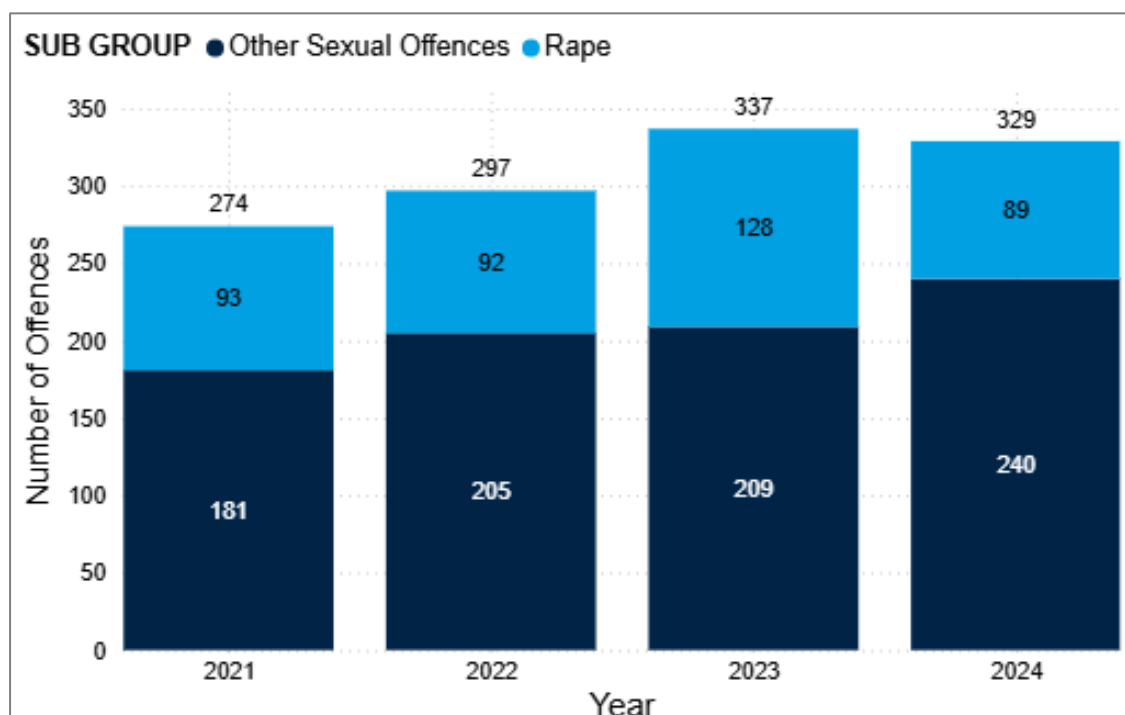
Figure 3 below shows that the number of sexual offences recorded in Fenland have decreased slightly by 2% from 337 in 2023 to 329 in 2024. Despite this decrease, offence counts in 2024 are still higher than that seen in 2021 and 2022; the count of 329 offences in 2024 is 20% higher than the 274 counts in 2021 (+55 offences).

In Cambridgeshire, sexual offences increased by 9% from 1,593 in 2023 to 1,729 in 2024. Sexual offences increased by 6% between 2021 and 2022 and decreased by -4% between 2022 and 2023; however, the 1,729 offences in 2024 are still 11% higher than the 1,562 counts in 2021 (+167 offences).

In 2024, the overall rate of sexual offences in Fenland was 3.1 per 1,000 population. This was higher than Cambridgeshire rate of 2.5 and was the highest in comparison to all five Cambridgeshire districts (ranging between 1.9 in South Cambridgeshire to 2.8 in Cambridge) (see A.4 Population Estimates for technical notes).

The slight decrease in all sexual offences can be attributed to the decrease in rape offences between 2023 and 2024 (-30%, -39 offences). The 2024 count of 89 rape offences represents the lowest count over the analysed period (2021 and 2024). In 2023, rape offences saw the highest number between 2021 and 2024; in the 2023 Fenland Strategic Assessment, this was suggested to have been influenced by an increase in the reporting of historical offences (CCC PIT, 2024).

Figure 2: Annual trend of sexual offences by subgroup in Fenland, 2021 to 2024



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Rape offences accounted for 27% of all sexual offences in 2024 (89 out of 329). This is lower than the national police recorded figures where rape offences accounted for 35% over the same period (YE December 2024). It is also the lowest proportion seen locally in Fenland between 2021 and 2024 - rape has consistently accounted for higher than 30% of sexual offences (ONS, 2025).

The increasing trend in 'other sexual offences' has continued into 2024; offences have increased from 181 in 2021 to 240 in 2024 (+33%, +59 offences). The most notable increase was seen between 2023 and 2024 (+15%, +31 offences). To some extent, this may have been impacted by the amendments to the Sexual Offences Act (2003), as mentioned above (Sexual Offences Act, 2003).

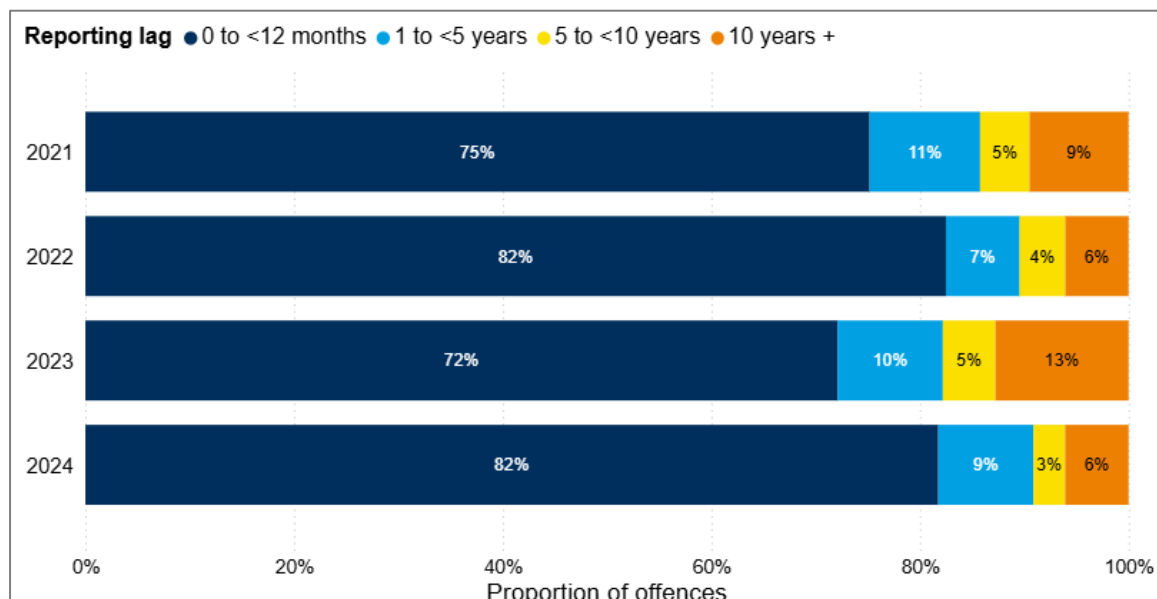
When sexual offences are reported to the police, this does not always happen immediately after the offence has occurred. In order to explore any possible impact of changes in reporting lag on recent trends observed locally, analysis has been completed on the difference between the date an offence was recorded by the police and the date when the offence occurred. It should be noted that offences can span a wide time period, and analysis here focuses on the offence start date rather than the offence end date due to data completeness.

