

6 February 2019

To: Board Members of the CDRP Board Stakeholder Event

Dear Sir / Madam

You are invited to attend the next **CDRP BOARD STAKEHOLDER EVENT**, which will be held in the **STOREY'S FIELD CENTRE - CAMBRIDGE CB3 1AA** on **TUESDAY, 12 FEBRUARY 2019** at **11.15 a.m.**

Yours faithfully

PATRICK ADAMS

Democratic Services Officer, CDRP Board Stakeholder Event

If you have any specific needs in relation to access to the agenda, for example large print, please let us know, and we will do what we can to help you.

AGENDA		PAGES
1.	Introductions and Apologies	
2.	Declarations of Interest	
3.	Minutes of Previous Meeting	1 - 4
	LOOKING BACK	
4.	Action Plan Review - Mike Hill	
5.	Budget Review - Kathryn Hawkes	
6.	Community Triggers - Emma Knight	
7.	Domestic Homicide Reviews - Kathryn Hawkes	
	LOOKING AHEAD	
8.	Strategic Assessment - Leigh Roberts / Jack Ossel <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presentation and discussion of priority-setting• Agree content and publication	5 - 38
9.	Set and Agree Priorities for 2019-20 - All, Mike Hill to lead <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Priorities for the 2019-20 CDRP Plan• System Leadership proposal OPCC – Chris Parker	39 - 50
10.	Funding 2019-20 The future of the Pooled Fund – Gemma Barron Delegate 2019-20 funding allocation decisions to T&CG – Chris Parker	
11.	Pre-brief for joint working meeting with City CSP - Chris Parker	

12. Date of Next Meeting

JOINT BRIEFING 13:15-14:15

Following this meeting there will be a joint briefing for Cambridge Community Safety Partnership (CCSP) and South Cambridgeshire Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) with a working lunch, from 13.15 to 14.15, which will be chaired by Debbie Kaye of Cambridge CSP.

Agenda Item 3

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP

Minutes of the meeting held on Wednesday, 17
October 2018 at 1.15 p.m.

South Cambs CDRP

PRESENT:

Chris Parker – Chairman

Members:	Jessica Bawden	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group
	Ray Bisby	Deputy Police & Crime Commissioner
	Anna Bradnam	South Cambridgeshire District Council
	Dr. Claire Daunton	South Cambridgeshire District Council
	Steve Kerridge	Cambridgeshire Constabulary
	Paul Clarke	CFRS
	Leigh Roberts	Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group
	Mark Freeman	Cambridge Councillor Voluntary Service
Officers:	Patrick Adams	Senior Democratic Services Officer
	Gemma Barron	Head of Sustainable Communities and Wellbeing
	Kathryn Hawkes	Partnerships Officer
	Mike Hill	Director of Housing and Environmental Services

Present for Joint Briefing (in addition)

Sarah Ferguson	Assistant Director Housing, Communities and Youth, Cambridgeshire County Council
Neil Sloan	CFRS

Cambridge Community Safety Partnership attendees

Board

Debbie Kaye (Chair)	Cambridge City Council (Community Services)
Jessica Bawden	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group
Paul Clarke	Cambridgeshire Fire & Rescue Service
Mark Freeman	Cambridge Council For Voluntary Service
Steve Kerridge	Cambridgeshire Constabulary
Nicky Massey	Cambridge City Council
Maggie Page	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust

Members

Lynda Kilkelly	Cambridge City Council (Community Services)
James Morgan	Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
Michelle Reynolds	University of Cambridge
Leigh Roberts	Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group
Susie Talbot	Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Commissioning
Louise Walker	Cambridge City Council (Safer Communities Section)

In Attendance

Alasdair Baker	Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
Ray Bisby	The Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner
Paul Rogerson	Cambridgeshire Constabulary

Action**1. WELCOME, HOUSEKEEPING, INTRODUCTIONS & LUNCH**

Members of the two CDRP Boards introduced themselves and networking took place over lunch.

2. PRESENTATIONS FROM PARTNERS: STRATEGIC PRIORITIES ACROSS CAMBRIDGE CITY AND SOUTH CAMBS - OPPORTUNITIES FOR CLOSER WORKING (CHAIR)**Ray Bisby – Deputy Police & Crime Commissioner**

Ray Bisby gave a presentation which highlighted the importance of Partners working together to prevent crime and share good practice, as public sector budgets decreased.

Sarah Ferguson – Assistant Director, Cambridgeshire County Council

Sarah Ferguson gave a presentation on “Think Communities”, which was designed to provide a framework to achieve coordination between Partners.

Neil Sloan – DCI

Neil Sloan gave a presentation on preventing child exploitation.

Steve Kerridge – Cambridge Constabulary

Steve Kerridge gave a report on the Strategic and Operational priorities of Cambridge Constabulary.

3. WELCOME, INTRODUCTIONS AND APOLOGIES (CHAIR)

The members of South Cambs CDRP Board introduced themselves.

4. ELECTION OF CHAIR AND VICE-CHAIR (CHAIR)

Chris Parker was elected unopposed as Chairman. Cllr Anna Bradnam was elected as Vice-Chairman for the meeting.

5. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST (CHAIR)

There were no Declarations of Interest.

6. TERMS OF REFERENCE (CHAIR)

It was noted that organisations could only have one voting member on the Board.

The Board **AGREED** the terms of reference.

7. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING (CHAIR)

The minutes of the meeting held 23 February 2018, were agreed as a correct record.

8. INFORMATION SHARING AGREEMENT (CHAIR)

This was noted.

9. DOMESTIC HOMICIDE REVIEW (CHAIR)

The Chair explained that following advice from the Home Office, an independent panel needed to be set up to investigate a recent domestic homicide. The cost of the review would be met by the pooled fund. It was noted that this was a rare event.

10. LOOKING BACK (FOR INFORMATION)

Hate crime

It was noted that hate crime had increased and although the EU referendum had been a trigger point, the increase had not been a temporary one-off spike. Focus groups had been organised with representatives of affected groups.

Misting system

It was noted that a misting system for putting out fires had been installed in a number of homes in the District, which had been assessed as being at risk.

Anti-Social Behaviour

This summer had seen a reduction in Anti-Social Behaviour compared to the summer of 2017. There had been an increase in Anti-Social Behaviour and arson in Cambourne. An officer was due to visit Cambourne Village College on 29 October to speak of the consequences of committing arson. There was no evidence that the recent fire at Milton landfill site had been started deliberately.

Hare coursing

An injunction had been served on four people in July following illegal hare coursing.

Rural crime

In response to questioning, Paul Rogerson explained that the Police wanted to work with local representatives to nurture community resilience, which would lead to more crimes being reported and an increase in convictions. He agreed to speak to local councillors on any specific issues, outside the meeting.

County lines

It was noted that plays had been performed in Village Colleges, warning school children of the dangers of criminal gangs exploiting children.

Modern slavery

CR agreed to circulate a link that could assist Board members in recognising evidence of modern slavery in a car wash.

11. LOOKING AHEAD: NEXT 12 MONTHS (FOR DECISION)

It was noted that not all crime was reported and it could prove challenging to differentiate between symptoms and actual problems. It agreed that it was vital to have a link between the Police Support Group and the Board.