Figure 3 below shows that in 2023 28% of sexual offences occurred over a year prior to reporting; this proportion has decreased to 18% in 2024. This is slightly lower than the 20% proportion seen nationally over the same period (YE December 2024)

(ONS, 2025). In 2024, 6% of sexual offences recorded had a reporting lag of 10 years or more; this was a decrease from the peak of 13% seen in 2023.

The proportion of rape offences that occurred over a year prior to reporting is higher than sexual offences that occurred over a year prior to reporting. In 2024, 34% of rape offences occurred over a year prior to reporting. This is also a decrease from the peak of 44% seen in 2023.

Figure 3: Number of years between offence start date and offence recorded date for police recorded sexual offences in Fenland, 2021 to 2024



Note 1: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Note 2: This graph may differ from previous reports with similar time periods, as the methodology has been updated.

2.2.1.2. Recent Sexual Offences

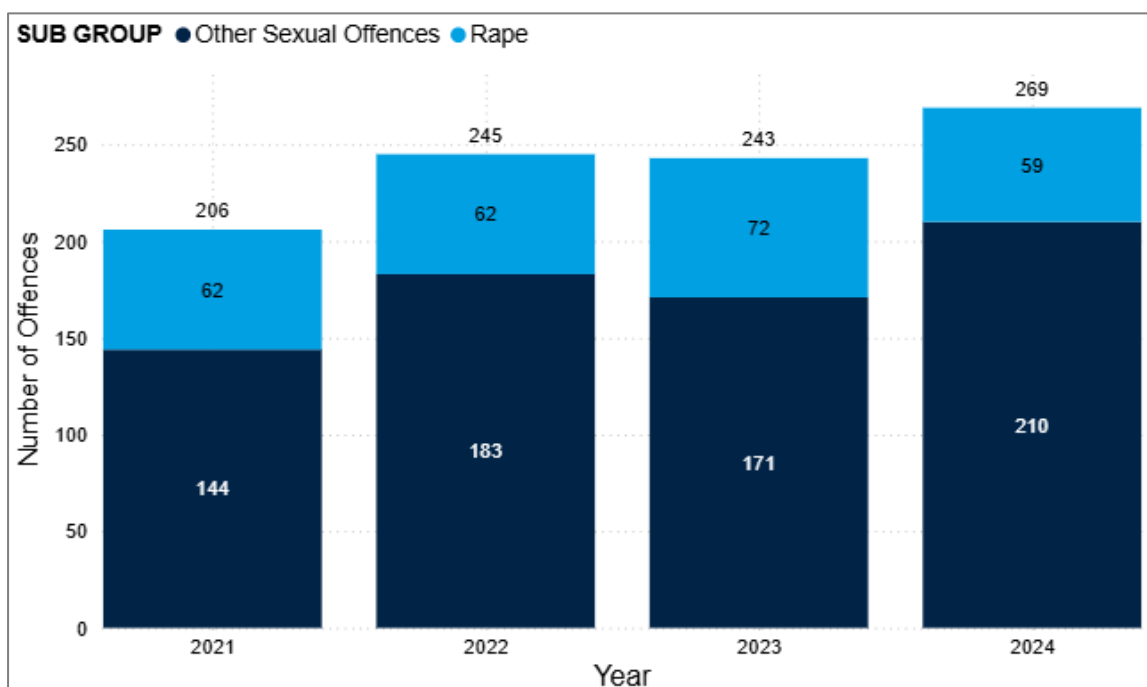
Recent offences refer to those which occurred within 12 months of reporting. As previously mentioned, offences can span across a long period of time due to data completeness; the time between offence start date and offence reported date has been used to determine recent or historic offences. Figure 3 above shows that in 2024 82% of all sexual offences recorded were recent. This section will explore the subset of recent offences in further detail.

Figure 4 below shows that the proportion of recent offences has notably increased by 31% from 206 offences in 2021 to 269 offences in 2024. After the number of offences remained relatively stable between 2022 and 2023, there was an 11% increase in the last year from 243 in 2023 to 269 in 2024. This increase was driven

by 'other sexual offences' (+23%, +39 offences). Rape offences decreased by 18% between 2023 and 2024 (-13 offences).

'Other sexual offences' accounted for 78% of all recent sexual offences reported in 2024 (210 out of 269). 22% of the offences reported within a year were rape offences in 2024 (59 out of 269).

Figure 4: Annual trend of recent sexual offences by subgroup in Fenland, 2021 to 2024



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Due to the variety of offences which are categorised under 'other sexual offences' subgroup, a further look into the types included in this subgroup is below. In Table 1, 'sexual assault on a female' accounted for almost a third of all recent 'other sexual offences' (30%); this is followed by 'exposure' with 12%.

'Sharing or threatening to share intimate photograph or film to cause alarm, distress or humiliation, or for sexual gratification' is a new offence introduced through the amendments made to Sexual Offences Act 2003 (College of Policing, 2024a). More details on this are referenced in section 2.1.3.

Table 1: Top 5 Offences under 'Other Sexual Offences' in Fenland, 2024

Offence Short Title	Count	Proportion
Sexual assault on a female	62	30%
Exposure	25	12%
Engage in sexual communication with a child	11	5%
Assault on a female by penetration (Indictable)	8	4%
Sharing or threatening to share intimate photograph or film to cause alarm, distress or humiliation, or for sexual gratification	8	4%

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Domestic Abuse Marker

Crime markers can be added to any offence type by the police; they can provide further detail about an offence type. It is worth noting that there is a potential level of inconsistency in the application of the marker.

A domestic abuse (DA) marker can be added to any offence by the police. In 2024, out of the 269 recent sexual offences, 14% had a DA marker (37 offences). Previous proportions of DA offences for recent sexual offences ranged between 19-20% between 2021 to 2023, and this is the lowest proportion of DA marked sexual offences since 2021.

It is not immediately clear as to why the proportion of recent sexual offences is lower in 2024. Given that at the time of publishing this report, 2025 is not completed – there may be more recent sexual offences reported by the end of 2025 for 2024 and the 14% DA marker proportion for 2024 may draw closer to proportions of the 19-20% range by the end of 2025.

2.2.2. Health Data

Health data has been explored as it should not be assumed that every sexual assault or offence has been reported to the police. There are also further insights in the Violence Against Women and Girls Needs Assessment which was published in 2024.

2.2.2.1. East of England Ambulance Trust (EEAST)

Data from the East of England Ambulance Trust (EEAST) has been provided and is shown in the Table 2 and Table 3 below. This includes all callouts with a face-to-face response, relating to sexual assault, see technical note A.1 East of England Ambulance Trust Data for methodology.

Table 2: Count of sexual assault-related callouts which were responded to face-to-face by district, 2024

District	Count of face-to-face responses
Fenland	<5
Cambridge	5
East Cambridgeshire	<5
South Cambridgeshire	<5
Huntingdonshire	<5

Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by EEAST.

Despite the small numbers, Table 3 below shows that most sexual assault related callouts were for females under the age of 29.

Table 3: Count of sexual assault-related callouts which were responded to face-to-face by age groups and gender for Cambridgeshire, 2024

Age Groups	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
0 to 9	0	<5	0	<5
10 to 19	0	<5	0	<5
20 to 29	0	<5	0	<5
30 to 39	0	0	0	0
40 to 49	0	<5	0	<5
50 to 59	0	0	0	0
60 to 69	0	0	0	0
70+	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	<5	<5

Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by EEAST.

2.2.2.2. Hospital data

Cambridge University Hospitals (CUH), North West Anglia Foundation Trust (NWAFT), and Queen Elizabeth Hospital King's Lynn (QEHKL) were contacted via CSP member referrals and Freedom of Information (FOI) requests for hospital data on sexual assaults related to Fenland, but no hospital data on sexual assaults related to Fenland was available from CUH, NWAFT, and QEHKL. This therefore remains a gap in local understanding of prevalence and need where data is collected within health services and not shared more widely.

2.2.2.3. Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC)

The Elms Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) provides support to victims of sexual assault (including rape) in Cambridgeshire. This support can be medical, practical or emotional. SARC was contacted for data.

3. What is known about the victims and suspects

3.1. Victims

3.1.1. National Context

ONS released a bulletin detailing the characteristics of victims of sexual offences in the YE March 2022 (ONS, 2023). This bulletin covers both police recorded crime and the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW). It was noted that sexual offences recorded by the police do not provide a reliable measure of trends.

In the YE March 2022, it was estimated for the CSEW that 798,000 women and 275,000 men over the age of 16 had experienced sexual assault in the last year; this equates to approximately 3 in 100 women and 1 in 100 men.

Of the sexual offences recorded in YE March 2022, 86% of the victims were female. This proportion increases for rape offences: 91% of victims were female and 9% were male. This is based on data supplied by 39 police forces.

Under 16 years olds are not asked about experiences with sexual assault in the CSEW. However, of those aged 16 and above, in the YE March 2022, 11% of those aged between 16 to 19 years were victims of sexual assault as well as 9% of ages 20 to 24 years. These proportions are notably higher than other age groups. 31 police forces provided sexual offences data highlighting that in YE March 2022, females aged between 10 and 34 years were disproportionately more likely to be victims. This age range is wider for males with those aged between 5 and 34 years old.

Relationship between victims and perpetrator varies between male and female victims. In the YE March 2022, data was supplied by 24 police forces. This data highlighted that for both other sexual offences and rape, male victims were more likely to be acquaintances with the perpetrator (38%). For female victims, this relationship was similar for other sexual offences (36%); however, for rape offences, the perpetrator was more likely to be an intimate partner of the victim (46%) (ONS, 2023). This was the same picture to what was seen in the YE March 2020. This data was supplied by 15 police forces, one of which was Cambridgeshire (ONS, 2021a).

3.1.2. Local Context

This section shows analysis of the demographics for victims of sexual offences recorded in 2024, with a home address recorded in Fenland. For this report, victims of recent sexual offences have been analysed as a subset of the analysis in the most recent Strategic Assessment. Recent offences refer to those which occurred within 12 months of reporting.

Some victims may have reported multiple offences within the year; therefore, in order to identify individual victims, data was deduplicated by victim and only the first offence in 2024 was returned and used. Data was deduplicated after filtering on the recent offences. However, it is important to note that if someone was a victim of multiple offences and had moved outside of Fenland between reporting the first and subsequent offences, they will still be included here as residing in Fenland (where this includes the first reported offence in 2024).

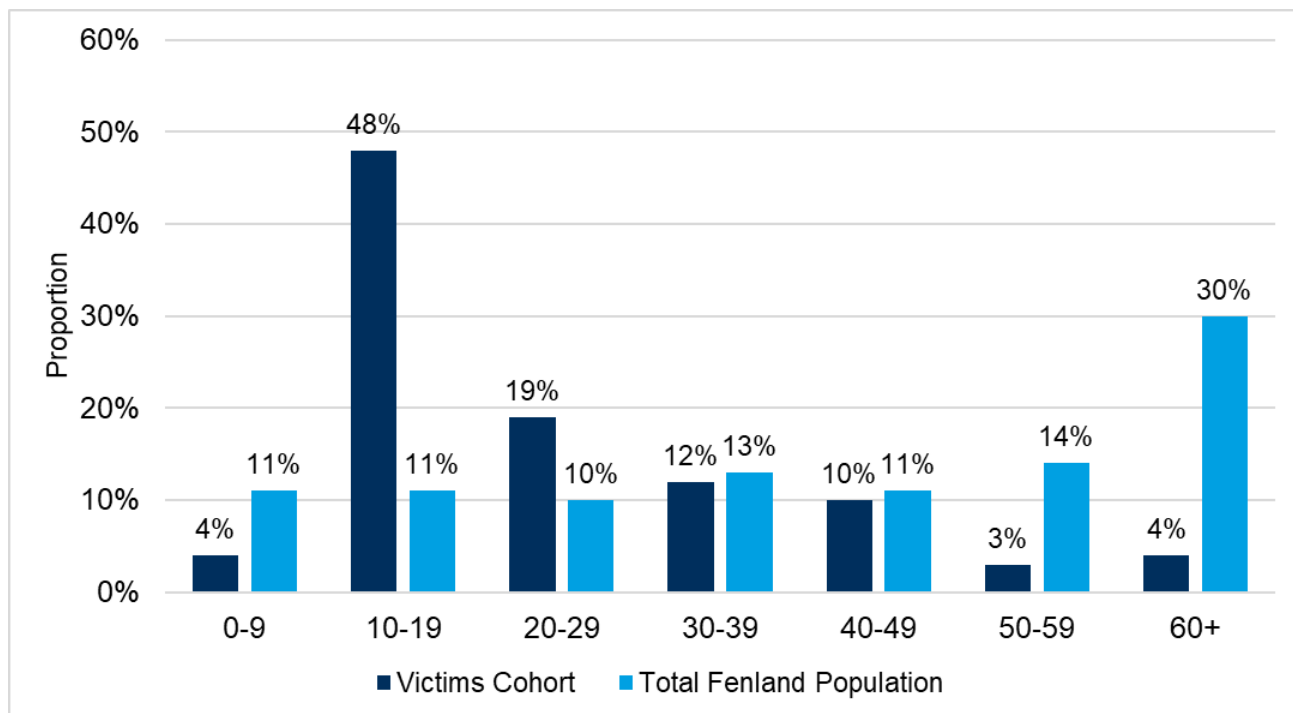
This is a high-level analysis and does not detail types of sexual offences nor does it cross-tabulate different demographics. It does, however, highlight the current demographics of victims of recent sexual offences in 2024, who are living in Fenland.