Universal Credit

It was noted that the Police were aware of the introduction of Universal Credit and its possible links to domestic violence, but were not expecting to see a dramatic impact.

Serious Violence Strategy

Gemma Barron explained that this Strategy focused on tackling domestic violence and all violent crime. More work needed to be done on the existing data, before preventative initiatives could be carried out.

12. AOB NOTIFIED TO SCDC DEMOCRATIC SERVICES 48HRS IN ADVANCE (CHAIR)

None.

13. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

12 February 2019, with the CDRP meeting from 11:15am to 1:15pm and the Joint Briefing from 1:15pm to 2:15pm.

The meeting ended at 4.00 p.m.

Agenda Item 8



COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT – 2018/19

South Cambridgeshire

Version: 1.0

January 2019

'Cambridgeshire Research Group' (CRG) is the brand name for Cambridgeshire County Council's Research Function. As well as supporting the County Council we take on a range of work commissioned by other public sector bodies both within Cambridgeshire and beyond.

All the output of the team and that of our partners is published on our dedicated website www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk

For more information about the team phone 01223 715300

Document Details	
Title:	Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2018/19 – End of year review
Date Created:	December 2018
Description:	The purpose of this document is to provide the South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership (SCDRP) with an understanding of key community safety issues affecting the district.
Produced by:	Jack Ossel & Leigh Roberts Cambridgeshire Research Group jack.ossel@cambridgeshire.gov.uk leigh.roberts@cambridgeshire.gov.uk
Additional Contributions:	Kat Webb & David Attmore Cambridgeshire Research Group Updates from action plan tracker
On behalf of:	The document has been produced by the CRG, on behalf of South Cambridgeshire Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership and is available to download from: http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CDRP/southcambs
Geographic Coverage:	South Cambridgeshire
Time Period:	To end of December 2018, including historic data
Format:	Draft word
Status:	Version 0.9
Usage Statement:	This product is the property of the Research Group, 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.

Executive Summary	4
Topics.....	6
1. Violent crime	6
2. Domestic Abuse	13
3. Hate Crime and Cohesion issues.....	15
4. Acquisitive Crime	19
5. Issues of Offending	20
6. Serious Organised Crime	25
6.1 Modern Slavery (MS)	25
6.2 County Lines	27
7. Environmental issues	30
7.1 Fires and Anti-social behaviour	30

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 focus	Transformation	Force collaboration e.g. BCH, national specialists Develop agile working, force estates strategy		Innovative and 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

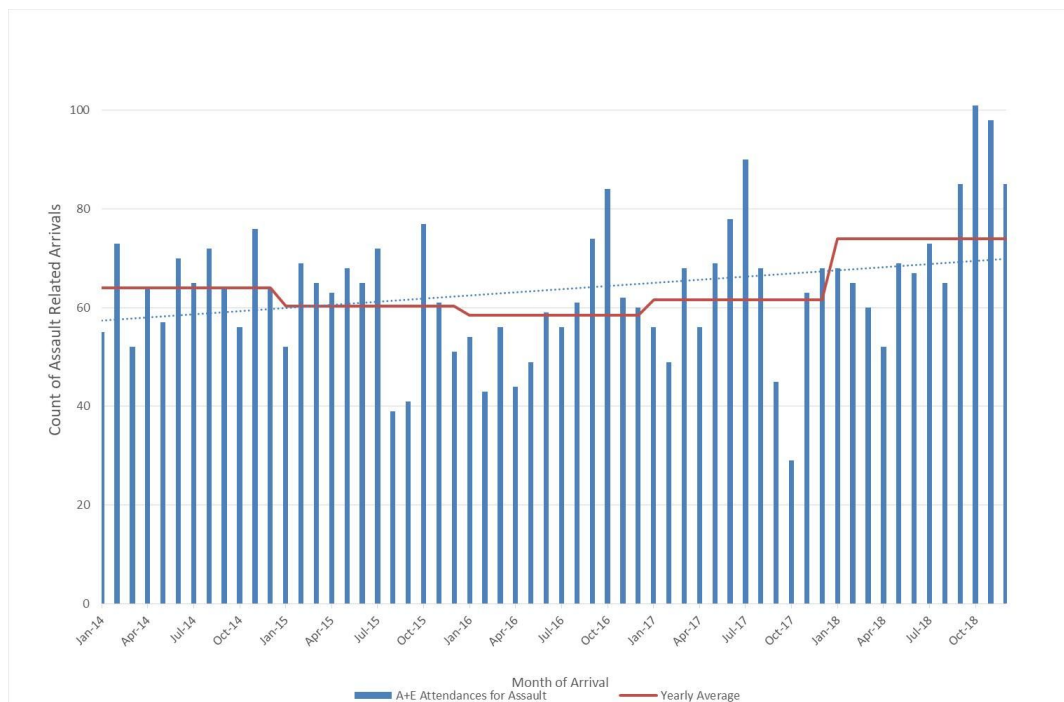


Figure 2: Trend in the percentage of Assault related arrivals at Addenbrooke's ED resulting in hospital Admission

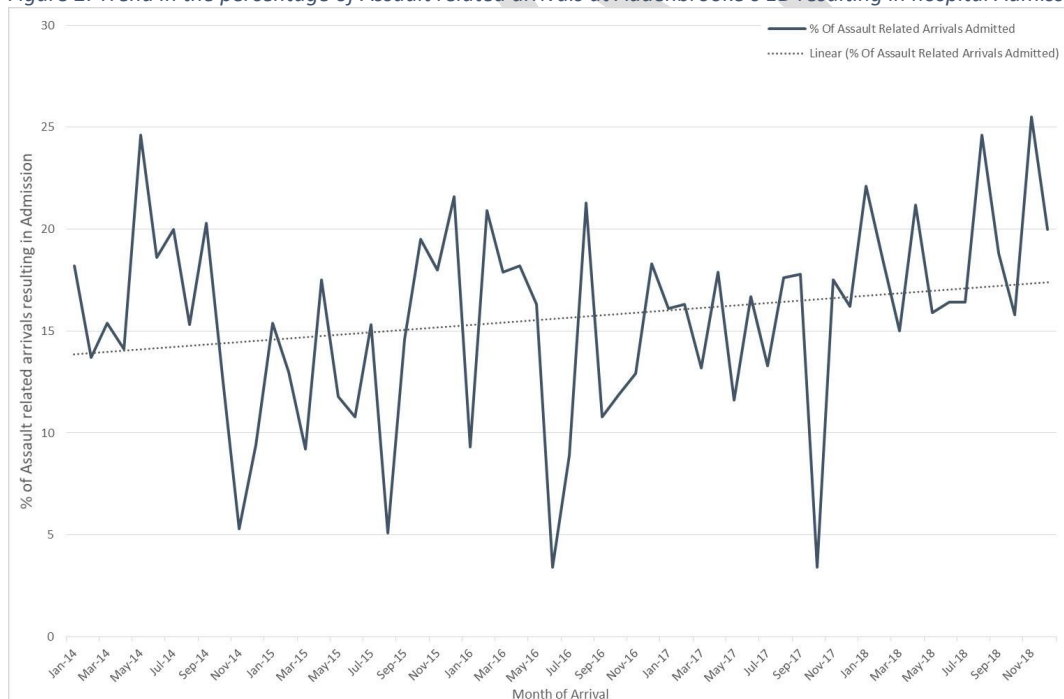
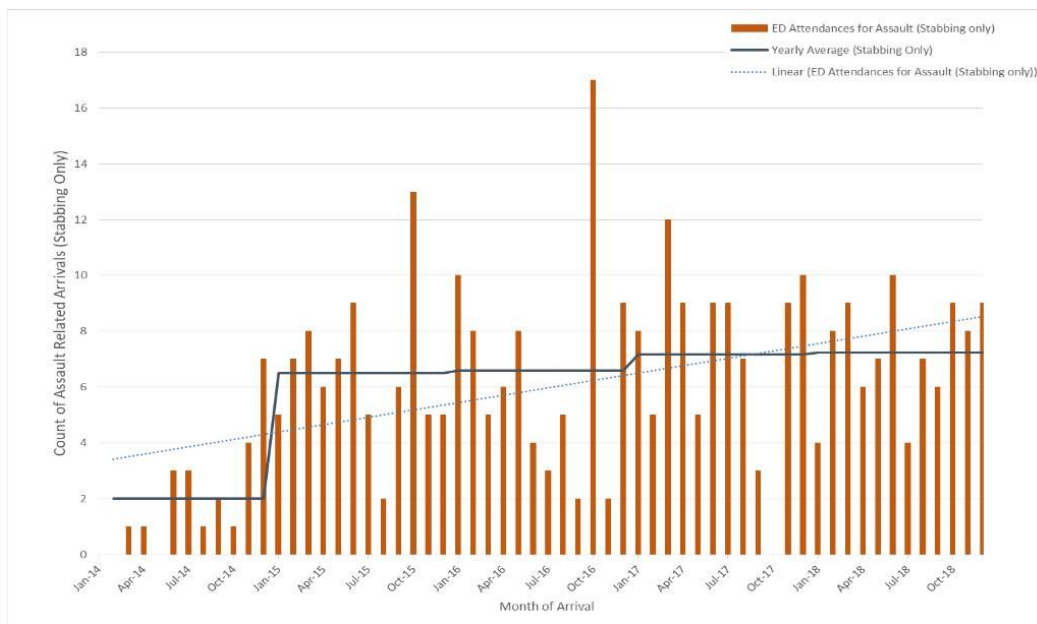


Figure 3: Trend in assault related arrivals for stabbings* only at Addenbrooke's ED since 2014



*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.

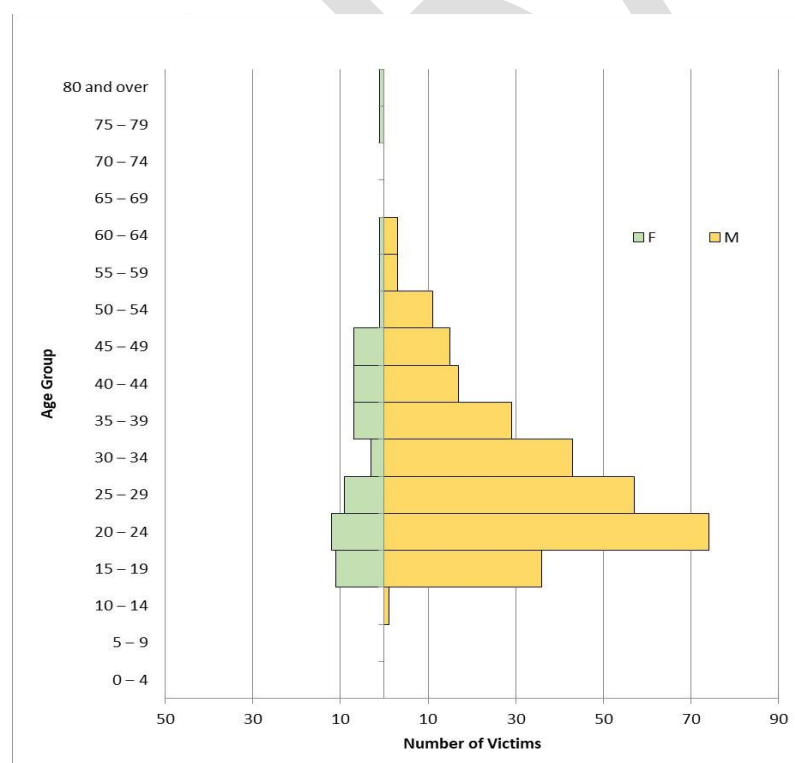
Table 2: Incident Location Type (as described by victim) by number of assaults each year

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.

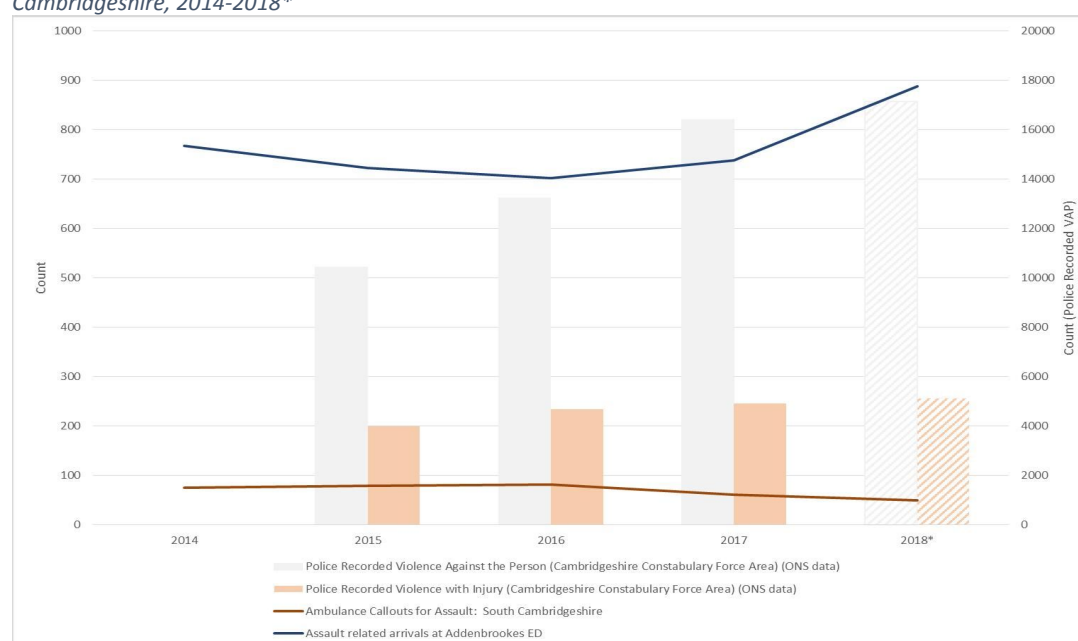
Table 3: Ambulance callouts for assault 2014 – 2018*;

	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	<i>Guidance for practitioners (Home Office, July 2017) to be shared with PSG</i> 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
		Police	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 (Dec-Nov)	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)

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

- Domestic Homicide Reviews – 2 initiated this year
- 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

7

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

highlighted the assumptions being made and wide variety of experiences that residents of the district have.

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.