In Fenland, there were 214 individual victims of all sexual offences (including recent and historic) in 2024 (CCC PIT, 2024).

The findings for recent offences are as follows:

- In Fenland, there were 181 individual victims recorded. This represents a rate per 1,000 population of 1.7, the highest rate out of all Cambridgeshire districts, ranging between (1.1 in South Cambridgeshire and 1.6 in Huntingdonshire) (see A.4 Population Estimates for more details).
- 85% of victims in Fenland were female. A similar proportion to England and Wales according to the CSEW from YE March 2022 (86%).
- Just under half of victims were aged between 10 and 19 years old at the time of the offence (48%), as highlighted in the figure below. The latest 2023 local population estimates for Fenland indicate that 11% of the total Fenland population is age 10-19 (CCC PIT, 2025). This age group was thus overrepresented in the victim cohort.
- The majority of male victims were aged between 0 to 19 years (68%) whilst the majority of female victims were aged between 10 to 29 years (67%).
- Age groups 0-9, 50-59 and 60+ were underrepresented within the victim's cohort, as shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Proportion of age groups of individual victims of recent sexual offences in 2024 with a home address in Fenland and proportion of age groups based on total Fenland population



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary and Cambridgeshire County Council’s local population estimates (CCC PIT, 2025).

3.2. Suspects

This section shows analysis of the demographics for suspects of sexual offences recorded in 2024 with a home address recorded in Fenland. For this report, suspects of recent sexual offences have been analysed. Recent offences refer to those which occurred within 12 months of reporting. To note, the following analysis only involves those recent sexual offences which had an associated suspect record; it does not include crimes where no suspect was associated.

Some suspects may have been involved in multiple offences within the year; therefore, in order to identify individuals, data was deduplicated by suspect and only the first offence in 2024 was returned and used. Data was deduplicated after filtering on the recent offences. However, it is important to note that if someone was a suspect of multiple offences and had moved outside of Fenland between committing the offences, they will still be included as residing in Fenland where this includes the first reported offence in 2024.

This is a high-level analysis and does not detail types of sexual offences nor does it cross-tabulate different demographics. It does, however, highlight the current

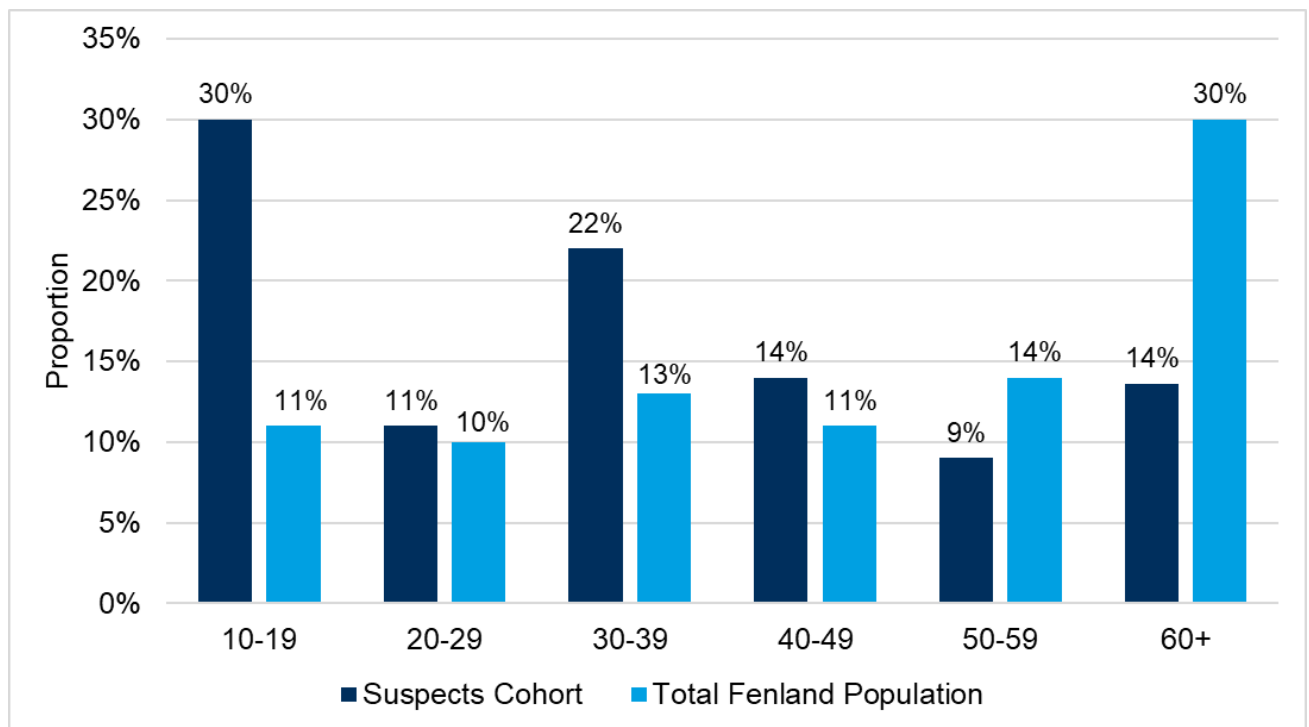
demographics of suspects of recent sexual offences in 2024, who are living in Fenland.

In Fenland, there were 155 individual suspects recorded for all sexual offences (including recent and historic) in 2024.

The findings for recent offences are as follows:

- In Fenland, there were 125 individual suspects recorded. This represents a rate per 1,000 population of 1.2, the highest rate out of all Cambridgeshire districts, ranging between (0.7 in South Cambridgeshire and 0.9 in Huntingdonshire and Cambridge City) (see A.4 Population Estimates for more details).
- 89% of suspects in Fenland were male.
- Just under a third of suspects were aged between 10 and 19 years old at the time of the offence (30%), as highlighted in the figure below. This age group was largely overrepresented in the cohort of suspects, based on population estimates for 2023 produced by Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC PIT, 2025).
- Those aged between 30 to 39 were also notably overrepresented (22% of suspects vs 13% of total population).
- Ages 60+ are largely underrepresented, accounting for 30% of the total Fenland population and 14% of the suspects cohort.

Figure 6: Proportion of age groups of individual suspects of recent sexual offences in 2024 with a home address in Fenland and proportion of age groups based on total Fenland population



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team,

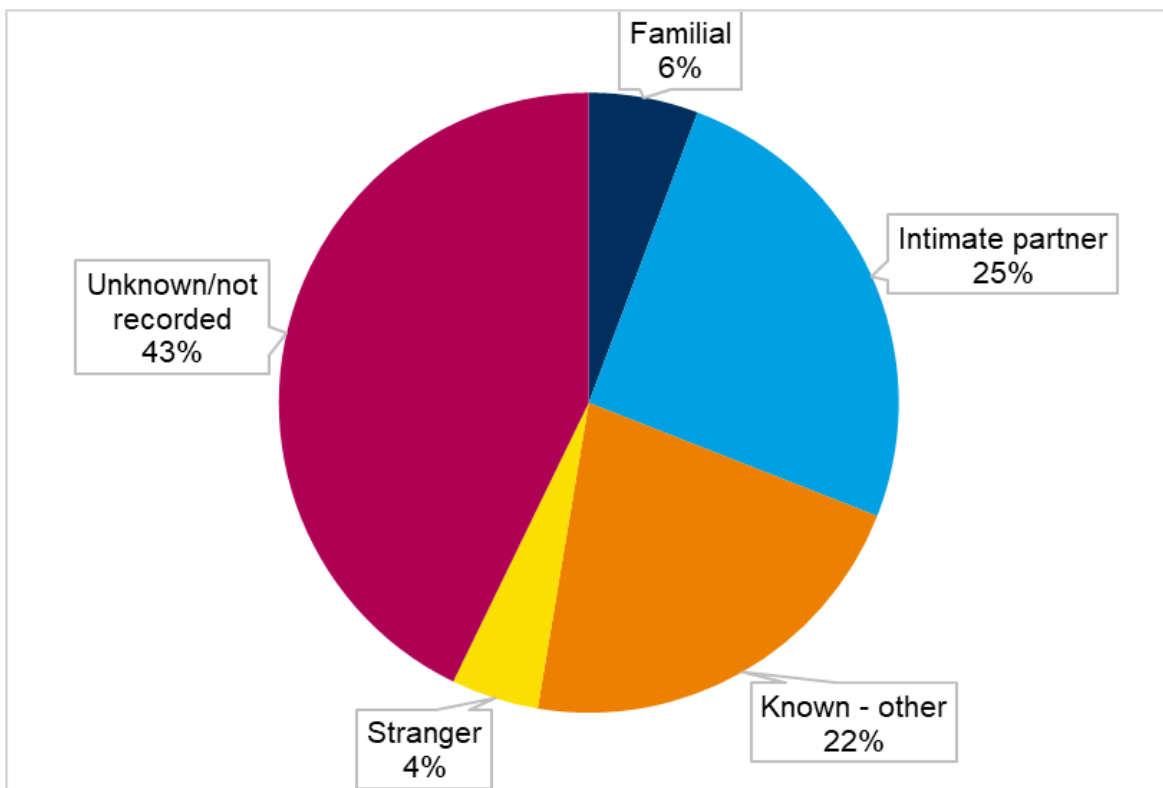
using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary and Cambridgeshire County Council's local population estimates (CCC PIT, 2025).

3.3. Suspect – Victim Relationship

When analysing the relationship between victims and suspects, there were notable data gaps. In order to provide more information, this section will focus on recent sexual offences in Cambridgeshire as a whole, with reference to the picture in Fenland specifically. Relationship data is collated from the suspects cohort. Despite using a larger geographic cohort, it must be acknowledged that this does not present a complete picture due to the level of missing data. It should also be noted that repeat victims are included within this data. Therefore, extreme caution should be taken in trying to broaden the analysis to the total population (CCC PIT, 2023).

In Cambridgeshire, there were 701 records, of which 43% did not have a known relationship. This proportion has been included in Figure 7. Intimate partner was the most common relationship type, accounting for a quarter of records (25%); this can include both current and ex partners. This was followed by known – other (22%), this category includes, but is not limited to, friend, teacher, employer etc.

Figure 7: Victim - suspect relationship type for suspects of recent sexual offences in Cambridgeshire, 2024



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

The proportion of intimate partner relationships increases when looking at rape offences, with 54%. This is a similar picture to that seen nationally, albeit over different time period; this has been mentioned in Section 3.1.1. National Context.

The two most common types of relationships for all recent sexual offences in Fenland (after unknown/ not recorded) were the same as Cambridgeshire; however, 'known – other' accounted for the highest proportion (29%), followed by intimate partner (22%).

4. Where and when sexual offences are occurring

This section aims to pull together the 'where' and 'when' of recent sexual offences in Fenland. The 'where' includes exploration of location of types and ward analysis. The 'when' includes exploration of time of day and day of week data.

4.1. Where sexual offences are occurring

In 2021, the ONS released a bulletin which included details about the location of rape or assault by penetration. This was recorded by the victim. If the victim had experienced multiple instances of rape or assault by penetration, they were asked to answer based on the latest offence. For YE March 2017 and March 2020, 63% occurred in a home, either the victim's (37%) or the perpetrator's (26%) (ONS, 2021b). It should be noted that this data was from 2017 and 2020, and at the time of writing the report, this was a least 5 years ago and so it should be used with caution. The methodology for this analysis can be found in the appendix (A.3 Address Base Analysis).

67% of all recent offences occurred in a dwelling of some kind. The data does not lend itself to further details about whether this was the dwelling of the victim, suspect or someone else. 8% occurred either in an education setting or a residential institution. For rape offences specifically, the proportion which occurred within a dwelling increased (81%).

4.1.1. Ward analysis of recent sexual offences

Wisbech South, Wisbech Riverside, and March North have consistently had the highest number of recent sexual offences compared to other wards since 2021.

- **Wisbech Riverside** had a rate of 5.2 per 1,000 population for sexual offences, the highest rate in Fenland.
- 7 wards in total had a higher rate than Fenland (2.6). These wards include Wisbech Riverside (5.2), Doddington and Wimblington (4.5), Wisbech South

(4.4), Wisbech North (5.1), Whittlesey Luttersey (4.0), Whittlesey North West (3.4), and Wisbech North (3.2).

- **Wisbech South** had the highest count of offences in 2024 with 40.