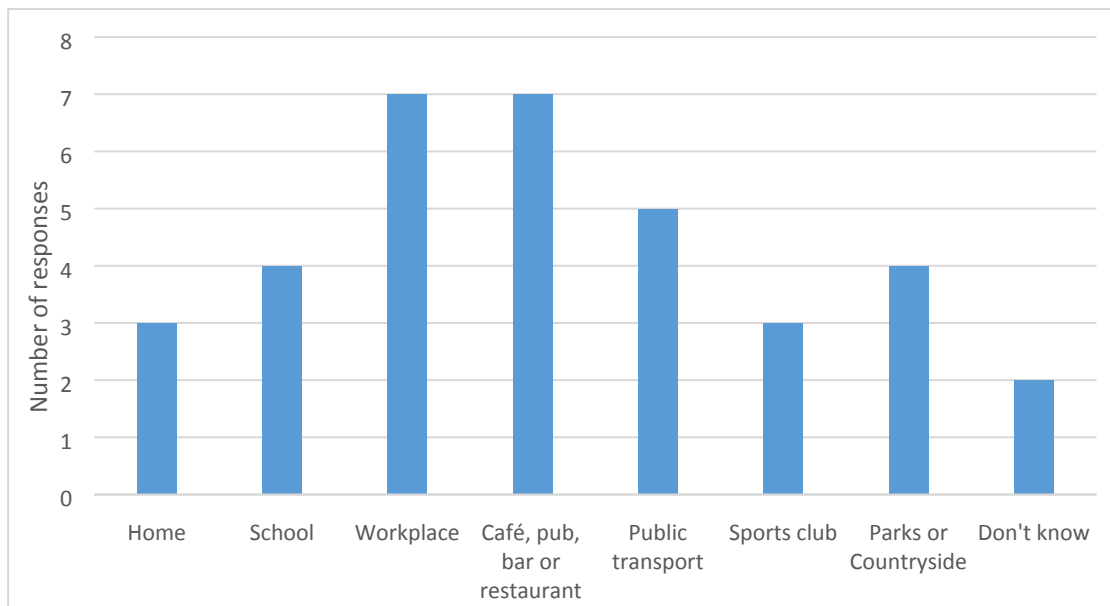
This proved more successful with 22 completed surveys to date from South Cambridgeshire residents which has given great insight into the issues of discrimination, harassment and hate crime facing the LGBT+ community. The survey was opened in October 2018 and can be run for a longer period to gain a higher 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)



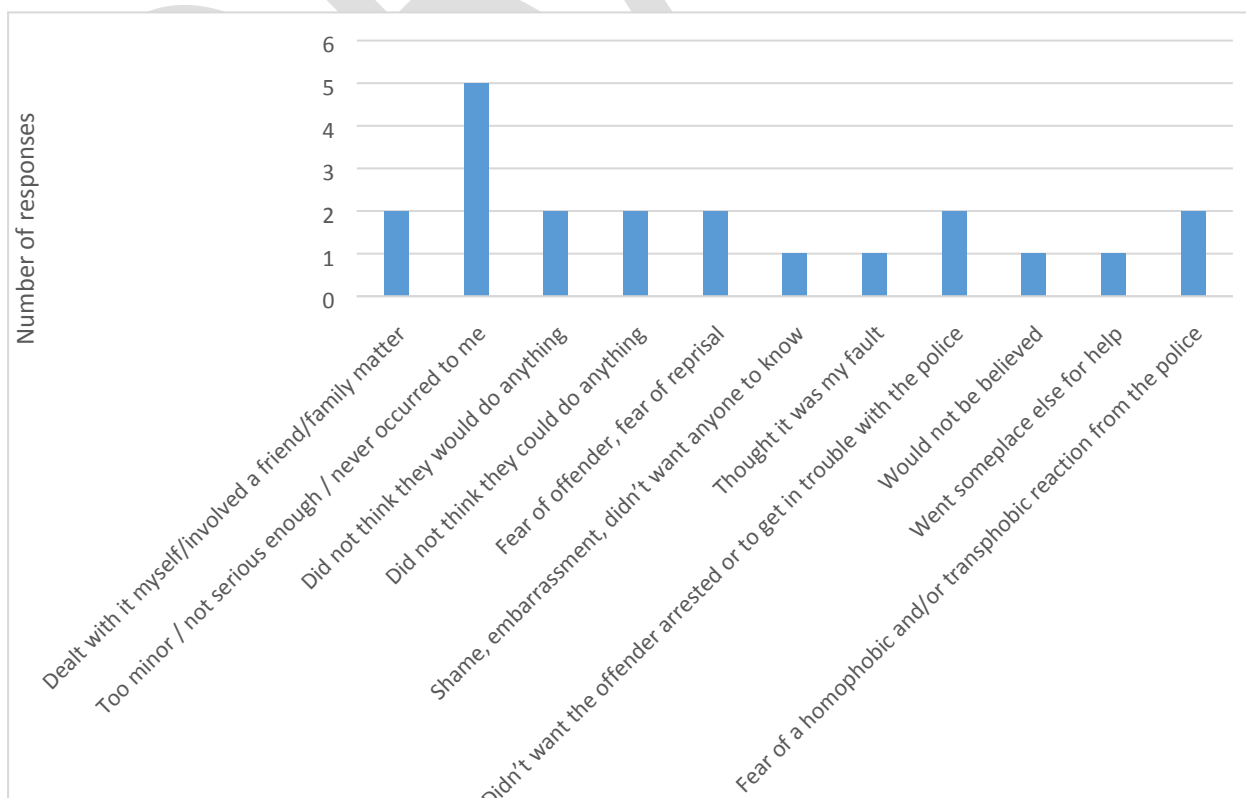
The results should be considered with the context that approximately 25% of respondents admit to avoiding holding hands with a same sex partner and 50% will avoid certain places for fear of being targeted. This means there is a perception among many that they could be targeted and therefore will alter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

8

<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%	210	32%	497	30%
Medium 25-40	212	21%	41	16%	21	24%	69	26%	45	18%	36	23%	109	17%	321	19%
High 41-79	414	41%	125	50%	32	36%	95	35%	107	44%	55	35%	270	41%	684	41%
Very High 80+	95	9%	38	15%	4	5%	27	10%	18	7%	8	5%	63	10%	158	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% but the joint highest with a learning difficulty at 10%.

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

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 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

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"

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.

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.

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

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

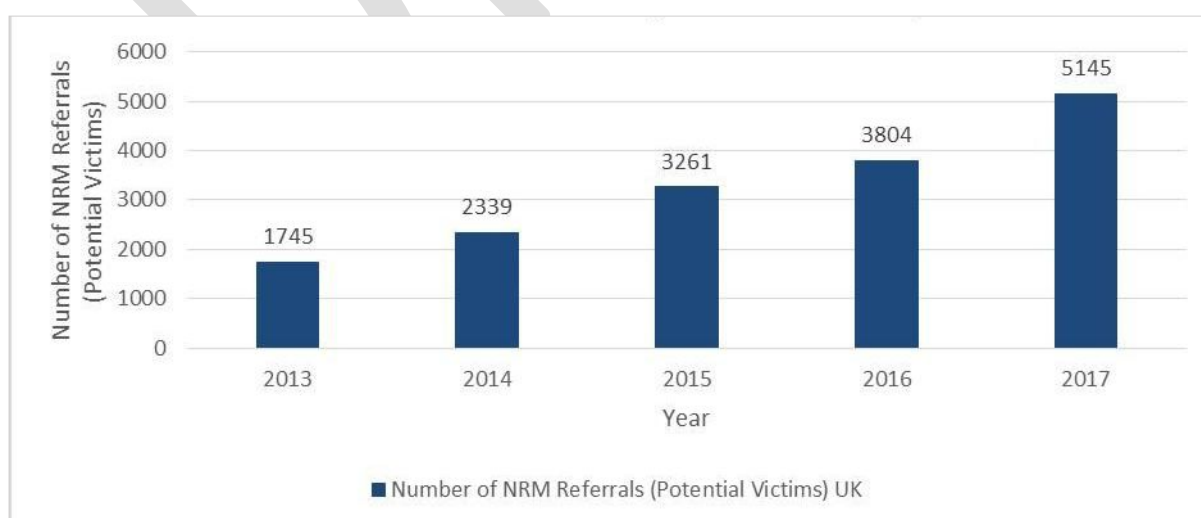
6.1 Modern Slavery (MS)

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).

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



15

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

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 (ROCUs). A steep rise in police operations relating to modern slavery since 2017 was also noted.

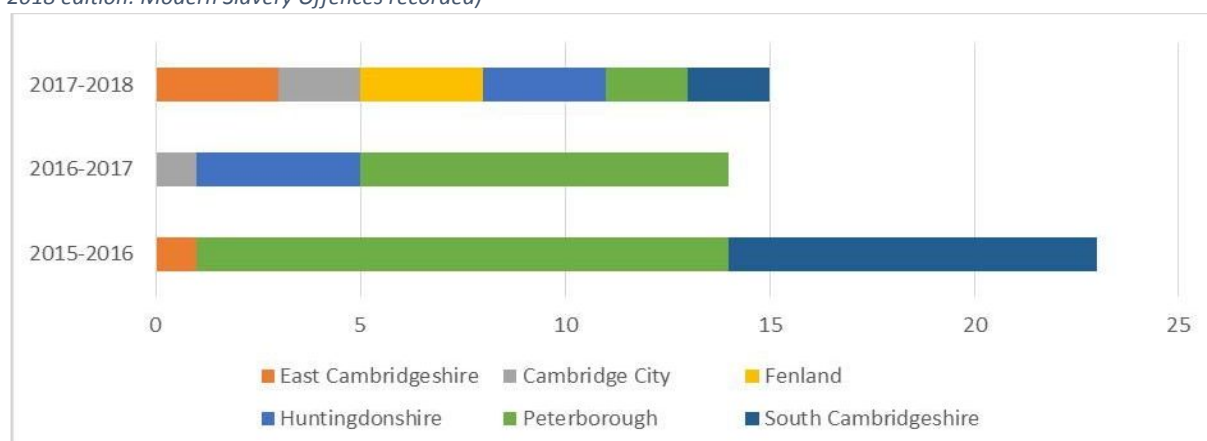
There was an increase in modern slavery crimes recorded in England to the year ending 2016 (i.e. since the new offences were introduced in 2015), from 565 in 2015 to 1721 in 2016¹⁷. In the Cambridgeshire Constabulary area the number of Modern Slavery Offences recorded has reduced, but the districts in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

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

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.”

“Another challenge in assessing the true scale of a county line problem lies in the fact that it can often only be measured by the perceived and actual impact on the community, and resulting policing response. For example, police may be unaware of problems until one or more of the indicators are triggered, which is often sometime after the event has occurred and associated harms are initiated.”²¹

The indicators of those already identified as involved in County Lines nationally is available from the National Crime Agency.

National Crime Agency Statistics: National Referral Mechanism

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 supply²².

Cambridgeshire Missing, Exploitation and Trafficked Hub data

Comparing 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.

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

²¹ <http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/832-county-lines-violence-exploitation-and-drug-supply-2017/file>

²² <http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/national-referral-mechanism-statistics/2018-nrm-statistics>

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 been highlighted as an important area of risk for county lines activities as young people excluded from school are known to be targeted for exploitation²³. 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

²³ <https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/County%20Lines%20National%20Summary%20-%20Simon%20Ford%20WEB.pdf>

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
- 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

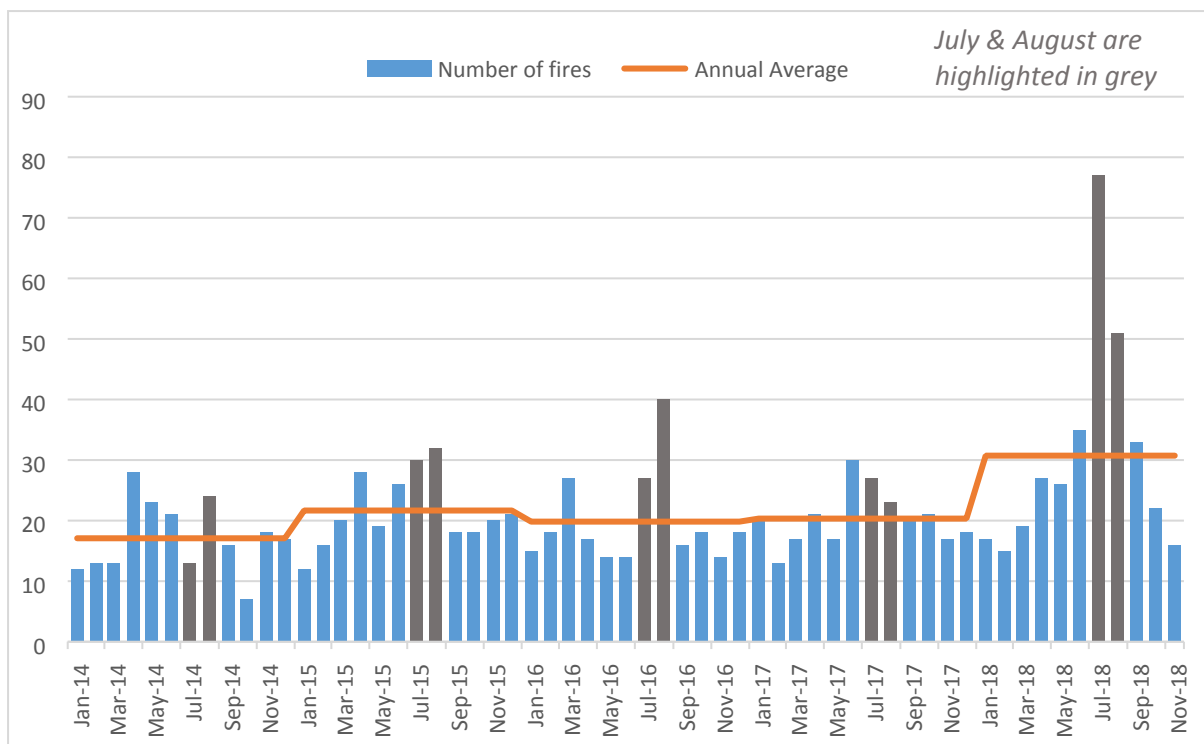
ISSUES

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.