4.1.2. Ward analysis of recent sexual offences – 2025 trends

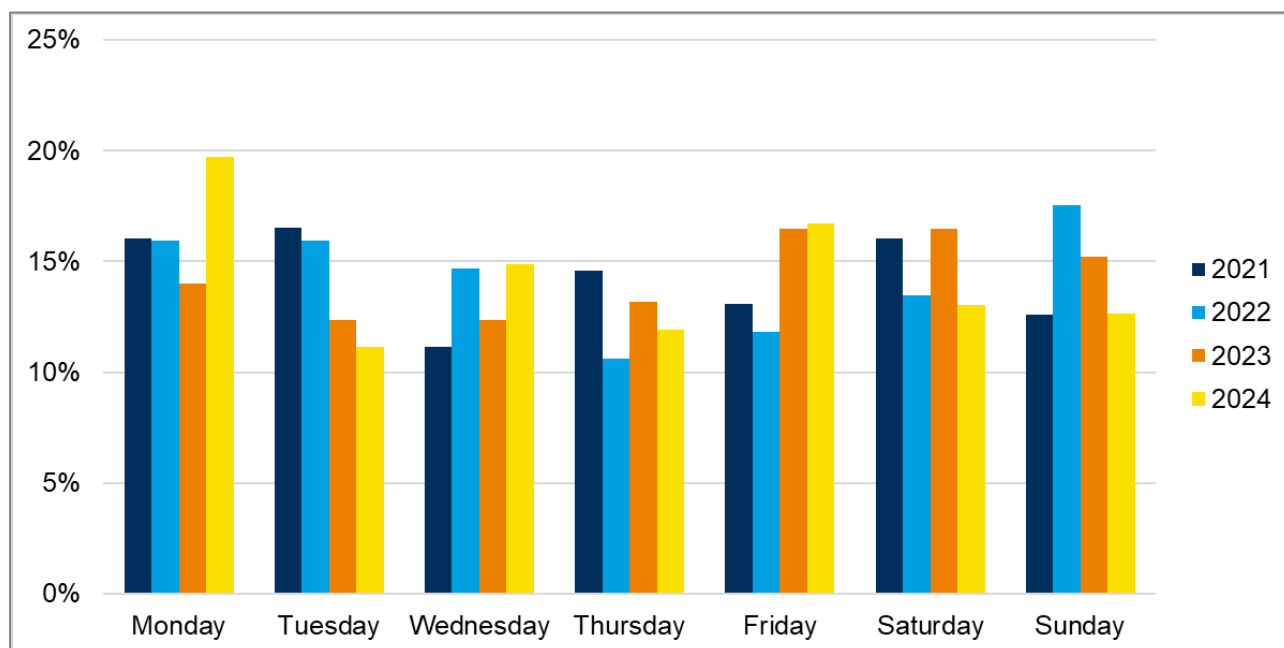
Recent sexual offences recorded so far in 2025 (between January and June). 9 wards have already reached a count which is over 50% of half of the count for 2024. There are two wards which have currently exceeded 2024 counts: Chatteris North and Manea with 16 recent offences recorded in 2025 so far compared to 11 in 2024 and Wisbech North with 13 in 2025 so far compared to 10 offences in 2024.

4.2. When sexual offences are occurring

As previously mentioned, offences may span across a long period of time, the offence start date has been used to determine both the time of day and the day of the week.

Time of day data, however, is difficult to draw conclusions on due to the nature of sexual offences. When analysing the local police data for Fenland, no specific time of day was particularly notable, as there was a lot of data gaps. Improved consistency in data recording would enable more detailed insights and robust conclusions to be drawn (CCC PIT, 2023, p. 55). The British Transport Police previously released an article which included findings from a survey analysis. It was noted that a third of the women who completed the survey had been victims of sexual offences or harassment during their commute to work. This included both commuting by train or by tube. The article states that the time of day may differ from what is assumed with offences often occurring during the busy evening rush hour period (5-7pm) (British Transport Police, 2023).

Day of the week data was slightly more robust with no data gaps. Figure 8 below shows the proportion of recent sexual offences by each day of the week; this is based on the offence start date. This has been displayed by the year for the last four years to highlight any notable trends. However, as seen in Figure 8, there was no clear pattern as to a particular day or days in which sexual offences happen. Monday has the highest proportion of offences in 2024; in 2023, the highest proportion was on Friday and Saturday. This further contrasts with the highest proportion being Sunday in 2022 and Tuesday in 2021.

Figure 8: Count of recent sexual offences by day of the week, 2021 to 2024

Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

5. What works in terms of preventing and reducing sexual violence

This section has been taken from the Fenland Strategic Assessment (2024). It details some previous research alongside points from a discussion with Cambridge Rape Crisis Centre. The research details examples of interventions to consider when deciding on local interventions for reducing and preventing sexual violence.

5.1.1. Cambridge Rape Crisis Centre

A conversation with Cambridge Rape Crisis Centre (CRCC) has informed this section of the report (Cambridge Rape Crisis Centre, n.d.). CRCC, alongside Peterborough Rape Crisis Care Group, make up the Cambridge and Peterborough Rape Crisis Partnership (CAPRCP), and together they deliver specialist support services to people in Cambridgeshire who are survivors of rape, sexual abuse and sexual violence. In the YE 2024, the CAPRCP supported 1,956 survivors across the county. Of these, 1,519 were adults (18yrs+), 334 were young people (aged 13-17yrs) and 103 were children (0 – 12yrs), and 205 survivors were from the Fenland area. CAPRCP provides support across the county, and as such the following is not all specific to the Fenland area. CRCC highlighted the following trends and concerns:

- Long waiting times when taking offences through the criminal justice system cause survivors to be re-traumatised.

- There is a general lack of understanding around the re-traumatisation of survivors taking cases through criminal justice system.
- Because statutory mental health services are under huge pressures, meeting the criteria threshold for accessing services is increasingly difficult and so more survivors are seeking support from CRCC and staying in service longer.
- The number of referrals for counselling for children under 12 has nearly tripled since the previous year (from 11 referrals in 22/23 to 30 in 23/24).
- There is an increase in people seeking support for online sexual violence (e.g. revenge pornography, on-line grooming and child abuse etc). There is a lack of awareness of the impact of these offences.
- With Fenland being rural, accessibility is often a barrier for accessing in-person support services. CRCC is working to ensure support services are brought closer to more rural areas.

When discussing sexual violence prevention, it was acknowledged that there is much work to do. School workshops have been used by CRCC to educate and offer support. As a result, it was highlighted that these workshops should be facilitated by specialists to ensure that pupils are receiving the correct after care and follow ups where necessary. CRCC also highlighted the value of parents, carers, teachers and school staff in continuing this education and support; therefore, where possible, sessions are also provided to ensure parents, carers etc. are equipped with necessary resources for prevention.

5.1.2. Evidence and Evaluation

Wales Violence Reduction Unit – Systematic Evidence Assessment

In a Systematic Evidence Assessment published by the Wales Violence Reduction Unit in 2021, a range of studies and literature were discussed when understanding what works in terms of preventing violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence (VAWDASV) (Wales Violence Prevention Unit, 2021). Some key points on highlighted effective interventions are as follows.

- Interventions within school settings such as Fourth R programme, Safe Dates and Stepping Stones have seen evidence for reducing dating violence.
- Studies on night-time environment often focus on bystander interventions and raising awareness through campaigns. As cited in the report, The Good Night Out Campaign aimed to provide workers with guidance to prevent and respond to sexual violence. It was found that heightened awareness was associated with higher confidence to intervene.
- It was found that working with multiple agencies and through partnerships was effective in building a cohesive and co-ordinated response within the community to VAWDASV. As well, when interventions utilise an advocacy approach, the impact is more sustainable for victims.

To read more about this assessment, alongside the interventions which were evaluated, please see the following link: [What works to prevent Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence: Systematic Evidence Assessment.](#)

Thames Valley Police - Project Vigilant

Project Vigilant was rolled out by Thames Valley Police with the aim of preventing sexual violence through targeting predatory behaviour during the night-time economy (College of Policing, 2024b). Officers in plain clothes identify the behaviour, and uniformed officers will then step in to intervene and prevent the behaviour from escalating. University of Brighton was commissioned to evaluate this project. Whilst there was too little data to draw conclusions from police recorded sexual offences, it was highlighted that officers were proactive in intervening in situations with suspected predatory behaviour. University of Brighton did recommend that partnership working should be enhanced (Magill, Squires, Solaas, Havard, & Flood, 2023).