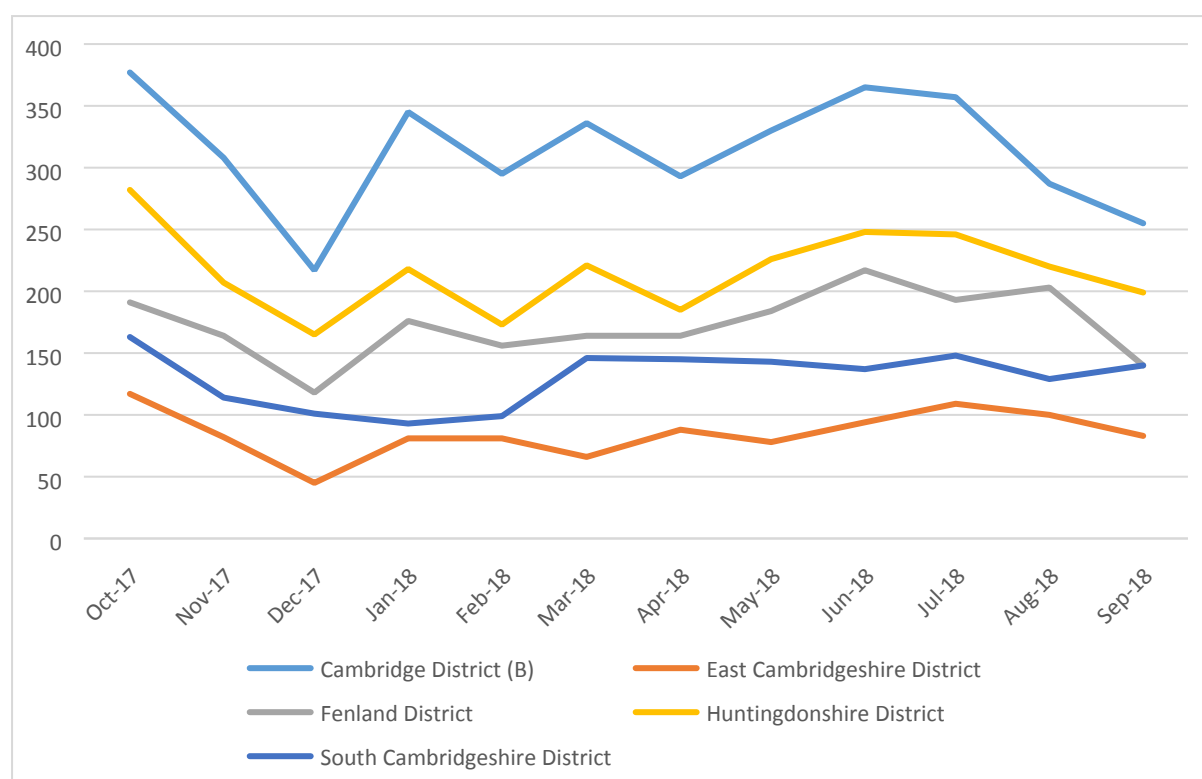
Subsequent analysis of the data supports the conclusion that some of the fires may have been started by young people in parklands where young people may have gathered. This being the case, some of the fires may have been recorded incorrectly. i.e. The fire fires were started in a “campfire” scenario 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)²⁴ 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.

²⁴

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

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South Cambs CDRP priorities and action plan April 2018 to March 2019

Adding value

This partnership action plan identifies how we can work together to “add value” to existing core services delivered by individual agencies. It does not list core services or activities and initiatives planned by individual agencies.

Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Work together to....		
Support vulnerable groups	Tackle Thefts from Homes & Cars	Build Community Resilience
Context		
<p><i>There are many different groups of vulnerable people living in the District including those vulnerable to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Domestic Abuse 2. Violence Against Women & Girls 3. Hoarding 4. Hate crime 5. Cyber Harassment, particularly Young People 6. Scams & Rogue Trading 7. Radicalisation 8. Substance Misuse 	<p><i>Compared to national and county levels, burglary remains low in the District.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce community vulnerabilities by increasing community engagement and awareness 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve our understanding of South Cambridgeshire's increasingly diverse communities and how we can better support them. 2. Rural Crime <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Better understand the impact of Hare Coursing on rural communities & businesses and develop an effective partnership response. b. Improve intelligence sharing around fly-tipping. 3. Raising Awareness of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Modern Day Slavery b. Human Trafficking c. “County Lines” drugs trade d. “Radicalisation” & PREVENT e. Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)
Cross-cutting themes Improved and appropriate information sharing leading to targeted partnership initiatives Contribute to the Serious Organised Crime Local Profile (SOCLP) Communicate key messages to residents and partner agencies Improve effective partnership working		

Priority	Action 2018-19	Responsible Agency / Officer & Timescales	RAG Status	Progress to date quarters 3 and 4
1. SUPPORTING VULNERABLE GROUPS	<p>1.1 a) Deliver localised communications to ensure residents communities, parishes and voluntary sector can recognise and report incidents or concerns about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Abuse • Violence Against Women & Girls • Cyber Harassment, particularly Young People • Scams & Rogue Trading • Radicalisation / PREVENT • Hoarding • Hate crime <p>1.1 b) Cascade as appropriate through each partner agency and to public i.e. DA/VAWG comms through SCDC licensing to pubs.</p> <p>1.1 c) Member briefings for SCDC / County Councillors about police activity and resourcing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA / VAWG Police (PR), by June 2018 • Cyber Harassment, particularly Young People Police (PR), by Jan 2019 for internet safety week in Feb 2019 • Scams & Rogue Trading County Council (EM), by Scams awareness month in June 2018 • Radicalisation / PREVENT Police (PR) & SCDC (KH) by Nov 2018 • Hoarding SCDC (EK / KH) & CFRS (PC), by April 2019 in time for Hoarding awareness week in May 2019 • Hate crime Police (PR) & SCDC (KH), by Sept 2018 for Hate Crime month Oct 2018 • Police (PR) between 23 May-31 July 2018 for new members, and ongoing as appropriate. 	GREEN	<p>1.1 a) COMMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance at countywide DASV / DHR meetings quarterly; DASV and White Ribbon on agenda for Community Resilience event on 9 March • Young People's healthy relationships posters circulated across SCDC and partners (various adult posters circulated in first half of the year) • Police to produced comms for national internet safety day on 5 Feb and all to cascade. • Prevent information cascaded to all waste service staff through training programme Jan 2019, and text to GPs via newsletter through Public Health • Hoarding comms to be complete by end March 2019 <p>SCAMS & Rogue Traders September - Dec 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various activities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Email updates to local coordinators for No Cold Calling Zones/Good Neighbours schemes ○ Publicising prevention and Friends Against Scams and sharing the '5 simple steps' to build community resilience • Social media activity re: National Cyber Security Month); Friends Against Scams 2nd anniversary. • Press release issued re new Against Scams Partnership which led to an invitation to participate in a feature on BBC Look East in January.

Priority	Action 2018-19	Responsible Agency / Officer & Timescales	RAG Status	Progress to date quarters 3 and 4
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoted CAPASP to Parish Councils at Local Councils Conference, sign up from supporters <p>Hate Crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hate Crime referral centres work is ongoing with engagement with County elected members – all members want to be more involved. County Cllrs need to engage with all district CSP/CDRPs via the CSSB. Tiff Lane (police) and Rob Hill (CCC) – there is to be one main referral centre per district with satellites. 22 LGBT+ residents of South Cambridgeshire completed an online survey. 45% of respondents claim they had experienced discrimination in the past 12 months; 65% claimed to have been harassed in the past 5 years; 16% reported having been physically assaulted in the past 5 years as a result of their sexual orientation or gender identity; 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.

Priority	Action 2018-19	Responsible Agency / Officer & Timescales	RAG Status	Progress to date quarters 3 and 4
				1.1 b) Information dissemination Oct 2018-Feb 2019 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing promotion of DASV materials and VAWG comms, newsletters etc Attendance at DA / DHR countywide meetings. Merger of 2 meetings into 1.
				1.1c) Member Briefings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SCDC member briefing 27/09. Publicised to all Elected Members. A range of issues covered and police approach explained. Police have since followed up and are committed to running workshops to address local challenges, e.g. hare-coursing, unlawful encampments.
	1.2 Continue to contribute to the Serious Organised Local Crime Profile	ALL, as appropriate	GREEN	1.2 SOLCP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updates being written now (Feb 2019) and a call for 'issues' has been made. This partnership to feed back any issues following agreement of the Strategic Assessment.
	1.3 Make links with Countywide delivery groups and partnerships where they exist to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure an understanding of their action plans; amend TOR to reflect open invitation to bring any event / trend information relevant to South Cambs to the attention of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ALL, ongoing 2018-19 Update T&CG TOR – SCDC KH, June 2018 	GREEN	1.3 Links / partnerships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links made and ongoing with DA/SV & DHR (now one group), Hate Crime Strategic Group, ASB Partners Group (EK attends for SCDC), Countywide CSP officers meeting (most recent one postponed). CPE working group and briefing paper (SM for SCDC).

Priority	Action 2018-19	Responsible Agency / Officer & Timescales	RAG Status	Progress to date quarters 3 and 4
	the CDRP & TCG <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gain an understanding of existing provision and support the scoping and planning of appropriate services to support vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support / maintain two-way communication with delivery groups and support scoping and planning of services, ALL ongoing 2018-19 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TOR for the CDRP agreed at Oct 2018 Stakeholder Event.
	1.4 Develop services to address the Mental Health aspect of the most complex Hoarder cases £1,000 carried forward from 2017-18 into 2018-19 – as yet unspent	CFRS (PC) & SCDC (EK / Rob Lewis) project devised by July 2018, delivered by Dec 2018	AMBER – current project idea led by other agencies	1.4 Hoarding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions taking place about developing a hoarding service, possibly to be run through Stuart Brown, Adult Early Help CCC and Helen Brown, Trailblazer Project, with a mental health focus. Emma Knight (SCDC) to progress CDRP involvement and whether a pilot for a new service could be piloted in South Cambs using £1000 and possibly further funding from pooled fund, if approved.
	1.5 Deliver initiatives to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify vulnerable people and communities and provide support; and Increase community resilience to scams and rogue traders FUNDING FROM POOLED FUND: £2,000 <i>Also meets priority 3. Building Community Resilience</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond to referrals of suspected or actual scam victims made to us by the National Trading Standards (NTS) Scams Team and partners with face to face visits and / or information packs and signposting Identify appropriate additional support, e.g. call blocking, mail re-direction etc Encourage communities to develop and run local 	GREEN	Sept – Dec 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scam awareness events, stalls and talks with various organisations for members of the public, including Barclays, Parkinsons UK, Great Chishill wine and crime evening, Dry Drayton WI, Scotsdales, Girton WI, Willingham WI – reaching in total c. 211 people C. 185 new Friends Against Scams registered online in Cambs during Sept-Dec 2018 66 new victim referrals in South Cambs received from NTS Scams Team this period. Contact made with each within 28 days based on the priority and the scam type applicable to each. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Against

Priority	Action 2018-19	Responsible Agency / Officer & Timescales	RAG Status	Progress to date quarters 3 and 4
		<p>support schemes to protect vulnerable residents from the harm caused by scams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote Friends Against Scams training, Scams and Fraud Education (SAFE) and community-led support schemes, e.g. GNS. Work with partners e.g. Police, CFRS, NCCZ coordinators, Meals on Wheels providers and Neighbourhood Watch to increase awareness of fraud amongst at risk residents across the district. <p>County Council (EM) ongoing 2018-19</p>		<p>Scams Partnership meetings took place to develop a charter and action plan. Partnership launched, along with new webpage www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/capasp designed so that CAPASP supporters such as parish councils and community groups can self-serve resources to use within their community to help build resilience e.g. '5 Simple Steps', Little Book of Big Scams and scams awareness posters. EM represents South Cambs CDRP at this partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scams awareness stall at local councils conference. Gave out prevention resources and obtained names of reps from 15 local councils in South Cambs who were taking away the '5 simple steps': Histon & Impington, Little Abington, Swavesey, Wimpole, Sawston, Bartlow, Waterbeach, Willingham, Orwell, Meldreth, Croydon, Teversham, Gamlingay, Fulbourn, Duxford.
2. TACKLE THEFTS FROM HOMES & CARS	2.1 Actively share appropriate intelligence, data and information using existing information sharing agreements (e.g. Integrated Offender Management, locality meetings, ECINS, case conferences, Problem Solving Group)	ALL, ongoing 2018-19	GREEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECINS now used by PSG to draw up agenda and case list, and new referral process outlined. Police reviewing PSG processes in Hunts and to feedback via T&CG any relevant recommendations
	2.2 Provide localised communications and marketing information to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness of hotspots geographically; Raise awareness of current focus (what is being stolen from where); Effects of burglary and theft on 		AMBER – Safeland and income generation work last ¼ 2018-19	<p>COMMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Op Hunter follow-on work underway looking at community-led approach to tackling dwelling burglaries. Aim to target higher risk locations Jan-April 2019 using "I'm a victim, I'm a burglar" video. Vehicle crime video shot and

Priority	Action 2018-19	Responsible Agency / Officer & Timescales	RAG Status	Progress to date quarters 3 and 4
	<p>victims.</p> <p>Actions to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver / support one 'Community Safety Event' • Promote 'Safeland' as a police-endorsed community safety app. • Pilot use of 'Safeland' community safety app with one GNS / Neighbourhood Watch scheme in South Cambs • Use of 'I'm a burglar / I'm a victim' videos to highlight motivations for / impact of burglary • Investigate opportunities for generating funds for CDRP use e.g. through sale of video doorbells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Led by Police (PR), supported by ALL partners, by March 2019 • Led by Police (PR), supported by ALL partners, by Sept 2018 (prior to onset of Autumn/ Winter peak) • County Council (EM), by Sept 2018 (prior to onset of Autumn/ Winter peak). • Led by Police (PR), cascaded by ALL partners, by Sept 2018 • Police (PR) / SCDC (KH) in time for Community Safety Event (see above) 		<p>now ready for use – first opportunity will be half term.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for Community Resilience Event 9 March underway where comms and advice will be delivered on 3 themes: Community Resilience (scams NW, etc), Fire Safety, Vulnerable People. Plus stalls and self-service information – scams, neighbourhood watch, Safe and Well, hoarding identification and support, DA, White Ribbon etc • Safeland and income generation work to be reviewed in the final quarter of 2018-19
<p>3. BUILD COMMUNITY RESILIENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather data • Analyse the data • Respond to that data • Raise awareness 	<p>3.1 Create outreach opportunities with the diverse communities in the District to:</p> <p>(a) increase engagement</p> <p>(b) increase our understanding of their needs</p> <p>(c) respond to their needs and concerns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report from Cambs Research Group on focus groups, outcomes and 		GREEN	<p>Gypsy Traveller Work</p> <p>Practical actions / outcomes from 5/10 meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Another meeting to develop into an annual practitioner / VCS event to support those working with G&T • Clarity about police roles and changes to staffing in a timely way