Lucy Faithfull Foundation – Protecting Parents Across Communities Programme

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) were commissioned to evaluate a project, which was run by the Lucy Faithfull Foundation called 'Protecting Parents Across Communities (PPAC)' (NSPCC, Williams, M., 2018). As cited in the evaluation, this project ran between June 2009 to June 2012 and formed part of a child sexual abuse prevention initiative called 'Parents Protect' run by Lucy Faithfull Foundation, operating in the UK and Ireland. This programme set to establish an approach to work with non-English speaking communities to prevent child sexual abuse in the home. For this project, resource was focused on the Somali community. It was found that by working directly with community members, professionals could identify local risks. Also, it was established that parents must be involved in identifying risk and taking action if prevention techniques and methods are to succeed.

To read more about the initial programme and the information on NSPCC website, please see the following links:

[Parents Protect! Programme | Lucy Faithfull Foundation](#)

[Protecting children from sexual abuse | NSPCC Learning](#)

Together for Girls, The Equality Institute and Oak Foundation – Systematic Review

Organisations including Together for Girls, The Equality Institute and Oak Foundation partnered to undertake a systematic review of research, solutions and best practices used worldwide to respond to and prevent sexual violence against children and young people. This review is described as “a knowledge springboard for

further work” and contains an array of evaluated evidence (Ligiero, Hart, Fulu, Thomas, & Radford, What works to prevent sexual violence against children: Evidence Review. Together for Girls, 2019a). Below is a summary of effective intervention types within relevant categories; for further details see the full report and the executive summary cited in this document.

- **Norms and values** - Community mobilisation programmes have proven effective based on evaluation in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) in contributing to reducing intimate partner violence and also changing attitudes more broadly around violence. SASA!, an example of this intervention type, was evaluated and highlighted effectiveness with children (Raising Voices, n.d.). However, more research is needed to evaluate for other age groups and for sexual violence against children and young people.
- **Parent and caregiver support** – Parenting programmes to reduce teen violence were found to be effective. Through using multi-component education programmes (delivered to staff, students and their parents), high-risk sexual activities amongst high-school aged young people were reduced along with physical violence within relationships.
- **Education and life skills** – Several types of interventions were highlighted as effective.
 - Programmes that promote healthy relationships are found to be more effective when they are interactive, delivered over multiple sessions, use local sexual violence data and aim to change attitudes over just providing information amongst other elements which make them more effective.
 - There is a vast amount of research that supports the effectiveness of school-based safe dating programmes with the understanding that the programmes should be age and gender specific along with culturally and socially appropriate.
 - Experimental evaluations suggests that bystander intervention programmes within schools can result in lower occurrences of harassment and stalking. However, there is no evidence to support that behaviour will change as a result.
 - Studies have shown reduction in sexual violence upon the completion of empowerment and self-defence programmes. This has not yet been researched and evidenced in different contexts.

Source: What works to prevent sexual violence against children: Executive Summary. Together for Girls. (Ligiero, et al., What works to prevent sexual violence against children. Executive summary. Together for Girls, 2019b, pp. 26, 34, 43)

For further details about interventions, the link to the full report can be found here: [What Works to Prevent Sexual Violence Against Children: Evidence Review](#)

6. Glossary

Term/abbreviation	Definition
CAPRCP	Cambridge and Peterborough Rape Crisis Partnership
CCC	Cambridgeshire County Council
CRCC	Cambridge Rape Crisis Centre
CSEW	Crime Survey for England and Wales
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
CUH	Cambridge University Hospitals
DA	Domestic Abuse
EEAST	East of England Ambulance Trust
FOI	Freedom of Information
LMICs	Low- and Middle-Income Countries
MET	Metropolitan police
NSPCC	National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
NWAFT	North West Anglia Foundation Trust
ONS	Office for National Statistics
OPCC	Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
PIT (or CCC PIT)	Policy and Insight Team (part of Cambridgeshire County Council)
PPAC	Protecting Parents Across Communities
QEHLK	Queen Elizabeth Hospital King's Lynn
SARC	Sexual Assault Referral Centre
SASA!	SASA! means “now” in Kiswahili and is an acronym for approach’s four phases: Start, Awareness, Support and Action.
VAWDASV	Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence
YE	Year Ending

Appendix A: Technical Notes

A.1 East of England Ambulance Trust Data

Reporting: Data on sexual assault related ambulance callouts for the year 2024.

Measures:

- The count of all incidents with a face-to-face response.
- 'LocalAuthorityDistrict' to match Fenland; Cambridge (inclusive of East and South); Huntingdonshire
- Problem Description to feature words "sexual" or "rape"; problem description checked to ensure relates to SA.

Date Range: 01/01/2024 - 31/12/2024

Limitations: Data manually filtered where sexual assault or rape identified as physically occurring (i.e. not being threatened to police).

A.2 Suspects and Victims Analysis Methodology

Suspects residing in Fenland

This analysis for suspect demographics was completed on suspect records for recent sexual offences which had a recorded date between 1st January 2024 and 31st December 2024. Prior to deduplicating, filtering and geocoding, for all sexual offences in 2024, there were 1,925 suspect records, 293 of which had no eastings and northings. Suspect records were then filtered on recent offences (recording date within 12 months of offence start date), excluded records where suspect had been eliminated, and then deduplicated on the first offence. This left a total of 1,013 suspect records.

Suspects homes were matched to a district using easting and northing information. 95 records (9% of 1,013) could not be geocoded to any district. 125 records in total were geocoded to Fenland.

Victims residing in Fenland

This analysis for victim demographics was completed on victim records for recent sexual offences which had a recorded date between 1st January 2024 and 31st December 2024. Prior to deduplicating, filtering and geocoding, for all sexual offences in 2024, there were 2,494 victim records, 171 of which had no eastings and northings. Victim records were then filtered on recent offences (recording date within 12 months of offence start date), excluded records where victim had been

eliminated, and then deduplicated on the first offence. This left a total of 1,652 victim records.

Victims' homes were matched to a district using easting and northing information. 169 records (10% of 1,652) could not be geocoded to any district. 181 records in total were geocoded to Fenland.

A.3 Address Base Analysis

Local data from Cambridgeshire Constabulary was matched to the Address Base using the incident eastings and northings. This data was inclusive of recent sexual offences in Fenland, which were reported in 2024. Address Base was used to identify a more specific location type of these offences. To do this, addresses are categorised by location type, and these types are then further broken down into different levels. For example, an address could be classified as residential, dwelling and a semi-detached dwelling.