Priority	Action 2018-19	Responsible Agency / Officer & Timescales	RAG Status	Progress to date quarters 3 and 4
	<p>proposed actions</p> <p>With regard to existing communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long term community cohesion work Orchard Park <p>With regard to new communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement events focussing on crime in new communities, e.g. South Trumpington Analysis of outcomes of new communities surveys being done by Cambs Research Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cambs Research Group (LR/JO), by June 2018 Led by Police (PR), supported by partners as appropriate, throughout 2018-19 and beyond Police (PR), demand-led, min of 2 events in 2018-19 SCDC (GB), <i>timescales tba</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarity of police process / initial assessment of encampments Use of ECINS to map unauthorised encampments and actions by partners / powers Clarity of PSG processes and the availability of these groups to address G&T issues Third party reporting of hate crime / prejudice <p>PR to take all actions forward and develop a separate action plan to bring to T&CG monthly.</p> <p>Newton event held on illegal encampments, with c. 12 parishes and Cllr Topping. Workshop approach addressing language, hate crime, human rights. Another workshop planned for 9 March at Community Resilience Event for Parish Councils.</p> <p>Cohesion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orchard park community cohesion work ongoing via a working group of key partners, including SCDC, police, parish and County. Group has met several times. South Trumpington Engagement events ongoing. 1 x Northstowe engagement / Crime Prevention event <p>Hot Spot work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fen Rd Chesterton A10 corridor Burglaries (Melbourn) ASB Cambourne VC – leading to projects such as gardening project

Priority	Action 2018-19	Responsible Agency / Officer & Timescales	RAG Status	Progress to date quarters 3 and 4
	<p>3.2 Rural Crime</p> <p>a) Partnership response to hare-coursing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support positive police action / injunctions against hare coursers and other unauthorised activity on land / affecting businesses. Refer 'problem place cases' to Problem Solving Group for a partnership view <p>b) Improve intelligence sharing around fly-tipping.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and share locally a case study (e.g. Duxford) highlighting good practice around processes that enable effective information sharing, particularly where Env Agency / SOC involved Understand and promote alternatives to fly-tipping, e.g. SCDC trade waste service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Led by Police (PR), as necessary, supported by ALL, throughout 2018-19 ALL, co-ordinated by SCDC (EK / PSG Chair) and reported to T&CG monthly SCDC (EK / Rob Lewis) and Police (PR), by Sept 2018 SCDC (EK / Rob Lewis) ongoing throughout 2018-19 	<p>AMBER – fly-tipping case study work delayed</p>	<p>3.2 a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injunctions in place. RCAT (specialist rural crime team). EH is reviewing all injunctions and asking what can the partnerships (T&CG, PSG) do to add value. There will be a briefing for partners and the public and a review (CDRP & Police) or current tactics. SCDC Rural Crime Task & Finish Group planned. Timescales tbc. Increase over Summer in deliberate fire-setting in certain wards has been addressed, various interventions such as fire safety education work in Cambourne VC. Caution to be taken over location of activity – CFRS and SCDC wards no longer match. <p>3.2 b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass roots review of fly tipping EK, and RECAP partnership work, intel sharing. C. 700 reports per annum of fly-tipping. Ongoing work to determine what level the EA is dealing with. This is a priority for SCDC. A10 and M11 corridors largely affected.

Priority	Action 2018-19	Responsible Agency / Officer & Timescales	RAG Status	Progress to date quarters 3 and 4
	<p>3.3 Raise awareness through communications, training and education within parishes and other communities (e.g. the school community) of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern Day Slavery • Human Trafficking • “County Lines” drugs trade <p>Actions to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of County Lines production in village colleges across South Cambs, aligned to and supported by relevant thematic countywide delivery group • Publicise and deliver community production/s in most appropriate location/s • Deliver member briefings and comms for parishes / residents on each of the themes at 3.3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCDC (KH / Linda Gallagher), by March 2019 (and in conjunction with Tough Love from 2017-18) • SCDC (KH / Linda Gallagher), by March 2019 (and in conjunction with Tough Love from 2017-18) • Police (PR), supported by SCDC (KH), by Dec 2018 	GREEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tough Love productions (OPCC funding for 2017-18 carried forward) delivered w/c 24 Sept 2018 to 100-200 pupils per performance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Impington VC x 1 ○ Swavesey VC x 1 ○ Comberton VCx 1 ○ Cambourne VC x 2 ○ Linton VC x 1 ○ Cottenham VC and Astrea Centre x 1 ○ Bassingbourn VC x 1 ○ 1 x community performance (30ppl) ○ Sawston and Melbourn VCs did not take this production OPCC Funding £5,000; cost £5,844 • County Lines production (OPCC funding for 2018-19) delivered w/c 21 Jan 2019 to 100-200 pupils per performance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bassingbourn VC x 1 ○ Comberton VC x 1 ○ 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 OPCC Funding £5,000; cost £5940 • Positive feedback from both programmes and in each case at least one vulnerable young person identified and supported through via VC Safeguarding policy. • Police briefing to District and County Councillors highlighted MDS, Human Trafficking and County Lines as police

Priority	Action 2018-19	Responsible Agency / Officer & Timescales	RAG Status	Progress to date quarters 3 and 4
				priorities.
	<p>3.4 Contribute to the Prevent Strategy (Radicalisation) and support the imminent transfer of responsibility to LA's by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">ensuring frontline agency staff are trained in basic "Prevent" awareness of how to spot and recognise concernsRaise awareness of PREVENT with GPs and SchoolsEmbed PREVENT in processes for raising concerns and making referrals referrals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">ALL partners SCDC to investigate sharing of online PREVENT training across CDRP partners, by Sept 2018.SCDC (MH) to monitor reports of PREVENT referrals by partners to / from CSSB, ongoingSCDC (Lesley MacFarlane) / Public Health (TL) / CYPAP (MH), by December 2018ALL partners	<p>GREEN</p> <p>Prevent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">SCDC 180 / 562 means 32% of employees have done e-learning module on PREVENT, particularly those in front line roles.Waste Service received training on Prevent through Team Leaders during training programme in Jan 2019. Posters also produced for display at depot.Information about Prevent went to GPs through their newsletter from public health (TL to confirm date) and on GP Gateway – how to make a referral and what to do if you're concerned.Dr Lim, Medical Director of the Cambridgeshire GP network. Also on LWAP and verifying GP approach to Prevent (contacted through LM, SCDC)Policy, referral forms and concern cards (all of which have been adapted to mention PREVENT) have been uploaded to InSite for general use.	

Priority	Action 2018-19	Responsible Agency / Officer & Timescales	RAG Status	Progress to date quarters 3 and 4

RAG Status Key:

Off target, action required
Off target within reason, monitor
On target (✓ = complete)