On the initial matching, 33% of offences could not be matched to an address on the Address Base. After some investigation, almost half of the blanks were due to a slight misalignment in eastings and northings between local police data and the Address Base. In order to mitigate this, for those which were blank, a buffer of one metre was applied. This meant that any other location points within this buffer were also captured. See Figure 9 below, which helps display how the buffer works. The analysis includes all recent offences which were matched to the Address Base directly and offences where a one metre buffer was applied. After this buffer was applied, only 16% of offences could not be matched to an address on the Address Base.

Figure 9: Buffer zone diagram



A.4 Population Estimates

Unless otherwise stated, local rates have been calculated based on CCC mid-year 2023 population estimates, the most recent population estimates available (CCC PIT, 2025).

CCC mid-year 2023 population estimates have been rounded to the nearest 5.

Rates in the 2024 Fenland Strategic Assessment were calculated using CCC mid-year 2022 population estimates; however, these rates have been updated with the latest CCC mid-year 2023 population estimates.

Appendix B: Figure Technical Notes

Figure 1: Proportion of outcomes by outcome group and offence group in England and Wales, 2023/24 (YE March)

1. "Data excludes fraud offences. Fraud offences are now recorded by the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) rather than police forces.
2. Offences asked to be taken into consideration by a court (TICs).
3. Includes caution - adults; caution - youths; Penalty Notices for Disorder.
4. Includes cannabis/khat warnings and community resolutions.

5. Includes not in the public interest (CPS); Not in public interest (Police); Offender Died; Prosecution prevented (suspect under age; suspect too ill; victim/key witness dead/too ill); Prosecution time limit expired.
6. Includes evidential difficulties where the suspect was/was not identified and the victim does not support further action.
7. Outcome 21 (Further investigation to support formal action not in the public interest) was introduced from January 2016 on a voluntary basis and became mandatory from April 2016.
8. Outcome 22 was introduced on a voluntary basis from April 2019.
9. Proportions show the percentage of crimes recorded in the year receiving each outcome.
10. Based on data from 42 forces (plus the British Transport Police). Data excludes Devon and Cornwall. Following the implementation of a new IT system in November 2022, Devon and Cornwall Police have been unable to supply outcomes data for the quarters, October 2022 to March 2023." (Home Office, 2025)

References

- British Transport Police. (2023). *Over a third of women have been sexually harassed on their commute to work*. Retrieved 06 05, 2025, from <https://www.btp.police.uk/news/btp/news/england/over-a-third-of-women-have-been-sexually-harassed-on-their-commute-to-work/>
- Cambridge Rape Crisis Centre. (n.d.). *About CRCC*. Retrieved 04 08, 2025, from <https://cambridgerapecrisis.org.uk/about-us/>
- CCC PIT. (2023). *Violence Against Women and Girls Needs Assessment*. Retrieved from <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/VAWG-needs-assessment-2023-v1.1-final.pdf>
- CCC PIT. (2024). *Community Safety Strategic Assessment: Fenland*. Retrieved from <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Fenland-Strategic-Assessment-2023-24-V1.1-FINAL.pdf>
- CCC PIT. (2025, 04 22). *Cambridgeshire County Council's Mid-2023 Population and Dwelling Stock Estimates*. Retrieved from <https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fcambridgeshireinsight.org.uk%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2025%2F04%2FCambridgeshire-and-Peterborough-Mid-2023-Estimates.xlsx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK>

- College of Policing. (2024a). *Sharing photographs or film of people in an intimate state*. Retrieved 03 20, 2025, from <https://www.college.police.uk/guidance/sharing-photographs-of-people-intimate-state#:~:text=These%20changes%20came%20into%20force%20on%2031%20January%202024.>
- College of Policing. (2024b). *Project Vigilant - preventing sexual violence*. Retrieved from <https://www.college.police.uk/support-forces/practices/project-vigilant-preventing-sexual-violence>
- Home Office. (2024, July 24). *Crime outcomes in England and Wales, year ending March 2024: data tables - Table 1.2*. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/crime-outcomes-in-england-and-wales-2023-to-2024>
- Home Office. (2025). *Crime Outcomes in England and Wales 2023 to 2024*. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/crime-outcomes-in-england-and-wales-2023-to-2024/crime-outcomes-in-england-and-wales-2023-to-2024#section1>
- Ligiero, D., Hart, C., Fulu, E., Thomas, A., & Radford, L. (2019a). *What works to prevent sexual violence against children: Evidence Review. Together for Girls*. Retrieved 04 2025, from <https://cdn.togetherforgirls.org/assets/files/What-Works-to-Prevent-Sexual-Violence-Against-Children-Evidence-Review.pdf>
- Ligiero, D., Hart, C., Fulu, E., Thomas, A., Radford, L., & Ligiero, D. (2019b). *What works to prevent sexual violence against children. Executive summary. Together for Girls*. Retrieved 04 2025, from <https://cdn.togetherforgirls.org/assets/files/What-works-to-prevent-sexual-violence-against-children-Executive-summary.pdf>
- Magill, D. C., Squires, P., Solaas, J., Havard, D., & Flood, P. (2023). *Project Vigilant: Evaluation Report*. Retrieved 04 15, 2025, from https://cris.brighton.ac.uk/ws/portalfiles/portal/39952805/Project_Vigilant_Evaluation.pdf
- NSPCC, Williams, M. (2018). *Working with a community to prevent child sexual abuse in the home*. Retrieved 04 2025, from <https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/media/1546/working-with-community-to-prevent-csa-in-the-home.pdf>
- Online Safety Act. (2023). *Online Safety Act*. Retrieved from <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2023/50>
- ONS. (2021a). *Sexual offences victim characteristics, England and Wales: year ending March 2020*. Retrieved 06 25, 2025, from

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/sexualoffencesvictimcharacteristicsenglandandwales/march2020#relationship-to-perpetrator>

- ONS. (2021b). *Nature of sexual assault by rape or penetration, England and Wales: year ending March 2020*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/natureofsexualassaultbyrapeorpenetrationenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2020#circumstances-of-the-sexual-assault>
- ONS. (2023, 03 23). *Sexual offences victim characteristics, England and Wales: year ending March 2022*. Retrieved 06 25, 2025, from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/sexualoffencesvictimcharacteristicsenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2022>
- ONS. (2024a). *Crime in England and Wales: Year ending March 2024*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2024>
- ONS. (2025, April 24). *Crime in England and Wales: year ending December 2024*. Retrieved 06 04, 2025, from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingdecember2024#sexual-offences>
- Raising Voices. (n.d.). *The SASA! Story*. Retrieved from <https://raisingvoices.org/about-us/approach/>
- Sexual Offences Act. (2003). *Sexual Offences Act*. Retrieved from <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/42/part/1/crossheading/other-offences>
- Wales Violence Prevention Unit. (2021). *What Works to Prevent Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV)?: Systematic Evidence Assessment*. Retrieved 04 2025, from https://www.violencepreventionwales.co.uk/cms-assets/research/What-Works-to-Prevent-Violence-against-Women-Domestic-Abuse-and-Sexual-Violence-Systematic-Evidence-Assessment_2021-09-20-124755_aypz.pdf